The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7971. NEW- RK, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

AN IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

THE TROOPS TO BE REMOVED FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE-HOUSE—PROPOSITIONS OF COMPROMISE SUBMITTED BY GOV. CHAMBERLAIN—WHY THEY ARE NOT APPROVED OF BY THE PRESIDENT—CONSULTATIONS BY CABINET OFFICERS WITH CHAMBERLAIN AND HAMPTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The South Carolina difficulties were practically settled to-day at the Cabinet meeting by a formal decision to direct the removal of the United States troops from the State-house at Columbia. The precise time when the troops shall be removed was not decided upon, but it is understood the order will be issued after Chamberlain and Hampton shall have returned to South Carolina. The troops will not be removed from the State, but will be sent to their garrison or camp, in the vicinity of Columbia, and will be used to suppress any violence that may occur pending the settlement of the controversy by the State authorities. It is not believed, however, that any emergency will arise requiring the service of the troops after they have been removed from the State-house. The President would not consent to the proposition to withdraw the troops from the State, because that might be regarded as an admission that he has not, as Commander-in-Chief, the right to order and hold troops in any locality that in his judgment the public interests may require. But while contending for this principle, the President has no desire to exercise any authority over the local affairs of a State and use the Army to guard the public property of a State to the exclusion of any class of its citizens. The troops, therefore, will be maintained in South Carolina at such points as may in the judgment of the President require their presence, but they will not be used as a factor in any controversy between the local authorities, and will be held subject to the civil authority to repress riot and disorder.

The proposition for a compromise submitted by Chamberlain was fully discussed by the Cabinet. This proposition provides for the creation of a commission to which shall be referred all the papers and returns of the late election, with authority to ascertain and declare the result. Following is the full text of the propositions:

The Republicans of South Carolina are actuated now, as at all times heretofore, by an earnest desire to adjust all political differences as to lawful government in that State, upon the basis of justice and right. To that end the undersigned now submit the following propositions, agreeing to abide by the results thus to be reached:

First—All the returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, together with all the papers connected therewith, shall be submitted to a commission of five persons, who shall have power upon said returns and papers, and upon such other evidence, if any, as said commission may obtain relating to said election, and to any allegations of fraud or irregularities which may be made to find and declare the result of the election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Or

Second—All the returns of the election of members of the House of Representatives, together with all the papers connected therewith, shall be submitted to a commission of five persons, who shall have power upon said returns and papers and upon such other evidence, if any, as said commission may obtain relating to said election and to any allegations of fraud and irregularities which may be made, to find and declare what persons have been duly elected members of the House of Representatives, and such persons shall assemble and organize as a legislative body, and thereupon the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives so constituted, and the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall thereupon be ascertained and declared in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the State.

Respecting the manner of appointing said commission the undersigned submit the following propositions: First, the commission shall be appointed by the President of the United States in such manner as he shall deem best; or, second, two persons shall be chosen by each party respectively, which persons, with the Chief Justice of the United States, shall constitute the commission; or, third, two persons shall be chosen by each party respectively, and the fifth person shall be drawn by the other four by lot or otherwise, as they may deem best.

The foregoing propositions are presented solely with a view to a practical adjustment of the present difficulties, and the undersigned, on behalf of the Republicans of South Carolina, while submitting them, affirm that their course heretofore in relation to the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and the organization of the House of Representatives, has been strictly just and legal, and that the State Government which the undersigned represent is, in all respects, the lawful and only lawful Government of South Carolina.

JOHN J. PATTERSON.
DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN.
DAVID T. CORBIN.

It was unanimously determined, after full discussion, that the foregoing propositions could not be acted upon by the President for the reason that there is no authority of law for such action on his part, and for the additional reason that such a proceeding would be contrary to the laws of South Carolina, which prescribe how the votes for Governor and members of the Legislature shall be canvassed and declared. Gen. Hampton submitted no proposition, and would consent to nothing that would in any way cast doubt upon his claims to the Executive office of South Carolina. He simply asks that the troops shall be withdrawn from the State-house, that he may have free access to that building, and full opportunity to proceed under the laws of the State to have the controversy judicially determined. He wrote a letter to the President pledging that he would not resort to any violence nor permit violence to be used by others in furtherance of his claims, and further guaranteed the President that the laws of South Carolina and of the United States shall be fairly and impartially administered, and that no discrimination whatever shall be practiced against any class of citizens. Hampton specially guarantees that colored citizens shall receive every right guaranteed them.

Secretaries Evarts and Schurz were in consultation to-night with Chamberlain at the Ebbitt House, with what result has not transpired. Chamberlain's friends deny that any decision has been made by the Cabinet, but the facts set forth in these dispatches are derived from the most authoritative source.

Secretary Schurz, after his interview with Gov. Chamberlain, called upon Wade Hampton, and was in consultation with him until midnight.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Four Cabinet officers who were interrogated this afternoon pronounce untrue the statement published here, and also telegraphed hence, that as a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to withdraw the troops from the State-house at Columbia.

Gov. Hampton and Senator Gordon called to see Hon. Alexander H. Stephens at the National Hotel to-day. During the visit the South Carolina question was discussed, and Gov. Hampton expressed full confidence in the purpose of the President to carry out his Southern policy in good faith.

SOUTH CAROLINA FIRE-EATERS.

HOW THEY BELIEVE IN HAMPTON'S ELECTION—THE PEOPLE POSSESSED BY A KIND OF FRENZY—WAITING THE MOVEMENT OF ONE MAN'S FINGER.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—An interview with Hon. L. C. Northrop, Circuit Judge of the Seventh District of South Carolina, is published here this morning. After paying a high compliment to the manhood and integrity of Gov. Chamberlain, he proceeds to describe the situation, and says: "The Democrats believe, as they do in their existence, that Hampton received over 1,000 majority of the votes cast, and is lawfully elected Governor. They claim it has been decided in their favor by the courts, and they would eagerly defend it by the last dollar and the last life. I have never seen such profound excitement and inflexible resolution as exists throughout my section. It is in every fibre of the atmosphere, and must be felt to be understood. It is a kind of frenzy that possessed the people of Paris in 1793. It has been waiting like a chained tiger on the first movement of Hampton's finger or lips. If that movement had been made, the whole Army of the United States would have had business on its hands. It would have been hard for the South to see the State crushed out in blood, and the end might have tested again the vengeance of the Republic. They will do as Hampton says, and it looks as if North Carolina and Virginia would, too." In reply to a question what the result would be if Chamberlain was recognized and the recognition enforced, Judge Northrop said: "I can only speak for my section; I know the feeling there. It matters not as to the result whether Hampton is lawfully elected or not; the people believe it. It is the burden of their thoughts night and day. It is a terrible enthusiasm with them. The large majority would at first fold their arms in sullen despair, and refuse to pay a cent of taxes. No one would buy at a tax sale, and if he did possession would have to be given him and kept for him by troops." Further on he says: "I am a Republican, every inch of me, and a Carolinian, every inch of me, and I don't want to see the State pass into the hands of the Democracy; but I don't want to see it go to the devil either." In reply to the question if Hampton becomes Governor would peace follow, he said: "Yes, Sir; it would, most undoubtedly, and with that peace would come ample protection to all people alike, and property would at once become enhanced in value by 25 per cent."

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

THE COMMISSION TO LEAVE WASHINGTON ON TUESDAY—THE FIRST MEETING TO BE HELD IN NEW-ORLEANS ON THURSDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Louisiana Commission will not leave Washington for New-Orleans until Tuesday. Secretary Evarts is preparing some general instructions for their guidance, which will be submitted to the President and Cabinet on Monday. The commission is expected to hold its first business meeting at New-Orleans on Thursday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* of the 26th inst., received here to-day, contains a special dispatch from this City signed by Congressman E. John Ellis, in which he says: "I hope our people will by no act give even a coloring of acceptance of any decision of Louisiana matters by the commission. We must prepare to resist the decree if it is unfavorable. The House is unquestionably Democratic, and will never give $1 for the Army until our people are free. Patience and a bold assertion of our rights will bring us victory in the end."

It is claimed by the friends of the Nicholls Government that the reductions effected by the Nicholls Legislature in the system of assessment and collection of the revenue in the judicial, legislative, parochial, and municipal expenses in the State exceeds $900,000 per annum. Many cumbersome laws have been simplified, and satisfactory arrangements are being perfected for the payment of the July interest on the State debt. The collection of taxes in the First District, New-Orleans, exceed $115,000 to date.

GOV. BROWN AND THE COMMISSION.

ATLANTA, March 31.—Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, in an interview with a *Constitution* reporter, states that he did not accept a position on the commission to Louisiana until Thursday night, and then only after frequent solicitations and the urgent advice of leading Democrats in Washington and New-Orleans. He hopes the commission may be able to forward the President's policy of pacification, but can see no feasible plan for doing so now. He thinks the way may be found clear when the commission reaches Louisiana and takes in the situation. He will heartily co-operate in doing what the President desires in the interest of establishing the rightful Government.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1877.

The Treasury now holds $340,123,600 in United State bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,323,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,925,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $1,936,000. National bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $318,405,452; gold notes, $1,428,920. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $282,249 47, and from customs, $252,192 71. Following were the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$774,000	$1,403,000
Boston	1,299,000	1,590,000
Philadelphia	83,000	83,000
Miscellaneous	1,039,000	992,000
Total	$3,192,000	$3,973,000

The receipts for to-day were $556,000.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$65,092 50
Legal tender notes, new issue	23,868,420 00
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	194,052,227 00
Legal tender notes, series of 1874	52,768,789 00
Legal tender notes, series of 1875	91,996,768 00
One year notes of 1863	57,465 00
Two year notes of 1863	17,300 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	24,200 00
Compound interest notes	307,600 00
Fractional currency—first issue	4,294,015 47
Second issue	3,116,652 77
Third issue	3,047,776 47
Fourth issue, first series	3,554,041 29
Fourth issue, second series	889,788 90
Fourth issue, third series	1,011,385 05
Fifth issue	7,526,851 13
Total	$356,568,483 58

Capt. Jeremiah H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, has been ordered to relieve Capt. William A. Elderkin of his duties as Depot Commissary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Capt. Elderkin, upon being relieved, will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, and relieve Capt. John F. Weston of his duties as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at this place. Capt. Weston has been ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty at posts on the Missouri, Yellowstone, or Big Horn Rivers, or with troops in the field, and on being relieved from such duty by the Department Commander, will proceed to Helena, Montana Territory, and assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place.

Six companies of artillery, which have been stationed at the Arsenal in this City for the past two months, will leave here next week for various posts on the New-England coast. These companies were ordered to Washington by President Grant when the garrison of Washington was being increased. But six companies will be left after the departure of those above mentioned, and nearly all of them will be ordered to other posts after the settlement of the present Southern difficulties.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency, for the month of March:

Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue	$12,480,800
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and destroyed in the Controller of the Currency for destruction, and replacement with new notes	4,514,900
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury	1,382,200
Total for 1877	$18,377,900
Total for 1876	16,054,200
Less	$2,323,700

Postmaster-General Key to-day forwarded to the postal authorities of the Netherlands, full copies of the plans and specifications of the new post offices of Chicago, St. Louis, and Port Huron, Mich., in response to a request from the Dutch Post Office Department for plans, &c., of United States post offices of the most recent construction which they wish to use in the preparation of designs for new post offices in their own country.

The safe of the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters was recently robbed. It contained between $15,000 and $20,000, including a portion of the money recovered out of the $47,000 stolen from the Treasury more than a year and a half ago. The officers who had the custody of the safe were, measurably relieved of their fears when they ascertained that only $264 were missing.

There is considerable consternation among the employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department to-day, in consequence of the anticipated heavy discharge of clerks in that division. Many removals are also spoken of in the force of temporary clerks employed in the department.

Judge Lawrence and Gen. Hawley, of the Louisiana Commission, had an interview with Secretary Evarts to-day relative to that subject. Gen. Harlan is the only other member of the commission now in Washington. The commission will leave for New-Orleans on Monday.

Commodore John Guest has been ordered to command the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in place of Capt. Earl English, who has been detached from the command of that yard and ordered to continue on duty as Captain of the yard.

The President and several members of the Cabinet, with Gen. Sherman and other prominent Army officers, visited the arsenal this morning to witness a review of the troops stationed there.

The Postal Railway Commission authorized by Congress, G. G. Hubbard, Chairman, leave for Florida on Monday to continue their investigation into the cost of mail transportation.

The commission of Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, to be Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, has been signed by the President.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieuts. Edgar S. Beacon, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and James M. Whitten, Fifth Infantry.

The President has appointed Samuel O. Upham Postmaster at Waltham, Mass., and Peter R. L. Pierce Postmaster at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Commodore William N. Jeffers has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department.

The invitation for proposals for Indian supplies calls for 60,000 pounds of tobacco, not barrels, as erroneously stated.

THE CHICO MASSACRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—A Chico dispatch says J. M. Swain, a member of the Council of Nine, has made confession of the manner in which the affairs of the council were conducted, which agrees with previously published statements of the deliberate plans which were laid, involving the destruction of property and the taking of life, both white and Chinese. Among those who it seems were proposed to the council as fit subjects of their murderous design, was Hon. John Bidwell, candidate for Governor on the independent ticket during the last campaign, who was mindful to the order on account of employing Chinamen on his ranche in the vicinity of Chico. The council appears to have been composed of three Captains, each of whom appointed two Lieutenants. Each Captain had a certain district assigned him in which to operate. The manner in which the members of this secret organization laid their plans for burning and blowing up buildings in Chinatown and manufacturing establishments in which Chinese were employed, and discussed the propriety and expediency of making way with parties who had incurred their enmity, is almost incredible. All the prisoners have been removed to the jail in Oroville, the county seat, and every precaution taken to render their escape or rescue impossible. Double guards are stationed within and without the jail, and the approaches to the town are patrolled by an armed force. The excitement over the disclosures of the criminals is intense, mingled with fear that the determined action of the authorities and citizens will not be sufficient to deter other members of the Ku-klux union from seeking to avenge the arrest of their companions.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape Henry reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: There is no material change in the position or condition of the Italian bark Monte Tabor. With a few days' good weather the wreckers expect to get her afloat without much difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—About 1 o'clock this morning three powerful tugs attempted to haul off the ship Frank Jones, stranded outside of Fort Point. Up to that hour the ship was lying easily and making no water. The attempt failed. During the morning the ship gradually filled with water, and is now a total loss. She will be sold at auction on Monday.

NEWBURYPORT, March 31.—The fishing schooners Queen of the Bay and Flying Fish were drifted by the freshet on the north breakwater, going out this morning, and will prove a total loss. Value, $1,500 each; uninsured. The crews were saved.

LONDON, March 31.—The American schooner Esther, Capt. La Mar, from New-York, Jan. 22, for Cape Verdes, is at St. Vincent, and has been on fire. The fire is now extinguished. Her beams and deck were burned, and the cargo damaged by fire and water.

RECEIVER FOR A WESTERN RAILROAD.

SANDUSKY, March 31.—This city is greatly excited over the change in the management of the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad. Rush E. Sloane got an order from Judge Finnefrock, of Fremont, yesterday, for the appointment of James Lea as Receiver. Lea filed his bonds and took possession this morning. Sloane is the real manager of the road. Orders have been issued to discharge all the men employed by the late Boston managers, and a complete change will be made in the *personnel* of the company. The change will involve a suit at law. In this city the popular feeling is against the late management, not because of any sympathy with Sloane, but because of the discharge from time to time of Sandusky men by the Boston managers. Sloane has many warm friends who are rejoicing over his success.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—A Tucson dispatch says Gen. Mariscal has been nominated for Governor of Sonora by the Ures Convention. There was no opposition. News from the interior of Mexico is unfavorable to Diaz. The Mazatlan Customs officers have all been removed and similar action is expected at Guaymas. Notice has been given that the next Mexican Congress will be asked to grant a new railway franchise through Sonora to Arizona. It is understood to be in the interest of Mexicans and New-Yorkers.

THE POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The sixth annual directory of David R. Gould has been issued to-day. It shows a considerable increase of names, and, computed by the usual rule, makes the population of the city 501,489. It also gives the official mortality statistics of all the large cities in the country, which shows St. Louis to be the healthiest city, according to population, in the Union, the deaths here last year being only 7,890.

THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL.

ALBANY, March 31.—Gov. Robinson has signed the bill relative to the Superintendent of Public Works. Under this bill, which is the one passed after the Governor had vetoed the first one, the canals can be opened and managed by officials now in office, and the appointment of a Superintendent can be deferred.

THE MAILS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad have agreed to carry the night mails from this city through to Chester and Wilmington, Postmaster Snowden having given assurance that that no matter shall be sent to those points except for distribution there.

OAKEY HALL A FUGITIVE.

THE EX-MAYOR ARRIVES IN LONDON

HE IS IDENTIFIED BY AN AGENT OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS — HIS PUNNING PROPENSITY BETRAYS HIM—HE IS RECEIVED IN A PRIVATE HOUSE IN LONDON BY EXPECTANT FRIENDS—THE PROBABLE CAUSES FOR HIS DEPARTURE FROM THIS CITY.

The news received yesterday from Liverpool concerning the appearance of Mr. A. Oakey Hall in that city, and his subsequent departure to and arrival in London, is of so circumstantial a character as to leave little room for doubt that the man identified by the agent of the Associated Press and the ex-Mayor are one and the same person. The theories of murder and suicide, for which the public mind was prepared by those who were anxious to excuse Mr. Hall's absence in any way to make it less damaging to his character than it promises to be, have never been plausible enough to obtain belief. And, with the information now received, the conviction becomes strong in the public mind that he was impelled to take the course which he has, because in that direction appeared to lie safety, while there was abundant reason for fear that in remaining at home he would be compelled once more to face charges which had already wrung his soul and caused him many bitter regrets. It may be well to state that the person who is spoken of as the agent of the Associated Press is undoubtedly one who is well-known in this City as having been for several years connected with the press, and one who has had abundant opportunities of meeting Mr. Hall. His accounts of the Victoria's passenger are, notwithstanding the means that appear to have been taken to effect disguise, good descriptions of Mr. Hall, and the theory that he had gone to Europe, which was advanced by THE TIMES on the morning upon which it announced his disappearance, appears to be fully sustained.

MR. HALL'S ARRIVAL AND IDENTIFICATION.

The first dispatch received yesterday was as follows:

LONDON, March 31—12 M.—A telegram has just been received here from Liverpool which shows that Mr. A. Oakey Hall is in that city. The telegram is as follows:

LIDIE-STREET RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL, March 31, 11:10 A. M.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall has taken a ticket to London. He missed the 11 o'clock train, and will probably go by the next at noon.

That his steps were closely watched after his arrival in Liverpool is proved from the following dispatch, received soon after the first announcement:

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—The steamer Victoria, from Boston, March 17, has arrived here. A representative of the New-York Associated Press, who knows and has been on the lookout for Mr. A. Oakey Hall for several days, boarded the Victoria at 2 o'clock this morning. He learned that a gentleman answering Mr. Hall's description was aboard under the name of "Sutliffe." He arose at daylight, and was found in the cabin examining the log. Mr. Hall was immediately recognized. He has about a fortnight's growth of mustache and side whiskers, and was dressed in dark clothes—a dark blue shirt, red scarf, small, common cap, and spectacles, instead of the customary eye-glasses. The reporter asks: "I came to see you privately, and he led the way to his state-room. I said that Mr. A. Oakey Hall disappeared from New-York a fortnight ago, and was believed to be on board the steamer Victoria. Mr. Hall replied: 'Well, what of that?' I told him that I knew Mr. Hall perfectly by sight, and that he was the man. He replied that I was mistaken. I told him that I knew he was Mr. Hall, and added that his family were terribly anxious, and that his friends in New-York were much excited about him. He asked why they should be excited, and then made a remark about the weather in an unconcerned way and went out to breakfast. He repeatedly denied that he was Mr. Hall, and told me that he was on his way to Bristol. After breakfast we left the ship. As I helped him down the ladder he asked me if I had found my friend. He then wore an old Ulster overcoat. On landing he went to the office of Warren & Co., agents of the Victoria, thence to the telegraph office, and finally to the North-western Railway Station, where he took a second-class ticket, and left by the noon train for London, which is due at Euston Station at 5:15 P. M.

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THE EX-MAYOR.

Another dispatch, which is appended, was received last evening, giving a description of the passenger "Sutliffe," which tallies so closely with that of the ex-Mayor that his identity can no longer be doubted:

LONDON, March 31.—The passenger "Sutliffe," who arrived at Liverpool by the steamer Victoria, and proceeded by train to London, strenuously denies that he is A. Oakey Hall. He is above the medium height, dressed as described in a previous dispatch, and walks with a swinging gait. His face has recently been clean shaven, and is now covered with a rough, gray stubble. At Euston Station he employed a porter who took two black Japanese leather carpet-bags marked "G.," and a roll of rugs. They walked to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Underground Railway, where the porter left his employer, and the latter took a third-class ticket for Notting-hill Gate Station. He was evidently unacquainted with the route, for he made frequent inquiries of his fellow-passengers. He seemed to be nervous. On arriving at his destination he took a Hansom cab and drove to a small, quiet, private house near by. He was evidently expected, as the door opened without ring or knock, and he passed in immediately with his luggage. He was not met at the station by any acquaintance, at least, he was not recognized by any one.

The steward of the steamer Victoria volunteers the information that the passenger giving the name of "Sutliffe" was "the greatest fellow for making fun I ever met." The gentleman who met "Sutliffe" at Liverpool, and held the conversation with him related in a former dispatch, is confident that there can be no mistake about his being Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF MR. HALL'S FLIGHT.

With the news of Mr. Hall's arrival in London there was renewed a good deal of the excitement that was observed two weeks ago, when his disappearance was first announced. In connection with his name there also came new reports of disclosures that are soon to be made, which, it is said, will make plain his object in getting beyond the reach of the Police. While, upon his trial it was impossible to show that he had ever directly received any portion of the Ring plunder, there was always more or less suspicion felt and expressed that he had participated in the profits of the depredations. The excuse was made, when it was charged that he had signed warrants that robbed the City Treasury, that the pressure of clerical business in signing warrants was so great that it was impossible for him to inspect all the warrants submitted to him and perform all the writing necessary in signing them. It is now said that the expected disclosures will show that Mr. Hall repeatedly affixed his signature to blank warrants, which were filled out afterward by members of the Ring. The share of Hall in the plunder, it is alleged, was collected in the form of fees paid to a law firm doing a very large business in connection with one of the County offices. The receipt of large fees in this way did not attract attention at the time, and the security of Mr. Hall while under trial was obtained, it is supposed, by means of this device, which successfully carried him through his trial, but did not remove him beyond suspicion. All doubt about the matter will probably be removed before Mr. Hall can make a very extended Continental tour, and the revelations which are looked for are not likely to be such as will encourage him soon to return.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

THE ANXIETY OF MR. HALL'S FRIENDS RELIEVED — THEORIES REGARDING THE MANNER OF HIS DEPARTURE FROM THIS CITY—HIS STRANGE ACTIONS.

The news of Mr. Hall's arrival at Liverpool and subsequent departure for London, which had been awaited with so much anxiety, created general satisfaction among his friends in this City. There were some who placed no faith in the dispatches, and who were inclined to believe that they were merely a canard, gotten up for sensational purposes. When the last cable dispatch was received, however, announcing his positive identification, the conviction gradually forced itself upon the minds of all that they were strictly true, and that the person who had left Boston under the name of W. E. Sutliffe was none other than A. Oakey Hall. As heretofore published in THE TIMES, Mr. Hall's legal representatives, Messrs. Vanderpool, Green & Cuming, have for some days past been in communication with persons in Boston who professed to have discovered a clue to his whereabouts, and who were reported to be diligently investigating it. According to the statements of the members of the firm named, the information received from this source was of so indefinite a nature that very little reliance could be placed in it. Nevertheless, it forced them to the conclusion that he had taken his departure on the Victoria. The story now comes from Boston through another channel, however, that he procured his ticket on the Monday preceding his disappearance, and attended the performance of "London Assurance" at the Globe Theatre on the same evening. The clerk in the office of the Warren Line of steam-ships, who sold him the ticket, is reported to have identified him by means of a caricature in one of the weekly papers. It is well known that Mr. Hall was in Boston on March 12, but the statement that he purchased his ticket on that day meets with much opposition in the public mind, the belief being very general that his passage was procured on the morning on which the steamer sailed. In support of this, the story of the cabman may be mentioned, to the effect that he saw Mr. Hall on the night of March 16 at the Grand Central Depot, standing near the entrance. He accosted him, asking if he could drive him down town. Without replying, Mr. Hall turned abruptly and entered the depot, and it is supposed he then purchased a ticket for Boston. After this time all positive traces of him are lost, excepting the rumors that he was seen boarding the Victoria, but none of these have been verified.

The mode of his departure, now that he has been found, has become a matter of animated discussion, and theories of the causes that led to it are becoming numerous. That which obtains most credence, however, is the one to the effect that he feared the threatened Ring disclosures, and suddenly conceived the idea of going to Europe, carrying out his plan without communicating it to any one. His positive denial of his identity to the agent of the Associated Press is commented upon as being one of the most mysterious of his strange actions, and his friends cannot reconcile it with the theory last mentioned, because, they say, why should he desire further concealment? Besides, they are at a loss to understand why he should have been dressed in the manner described in the dispatches, and the opinion is freely given that he must certainly have been demented at the time of his departure.

WHAT MR. HALL'S FRIENDS SAY.

INTERVIEWS WITH HIS FORMER LAW PARTNERS AND MR. WHEELER H. PECKHAM — THE THEORY THAT THE EX-MAYOR FLED BECAUSE OF THE RING COMPLICATIONS NOT CREDITED—MR. HALL'S IMPULSIVE NATURE AND FREAKISH PROPENSITIES.

Mr. James R. Cuming, of the firm of Vanderpool, Green & Cuming, was called upon by a TIMES reporter last evening, and interrogated as to his knowledge of Mr. Hall's whereabouts. He said he believed that Mr. "Sutliffe," who was a passenger from Boston to Liverpool on the steamship Victoria, is really Mr. A. Oakey Hall. Still, neither he nor his partners have received definite information upon which to base such a belief. Nothing had transpired to throw light upon the cause of Mr. Hall's departure from this City. Of this, however, Mr. Cuming felt certain—that Mr. Hall did not leave New-York because he feared the result of any revelations that William M. Tweed could make, or would desire to make, in order to procure his freedom. Mr. Hall's departure, Mr. Cuming felt assured, was dictated by a freak, just as was his unfortunate venture on the stage. He is a man of impulses, and under their influence is stubborn in his opposition to advice that conflicts with them. His impulsiveness and freakish disposition seemed to Mr. Cuming to have recently culminated in temporary periods of dementia, and in one of these fits Mr. Hall probably started for Europe, having in mind some absurd notion of beginning his career anew. As for the rumor that Mr. Hall feared what Mr. Tweed might tell, it was absurd. The ex-Mayor's partners had thoroughly investigated his connection with the Ring, and had satisfied themselves that his explanation of the cause of the charges of malfeasance made against him was perfectly correct. He had been too confiding in his dealings with the Ring leaders, and had signed fraudulent warrants, not knowing them to be incorrect, because he felt his to be merely a ministerial position. He believed that if he refused to affix his signature to warrants he could, under the law, be compelled to do so, just as Mr. Havemeyer was in later years. Mr. Peckham and other anti-Ring lawyers had assured Mr. Cuming, he said, that Mr. Hall had not made money through the Ring; Keyser, Garvey, Woodward, and Ingersoll had all been allowed to go free after having made statements as to the operations of the Ring, yet none of them had breathed a word against Mr. Hall.

The reporter told Mr. Cuming that a rumor was current that Mr. Hall did benefit financially from the operations of the Ring, but in an indirect way, his share having first been given to one of the members of his law firm. Mr. Cuming became indignant, and said: "Why, that report is infamous, infamous! I would answer with my life for the purity of Mr. Brown and Mr. Vanderpool. I have known them and their business for 25 years, and am certain that no men could be more honest in dealing than they. Neither would take a cent that had the faintest taint of dishonesty attached to it."

Mr. A. J. Vanderpool, the senior partner of the same firm, who was also called upon by a reporter, stated that he believed "W. E. Sutliffe" to be the missing lawyer. There was nothing, however, upon which to base this belief, Mr. Vanderpool stated, except the rumors that had reached him through friends in Boston. No information had been received by himself or partners other than the press dispatches regarding the arrival of the Victoria at Liverpool, and if the person known as "Sutliffe" was really Mr. Hall, he could not understand why it was that he should longer wish to conceal his identity, knowing, as he must know, that he would be discovered as soon as he reached London.

Mr. Henry W. Bookstaver, who is also connected with the firm, saw much in the dispatches to force upon him the belief that the Victoria's passenger was none other than A. Oakey Hall. His replies to the questions of the Associated Press agent were just what he would be expected to make, and his query of the same person, as to whether or not he had yet found his friend, was very like Mr. Hall's manner.

A reporter of THE TIMES also called on Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, and asked him if the rumor was true that Mr. A. Oakey Hall had left this City because he feared that the revelations about to be made by William M. Weed would put him in danger of being again prosecuted for participation in the Ring frauds. Mr. Peckham said in reply to this question: "I do not know why Mr. Hall left New-York." He then said the report that William M. Tweed is to be released from prison on Wednesday next is not correct, and that he knew of no proposition having for its object the release of the ex-"Boss." He added that, to his knowledge, Mr. Tweed had never proposed to return to the City any sum of money, or to give up the names of the persons who had profited by the frauds upon the City Treasury, but whose connection with them has hitherto been concealed on condition that he should be released from prison. In concluding the interview, Mr. Peckham seemed to be annoyed at the rumors about Tweed that are continually being bruited about, and refused to read an article, published in an evening journal, purporting to connect Mr. Hall's disappearance with the expected reappearance of Mr. Tweed in public, giving as the ground of his refusal the statement that there could be no truth in the story.

A visit was paid to Mr. Hall's residence in West Forty-second-street last night, and it was there asserted that no word had been received from him by the members of his family.

THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

A HERO WITH "LONG YELLOW HAIR AND WEARING BUCKSKINS"—A BRAVE SOLDIER DESCRIBED BY RED HORSE AND OTHER INDIAN CHIEFS IDENTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, March 31.—It will be remembered that in the recently published statement of Red Horse, a Minneconjon sub-chief, who was a witness of and a participant in the attack on Major Reno, and the massacre of Gen. Custer's command in the fight on the Big Horn, he mentions the remarkable bravery of an officer having long yellow hair, and who rode a horse with four white feet. Red Horse said that the Indians all united in declaring this man the bravest man they had ever met, and that he alone saved his command a number of times by turning on his horse in the retreat. This has been supposed to refer to Gen. Custer, but such a supposition is an error. The *Pioneer-Press* publishes a statement based on high military authority, that the officer referred to was not in Custer's command at all, but that a close reading of a somewhat confused narrative will show that Red Horse at that point was speaking of Reno's retreat across Greasy Grass Creek. There was but one man in Reno's three companies who wore buckskin. The Indians, of course, did not know him, but the soldiers in the rear retreating column did, and it has been for some time known to army officers who was "the yellow-haired hero in buckskin" of this gallant fight against savages in the rear of a flying column. His name is Thomas H. French, Captain in the Seventh Cavalry, and who is now at Fort Rice. It is not credible, the fact that no mention of his gallant and heroic service in that day's bloody fight was made in the official report of the battle by Major Reno, and that the first public mention of his magnificent bravery was made in narratives taken from the lips of savages, whose admiration of his gallantry and daring was one of the most vivid impressions which the battle made upon them.

[Capt. French was so commissioned in the Tenth Infantry, March 26, 1868. He had previously been offered a Captaincy in the Forty-fourth Infantry, but declined to accept it. He is a graduate, not of West Point, but of the Regular Army. He served as a soldier during the rebellion, and was promoted, on his merits, to a Second Lieutenancy in the Tenth Infantry, May 13, 1864. On June 23 of the same year he was advanced a file, and then in 1868 received his Captaincy. From May 19, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1871, he was not on duty at all, but on the latter date was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, with which command he has since performed excellent service.]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STOCK.

A RAPID DECLINE REPORTED—THE LOWEST PRICE REACHED SINCE THE PANIC OF 1873—CONTRADICTORY RUMORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The rumor that there would be another railroad war had its effect on Pennsylvania Railroad stock to-day, which fell to 38¼ per share, the lowest price reached since the memorable panic of 1873, and it promises to go lower. At the beginning of the week the stock sold at 42, and was very strong; but the possibility of another outbreak had its effect, and the great Philadelphia staple stock has lowered $4 in five days, there being a cessation of hostilities on Friday evening. Effort was made by the officials of the company to prevent this decline, but rumors to the effect that the April dividend would be passed had the effect the bears desired. These latter stories were stoutly denied by the officers of the road, who claim that the dividend will be paid. Nobody has been affected to an injurious extent by the decline, but there is no telling where the thing may end. These recent raids on Pennsylvania stock have had a bad effect here, as nearly every man of means has money invested in these securities. The excitement was intense to-day.

THE STATE BANK OF HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Bank of this city yesterday it was resolved that the bank at once go into liquidation. It was also resolved that the liquidation shall be made in the following manner: The Cashier shall immediately pay 20 per centum of all claims against the bank as they mature, and shall pay the balance of said claims as soon as the bank can realize sufficient money for that purpose from its assets. In a circular signed by the President and Cashier, issued this morning, they say this action has been induced principally by the unprofitableness of the banking business. The depositors and others are, however, assured that the assets are ample to satisfy all claims. The assets and liabilities as set forth in the circular are as follows: Total assets, $202,585 42; total liabilities, $162,049 42. Assets over liabilities, $40,536. The doors of the bank will be kept open during business hours.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—It has transpired that the man who shot M. M. Beach, the sewing-machine agent, last night is Lavin H. Coe, of the firm of Clarke, Johnson & Co., cotton factors, who sent word to the Police last night that he had no idea of leaving the city, and would surrender himself this morning. Coe's friends state that the trouble grew out of repairing a sewing-machine, the agent wanting more than he had agreed to repair it for, and on Miss Coe offering him the amount agreed upon, he grossly insulted her. Beach is in a precarious condition, having been shot through the lung just above the heart. The ball was extracted near the shoulder blade.

A MAN KILLED BY HIS INSANE SON.

BOSTON, March 31.—Last night a son of Alfred Cox, of West Bowdoin, Me., 14 years old, shot and killed his father as the latter was returning from church. The father and son had both been at church; the son was making a

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

POLITICAL, ARTISTIC, AND SOCIAL.

RUSSIAN GENERALS IN PARIS—IGNATIEFF AND TCHERNAYEFF—THE EXHIBITION OF 1878—A DOSE OF GREEN HICKORY—SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

Gen. Ignatieff and Gen. Tchernayeff are both in Paris at this moment, and they seem to be busily occupied. Yesterday the latter called upon M. Jules Simon, and came away charmed with his visit, as nearly every one does. There is a certain magnetism about the French Premier which all feel; his address and manners are sympathetic, and, like Napoleon III., he has the happy faculty of attaching men to him personally. The Russian General spoke enthusiastically of his interview, though it appears that M. Simon used the tactics of M. Thiers, and made Tchernayeff talk instead of talking himself. When I say the tactics of M. Thiers, I should distinguish between the two modes of the aged statesman: One consists in making a visitor talk all the time by putting questions about himself and his affairs at each pause; the second consists in talking so persistently during the time allowed for the interview that the visitor fails to find an opportunity for saying what he came for. The Premier drew the General out and got him upon the story of his Servian campaign; and what is dearer to a soldier than an sympathetic listener when going over his adventures? To-day Tchernayeff makes a round of official visits, and to-night dines at the Cercle Franco-Americain, the name recently assumed by the Washington Club. As for Ignatieff, but little can be said at this moment, for he has scarcely gotten through his diplomatic dinners and visits to the official world, which keeps things secret. Concerning his views all is speculation at this moment. What good can come of his mission? is the question every one asks, but the answer would be greatly facilitated if one only knew what his mission really was. Upon the subject opinions are divided. The latest report is that the Czar has sent the Ambassador out to communicate personally with all the Russian Ambassadors, and to tell them something so intensely secret that the Government does not dare trust it in writing to the Foreign Office or to the different Chancelleries. But from present appearances I should say that the presence of Ignatieff here would tend to emphasize the friendship existing between France and Russia, for he comes just after the decision of the German Government with respect to the French in Alsace-Lorraine.

Considering the misfortunes of the past few years, it is only natural that the French should be extremely sensitive—too much so, perchance; but when we come to reflect upon the courage they have shown in repairing their losses, it is hard to refuse them more sympathy than they ask, or to go beyond their desires. In view of the circumstances, we can meet them more than half way. They may have exaggerated the meaning of the administrative act in question, which the German Government may have deemed a necessity, but Germany could afford to use a little more form, or to gild a little so bitter a pill to swallow. We have another example of this sensitiveness to-day. The *Figaro* gives the following item:

"If we can credit the Philadelphia *Press*, the United States Government will take no part in the Universal Exposition of 1878. The invitation presented by M. Berthold has remained thus far without response. It appears, from the same journal, that the Americans feel a little revengeful on account of the complaints of our exhibitors at Philadelphia. Hence, they find that International Expositions are becoming too frequent, and in their opinion ought to be held not oftener than once in 10 years. We should add, however, that these details are taken from a journal notoriously hostile to France."

There is probably a mistake in the latter statement, and I fancy that the *Figaro* has been misinformed, for the members of the press that I have chanced to see have not shown any such disposition. The French cannot comprehend the fact that the Presidential election has interfered with any administrative act, or that a President about to leave power should hesitate to take any step which might be contrary to the wishes of his successor. Nor can they understand that Americans leave such things to private initiative. The "revergeful feelings" mentioned cannot be general, though the letter of M. Dusommerard did throw a bucket of cold water upon our French sympathies, but the majority of our citizens have too level heads to make an entire nation responsible for the act of one individual, or of one foolish official. This is an exceptional case in every way. Germany could not take exception to our representation at Paris, since England, Austria, Russia, and all the other great powers are to be represented, but a refusal on our part, owing to the sensitiveness of the French at this moment, though our motives might be perfectly legitimate, would be regarded as the triumph of German opinion in the United States, and hence a misfortune. A certain amount of public feeling would be caused, and since Americans can content their ancient friends and allies for so small a sum of money, it is to be hoped that President Hayes will see that the United States are well represented here next year. All that he has to do is to send an official Commissioner, or to appoint one living here who would take all the expense upon himself, and the rest would be done by individuals.

The season for the opening of the *Salon* is approaching, and the artists are already exhibiting their pictures in their studios. Several American artists are to be represented. Miss Gardner and Miss Tompkins both have pictures ready. Mr. Knight, who has made a great reputation here during the past few years, has his picture on exhibition at Goupil's. It represents the water-carriers of Paris taking water from the Seine, and is full of life and vigor. The drawing is good; the coloring exquisite. Such pictures command a ready sale here, and the works of the known modern masters bring higher prices than in any other city. Yesterday there was a picture sale at the Hotel Drouot, a Baron having sold off his gallery at auction. The bidding was very animated. Among the noted works sold was Millett's "Potato Diggers," which was knocked down at 31,300 francs. Troyon's "Shepherd's Dog" brought 23,000 francs; a Meissonier, 15,000 francs, and a Saint Jean 12,000 francs. The gallery consisted of only 30 pictures, but in addition to the above there were works by Diaz, Jules Dupré, Theo. Rousseau, and Isabey.

I told you some time ago about the affair of Johan Strauss and Métra, and should have given the sequel before this. The cabal against Johan was gotten up by a very small coterie of fiddlers, petty people at best, who seemed to be proud of their opportunity for judging a master. But their hopes were destined to disappointment. The press promptly took sides with Strauss, and the musicians received several *volées de bois vert*, the French expression for "a dose of green hickory," which made them take the back track. Thenceforth they were charming for Johan, and when Mme. Le Maréchale invited him to preside over the orchestra at the Elysée balls, they became positively friendly. In fact, Strauss has become quite a favorite here, and is disputed in the *salons* of all our *grandes dames* who give receptions. Having received so many marks of sympathy, Johan proposed to give a parting concert for some charitable object, and it came off yesterday, under the patronage of Mme. De Mahon, in the splendid foyer of the Opera. The scene was decidedly picturesque. The orchestra was installed in the foyer, and the audience promenaded about the grand staircase of the main hall, which was shut off by magnificent Gobelin tapestries. The concert was a great success, and a fair sum was realized for the Austrian Charitable Society of Paris. At this moment French ladies are turning their attention to charity. A fair will open on Friday for the benefit of the "Professional School for Young Ladies," founded by Lemonnier. These ladies have tables there, and all the stands are kept by the distinguished dames of the republican court.

At this season of the year our evenings are nearly all occupied, and it is rare that one has an opportunity for taking a quiet *pôt-au-feu* at home more than two evenings in the week. All the diplomats have their weekly dinner and reception; the officials have theirs by turns, and in the American colony we have several gentlemen who entertain splendidly. Last night it was Mr. Pembroke Fetridge, who gave a dinner party to Consul-General and Mrs. Torbert, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Bigelow, Mr. Kane, and others, and to-morrow the Consul-General himself gives a dinner party. It is a good thing to have officials who entertain, for that is the only way to keep harmony in the American colony. Constantly occupied here, I have had little opportunity for seeing much of Americans, but am told that there is a great deal of jealousy and bickering. Last evening the Premier also gave an official dinner, after which he held his usual Tuesday reception. M. Simon still carried his arm in a sling, but was looking better in every way than a week ago. Physically, he was a different man, less fatigued, less worn, for there is nothing which tells upon one like days and nights of suffering.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURES IN NEW-YORK CITY DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The following is a list of the failures reported in this City during the month of March, with the amount of liabilities and assets as near as can be ascertained:

Name of firm.	Assets.	Liabilities.
McKinney, Andrew, Railroad, No. 564 Fifth-avenue	$376,236	$1,979,699
Hoyt, John G., railroad, No. 17 East Forty-seventh-street	225,000	1,730,826
Styles & Sons, builders, No. 350 East Sixty-second-street	.....	610,000
Adams, Walter C., commission and shipping, No. 131 Pearl-street	248,000	500,000
Godeffr y, Adolph E., iron, No. 52 Broadway	none.	200,000
Kingan, John, produce	.....	150,000
Hencken, George, jr., provisions, No. 212 First-avenue	.....	100,000
Titus & Brother, china, No. 44 Barclay-street	38,707	89,351
Reiss & Co., lace importers, No. 464 Broome-street	26,220	75,233
Falconer, James H., broker, No. 49 William-street	.....	50,000
Van Dyke, M. M., hotel, No. 25 Catherine-slip	.....	50,000
Ryder, Stephen O., flour, No. 66 Front-street	2,000	40,000
Dingee, Solomon, auctioneer, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street	15,000	35,000
Zindel, Julius H., shops, No. 68 Pearl-street	.....	30,000
Branch, Oliver O., restaurant, No 1 Park-row	12,500	25,000
Churchill, Charles T., speculator	none.	25,000
Clark, William, produce, No. 163 Chambers-street	6,964	23,293
Walton, Jonathan, stables, No. 140 West Thirty-ninth-street	none.	20,000
Isaacsen, Adolph, insect-powder, No. 46 Fulton-street	9,000	16,500
Miller, John, jewelry, No. 14 John-street	5,000	15,000
Schwartz, Leopold, lager beer One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue	.....	12,000
Bauer & Smythe, spices, No. 146 Reade-street	7,954	8,178
Gavey, W. S., broker, No. 48 Bleecker-street	5,000	7,000
Mason & Paul, drugs, No. 189 Sixth-avenue	1,376	6,215
Folger, Mary, millinery No. 588 Broadway	1,500	6,178
Homan, Martin	3,331	5,139
Mosher, Henry F	1,044	2,084
Munroe, G. D., broker, No. 68 Broadway	.....	.....
Total	$994,832	$5,812,696

In addition to the above there were 17 assignments with $500,000 liabilities, 15 adjudications in bankruptcy where the liabilities were $800,000, and several Receivers were appointed, making the total liabilities for the month, in round numbers, $7,150,000, an increase of 70 per cent. over the month previous.

VITAL STATISTICS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES FOR THE PAST QUARTER AND THE CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF LAST YEAR.

Deputy Register Nagle, of the Health Department, has prepared a table showing the deaths, births, marriages, and still-births in this City for the quarter ending yesterday, and compares them with the figures of the first three months of 1876, with the following result:

	Deaths.		Still-births.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
January	2,183	2,413	169	218
February	1,771	2,498	153	190
March	2,032	2,763	189	212
Total	5,986	7,674	511	620
	Births.		Marriages.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
January	2,204	1,998	615	610
February	1,886	2,077	526	654
March	2,110	2,109	555	541
Total	6,200	6,184	1,696	1,805

The causes of death were as follows:

	1877.	1876.
Zymotic diseases	1,229	2,165
Constitutional diseases	1,475	1,618
Local diseases	2,761	3,176
Developmental diseases	420	454
Deaths by violence, not in a	181	220
Smallpox	4	194
Measles	10	172
Scarlatina	302	245
Diphtheria	229	735
Membranous croup	138	192
Whooping cough	91	139
Typhus fever	7	3
Typhoid fever	43	56
Puerperal diseases	108	97
Diarrheal diseases under 5 years	87	81
Diarrheal diseases all ages	124	118
Alcoholism	22	31
Cancer	120	105
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1,065	1,123
Bronchitis	381	437
Pneumonia	758	947
Heart diseases	253	246
Convulsions	142	206
Apoplexy	100	106
Diseases of the brain and nervous system	561	649
Bright's disease and nephritis	274	327
Suicide	24	32
Drowning	10	20

The ages of the deceased are classified as follows:

	1877.	1876.
Persons 70 years and over	469	508
Persons under 1 year	1,313	1,689
Persons under 2 years	1,761	2,533
Persons under 5 years	2,398	3,555

THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD INQUIRY.

THE INVESTIGATION TO BE PROCEEDED WITH TO-MORROW.

The committee of citizens appointed to investigate the work of St. John's Guild held an adjourned meeting at No. 42 Union-square, last evening, Mr. Scott in the chair. All of the members were present. Mr. Wiswall was asked who appointed the Treasurer, and replied that he was elected by the Board of Trustees; there were three Treasurers, one of the Relief Fund, one of the Floating Hospital Fund, and one of the Building Fund; the Almoner and Treasurer were identical. Mr. Wiswall said he was sure that no visitors went around collecting money for the Guild, excepting Mrs. Hayes, who had collected considerable money.

Mr. W. H. Wiley said that he was a member of the Board of Trustees, and Mrs. Hayes had been requested to collect money in aid of the Floating Hospital fund. The visitors were appointed by the Committee on Visiting and Visitors, who appointed all visitors and examined their work.

Mr. Faure said that considerable care and discrimination had always been exercised in selecting visitors. The committee did not accept every voluntary visitor who presented himself, but they were selected according to their fitness for the work, and, as far as possible, were assigned to duty in the districts in which they resided. Visitors had no power to order supplies sent indiscriminately to any locality they pleased, but their statements were verified before the supplies were sent.

After some general remarks by Messrs. Baker Wiley, and Wiswall, the Chairman stated that the committee having received no answer from the Board of State Charities, or the Attorney-General, in response to the invitation which had been extended to them to assist in the work of examining the books, records, and vouchers of the Guild, they had decided to proceed with the investigation to-morrow morning at their own responsibility. For this purpose they had engaged the services of an expert accountant, who had come to them recommended by Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and Lord, Day & Lord, and the work would be announced through the press. The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

MR. GARRISON ON THE SOUTH.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT STILL GOING ON—A WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT'S CONCILIATORY POLICY.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has addressed a letter to Mr. Oliver Johnson, editor of the Orange (*N. J.*) *Journal*, in which he says that he would not wish to change a word in his former letter, addressed to Senator Blaine, it being simply in accordance with all his utterances as the advocate of liberty, justice, equal rights, and absolute protection for all classes in the land. He continues: "The Southern question stands at present essentially as it has stood from the beginning. It is still 'the irrepressible conflict' between right and wrong, freedom and oppression, Christ and Belial. The South has been conquered, but not converted. She is as haughty, as defiant, as perfidious, as unprincipled, as destitute of reason and understanding, as blind to her own interests, as contemptuous and malignant toward the North, as factiously intent on regaining her supremacy over the Federal Union as ever; and though she may well despair of ever restoring her horrible slave system, she is all the more determined that her colored population shall be kept in a state of vassalage—if 'keeping the word of promise to the ear,' yet 'breaking it to the hope.'"

He denies that it would be safe to withdraw the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, on this point saying: "The law of gravitation is not more certain than that, for the latter to leave the blacks to their fate in those States is equivalent to withdrawing the shepherd, in order that the wolves and the sheep may have a fair chance to decide for themselves what is best for their safety and happiness. This is precisely what the red-handed assassins in Louisiana and South Carolina, with the usurping Nicholls and Hampton at their head, demand—and it is all they demand. Is such a murderous crew to be trusted implicitly for one moment?"

The letter, which is signed "yours for no compromise," concludes thus: "Let me say, in conclusion, that while I have entire confidence in the upright intentions and patriotic aims of President Hayes, I have none whatever in the success of his attempt to 'conciliate' the turbulent spirit of the South, except by virtually yielding to its imperious demands, withdrawing the troops, and leaving Govs. Packard and Chamberlain to their fate. Nothing but the power of the bayonet, legally asserted, has restrained for the time being the 'White Leaguers' from the commission of the bloodiest deeds, and made a constitutional Presidential election possible. The United States Government is bound to keep it where it now is until loyalty ceases to be a reproach, the free exercise of the ballot a deadly peril, and the voice of the people is potentially expressed."

SENATOR HILL, OF GEORGIA.

HE CONCEDES THE PRESIDENT'S PATRIOTIC INTENTIONS AND COMMENDS HIS CABINET—WHY THE SOUTH SHOULD UPHOLD THE ADMINISTRATION.

Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, United States Senator from Georgia, has returned home and has been interviewed by a reporter of the Atlanta *Constitution*. The results are reported as follows:

Senator Hill—I think no man ever came into the Presidential office with more patriotic intentions than Mr. Hayes. Without individualizing exceptions, but taking it as a whole, I think, too, that no President ever commenced his administration with a better Cabinet. Whether the President and his advisers shall be able to do what they desire to do—carry their patriotic intentions into effect—is the great question now to be settled. They will certainly encounter very serious difficulties in this work.

Reporter—What are the difficulties to which you allude?

Senator Hill—The ultra leaders and press of his party are using all their efforts, both persuasive and threatening, to drive the President from his liberal policy altogether. I fear too many of our Southern people and press are ready to denounce the President as treacherous and false because he does not execute his policy as rapidly as our natural impatience demands. Some Republicans are anxious for the continuance of a proscriptive policy toward the South because they hope to provoke our people to retaliate and thus keep the Northern States consolidated for the Republican Party. I fear some Democrats could be found who would not object to such a proscriptive policy, because it would be a sweet revenge upon us for refusing to engage in certain filibustering, as it is called, and would keep the South solid for the Democratic Party. It is the old battle of a cross-fire from extremes, and it will require a rare combination of courage, wisdom, and firmness to defy, and by defying to conquer them. If the President shall fail, his failure will be caused by too great a desire to please too many men who cannot be pleased with anything wise, moderate, or constitutional. He cannot too well or too soon learn that it is utterly impossible to satisfy men with a rigid policy of national healing who owe all their prominence to sectional animosities. It is clear to my mind that the President is a good man. Is he also great? is now the question. To succeed, he must be great, for weak men with good intentions cannot satisfy fight able men with bad intentions. I earnestly hope our Southern people will give the President time, and not be too hasty in their condemnation.

Reporter—What do you think will be the final result in Louisiana and South Carolina?

Senator Hill—I do not have the slightest doubt of the early and complete deliverance of both from the political ulcers that afflict them. The President has no will to force Packard and Chamberlain upon those States against the will of the people. He has no power to do it if he had the will. Neither the Army nor the people of the United States can be again used for any such purpose. A people who settled peaceably a disputed Presidential succession, will never hazard a civil war to sustain such miserable nuisances as Packard and Chamberlain. The war is over, and we shall not have another. Peace and good will are at hand once more, and woe unto any man from the President down who would obstruct them.

Reporter—You do not think the commission, then, indicates an abandonment of his Southern policy by the President.

Senator Hill—It does not have any such meaning. I think it would have been a wise policy to withdraw the troops at once and let the people of Louisiana settle the question who was their Governor. It is a question for the people to settle, and not for us to settle or interfere in, and I believe the people of Louisiana would have settled it promptly and rightly. But the appointment of a commission does not indicate an intention on the part of the President to change his views touching the South.

Reporter—Do you think the Southern Democrats should accept offices from Mr. Hayes?

Senator Hill—I certainly do. We have been justly complaining of the bad officers put upon the South by Grant. If Mr. Hayes offers to give the offices to good men, and they do not accept them, the continuance of bad officers will be our own fault.

Reporter—We would like to have your views on the Presidential count and the history of that controversy.

Senator Hill—On all those questions I prefer to say nothing now. All I am willing to say now may be summed up in these few words: The President stands pledged in the most solemn manner to give the whole country a constitutional and non-partisan Administration. He is especially pledged to give us of the South a good civil service and non-interference with our local State Governments. I believe those pledges have been made voluntarily, in good faith, and from conviction of duty. If these pledges are not redeemed, we must see to it that no blame shall rest upon us or the South. We must meet the President in a spirit of generous confidence. While preserving our own self-respect we must manifest our cheerful readiness to aid in restoring honest, constitutional government. We must not, by a hasty or captious distrust, aid the extreme men of his party in their efforts to drive him from his patriotic position. We must give him a fair chance, full time, and every proper aid and encouragement to redeem his pledges. If he shall succeed he will make for himself a great name, and our whole country will enter upon a new era of unexampled prosperity and happiness. If he fail he shall not be able to say we of the South caused the failure. This is all I am willing at present to say.

A LUNAR ECLIPSE IN TURKEY.

LUCIFER ACCUSED OF ENDEAVORING TO STEAL THE MOON.

A correspondent, writing to a London newspaper, says: "On Tuesday night we were favored with the spectacle of a lunar eclipse. The sky was sufficiently clear, and the moon was very bright, when the shadow of the earth began to fall on its outer rim. We were watching the progress of the rapidly decreasing crescent from a terrace overlooking Stamboul, when suddenly, all along the water's edge, sparks of fire flashed out in every direction. Rifles, muskets, pistols, and guns made as much din as though a night attack were being made or repelled. What could it all mean? soon became the question. Breathless with excitement and haste, there dashed toward our little group a Turkish servant, his arms outspread, and the expression of his face indicative of terror. Could we lend him a rifle? 'For what?' was the response. 'To shoot the devil, who would otherwise take away the moon. See!' added he, as he pointed to the threatening shadow, which has nearly seized it. Unless we can drive him off, we shall lose the light, and then, alas for us all, what evil will befall us!' It was useless to reason with him. He was fully convinced of the necessity of assisting in the hubbub which was going on; and nor was he happy till he had my rifled carbine in his hand, and was recklessly firing regulation bullets over the tops of the houses in Pera. It was not everybody who could understand what all the hubbub was about. 'It's an insurrection,' exclaimed one, a stranger to Turkish ways. 'No; they are firing in honor of peace with Servia,' said another, equally at fault. 'It's a fête, no doubt,' suggested a third; while a fourth thought, perhaps, they were killing the dogs. But they were all wrong; the lower class Turks were fighting against no fleshly foes, they were celebrating no festival, they were saluting no peace; the bullets which were whizzing through the air were aimed at Lucifer, who was just then endeavoring to steal the moon. I cannot say that the practice was a pleasing one to me."

EASTER DAY PROGRAMME.

THE FEAST OF THE RESURRECTION.

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE CHURCHES—THROWING OFF THE SACKCLOTH AND ASHES—A BLAZE OF ALTAR FIRE AND A BURST OF GLORIOUS SONG—MEMORIAL OFFERINGS.

This morning the churches throughout Christendom which have for 40 days followed in their services the footsteps of the Master, observing with solemn exercises His bitter trials and the final sacrifice on Calvary, will throw off their purple emblems of grief and hail the day of resurrection with the burning of the Pascal candles, with Hallelujahs of rejoicing song, with all the fervor of joy that can be expressed in ritual. Where the altars have been shrouded in folds of black, and the lights have burned dim through Holy Week, they will all be changed, and to-day will shine with myriad flames of fire, while the choicest products of Winter gardens will deck the chancels that but yesterday were dark and gloomy, and the fragrance of incense will blend with that of the sweet violet and the lily of the valley. For the sake of the thousands who will desire to take part in the celebration of the festival, it is to be hoped that the sun will shine out brightly, and that warm south winds may blow. "The world itself keeps Easter Day." The buds upon the trees and the grass upon the lawns are putting forth their shoots without a doubt that a new life has begun, that their resurrection has been accomplished. With lowering skies, and a bleak north-east wind, the pleasure of the day to the simple holiday-keepers will be sadly spoiled. The milliners and the dress-makers have longed for a bright day, that their delicate fancies may be seen, that their marvels of silk and satin and feathers may flutter the hearts and delight the eyes of admiring throngs. A rain-storm will disappoint keenly the Flora McFlimseys who give expression to their ideas of Easter Day in the wearing of elaborate costumes and "ducks of bonnets." But the more presence of a cloud in the sky and a damp sidewalk underfoot will not detract from the joyousness of the feast to the heart of the faithful, who find their pleasure in the sanctuary, in the raising of hymns of praise and thanksgiving, and in listening to assurances of hope from the mouths of preachers and pastors.

The day will be celebrated in all the churches with more or less pomp and ceremony. In the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches it will be observed with all the wealth of music and decoration permitted by the ritual of the Church. The prejudice against the observance of the day that led many evangelical denominations to ignore it a few years ago has been in great measure overcome, and now in scarcely a church in this whole City will the day pass without a special recognition of the event so full of significance to the Christian. The hymns and sermons will be full of the topic of the new life, of immortality, of the undying soul within the mortal man, of childlike faith and trust. As in former years the preparations in all of the Protestant Episcopal churches have been made with a due appreciation of the power of music and flowers to deeply impress the lesson of the festival. Particularly elaborate have been the decorations of all the churches which favor an extreme ritual service. The robed choirs have been enlarged, and their voices will, in many cases, be strengthened by orchestral accompaniments. The grandest musical productions of the greatest composers will be applied to the interpretation of the inspiring words of the service. The chimes of Trinity, St. Thomas, Grace, and other churches, will hail the day with the ringing of traditional carols, and in many of the churches there will be sunrise services, in which the children's voices will carry the burden of the Easter songs.

A custom of decking the altar on Easter Day with floral memorials offered by the worshipers who thus desire to remember their lost ones, is gaining strength year by year, and to-day many of the most elaborate decorations of altars will be contributed as emblems of tenderest hope. The number of these offerings is so great that they always add very materially to the beauty and abundance of the Easter adornments of churches, and the testimony of the florists is that the practice of making them is constantly growing. The musical services in several of the churches in this City and Brooklyn will be exceptionally rich and attractive. Many of the programmes were published in THE TIMES yesterday, and an additional number are given to-day.

THE DECORATIONS AND MUSIC.

THE FLORAL ADORNMENTS IN THE PROMINENT CHURCHES — ADDITIONAL PROGRAMMES OF MUSICAL SERVICES.

At Trinity Church the altar decorations will be abundant and beautiful. The arrangement of potted plants about the altar railing was begun yesterday, but the cut flowers will not be placed upon the altar until this morning at an early hour. There will be vases of callas, choice roses, camellias, carnations, and violets, and a number of beautiful set pieces, emblematical designs, and memorial offerings, which will almost completely cover the great altar. The pulpit, lectern, and stalls will be adorned with flowers, trailing vines of smilax, and masses of white blossoms in vases, and the font will be filled with rare plants, sprays of feathery spirea, and roses. Mr. Ayliffe will ring the chimes before the morning service, and the music will be rendered according to the programme published yesterday. At St. Paul's Church there will be an abundant display of flowers, and among the set pieces expected will be ingenious and prettily arranged symbols of immortality, constructed of white and colored flowers. The programme of musical services will be rendered by a double quartet choir. At St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, the altar and pulpit will be elaborately decorated with cut flowers in masses and traditional designs, and a full musical service will be rendered by the choir of men and boys. At Trinity Chapel the floral embellishment will be full and rich. The altar, stalls, lectern, and pulpit will be adorned with growing plants and cut flowers, while the font will be filled with a mass of choice plants and blossoms. The choir of men and boys, under the direction of Prof. Gilbert, the organist and choirmaster, will render a full musical service, and Rev. C. Swope will preach the sermon. At St. Thomas' Church, the chancel will be decorated with large standing tropical plants, which will be arranged about the sides of the inclosure and behind the chancel rail. On the altar there will be an elaborate centrepiece, composed principally of callas, Easter lilies, and camellias, in a large silver vase; on each side of this centrepiece there will be floral emblems and masses of blossoms in bouquets. The musical programme, which was published yesterday, will be very full and thoroughly appropriate to the occasion.

The floral decorations at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-eighth street, will be abundant and elegant, and will consist largely of memorial pieces, one of which is a large raised mat, the background being constructed of purple violets, across which is worked the word "Resurrexit" in white blossoms. There will also be quantities of choice flowers in vases and bouquets. The musical services will be congregational. At St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church the altar lights will be increased in number, and there will be handsome floral decorations. The interior of this church is decorated in so elaborate a style, and the altar itself is so rich in ornamentation, that but little effort is made beyond increasing the number of lights, to heighten the ordinary effect when services are held. At Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, there will be a large cross, composed of white flowers, in the centre of the altar, and on each side will be growing plants, azaleas, and emblems. At each side of the communion table will be large pots of rhododendrons. The font will be filled with shrubs and blossoms. In the base of the chancel window there will be a bank of moss, on which will appear the word "Hallelujah" in white letters. The pulpit will be trimmed, and the lectern will be twined with smilax and sprays of bassinera. The musical programme was published in this paper yesterday. The floral decorations at St. Patrick's Cathedral will be confined to the altar, and will be abundant, but not elaborate or extravagant. A curtain of rich crimson has been raised behind the superb crucifix over the altar, which brings out the outlines of the suspended figure and the cross with striking distinctness. At St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, Rev. Wesley R. Davis, Pastor, special preparations have been made for the observance of Easter; the floral decorations are of a superior order; the music will be under the direction of Prof. E. T. Landon, and has been carefully arranged for the day. The soloists are Mrs. Simpson, soprano; Miss Hosford, contralto; Mr. Bennett, tenor, and Mr. Vantassel, basso.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

The chancel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-avenue, above Forty-fifth-street, has been tastefully decorated by the ladies of the congregation. A bank of potted plants rises from the altar to the cornice beneath the picture above it, and the polished marble pillars on each side of the altar are twined with smilax and white flowers. The lectern and stalls are also prettily decorated, and the pulpit is ornamented with spirea and Easter lilies. Large masses of roses, hyacinths, callas, heliotrope, and carnations will be arranged upon the altar. The musical programme will be rendered by the choir of men and boys under the direction of Mr. Charles J. Fisher, Jr., organist, and will be as follows:

Morning—Opening hymn, "At the Lamb's high feast," Syrus; "Christ our Passover," C. J. Hopkins; Te Deum in A; Thomas Bridgewater; Jubilate in A, Thomas Bridgewater; Introit—Hymn 106, Wirtemburg; Gloria Tibi; Authem, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day," Damon; Offertory, "Let the bright seraphim," Handel's "Samson;" Sanctus, Gauntlet; Communion hymn, 203, verses 3 and 4, Arlington; Gloria in Excelsis.

Evening—Cantate in C, H. P. Damon; Benedic in A, A. W. Berg; Anthem, "This is the day," John Sewell; Hymn, 424, Coronation.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

The floral decorations of St. Alban's Church consist of a large quantity of exquisite cut flowers in the chancel in vases and emblems. The altar lights will be increased in number. The pulpit is ornamented with a palm-leaf constructed with Easter lilies, tea-roses, carnation pinks, violets, spirea, and lilies of the valley, arranged in semicircular lines. The font will be filled with choice plants and blossoms. The musical services at the high celebration at 11 o'clock will be as follows:

Processional Hymn, "Christ, the Lord, is risen;" Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus, Monk; Benedictus, Agnus Dei, adapted from Spohr's "Last Judgment;" Communion Hymn, "O, Saving Victim;" Gloria in Excelsis, Barnby; Recessional, "Nunc Dimittis," Gregorian tone; Hallelujah Chorus, Handel.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

The decorations in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin are profuse and elegant. Stands of plants rise from the altar-rail in parterres, and the altar itself is banked with cut flowers. Before the pillars supporting the chancel are pots of scarlet geraniums. The tabernacle is filled with choice cut flowers; the niches at each side of the altar are also filled, while the niche above the tabernacle is prettily decorated with callas, camellias, and roses. The tabernacle is surmounted with a large white floral cross. Across the altar are festooned wreaths of smilax, the green of which forming a pleasing contrast to the prevailing white of the floral decorations. The music will be rendered by a choir of boys and men, and a mixed quartet. This choir has, by careful training, become one of the most skillful in the City, and has lately attracted considerable attention by its performance of the Sabbat Mater by Rossini, on Festival, and Haydn. The programme will be as follows:

Morning—10:45—Processional March, Vivian; Grand Processional Hymn, Wilson; Introit, Hymn 107, Worgan; Kyrie Eleison, Credo, Haydn's Sixth Mass; Offertory, Panotia; Sanctus, Benedictus, Haydn's Sixth Mass; Hymn or Adoration, 93d in Prayer-book, Dellnaglo; Agnus Dei, Gloria in Excelsis, Haydn's Sixth Mass; Tantum Ergo, (Hymn 203, last two verses,) Millard; Recessional Hymn 117, Gauntlett; Marche Solennelle, Ketterer.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector, the floral display will be in part contributed by the children of the mission, and will be supplemented by offerings on the part of the congregation. The musical services will be as follows:

Morning—Opening hymn, "At the Lamb's high feast," Syrus; "Christ our Passover," C. J. Hopkins; Te Deum in A; Thomas Bridgewater; Jubilate in A, Thomas Bridgewater; Introit—Hymn 106, Wirtemburg; Gloria Tibi; Authem, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day," Damon; Offertory, "Let the bright seraphim," Handel's "Samson;" Sanctus, Gauntlet; Communion hymn, 203, verses 3 and 4, Arlington; Gloria in Excelsis.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

TWILIGHT.

I.

Oft as thy thoughts are overprond and gay
With pomps of Life, and glories of the World,
Or Sorrow's knotted serpents round thee curl'd
Fetter thine arms, and eat thy heart away.

II.

Turn back and look upon the solemn Past:
Think thou what all hath been, what all shall be,
Those pale gray hues of our Mortality
Are joys that faded, woes that could not last.

III.

Stand thou on Memory's peak at set of Day,
And in the dusky air 'twixt Noon and Night
Which is the funeral torch, and which the light
That goes before the bridal, canst thou say?

IV.

As moon-lit gardens with their alleys gray
Invite more lovers than the glorious Morn;
As the bright Champaign with its waved corn
Into soft seas of azure dies away.

V.

As Mountains with their pinnacles of Ice,
As barren crags lit with the flame of Even
Look beautiful, and stars come forth in Heaven
When Day no longer dazzles in the skies.

VI.

As unseen violets yield their rarest balm,
As trumpet notes wax sweet upon the wind,
As lovely colors float before the blind,
As torrent waters from afar look calm.

VII.

So Joy grows tender, Sorrow's self is mild,
Forgotten voices sweet as music seem,
And stormy troubles quiet as a dream,
And Good and Ill, old foes, seem reconciled.

FREDERICK TENNYSON.

—Charing Cross Magazine.

THE TWO JONESES.

A STORY OF ST. DAVID'S DAY.

CHAPTER I.

It was the 1st of March, in the year of grace 18—. In a merchant's office, not far from Cheapside, a little man sat at a high desk, trying hard, apparently, to keep one eye on the rows of figures before him and the other on the office clock. Failing in this, his glances travelled from the one to the other with pendulum-like regularity. At last the clock struck the wished for hour of six; and the little man shut the big ledger with a bang, and after locking it up carefully in the office safe, dashed into a dark cupboard, and began a hasty but careful toilet, involving great splashing of water, and much violent exercise with a stumpy nail-brush. Evan Jones was nominally managing clerk, and really general factotum, to the firm of Borwick & Brown, hard-wood merchants. He was fifty years of age, short, fat, and good-natured, though a little peppery at times. He had a numerous family, whom he found it anything but easy to feed and bring up on his modest salary of fifty shillings a week. With strict economy, however, he managed just to make both ends meet. Not for him were the breezy sands of Ramsgate or the chestnut avenues of Hampton Court. Not for him were the mild Havana or the fragrant cigarette. He had no vices and desired no luxuries. One indulgence alone, in the course of the year, did he permit himself. He was a Welshman to the backbone, and herein lay his one extravagance. Come what might, and however depressed the condition of the domestic money market, he was always present at the dinner of the "United Welshmen" on St. David's Day. The necessary guinea was to Jones as much as a hundred to many of the other guests who assembled at the banquet in question—a sum to be saved and scraped together by infinite sacrifice and self-denial. But

"Though back and sides go bare,
Though hands and feet go cold,"

as the old song says, scraped together it must be, by hook or by crook. For nearly a week prior to the present occasion, Evan's dinner had consisted of a saveloy and a penny roll; and on the day of our story he had taken no food whatever since his frugal breakfast, intending to compensate himself handsomely for his abstinence at the expense of the "United Welshmen." He had, in truth, gone so long without food as to feel a little exhausted; but he consoled himself with the thought of the splendid appetite he should carry to the festive board; and having at last completed his toilet, he shut up the office and started for the hostelry where the dinner was to be held, feeling at least six feet high, and humming *Ar hyd y nos* with patriotic energy.

At almost the same moment when Evan Jones started on his journey, a tall, handsome man, in faultless evening attire, stepped out of a West End mansion, outside of which a brougham was waiting. A graceful little lady, with a bright girlish face, accompanied him to the hall door.

"You won't be very late, Owen, will you?" she said, coaxingly.

"Not very early, I am afraid, pet. We 'Welshmen' are rare fellows for keeping it up; and if I came away before all the national toasts had been duly honored I should never hear the last of it."

"Very well, dear; then I suppose I mustn't expect you till I see you. I hope you will have a pleasant evening. Don't take too much wine," she continued laughingly.

"Can't answer for myself on such an occasion," her husband responded. "The —— Tavern," he said to the coachman; and kissing his hand to his wife, in a few moments was whirled out of sight.

CHAPTER II.

The "United Welshmen" had finished their dinner, and had made considerable progress with their dessert. Each man wore attached to his button-hole a wonderful composition of green and white satin and silver filagree, which was supposed (by dint of making believe very much indeed) to represent the "leek," sacred to the occasion. A perfect hurricane of *n*'s and *m*'s and *p*'s and *l*'s and *w*'s flew about the room, only ceasing for a few moments when the Chairman rose to propose a toast, or the bards at the far end of the banquet hall tuned their harps for some Cambrian melody. Evan Jones was seated at the festive board, but, alas, no longer the spick-and-span Evan Jones who had but a couple of hours earlier left the office of Messrs. Borwick & Brown. His carefully brushed hair was now rough and dishevelled, his face red, his shirt-front limp and crumpled, his utterence thick, and his general appearance that of a gentleman who has dined "not wisely, but too well." Poor Evan had been by no means immoderate in his potations, but he had so weakened himself by long fasting that the little he had taken had an exaggerated effect upon him, and he was rapidly becoming argumentative, not to say pugnacious. It was an article of faith with him, even in his sober moments, that he was in some mysterious way connected with the last of the Welsh Kings, and in his present elevated condition this idea took possession of his mind with redoubled emphasis. He had more than once commenced a sentence beginning, "As a 'scendant of Llewellyn," but without getting any further. At the second failure his left hand neighbour, to whom the observation was addressed, replied profanely, "O blow Llewellyn!" Evan Jones looked at him for a moment with an expression of immeasurable scorn and disgust, and then turned to his right hand neighbor: "'S a wonder 'scendant of Llewellyn, 'pears to me—as a 'scendant—of Llewellyn—" and then stopped again.

"Cwm nog lwyn bora dwmnath cwlyd llmach bah,"* replied his right hand neighbor.

"Dwyllog lwmmo gwlloch y dina nos," remarked another of the party.

"Cwlla gwyn dwylleth dym da y cwi bala llewelly caerloc," responded Jones, whose tongue was loose enough in his native Welsh, and who would probably have continued in the same strain for some time, had not the chairman requested attention for the "March of the Men of Harlech," which was about to be given by the choir. Jones sat still during the chorus, with head and hand keeping tipsy time to the measure; but his soul waxed hot within him under the influence of the inspiring strains, and no sooner had they ceased than he wildly got upon his legs, and said in a loud thick voice,

"Mis'r Chairman, I shay! 'S a humble represen'tive—I mean ancestor—I mean 'scendant —of Llewellyn, I don't think this 'spicious occasion—I shay I don't think this 'spicious 'casion—"

Here there were loud cries of "Order!" "Chair!" "Sit down!" and Jones was pulled violently down down by the coat-tails by one of his neighbors. The gentlemanly-looking man to whom we have alluded in our first chapter was Jones' *vis-à-vis* at the table. The scene was so ludicrous that he could not repress a smile, which was observed by Evan, whose choleric temper fired up instantly at the supposed affront.

"What th' devil you grinning at, look you?"

"Did I smile? I really beg your pardon; but I am quite sure I was not 'grinning,' as you call it."

"You did, Sir; you grinned like—like Cheshire cat, Sir. I appeal to th' gen'lmen present. You've 'sulted me, Sir—'sulted me grossly. Name's Jones; very good name; 'scendant of Llewellyn; and I 'mand 'sfaction of a gen'leman."

"My name is Jones, too, though I haven't the honor of being a descendant of Llewellyn. There is my card, Sir; and if when you come to your sober senses you desire to apologize for your unseemly behavior, I shall be happy to see you."

Evan's right-hand neighbor thrust the card, which bore the inscription

MR. OWEN JONES,
99 *Winslow-square,*
Belgravia, S. W.

into Evan's waistcoat pocket, and the owner, by no means desirous of being involved in an after-dinner brawl, moved away to another part of the table. By dint of a little humoring those around managed to soothe the fiery Evan into comparative tranquility, and after a few more desultory observations, wherein his descent from Llewellyn still played a prominent part, he leant back in his chair, and was speedily fast asleep.

The toasts came to an end at last, the bards packed up their harps, and the last of the guests departed, leaving Evan Jones still sound asleep in his chair. A council of waiters was held over the slumbering hero, and endeavors were made to rouse him. They shook him, they punched him—but all in vain. He couldn't, or he wouldn't, wake up. They succeeded in getting out of him that his name was Jones, but to a further inquiry as to where he lived he only murmured "'scendant of Llewellyn," and relapsed again into still deeper slumbers.

"You'll have to give him a shake-down among the empty bottles, William," said one.

"Not if I know it," replied the head waiter. "He might wake up in the night and walk off with the spoons. No, we must find out where he lives, somehow. Some of you just look in his pockets, will you? Perhaps the gent has a card-case about him."

No sooner said than done.

"Here's a card," said one, diving into Evan's waistcoat pocket. "Mr. Owen Jones, 99 Winslow-square."

"That's him right enough; he said his name was Jones. He don't look much like a Winslow-square sort, does he? But there's no accounting for these Welsh gents. Just as well he had his pasteboard about him, though, wasn't it? or he wouldn't have got home to-night."

* * * * * * *

It was a little after eleven o'clock when a four-wheel cab drove up to the door of No. 99 Winslow-square.

"This is Mr. Jones's, aint it?" said the cabman to the smart parlor-maid who answered his knock at the door.

"Yes, this is Mr. Jones's," answered the maid.

"That's the name right enough. Here's the card they give me: 'Mr. Owen Jones, No. 99.' Well, look here, Miss, I've brought your master from the Welsh dinner. He've been enjoying of his wine a goodish bit, I should say, and I can't wake him up nohow."

"You don't mean to say he's taken too much?"

"Well, Miss, that depends. I don't think myself, in a general way, a gen'leman *can* take too much; the more the merrier, *I* says. But he's pretty tar gone, anyhow."

The maid rushed in to her mistress, who was sitting in the dining-room.

"O ma'am, here's master come back in a cab from the Welsh dinner, and the cabman says he's fast asleep and quite tosticated."

"Nonsense, Mary!" said her mistress angrily, and advancing into the hall; "there must be some mistake."

"No mistake, me'm," said the cabman, touching his hat respectfully; "I've brought the gent from the Welsh dinner, and here's his card."

"Good heavens!" said Mrs. Jones, recognizing her husband's card "it is too true. O dear, however shall I survive this shocking disgrace! Mary, go down stairs; I know I can rely upon you not to say a word of this dreadful misfortune to the other servants."

Mary retired accordingly, and Mrs. Jones continued:

"Cabman, I must ask you to assist Mr. Jones up to his bed-room; it is the front room on the first floor; you will find the gas ready lighted. I can give you no help; for I think it would kill me to see him in such a condition."

"Lor, don't take on so, ma'am," said the cabman good-naturedly; "it ain't nothing when you're used to it. Why, some o' them nobs does it every night. My old horse'll stand steady as a church, and I'll have the genelman up stairs in a jiffy."

Poor Mrs. Jones returned into the dining-room, holding her handkerchief to her eyes; after a moment's pause she was made aware by a sort of scuffling in the passage, accompanied by exclamations of "Wo-ho," "Hold up," and other ejaculations of a horsey nature, that the cabman was assisting Mr. Jones up stairs. After an interval of about ten minutes, which seemed an age, he reappeared at the dining-room door, and said, in a confidential manner:

"I've got the gent into bed quite comfortable mum. He was a little orkard to undress, but I done him at last, proper; and he's sleeping like a babby."

Mrs. Jones dismissed the man with a fee beyond his wildest expectations, and resumed her seat, feeling as if her peace of mind was forever lost. She felt that she never could have the same respect for her husband again. He, who had always been a model of all that was dignified and gentlemanly, a very pattern husband, to come home helplessly drunk from a tavern-dinner! It was incredible; and yet the fact was beyond question. Surely there must be some mystery about the matter. Could he be ill? But no; he had never been in better health than when he left her a few hours previously, and to send for a doctor would only be to publish his disgrace. Could his wine have been drugged? But surely at a public dinner, at a first-rate place of entertainment, this was equally out of the question. There seemed no alternative but to suppose that, carried away by the excitement of the occasion, Mr. Jones had fallen into one of those sudden frailties to which poor human natures even that of the noblest, is subject. At first, the weeping wife had felt as if the offence was beyond all pardon; but gradually a softer feeling came over her, and she felt that, though the wrong could never be forgotten, it might in time be possible to forgive it. And then she mentally rehearsed the painful scene which would take place between herself and her erring husband on his return to consciousness and self-respect; and she had just arranged a few little speeches, to be spoken more in sorrow than in anger, when suddenly a latch-key was heard in the door, and in walked Mr. Jones himself, calm and unruffled, without a hair out of place, or a crease on his snowy shirt-front. Mrs. Jones gazed at him a moment, scarcely believing her own eyes.

"Owen!—and sober!" she exclaimed; then flung herself into his arms, and went into a fit of decided hysterics.

"My darling wife, what on earth is the matter?"

"Oh, Owen, I am so thankful!" said the little wife, as soon as her sobs would let her speak. "I am so thankful! But, then, who is the man in our bed?"

"The man in our bed?" said Mr. Jones. "Whatever do you mean?"

"O Owen dear, you can't tell what I have gone through. A cab came half an hour ago, and brought you home from the dinner; at least the cabman said it was you, very tipsy and fast asleep, and he had your card; and so I told him to put you—I mean to say him—in our room, and there he is now."

"The devil he is!" said Mr. Jones. "I must have a look at this double of mine;" and seizing a candle, he strode up stairs. Presently he again entered the room.

"I think I see how the mistake happened," said he. "This fellow up stairs was at the dinner to-night, and had had more than was good for him at an early period of the evening. He was rather rude to me; but it was no use to be angry with a man in such a condition: so I merely handed him my card, and told him when he returned to his senses he might come and apologize, though I can't say I had much expectation that he would. What became of him afterward I can't say. I smoked a cigar with our friend Griffiths, and then walked leisurely home. Meanwhile, I suppose, this fellow was too drunk to answer for himself; and finding my card about him, they assumed it was his own, and sent him here accordingly. The only thing that puzzles me is that you didn't find out the mistake."

"Well, dear, to tell you the truth, I was so shocked and horrified that you should be, as I supposed, in such a condition that I would not even see you, or let Mary do so either; so I sent her down stairs, and told the cabman to take the wretched man up to our room. But whatever shall we do now? The idea of a filthy, drunken wretch in our bed! It's too horrible."

"We mustn't be too hard upon him, dear. I could see at a glance that he was one of our poorer brethren; I dare say a hard-working, sober man enough in a general way, but the temptation of a good dinner and unlimited liquor was too much for him. Besides, dear, we must consider the occasion. It is the immemorial privilege of every Welshman to get drunk, if he likes, on St. David's Day. Some of us waive it, but that's not to the purpose. We must move into the spare room for to-night, that's all. You had better give Mary orders accordingly; and at the same time it will be as well to restore my blackened character by showing her that I am not quite so far gone as she imagines."

Mrs. Jones rang the bell.

"O Owen," she said, kissing him fondly, and still wavering between smiles and tears, "it *is* such a relief, I can't tell you. I am so thankful it wasn't you."

Mary's face, when she opened the door, was a picture.

"Lor, ma'am! Lor, Sir!" she said, looking from one to the other.

"It is all right, Mary," said her master. "You will be relieved to hear that the gentleman up stairs is another Mr. Jones. There has been a little mistake, that's all; and your mistress and I are going to sleep in the spare room.

CHAPTER III.

Evan Jones woke on the morning following the eventful dinner hot and feverish, with a tremendous headache, and an agonising feeling of thirst.

"O, my poor head!" he groaned. "Betsy, my gal," imagining his wife was beside him, "for mercy's sake get out, and give me a drink o' water, there's a good soul."

There was no answer.

"I s'pose she's gone down stairs. O, lor, my head!" and he tried to settle himself to sleep again, but his parched throat was unbearable. "I must have a drink of water, if I die for it;" and he unwillingly opened his eyes, and dragged himself into a sitting position. "Hallo!" he exclaimed, as his eyes fell on his unaccustomed surroundings. "Where the duce have I got to, and how on earth did I come here? Why, it's like a fairy tale. I must be a nobleman in disguise, or one of them foundling hospital chaps come into a fortune. Jones, you old fool, you're dreaming! I ain't, though. Lor, what a bed! and lace curtains and marble tables; and what a lot o' looking-glasses! 'Pon my word, I should like never to get up any more. I must have a glass of water, though. Ah! that's just heavenly. Now let me think a bit. How did I come here? Let's see, what was yesterday? Yes, it must have been yesterday that I went to the Welsh dinner. I remember going, but I don't remember coming away; and, judging from my head this morning, I'm afraid I must have been uncommon screwed. And I haven't been home all night. My eyes, what'll Betsy say? I shall never hear the last of it to my dying day."

At this moment our hero's reflections were interrupted by a knock at the chamber door.

"Come in!" he shouted incautiously; "at least, no; don't come in—I mean, what is it?"

The voice of Mary, the parlor-maid, replied,

"Master's compliments, and he says breakfast is ready for you, Sir, whenever you can come down stairs."

"My respects to your master, and I'll be down directly, Miss," answered Jones.

"Well, that's a comfort, anyhow," he soliloquized, "for 'pon my word, I didn't know whether I might n't be given in custody for sleeping in other people's beds under false pretences; or embezzling another gent's house, or something of that sort. How the deuce did I get here, that's what beats me!"

Still vainly trying to solve the enigma, Evan made a hurried toilet, and finally, with his head still aching as if it would split, and looking a wreck of yesterday's greatness, he left the room, and crept softly down stairs. The evidences of wealth and luxury on every side, so unlike his own humble belongings, quite awed him, and having found his way down, he would not venture into any of the sitting-rooms, but modestly took his seat on a chair in the hall, and waited for the development of events. Here he was found after a few moments by Mr. Owen Jones, who wished him a friendly good-morning.

"I've seen your name somewhere, I know, Sir," said Evan; "but I can't for the life of me tell where."

"Can't you?" said his host, smiling. "We were both at the Welsh dinner last night, and one of us took a little too much."

A light suddenly flashed across Evan's mind.

"I remember now, Sir; I'm afraid I was very rude to you."

"Well, you were a little plain-spoken, and I gave you my card, and told you if you wished to apologize you would know where to find me. I must say I didn't expect you would have come quite so soon, though. The fact is, you were brought here by the mistake of a cabman, who supposed my card was your own."

"I'm sure I humbly beg your pardon, Sir," said poor Evan, completely crestfallen. "I can't think how I came so to disgrace myself; but to tell you the truth, Sir, I'd had to pinch a bit to buy my ticket, and all day yesterday I hadn't tasted bit or sup since breakfast, and when it came to dinner-time I was that faint and weak that the very first glass accmed to set my head all swimming like. I'd let it go too long, Sir, that's what it was. I humbly ask your pardon, I'm sure, for the trouble I've caused, and I thank you kindly for giving me a night's shelter. I feel I don't deserve your kindness, Sir; but I'm grateful, I assure you."

And with tears in his eyes Evan moved humbly to the hall-door to depart.

"No, no," said Mr. Owen Jones; "you mustn't think of going without your breakfast. We are all Welsh here; and if a brother Welshman does take a glass too much on St. David's Day, we know how to make allowances for him. Come, step in here. We have had breakfast an hour ago; but Mrs. Jones is waiting to give you yours."

Looking very shamefaced and repentant, Evan Jones followed his namesake into the breakfast-parlor, where Mrs. Jones, who had heard his humble confession and apology, gave him a kindly greeting, and he was soon seated before a snowy table-cloth and, as well as his headache would let him, enjoying a plenteous repast. During the meal his entertainers quietly drew him out, and were speedily behind the scenes as to his daily life and his hard struggles to keep the wolf from the door: and when he finally took his leave a well-filled basket was waiting for him in the hall to take home as a present to the children. Nor was this by any means the last which found its way to the same quarter, sent by the same friendly hands; and I am sorry to say that of all days, that held in the highest veneration by the little Joneses is "the day when papa got so dreadfully tipsy at the Welsh dinner."

* * * * *

I feel that there *must* be a moral to this story somewhere, but I can't quite see where it lies. You can't call it exactly a temperance story, because, you observe, Evan Jones got a good night's lodging and made a couple of kind friends by getting drunk—which is not poetical justice by any means. After much anxious consideration, the only safe moral I can see is, that a married lady should never order any gentleman, however tipsy, to be put into her own bed without making *quite* sure, in the first place, that he is the gentleman who rightfully belongs to her.—*London Society.*

ITALY AS A MANUFACTURING COUNTRY.—The only industry in which she can be said to possess some advantage over her neighbors is in silk-weaving, and in this, I believe, some progress is being made; but as a producer of textile fabrics generally Italy does not figure prominently. Her exports of silk, raw and manufactured, averaged in value about £15,000,000 in the years 1870 to 1874, according to tables given by Mr. Herries. This was balanced to some extent by imports of the average value of £5,500,000. Besides silk, Italy grows a certain amount of cotton, but not nearly enough to supply her own wants, and although she has an export trade to Austria in cotton tissues, it is more of a transit trade, I believe, than the result of the competition of Italian spinners and weavers. Her industries are, indeed, all—except that of silk, which is at present rather depressed—small and of quite local importance. Italy is in nothing more provincial, in fact, than in the isolated condition of her cotton, linen, and woolen manufactures. But, although insignificant, they still increase in a measure, and may well grow very much bigger without interfering in the least with the purchasing power of Italy in other countries, or competing very seriously in foreign markets. With her immediate neighbors, Switzerland, Austria, and France, it is in the nature of things that her trade should grow larger, and that where competition is possible Italian products should in some directions beat ours; but there is as yet certainly nothing alarming in the situation, and we have no cause to be envious of her prosperity. At present the total export and import trade of Italy is, as I have said, well under £100,000,000, and the bulk of the exports—silk, oil, wine, stones, and glass—are of a kind which do not come within our competing range. As far as the direct trade of Great Britain with Italy is concerned, it is on the whole steady and profitable, and amounts to about an eighth part of her entire commerce: Italy buying from us much more largely than we do from her, although the discrepancy is less now than it has been. The consumption of Indian and Egyptian raw cotton is steadily increasing in Italian mills, which are in great part still of a rather primitive kind. Some progress has been made in the establishment of small iron works, and one work at Venice, belonging to an Englishman named Nevill, has attained to some celebrity. Italy possesses few iron mines, however, and, as far as we know, has no rich contiguous stores of iron and coal such as are essential to a country destined to lead in almost any branch of skilled production. We must, therefore, after making allowance for the signs of local activity which are to be met with in the country, come to the conclusion that Italy is not in a position to become a great manufacturing centre. Her people are by preference pastoral; and as in France, although the tenure of the land is not the same, large tracts of the soil are parceled out among small holders, and the attractions of the workshops are not sufficient to draw a comparatively comfortable and by no means crowded population from their fields.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

REMINISCENCES OF CARLYLE.—I have seen Carlyle's face under all aspects, from the deepest gloom to the most reckless or most genial mirth; and it seemed to me that each mood would make a totally different portrait. The sympathetic is by far the finest, in my eyes. His excess of sympathy has been, I believe, the master-pain of his life. He does not know what to do with it and with its bitterness, seeing that human life is full of pain to those who look out for it; and the savageness which has come to be a main characteristic of this singular man is, in my opinion, a mere expression of his intolerable sympathy with the suffering. He cannot express his love and pity in natural acts, like other people; and it shows itself too often in unnatural speech. But to those who understand his eyes, his shy manner, his changing color, his sigh, and the constitutional *pudeur* which renders him silent about everything that he feels the most deeply, his wild speech and abrupt manner are perfectly intelligible. I have felt to the depths of my heart what his sympathy was in my days of success and prosperity and apparent happiness without drawback; and again in sickness, pain, and hopelessness of ever being at ease again; I have observed the same strength of feeling toward all manner of sufferers; and I am confident that Carlyle's affections are too much for him, and the real cause of the "ferocity" with which he charges himself and astonishes others. It must be such a strong love and honor as his friends feel for him that can compensate for the pain of witnessing his suffering life. When I knew him familiarly, he rarely slept, was woefully dyspeptic, and as variable as possible in mood. When my friend and I entered the little parlor at Cheyne-row, our host was usually miserable. Till he got his coffee he asked a list of questions, without waiting for answers, and looked as if he was on the rack. After tea he brightened and softened, and sent us home full of admiration and friendship, and sometimes with a hope that he would some day be happy. It was our doing—that friend's and mine—that he gave lectures for three or four seasons. He had matter to utter, and there were many who wished to hear him; and in those days, before his works had reached their remunerative point of sale, the earnings by his lectures could not be unacceptable. So we confidently presided, during the management of the arrangements, and leaving Carlyle nothing to do but to meet his audience, and say what he had to say. Whenever I went, my pleasure was a good deal spoiled by his unconcealable nervousness. Yellow as a guinea, with downcast eyes, broken speech at the beginning, and fingers which nervously picked at the desk before him, he could not for a moment be supposed to enjoy his own effort; and the lecturer's own enjoyment is a prime element of success. The merits of Carlyle's discourses were, however, so great that he might probably have gone on year after year till this time, with improving success, and perhaps ease; but the struggle was too severe. From the time that his course was announced till it was finished he scarcely slept, and he grew more dyspeptic and nervous every day; and we were at length entreated to say no more about his lecturing, as no fame and no money or other advantage could counterbalance the misery which the engagement caused him. I remember being puzzled for a long while as to whether Carlyle did or did not care for fame. He was forever scoffing at it; and he seemed to me just the man to write because he needed to utter himself, without ulterior considerations. One day I was dining there alone. I had brought over from America twenty-five copies of his *Sartor Resartus*, as reprinted there; and, having sold them at the English price, I had some money to put into his hand. I did put it into his hand the first time; but it made him uncomfortable, and he spent it in a pair of signet rings, for his wife and me, (her motto being "*Point de faiblesse*," and mine "*Frisch zu!*") This would never do; so, having imported and sold a second parcel, the difficulty was what to do with the money. My friend and I found that Carlyle was ordered weak brandy and water instead of wine; and we spent our few sovereigns in French brandy of the best quality, which we carried over one evening, when going to tea. Carlyle's amusement and delight at first, and all the evening after, whenever he turned his eyes toward the long-necked bottles, showed us that we had made a good choice. He declared that he had got a reward for his labors at last, and his wife asked me to dinner, all by myself, to taste the brandy. We three sat round the fire after dinner, and Carlyle mixed the toddy while Mrs. Carlyle and I discussed some literary matters, and speculated on fame and the love of it. Then Carlyle held out a glass of his mixture to me with, "Here,—take this. It is worth all the fame in England." Yet Allan Cunningham, who knew and loved him well, told me one evening, to my amazement, that Carlyle would be very well, and happy enough, if he got a little more fame. I asked him whether he was in earnest; and he said he was, and moreover sure that he was right—I should see that he was. Carlyle's fame has grown from that day; and on the whole his health and spirits seem to be improved, so that his friend Allan was partly right. But I am certain that there are constitutional sources of pain (aggravated, no doubt, by excess of study in his youth) which have nothing to do with love of fame or any other self-regards.—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

ABOUT JOCKEYS.—The present chief jockey, we believe, is not more than eighteen years of age, and yet during the racing season of 1876 he rode not less than 657 times, and won 207 races—a feat never before accomplished by any horseman on the turf. His five and three guinea fees for riding would amount to more than £2,400. A gentleman who is well versed in the £ s. d. of racing has calculated that the chief jockey of 1876 received as much in fees, retainers, and presents as the Lord High Chancellor of England; counting fees at £2,400; the "Rosebery" present, £1,000; retainers, say £1,200; and allowing for presents at the rate of £20 for each of the 207 races he won, £4,140—total, £8,740. This is not an exaggerated statement. In all probability the chief jockey would net another thousand pounds over his Cesarewitch victory, in addition to the present of that sum which he received from his employer. Many gentlemen will say to the chief jockey, "I have backed your mount, you stand in a 'pony' to nothing with me." A "pony," it may be explained, is the turf slang for £25. The jockey who played the second fiddle last year rode seventy-five horses that each won a race and 232 others, so that his receipts from fees were over £1,100. He also received £1,000 for winning the Cambridgeshire, besides other presents, and one or two retaining fees. His income for 1876 would probably be above £3,000. With reference to the remuneration of jockeys there is this much to be said: they must make hay while the sun shines, youth very soon fades into old age, and gifts of horsemanship suitable for light-weight riding are not continued to jockeys forever. Out of the hundreds of boys who annually join the racing stables, perhaps not ten will have sufficient nerve and ability combined to ride successfully in one of the great races of the season, even after they have undergone a lengthened novitiate. At the present time there are not 20 jockeys who have a claim to be considered first rate in their calling; and of the 50 horsemen who rode the winning horses of 1867, those who were successful had from 5 to 207 winning mounts. So far as his income is concerned, even a fifth-rate jockey may be a gentleman: he may at any rate earn a thousand a year. The expert horsemen of the period enjoy a total immunity from all the coarser labor of the stable. The fashionable, or as he is called in the slang of the turf, the "crack" jockey, as soon as his indentures have expired, requires only to ride his appointed horse; he has no grooming to do; he keeps a valet to assist him in changing his dress and to look after his "traps." He travels from one race meeting to another in a first-class carriage, very probably as the companion of the nobleman or gentleman for whom he is going to ride or has just been riding. In the Winter season he will ride to hounds, and enjoy the pleasures of the chase on his own thoroughbred; or he will go "to town," and indulge in a few visits to the theatre or the opera. Formerly, in the days when the world was without railways, jockeys required to walk their horses from one race meeting to another; and strings of these animals, accompanied by their grooms, might, during the racing season, be encountered proceeding leisurely along the highways of the country at about the rate of sixteen or twenty miles a day. A celebrated jockey of his time records that his father, a trainer and owner of race-horses in a small way of business, sent him away, when almost a child, to travel the country with a race-horse, to appear at the different race meetings, enter his horse for such stakes and matches as he thought the nag could win, and generally transact such business as was incidental to the situation. "With saddle strapped behind his dapper back" he did as he was bidden, and in time became a jockey of renown, ultimately settling down as a trainer himself, in which calling he attained celebrity, training in his day several winners of the Derby and St. Leger. Another feature of the past may be alluded to. A hundred years ago the trainers of racehorses were, as a general rule, the confidential grooms of the noblemen and gentlemen for whom they acted. Now there are public trainers at Newmarket and elsewhere who make it their business to take charge of the horses of any number of gentlemen, and train them on terms mutually agreed upon.—*Temple Bar.*

THE HOUSE OF A RUSSIAN MERCHANT.—When a Russian merchant becomes rich, he builds for himself a fine house, or buys and thoroughly repairs the house of some ruined noble, and spends money freely on inlaid floors, gigantic mirrors, malachite tables, grand pianos by the best makers, and other articles of furniture made of the most costly materials. Occasionally—especially on the occasion of a marriage or a death in the family—he will give magnificent banquets, and expend enormous sums on gigantic sterlets, choice sturgeons, foreign fruits, champagne, and all manner of costly delicacies. But all this lavish, ostentatious expenditure does not affect the ordinary current of his daily life. As you enter those gaudily-furnished rooms you can perceive at a glance that they are not for ordinary use. You notice a rigid symmetry and an indescribable bareness which inevitably suggest that the original arrangements of the upholsterer have never been modified or supplemented. The truth is that by far the greater part of the house is used only on state occasions. The host and his family live down stairs in small, dirty rooms, furnished in a very different, and for them more comfortable, style. At ordinary times the fine rooms are closed, and the fine furniture carefully covered. If you make a *visite de politesse* after an entertainment at which you have been present, you will probably have some difficulty in gaining admission by the front door. When you have knocked or rung several times, some one will probably come round from the back regions and ask you what you want. Then follows another long pause, and at last footsteps are heard approaching from within. The bolts are drawn, the door is opened, and you are led up to a spacious drawing-room. At the wall opposite the windows there is sure to be a sofa, and before it an oval table. At each end of the table, and at right angles to the sofa, there will be a row of three arm-chairs. The other chairs will be symmetrically arranged round the room. In a few minutes the host will appear, in his long double-breasted black coat and well-polished long boots. His hair is parted in the middle, and his beard shows no trace of scissors or razor. After the customary greetings have been exchanged, glasses of tea, with slices of lemon and preserves, or perhaps a bottle of champagne, are brought in by way of refreshment. The female members of the family you must not expect to see, unless you are an intimate friend; for the merchants still retain something of that female seclusion which was in vogue among the upper classes before the time of Peter the Great. The host himself will probably be an intelligent but totally uneducated and decidedly taciturn man. About the weather and the crops he may talk fluently enough, but he will not show much inclination to go beyond these topics.—*From Russia by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

WORDSWORTH AND HARTLEY COLERIDGE.—In no respect did Wordsworth appear to more advantage than in his conduct to Hartley Coleridge, who lived in his neighbourhood. The weakness—the special vice—of that poor, gentle, hopeless being is universally known by the publication of his life; and I am therefore free to say that, as long as there was any chance of good from remonstrance and rebuke, Wordsworth administered both, sternly and faithfully: but, when nothing more than pity and help was possible, Wordsworth treated him as gently as if he had been—(what indeed he was in our eyes)—a sick child. I have nothing to tell of poor Hartley, of my own knowledge. Except meeting him on the road, I knew nothing of him. I recoiled from acquaintanceship—seeing how burdensome it was in the case of persons less busy than myself, and not having, to say the truth, courage to accept the conditions on which his wonderfully beautifully conversation might be enjoyed. The simple fact is that I was in company with him five times; and all those five times he was drunk. I should think there are few solitary ladies, whose time is valuable, who would encourage intercourse with him after that. Yet I quite understood the tenderness and earnestness with which he was tended in his last illness, and the sorrow with which he was missed by his personal friends. I witnessed his funeral; and as I saw his gray-headed old friend Wordsworth bending over his grave, that Winter morning, I felt that the aged mourner might well enjoy such support as could arise from a sense of duty faithfully performed to the being who was too weak for the conflicts of life. On his tombstone, which stands near Wordsworth's own, is the cross wreathed with the thorny crown, and the inscription, so touching in this case, "By thy Cross and Passion, Good Lord, deliver me!"—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

POLITICAL CAREER OF CANNING.—The political career of Canning is soon sketched. Three years after his entrance into Parliament he became Under Secretary of State. On the dissolution of the Pitt Cabinet in 1801, with regard to the question of Catholic emancipation, he retired with the rest of his colleagues, and was one of the bitterest enemies of the miserable Addington Administration.

"London is to Paddington
What Pitt is to Addington."

When Pitt returned to power in 1804, Canning held office as Treasurer of the Navy. It was in this capacity that he defended, with all the brilliancy of his eloquence, Lord Melville, the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, who had been accused of appropriating caused money. On the death of Pitt, in 1806, occasioned, in a great measure, by the shock the news of the battle of Austerlitz had caused him, Canning retired from office; but in the following year held the seals as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the Duke of Portland's Administration. A quarrel having arisen between Canning and Lord Castlereagh, mainly owing to the unhappy Walcheren expedition, a duel ensued; neither of the combatants were wounded, but the affair led to the break up of the Portland Cabinet, late in the year of 1809. During the debates in 1812 on the question of Roman Catholic emancipation, Canning took a most prominent part in favor of the removal of the disabilities. Indeed, though the measure was carried after his death, its success was chiefly due to his exertions and support. In 1814 he was sent as Ambassador to the Prince Regent of Portugal. In 1816 he became President of the Board of Control. During the discussion on the conduct of the wretched wife of George IV. Canning declined to take any part against the Queen, and made an extensive tour on the Continent. In 1822 he was nominated Governor-General of India, and was on the point of quitting England when the suicide of Lord Castlereagh, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, led to Canning being appointed his successor. On the removal of Lord Liverpool, in 1827, Canning, much to the discontent of such stout old Tories as Lord Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, and others, who at once resigned their posts, became Prime Minister. His tenure of office was, however, very brief, for he breathed his last in the August of the same year.—*Temple Bar.*

NAVIGATION ON A RUSSIAN RIVER.—The navigation of the Don is much more difficult than that of the Volga. The river is extremely shallow, and the sand-banks are continually shifting, so that many times in the course of the day the steamer runs aground. Sometimes she is got off by simply reversing the engines, but not unfrequently she sticks so fast that the engines have to be assisted. This is effected in a curious way. The Captain always gives a number of stalwart Cossacks a free passage on condition that they will give him the assistance he requires; and as soon as the ship sticks fast, he orders them to jump overboard with a stout hawser and haul her off! The task is not a pleasant one, especially as the poor fellows cannot afterward change their clothes; but the order is always obeyed with alacrity and without grumbling. Cossacks, it would seem, have no personal acquaintance with colds and rheumatism. In the most approved manuals of geography the Don figures as one of the principal European rivers; and its length and breadth give it a right to be considered as such, but its depth in many parts is ludicrously out of proportion to its length and breadth. I remember one day seeing the Captain of a large flat-bottomed steamer slacken speed, to avoid running down a man on horseback, who was attempting to cross his bows in the middle of the stream. Another day a not less characteristic incident happened. A Cossack passenger wished to be set down at a place where there was no pier, and on being informed that there was no means of landing him, coolly jumped overboard and walked ashore. This simple method of disembarking cannot, of course, be recommended to those who have no special local knowledge regarding the exact position of sand-banks and deep pools.—*From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY IN HIS HOME.—We have seen him in his church and parish, and now must see him in his home, where his children had the best of everything; the sunniest and largest rooms in-doors, and because the Rectory was on low ground—the churchyard six feet above the living rooms, and the ground sloping upward on three sides—he built them a hut for an out-door nursery, on the "Mount," where they kept books, toys, and tea-things, spending long happy days on the highest and loveliest point of moorland in the glebe, a real bit of primeval forest; and there he would join them when his parish work was done, bringing them some fresh treasure picked up in his walk, a choice wild flower or fern, or rare beetle, sometimes a lizard or a field-mouse; ever waking up their sense of wonder, calling

and chained by the opinion of his order. His sense of individuality was strong, and he did not believe in its repression or expansion according to certain fixed rules of partisan adherence or partisan opposition. In his eyes a man commanding genius, who thought for himself and acted upon his own convictions, was a far more dangerous foe or a far more useful friend than one nursed in a certain particular creed and merely the spokesman or the disciple of a party. It was the *individual* and not the *policy* that he believed in. "*Men, not measures*"—in these three words the political creed of George Canning is summed up. It mattered little to him whether a man was Whig or Tory, Papist or Protestant, provided that in seasons of crisis he knew how to mold circumstances to the best advantage, to inspire confidence in his followers, and to do battle against the common danger till it bites the dust.—*Temple Bar.*

SWEET LOVE IS DEAD.

Sweet Love is dead:
Where shall we bury him?
In a green bed,
With no stone at his head,
Nor tears nor prayers to worry him.

Do you think he will sleep,
Dreamless and quiet?
Yes, if we keep
Silence, nor weep
O'er the grave where the ground-worms riot.

By his tomb let us part.
But hush! he is waking!
He hath winged his dart,
And this mock-cold heart
With the woe of want is aching.

Feign we no more
Sweet Love lies breathless
All we foresworn
Be as before!
Death may die, but Love is deathless.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.—Even for one who possesses a natural facility for acquiring foreign tongues, the learning of Russian is by no means an easy task. Though Russian is essentially an Aryan language like our own, and contains only a slight intermixture of Tartar words, such as—*bashlyk*, (a hood,) *kalpak*, (a night-cap,) *arbuz*, (a water-melon,) &c.—it contains certain sounds unknown to West European ears, and difficult for West European tongues, and its roots, though in great part derived from the same original stock as those of the Græco-Latin and Teutonic languages, are generally not at all easily recognized. As an illustration of this, take the Russian word *otets*. Strange as it may at first sight appear, this word is merely another form of our word *father*, of the German *vater*, and of the French *père*. The syllable *ets* is the ordinary Russian termination denoting the agent, corresponding to the English and German ending *er*, as we see in such words as *kup-ets*, (a buyer,) *plov-ets*, (a swimmer,) and many others. The root *ot* is a mutilated form of *vot*, as we see in the word *otchina*, (a paternal inheritance,) which is frequently written *votchina*. Now *vot* is evidently the same root as the German *vat* and the English *fath*. *Quod erat demonstrandum*. All this is simple enough, and goes to prove the fundamental identity, or rather the community of origin, of the Slavonian and Teutonic languages; but it will be readily understood that etymological analogies so carefully disguised are of little practical use in helping us to acquire a foreign tongue. Besides this, the grammatical forms and constructions in Russian are very peculiar, and present a great many strange irregularities. As an illustration of this we may take the future tense. The Russian verb has commonly a simple and a frequentative future. The latter is always regularly formed by means of an auxiliary with the infinitive, as in English, but the former is constructed in a variety of ways, for which no rule can be given, so that the simple future of each individual verb must be learned by a pure effort of memory. In many verbs it is formed by prefixing a preposition, but it is impossible to determine by rule what preposition shall be used. Thus *idú* (I go) becomes *poidú pishú* (I write) becomes *napishú*, *pyú* (I drink) becomes *vupyú*, and so on. Closely akin to the difficulties of pronunciation is the difficulty of accentuating the proper syllable. In this respect, Russian is like Greek; you can never tell *à priori* on what syllable the accent falls. But it is more puzzling than Greek, for two reasons: firstly, it is not customary to print Russian with accents; and secondly, no one has yet been able to lay down precise rules for the transposition of the accent in the various inflections of the same word. Of this latter peculiarity, let one illustration suffice. The word *ruka* (hand) has the accent on the last syllable, but in the accusative (*rúku*) the accent goes back to the penultimate. It must not, however, be assumed that in all words of this type a similar transposition takes place. The word *beda*, (misfortune,) for instance, as well as very many others, always retains the accent on the last syllable. These and many similar difficulties, which need not be here enumerated, can be mastered only by a long familiarity with the language. Serious as they are, they need not frighten any one who is in the habit of learning foreign tongues. The ear and the tongue gradually become familiar with the peculiarities of inflection and accentuation, and practice fulfills the same function as abstract rules. The foreigner, it is true, however fluently he may talk, will never be able to pass for a Russian. If he speaks for any length of time he will be sure to betray himself. But there is here nothing peculiar. The same remark may be made regarding the English-speaking Russian.—*From Russia. By D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF WORDSWORTH.—Several friends planted a young tree each on my ground. Some of the saplings died and some lived; but the most flourishing is one of the two which Wordsworth planted. We had provided two young oaks; but he objected to them as not remarkable enough for a commemorative occasion. We found that the stone pine suited his idea; and a neighbor kindly sent me two. Wordsworth chose to plant them on the slope under my terrace wall, where, in my humble opinion, they were in the extremest danger from dogs and cats—which are our local nuisance. I lay awake thinking how to protect them. The barriers I put up were broken down immediately; but I saved one by making a parterre round it: and there it flourishes—so finely that my successor will have to remove my best pear-tree ere long, to leave room for the forest tree. The planting-scene was characteristic. Wordsworth had taken a kindly interest in the whole affair; and where my study now is, he had thrown himself down, among the hazel bushes, and talked of the meadows, and of the right aspect and disposition of a house, one Summer day when he and his wife and daughter had come to view the site, and give me the benefit of their experience; and long after, when I had begun to farm my two acres, he came to see my first calf. On occasion of the planting of his pine, he dug and planted in a most experienced manner—then washed his hands in the watering-pot, took my hand in both his, and wished me many happy years in my new abode—and then proceeded to give me a piece of friendly advice. He told me I should find visitors a great expense, and that I must promise him—(and he laid his hand on my arm to enforce what he said) I must promise to do as he and his sister had done, when, in their early days, they had lived at Grasmere. "When you have a visitor," said he, "you must do as we did—you must say 'if you like to have a cup of tea with us you are very welcome, but if you want any meat—you must pay for your board.' Now, promise me that you will do this." Of course I could promise nothing of the sort. I told him I had rather not invite my friends unless I could make them comfortable. He insisted, I declined promising, and changed the subject. The mixture of odd economies and neighborly generosity was one of the most striking things in the old poet. At tea there one could hardly get a drop of cream with any ease of mind, while he was giving away all the milk that the household did not want to neighboring cottagers, who were perfectly well able to buy it, and would have been all the better for being allowed to do so. It was one of the pleasures of my walks, for the first few years of my residence here, to meet with Wordsworth, when he happened to be walking, and taking his time on the road. In Winter, he was to be seen in his cloak, his Scotch bonnet, and green goggles, attended perhaps by half-a-score of cottagers' children—the youngest pulling at his cloak, or holding by his trousers, while he cut ash switches out of the hedge for them. After his daughter's death, I seldom saw him except in his chaise, or when I called: he gave way sadly (and inconsiderately as regarded Mrs. Wordsworth) to his grief for his daughter's loss; and I heard that the evenings were very sad. Neither of them could see to read by candle-light; and he was not a man of cheerful temperament, nor of much practical sympathy. Mrs. Wordsworth often asked me to "drop in" in the Winter evenings; but I really could not do this. We lived about a mile and a half apart; I had only young girls for servants, and no carriage; and I really could not have done my work but by the aid of my evening reading. I never went but twice; and both times were in the Summer. My deafness was a great difficulty too, and especially when his teeth were out, as they were in the evenings, when the family were alone. He began a sentence to me, and then turned his head away to finish it to somebody on the other side, so that I had no chance with him unless we were tête-à-tête, when we got on very well. Our acquaintance had begun during the visit I paid to the lakes in January, 1845, when he and Mrs. Wordsworth had requested a conversation with me about mesmerism, which they thought might avail in the case of a daughter-in-law, who was then abroad, mortally ill. After a long consultation they left me, much disposed for the experiment, but I supposed at the time that they would not be allowed to try, and I dare say they were not. They invited me to Rydal Mount to see the terrace where he had meditated his poems, and I went accordingly, one Winter noon. On that occasion, I remember, he said many characteristic things, beginning with complaints of Jeffrey and other reviewers, who had prevented his poems bringing him more than £100 for a long course of years—up to a time so recent, indeed, that I will not set it down, lest there should be some mistake. Knowing that he had no objection to be talked to about his works, I told him that I thought it might interest him to hear which of his poems was Dr. Channing's favorite. I told him that I had not been a day in Dr. Channing's house when he brought me "the Happy Warrior,"—(a choice which I thought very characteristic also.) "Ay," said Wordsworth, "that was not on account of the poetic conditions being best fulfilled in that poem; but because it is" (solemnly) "a chain of extremely *valooable* thoughts. You see—it does not best fulfill the conditions of poetry; but it is" (solemnly) "a chain of extremely valooable thoughts." I thought this eminently true, and by no means the worse for the description being given by himself. He was kind enough to be very anxious lest I should overwalk myself. Both he and Mrs. Wordsworth repeatedly bade me take warning by his sister, who had lost first her strength, and then her sanity by extreme imprudence in that way, and its consequences. Mrs. Wordsworth told me what I could not have believed, on any less trustworthy authority, that Miss Wordsworth had—not once, but frequently—walked forty miles in a day. In vain I assured them that I did not meditate or perpetrate any such imprudence, and that I valued my recovered health too much to hazard it for any self-indulgence whatever. It was a fixed idea with them that I walked all day long. One afternoon Mr. Atkinson and I met them on the Rydal road. They asked where we had been; and we told them. I think it was over Loughrigg terrace to Grasmere; which was no immoderate walk. "There, there!" said Wordsworth, laying his hand on my companion's arm, "Take care! take care! Don't let *her* carry you about. She is killing off half the gentlemen in the county!" I could not then, nor can I now, remember any Westmoreland gentleman, except my host on Windermere, having taken a walk with me at all.—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S WORKS.—He desired to make London the finest capital in Europe. St. Paul's he proposed to place in the centre of a large square, and to have ample space around to afford on all sides a fine view of it. Other churches were to be erected in open and commanding situations. A street beginning at Aldgate was to be continued to Temple Bar. A noble quay was to be constructed along the river side for mercantile buildings and the halls of the city companies. But these and other improvements the conflicting views and interests of the many owners of the land, with other opposing considerations, rendered impracticable. The monument commemorating the great conflagration was the first public work commenced. It was finished in 1677, having been six years in building. The urn at the top of it was placed there in opposition to the opinion of Sir Christopher, who had intended that the column should be surmounted after the manner of the Roman pillars, by a colossal statue, in gilt brass, of Charles II., as the founder of the new city; or with an allegorical figure—a woman crowned with turrets and holding a sword and cap of maintenance. The first stone of St. Paul's was laid in 1675. In digging the foundations it was supposed that some traces of a temple to Diana would be found, as many stags' horns had been met with near the spot, but Sir Christopher, writing to the Bishop of Rochester, says:

"I rummaged all the ground thereabout, but could perceive no footsteps of such a temple. Therefore I can give no more credit to Diana than to Apollo, whose temple the mass of St. Peter's supposed to have been built on the same spot as their abbey."

Other works were carried on simultaneously with the rebuilding of St. Paul's—as the re-erection of St. Mary-le-Bow (or of the arches) in Cheapside, and whose steeple is so much admired. The walls, with the windows and pavement, of a Roman temple were found buried under the level of the present street when clearing the foundation of the old Church of St. Mary. St. Dunstan's in the East is another of his admirably designed buildings. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, known to the virtuosi throughout Europe as a gem of the highest artistic merit, has been considered one of the happiest productions of Wren's genius. The exterior is plain, but on entering, the effect of its noble dome is striking; it is of beautiful proportions, and elegantly decorated. It, as has been reported, St. Stephen's is one of the condemned churches of the city, all who have not seen this, in England, little-appreciated specimen of our great architect's taste and skill should take an early opportunity of visiting it. St. Andrew's, Holborn, is one of Wren's churches, also St. James', Piccadilly, both of them spacious, handsome, and well arranged. About the year 1678 Charles II. knighted his architect, and in 1680 he was elected President of the Royal Society. For obtaining the requisite funds for the erection of St. Paul's, a tax was levied on all coal brought into London, and, with the view of hastening on the work, the half of the architect's salary—which was but £200 a year!—was suspended until the completion of the building. But these arrears he did not recover for some time after his work was ended. Even then memorials were presented, first to Queen Anne, then to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and finally to Parliament, before an order was made for the payment of the sum due to him. Sir Christopher's salary for designing the churches and superintending the rebuilding of the whole city was £100 a year; which was to cover all his expenses of models and drawings, making out estimates, entering into contracts, &c. The parish of St. Stephen was, however, so well pleased with its beautiful church, that the magnificent sum of twenty guineas was voted by it as a present to Lady Wren. The unequaled accuracy of the great architect's stipend, and his disinterestedness in accepting it, were noticed by more than one writer of that day. In 1708 the cupola of St. Paul's was covered with lead, and the statue of Queen Anne, supported by figures representing the four quarters of the globe, was erected. The sculptor was Francis Bird. "The pulpit of St. Paul's was the work of John Lenox, who carved also the pulpits of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and of St. Margaret's, Westminster, the latter the most richly ornamented pulpit in the metropolis." In 1710—thirty-five years from the laying of the first stone—the last and highest stone of the edifice was laid by Christopher Wren, the architect's son. The cost of this fine cathedral was but £736,000. The interior of the cupola painted by Sir James Thornton, Sir Christopher had intended to ornament with mosaic, like the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. He had even sent to Italy to engage skillful artists for the work, and had also planned a far more magnificent altar—the one put up being intended only as a temporary erection—but the persons who acted as his colleagues in the commission thwarted his plans and objected to foreign workmanship. The "iron fence" round the cathedral Wren disapproved of, "but," he mentions in one of his memorials, "the doing of it was wrested from me." In writing to the Commissioners, when his labors were concluded, he says, "If I glory, it is in the singular mercy of God, who has enabled me to finish my great work so conformable to the ancient model!" The remaining works of Sir Christopher Wren include the designing of several of the fifty churches which, by an act of Parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne, were ordered to be built, and the superintendence of the erection of the whole of them. In a paper he wrote on that occasion, on the construction of churches, he expresses an earnest wish that "all burials within them be henceforth disallowed, and graveyards around them abolished, and transferred to the outskirts of the town. Both customs," he asserts, "being not only unwholesome in themselves, but, by creating damp, tending also to hasten the decay of the edifices." Wren was the architect of Chelsea College, and erected a great part of Greenwich Hospital. He designed a palace at Winchester, as a hunting-seat for Charles II., which was discontinued on the king's death, and the part completed used afterward for barracks. He was the Controller of the works at Windsor. He built the College of Physicians, considered unsurpassed for its acoustic and optical merits, and reconstructed the spire of Chichester Cathedral, on a system which, by counteracting the force of the south-westerly gales, maintained it in its perpendicular position. Hampton Court has been esteemed the least satisfactory of Sir Christopher's works. It was severely criticised at the time of its erection, and its low cloisters especially condemned; so much so that William III., in whose reign it was built, felt compelled to acknowledge that his own particular orders had been followed in its arrangements.—*Temple Bar.*

A TURKISH JEST BOOK.—As a specimen of Turkish humor may be taken the pleasantries of the Hodja (teacher and preacher) Nasr-Eddin. This reverend wag has been called the Turkish Eulenspiegel, but in Eulenspiegel there are no traces of the simplicity and even stupidity which are combined in Nasr-Eddin's case with wit and humor, and which render him the counterpart rather of the German Claus Narr. According to some accounts he was Bajazet's court jester. At all events he seems to have been a contemporary of Tamerlane, and his burial place is pointed out in Ak-Shehr, the town in which the defeated Ottoman Sultan was secluded by his Mongol conqueror after the battle of Angora in 1402. Some writers, however, are incredulous as to his existence in the flesh, at least as the author of the jokes which are current as his, but which probably have been fathered upon him, as many of our own "merry jests" have been attributed to a possibly humorless Joe Miller. There are 125 anecdotes in the book, and they are told in a very curt and plain-spoken manner. Many of them are of the nature of our Gotham stories, or of the skits current among us on Irishmen. Thus, on one occasion, having been told by his wife that coldness in the extremities is a sign of death, and finding his own hands and feet numbed by frost, the Hodja thought he was dead, and lay down at the foot of a tree. Up came wolves and ate up his ass. "It's lucky for you," cried the prostrate Hodja, "that the ass's owner is dead." One night he shut out of window at what he thought was a robber, but it turned out next morning to be his own caftan hanging up in the garden. Perceiving that an arrow had pierced it, "Thanks, O Lord," he cried, "that I was not inside it, for otherwise I must have been killed." Another night, seeing the moon reflected in a well, he thought it had tumbled in, so he lowered a bucket to pull it out. The rope getting entangled, he pulled so hard that he broke it, and fell backwards. When he came to after the shock, he saw that the moon was all right in the sky. "God be praised and thanked!" quoth he; "I've hurt myself, but at all events the moon is put back in her place." Another set of anecdotes illustrate the Hodjas cleverness instead of his stupidity. He was twice asked by people who wished to puzzle him, what became of the old moons. On one occasion he replied that they were minced into stars, on the other that they were sliced into lightnings. His opinions are shared by many peoples. In the island of Sylt, for instance, it is believed that old maids will be employed in the next world to cut up old moons into stars. A peasant once presented the Hodja with a hare which was turned into soup. Next week the peasant called, and was hospitably treated. A few days later came several neighbors of the man who had given the hare, and they also received a meal. But when some fresh visitors arrived, claiming hospitality on the ground that they were neighbors of the neighbors of the man who had given the hare, all they got from the Hodja was a cup of water apiece, together with the information that it was "the sauce of the sauce of the hare." Some of the jokes will be recognized as very old friends, attributed to all manner of alien sources. We find the Hodja, as a preacher, telling one-half of his congregation, who said they knew what he was going to tell them, to instruct the other half, who said they did not. We see him, in domestic life, locking up his axe, and explaining to his wife, who always laid the blame on the cat when dainties disappeared, that he was afraid the cat would eat it. And we hear him cry to his pupil in a wolf's hole, who wants to know what is going on, when the wolf is trying to get in, and the Hodja is holding it back by its tail: "If the wolf's tail breaks, you'll soon find out." The well-known story of the one-legged fowl, also, appears under this historical form. The Hodja once cooked a goose, and set off to present it to Tamerlane. But before he reached that monarch he was so hungry that he ate one of its legs. When the fowl was presented, Tamerlane complained of its one-leggedness. "All geese are one-legged," asserted the Hodja, and he pointed to a flock of geese beside a spring, each standing on one leg. Thereupon Tamerlane ordered a drum to be beaten, which started the geese into bipeds. According to our versions of the story, the Hodja should have told Tamerlane that he ought to have had a drum beaten before the cooked goose. In the Turkish variant the final repartee is: "So might you be made to go on all fours"—an allusion to the force of the stick, the drum being beaten thereby. A few of the stories are less familiar, turning on points which are peculiar to Mohammedan lands. Here is one, for instance, which is characteristic, though not over-exhilarating. Arriving one evening at Sivri-Hissar, just at the moment when the long fast of the Ramazan had expired, and all the world was gazing with rapture at the new moon, which was bringing with it the feast of the Bairam, the Hodja expressed his wonder at the sight. "In our town," quoth he, 'nobody pays the slightest attention to the moon, even when it is as big as a wheel, but here everybody comes out to see it even when it is as thin as a toothpick!"—*Nineteenth Century.*

ENGLAND'S EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS SLAVERY.—As long ago as 1783, on the motion of the then Prime Minister, the House of Commons passed a resolution on the subject, and as soon as the great war with Napoleon was concluded, we made treaties with the principal slave-owning countries on the subject, and even paid considerable sums of money to effect this object. At that time the number of slaves transported across the Atlantic amounted to more than 100,000 annually, and is even said to have risen in some years to over 130,000. More than fifty years ago, therefore, we determined to keep a fleet of from twenty to thirty vessels on the west coast of Africa, in order, as far as possible, to prevent this horrible traffic. France at first agreed to join us, and to keep the same number of vessels, but afterward changed her mind, and the whole burden fell on us. There are no accounts which show the expense of this West African squadron. Mr. Gladstone, speaking in 1850, estimated it at more than £700,000 a year. It was estimated by several competent authorities at £1,000,000, while others, considering that we should, under any circumstances, keep a fleet on the west coast of Africa, placed the extra expense of the slave trade squadron at no more than £300,000 a year. In addition, however, to the pecuniary outlay, it involved a considerable sacrifice of life, in consequence of the deadly climate. On various occasions the policy of continuing this blockade of a continent was questioned in the House of Commons, but it is remarkable that, though the expense was naturally referred to as an item of the discussion, the question never turned upon the cost, but only on the efficacy of the proceeding. No one would have objected to pay the money, if only the slaves could be saved. In fact, by this and other means, this detestable traffic has been almost entirely put an end to, and from a return obtained by Col. Sykes in 1849, it appears that in the four preceding years only twenty slaves were captured. Nor were our efforts confined to the trade in slaves. Our West Indian colonists, like others in tropical countries, were large slave owners, and the mode of emancipating these slaves was a matter of much anxious consideration. The subject was one of great difficulty, and the interests involved were enormous. The number of slaves at that time in the West Indies was 800,000, and it was admitted on all hands that the emancipation of the slaves would involve a great pecuniary loss to their masters. Under these circumstances, Lord Stanley, on the 14th of May, 1833, brought in, on behalf of the Government, the celebrated resolutions under which slavery was happily abolished in the British dominions. The Government at first contemplated a loan to the West India proprietors; but eventually, on the 11th of June, the Government proposed, not a loan, but a free gift of no less than £20,000,000. Mr. Briscoe moved to substitute £15,000,000; but so strong was the desire to do justice to the West Indies, that the larger sum was voted by 304 to 56, and the country, I may add, submitted without a murmur to this great sacrifice.—*Nineteenth Century.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S FIRST MEETING WITH HIS WIFE.—On the 6th of July Charles and his future wife met for the first time. "That was my real wedding day," he said some 15 years afterward. He was then full of religious doubts; and his face, with its unsatisfied hungering look, bore witness to the state of his mind. It had a sad, longing expression, too, as if he had all his life been looking for a sympathy he had never found—a rest which he never would attain in this world. His peculiar character had not been understood hitherto, and his heart had been half asleep. It woke up now and never slept again. For the first time he could speak with perfect freedom, and he met with answering sympathy. And gradually as the new friendship (which yet seemed old—from the first more of a recognition than an acquaintance) deepened into intimacy, every doubt, every thought, every failing, every sin, as he would call it, was laid bare. Counsel was asked and given, all things in heaven and earth discussed, and as new hopes dawned the look of hard defiance gave way to a wonderful humility and tenderness, which were his characteristics with those who understood him to his dying day. He was just like his own Lancelot in *Yeast*, in that Summer of 1839—a bold thinker, a bold rider, a most chivalrous gentleman—sad, shy, and serious habitually; in conversation, at one moment brilliant and impassioned, the next reserved and unapproachable; by turns attracting and repelling, but pouring forth to the friend whom he could trust stores of thought and feeling and information on every sort of unexpected subject which seemed boundless. It was a feast to the imagination and intellect to hold communion with Charles Kingsley even at the age of 20; the originality with which he treated a subject was startling, and his genius illuminated every object it approached, whether he spoke of "the delicious shiver of those aspen leaves" on the nearest tree, or of the deepest laws of humanity and the controversies of the day. Of that intercourse truly might these friends each say with Goethe—"For the first time, I may well say, I carried on a conversation; for the first time was the inmost sense of my words returned to me, more rich, more full, more comprehensive from another's mouth. What I had been groping for was rendered clear to me; what I had been thinking I was taught to see." * * * The Oxford Tracts had lately appeared, and, though he discussed them from the merely human and not the religious point of view, he fiercely denounced the ascetic view of sacred human ties which he foresaw would result from them. Even then he detected in them principles which, as he expressed years afterward in his preface to *Hypatia*, must, if once adopted, sap the very foundation of the two divine roots of the Church—the ideas of family and national life. Two months of such intercourse passed away only too quickly, and though from this time for the next four years and a half the friends met but seldom, and corresponded at rare intervals, a new life had dawned for both, which neither absence nor sorrow, difference of religious opinions, opposition of friends, or adverse circumstances could extinguish. Before he left Oxfordshire he was so far shaken in his doubts that he promised to read his Bible once more—to pray—to open his heart to the light, if the light would but come. It, however, was dark for a time, and the conflict between hopes and fears for the future, and between faith and unbelief, was so fierce and bitter, that when he returned to Cambridge he became reckless and nearly gave up all for lost; he read little, went in for excitement of every kind—boating, hunting, driving, fencing, boxing, duck-shooting in the fens—anything to deaden the remembrance of the happy past, which just then promised no future. More than once he had nearly resolved to leave Cambridge and go out to the far West and live as a wild prairie-hunter; to this he refers when for the first time he found himself on the prairies of America in 1874. But through all, God kept him in those dark days for a work he little dreamed of.—*From Charles Kingsley, his Letters and Memorials of his Life.*

METHODS OF COMPOSITION.—Mr. Rogers used to give me friendly admonition, now and then, to do everything in my practice of composition in an exactly opposite method to my own—to write a very little and seldom; to put it by and read it from time to time, and copy it pretty often, and show it to good judges—all which was much like advising me to change my hair and eyes to blonde and blue and to add a cubit to my stature. It was a curious commentary on his counsel to hear Sydney Smith's account of Mr. Rogers' method of composition. The story is in print, but imperfectly given, and evidently without any consciousness that "the brooding dove" of Shakespeare is concerned in it—"the brooding dove, ere yet her golden couplets are disclosed." The conversation took place soon after Rogers had given forth his epigram on Lord Dudley:

"Ward has no heart, they say; but I deny it.
Ward *has* a heart—and gets his speeches by it."

"Has Rogers written anything lately?" asked somebody; to which another replied, "No, I believe not. Nothing but a couplet."

"Nothing but a couplet!" exclaimed Sydney Smith. "Why, what would you have? When Rogers produces a couplet he goes to bed:

And the candle is made:
And the knocker is tied:
And straw is laid down:
And when his friends send to inquire, 'Mr. Rogers is as well as can be expected.'"

Mr. Rogers' rate of advance would not suit a really earnest writer, and, granting that poetry is under wholly different conditions from prose, it will still occur to everybody that the world may be thankful that Milton and Shakespeare did not require so much time. Lope de Vega, with his 1,800 plays, may have been in excess of speed, but literature would have no chance if the elaboration and expression of thought and feeling were so sophisticated as they must be by extreme timidity or excessive polish. Mr. Hallam, taking up a proof-sheet from my table, one day, while I was at work on the second volume of the same book, expressed his surprise at my venturing to press before the whole was finished and tied up; and said that he should not have nerve to do this. I think he agreed with me that much depends on whether the work is or is not composed of complete sections—of distinct parts—each of which is absolutely finished in its own place. He was industrious when at work; but he did it for pleasure, and took as much time as he pleased about it. When I first knew him his handwriting was one of the finest I ever saw, and there was a remarkable elegance about the whole aspect of his authorship. Mr. Rogers' hand was old-fashioned and formal, but so clear that you might teach a child to read from it. I have mentioned the appearance of Carlyle's proof-sheets. His manuscript is beautifully neat when finished, and a page holds a vast quantity of his small upright writing. But his own account of his toil in authorship is melancholy. He cannot sleep for the sense of the burden on his mind of what he has to say; rises weary, and is wretched till he has had his coffee. No mode of expression pleases him, and by the time his work is out his faculties are over-wearied. It is a great object in his case to have the evenings amused, that his work may not take possession of his mind before bed-time. His excessive slowness is a perfect mystery to me, considering that the work is burdensome. If he dwelt lovingly on its details and on his researches I could understand it. But perhaps he does, more than he is aware of. If not, his noble vocation is indeed a hard one. Almost every one of these is late in sitting down, and I believe few write every day. Mrs. Somerville's family did not breakfast early, and she ordered her household affairs before sitting down to work. She worked till 2 only—but then, it was such work! Dr. Somerville told me that he once laid a wager with a friend that he would abuse Mrs. Somerville in a loud voice, and she would not take no notice, and he did so. Sitting close to her, he confided to his friend the most injurious things—that she rouged, that she wore a wig, and other such nonsense, uttered in a very loud voice; her daughters were in a roar of laughter, while the slandered wife sat placidly writing. At last, her husband made a dead pause after her name, on which she looked up with an innocent, "Did you speak to me?" Sir Charles Lyell sits down late, and says he is satisfied with a very few pages: but then, his work is of a kind which requires research as he proceeds; and pages are no measure of work in that case. In writing my *History of the Peace*, I was satisfied with seven manuscript pages per day, whereas, in general, I do not like to fall short of ten or twelve.—Dr. Chalmers was another mystery to me. He told me that it was a heavy sin to write (or press) longer than two hours per day; that two hours out of the twenty-four are as much of that severest labor as the human brain is fitted to endure. Yet he must have written faster than that to produce his works. Dr. Channing entirely agreed with Dr. Chalmers, and was apt to tax people with rashness who wrote faster. His practice was, when in Rhode Island, to saunter round the garden once every hour, and then come back to the desk; and when in Boston, he went to the drawing-room instead, or walked about in his library. No person can judge for another; but we used to compare notes. I wondered how he could ever get or keep his ideas in train, under such frequent interruption; and he was no less surprised at my experience—that every hour is worth double the last for six hours; and that eight are not injurious when one's subject naturally occupies them; but, then, it is an indispensable condition that there shall be no interruptions. The dissipation of mind caused by interruption is a worse fatigue than that of continuous attention. Southey and Miss Edgeworth wrote in the common sitting room, in the midst of the family. This I cannot understand, though I am writing this memoir under circumstances which compel me to surrender my solitude. Under a heart disease I cannot expect or ask to be left alone; and I really find no *gêne* from the presence of one person, while writing this simple and plain account of my life. I can imagine that Miss Edgeworth's stories would not require very much concentration; but how a man can write epics in the midst of the family circle is inconceivable, even to some of Southey's warmest admirers. The comment is inevitable; that his poems might have been a good deal better if he had placed himself under the ordinary conditions of good authorship. Wordsworth was accustomed to compose his verses in his solitary walks, carry them in his memory, and get wife or daughter to write them down on his return.—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

MALTA.—To obtain membership in the Union Club is the first duty which a man owes to himself after being six hours in Malta. The facilities for obtaining membership are ample and generous, especially for temporary residents, and the advantages given in return for the moderate subscription are very great indeed. He who has once availed himself of the hospitality of the club, which has its being at the Auberge de Provence, will find when he comes to analyse his pleasant recollections of Malta that this hospitality was a principal factor in his enjoyment. The Auberge de Provence, once the home of the Provençal Knights of Malta, stands in the best part of Strada Reale. Within its doors may be found the most comfortable counterpart of London club accomodation, and willing service. A bachelor or a stray benedict, stranded by himself at Malta, can make himself as happy here as Maltese creature comforts can make him. He may here, with fair chance of success, attempt to solace himself for the absence of Juanita; he may here at his ease compose those touching appeals which shall end by wringing consent from Juanita's obdurate parents. Membership in the garrison library at the main guard is almost as necessary as the club to one's well-being in Malta. To one's womankind there it is indispensable. The garrison library is the Ladies' Club meeting-place—the malicious add "flirtation tryst." The last epithet is of course libellous, and, properly speaking, should find no place in this veracious chronicle. But for many of the purposes for which a club is valuable to men the garrison library is valuable to ladies. They can read, write, think, admire, and be admired, see the latest telegrams, magazines, and newspapers, and pick up all the *on dits* and *canards* of Valletta. There is no refreshment-room, to be sure; but then just across the street is there not that enticing retreat where "the Sick Man" purveys the coolest of Italian ices, the daintiest of French *confiserie*, the finest of drinks? Refreshments of a more substantial kind are also at call, and the ladies have in "the Sick Man" an obliging ally, who makes them independent of all cuisine kitchens. Then for shopping, what point of departure so convenient? In the Winter resident at Malta have a mind to house himself, he can find good quarters in Valletta, but better in Floriana, outside the inner line of fortifications. If he decide for hotel life, he can lodge fairly, and be fed sumptuously, at several places in Valletta for eight shillings a day. But by far the best hotel of Valletta, is—to use an Irishism—not in Valletta at all, but at Sliema, across the creek of that name. There, under the roof of the courtly Etuil, he can enjoy not only excellent quarters and excellent fare, but the loveliest views of the district. From the housetop of this imperial hotel the eye ranges over a wide-spread panorama of the island. Malta as a winter resort is at once brighter and cheaper—far cheaper—than the favorite towns of the Riviera. It has a *sirocco*, it is true, an evil wind that ruffles the smoothest tempers, and imparts to the whole body, inside and out, a feeling that it has been rubbed with sand-paper. But then there is no such *mistral* as Cannes and the Nicois own, and the one must be set against the other. There is society—plenty of it. There is the gayety and life inseparable from a great military and naval station; and there is an activity in commerce, represented by not less than six vessels in and out every day. The island itself is interesting—in parts it is pretty—and house rent and living are marvelously cheap. Many avail themselves of these advantages between November and May, and find themselves the better in health, heavier in pocket, and the wiser for many pleasant associations, at the end of it.—*London Society.*

A PARISIAN TRADESWOMAN.—There she sat day after day, with the heavy leather-bound books and ledgers before her, always busy and never hurried; with a gracious smile for every customer, and a vigilant eye for all the shopmen. In the Summer, when the Rue St. Denis was hot and stifling; in the Winter, when the ever-opening door sent in cold draughts of wind, there she sat. One would like to think that in the evening there was some relaxation, but as every account that was sent in by that house was in her handwriting, we fear there was often evening work as well. After a time, a little girl took her seat beside her within the sanctuary of brass-wire netting, and played with her doll, or did some little bit of childish needlework under the mother's eye. The doll soon made room for slates and copy-books; but still the child was there, and kept her mother company. In time, she took her place now and then at the heavy books by way of initiation into the mysteries, while her mother worked by her side. Years went by, and Madame M——— was still there; her eye was as vigilant, perhaps more vigilant than ever, but it was less bright; her smile was as gracious and as unfailing, but it was less varied and more conventional; in a word, her youth was gone, utterly passed away behind that commercial cage of brass wire. The other day, looking into the shop, we noticed that there was a new master. But the mistress was not new; the child, the girl, the woman whose whole life had been spent there, now reigned in her mother's stead. The shop, her *dot*, herself, had been handed over together to the same purchaser. "Her father and mother had retired," she said. "They live in the country now," she added, not without a touch of pride.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MOLIERE'S LAST APPEARANCE. — His health had long been failing, he had suffered for years from a distressing cough, but from this period he became rapidly worse, and on the day of the third representation of "Le Malade Imaginaire," produced on the 10th of February, 1673, he was so ill that both his wife and Baron, the actor, entreated him not to perform. "What can I do?" he answered; "there are fifty poor workmen who have only their daily pay to live upon, what will they do if I do not act? I should reproach myself if I neglected to give them their bread for a single day." But he sent for the company, and told them if they were not ready by four o'clock he would not be able to play, as he felt himself more than usually indisposed. At four o'clock precisely the curtain rose, and he went through his part, but with great difficulty; once during the performance the audience could not help perceiving that he was convulsed, but he passed it off with a forced laugh. When the piece was finished, he put on his dressing gown, and went into Baron's box, and asked him what the people thought of the play. After expressing the opinions he had heard, Baron remarked that he appeared very unwell. "I am," replied Molière, "the cold is killing me." Then Baron felt his hands, which were quite frozen, and put them into a muff to try and warm them, and sent for his chairman to convey him home. He was put to bed, after eating a little bread and some Parmesan cheese. But soon afterward he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and brought up a quantity of blood. Baron was very much frightened, but Molière endeavored to pass it off by saying he had frequently brought up a great deal more; nevertheless, he requested him to fetch his wife up stairs. When Baron returned with Madame Molière he was dead; he had expired in the arms of two sisters of charity, suffocated with blood that was pouring from his mouth.—*Temple Bar.*

A RUSSIAN PRIEST.—My reverend teacher was a tall muscular man of about forty years of age, with a full dark-brown beard, and long lank hair falling over his shoulders. The visible parts of his dress consisted of three articles—a dingy-brown robe of coarse material buttoned closely at the neck, and descending to the ground, a wide-awake hat, and a pair of large heavy boots. As to the esoteric parts of his attire, I refrained from making investigations. His life had been an uneventful one. At an early age he had been sent to the seminary in the chief town of the province, and had made for himself the reputation of a good average scholar. "The seminary of that time." He used to say to me, referring to that part of his life, "was not what it is now. Nowadays the teachers talk about humanitarianism, and the boys would think that a crime had been committed against human dignity if one of them happened to be flogged. But they don't consider that human dignity is at all affected by their getting drunk, and going to—to—to places that I never went to. I was flogged often enough, and I don't think that I am a worse man on that account; and though I never heard then anything about pedagogical science that they talk so much about now, I'll read a bit of Latin yet with the best of them."

"When my studies were finished," said Bátushka, continuing the simple story of his life, "the Bishop found a wife for me, and I succeeded her father, who was then an old man. In that way I became priest of Iváuotka, and have remained here ever since. It is a hard life, for the parish is big, and my bit of land is not very fertile, but, praise be to God! I am healthy and strong, and get on well enough."

"You said that the Bishop found a wife for you," I remarked. "I suppose, therefore, that he was a great friend of yours."

"Not at all. The Bishop does the same for all the seminarists who wish to be ordained; it is an important part of his pastoral duties."

"Indeed!" I exclaimed in astonishment. "Surely, that is carrying the system of paternal government a little too far. Why should his reverence meddle with things that don't concern him?"

"But these matters do concern him. He is the natural protector of widows and orphans, especially among the clergy of his own diocese. When a parish priest dies, what is to become of his wife and daughters?"

Not perceiving clearly the exact bearing of these last remarks, I ventured to suggest that priests ought to economize in view of future contingencies.

"It is easy to speak," replied Bátushka: "A story is soon told, as the old proverb has it, "but a

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

A STRANGE INFLUENCE.

WHY A MICHIGAN PIONEER AND RAILROAD BUILDER SUDDENLY CHANGED HIS DESTINATION WHILE ON A JOURNEY, AND THE GREAT BENEFIT TO A FRIEND HE WAS ENABLED TO DO IN CONSEQUENCE.

To the Editor of the Detroit Post:

The following remarkable narrative of a wonderful experience, I noted down carefully when it was related to me by Henry Willis, of Battle Creek, whom I have known for years as a man of frank integrity, uncommon energy in business, clear and vigorous intellect, practical sagacity, executive force, firm and strong nerve, and fine physical health. He came from Pennsylvania to oversee the building of the Michigan Central Railroad, under State authority, from Detroit to Ypsilanti, has been well-known in this region since, enjoys good health at 70 years of age, as a result of his Quaker temperance, and has as the result of his energy and industry a fair competence, which might have been much larger had not his hospitality and public spirit been generous and active. The reference to former well-known residents of this city, some still here, makes this narrative of additional interest. M. W. Baldwin was the first locomotive builder in America, and gave name to the great locomotive works of Baldwin & Co., in Philadelphia. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Willis all his life, connected with him in business, and on cordial and familiar terms. I give the words of Henry Willis as given to me at his house by himself. He has seldom told this strange story, and could only be induced to allow its publicity as a possible help to psychological and spiritual research and knowledge. He said:

In July, 1838, M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, Penn., came with me to Detroit, intending to start a branch locomotive building shop on Cass wharf, or river front. We remained near three weeks in Detroit together. I was at that time engaged to build a railroad from Kalamazoo to Allegan, of which Sydney Ketcham, of Marshall, was President. I think it was on a Thursday morning I left my friend Baldwin for Allegan; he was to leave by a steamboat at 10 o'clock of the same day for his home. As I passed through Marshall on Friday, Ketchum requested me to go to Sandusky, Ohio, and purchase provisions for our railroad men, as there were none to be had on our route, the country being new. I came on and stopped at Battle Creek to visit. On Saturday and Sunday I became very uneasy. I was frequently asked if I was unwell. On Monday morning I went east with some friends in their carriage, and on Tuesday attended a Quaker quarterly meeting at Richard Glazier's, near Ann Arbor. I was asked by many if I was unwell. My mind was much depressed, but I bore up and endeavored to be cheerful, and after meeting left for Sandusky in company with friends living near Adrian. We spent that night at Jacob Walton's, and still I was uneasy, and could not imagine the cause. At Tecumseh I stopped to take the stage and paid my fare to Sandusky. The stage drove up within 15 or 20 feet of the door of the hotel. I handed the driver my carpet-bag, three passengers were inside, and as I put my foot on the step to get in I felt a heavy blow on the back of my neck, and the words "go to Detroit" were as audibly, but inwardly, heard as I ever heard anything. I turned to see who struck me. No one except the driver and passengers, all before me, was nearer than the hotel, 30 feet. I stood astonished, and passengers and driver shouted "Why don't you get aboard." I said, "Driver, hand me my bag." I took it, went to the hotel and asked the landlord who it was that struck me on the back of my neck. "No one was nearer you than I, standing here in the door, I saw you," said he, "give a bound as you put your foot on the step, but no one struck you, I know, for I was looking directly at you." "What is the matter?" he asked. "I must go to Detroit," I said, "and cannot imagine why, or for what. I have no business there." The Chicago stage drove up in a moment or two. I mounted the seat with the driver, handed him 50 cents to drive his route as fast as he could. I repeated it with the next driver. When we drove into the upper end of Main-street at Ypsilanti, I told him to go directly to the railroad, not to stop at the stage office, and I would make it all right with Hawkins, the stage man. I felt as though I wanted to fly, so anxious was I to reach the station. As we turned out of Main-street I saw an engine on the track. The engineer said to the fireman, as I afterward learned, "Let us go; we can't find Willis." The fireman looked around, saw the stage, and said: "Stop; Willis must be in that stage." He jumped down, ran and met us some 300 feet off. I knew him, and said: "Why, Jack, what on earth is the matter?" and he answered: "Baldwin fell down sick in the hotel two or three hours after you left last Thursday. His great wish has been to have you with him. We have been out for days to try and find you. This morning when we left it was doubtful if he lived till night." We went to Detroit as fast as the engine could go. I ran to the hotel where the Russell House now stands, and as I reached the head of the stairs the landlord and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Dr. Hurd and five or six of the servants were at the door. Dr. Hurd said: "He is gone." I pushed into the room, threw off my coat and, applied my hands over his head and down the sides of his face and neck as vigorously as I could for some five or six minutes, when he spoke: "Henry, where have you been? where have I been? Oh, how much I have wanted you with me!" Dr. Hurd said: "Well, if that is not bringing a man to life, what will?" This action of mine, like magnetizing, I cannot account for. I never did it before or ever saw it done. He was in a trance or spasm, but not dead. Dr. Hurd told me his symptoms were those of a dying man. I remained seven weeks with him, never sleeping in all that time on a bed, except about four or five hours in Lewis Cass, Jr.'s room, when C. C. Trowbridge and Augustus Porter relieved me one night. I took him home on a cot to his family in Philadelphia, he not having been able to sit up for some eight or nine weeks. I think it was in 1844 or 1845 I was at work in my nursery of fruit trees, at Battle Creek, with my mind then, as it often had been, on this strange and to me unaccountable matter—how I was some 60 miles from Detroit, going directly away to the South, and on important business, and why I should have changed my course, and a voice said to me: "The spirit of Baldwin's father needs you, go and save his son and take him to his family." Down to this time I had never told a living being about this singular affair, not even Baldwin himself. From the moment that I was thus notified in my nursery why I went to Detroit I ceased to wonder, and was, and still am, convinced that there was an invisible power that followed me from the time I arrived at Battle Creek until I took Baldwin to his home. Spiritualism was not thought of at that time. I had never before been so singularly uneasy in my mind. The instant I took my carpet-bag from the driver, at Tecumseh, I felt a relief, but was exceedingly anxious to proceed to Detroit. We arrived at Ypsilanti two or three hours before the time for me to leave for Detroit, hence the strangeness of my anxiety to get to the railroad, since I knew nothing of an engine being in waiting for me, nor did I think of an engine until we turned from Main-street and saw it some 80 rods off. It is impossible for me to describe my feelings during four days and nights prior to my yielding to go to Detroit, nor did I even think of Baldwin except to suppose he was on his way home. The instant I gave way to go I felt great relief, but was very anxious to be off as fast as possible.

Any comment on these remarkable facts would be superfluous. They give, surely, abundant food for thought.

G. B. STEBBINS.

DETROIT, March 27, 1877.

THE FRENCH WINE CROP OF 1876.

ONLY ABOUT HALF OF WHAT IT WAS IN 1875—THE DEPARTMENTS WHICH PRODUCED THE MOST WINE.

The French wine crop of last year is estimated at 920,656,000 gallons, or as nearly as possible half of what it was in 1875, (1,833,904,000 gallons.) During the last 20 years, the total has varied between the minimum of 843,840,000 gallons in 1856, and the maximum as given above for the crop of 1875. The average for the last 10 years (1867–1876) has been 1,198,958,000 gallons. The particulars given as to the quantity of wine made in the different departments show how extensive are the ravages caused by the phylloxera. Thus, in the department of the Vaucluse, the average product of which is about 9,800,000 gallons, only 1,100,000 gallons were made last year. The same is the case in the adjacent department of the Gard, the average production being 44,000,000 gallons, while last year it was less than 5,400,000 gallons. Though the year of 1875 was so extraordinarily an abundant one, the department of the Hérault made only 198,000,000 gallons, whereas in 1869—which was not nearly so abundant a year, the total of the crop exceeded 320,000,000 gallons. There is a marked decrease, too, in the other wine-growing departments in the basin of the Rhone, and also, though to a less degree, in the departments of the Charente, the Charente-Inférieure, and the Gironde. The departments which produced the most wine in 1876 were the Hérault, 144,320,000 gallons; the Charente-Inférieure, 63,240,000 gallons; the Aude, 55,720,000 gallons; the Gironde, 43,142,000 gallons; the Charente, 28,060,000 gallons; the Yonne, 27,412,000 gallons; the Saône-et-Loire, 25,620,000 gallons; the Loire-Inférieure, 22,102,000 gallons; the Puy-de-Dôme, 22,100,000 gallons; the Vienne, 22,-025,000 gallons; the Pyrénées-Orientales, 20,350,000 gallons, and the Côte d'Or, 20,592,000 gallons. The quantity of cider made in 1876 is estimated at 154,-772,000 gallons, or 246,862,000 gallons less than in 1875, when it attained 401,634,000 gallons, and much below the average of the last 10 years, (240,046,000 gallons.)

AN ENGLISH SOLICITOR IN PRISON.

Recently in England, Joseph Alley Jones, who practised as a solicitor, was indicted for obtaining large sums of money from Mrs. Frampton, his client, by false pretenses. From the evidence given, it seems that between 1874 and 1876 Jones obtained large sums of money from his client by representing that she was to be a copartner in the proprietorship of the Basingstoke Canal. Mrs. Frampton was to find $25,000, Jones' father $25,000, and Jones himself $10,000. Jones, however, it was proved, obtained several thousand dollars from her, first to protect her interest in the canal, and then to repair it. At the time this money was being obtained, he had mortgaged the canal for $20,130, it having cost only $35,000, and the gentleman who was to have the balance between the two amounts had never received a penny. Further than this, money was advanced to Jones upon bills of exchange, and eventually he induced Mrs. Frampton to become security for a loan of $10,000. The loan was not provided for, and Mrs. Frampton had to seek a release from her liabilities in the Bankruptcy Court. The jury convicted Jones, and Mr. Commissioner Kerr marked his approval of their verdict by sentencing the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

IS IT AN OBSTACLE TO THE EXPANDING FORMS OF RELIGIOUS LIFE—A REPLY BY DEAN STANLEY.

Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, who is also Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews, in Edinburgh, delivered recently a valedictory address to the students, in the course of which he said:

There is, perhaps, a danger which threatens the Church of Scotland, in common with all the churches of Christendom—the oppression which we sometimes hear expressed, that the more gifted and cultivated minds of the coming generation shrink from the noble mission because of the supposed restraints of the clerical profession. Far more dismal than any secession of old rights or new rights would be the secession of the vigorous intellects and nobler natures which of old-time made the Scottish Church, though poor in wealth, rich in the best gifts of God. But it is precisely this tendency which it is in your own power to cure or to prevent. The attractions of the Christian ministry, the opportunities which it offers of untried usefulness, are not less, but greater, in proportion as the questions of religion involve a larger and deeper sweep of ideas, than when they ran within the four corners of the confession of faith. Nor is there any reason in the Constitution of your Church, or in the prospects of your country, why that confession should be an obstacle to the expanding forms of religious life among you. I am not here to criticise or disparage that venerable document, which, born under my own roof at Westminster, alone of all such confessions for a short time represented the whole national faith of Great Britain. If it has some defects or exaggerations, from which our own Thirty-nine Articles are free, on the other hand it has soared to higher heights and struck down to deeper depths. To compare the failings and the weaknesses of each, and to illustrate from them the condition of our respective churches, would be, if this were the time or place, a most interesting and instructive task. Still, even the Confession of the Westminster Assembly is not the essential, is not even the best characteristic of the Church of Scotland, any more than the Thirty-nine Articles are the essential or the best characteristic of the Church of England. Nor are the present forms of adhesion to more sacred than the ancient forms of adhesion to the English standards, which a few years ago, by the timely intervention of the Imperial Legislature, were so largely modified, and might at any moment, without any loss to the Church or the State, be altogether removed. But these are merely passing and external difficulties, to be surmounted by patriotic policy, by mutual forbearance, by courageous perseverance. Neither for us nor for you are any such restrictions worth a single gifted intellect or a single devout life that they may exclude.

ANOTHER ENGLISH CARDINAL.

RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR HOWARD ADDED TO THE SACRED COLLEGE—WHAT WAS DONE AT A SECRET CONSISTORY HELD IN ROME MARCH 12.

At a recent consistory held at the Vatican on the morning of March 12, eight Cardinals of the order of Priests were created, among the number being Monsignor Howard, Archbishop of Non-Cæsarea. The Pope delivered a brief discourse, to the effect that, in consideration of the needs of the Church in those turbulent times he had deemed it fit to create new Cardinals in the persons of ecclesiastics distinguished for their piety and doctrine, and so strengthen the Sacred College, which had suffered so many bitter losses. Cardinal Howard, when informed at his hotel, by the messengers sent from the Vatican, of his good fortune, expressed his deep feeling of gratitude to the Holy Father, who, in the bounty of his heart and with the intention of advancing the interests of the Church, had seen fit to create in his person another English Cardinal, and to honor that nation where there existed so much religious fervor—a nation which, though separated from the Church, granted liberty to the clergy and to the efforts of the hierarchy, which had been so brilliantly illustrated by the great name of Wiseman and by those of Cullen and Manning. In these latter days might God grant that other nations would in their relations with the Church be to the noble example set by England. He said he could not but feel that in these times, when the Church was troubled in so many ways, earnest zeal became especially the duty of every Cardinal. He well knew that he was not called to a life of ease, but to severe labors and hard study, to which he would dedicate himself with all his heart, in order to do his part in the service of the Church and the salvation of souls. These, he said, were the sentiments by which he was moved in receiving the news of his elevation to the sacred purple, for which he had to tender his humble thanks to the Holy Father.

Cardinal Howard is a distant cousin of the present Duke of Norfolk, and his name figures in Lodge's and Burke's Peerages as the only son of the late Edward Gyles Howard, who was the son of Edward Charles Howard, youngest brother of Bernard Edward, fifteenth Duke. He is described as "a prelate of the Church of Rome," and he was born on the 13th of February, 1829, so that he is only just 45 years of age. In early life he was an officer in the Second Life Guards, and rode at the head of the military procession on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral in 1852. He subsequently quitted the Army and went to Rome, where he entered holy orders. It will be remembered by students of English history, and especially of that of the Stuart era, that he is not the first member of the ducal house of Howard who has been elevated to the Cardinalate.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

It has been supposed that the registration of births in Ireland must be excessively defective, as the ratio of registered births to population is so far short of that of England. But Dr. W. M. Burke, who signs, as Registrar-General, the detailed report on the year 1875, recently issued, calls attention to other returns in explanation of the difference. He has, indeed, to state that in the 10 years 1865–75 the rate of legitimate births, which in England averaged 33.4 per 1,000 of the population, was only 26.1 per 1,000 in Ireland. But he has also something else to state. The census of 1871 showed that in England 14.7 per cent. of the total population were married women between the ages of 15 and 55, but in Ireland only 11.8 per cent., so that there were five married possible mothers in England to four in Ireland in an equal number of the population in Ireland, and, taking the ages 15 to 45 years, the difference is even greater. Thus the birth rates of the two countries bear the same ratio to each other as the relative proportion of married women in the population. Looking at the returns from another point, it is found that the births in England are annually equal to 224 to every 1,000 mothers, and the registered births equal to 223 per 1,000 in Ireland. The marriage rate in Ireland is low in proportion to the total population, due in part by owing to the large annual emigration of unmarried persons of the marrying ages. There is a popular opinion that Irish mothers are more fruitful than those of England; but this, if true, must, under present conditions, be to a certain extent neutralized by the comparatively late period of life at which many marriages in Ireland are now solemnized. The annual excess of births over deaths in Ireland is about 1 per cent. of population.

HANDWRITING OF TINTORETTO AND TITIAN

The London *Athenæum* says that Mr. Ruskin, who is now at Venice, has presented to the Public Record Office 23 photographs of receipts given by Tintoretto, between 1559 and 1594, for money received by him from the Scuola, or Confraternity of S. Rocco, for paintings. One of these receipts shows that Tintoretto received only 250 sequins in full payment of his grand picture of "The Crucifixion," which is still in the Scuola of S. Rocco, where he placed it. Another receipt is for payment of his picture representing the rape of St. Mark's body from Alexandria. Mr. Rawdon Brown has also presented to the Record Office two heliotypes which he has had taken of 10 receipts from Titian for similar payments, on account of the Pesaro picture in the Frari church. These are supposed to be the only genuine fac-similes of those two masters' handwriting.

A FAMOUS ZOUAVE REGIMENT.

The history of the Second Zouaves, one of the best regiments in the French Army, has just been published. The regiment was created by decree in 1852, its first commander being Col. Vinoy, now General and Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. It had been hardly organized when two of its battalions were sent to Laghouat. Then came the Crimean war; the regiment fought in the battle of the Alma, and its Colonel, the heroic Cler, planted the French flag on the telegraph tower. It next took part in the battle of Magenta, and its colors were decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In Mexico it was engaged in the taking of Puebla. At Fröschviller, in the last war, 47 officers and 1,088 privates of the regiment fell on the field of battle; the débris were at Sedan, Columniers, and other engagements. During the 19 years of its existence no less than 5,000 privates and 200 officers of this gallant regiment have fallen in battle.

THE ARMY AND ROYAL MARINES.

The pay of officers of the marines and officers of the Army in Great Britain is identical, but there is a difference in the pay of men. A soldier now receives 1 shilling a day for pay, and for the first 12 years of service 2 pence a day of deferred pay, and free rations. The pay of marines—of a marine on shore is 1 shilling 2 pence a day and 1 penny a day for beer money; but 4½ pence is deducted for rations, so that his net pay on shore is 10½ pence, or just about 19 cents. When afloat he receives 1 shilling 2 pence a day and free naval rations. As the marine serves half his time on shore and half afloat, his average net pay is 1 shilling and a farthing. The pay of a Sergeant in the Army is in excess of the pay of a Sergeant in the marines.

LAW REPORTS.

THE INTEREST FRAUD CASE.

THE EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN—TESTIMONY OF SPECIAL AGENT TIMMONS.

The case in which the claim agent, George S. Jenkins, is charged with bribing Thomas G. Douglas, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, to give him information relative to parties to whom unpaid interest on registered United States bonds was due, came up for examination yesterday afternoon, before Commissioner Osborn, Assistant District Attorney Foster appearing for the Government, and Mr. Smith, of Smith & Ely, for the defendant.

Gen. Foster asked Mr. Smith if he would admit the truth of any of the statements in Mr. Timmons' complaint, and Mr. Smith said he would admit nothing.

Mr. Timmons was called, and testified that he was employed as Special Agent by the Treasury Department; knew Thomas G. Douglas; Douglas had ceased to be a clerk in the Treasury Department about the 14th of last month; Douglas had charge of the books containing records of unclaimed interest on United States registered bonds, and he had checks of powers of attorney on which to draw such interest; such interest was paid by the Interest Teller on application of the person in whose name the bond was issued, or of his executors or heirs, or of parties holding his power of attorney; knows Jenkins; knew Douglas' signature, and knew Mr. Jenkins, with whom he had been acquainted about a year; had seen him frequently in Washington; had conversed with him in reference to the collection of interest on registered bonds; did not think that Jenkins knew at the time that he (witness) was looking up bond interest frauds; Jenkins told witness that a party furnished him with information from the Treasury Department in relation to unclaimed interest on registered bonds, and that he had agreed to give this person one-half of what he got himself; Jenkins said that he got one-half of the interest due from the person for whom he collected this interest; Jenkins did not tell witness who the person was in the Treasury Department from whom he got the information, but when witness asked him how he paid this person without being detected, Jenkins told him that he sent the money by express to the wife of the person, and that one occasion recently he had sent her $500; this money Jenkins said he sent as coming from "Sharpe," which was his middle name.

Mr. Timmons' cross-examination was postponed, to give time for the examination of Mr. Jay C. Young, who testified that he has charge in this City of the transmission of money by Adams Express Company.

When Mr. Young had testified thus far, Mr. Timmons was asked whether he knew the name of Mr. Douglas' wife, and he replied that he thought it was Sarah W.

Witness resuming—(Way-bills of money packages sent to Washington identified by witness.) Witness also identified entries on the way-bills showing the following consignments of money packages from this City to Washington: Oct. 26, 1876, package marked "$900," consigned by "G. Sharpe," to "T. G. Douglas;" Oct. 16, 1876, package marked "$900," consigned by "G. Sharf," to "T. G. Douglas;" Dec. 26, 1876, package marked "$400," consigned by "G. Scharf," to "T. G. Douglas;" Jan. 31, 1876, package marked "$500," consigned by "Sharpe" to "W. Douglas." Witness did not know Mr. Jenkins; did not remember seeing him when the packages were received to be sent, and could not recall who delivered the packages to be sent; witness could tell nothing about the matter beyond identifying the entries on the way bills.

William A. Carey, who received money packages in Adams Express Office, Washington, testified that he delivered the package entered as sent on Jan. 31, at the house No. 1,258 Eighth-street, on the north-west corner of N-street, Washington, to a lady who answered to an inquiry for Mrs. S. W. Douglas, and whom he supposed to be that lady; witness had no knowledge beyond the entries on the books of the company as to whom the other packages were delivered to.

Gen. Foster said that all he would claim had been shown by this witness was that about two months ago he delivered a package purporting to contain money to a woman whom he supposed to be Mrs. S. W. Douglas.

The cross-examination of Timmons was put over to 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, to which time the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

After the adjournment Mr. Jenkins said that he had voluntarily given himself into the custody of Deputy Marshal Conkley at the time his arrest took place at the Astor House. He said that he was informed on last Monday morning that Mr. Timmons had a warrant for his arrest, and was stopping at the Astor House, and that he went there to deliver himself up to Timmons, when he met Crowley, and learned that he had the warrant.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN'S FEES.

THE LITTLE BILL HE PRESENTED TO THE WINDSOR HOTEL COMPANY—AN ORDER OF REFERENCE VACATED.

The General Term of the Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday in the case of William R. Martin against the Windsor Hotel Company, which came up on an appeal by the defendants from an order granting a reference. The action has been brought to recover for services alleged to have been rendered by the plaintiff as attorney and counselor between Sept. 1873 and the close of 1874. The total amount claimed is $80,000, and is distributed among 25 items. The defendants in answer set up that the services were rendered for one John T. Daly, individually; that the charges are grossly exorbitant; and that the plaintiff has already been paid more than their value. The court below, on the motion of the plaintiff, ordered a reference of the issues in the case, on the ground that the trial of the case will involve the examination of a long account. This order of reference the General Term sets aside. Chief-Justice Davis, who writes the opinion, says: "It is apparent from the affidavits and pleadings that the principal questions on the trial will be whether the plaintiff performed the services on the retainer of the defendant, or of John T. Daly, and the fair value of such services. The issues ought not to be long in this trial and the account is not complicated or embarrassing. An expert is not necessary except upon the question of values, and as to that the experts are more properly to be the witnesses. There is no fixed rule which prevents the reference of an attorney's account for services to another attorney; and yet courts should be careful to avoid referring such cases to members of the same profession where there appears upon the face of the claim good reason to suppose that the client's resistance on the grounds of exorbitance and oppression may prove to be well founded. It is not because such Referees will not do equal and full justice to the parties, but because of a general impression that on questions of compensation for legal services lawyers may not be, and sometimes are not, unprejudiced in determining values. A physician is not chosen as a Referee on physicians' accounts; nor are clergymen when a Pastor sues for the value of his services, and so also as to all other trades and professions; and in the popular mind it is not, without some show of reason, thought invidious that lawyers only should be selected to determine the claims of lawyers. It is better for the profession and for the courts that this should not be so, and the honor and well-being of the profession requires that lawyers should not be thought to shrink from an examination of their charges, by a jury, enlightened by the opinions of other lawyers as witnesses and by the instructions of the courts. On careful consideration we think this action ought not to have been referred. The order should be reversed and the motion denied."

THE PEOPLE'S SUIT AGAINST COMAN.

The case of the People of the State of New-York against Thomas Coman was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit is the one brought to recover $500,000 for alleged frauds committed by Coman while one of the new Court-house Commissioners. Recently, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, who represents the Attorney-General in the action, obtained an order for Coman's examination as a party before trial, and on such examination it appeared by his testimony that the fraudulent vouchers on which the suit is based were not signed by him until after the money had been obtained. This, if true, would exclude the prosecution of the suit on its present theory, and Gen. Barlow made a motion before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for leave to amend the complaint by alleging negligence on Coman's part. Decision was reserved.

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BONDSMAN.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Wandell, Max Kottshofski, a son of Lesser Kottshofski, a manufacturer of Police caps at No. 51 Suffolk-street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of perjury preferred by an attorney named Charles J. Schampain. According to the affidavits in the case, the prisoner offered himself and was accepted as bondsman in the amount of $400 for Jacob and Moritz Hiller, who were accused by Schampain of assault and battery, and bail by Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court. Schampain alleges that Kottshofski did not possess any property when he signed the bonds, and that he is consequently guilty of perjury.

THE TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

An important point was passed upon by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in the decision of the case of the People ex rel. John T. Haneman against the Board of Tax Commissioners of the City of New-York. It seems that Haneman, who is engaged in exporting cotton, was assessed $60,000 as the amount of personal estate owned by him. He applied to the Tax Commissioners to have the assessment vacated, but they refused to do so, and he brought the case for review before the Supreme Court, General Term. He claims that the bulk of his personal property consists of money, which is used constantly in the business of exportation, and that the State tax law, in the present case, is unconstitutional, as affecting commerce. The General Term of the Supreme Court holds otherwise, however, and affirms the decision of the Tax Commissioners.

COURT NOTES.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will meet on the 9th inst.

William C. Barrett, the absconding lawyer, was disbarred by the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The case in which Messrs. Abraham & Isadore Goldstein were charged before Commissioner Osborne with violating the Bankruptcy act was concluded yesterday by the dismissal of the proceedings and the discharge of the defendants.

Andrew J. Graham, the stenographer, who was incarcerated in Ludlow-Street Jail on Thursday evening under an order of arrest obtained against him by D. L. Scott Browne, in a suit for alleged false imprisonment, was released yesterday morning, having found sureties who gave the required bail of $5,000.

The General Term of the Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday denying the application for the release from Ludlow-Street Jail of Valentine Gleason and Andrew L. Roberts. These men, as is alleged, formerly belonged to "Spence" Pettis' gang of bond forgers, and were imprisoned on executions issued against their persons in civil suits.

The lottery cases of O. Jackson, of "Jackson & Co.," and John Duff, of "Duff & Co.," before Commissioner Shields, and of Theodore Zebosh, of "Zebosh & Co.," before Commissioner Osborn, have been set down for 10 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Thomas J. Taylor, of "Taylor & Co.," waived examination yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Shields, and was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

James Mitchell and Simon Morris, two boys, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court, charged by Officer Hatton, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with stealing a quantity of lead pipe from the house which was formerly used as the Sixth Precinct Police Station. The boys said they were only playing "tag," and had gone into the deserted house to conceal themselves. They were held in $500 bail to answer.

Mary Gibbons, of No. 22 Sullivan-street, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the complaint of Catherine Carter, of No. 30 Varick-street, who charged her with stealing clothing and other articles valued at $150, and a pet mocking-bird. The bird was found at a bird-fancier's on Canal-street, who testified that he had obtained it from the prisoner in exchange for a canary. Mary was held in $1,000 for trial.

The following named persons, charged with selling adulterated milk, were arraigned before Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed, in default of $300 bail, to await trial: A. J. Schulte, No. 113 Stanton-street; M. B. Polinsky, No. 502 Sixth-street; F. Ebling, No. 626 East Twelfth-street; Conrad Plate, No. 208 Avenue B; and A. Fisher, No. 175 Orchard-street. The complaint in each case was made by Joseph S. C. Howland, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department.

The case of the People ex rel. St. John's College against the Commissioners of Taxes was decided by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. It seems the college owns 128 acres of land at Fordham. Within the limits of the grounds are the college buildings, gardens, cemetery, &c. In the laying out of the Southern Boulevard about 25 acres of the college grounds were separated from the remainder. The Tax Commissioners proposed to tax the 25 acres, but the General Term held they have no more power to tax this portion than the main part of the grounds, and reversed the Commissioners' decision.

The arbitration in the case of Heath against Ingersoll still engages the attention of the Referee, Mr. Charles O'Conor, the parties to the suit, and the opposing counsel. A great deal of testimony has been taken, and the plaintiff's case was closed on Thursday. The answering testimony was begun yesterday, when William H. Smith, of the firm of Heath, Smith & Co., was examined at great length. The examination of the other witnesses on behalf of Mr. Ingersoll will occupy several days, but Mr. O'Conor is confining the scope of the evidence to the narrowest possible space. It is said that a decision will not be reached for several weeks.

A RAPID TRANSIT SUIT.

The suit of Rufus Storey against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company came up for argument before Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action is brought to restrain the company from constructing and operating its road along Front-street, on which street the plaintiff owns a house and lot. The plaintiff claims that the street is owned by the persons owning the adjacent property; that the proposed railway will cause depreciation in the value of property; and that any structure which the company may build will be a nuisance, the law under which the company proposes to operate being unconstitutional and void. In answer, the company insists that the City owns Front-street; they have the right to build the proposed structure; and that the building and operating of the road will not injure the plaintiff's property. The case came up yesterday on the return to an order directing the company to show cause why the preliminary injunction against the defendants should not be rendered permanent. The case was only partially argued yesterday, the further consideration being set down for to-morrow. John E. Parsons and ex-Judge Comstock appear for the plaintiff, and E. C. Delavan, ex-Judge Emott, and Aaron J. Vanderpool represent the company.

STAFFORD'S FLATS.

The three large houses on Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, known as the "Orleans" flats, and the mortgages upon them, were the subject of an examination before Judge Duffy some weeks since. The developments then made caused the creditors of Miles A. Stafford, who built the houses in question, to take a lively interest in the proceedings. It was ascertained that Miles A. Stafford had caused second mortgages to be made for a large amount on the buildings, and had the houses conveyed to his mother-in-law, a Mrs. Eugenia Hofer. The various parties who had supplied materials for the erection of the buildings were unable to collect the amounts due them, and moved in the United States Courts, through Kneeland & Carter, their counsel, for an order permitting them to file a bill in behalf of those who by should not be declared a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors. The hearing in the United States Court is set down for April 7, at 10 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Matter of Roberts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Anthony vs. Lay.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The Lexington and Mutters' Insurance Company vs. Davenport.—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered on the report of the Referee as directed in opinion. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Sullivan vs. Stearns.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Ruck vs. Lange.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The National Steamship Company vs. Sheahan.—Order settled.

Noyes et al. vs. The Children's Aid Society.—Order reversed, without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The Children's Aid Society vs. Loveridge, &c.—Order affirmed without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. John T. Haneman vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Von Wallhofen vs. Newcome et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Buess vs. Kuch.—Order affirmed, with costs, and with liberty to defendant to answer within the usual time, upon payment of costs, to be adjusted. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Birdsall vs. Fowler.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Bellessa vs. Stanford.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel Dowdeday vs. Kelly, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Cagger et al. vs. The New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Collins vs. Collin.—Order modified as in the opinion, directed that it be so modified, without costs. Order to be settled by Judge Daniels on two days' notice. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Warren vs. Whiting.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motion denied. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Sandford vs. Wheeler.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel Lovelard vs. Clyde.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Cushing vs. Cushing.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Whiteside vs. Hyman.—Motion for reargument denied.

The People ex rel. St. John's College vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—Judgment ordered for relator as directed in opinion. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis. Order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis on two days' notice.

The People ex rel. M. Leary, E. J. Smith, and L. Raynor vs. The Board of Police Commissioners, &c.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Olcott vs. Maclean.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Egerton vs. Brannagin et al.—Order reversed. Costs of appeal to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Waterbury vs. Bonser.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Reference ordered to Hon. D. P. Ingraham. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Elliott vs. The Westchester Fire Insurance Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hodges vs. Porter.—Order reversed; motion below granted, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Butler vs. Sexton.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Matter of Durkin.—Order reversed; rehearing ordered; $10 costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Abernethy vs. Franklin.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Bamberger vs. The Scoville Manufacturing Company.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Harrington vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hubbell vs. The Great Western Insurance Company.—Motion denied. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Martin vs. The Window Hotel Company.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hooker vs. Martin et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Knapp vs. Bonesteel.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Gridley vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Matter of Simon.—Proceedings dismissed.

Matter of Ridgeway.—The attorney having, by his answer in this case, denied on oath that the order heretofore made and the papers on which the same was made were ever served personally or otherwise came to his hands, it is ordered that the same be served on him personally at least 10 days before the next General Term, and that he show cause on the first day of next General Term why his name should not be taken from the roll.

Matter of Barrett, &c.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Everett vs. Drew.—Decree settled.

Matter of the Elastic Truss Company.—Bond approved.

Hahlo vs. Lithauer.—Order settled.

The Commercial Bank vs. Newman.—Explanation wanted.

Matter of One Hundredth-street.—Order granted confirming report of Commissioners.

Hewitt vs. Wood, and in the Matter of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street.—Memorandums for counsel.

Granted.—Matter of Crosby; Hazard vs. Beach; Matter of Fiske; Hart vs. Myers; The Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Mackenbaugh; Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Stevens vs. Baxter; Bailey vs. Spofford; Cotton vs. Green-Wood Cemetery; Tobias vs. Hay; The German Life Insurance Company vs. Martin; Tinker vs. Baldwin; The Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Vamon Steam vs. Verrey; Matter of the Security Savings Bank; Hubbard vs. Decker, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

McEvers vs. Quackenbush.—If the Commission issued in this case is not returned on or before the 10th day of April the stay of proceedings will be vacated.

Bueting vs. Behrje.—I will sign the order proposed by the pl

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the deliberations of the Cabinet yesterday ended in a decision that the troops shall be practically withdrawn from South Carolina, and that the contest between Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and HAMPTON shall be determined by the State courts. Of course, this means the expulsion of the Republican leader and the installation of HAMPTON as the chief executive of the State. The proposition submitted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as a basis of settlement seems to us exceedingly fair, and the tribunal he proposed to create would have been in its composition more satisfactory than the commission which is about to leave for Louisiana. The rejection of the proposition is ascribed to legal considerations, and with it seems to have ended the last chance of a compromise. HAMPTON'S unyielding arrogance proved more potent than CHAMBERLAIN'S conciliatory suggestions, and the experiment resolved upon by the Administration will at once begin. HAMPTON would make no bargain, but he has put on record promises the value of which remains to be tested. This is not the solution of the South Carolina problem which we have desired. It is a solution which justifies some anxiety. It has not been arrived at hastily, however, and we are not yet fully advised as to all the details.

The extremists who, in the name of the Republican Party, denounced in advance any concession which the Administration may make with the view of settling controverted questions in Louisiana and South Carolina, are not one whit better than the violent men on the other side, who have denounced compromise as treason to the Democratic Party. Both classes are nuisances of whom the country would gladly be rid. Sinister motives underlie much of the zeal which both affect. The purpose of the Democratic obstructives is very plain. They would much prefer a continuance of the present strife, which serves to keep their party intact in the Southern States, and furnishes a rallying cry for it throughout the country. An arrangement that brings sectional reconciliation and peace will be a sore discouragement to the Democracy everywhere. The position of the implacable Radicals is essentially similar. Remove the Southern question from the arena of partisan conflict, and a host of noisy politicians will at once lose the stock-in-trade which has proved so profitable these many years. Let blacks and whites be induced to cultivate friendly relations, and be guided in their party affiliations by other considerations than that of color, and the demagogues who have thriven upon their antagonism will have to seek more reputable methods of earning a livelihood. The politicians of larger calibre who have found fierce denunciations of the South an effective substitute for argument will repine at the change which compels them to seek other means of influencing public opinion.

Foremost among the practical evils resulting from these twin sources of opposition to the Southern Policy of the President is the tendency to divert attention from the conditions which should accompany any just settlement of the points in dispute. If the alternative were a continuance of trouble or the purchase of peace at the price of all that Republicans hold dear in Southern matters, the overwhelming sentiment would be adverse to the sacrifice. When, however, persons assume that the President contemplates an unqualified surrender, and proceed on that supposition to scold him, without waiting for the explanation which only his final action can supply, they throw away the opportunity of influencing his course which dispassionate criticism would supply. The Republican Party owes to itself such expressions of opinion as shall satisfy the President that it cannot look with indifference upon an abandonment of the rights and interests of those in the South who have trusted to it for protection. There, in the meantime, the duty ends. We may not weaken the President's hands by suspecting him of purposes at variance with his recorded declarations. Whatever line of action he adopts, the responsibility will be his, and he is hardly likely to anticipate a too favorable verdict either as to his motives or his plans. His vindication depends upon the success of the measures he may sanction for giving effect to the general ideas he has already promulgated.

Rapid transit is so much to be desired that people are prone to forget the use that is made of it as a pretext for obstructing thoroughfares and impairing the value of property to facilitate the construction of an elevated railroad. When the City desires to open a street through private property, it pays for the privilege. And if a railroad company desires to construct a road which will be a grievance to residents and a serious injury to the owners of property, the least it should be required to do is to compensate the parties concerned for the damage inflicted. It is monstrous to suppose that a charter conferred by the Legislature can empower a corporation to block up traffic and confiscate fifty per cent. of the value of the adjacent property. The streets are for the public, not for the benefit of a private company; and the extent to which this obvious fact has thus far been ignored shows that, after all, there is a marked difference between law and equity in New-York courts. Let us have rapid transit as soon as possible, but those who embark in it as a business enterprise should be prepared to purchase the right of way, without encroaching upon the public thoroughfares.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The legal foundation of the City Government is a very long act of the Legislature approved April 30, 1873, known as the charter of 1873. The charter and subsequent acts contain 189 sections, six of the fifteen amendatory or explanatory acts having been passed in the same year as the charter itself, and several of them following the charter almost immediately. The old charters were not, however, entirely cleared away; the present one expressly provides that those "known as the Dongon and Montgomerie charters, so far as the same or either of them are now in force," not inconsistent with it, shall be continued, and some other old ones exist in force in parts. The present charter in its last section (119) excepts the City from the operation of three acts passed in 1857, 1865, and 1866; repeals the amendatory acts of 1830 and 1849, also two acts of 1851 and 1853, "to amend an act entitled 'an act to amend the charter of the City,'" besides an act "supplementary to an act entitled 'an act further to amend,'" &c.; also seven other acts, the section being crammed with exceptions. This statement conveys a faint idea of the patchwork; and how completely the control of local affairs in a single city has been assumed by the State may be understood from the fact that by this same section, the ordinances of the Common Council, passed after a certain past date, and in force at the time of passage of the charter, are "revived and continued in full force as City ordinances." The State Legislature thus ratified the acts of a local Legislature.

Such legislative power as the charter grants is vested by it in a Board of Aldermen, the usual veto power being granted to the Mayor, and very minute details being provided as to the manner of their election and their proceedings. The powers of this body are declared to cover twenty-six subjects, which relate to uses of the streets, sewers, lamps and gas, and kindred local matters. Any ordinance or resolution involving the laying of an assessment, the lease of franchises or real estate, must receive a three-fourths vote of all members elected; no money shall be expended for any celebration, procession, funeral, "or on any occasion," except by a four-fifths vote of all members elected, and no additional allowance beyond the legal claim on any contract shall be granted, except by a unanimous vote. But the most significant fact is that the following section, (18,) which we quote entirely and exactly, clearly excludes the sole legislative body of the City from any control whatever over the City finances: "The Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts, or loan the credit of the City, or take or make a lease of any City real estate or franchise, save at a reasonable rent and for a period not exceeding five years, *unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature.*" The meaning appears to be that the local legislative body may lease or hire real estate for five years' time at will, but for all other financial action must await permission from the State Legislature.

The executive power is vested "in the Mayor and the officers of the departments." The duties of the Mayor, in practice, are clerical, consisting largely of signing warrants and the vouchers connected therewith; the charter (section 23) defines them to be: "1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the City; 2. To recommend to the Common Council all such measures as he shall deem expedient; 3. To keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments; 4. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose may call together for consultation and co-operation all heads of departments; 5. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the City ordinances and the laws of the State." These specifications—particularly the last—are very curious as defining the powers of the chief magistrate of the Metropolis of the Union.

With a few exceptions, the department heads are appointed by the Mayor, by consent of the Aldermen; the heads may also be removed by him, for cause, and after hearing, subject to the written approval of the Governor. Within his department each head is supreme, for the charter provides that the number, duties, and salaries of all officers and employes (except as otherwise specified) shall be as the heads approve, subject only to revision by the Board of Apportionment, and limited also by the total appropriation for salaries; the heads have also the power of appointment and of removal, for cause and after hearing. Salaries of the heads are named in the charter, and those of offices existing but not classified are fixed by the Board of Apportionment; the Police retain the pay they had when the charter was adopted; the salaries of officers under the Common Council are fixed by that body.

As to accountability, two persons appointed from time to time by the Mayor, and removable at pleasure, constitute, with the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, a Board of Commissioners of Accounts. At least as often as quarterly they must examine all vouchers of the fiscal officers, and publish in the official journal a detailed report of the City's financial condition; they also examine at pleasure the expenses of all departments, and, two months before the charter election, the Controller must publish in that journal a detailed report of finances for the past year, with a schedule of balances on hand and money borrowed. Every department or bureau (except the Police) must furnish any tax-payer a certified copy of any book or document, and all accounts shall be accessible for examination, the right to examine being enforceable by petition to the courts. Bureaus report to the departments to which they belong; departments report quarterly to the Mayor, these reports to be published in the official journal; the Mayor reports quarterly to the Aldermen the receipts and expenses of his office only; the Aldermen report to nobody, but earn their $4,000 by sitting in comfortable chairs a few hours each Thursday afternoon and murdering the English language in their remarks and resolutions.

Who does regulate the finances? The Finance Department has "control of the fiscal concerns of the Corporation." It has power of supervision over the accounts of all departments, and all those must be reported to it. The Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain (City Treasurer,) Recorder, and the Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee constitute a Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. They have power to sell or lease all City property except wharves and piers, for the benefit of the sinking fund. This, with certain transfers and exchanges of bonds, is the measure of their powers. The power of the Controller over "the fiscal concerns" permits him to borrow, in anticipation of City revenue, such amounts as may be necessary to meet expenditure under the appropriations for the current year, but not in excess of the revenue anticipated, and before execution is issued on any judgment recorded against the City ten days are allowed him "to provide for its payment by the issue of revenue bonds in the usual manner according to law." This is the source of the temporary debt known as revenue bond; its twin, the assessment bond, proceeds from the legislative authority at Albany through the body sitting in the City Hall.

Whence come our tax levies and the accumulation of debt? The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, (the last being an appointee of the Controller,) annually make an estimate, based upon departmental estimates, for all expenses, including interest, State tax, and bonds maturing, and this, after confirmation by the Aldermen, is fixed as the tax levy to be made. This board may, by vote of three members, "authorize the issue of the whole or any portion of any stock or bonds which are now by law authorized to be issued, upon compliance with the provisions of law authorizing them." This is the provision under which the debt has grown; the permission has often been a mandate, and the bulk of the great increase of debt since 1865 has been increased by positive authority of the Legislature.

Such is a hasty sketch of the many-headed, no-responsibility system—so called—of patch-work legislation upon which, as an ill-contrived and unsteady foundation, the Government of this great City now stands. Were it the fact that the property-owning and tax-paying class are satisfied with it, nothing would remain to be said; but the dissatisfied minority could make their choice between the sacrifice of abandoning the City and the risks of staying in it. On the other hand, if that class are not satisfied, and are desirous of applying a remedy, they will be most likely to discover the remedy, and to arouse the courage and union necessary for applying it, if they first understand what the present condition is. That they may do so is the "effect" for which we present these f

RECENT BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS.

The doctrine of evolution—especially that part of it treating of the modification of living beings—is indebted to a gifted German lady for a number of ingenious and highly suggestive experiments. In 1867 DUMERIL reported to the French Academy of Sciences that, out of the many hundred axolotls (Mexican gilled salamanders) in the Jardin des Plantes, thirty had lost their gills, forsaken the water for the land, and assumed the form of what has hitherto been considered the distinct genus *Amblystoma*, which is a true land salamander, and breathes air only by the lungs. The extraordinary part of this announcement did not lie in the change of a water-breathing salamander into an air-breather—for the newt supplies a well-known instance of this—but in the fact that the metamorphosis had taken place in what was regarded as an adult form. No cause could be assigned for the change noticed by DUMERIL—all the axolotls in the Jardin des Plantes being exposed to exactly the same conditions—and an experiment of that observer resulted in failure. He cut off the gills of an ordinary axolotl, to see if he could thereby bring about the desired change, but the victim would not be driven in this way; he simply developed a new set of gill-tufts, and obstinately stuck to his old habits and habitat.

Here the matter rested for nearly ten years. Fräulein MARIE VON CHAUVIN, after overcoming difficulties that would have damped the ardor of any one less enthusiastic and baffled a naturalist less skillful, has lately succeeded in evolving *Amblystoma* out of axolotl in more than one instance. These results were obtained not by violent means—such as DUMERIL tried in excising the gills—but by gradually accustoming the animal to life on land, and by paying the strictest attention to its health and diet. In a word, the water-breathing axolotl became an air-breathing *Amblystoma*, as the result of gradual and artificial changes in its conditions. It changed to meet the changes in its environment.

The metamorphosis was effected in the following way: Five strong and hearty axolotls were selected for the experiment. They were at first put in shallow water, but as they did not thrive the water was increased. When their usual health was restored, they were kept in shallow water in the day time and in deep water at night. They throve perfectly well under these conditions, but showed no signs of metamorphosing, but rather the reverse. The Fräulein, therefore, put them on land just as they were, gills and all. But this seemed to make matters worse. The animals lost all appetite, and free respiration through the skin, which naturalists tell us is so necessary to the health and well-being of an amphibian, was in great part prevented by particles of earth and moss sticking to their slimy coats. This difficulty was ingeniously overcome by our naturalist giving her patients a tepid bath twice a day, which in turn produced a new difficulty, namely, that the skin dried so quickly as to become a serious obstacle to the process of casting it. This was eventually obviated by keeping their skins moist by means of wet moss.

The appetites of the axolotls undergoing this curious experiment were very bad. The experimenter hit upon this ingenious method of feeding them *nolens volens*. An earthworm was thrust into the animal's mouth head first; the worm's tail was then pinched until he had wriggled so far down that the axolotl was compelled to swallow it. In the majority of cases, however, habit proved too strong for training, and the half-swallowed worm was ejected. Three out of the five specimens selected by VON CHAUVIN died after fifty days' life on land without their accustomed food. But even in their cases the experiment could hardly be regarded as a failure, as before their death the gill-tufts, the tail-fin and other larval characteristics were much reduced in size. The remaining two axolotls were safely metamorphosed into *Amblystomas*. Before being on land very long the shriveling up of the gills had proceeded so far that when the animal was placed in the water he displayed his plumes as before, but seemed unable to breathe by their means, and exerted himself to regain the land. According to Fräulein VON CHAUVIN, the "gills and tail-fin seemed to shrivel, by an actual drying process, through the action of the air, and not by a true process of absorption through the vital processes of the animal itself." This remark has led the writer of the article in which VON CHAUVIN'S experiments were first introduced to English readers to say that "this is a most interesting point, for it shows how the first air-breathing amphibia *(caducibranchiates)* may have been evolved from double breathers *(perennibranchiates)* by a succession of dry seasons—that is, by purely mechanical causes." Be this as it may, further changes took place. The skin was cast several times. The gills gradually disappeared, and the gill-clefts finally closed. The dorsal ridge and tail-fin vanished, and the tail became rounded, the toes assumed a longer and rounder form, and were hardened with a horny deposit at the tips. The eyes became larger and more prominent. And lastly, the skin lost its black, slimy appearance, becoming, at first, black shot with green, and finally brownish-black with a violet shimmer, spotted on the throat and belly with yellow. With the assumption of the complete *Amblystoma* form, VON CHAUVIN'S patients changed their disposition, both animals being now of an astonishing greediness.

If this remarkable series of experiments, since successfully repeated on other specimens, did not demonstrate the resources of this accomplished naturalist, her success with the black Alpine salamander can leave no doubt of her powers. The new experiments form a sort of converse to the old. Every one who is even superficially acquainted with natural history knows that newts and salamanders lay eggs from which are born gilled tadpoles. These little fellows take to the water, but after living in that element for a time they come on land, lose their gills, and take on the adult form of newts and salamanders. The black Alpine salamander (*Salamandèr atra*) exhibits these changes in a shortened series. This species is found in the Alps, at an altitude of more than 1,000 feet, and consequently where it is deprived of the stagnant pools in which its kind usually deposit their eggs. As the result of this change in conditions, its young have gills only *in utero*, (where they are useless,) and are born completely fitted for terrestrial life. VON LIEBOLD tried if ripe fœtuses of this species of salamander would live in water, but his experiment failed, as the creatures died. Not satisfied with this negative result, he applied to Fräulein VON CHAUVIN, who was completely successful. She took two specimens from the mother and placed them in water. One died, but the other, after four days in its new element, shed the large gills with which it was at first provided, developed a new set of quite abnormal form, as well as a tail-fin, and lived a fish life for fourteen weeks. Then the gills disappeared, and it became a true black Alpine salamander.

This double series of experiments is very important, because it shows that changed conditions can actually produce, even in a short time, great changes in living beings. The scientific world is but entering upon a series of biological experiments, to which the interesting ones of VON CHAUVIN are but preliminary.

PEACE IN DIFFICULTIES.

What is known as the American Branch of the Universal Peace Union has undertaken the delicate task of restoring amicable relations between Spain and Cuba. The object of this organization, as we understand it, is to hasten the coming of that millennial period when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and nations shall learn war no more. At a period when chassepots and needle-guns are receiving the anxious attention of all peoples, and when the British Government is building an iron-clad of such mysterious powers of destruction that its mechanism is a closely-guarded secret, the Peace Union seems to have undertaken a heavy job. It has discreetly commenced operations with what is probably the smallest war now in existence. The perennial struggle in Cuba has gradually dwindled down to a very light skirmish. The bulk of the insurgents are massed at a considerable distance from the scene of hostilities. Their greatest demonstration since last Summer took place on Feb. 27, when the entire force assembled in front of City Hall, and marched in procession behind the bier of a late Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, the flag of that shadowy organization meanwhile floating at half-mast from the Municipal building. If the Peace Union cannot put a quietus to the butchery which goes on in Cuba, it will not undertake to wrestle with Turkey and the Imperial Alliance.

The advocates of peace in Cuba addressed themselves to Mr. CUSHING, United States Minister to Spain, entreating his good offices. They thought that if he would drop in upon King ALFONSO some fine day and tell him that "this thing had gone far enough," or that really the fratricidal war in the mountains of Cuba ought to be stopped, his Most Catholic Majesty would call of his dogs at once. But Mr. CUSHING, with that respect for red tape which distinguishes a diplomatist, replied that he was not on intimate, or even speaking, terms with ALFONSO. He put off the whole question by saying that his business, as United States Minister, was transacted wholly with the Secretary of State. To this pitiful evasion the Peace Union makes a suitably caustic reply. The writing agent of the organization wants to know if King ALFONSO cannot be reached through the Post Office. It is considered a very strange state of things that Minister CUSHING could not drop the message of the American Branch of the Peace Union into a lamp-post box—if such things be in Madrid—and so permit his Most Catholic Majesty to get his instructions when the Post Office carrier calls at the Escurial on his daily round. Most people would consider this a "crusher." Not so CUSHING, who is an adept in the art how not to do it. He simply rejoins that he awaits orders from the State Department. The Minister firmly refuses to be a go-between, even in the interests of Peace, (always with a large P,) without official instructions.

With the Cubans themselves, however, the Peace Union has had better luck. In his latest reply to the agent of peace, Mr. CUSHING said, with withering sarcasm, that the most direct way to promote peace in Cuba was to talk to the insurgents, who were chiefly operating in the United States. He intimated that they were "peace men," because they were out of danger while deploying in skirmish lines in New-York. The advice of Mr. CUSHING was followed, and Gen. ALDAMA, general agent for the Republic of Cuba, was requested to communicate with his Government on the subject of peace. Gen. ALDAMA replied in very handsome terms that his Government was heartily in favor of peace. He and his associates would be grateful to the Peace Union if it would secure the independence of Cuba. This little trifle being achieved, the Cuban patriots would cultivate the olive and beat their spears into pruning-hooks. We do not understand, however, that the Union is so desirous of Cuban independence as it is of peace in the abstract. Precisely how these two objects are to be obtained without more of those "bloody engagements" in and around the Trocha, which figure in Cuban news, nobody can tell. Certainly, the patriots who carry on the Cuban revolution from Printing-house-square will not allow the war to stop as long as there is a patriot left in the mountains of Cuba. And, as we have shown, ALFONSO is denied the poor privilege of reading the arguments of the Peace Union until Mr. CUSHING consents to waive ceremony and give him a piece of his mind, or pay the postage on the documents intrusted to him as an uncommon carrier. Meantime, a more promising field is offered in Europe, where it is plain that nobody wants to fight, but everybody is entreating the friends of peace to "hold the other fellow."

MARRIAGE LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the English House of Commons a week or so ago, a bill which threatens to complicate the marriage laws of Great Britain was, after a lengthy debate, passed to a second reading. The bill was opposed by the Attorneys-General for England and Ireland, and inasmuch as these were the legal representatives for the Government, the vote, which stood 192 for to 141 against, shows a virtual defeat of the Government, though in reality it was not a political one. The "deceased wife's sister" has long been a troublesome person to the British courts of law. Different and antagonistic laws have prevailed in different sections of the Empire; as, for instance, in Great Britain it is unlawful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, while in the Australian colonies such marriages have been legalized, and the Queen, as supreme head of the Empire, has given sanction to this colonial usage. The colonies appear not to have been satisfied with this arrangement; hence their efforts under the bill in question to secure for persons married according to their laws of consanguinity the same privileges within the mother country. If the marriage took place in England, the children, in the eye of the law, would be illegitimate; but if the ceremony was performed in Australia they would be legitimate. The object of the bill is to declare that the children of such marriages, born in Australia, shall be exposed to no disabilities in other parts of the Empire.

This proposal reopened the ancient controversy as to the propriety of a man marrying two sisters, though no new points seem to have been suggested. In moving the second reading of the bill, Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN said that "in all the Australian colonies the legislative assemblies had passed laws legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and in four out of six cases the royal assent to such had been given by the Queen, under the advice of Ministers of both parties. As in many colonies marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legal, his object in introducing this bill was to remove from the issue of such marriages the disability to which they were exposed in England." The speech of the Attorney-General of England was strongly antagonistic to the bill, though his argument appears to have had but little influence on members. He said that "according to decisions which had been given, he took it to be clear that if a subject of the mother country domiciled in England, contracted marriage with a sister of his deceased wife, such a marriage—whether contracted in England or elsewhere—was wholly null and void. In Scotland, the law was still more stringent. Such a marriage across the Tweed was not only void because it was illegal, but it was a crime subjecting any one who contracted it to severe penalty. With respect to a marriage solemnized between a widower and his deceased wife's sister in a colony, if the man and the woman were domiciled in that colony, the marriage was valid both there and in England; and the only disability which the issue of such a marriage were placed under was that they were not capable of inheriting the real property." The learned gentleman also remarked that if the bill were passed, persons at present in possession of estates under existing laws would be liable at any moment to be turned out. Very strangely, the Crown's legal adviser utterly neglected to state why it was that the disability which actually existed should affect only the coming into possession of land, or why it was not to affect the issue of the marriage in any other respect. He did not condescend to explain why the issue in that particular alone were to ever bear the mark of disgrace. His admission that such marriages were good for all purposes but those of inheritance prompted Serjeant SIMON to ask whether, if these marriages were good for every purpose but the one indicated, a man would be indictable for bigamy if, having already contracted one of them in Australia, he contracted another in England, his first wife being alive. It was all very well, said he, for the opponents of the bill to prate of the laws of England being founded upon religion, enlightenment, and civilization; they are but invoking a law of the middle ages into the Nineteenth century, and he held it was only fair and just to give the colonists, when in the mother country, the same rights which they possessed in their own districts abroad. It was held by another speaker to be a most extraordinary thing that when her Majesty, with the consent of her advisers, had sanctioned these marriages in the colonies, they should be stigmatized as irreligious and immoral. An effort was made to show that this sanction of her Majesty was simply of a local character; that she was acting as part of the local constitution in sanctioning a local measure. But this sentiment met with no encouragement whatever, even from the Government benches.

The most powerful objection presented to the bill was that of the Attorney-General for Ireland, and that was as to its retrospective character. He said "it was retrospective in the most sweeping and exhaustive manner, and by its provisions marriages celebrated even before they are legal in the colonies—a marriage celebrated sixty years ago—would be legalized. Under its provisions an individual might go into England from the colonies and eject persons from land which they had occupied these many years, and, what seemed of more importance to the gentleman was, it might also affect the descent of peerages. In reply it was stated that the friends of the measure had no desire to interfere with those persons holding lands in England, in accordance with the laws of that country, and that so far as the retrospective objection was concerned a clause making it purely prospective in its operation in so far as it applied to the inheritance of land in the mother country, would be accepted. A vote was finally taken, and with the result already mentioned. No fewer than twenty-four Conservatives voted with the majority. The result was hailed with a tremendous cheer by the Liberals.

Another bill now pending in Parliament is for relieving Dissenting marriages of the intrusion of the Registrar. This bill was introduced in the interests of the Nonconformists by Mr. J. T. HIBBERT. Dissenters, perceiving that the presence of a civil functionary is not required to attend upon marriages which are solemnized at regular churches, feel his presence at their own weddings as a badge of inferiority. It is not known what there is in the presence of a Registrar to shock the genuine religious susceptibilities of Nonconformists, that official being simply the witness whom the State sends to satisfy itself of the due execution of a contract upon which so much may afterward depend. The religious results of the rite, important as they are, at least terminate with the lives of the contracting parties; but questions connected with its civil validity may survive for many generations. On the whole, however, if a particular class of ministers of religion are held to be fit, as a class, and without reference to the qualifications of individuals, to perform that office, there is no just reason why all other classes should be declared unfit.

WICKED MANHATTAN.

"Go abroad to learn what is going on at home," applies particularly to New-York and New-Yorkers. There are very few of us born and bred in the Metropolis who, in our travels East, West, or South, have not been told of things here that we had never heard of. Indeed, it is astonishing how much less a resident of this City knows of its inhabitants, circumstances, and peculiarities than the denizen of Joliet or Batesville. As a rule, the further a man is removed from the commercial centre of the nation, and the less his communication with it, the more intimate his acquaintance with Manhattan and the Manhattanese.

Not long ago a journalist, having some business in a small town in Eastern Kansas, was staying over night at a poor inn, when the innkeeper began, after the rural fashion, to ply him with questions touching the East. Boniface was especially interested in Gotham, (he called it Got-ham,) and as his guest vouchsafed very little information, he benevolently, because entirely unsolicited, furnished a great deal, and of a very miscellaneous character. Much that he told was certainly extraordinary, and he was evidently piqued at the indifference with which it was received. He continued to supply startling intelligence, interjecting the question, "Did you ever hear that before?" and when his listener had quietly replied "No," several times, he inquired earnestly, "May I ask where you came from, my friend?" "New-York," was the answer. "New-York City?" "Yes." "Well, I kind o' thought so, you New-Yorkers, I've allus noticed, never know nothin' 'bout New-York." Boniface was right. Of the endless amount of special and peculiar news of this City—such as is discussed and detailed through the country—the most observant New-Yorker is profoundly ignorant. He can learn more of the Metropolis by spending a fortnight in a far-off, interior town than he can by living here six months.

The opinions held of us by many of our rustic compatriots are exceedingly queer. One of them is that it is quite common for fashionable ladies to drink to excess; not sherry and champagne merely, but strong liquors, absinthe, and fiery cordials. Wives and daughters of millionaires are not infrequently seen in Broadway and the Avenue with blazing faces and unsteady gait, or driving in the Park palpably maudlin, hardly able to sit upright. The side streets abound in small restaurants where noted belles repair, nominally for luncheon, but really to imbibe cocktails and brandy punches. Some of our modish mammoth dry-goods establishments, with a view to their fair customers, have fitted up secluded buffets where sundry "nips" can be clandestinely taken, in the intervals of shopping. The favorite dissipation, however, of feminine Manhattan is cologne water, which is drank at all hours, some of the most distinguished ladies of society never going to bed without swallowing a pint, and usually a pint and a half on rising. The consumption of cologne is so enormous—owing mainly to this cause—that more than five hundred large firms are exclusively occupied in importing it; and still the supply is inadequate to the demand.

The beauty of the New-York women is explained by their eating arsenic, which makes their eyes sparkle and their complexion brilliant to a marvelous degree. Arsenic, in truth, is a regular article of diet here, and occasionally parties are given—the company exclusively feminine—where the invited take their poison with them, and illustrate its happy effects in the social assembly. Opium, in various forms, is also consumed to an alarming extent; not by women alone, but by men in every walk of life. The habit has increased so rapidly that we are now little behind the Chinese themselves. Dozens of apothecaries depend almost entirely on their sales of the drug, and there are numerous dens down town where women repair to smoke opium until they are stupefied with its fumes.

Gambling has grown so common among women, especially those of wealth and position, that there are half a dozen gambling-houses near Madison-square, before which the carriages of distinguished ladies can be seen at any hour of day or night. They are devoted exclusively to the other sex, and the desperation of the fair gamesters is such that they often stake their jewels, shawls, cloaks, hats, and even the gowns they have on. Occasionally it happens that, having lost everything at play, they are obliged to send home for a new wardrobe, as their sense of honor impels them to relinquish what has been forfeited to fortune. Husbands and fathers are painfully sensible of this passion of their wives and daughters, but cannot cure them of it. Therefore, when they are rich, they allow them $20,000 a year, sometimes more, for the defrayment of their gambling debts; and the liberal allowance is usually very much exceeded.

One of the most conspicuous weaknesses of the daughters of Manhattan is their sentimental susceptibility to actors. Married as well as unmarried are subject to it, and their behavior is most surprising. They discard all prudence, all conventionality, frequently following the objects of their adoration in the streets, and promenading past their houses or lodgings by the hour. The erotic victims send them frantic billets, hundreds of bouquets, costly presents, and, indeed, so persecute the poor comedians or tragedians, as the case may be, that they are forced at times to seek protection of the Police to save themselves from being devoured by devotion. All the extravagances, follies, and sins that New-York women commit can scarcely be enumerated. They do almost everything that they ought not to, and very little that they ought. As to the New-York men, they are incomprehensible creatures—prodigies of impropriety. The ablest clergymen gamble in Wall-street, are enslaved by ballet girls, get drunk and assault Policemen. Venerable merchants have two and three families; bank Presidents pick pockets in the Bowery after nightfall, and college Professors "fight the tiger" until dawn.

Whence comes all this amazing information? How do such absurd stories get into circulation? The City journals do not publish such trash. Where is the source of this Munchausenism? It is the special correspondence of the out of town newspapers. Many of the correspondents are careful and conscientious, but more of them are reckless and deliberately false. Needing money, they are paid for sensational letters, and they write them, making up for poverty of style by affluence of fabrication. If they are paid in proportion to their untruthfulness, they should be paid handsomely; but we surmise that most of them might be less economical of veracity without material reduction of wages, and, possibly, some increase of self-respect.

It is charitable to believe that some of the gentlemen whose names appear in connection with a meeting held to promote the projected "Carnival" are the victims of misplaced confidence. There are names in the list in perfect keeping with the project; there are others which can scarcely be supposed to have been authorized as promoters of what cannot fail to be an insult to the good sense of the community, and a mockery which the City authorities should never have tolerated. Its disgusting absurdity may have led to the conclusion that the modest personages who are turning it to account would quietly drop what is all but universally condemned. We have still some hope that their labor will be in vain. They ask that they shall be intrusted with fifty-eight thousand dollars, to be squandered in riot and tomfoolery, and they look to the public for the money. We trust that they will be disappointed. If times were better than they are, money expended upon such an object would be worse than wasted. In present circumstances, the whole thing should be hooted down.

GUARANTY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many hundreds of deserving men are continually debarred from procuring situations of trust by reason of having no friends in a position to become security for their honesty or by their being strangers in the City. It seems incredible that so great a commercial centre as New-York is should be without a society to meet their case. Such institutions are common enough in England, and prove of great utility to countless clerks, salesmen, bank tellers, cashiers, and other employes, either Governmental or commercial. It is rumored that a well-to-do company in Canada proposes opening a branch here. Surely, New-York should take the initiative in such a matter. A moderate capital only is required, a good dividend to the investor is a certain event, and such a society would be alike welcomed by employers and employes, and would soon be regarded (as in England) as a means of security against dishonesty far preferable to that of private bondsmen.

GUARANTEE.

LONDON SOCIAL EVENTS.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE "ZOO"—DECOLLETE DRESSES AT THE PALACE RECEPTIONS—JAPANESE AND CHINESE AMBASSADORS—IGNATIEFF'S VISIT TO ENGLAND—BOWLES' READING-ROOM—THEATRICAL AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17, 1877.

Four outriders in the royal livery, (the court is in mourning,) dashing along at high speed; an open carriage and four, containing three ladies; on either side of the conveyance a brace of equeries, and behind it a rearguard of three or four other attendants—such is the unobtrucive but impressive cavalcade that greets one on Wednesday morning in the outer ring of Regent's Park as early as 10 o'clock. I take off my hat; the Queen of England bows graciously. Her destination is the Zoological Gardens. She is accompanied by the pretty Princess Beatrice and Lady Mary Stafford. In the rumble of the carriage are two servants. One of them wears a Scotch cap. His name is John Brown, and the people who stand to watch the flying cortége take especial interest in her Majesty's favorite gillie. I follow the royal carriage. The Queen alights at the Gardens, and is received by Mr. Sclater, the Secretary, and Mr. A. D. Bartlett, the Superintendent. It is a bright, breezy morning. The flower-beds are yellow with crocuses, and the trees, here and there, are dotted with the first buds of Spring. Her Majesty requests to be taken to the new lion-house, where she is received with a royal roar, not of recognition, but indifference. The Queen speaks about Landseer finding so much pleasure and instruction in his visit to the lions. The royal party are then conducted to the lecture-room, where the Prince of Wales' Indian hunting trophies are on view; and after this they are introduced to the latest arrival, the anaconda, which Frank Buckland met at Liverpool the other day, on the conclusion of its voyage across the Atlantic. Mr. Bartlett gave a favorable account of the new snake, which has begun to feed. The Prince's elephants were ordered out for inspection. They are four in number, and are already quite at home. Her Majesty fed them with biscuits. There were not more than 20 visitors in the garden, and they behaved with exemplary self-denial. Beyond respectfully recognizing the royal party, they left the Queen to enjoy her ramble without interruption. Passing the seal pond, she spoke with regret of the old French keeper, who died the other day. I fancy the seals themselves miss their companion; they are certainly not as lively as they were, and at present there is no other man who dare sit in a chair on a plank to receive the sea-lions on his knee and fondle them, and kiss them, and slap them, and talk to them, as the French sailor was wont to do. The Prince of Wales used to have long chats with him, and visited and consoled him in his last hours.

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION.

The Queen leaves the Gardens at noon, and takes her favorite drive over the bridge which was blown up during the Regent's Park explosion, and out at the North Gate, past Titchfield Terrace, and along St. John's Wood-road and Maiden Vale, across Edgmore-road to Hyde Park, and thence to Buckingham Palace, where, a few hours afterward, she is holding a drawing-room. Pall Mall and St. James-street are alive with carriages filled with fair women in what we call full evening dress. It has been pointed out recently that the Queen should relax this regulation. Low dresses are not only unbecoming in the daytime, but they must be positively dangerous. Many a beautiful creature has taken a fatal cold at these royal levées. Dashing equipages, with flunkeys wearing in their "manly bosoms" bouquets as big as cabbages, push along all the West End thoroughfares, and household guards move splendidly down Portland-place and Piccadilly to the strains of martial music, the bandsmen smothered in gold lace. Generals and Admirals, in full uniform, make their way to the Palace in hansom cabs and on foot. The Park is alive with colors. The Prince of Wales and his attendants are among the first to arrive. They come from Marlborough House, on the other side of the park, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Then comes the Princess Louise, looking fresh and radiant, and by and by troops of royal and other notabilities, and the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, stationed in the court of the palace, fills the air with delicious music. It is an imposing picture, the entrance of her Majesty. She is attended by a bevy of Duchesses, ladies in waiting, mistresses of the robes, (all in splendid toilets and blazing with jewels,) Marquises, Earls, nobles, officials of state, and royal pages. Her Majesty looks remarkably well. She wears a black silk dress with a train of black embroidered satin, and a white tulle veil with a tiara of diamonds. Round her neck was a necklace of magnificent uncut Oriental rubies, set in diamonds. As a brooch she wore the Koh-i-noor, matched with ear-rings that flashed a thousand prismatic hues. She also wore the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Catharine of Russia, St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha Family Order. The diplomatic circle is unusually largely attended, the Turkish and Russian Ambassadors being conspicuous, and the German Ambassador, with the Countess Marie Münster and Mme. and Mlle. De Bunsen. Among the brilliant throng I recognize the United States Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont. The presentations commence with Japanese and Italian Princesses and Counts, and then go on to commoner clay—even down to Misters and Misses, and the procession continues for hours, until you might fairly pity the Queen, who no doubt breathes a sigh of relief as the last kiss is imprinted on the royal hand. Then begins the real struggle to get away. The Royal Body-guard and the Yeomen of the Guard render efficient service, as do the more humble officials; and when the nimble lamplighter starts on his rounds, and not until then, is all quiet outside the palace.

Thus, for scores of pretty marriageable women, commences the London season; and the present, as I have said before, promises to be one of the most brilliant seasons of her Majesty's reign.

A JAPANESE COMPLIMENT.

The Japanese and Chinese add to the picturesqueness of most of our official events, and we have always Oriental lions on hand to set off our own favorite scarlet and gold uniforms. The Chinese Ambassadors went several times to see "Biorn," which has had a run of 40 nights at the Queen's. They were at the Alhambra one night this week. The Directors took them behind the scenes, and introduced the leading artists to them. They were most delighted with the pretty American actress and danseuse, Miss Monroe. *On dit* that one of the Ambassadors was so smitten that he desired his interpreter to pay her the following flowery compliment: "I do homage to her beauty and her talent, and will build for her a theatre of ivory as wide as London." It was Lew-Fo-Yhan who said this. He is a Chinese fop, with a pigtail of wonderful length and glossiness.

Nobody is surprised that Miss Neilson has sought and obtained a divorce from the subject of Mr. Sothern's famous practical joke; but musical and dramatic society has gone into mourning for Patti. She was always a respectable woman. At least everybody said so. We looked upon her in England with the respect that Jenny Lind won from all classes of people. Patti may sing like an angel, but she will never draw society to the Opera-house as she did a year ago. And all for a twopenny-halfpenny tenor.

Lord Marcus Beresford, M. P., has thrashed a money-lender. The story is fully reported in the papers. He is the member for Southwark. His opponents were Mr. Labouchere and George Odger. Lord Beresford is in pecuniary difficulties, and he wouldn't stand paying 60 per cent. and being called a liar into the bargain. So he went to the usurious solicitor, looked him in his room and thrashed him. He is committed for trial; and it is on the cards that he will be sent to prison unless the privilege of the House of Commons can be strained to protect him.

I have more than once drawn attention to the stinginess and want of enterprise displayed by the Postmaster-General in regard to the American mails. The subject was brought before the House of Commons on Thursday, and it was mentioned that the White Star Line should certainly be intrusted with a portion of the traffic. It is monstrous to think that Thursday's mail is now practically struck off. Think of the change from the White Star to the Guion, for the middle of the week. We have to post on Wednesday now instead of Thursday, and that, and the difference in speed when we have posted, is a very serious matter. Lord John Manners must do something, and that speedily. The postal service of the two countries cannot be impeded and upset for the sake of a few thousands a year. I have reason to know that my notes on the subject have had special influence in bringing the question before the House of Commons.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Gen. Ignatieff arrived here yesterday (Friday) evening from Paris, and goes to-day to Lord Salisbury's place at Hatfield to remain during his stay in this country as his Lordship's guest. The English Government did not accept the Russian protocol in its integrity, though it cannot well object to it in principle, for the Russians have come down in their requirements to a level of moderation which contrasts strangely with their original pretensions. But they evidently hold the Montenegrin card in their hands. Montenegro is put up to ask terms to which the Turks cannot and will not consent, and this leaves a loophole for Russia to have an excuse for fighting if she wishes. It is not unlikely that if Gen. Ignatieff does not get what he wants at the English court, he may aim at isolating Great Britain, and squaring Germany. Then Russia might commence hostilities with fair prospects of success. The fact is, England is pretty well where she was a year ago. All the other courts have, it is understood, approved of the new protocol. England alone stands out on one or two points, and this must not be set down to obstinacy because the British position in regard to the East is exceptional, and not at all on all fours with any other power. While Gen. Ignatieff was having his first dinner in London last night, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons was eliciting a statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that the draft of the protocol as proposed by the Russian Government was given to Lord Derby on Sunday last. It had been considered and certain modifications proposed. These amendments had been placed in the hands of the Russian Ambassador, who was waiting further instructions from his Government. Gen. Ignatieff is no doubt in a position to accept or reject the revision to which the document has been subjected, and there seems a general disposition to believe that he will accept them; and then, it seems to me, comes the great difficulty of all, the demobilization of Russian troops, for it is clear that this should be a very important element in the business. Turkey cannot be asked to lay down her arms without a real and complete disarmament of Russia down to the position which she occupied prior to her special preparations for war. While things look more peaceful than they did, Europe is not yet out of the wood, and it is folly to gush over the apparent beginning of the end, when an abrupt turn of events may land us once more in the thick of difficulties and danger.

AN AMERICAN'S SUCCESS.

I have just received the following special dispatch from Messina:

"Capt. Boyton has crossed the Straits of Messina, passing successfully through both Scylla and Charybdis during the prevalence of a severe gale, which caused the destruction of one of the accompanying vessels. Fortunately there were no lives lost. The trip took five hours, and was witnessed by the American Consul and many distinguished Italians. Shortly after starting, Boyton received a blow from the tail of one of the large fishes which abound in the straits, but upon the approach of the harpoon boat he was found entirely uninjured and laughing at the mishap. Notwithstanding the predictions that he would never leave the water alive, Capt. Boyton landed in excellent condition and in no way fatigued by his marvelous exertions. His reception by the entire population of Messina was most excited and enthusiastic. He was officially welcomed by the Mayor and authorities, and subsequently entertained at a public banquet. Capt. Boyton compares the Scylla and Charybdis to the rapids and whirlpools of the Niagara River."

Mr. Robert Bowles asks me to say that the prospect of changing his quarters from No. 449 Strand to new premises has happily ended by his not only arranging to remain where he is, but to extend his operations in the old familiar building. In a letter which I found waiting for me yesterday, he says, "I am now pleased to be able to announce to you that I have joined forces with a friend, and shall hang out my shingle at No. 449 for some considerable time longer, and as you warned traveling Americans that I might 'strike my tent' in March, you would be increasing the obligation by squeezing into some future corner of THE TIMES a line or two allaying their fears. On the 2d of April I expect to come out 'newly fledged'—grand furniture, carpets, paint," &c. All Americans who know, or who do not know, London will be glad of this, for Bowles is, strange to say, the only place where the Transatlantic traveler can get reliable information. The hotel clerk, it must be remembered, is an American institution. We have no functionary here to compare with him, and Mr. Bowles practically supplies his place at the useful little exchange and reading-room in the Strand.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH—THE FOREMAN OF THE SPRINGFIELD WATER-WORKS IN A DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT—HOW HE WAS RESCUED.

SPRINGFIELD, March 31.—James Hancock, foreman of the repair gang of the City Water-works, had a narrow escape from a horrible death at Ludlow this afternoon. A 24-inch pipe, leading from the great reservoir to Higher Brook, has for some time needed repairs, and a coffer-dam having been built to shut off the water, Mr. Hancock crawled into the pipe at the reservoir, intending to go through, to ascertain what repairs were necessary. After getting a quarter of a mile, he found a section of the pipe having sunk into the quicksand, it would be impossible to crawl through, and he had no other alternative than to back out. It was intensely cold inside the pipe, and he soon became benumbed and so announced in a feeble voice to the men at either end, who were becoming extremely anxious. The coffer-dam was leaking badly and the men had to work with all their might at the pumps to prevent the water from drowning him. Sawdust was dumped behind the dam, and bags of sand were thrown in to stop the leak. After a while Hancock became so much exhausted as to be unable to speak in answer to shouted inquiries as to his progress. Hour after hour passed, and a large number of persons gathered, expecting that the man would never be got out alive. Finally, after an imprisonment of five and a half hours, he backed out alive, trembling and nearly dead.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The last two representations included under the caption covering the performances of Herr Wagner's works at the Academy of Music occur to-morrow and Tuesday evenings. On both occasions "Die Walküre" will be represented. The performance by the orchestra of several important numbers of the score awakened great enthusiasm in Boston, on Friday evening, and the occasional public rehearsal of some portions of the opera here have stimulated curiosity in respect to the whole composition to such an extent that the house will surely be filled to overflowing on both nights of the rendering of "Die Walküre." Tomorrow's representation, it should be borne in mind, will begin at 7:30 o'clock. Mme. Pappenhein will sing *Brünnhilde*, and Mr. Bischoff *Siegmund*; the scenery and costumes are to be quite new, and some weeks of hard labor promise an excellent interpretation of the orchestral music by Mr. Neuendorff's band.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of Italian opera under the direction of Messrs. Albites and Palmieri commences at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening next. The company includes several of the artists who have sung in Havana during the past Winter, and Mme. Palmieri, a very experienced *prima donna drammatica*, whose performances will be remembered with pleasure by the frequenters of the Academy. The new-comers are, by name, Signor Celada, tenor; Signor Bertolassi, baritone; Signor Dal Negro, basso, and Mlle. Rambelli, contralto. They will all have their first hearing on Wednesday, when "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be given. We cannot but think that much of Verdi's music will appear rather trivial after the broad themes and grand harmonies of Herr Wagner's operas, but the public is not likely to object to variety, and in many of Signor Verdi's achievements—and notably in "Un Ballo"—there are melodies and concerted numbers of such unmistakable beauty and power that indifference to their suavity and force is out of the question. On Friday night, "Il Trovatore" will be performed.

MLLE. AIMÉE'S BENEFIT.

A concert will be given at the Eagle Theatre, this evening, for the benefit of Mlle. Aimée. Frequenters of the opera bouffe need hardly be told how much they owe this gifted and industrious artist, and if the house were filled to overflowing the compliment would scarcely be thought undeserved. The *bénéficiaire* is to sing the waltz from "Les Cent Vierges," "La Paloma," the duet from "Les Dragons de Villars"—with M. Raoult—and some other compositions. The other artists of the company are to co-operate with her, the programme, as a whole, presenting many points of interest to the admirers of the light and graceful music of which the *bénéficiaire* is the sprightliest interpreter now before the public.

THE TELEPHONE CONCERTS.

The first of the concerts in which Prof. Gray's Telephone is to be made known to the public occurs at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. A programme of vocal and instrumental music will be interpreted as part of the performance, while the second part of the concert will consist of a series of melodies played upon the Telephone in Philadelphia for the gratification of the audience in this City.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A concert of English glee music will be given at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening for the benefit of Mr. J. R. Nilsen. Miss Beebe, Miss Finch, Mrs. Hills, and Messrs. Nilsen, Eilard, Baird, and Aiken will interpret the programme.

A concert will be given at the Harlem Music Hall under the auspices of Architect Lodge, No. 519, on Tuesday evening next, when the cantata called "Belshazzar" will be interpreted by the Beethoven Choral Society of 70 voices, and by several soloists.

The sixth and last of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts, this season, takes place at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening next. The programme is to include Beethoven's Second Symphony, a "Réverie and Caprice" for violin and orchestra, by Berlioz, and Liszt's "Faust-Symphonie."

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The representation of "The Princess Royal," at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night, terminated at so late an hour that an exhaustive review of the incidents of the play is not to be thought of. Some record of the performance, however, must be made. Its impression, it should at once be noted, was exceedingly favorable. "The Princess Royal," which is an adaptation of a French piece entitled "L'Officier de Fortune," is a four-act romantic melodrama, somewhat conventional, perhaps, in form, but abounding in well-contrasted scenes, "striking" situations, and picturesque personages. Its story deals with the love of *Baron Frederick Trenck*, an "officer of fortune," for the *Princess Royal Amalia*, sister of *Frederick the Great*, and, further, with the rascalities of *Francis Trenck*, a cousin of *Frederick*, who, unfortunately for the latter, bears so strong a resemblance to the admirer of the *Princess* that *Frederick* narrowly escapes forfeiting his life in atonement for his relative's misdeeds. Both time and space are wanting for a complete rehearsal of the interesting complications which grow out of this double plot, but the task can be deferred for a brief spell, at all events, the drama being likely to have a protracted run. The piece is to be cited as one of the commencement of which few spectators will care to remain in ignorance, and the pictures which it frames are so animated and bright that there is little or no chance to weary of their exhibition. It is capitally acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, Mr. Coghlan portraying the two *Trencks* with an earnestness seldom evinced, and, also, with a romantic manner quite becoming the character. Miss Davenport presenting a *Princess Royal* of radiant beauty, and Mr. Lewis having a rôle in which his power to elicit mirth has abundant scope for exercise. We must add that it is sumptuously placed upon the stage, no less than ten sets of scenery, all painted expressly for the new play, being exhibited during its progress. The artists were summoned before the curtain after every act, and the applause throughout the night—the audience being an uncommonly representative one, and filling the theatre in every part—was frequent and unanimous.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Miss Multon" will be acted throughout this week at the Grand Opera-house.

The San Francisco Minstrels promise an entertainment of special novelty for Easter week.

Miss Vivienne Lubin, the "water nymph and naiad queen" will give performances throughout this week at the New-York Aquarium.

"The Danicheffs" is announced for continued representation at the Union-Square Theatre. It is now in the ninth week of its run.

"Our Boarding-house" is now in the tenth week of its prosperous career at the Park Theatre. It is announced for nightly repetition for an indefinite period.

Mr. Heller announces nightly and (bi-weekly) afternoon performances at the Wonder Theatre. His "fourth programme" is exceedingly rich in clever and marvelous tricks.

"Our Girl," with Miss Marian Mordaunt as the heroine, has attracted large audiences to the New Broadway Theatre during the week just ended, and hence its maintenance upon the programme until further notice.

"My Awful Dad" is up for nightly repetition at Wallack's Theatre. The impression of the comedy has been much deeper than was at first supposed, and its existence appears likely to extend until the season is close to its termination.

Mr. John McCullough's engagement at Booth's Theatre begins to-morrow night, when "Virginius" will be acted. Mr. McCullough will have the co-operation of Messrs. Warde, Collier, Taylor, and Becks, that of Miss Maude Granger, and that of Mme. Ponisi.

"Antony and Cleopatra" will be brought out at Niblo's Theatre, to-morrow evening. Mrs. Agnes Booth will personate *Cleopatra*, Mr. Wheelock is to represent *Antony*, and the remaining rôles will be in competent hands, while it is understood that the scenic attire of the play will be of special beauty and elaborateness.

Miss Anna Dickinson will to-morrow enter upon an engagement at the Eagle Theatre. She will appear in "A Crown of Thorns," the drama in which her début on the stage was effected in Boston, about a year ago.

Miss Adelaide Neilson will fulfill a farewell engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, previous to departing for Europe early in June. The engagement will extend over two weeks, and is to begin on May 7. "Twelfth Night" and "Cymbeline" will be acted during its progress.

THE BROOKLYN CLUBBING CASE.

MR. BATTY IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION—OFFICER CLEARY ARRESTED LATE LAST NIGHT—CORONER SIMMS TAKES BATTY'S DEPOSITION.

Dr. C. H. Gibberson, who has been attending Mr. George Batty since that gentleman was so brutally clubbed a week ago by Officer Michael Cleary, notified the Police of the First Precinct last night that erysipelas had set in, and that the chances of his patient's recovery were very doubtful indeed. Sergt. Easton at once sent three men to arrest Cleary, who was out on $1,000 bail, and he was found at his home by Officers Curran, Terry, and Downey, about midnight. Coroner Simms, when he visited the house of Mr. Batty to take the wounded man's ante-mortem statement, was informed by the latter that he did not believe he was going to die, as he had some hope of recovery. Notwithstanding the statement, however, Coroner Simms deemed it wise to take Mr. Batty's deposition. A jury was summoned, and in their presence Mr. Batty related the facts connected with the clubbing substantially as they have been published. Superintendent Campbell had a consultation with Assistant District Attorney Moore, and it was decided before Coroner Simms arrived at the station-house to hold Cleary. Acting Captain Eason has decided to take the prisoner to court to-day and prefer against him a charge of assault with intent to kill. In the event of Mr. Batty's death the case will, of course, be taken up by the Coroner. On a charge of assault with intent to kill bail cannot be taken.

THE CASE BEFORE THE POLICE BOARD.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners resumed yesterday the examination of the case of Officer Michael Cleary, of the First Precinct, who is charged with brutally clubbing Mr. George Batty on March 22. Sanderson T. Brown, the only witness examined, testified that about 9 o'clock last Saturday evening he was standing in front of his residence, a hundred or more feet away from Batty's store, when he heard the sound of a policeman's club beating somebody. He ran to Tillary-street, and there saw Officer Cleary standing over and clutching by the collar a man who was lying bleeding upon the sidewalk, and appeared unable to rise. Cleary dragged him at least 20 feet in this position, and when the curb of Pearl-street was reached, ordered him gruffly to get up. The man made an effort to get on his feet, and fell back unequal to the attempt. Cleary shook him and yelled, "Get up, you ——, or I'll murder you where you are!" A large and excited crowd had gathered, and a citizen in it stepped out and begged Cleary not to strike the man again. "Don't you undertake to dictate to me," said Cleary, menacingly, turning to the speaker, "or I'll" (making a motion as if to carry his words into effect) "give you some of the same thing." The citizen shrank back, and at this moment a fireman stepped up and gave Cleary assistance in hurrying Batty to the station-house. At the conclusion of Brown's testimony the further hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Simon K. Burkholder, of the firm of Burkholder & McCutchen, flour and grain dealers at No. 141 Pearl-street, died yesterday morning of Bright's disease of the kidneys, after a short illness. Mr. Burkholder was born in Rockingham County, Va., 61 years ago. He did business as a merchant in his native place for some years, and then removed to Baltimore, where he remained actively engaged for 10 or 15 years. He removed to this City 25 years ago, and entered the firm of B. Dennis & Co. When this was dissolved he started a brokerage and commission business in flour and grain, and continued in it until 1859, when the present firm was formed. He was one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, and was greatly respected. The flag of the Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday on the news of his decease. His dealings were mostly with the South, a large portion of whose trade in flour and grain with this City his firm controlled. His funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 P. M. from his late residence, No. 250 West Twenty-fourth-street.

Mr. Edward Simpson, a well known merchant in the Brazilian trade, whose place of business was at No. 80 Wall-street, died on Thursday at his residence, Sanford-avenue, Flushing, Long Island, aged 67 years. Mr. Simpson was an Englishman by birth. He came to this City from London 40 years ago, and became a member of the firm of H. G. Corning & Co. Mr. Corning retired six or seven years ago leaving the business to his partner. His funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

MR. NOYES STILL IN JAIL.

Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., is still in jail in Newark in default of bail. Ever since the appointment of ex-Gov. Joel Parker as Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, Noyes has been promising to return the assets which had been transferred to him in consideration of the reinsurance of the New-Jersey Mutual's risks. These promises resulted in several meetings and in a vast amount of correspondence, when Noyes was suddenly arrested for conspiracy and placed under $20,000 bail. Efforts were made to secure a reduction of this amount, and it is understood that consent was given to reduce the bail to $5,000, conditional upon the surrender by Noyes to Chancellor Runyon of the assets of the company, to be held by him until decision is rendered regarding the legality of the contract for reinsurance. Another meeting for the transfer of the securities was arranged for yesterday afternoon at Newark, but owing to the non-arrival of a messenger they had not been surrendered up to a late hour last night.

RECEPTION AT THE PALETTE CLUB.

The Palette Club gave an informal reception last evening, which was attended by Mr. John McCulloch, the tragedian, the Russian Admiral, Judge Noah Davis, Clark Bell, Samuel Shethar, Benjamin K. Phelps, Postmaster T. L. James, G. W. Carleton, Robert Dunlap, Hon. W. H. Stiner, William Winter, John Elderkin, C. H. Maguire, J. Seaver Page, W. A. Camp, F. A. Conolly, Dr. A. Ruppaner, Dr. Fuller Walker, Col. De Witt, Dr. Ranney, Dr. Edward Bradley, Mr. Root, and many artists and other well known gentlemen. The new rooms of the Palette are well adapted for these entertainments, and they are among the most agreeable given in the City. Last evening the company was entertained by Messrs. Harrison Millard, Herman Kroste, William Jelliffe, Charles Roberts, T. S. Dunham, M. Humphries, and others.

RIBBON UNDERVALUATION.

The Appraiser's Department is engaged in determining the truth of alleged undervaluation in recent importations of ribbons. It is said that between $100,000 and $150,000 worth of these goods are in general store, and will be kept out of the market pending the decision. The firms interested are Richards, Iselin & Co., C. Auchmuty & Co., Passaments & Co., Dreyfuss, Kohn & Co., Abegg & Co., Tuckmeyer, Knoth & Co., Oberteuffer & Co., Lewis Brothers & Co., and others. They complain bitterly that the action of the Government is the result of a conspiracy against them on the part of domestic manufacturers, and say that the season for selling their wares is fast passing away.

GOLDSMITH MAID IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—At San Jose today Goldsmith Maid and Rarus contended for a purse of $3,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There was a large attendance, the weather fine, and the track in excellent condition. The pools before the start sold 10 to 1 in favor of the Maid. Budd Doble drove the Maid, and J. Solann drove Rarus. The latter drew the pole. In the first heat the two got off well together on the third attempt. At the quarter-pole the Maid drew ahead—time 35½—and widened the gap to the half-mile pole, passing it in 1:12½. Rarus then pressed the Maid closely, and nearly got abreast of her, but on the homestretch the Maid drew slightly ahead, winning by half a length in 2:22½. In the second heat, after scoring twice, a good start was effected. The Maid took the lead, making the quarter in 34¼, Rarus close behind. The half-mile was passed by the Maid in 1:09. Down the homestretch they came at a tearing pace, Rarus doing wonderfully well, and the Maid only leading him by half a length, and passing under the string in 2:16¾. This was the best time made in the State except that of Occident, at the State fair in 1873, which was the same. In the third heat the Maid took the lead and kept it, making the quarter in 34¾, and the half-mile in 1:08¾, and finally winning the heat by a neck in 2:18¼. By the conditions of the race, as the Maid did not beat 2:16¾, the purse was reduced to $2,000.

POLICEMEN'S athletic CLUB.

A circular was sent to the commanding officer of each Police precinct of this City yesterday, urging the necessity of forming an athletic club in the Police Department, and asking the co-operation of the persons addressed in perfecting the organization. Prof. Miller, the athlete, has signified his willingness to take charge of the club, and give the members all necessary instruction.

A TRAGEDY ON THE HUDSON.

BURNING OF A TENEMENT-HOUSE AT RHINECLIFF—ONE WOMAN AND FOUR CHILDREN PERISH IN THE FLAMES—FOUR OTHER PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED—A GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE FIRE WAS STARTED BY AN INCENDIARY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, March 31, 1877.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a three-story frame tenement-house on the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinecliff, was burned to the ground, and in it one woman and four children were burned to death, and four persons were seriously injured. The house was owned by Thomas Kieley, coachman for Mrs. William Kelly. The rooms on the upper floor, east side, were occupied by Peter Burns, his wife, and six children; in adjoining rooms on the same floor lived James Elmendorf, an old Hudson River steam-boat man, and his wife, and the floor below was occupied by Bridget Kenane and her three children. It is generally believed that the building was set on fire by some miscreant who effected an entrance through the cellar. The flames were started under the first flight of stairs leading from the basement to the upper parts of the house, and spread with such frightful rapidity that the residents of the upper floors were cut off from all means of escape. The names of those who perished in the flames are: Mrs. Margaret Burns, wife of Peter Burns, aged about 40 years; Frederick Burns, aged 11 years; Arthur Henry Burns, aged 3½ years; Margaret Burns, aged about 8 years; and Sarah Burns, aged about 9 years. Lizzie Burns, another daughter aged 12 years, and the baby, Edward, aged about 1 year, were saved.

As soon as the fire had been extinguished a search was begun for the bodies. In the cellar, amid a heap of débris, were found the remains of the mother and her four children, burned to a crisp and terribly mangled. The disjointed and blackened fragments were at once removed to a shop close by to await the Coroner's inquest. At daylight throngs of people began to gather around the ruins, and rumors of a startling nature were carried from mouth to mouth, which will doubtless be brought out in definite shape during the investigation. The loss on the building, so Mr. Kieley says, amounts to $3,500, and there is a partial insurance. Mrs. Kenane lost $800 or $900 in money. Nearly all the furniture and clothing in the house were destroyed.

Besides the dead, Lizzie Burns and her baby brother, and Mr. and Mrs. Elmendorf are seriously injured, and grave doubts are entertained regarding their recovery. Lizzie Burns, although suffering terribly from her injuries, made the following statement to a reporter: "Was fast asleep when mother came to my room and awoke me, saying the house was on fire. She told me to throw the beds out of the window, but I could not because there was so much smoke. She wanted them thrown out so we could jump on them. There were four of us sleeping in the room, two in a bed. I told her to open the window and let out some of the smoke, which she did, and then threw out some of the bedding. She then picked up the baby and saying, 'In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,' threw it out. She then asked me if I would jump and I told her I would. Then she went to push me and I said I could not because it was so high, but afterward I told her I would, and then I jumped. I did not strike on the feather-bed but on the hard ground. A boy then came and picked me up, and I was put on a feather-bed and taken to the house where I now am. The last I saw my mother she stood at the window throwing out some pillows.

James Elmendorf, who was also visited, said: "We lived on the top floor, adjoining Mrs. Burns' rooms; I had just got into bed when I heard two faint cries of murder; I awakened my wife and went to the door of the room and opened it, and the flames and smoke in the hall-way drove me back; I hurried to the bed and dragged my wife out, and went to the window and raised it; as soon as got the window up, I crawled out on the roof of a shed below, and then my wife handed me a chair, which she stepped out on; then I took hold of her hands and let her down to the ground, and she fell, hurting both her legs, and I fell after her."

Bridget Kenane, who lived on the second-floor of the tenement, said: "I was awakened by a strange feeling of suffocation, and when I arose the room was partially filled with smoke; I rushed to the door and opened it, and then ran out on the stoop and shouted fire as hard as I could. The fire was then under the stairway which leads from the basement to the first floor above. After I had given the alarm I hurried back to my room and pulled my three children out of bed and led them through the hallway to the stoop and left them standing there crying, while I went back to save whatever I could. Mr. Traver came along about this time and helped me. We both crawled back into the room, and the smoke was so thick we could not see each other, but we could hear each other talk. We could not get any of the furniture out, but had to flee for our lives. When we got out again I saw Mrs. Burnes in an upper window and saw her throw a feather bed out, and then she threw the baby out."

Coroner Peter Welch, of Rainebeck, visited the scene of the disaster during the forenoon and at once impaneled a jury. The jurymen viewed the remains of Mrs. Burns and her four children, and then the coroner postponed the inquest to April 9. All the facts point strongly to the theory that the fire was started by an incendiary.

EQUESTRIANISM AS AN ART.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK RIDING CLUB—A FINE ENTERTAINMENT—MASTERLY DISPLAY OF SKILL.

The fourth annual exhibition of the New-York Riding Club, at Dickel's Riding Academy, was attended last evening by a large and fashionable audience, many of whom were ladies. The club numbers 20 members. Of these 13 representatives were selected to do the honors of the ring, viz.: Messrs. H. Stoerzer, A. Bender, E. Kaeppel, A. Schwab, A. F. Müller, J. Simon, Perc. Knauth, G. F. Eisenmann, C. R. Lauterjurg, Charles F. Becker, Oct. Knauth, E. Werner, and George Clausen. The first act on the programme was "evolutions in trottieg," in which all took part. The horses were exceedingly spirited, and the command of the riders over them was absolutely faultless. Some very pretty figures were gone through. The second act, called "A la fiche," demonstrated better, perhaps, than any on the list the perfection of skill which may be attained in equestrianism. Messrs. Bender, Kaeppel, Perc. Knauth, and H. Stoerzer were the performers. Each, while mounted on a mettlesome steed, drove another tandem by a pair of lines, and the manner in which they guided them through numerous intricate figures was deserving of the hearty applause which it elicited. In this act the riders were attired in gay cavalier costumes, plumed, broad-brimmed hats and lace-decorated jackets. A quadrille on horseback was the next novelty, and was performed without a break, in perfect time to the music of the band in the balcony. The fourth was called a "Jue de Barre." There were three riders, Messrs. Bender, Clausen, and Eisenmann. Badges of ribbon were pinned to their left shoulders, the first red, the second white, and the third blue. Two of the riders endeavored to remove the badge of the third, the right hand only being used. Mr. Bender was the first off, but Mr. Clausen quickly snatched the trophy from him. Then came the latter's turn, and a magnificent contest ensued for the prize. For a long time he twisted himself with rare skill out of the imminent clutch of his adversaries, the horses being kept all the time at the top of their speed. The spectators were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement and rewarded each brilliant escape with loud applause. At length Mr. Eisenmann secured the badge. He himself was finally captured after another gallant struggle by Mr. Clausen. Messrs. Stoerzer and Herman Uhl were judges. "Squadron evolutions" were next on the programme. The company, in the uniform of Uhlans and under the command of Mr. H. Stoerzer, performed all sorts of wheelings, marches, and countermarches at full speed, in a manner that would make the reputation of any crack cavalry regiment in the world. Some magnificent hurdle leaping, singly and by pairs, and a grand promenade closed the entertainment.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 1—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain, with increasing easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer and slowly rising temperature.*

FATAL ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Joseph P. Clarkson, the eminent dramatic lawyer, who accidentally shot himself Thursday at his house in Evanston, died this morning.

French modistes seem resolved to make no more *fourreau* or close-draped skirts. These originated during their last war, and from motives of economy were worn until now. Years of peace have enriched France, and again her ladies can use the loveliest materials in gracefully flowing forms. Beneath these new robes they wear the new style wire skirts, so well made and slenderly shaped that they insure a beautiful outline always.—*Home Journal.*

Amidon's Fifth-avenue Hats for Easter.
Prices reduced Feb. 10 to $3 for silk hats, and $5 for felt hats, as heretofore announced. No. 220 5th-av.
—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.
GINGHAM, any size.....$1 00
GUANACO, patented.....2 50
SILK, paragon frame.....3 00
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety. UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired. No. 405 BROADWAY, near CANAL-ST. No. 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29TH-ST., N. Y. Established 1802.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The EMPIRE DYEING AND CLEANING CO. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices—No. 936 Broadway, near 22d-st.; No. 196 6th-av., near 14th-st.; No. 270 8th-av., near 24th-st.; Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and 42d-st.

Many large stores connected and protected with HOLMES'S ELECTRIC CENTRAL OFFICE SYSTEM. No. 571 Broadway, signal the office to know if their windows and doors are properly closed, instead of going over the building to ascertain.

Avoid Decay
by brushing your teeth each day with SOZODONT, which will make them glisten like rows of polished ivory, and check a tendency to decay. A roseate hue is imparted to the gums by its use, and it lends an agreeable aroma to the breath.

For a Stylish and Elegant Spring Hat go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

$3 Hats, $1 90. (Fine Hats.) **Silk Hats,** $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New Church-st., up-stairs.

MARRIED.

BACKUS—PRICE.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Schenectady, Thursday, the 29th of March, by Rev. Dr. J. Truesdell Backus, his son, J. Bayard Backus, to Cornelia N. Price, sister of Prof. J. B. Price, of Union College. No cards.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

BURCHELL.—At No. 699 Lexington-av., on Saturday, March 31, Kat

DRY GOODS.

H H EEEE A RRRR NN N
H H E A A R R NN N
H H E AA R R N N N
HHHH EEE AAA RRRR N N N
H H E A A R R N NN
H H E A A R R N NN
H H EEEE A A R R N NN

273 AND 275 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

We will open on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

APRIL 3 and 4,

COSTUMES,

MANTLES, DOLMANS, &c.

And respectfully solicit an examination.

We will open on MONDAY

a large invoice of

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,

ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

TO

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

Also FIVE HUNDRED PIECES

PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS

in various qualities,

FROM ONE DOLLAR TO

ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

These silks have been purchased at the recent auctions, and are fully 25 per cent. below the lowest prices reached during the period of the greatest depression in the Spring of last year. The assortment will be found to include every desirable shade, and are well worthy of the examination of customers.

Also a large lot of

BLACK SILKS

Of the celebrated manufacture of

ANTOINE GUINET ET CIE, (LYONS.)

Purchased at the great auction of Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co.

In all qualities from

ONE DOLLAR AND TEN CENTS

TO

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

These well-known silks are recommended for their durability and for their elegant lustre and appearance.

Also a fresh assortment and the entire balance of our great purchase of

MATELASSE SILKS

AT

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.

These matelasses are pure silk, in desirable patterns and fashionable shades. They are 20 inches wide. They cost $1 75, gold, to import, and have never been heretofore sold at retail under $1 50.

Also,

75 PIECES FANCY SILKS

in various styles,

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS,

regular price 85 cents.

MOURNING SILKS,

stripes and checks, neat designs.

DRESS GOODS.

We have now open the most elegant assortment of new and desirable materials that we have ever exhibited, all of which we offer at prices to correspond with the present low rate of gold:

ALL-WOOL, DOUBLE-WIDTH CASHMERES,

full 40 inches wide,

FIFTY-FIVE CENTS,

from the peremptory auction of Messrs. LEHMAIER BROTHERS. These are new goods in mode and ecru shades, and have not been retailed by any one this season under 75 cents.

ALL WOOL MATELASSE,

in great variety of neutral tints,

in great variety of qualities,

in great variety of prices.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH, EXQUISITE DESIGNS.

ALL WOOL DE BEGE,

plain and twilled,

grays and browns,

light and dark shades,

single and double width:

thirty cents, and upward.

ALL WOOL STRIPED DE BEGE, 35c.

Striped and plain CASHMERE DE MECCA, 30c.

ASSABET CLOTH, all wool, one and a half yards wide, for dolmans and overdresses, $1.

Striped CIRCASSIAN suitings, 23c.

Light Gray and brown WOOL SUITINGS, 19c.

VIENNA SUITINGS, 40c.

100 PIECES REVERSIBLE SUITINGS,

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

These suitings show damasse on one side, plain mixture on the other, and make very elegant COMBINATION SUITS. They cost the importer 32½c., gold.

BUNTING: "the novelty of the season."

All shades—extra width—fifty cents.

MOURNING GOODS.

On MONDAY we will offer a full line of

LUPIN'S CELEBRATED FABRICS,

Purchased at the great peremptory auction of Messrs. Benkard & Hutton, on Tuesday last. These well known goods are superior to any other make for durability, evenness of manufacture, and quality of material, and at the prices which we are now enabled to offer them they are lower than they have been sold at any period during the past twenty years.

Also, FIFTY PIECES GOLD MEDAL

BLACK DRAP D'ETC,

(all wool, 48 inches wide,)

ONE DOLLAR and THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

to

TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS,

Purchased at the great PREMPTORY auction of Messrs. LEHMAIER BROTHERS. They are reliable goods, and at the prices offered are lower than they have ever been sold, either at wholesale or retail.

OWING TO THE DECLINE OF GOLD and the desire of importers to realize on their importations, we have purchased many special bargains in

MERINOS,
CASHMERES,
TAMISES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS,
BRILLIANTINES,
HENRIETTAS,
CRAPE CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ,
SERGES,
DIAGONALS,

and other DESIRABLE MOURNING FABRICS, ALL of which have been selected with special regard to shade of black, reliability of manufacture and durability.

ALL WOOL MATELASSE,

Single and double width, light and medium weights.

NEW EFFECTS.

SQUARE MESH GRENADINES.

All Wool. Cotton Chain. Silk and Wool. All Silk. Large Mesh. Small Mesh. Fancy Weave. All qualities from medium to finest.

MEN'S FURNISHING.

We will open on MONDAY an extensive assortment of

MORLEY'S

CELEBRATED ENGLISH HALF HOSE,

Of our own importation, comprising the most desirable styles of STAPLE and FANCY Stockings we have ever exhibited, and especially seek an examination thereof.

We shall offer these reliable goods at prices as low as inferior goods are usually sold and at about half the price demanded by stores who deal exclusively in these articles. All goods are full, regular, and double heels and toes.

UNBLEACHED HALF HOSE.

Superfine	$ 25
Extra superfine	30
Balbriggan, silk clocks	33
Balbriggan, silk clocks, extra fine	45
Balbriggan, colored silk clocks, extra fine	50
Balbriggan, silk ends, colored fronts	75

STRIPED HALF HOSE.

Unbleached, colored stripes	$ 25
Dark grounds, colored stripes	30
Extra quality medium grounds, colored stripes	50
Extra, extra, medium grounds, colored stripes	55
Extra, extra, medium grounds, vertical stripes	60
Navy blue, colored vertical stripes, finest imported	1 00

PLAIN COLORS—HALF HOSE.

Heather mixtures	30
Gray grounds with colored soles	50

NECKWEAR.

A full and complete assortment of all the

NEW STYLES.

LORD LYTTON,
BRENTFORD,
HYDE PARK,
PELHAM,
STRATFORD,
IMPERIAL,
DUKE OF YORK.

FIFTY CENTS and upward.

We shall offer a full assortment of the REVOLVING SHIELD shirts, which only require inspection to recommend themselves.

COLLARS and CUFFS, new styles, prices popular, quality best. We solicit an examination of our celebrated

DRESS SHIRTS,

pronounced by all who have examined them to be the BEST READY-MADE SHIRT EVER SOLD. We keep a more extensive stock than has ever been kept of ready-made shirts, and it is possible for us to fit any one, man or boy. The bosoms, cuffs, and neckbands are made of the very finest Irish linen, of a quality which has never before been put in a ready-made shirt. The bodies and sleeves are made of Wamsutta muslin, they are cut full size from approved models, the seams are all properly felled and stayed, the button and eyelet holes neatly made, the buttons strongly sewed on. There is no care or study to be bestowed on a custom-made shirt which is not observed in the manufacture of these shirts. We guarantee to fit, and we guarantee to refund the money if they do not. All we ask is an examination. The price is

ONE DOLLAR THIRTY-SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS.

We do not recommend them on account of the lowness of the price, but on account of the quality. They are equal to any shirts ever sold at any price.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,

273 AND 275 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY

IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS

OF

THE NEWEST FASHIONS,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 2, AND DURING THE WEEK.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES

IN

DRESS SILKS, DAMASSE, CAMEL'S HAIR, MATELASSE, AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS,
CASHMERE AND FANCY SHAWLS,
PARIS SUITS AND OVERGARMENTS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY AND
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE UNDERWEAR.

☞ NEW GOODS BROUGHT FORWARD EVERY DAY FROM RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

SILKS REDUCED.

LORD & TAYLOR.

ARE OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, RICH BLACK SILKS, AND FANCY SILKS,

COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, AT FULLY 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SINCE 1861.

$1.00, REDUCED FROM	$1.25.
1.25, REDUCED FROM	1.50.
1.50, REDUCED FROM	1.75.
1.75, REDUCED FROM	2.00.
2.00, REDUCED FROM	2.50.
2.25, REDUCED FROM	2.75.
2.50, REDUCED FROM	3.00.
3.00, REDUCED FROM	3.50.
3.50, REDUCED FROM	4.00.
4.00, REDUCED FROM	5.00.
4.50, REDUCED FROM	5.50.

AN EXAMINATION OF THESE GOODS WILL PROVE THAT THE ABOVE REDUCTIONS ARE GENUINE.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST., GRAND, CHRYSTIE and FORSYTH STS.

GENTLEMEN INTENDING TO PURCHASE Shirts this Spring are invited to leave their measure at KEEP'S, No. 623 Broadway; six for $9 is the price; perfect satisfaction guaranteed to the most particular; KEEP'S shirts are all one quality—the very best.

KEEP SELLS the Best and Cheapest Shirts in the world; also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz.; six for 75c. No. 623 Broadway.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS.
RARE OLD JAPANESE COLOGNE.
GEORGE P. FOUNTAIN, NO. 116 DUANE-ST.

COMFORT, HEALTH, ECONOMY.—KEEP'S Night Shirts, extra long, six for $6; $1 each; best quality. KEEP'S SHIRTS, No. 623 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. On daily, Sundays omitted, from 14 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WANTS A POSITION IN A FAMILY where part of her time in any capacity will be an equivalent for board; can take a piano. Address Miss H., No. 232 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT willing, and obliging girl as chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; City or country; is a good dairy-maid; refers to present employers. Address Annie, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 510 2d-av., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference; can see last employer. Call at No. 205 West 36th-st

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 West 17th-st., this day after 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman as a first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer; has good reference. Call at 138 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid or waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Address 115 West 19th-st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS.—BY two sisters together, both girls; good washers and ironers; will do the work of small family between them if required; country or City; best of City references. Address E. B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY WEEK OR MONTH BY colored girl to go in private families as dress-maker; understands her business; refers to best families. Address, Dress-maker, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a middle-aged American lady, by the day, week, or month. Apply to E. M., Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would engage for $1 50 per day. Address J. W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A RESPECTABLE widow with one son, who is reduced in circumstances, wishes to take care of a house for a private family for the Summer; has the best of City references; no followers. Call or address No. 52 West 16th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady in a private family or hotel, or matron in an institution, of which she has had large experience; best of references. Address Home, Box No. 4,859 New-York Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant woman to take charge of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family; best City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 422 East 17th-st., fancy store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper, City or country; good reference. Address for one week, M. A. P., Box No. 311, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY as housekeeper. Call for three days from 10 A. M. on Mlle. Eugénie, No. 101 West 36th-st.

LADIES CALL AND SEE THIS.—MRS. Dorury, the inventor of this system for cutting dresses, that was awarded the highest premium by the ladies of the Ladies' Pavilion for perfect fitting; will remain at No. 149 West 12th-st. two weeks only to teach; linings cut free; agents wanted.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen on Monday at 317 East 37th-st., Room 10.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS INfant's nurse or grown up children; would like to travel for the Summer; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 113 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant as infant's nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe on a bottle; City reference. Call at No. 112 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH WOMan as monthly nurse; doctors' reference. Call or address Mrs. Cooke, No. 241 East 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS UPHOLSTRESS IN A HOTEL or by a competent person; fully understands cutting and making slip covers, lambrequins, &c.; can operate on machine; most undoubted references given. Address A. S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WIDOW LADY, SOME family sewing; is a first-class seamstress. Call at No. 238 East 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT waitress; understands all courses of dinner; fill a man's place; best testimonials from last place. Address L. H., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A private family; understands care of silver and preparing salads; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 124 West 50th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and lady's maid in private family. Apply at No. 123 East 12th-st., present employer.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW GENtlemen's and family washing, or would go out by the day; good City reference. Call or address No. 342 West 39th-st., Room No. 9.

WASHING, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH laundress washing and ironing at home; best City reference. Mrs. F. Martin, No. 145 East 59th-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW, GENtlemen's or family washing, or would go out by the day. Address No. 342 West 39th-st., Room No. 9.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING BY THE MONTH or dozen, where no other washing is done; first-class colored laundress. Call at No. 116 West 58th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentleman's or small family's washing; flatting machine. City reference. Call at 153 West 29th-st.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOWED LADY, SOME gentlemen's or family washing. Call at No. 241 East 24th-st., two stairs back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's washing; can put laundry goods on; best City reference. Call at No. 326 3d-av.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing; is capable of doing any kind of work. Call at No. 458 West 17th-st.

DRY GOODS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

PREPARATORY TO

REMOVAL,

OFFER FOR THE

BALANCE OF THIS WEEK

GREAT BARGAINS,

HAVING GREATLY REDUCED THEIR PRICES IN MANY PORTIONS OF THEIR STOCK, AS A PRELIMINARY

CLOSING SALE,

INCLUDING

LADIES' SUITS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS.

ALSO

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

LACE CURTAINS

AND

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

KEEP'S English Socks—$3 a doz.; 25c. a pair; Keep's Linen Handkerchiefs for gents, very fine, 6 for $1 50, with fcy box. KEEP'S SHIRTS, 623 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERienced City driver; also care of a gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; aged 30; single man; no objection to the country; first-class reference; is a good gardener, if required. Address W. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families and has first-class reference; can be well recommended by his employers. Call or address A. R., care Coen & Curry, harness store, No. 844 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; one child; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is strictly temperate, trustworthy, honest, and obliging; good references from last and former places. Address T. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; City or country; good reference if required. Call or address Coachman, No. 12 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MARRIED man without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; with first-class references; English. Apply or address H. F., private stable, No. 5 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address Pierce, No. 983 6th-av., or Nos. 221 and 223 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a perfect driver; can be recommended by his very best families in the city. Call or address for two days No. 15 East 30th-st., care of Mr. Harnett.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle scotchman; is a thorough gardener and good coachman, and understands the use of carpenter's tools. Address W. Wallace, at seed store, 15 John-st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN, with the best of City reference; good four-in-hand or tandem driver. Address W. P., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD, SOBER COLORED man as coachman; six years' reference from last place. Call or address Johnson, Nos. 221 and 223 West 53d-st., at Beam's stables.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and run a small grounds; useful; good reference. Address C. Hubinger, No. 814 10th-av.

COACHMAN.—COLORED, WITH FIRST-CLASS City reference; country; steady and excellent groom; strictly temperate. Call or address J. J. C., at J. B. Brewster's, corner 5th-av. and 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, BEFORE HER DEparture for Europe, a situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend with five years' reference. Call or address E. H. B., No. 13 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man with one son, who is reduced in circumstances, wishes to take care of a house for a private family for the Summer; has the best of City references; no followers. Call or address No. 52 West 16th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM and coachman; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address No. 20 West 13th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant man; has good reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 8 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; SIX years' City reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 146 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN as coachman and gardener; best of references. Address H. Klages, Stamford, Conn.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands farming and the raising and management of all kinds of stock; wife understands dairy and poultry; has the best of reference. Address L. D., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO HAS the best testimonials as to character and qualifications; is strictly temperate; can take entire charge of a country place, and will act for the best interest of his employer. Apply at Room No. 32, No. 170 Broadway, after 12 o'clock M.

GARDENER—USEFUL MAN.—BY TWO strong Swedish men; single; understand gardening, taking care of, and driving horses, and are willing to make themselves generally useful at moderate wages; first-class references. Address Swedes, Carrier No. 41, Brooklyn Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; married; Swiss; to take charge of a gentleman's first-class place; understands green-houses, graperies; also the growing of all kinds of vegetables; can come well recommended by present and former employers. Address J. Conrad, Gravesend, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN, single, understands the entire management of a gentleman's place, including hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and vegetables; references as to character and ability unexceptionable. Address A. C., Box No. 9, Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, with four years' references, as gardener, groom, and coachman; can milk and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; moderate wages. Address W. G., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—OF REPUTED MERIT, POSSESSING rare practical and decided ability, with thorough knowledge and the proper management of graperies, plant-houses, fruits, flowers, vegetables, and grounds; references first class. Address M., Box 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; references first-class. Address J. K., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS gardener; can highly recommend for honesty, capacity, and thorough master of his business. Address N. Day, Esq., No. 80 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN; speaks English and Spanish; has been orderly in a hospital; best reference from last place. Address H. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARDENER.—English; married; no children; good reference. Call or address F. W. F., No. 406 West 44th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN WHO CAN TAKE full care of cows and horses, and thoroughly understands the business; is willing to make himself useful about the farm; best of reference given. Address Martin Coulan, No. 445 2d-av.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A RESPECTABLE BOY 15 years of age; will make himself generally useful in an office; is a good penman and correct at figures. Address J. H., No. 861 Charles-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A private family, who thoroughly understands his business; is agreeable and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call or address, two days, Waiter, No. 422 East 17th-st., fancy store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A RESPECTable Englishman; single; of good appearance and address; a thorough worker; City reference. Address A. B., clear store, No. 865 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

Fifth Week

OF OUR

SPECIAL SALE

OF

DRESS GOODS

AND

SILKS.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 2,

WE WILL OFFER A LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW STYLES OF SPRING FABRICS AND SILKS, PURCHASED AT THE RECENT GREAT AUCTION SALES, AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

Extraordinary Bargains:

MATELASSE SILKS,

41 pieces at 50 cents per yard. These are ALL SILK, and worth at regular prices $1 50.

FANCY SILKS,

380 pieces at 65 cents per yard and upward, MUCH BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.

COLORED SILKS.

52 pieces HEAVY GROS GRAIN, 22 inches wide. $1 50 per yard; sold last season at $2.

BLACK SILKS.

35 pieces at $1 50; WARRANTED TO WEAR. These are even finer than what we sold last week at this price.

A small lot of 46-inch All Wool BLACK CASHMERE at the unprecedentedly low price of 65 cents.

1 case Double Width CAMEL'S-HAIR STRIPES at 75 cents; worth $1 50 per yard.

36 pieces Figured ALL WOOL DE BEIGE, 30 cents; sold last week at 50 cents.

2 cases SILK STRIPE twilled DE BEIGE at 17 cents; would be very cheap at 25 cents.

75 pieces Plaid RHONE SUITINGS at 7 3-4 cents, good value for 12 1-2 cents.

5 cases yard wide AMERICAN PRINTS, NEW PATTERNS, at 7 1-2 cents, worth 12 1-2.

100 pieces STRIPED PIQUE, BEST QUALITY, 7 1-2 cents per yard. This quality has never been sold for less than 10 cents.

4-4 LONSDALE CAMBRIC at 13 cents per yard.

NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN at 11 3-4 cents.

HOSIERY.

85 dozen Ladies' BALBRIGGAN HOSE at 25 cents per pair. These being so very low-priced will be sold by the dozen or half dozen only.

WE MAKE NO REMARKS CONCERNING THE ABOVE LOTS. THE QUALITY AND PRICE WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, AND AN EXAMINATION WILL SHOW THAT WE ARE SELLING AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1859.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

No. 48 East 14th-st.

PALAIS ROYAL,

CORNER 14TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

WILL OPEN

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

THE CHOICEST OF

PARIS TRIMMED BONNETS.

ALSO, A COMPLETE LINE OF

UNTRIMMED HATS

FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—Very best, six for $9; no obligation to keep any, unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 623 Broadway

KEEP'S English Socks—$3 a doz.; 25c. a pair; Keep's Linen Handkerchiefs for gents, very fine; 6 for $1 50, with fcy box. KEEP'S SHIRTS, 623 B'way.

KEEP SELLS the Best and Cheapest Shirts in the world; also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz., six for 75c. No. 623 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANN'S, (FROM PARIS,) AGENT AND IMPORTER.—The finest, beautiful creations of Parisian Art Millinery. MONDAY, new large invoice of French Bonnets, best makers' models, by last steamer. Latest colors and unique premium designs.

Inspection invited.

No. 423 6TH-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.

Orders executed by medaled Parisian Milliners. Courtaild's Crapes.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN,

(late of 16th-st.,)

No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

FLOWERS, MODES, ROBES.

NEW CHOICE OF MONTURES FOR BONNETS.

PARIS MILLINERY.—NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.—Mme. Ferrero's successor, Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, has now an elegant choice of SPRING BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

PLAITING ROOMS, NO. 114 EAST 14TH-ST., opposite Irving-place. C. G. STEVENS & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. WILLARD, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 23d day of March, 1877, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of William A. Willard, of Passaic, in the County of Passaic, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, N. J., Bank Building, Room No. 4, before John S. Berkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. L. HUTCHINSON,
United States Marshal for said District.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON DINGER, of the City and in the County of New-York, and state of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A STOCK FARM.—I WANT A strictly first-class farmer to manage a farm of 500 acres. Must be fully competent to take charge during owner's absence in Europe. Present stock: 40 head of horses and cattle, with sheep and swine. Address, ORANGE COUNTY, *Herald* Office.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS, GRAND AND Allen sts., want an energetic man experienced in the jobbing millinery business to take the management of their jobbing floor. Apply personally.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS and chamber-maid, with good reference from her last place. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 147 2d-av.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN OF experience in designing new machines; none others need apply; steady employment given. Address N. W. A., No. 208 East 16th-st.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 2, a large stock of

FANS.

All grades of plain goods, and CHOICEST and NEWEST DESIGNS in

NOVELTIES.

These are all new and Fresh Goods, being

THIS SPRING'S IMPORTATION.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE

FANS

IN ALL GRADES, AND LARGE VARIETY.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

POPULAR DRESS GOODS.

Special attention is called to our NEW STOCK of

POPULAR DRESS GOODS,

such as BEIGES, MELANGE, MOHAIRS.

MATELASSE CLOTH, from 16 cents per yard upward.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

HIGH NOVELTIES

of exclusive disposition from the best

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

THE VARIETY AND MAGNITUDE OF THIS DEPARTMENT CANNOT FAIL TO COMMAND CAREFUL INSPECTION.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS,

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.

NOVELTIES IN BLACK GRENADINES,

AT LOW PRICES.

500 PIECES 40-INCH ALL-WOOL BLACK

CACHEMERE

$1, WARRANTED VALUE FOR $1 25.

100 PIECES

BLACK MOHAIR

50c., MARKED DOWN FROM 85c.

COMTALDEL ENGLISH CRAPE, (1st quality.)

CRAPE VEILS, &c.

ARMURE, MATELASSE, AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN BLACK SUITINGS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 2,

A NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

COUNTERPANES

FOR SPRING, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES, AND RANGING FROM $1 50 UPWARD.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR 11-4 QUILT, WORTH $3 75, WHICH WE PLACE ON OUR COUNTERS AT $2 90.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 2,

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

REAL LACES,

purchased at the recent

LACE AUCTION SALES,

consisting of Point, Gauze, Applique, Valenciennes, and Duchesse.

LACES,
FLOUNCES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
AND BARBES.

BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, AND FRENCH TRIMMING LACES, THREAD LACE BARBES, CAPES, AND PARASOL COVERS, GUIPURE, AND FLEMISH NETS, &c. Also a choice stock of Hamburg Embroideries, in Nainsook and Cambric, Edgings, Insertions, and Bands.

NOVELTIES IN LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, IN HEMMED, HEM-STITCHED, AND COLORED BORDERS. LADIES' AND GENTS' INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

L	SSSS	H	H	A	W	W
L	S	H	H	A A	W W	W
L	S	H	H	A A	W W	W
L	SSSS	HHHH	AAA	W W	W	
L	S	H	H	A A	W W	W
L	S	H	H	A A	W W	W
LLLLL...	SSSS	H	H	A	A	W

No. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., New-York, only depot. The largest stock of

HUMAN-HAIR GOODS

retailed at wholesale prices.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH.

(Trade Mark.)

Remarkable, wonderful success of our new MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, combining elegance with durability, and forms Coiffure for front and back. A more elegant and natural ornament could not be imagined, and will be readily appreciated after examination. A switch at $10 equal to one at $20 of the old style.

The NEW INVISIBLE FRONT, for young and old ladies, improving the looks of every one: $2 per inch on hair lace: $1 per inch on silk net.

CURLS, warranted naturally curly, in large variety, from $1 upward.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY,

lower than any other house in the country.

HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner, warranted to give satisfaction. A full assortment of the choicest

BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS,

warranted to be absolutely harmless, on hand.

CREME BLANCHE,

the great magic beautifier for the complexion, a specialty, $1 per box. Also, an elegant assortment of perfumery, among these are delicious extracts.

No more Gray Hair. L. SHAW'S odorless

PERSIAN KHENNA

(Trade Mark.)

will change Gray Hair INSTANTANEOUSLY to its natural color without the use of Lead, Lac Sulphur, or Nitrate of Silver, or any other poisonous ingredients, to a beautiful brown or black. Recommended by the most prominent physicians and chemists. Testimonials at the store. $1 and $1 50 per box. Applied at the store if desired, free of charge.

HARRIS BROTHERS,

EXCLUSIVELY

KID GLOVES

VARIETY, QUALITY, AND PRICES UNSURPASSED!

HARRIS' SEAMLESS, VICTORIA,

and various other makes.

Newest and most fashionable colors.

PRICES UNIFORM.

LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

Ladies' two-buttons, 45c. to 75c. a pair and upward.
Ladies' three-buttons, $1 to $1 25 a pair and upward.
Ladies' four-buttons, $1 25 to $1 50 a pair and upward.
Ladies' six-buttons, $1 50 to $1 75 a pair and upward.
Gents' one-button, $1 to $1 25 a pair and upward.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SUPPLIES OF THE EASTER MARKETS.

The approaching end of the Lenten season created a speculative feeling in the wholesale meat market during the past few days, and prices have been advanced about 2 cents per pound. Retail prices, however, have not been affected, and remain about the same as last week, with a probability of a rise if the wholesale dealers do not lower their rates. Spring lamb is more plentiful and cheaper. A whole carcass, weighing 28 to 30 pounds, can be bought for from $5 to $6, and the meat is retailed by the butchers at 40 cents per pound. New butter, of fine quality, is selling at 30 cents to 35 cents per pound, and something very choice, from the creameries of this State and the West, at 40 cents to 45 cents. Old butter good enough for general family uses can be bought at 25 cents to 28 cents per pound. Eggs were much sought for yesterday for Easter, and were in good supply, and prices were reasonable. Hucksters in the markets were asking 25 cents for 14 eggs fresh from near-by points, and were giving 17 and 18 for the same price for such as were received from the West and South. There is no likelihood of prices for eggs being lower for several days, the demand on Friday and Saturday having greatly lessened the stock in store. Among the good things in the fish markets are Kennebec salmon, brook trout, and North River shad, prices for the latter having fallen to $1 for choice fish. Among the delicacies are shad roes and sea bass from South Carolina waters. Spring chickens sell at $1 25 and $1 50 per pair. Good chickens for roasting bring 20 cents to 22 cents and others 16 cents to 18 cents. Turkeys sell at 18 cents to 22 cents, ducks at 18 cents to 22 cents, and geese at 14 cents to 15 cents. Wild ducks are selling at reasonable prices; Canvas-back bring $1 to $1 50 per pair, Red-head 75 cents to $1, Mallard, 50 cents to 75 cents, and common 30 cents to 40 cents. English snipe sell at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen, plover at $2 25, and sand snipe at 50 cents to 60 cents per dozen. Fresh vegetables from the South are becoming abundant and lower. Among the edibles of this character tempting to those longing for something new are new potatoes, tomatoes, onions, and beets from the Bermuda Islands, and green peas, lettuce, and cucumbers from the Southern States. Strawberries from South Carolina and Florida are more plentiful, but are still high priced, and apples and oranges of good quality are pretty dear.

REDUCING HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

"R. S. V. P.," writing on the reduction of housekeeping expenses, suggests that it is not ordinarily worth while to buy ahead, that, where Irish servants are employed, "provision is provision," and then asks: What quantities of food per head should be used in a family where strict economy is practiced? How much butter, sugar, tea, coffee, milk, bread, meat, &c., is a fair proportion per week? I think many young housekeepers will also be glad to know how much starch is required for a given number of shirts and skirts; how much soap for a family of say six persons. I will open the discussion by giving the quantities I consider fair and yet as economical as possible. We are four in family, two ladies and two gentlemen, with two servants and the cook's little girl. We use four pounds of butter a week; two loaves of bread, with hominy, oat-meal, or mush daily; one quart of milk for coffee and tea, extra for cakes, dessert, or muffins; one-half pound beefsteak per head is a fair allowance, of veal cutlet the same, while of roasts we must allow three-quarters per head. One pound of coffee used for breakfast up stairs, made strong, lasts 10 days, and three-quarters of a pound of tea for breakfast, lunch, and tea, is also sufficient. A barrel of potatoes lasts the same family one month. Coal, wood, and gas are much harder to regulate, owing to the wastage by servants, but one cord of wood has lit three fires during five months, and 12 tons of coal have been used for those fires, and a heater during the severe days. It is a good practice for a young housekeeper desiring to live as cheaply as possible, to keep a monthly account in a separate book of all expenses appertaining to the house, and she will find great help in comparing the different months together. A family of four with two servants can live very comfortably, and entertain simply, on a monthly expense of $150, rent excluded.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

LENTIL SOUP.—Take three-quarters of a pound of lentils, pick and wash and set on the fire with cold water, just enough to cover; do not cook in an earthen pot, as they will not get soft; clean a head of celery and cut in quarters, cut up an onion very fine, and put in both with the lentils. Then take one and one-half pounds of pork, one-half pound of beef, and one onion; have this chopped fine, and put in a dish with one egg and some pepper and salt; mix this thoroughly and make a dumpling of it, put it in the lentils and fill up with as much boiling water as you want soup; cut up a leek and some sprigs of celery and put in at the same time with the dumpling; after half an hour put in six potatoes peeled and cut in quarters; when the lentils get dry add boiling water, and do not salt till they are soft. Cook lentils three hours, dumpling one hour.

OYSTER PLANT SOUP.—Wash, scrape, and cut in small round pieces. Boil in water with a little salt until very tender; then add water and milk to make as much broth as desired. Season with salt, pepper, butter, and lastly thicken slightly with a little flour stirred in cold water. Eat with crackers.

SPANISH FRICCO.—Take two pounds beef, the rump or cross rib, beat till tender and cut in slices; peel some potatoes, wash and cut them in slices, (do not wash them after they have been sliced;) also cut up two saucerfuls of onions; have ready two pots, the one small enough to fit into the other, and with a close-fitting cover; into this put the potatoes, meat, and onions in alternate layers, beginning and ending with a layer of potatoes; sprinkle in some pepper and salt, and on each layer of potatoes put a lump of butter and one bay leaf; pour over the whole four tablespoonfuls cream, sweet or sour; have the vessel tightly covered and set in the larger pot, which must be filled with boiling water; cook one and one-half hours.—EMILIA.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—One hundred oysters, six eggs, two cupfuls cracker-dust, half cupful wheat flour, milk enough to make a thick batter; drain the oysters through a colander; beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately; two teaspoonfuls of baking powder put in last; little dust of pepper.—L. I. C.

KENTUCKY POTATOES.—Take raw potatoes, pare and slice very thin; place them in a pudding dish; cover well with milk; add pepper and salt, and bake until nicely browned; do not stir them in water after they have been sliced.—WILD CAT.

STEAMED COOKED CEREALS.—The gentlemen who have been writing under the titles of "Physician" and "Hygienist" in regard to steam-cooked and desiccated cereals will doubtless be glad to learn that a school has been opened at Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, directed to the scientific preparation of the different cereals for food. "Physician" and "Hygienist" will spend an hour in examining the cooking of things in this institution they will probably learn something about the chemistry of grain and the proper treatment of cereals. While we leave to "Physician's" healthy digestion all cereals which have been "boiled for months," we would simply ask him why evaporating the water or moisture from glucose renders it insoluble? We would also ask "Hygienist" to explain why "cereals are ruined for food" by drying out the water from the mass. Should "Physician" and "Hygienist" find at any time that the "peristaltic motion" of their stomachs become too fatiguing "in presence of" steam-cooked and desiccated cereals, we can refer him for advice to thousands of people, who, during the past two years, have found 15 minutes time enough to render these "hard-wood" preparations sufficiently "bland" for their daily use, and are satisfied that they never ate any cereal food so nutritious, so easily digested, and so rich in flavor as the steam-cooked and desiccated cereals.—STEAM-COOKED CEREALS.

LEMON PIE.—Inside of one lemon, except the seeds, chopped with half a cupful of raisins. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour, a cupful of sugar, and cup of water. Bake with two crusts.

HONEYCOMB PUDDING.—One pint of milk, four eggs, (whites and yolks beaten separately,) four tablespoonfuls flour; wet with a little of the milk, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder; bake about 35 minutes in a quick oven. For the sauce—Half-pint milk, three tablespoonfuls sugar, one spoonful butter, not quite a tablespoonful flour; mix the sugar, butter, and flour together, and stir into boiling milk. Flavor with vanilla when taken off the fire.—L. I. C.

PUDDING SAUCE.—One cupful sugar, one egg, teaspoonful extract vanilla, saltspoonful of salt beaten to a froth; stir in one wineglassful boiling water; then set over boiling water five to 10 minutes, stirring often; or omit the vanilla, and put in wine or brandy and boiling water. This receipt is for five persons.—X. Y. Z.

BAKED CUSTARD.—Beat four eggs and two tablespoonfuls sugar thoroughly, and stir into one quart boiling milk; pour into cups, grate nutmeg over the top, and bake 10 or 12 minutes in a hot oven. To be taken cold.—X. Y. Z.

PHILADELPHIA CREAM PUFFS.—One pint water, two cupfuls butter, three cupfuls flour, 10 eggs; boil the water, melt the butter in it, stir in the flour dry while the water is boiling; when cool, add one teaspoonful soda, and the eggs well beaten; drop the mixture on buttered tins with a spoon, and bake 20 minutes. Do not open the oven door more than twice while they are baking.—*Lunch Mixture*—One cupful flour, two cupfuls sugar, one quart milk, four eggs; beat them together, and stir into the boiling milk; when scalded enough, add lemon or vanilla; when the cakes are cold, open them on the side, and fill with this mixture.—L. I. C.

GINGERBREAD.—Pour half a cupful of hot melted lard or beef or pork shortening into one and a half cupfuls molasses and a scant half cupful milk—sour or sweet—four cupfuls sifted flour, salt and ginger to taste, (sometimes cinnamon, cloves, and raisins;) thoroughly dissolve one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking soda and a piece of alum as large as two peas in a little boiling water, add to the mixture, beat well and bake in a slow oven. You may require more flour as molasses varies in thinness; add a little more soda if sour milk is used.—MRS. SMITH.

BREAKFAST CAKE.—About a pint of sour milk and two tablespoonfuls of sour cream, teaspoonful soda; stir in buckwheat flour enough to make a moderately thick batter, and bake in a cake tin.

PLAIN CORN CAKE.—Sour milk, soda, a pinch of salt, two or three tablespoonfuls molasses, and Indian meal to make a thin batter. No eggs or shortening is needed if the meal is not too fine. Bake in a quick oven.

TOMATO BUTTER.—Seven pounds ripe tomatoes, three pounds light brown sugar, one cupful vinegar, stick cinnamon; boil slowly five or six hours.—L. I. C.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO WASH SHIRTS, &c.—Have a tub of quite warm water; take your soiled linen the evening before you wish to wash; soap the collar-bands, wristbands, and all stained places separately and well; put the lid of the tub down, and leave all night. In the morning put in your boiler two pails of cold water, one paper of washing crystal, and about one-fifth of a cake of soap, shaved up fine; let boil 10 minutes, stirring it around with your clothes-stick; then add three pails of cold water, or enough to cover your clothes well; squeeze the clothes out of the tub, leaving as much soap in as possible; put in the boiler, and set it where it will come slowly to a boil; keep the clothes well under the water with the clothes-stick, and boil 15 minutes; drain them out of the boiler into clean warm water, carefully rubbing each piece by itself; have them wrung tight out of this water, and snapped out so that they go into the rinse-water all loosened out; give them two plentiful rinsings in cold water, and a third in the blue water. The blueing requires judgment: you can tell when it is a desirable shade by wringing out of it a napkin. Starch—Have a pan of boiling water; stir your starch to a paste with some cold water, and pour into the boiling water; add a pinch of salt, and to every quart of starch put in three Chinese wax wafers; let boil five minutes, stirring all the time. Have your linen all turned on the wrong side; dip the bosom of the shirts—the wrong side—in the starch as hot as you can possibly handle it, and rub between your hands well; collars and cuffs same way, only have them doubled together; hang with the starch side to the sun; they must be perfectly dried; you can sprinkle them over night or two or three hours before you wish to iron them; if they are desired very stiff, take a heaping teaspoonful of starch and dissolve in half a pint of cold water, and then pour on half a pint of boiling water; I put one drop of blueing in a teaspoonful of water and stir it in; dip the bosoms, collars, and cuffs in this and wring tightly as possible; lay the body of the shirt upon the bosom, and roll up very tightly, and put in the basket so that they will keep so; snap out each collar and cuff separately and lay them between dry towels, and roll them very hard and tight. When you iron see first that you have a good fire, and that the lids of the range or your ironing pan are perfectly clean. Have a bowl of clean water and a clean piece of white cloth, a piece of wax in a cloth, and a board with some sand on it; you should have at least two thicknesses of blanket and two of white muslin on your bosom board, and they must be tacked very tight and smooth. I always iron the wrist-bands first, then the sleeves, then the neck-band; then put the shirt on the shirt-board, and iron all but the bosom; wring the cloth out of the water in the bowl, and rub over all the bosom; rub downward and pull the bosom into shape. Be sure the iron is immaculate; give it a rub on the sanded board; if they have ever stuck and caused you trouble, then give the wax a quick rub over it, then rub off hard on your ironing cloth, and besides rub the sides of the iron well. Begin to iron the bosom in the centre up and down, holding fast to the neck-band and so on out to the sides, so that any wrinkles will come at the very edge; if any wrinkles are in the bosom, or any black specks, rub them out with your damp cloth; you must iron until they are entirely dry, then take your damp cloth—not wet—and go over the whole bosom, so that is a little dampened, and finish by polishing with your polishing iron, rubbing quickly and bearing on; wipe the collars and cuffs off well with the damp cloth, pull in shape, lay over them a piece of clean white muslin, and iron a moment or two; then take off the cloth; iron and finish the same as the bosom; lay them on a large dish, and put it in a plate warmer until they are dry and stiff beyond a doubt. Hang your shirts with the bosoms next the fire until they are stiff also.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO SET COLORS IN BLUE CAMBRIC.—Dip it into a solution of saltpetre, using two or three cents' worth to a pailful of water. Salt will injure the fabric.

CLEANSING A BRUSSELS CARPET.—First have the carpet well shaken, then tack it down in the room where it is to remain; sweep it as thoroughly as possible; take a pail of hot water, put in two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax; wash the carpet all over the surface, using a flannel cloth. For grease spots or very dirty places, use a scrubbing-brush freely, and a very little soap, taking care to rinse the soap off well after scrubbing; change the water quite often; rub the carpet well with a dry cloth after washing, and open doors and windows so as to dry the carpet as quickly as possible.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO WASH TOILET MATS WITH BORDERS.—Wash in a thick lather, rinse in tepid blue-water, and wring them in a dry cloth; iron immediately while still damp.

TO BRIGHTEN A ZINC BATH-TUB.—Throw in a handful of salt, wet with vinegar, and scour with a flannel cloth.

ABOUT SWEEPING.—Nothing seems more rare than to find a person who understands the philosophy of sweeping properly. Almost every one, on beginning to sweep, opens doors and windows with the avowed object of "letting the dust blow out." Of course, some dust blows out, but at the same time more dirt is raised up in the air from the floor and carried into every crevice, hitherto clean perhaps. That this is wrong all well-trained housekeepers know. The air should be kept as still as possible, and the broom moved near the floor with a light brushing motion until all the dirt is collected and carried away. Then open doors and windows as much as you please to let the dust blow out. Houses swept in this manner have always a more tidy appearance than others, the carpets are not prematurely worn out, and everything filled with dirt that belongs to the dust-pan.—H. B.

CANDLE MAKING.—Bees-wax is good to harden tallow for candles.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Best way to prepare beef for drying.

How to cook oysters in the style called fancy roast at hotels.

Receipt for making French wheat bread, such as is found in French bakeries—tenacious, tough, and sweet.

Complete directions for making Maryland biscuit.

A receipt for oat-meal crackers.

A recipe for home-made soda crackers that will be anywhere near as good as the bakers'.

Recipe for fig loaf-cake.

Aunt Addie's receipt for tomato catsup.

How can eggs be kept through the Summer?

Several correspondents are anxious to remove superfluous hair from the face. How can they do it?

A correspondent inquires what has been the success of co-operative stores in this country, where some of the most successful are situated, and what the methods employed.

How to color carpet rags a bright red, should they be cotton or wooleo?

What to use for a good calcimine?

The quantities of lime and sand for mortar to lay 1,000 brick or a perch of stone, and the labor required to lay each properly.

A recipe for making fancy soap, such as transparent or glycerine.

What will give home-made hard soap the color that such quality of soap has which you buy?

How to renovate or clean buff Hamburg net dress goods, such as have been worn for the past two Summers.

What will remove indelible ink marks from white muslin without leaving any stains?

A cure for chicken cholera.

HOW TO PRESERVE IRON FROM RUST.

An English Professor named Barff claims to have discovered how to treat iron vessels so as to render them wholly safe from the tendency to rust, so that boilers, if the iron of which they are made had been thus treated, would be safe against the corrosion caused by the water, and cooking vessels would no longer need either to be made of copper or furnished with a tin lining; while spades and rails and iron keels and plates, and the locomotives and iron ships of the future, and instruments of our modern life, would be safe against the most destructive of all the agencies which waste them away. The process is to coat the iron with the magnetic or black oxide of iron, which is not only incapable of rust, but harder than the iron itself, and which adheres to the iron with a tenacity greater than that with which the various strata of the iron adhere together. Prof. Barff subjects the iron to superheated steam at a temperature of from 500° to 1,200° Fahrenheit, and if the exposure is continued for from five to seven hours, this coating will be fairly formed, and if the latter temperature be secured, it will adhere so closely that not even a file will scrape it off. Prof. Barff left iron vessels thus treated out on the lawn for six weeks during the late rainy weather, and when brought in they were as bright as before their exposure. The coating does not affect the surface, except by turning it black. If the surface were rough before, it will be rough still, and if polished before, it will be polished still. Nor in case the magnetic oxide is detached in parts, will the rust which then begins on the exposed iron spread underneath the magnetic oxide. On the contrary, the coat clings so close that though the rust will eat into the iron as any exposed part, it will not extend laterally to the iron still coated by the magnetic oxide.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S SON IN COURT.

The son of an Archbishop of Canterbury, as the respondent in a divorce case, is a melancholy spectacle, yet a son of the late Archbishop Longley has appeared in that unhappy position recently, his wife having sued for a judicial separation on the ground of his adultery. The marriage was solemnized in the private chapel of the late Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth, in 1865, but in a brief period of 10 years or so the husband began to go astray, and finally went to live with "another lady" in St. James'-place. The Judge granted the prayer of the injured wife, and a judicial separation was ordered.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The work of the First Brigade court-martial for 1876, of which Col. Josiah Porter was President, has been approved by Brig.-Gen. Ward.

An election will be held in Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, to-morrow evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Second Lieut. Charles T. smith to be Captain of Company G.

Company C, "Continental Guard," Eighth Regiment, Capt. George T. Fielding commanding, will hold its annual reception at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, on Tuesday evening, April 17. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock. Eben's Band will supply the music.

Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has decided to order his command, comprising the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, and Thirty-second Regiments; Gatling Battery and Separate Troop Cavalry, to parade for out-door drill at Prospect Park parade ground, on Wednesday, May 30.

The members of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. J. G. Story, commanding, who have not qualified as "marksmen," are under orders to assemble at 8 P. M. on Wednesdays, the 11th and 18th inst., for instruction and rifle practice. Corporal Edward Lynes has been returned to the ranks.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Third-avenue and Sixth-street, next Thursday, at 8 P. M. In addition to the election of officers for the ensuing year, the invitation recently extended to the riflemen of America by the Irish Rifle Association, will receive attention.

At an election in Company B, Eleventh Regiment, last Thursday evening, Henry Freitag was chosen Captain, vice Oberley, resigned. An election for Captain will be held in Company K, on Monday, the 9th inst., vice Fleischbein, resigned. The books and papers of this command were inspected by Major Scott, Inspector of the Second Brigade, last Monday night.

Company F, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Turner commanding, held its closing drill at the regimental armory last Tuesday evening. A large number of honorary members and friends of the company witnessed the drill. Company A, Capt. H. J. Hayden, commanding, held its closing drill at the armory on Friday evening. A full attendance was present, and the drill was an unqualified success.

A meeting of the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, will be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday, the 10th inst., to hear the report of the nominating committee on officers for the ensuing year. It is understood that the committee is in favor of nominating the present officers in command for re-election. The election will be held at Delmonico's on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 8 P. M.

An effort is being made by Major H. S. Jewell to get up a long-range match between opposing teams in the Amateur Rifle Club, to take place at Creedmoor on or about May 5. He anticipates no difficulty in organizing two teams, one of which shall represent this City and vicinity, and the other Long Island. The teams have not yet been selected, and will probably not be definitely known until the day of the match.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose, commanding, is under orders to assemble in full uniform, with knapsacks and blankets, at the armory on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., for inspection and drill. Commandants of companies have been directed to detail 10 drummers for duty on that occasion. Paragraph 4, of General Orders, No. 7, have been modified so as to read for the officers' drill of April 9, 9:30 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has appointed Mr. F. J. Allen aide-de-camp, with the rank of First Lieutenant, on his staff. Gen. Vilmar and his staff have occupied the Saturday evenings during the past Winter alternately in horseback riding, in a riding school, and rifle practice at the State Arsenal. The result is they have become reasonably proficient in both accomplishments. Next month the General proposes to devote Saturday afternoons, with his staff, to testing their equestrianship in Central Park.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Rueger commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform, at its armory, for drill, as follows: Wednesdays, April 4, 11, 18, and 25, at 8 P. M. The several companies will assemble for instruction in rifle practice, as follows: Companies A and B, last Friday evening; C and D, Friday evening, April 13; E and F, Friday, April 20; G and H, Friday, April 27. Capt. Charles Vorgang, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will supervise the drills. This command concluded its series of wing drills last Wednesday evening.

Col. Obermier, commanding the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, has tendered the position of Adjutant to Mr. George G. Sickles, a nephew of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Mr. Sickles has the matter under consideration. At a meeting of Company H, last Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected: Captain, William Heerdt; First Lieutenant, William Stackman; Second Lieutenant, William A. Goldsinger. This regiment will parade for inspection and review at its armory on Monday, April 23. An election will shortly be held in Company E of this command, when it is probable First Lieut. Charles M. Hartmann, of Company G, will be chosen Captain.

A court-martial has been appointed in the Eleventh Regiment to convene on Monday evening, April 23, at the armory. Capt. Matthias Kiefer, of Company E, will preside. A reception will be held by this command at its armory, Grand and Centre streets, to-morrow evening. The right and left wings of this command drilled in battalion movements on Tuesday and Thursday nights respectively of last week. Line was formed on each occasion with five companies of 14 files front. Col. Unbekant assumed command at each drill. At the close of the drill Capt. Frederick Burghard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, instructed the men in the principles of marksmanship.

Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has developed some crack riflemen, and a team of twelve from that company has commenced the work of contesting with each of the other companies in the regiment. Thus far it has succeeded in defeating Company E, upon the score of 237 to 203, and Company D, score 225 to 219. The same company will contest a match with Company C on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Company A, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, has decided to give a collation to its veteran and active honorary members at the termination of its wing drill on Wednesday evening next. The annual reunion of the Veteran Association of this command will take place at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 17.

The fourth reception and hop for the benefit of the Ninth Regiment Band fund will be given under the auspices of the members of that command, at their armory, on Tuesday evening, April 17. During the past week the several companies of this command have been drilling by divisions in battalion movements. Companies B, C and I assembled for that purpose on Monday evening, equalizing in four commands of 12 files; Companies G and F equalized in four companies of 16 files on Tuesday evening, and Companies E, C and I formed in four companies of 12 files on Wednesday evening. The movements were executed with great care, and in general very smoothly, and the several companies displayed to good advantage the knowledge gained in the company drills.

The new rifle range in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will be formally opened by its members, under the direction of Capt. J. F. Ackerman, Inspector of Rifle Practice, next Friday evening. Major-Gen. Dakin, Col. Valentine, and Major H. S. Jewell are expected to fire the opening shots. A complimentary concert, review, and dress parade, will be given by the members of this command at the armory on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., in honor of their late commander Col. Philip H. Briggs, who has been appointed to the position of Assistant Inspector General. The new room to be occupied by Company E, of this regiment, has been completed, and its members have taken formal possession of it. It is one of the most handsome apartments in the building. The ceiling has been elegantly frescoed; the walls have been tinted, and the general finish of the room is neat and tasteful.

A new uniform has been adopted by the Twelfth Regiment Band. It consists of dark blue frock coat with scarlet cuffs and collar, trimmed with gold lace, red pantaloons, light blue shakos trimmed with gold lace and surmounted by red herons' plumes. Waist belts and music boxes of black patent leather will be worn. Company I of this command held a full-dress drill at the regimental armory last Thursday evening, parading two platoons of 12 files. The drill was a good one, but it might be suggested that Sergt. Clark would be more appropriately armed with a gun than with a ramrod. Sergt.-Major Malloy, who still drills with his former company, was presented with a gold medal by Capt. William Lindsay, of the late Seventy-ninth Regiment, on behalf of Capt. Joseph Ross, of that regiment, in whose company Malloy was formerly First Sergeant.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will assemble at the State Arsenal, in full fatigue uniform, on Wednesday, April 4, at 8 P. M., for drill and instruction. Commandants of companies are directed, in orders, to instruct their commands exclusively in rifle practice during this month and May. The following officers have resigned: Capt. Junius B. Lingham, Company I; Capt. Joseph S. Hart, Company G; First Lieut. James L. Cook, Company H; and First Lieut. S. J. Levy, Company E. Col. Scott, in orders, expresses his regret at the necessity compelling Capts. Lingham and Hart to resign their commands. Lieut. Jacob A. Gee, of Company B, has been detailed to command Company G, and Lieut. John D. McLean has been assigned to the command of Company I, until further orders. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers of this command will take place at the armory on Monday evening, the 9th inst.

The Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association will hold an adjourned meeting at the regimental armory to-morrow evening, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the celebration of its ninth anniversary on the 21st inst. Company H of the active regiment, will give an entertainment for the benefit of Miss Minnie Vining, the elocutionist, next Tuesday, at 8 P. M., Everett Magagnos, a young man 18 years old, joined Company D, in this command, a year ago last March. His enthusiasm did not last long, and in the following September he concluded not to attend any more drills or meetings of the company. The regimental court-martial naturally looked into the matter, and he was fined $21 for non-attendance and dereliction of duty. Soon after he enlisted Magagnos married a girl of 17, and he now finds himself without a situation, and as he says plaintively in a letter to Gen. Vilmar, he is "out of work, with a wife on his hands," and wishes to be dropped from the roll of membership, and to have the fines remitted. Under these embarassing circumstances Gen. Vilmar will comply with the request of the unfortunate man.

First Lieut. Martin Heldt, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, has received as a testimonial from the members of his company, a handsome pair of epaulets. The presentation ceremony took place last Sunday night, as it was understood that that was the Lieutenant's birthday. It subsequently transpired, however, that as a commemoration of that event, the ceremony was one day too late. Major Karl Klein, commandant of the troop, and about 60 men, assembled at the residence of a member living in the vicinity of Lieut. Heldt's home, in Houston-street, at 11 P. M., and remained until soon after midnight, when they marched underneath Lieut. Heldt's window, and the band soon awakened the neighborhood with the performance of "Sleep Well." Lieut. Heldt soon appeared at the door and invited the party into his house where the presentation was made, after which refreshments were served, and a pleasant time was enjoyed for several hours. The troop drilled in dismounted movements last Wednesday evening. The annual ball and reception of the troop will take place at Concordia Hall, No. 228 Avenue A, next Wednesday evening. The event will be a "house-warming" of its new armory in West Thirteenth-street. The Committee of Arrangements has been making elaborate preparations for the affair for several weeks, and a pleasant time may reasonably be anticipated.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey, commanding, held its closing drill at the regimental armory, last Thursday evening. There were 44 files, five non-commissioned, and three commissioned officers present. Line was formed promptly at 8 o'clock. The men were in fatigue uniform, and looked neat and soldierly. The first movement executed was marching in column of fours. Although there was no music, and no drum present, the men stepped off together, maintaining correct alignments and distances, while the cadence of the step was as accurate as it could have been, had a *metronome* been brought into requisition. The circuit of the room was made several times, the men being occasionally faced about, after which double file and single file were respectively formed without halting. Returning to a column of fours, the line was deployed, first to the left and then to the right. Marching backward and forward in line of battle was also successfully accomplished, while the manual of arms under the drill was perfect. Capt. Casey manœuvred the men for nearly two hours, and manifested a creditable amount of pride in his company. Had the drill been intended for an exhibition, the tactics could not have been more thoroughly observed.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, had a battalion drill last Monday night, equalizing in eight companies of 12 files front. The exercise commenced with marching in a column of fours, followed by "to and on close column movements." These evolutions were continued for fully half an hour, during which the step of the men was wretched, and it appeared to be an impossibility to march in proper time, while several company commandants made inexcusable blunders. The battalion was next broken into column of companies, wheeling to the right around the room. The "wheelings" were excellent, the alignments were good, and at last the battalion settled down into the regular swinging step of the regiment. The battalion wheeled into line in good shape, and while advancing, double column was formed, but the formation was much impaired by the want of attention on the part of the commandants of Companies B and H. The movements were repeated, excepting by the left, and the drill closed with a dress-parade. The manual of arms throughout the drill was very good, and a vast improvement over preceding drills. Capt. William R. Greene, Inspector of Rifle Practice in this command, has tendered his resignation, owing to his contemplated removal to the City. Mr. McGowan, of Company G, and Capt. Healy, of Company F, have applied for brevet commissions. This matter of conferring brevet commissions is being very much overdone, as a man has only to have served in the National Guard 10 years, whether as officer or not, when he may be brevetted one grade higher than the rank of the office to which he is elected at any time. As instances which may be cited, Asst. C. O. H. Lepper, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Albany, was appointed to that office in 1873, and has received a commission as Brevet Captain; Matthias J. Severance, of the same regiment, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel on June 10, 1870, and during last May received a brevet commission as Colonel; Major George Frank, also of the same Regiment, whose commission dates from March, 1873, received a brevet commission as Lieutenant-Colonel at the same time; Capt. John Kerr, of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, in this City, received a Brevet Major's commission in March, 1876, while his Captain's commission only dates from January, 1869. Captain Alfred H. Williams, of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, received a brevet commission as Major in February, 1876, while his commission as Captain is dated Dec. 1, 1873. It is probable that very few officers whose term of service is of sufficient length to warrant the receipt of a brevet commission will care for one, as they will receive no honor not already conferred on any officer who has not worn shoulder-straps over a year.

CHINESE COMPLIMENTS.

The Boston *Advertiser* prints as follows a translation of a letter recently written by a Chinese official to Hon. J. C. A. Wingate, of New-Hampshire, who was for 12 years United States Consul at Swatow. The translation was made by Rev. S. B. Partridge, of the American Baptist Mission at Swatow, who says that no finds it difficult to translate the language of etiquette. The letter reads:

To the Hon. Mr. Wingate, formerly United States Consul at Swatow, China. Years since separated, but often remembered:

A kind friend coming to this city brought your delightful letter, together with a photograph of yourself, which, to the sight, wore as fragrant flowers. I rejoiced often to look upon them, and carefully will I preserve them. I think of you as happy in your beautiful village, rejoicing in its groves and bubbling springs, moving on smoothly, as in a skiff floating with the current.

Your official career here in China was as a downspring branch, year by year increasing in size and fragrance. During your brief stay here we each held the other in mutual esteem, and the events of that time seem but as yesterday. But now that ten thousand li separate us, in my thoughts of you three years would scarce measure the seeming length of a single day. Would I but be led to the threshold of your door, with instruments of music would I praise you in loftier strains

Some years since I went to Peking and saw the face of the Emperor, and afterward returned to Kwan Tung Province as Governor, for more than a year, of Nam Kiong and Sio Chin. Then, by command of the Emperor, I returned to Tse Chiu. At present I am officiating in the North and in the South. I am unworthy of the honor. The insubordination in this department is gradually being overcome, and the disposition of the people is better than in former years. The Middle Kingdom is at peace with other nations, and there is no occasion for war, on account of which I comfort my heart and greatly rejoice.

As a cloud upon the distant mountain do you seem, and my heart is sad as I think; but knowing that you think of me my thoughts of you are continuous. Therefore do I write this worthless epistle, desiring that you may receive innumerable blessings, and that your light may never be extinguished.

CHANG, Prefectural Governor.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 7-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, new 5s, 108⅛.

3:30 P. M.—Illinois Central, 43½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance to-day, is £15,000.

4 P.M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 108f. 52½c. for the account.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—United States bonds, new 5s, 103⅝.

PARIS, March 31.—Exchange on London 25f. 17c. for short.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 40s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. for Short Clear Middles.

ANTWERP, March 30.—Petroleum closed at 36f. for Fine Pale American.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	15½	Justice	11
Belcher	6¾	Kentuck	5
Best & Belcher	26	Leopard	4
Bullion	13½	Mexican	14
Consolidated Virginia	41¾	Northern Belle	22½
California	14¼	Overman	64½
Chollar	51½	Ophir	20
Confidence	7	Raymond & Ely	5
Caledonia	6½	Silver Hill	4¾
Crown Point	6¾	Savage	5¾
Exchequer	5	Segregated Belcher	50
Gould & Curry	12	Sierra Nevada	6
Hale & Norcross	4¼	Union Consolidated	6¾
Imperial	1¼	Yellow Jacket	9½
Julia Consolidated	3¾	Eureka Consolidated	17

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	73½	1000 Erie Railway	53¾		
5,000 do	73⅝	100 Hun. & St. Jo	11½		
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st	104¼	1500 Mich. Cen	38		
300 Del. & H	49½	1200 do	37¼		
1100 do	49¾	500 do	37		
300 do	49¾	400 do	36⅞		
200 Pacific Mail	19⅝	100 do	36⅝		
100 do	19⅞	500 do	36⅞		
100 do	19⅝	60 do	36⅞		
100 Ill. Cent	43¼	50 do	36⅞		
300 do	43	100 do	37		
200 West. Un	61¼	200 do	37¼		
700 do	61	500 do	37⅝		
3000 do	60¾	400 do	37⅝		
200 do	60⅝	500 do	37¾		
1100 do	60⅜	200 do	37⅝		
1500 do	60½	100 do	37⅝		
800 do	60⅝	100 do	37⅝		
400 do	60⅝	500 do	37⅜		
300 do	60⅝	800 do	37⅝		
1600 do	60¾	500 do	37⅝		
100 do	60¾	200 do	37⅝		
500 do	60¾	1000 do	37⅝		
1500 do	60⅜	600 do	37½		
400 do	60⅝	750 North-west. Pf	50		
100 do	60¾	100 do	50¼		
200 N. Y. C. & H	99⅝	500 Rock Island	99⅞		
900 do	99	400 do	99¾		
200 do	89⅞	100 do	99⅞		
1000 do	90	200 St. Paul	18		
1000 do	89¾	100 do	18		
100 do	89⅞	1100 St. Paul Pf	40⅜		
100 do	90	100 do	40¾		
500 do	90¼	100 Ohio & Miss	4½		
10 do	91	1300 D.,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EFFECTS OF CROSS AND SELF FERTILIZATION IN THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877.

The results at which great naturalists arrive are not always of equal size and apparent importance with the investigations they undertake. The careful sifting of evidence on some seemingly slight point of natural history may lead to most momentous conclusions. The present volume has little to do directly with the doctrine of evolution, yet its object is to elucidate that theory from one more direction, to endeavor to penetrate into the great secret of the universe, generation, or the beginnings of life. Darwin has already done more than any other man to break down the barriers raised between man and beasts. Of later years his attention has been turned to plants, for which realm of nature he may be said to have a natural and inherited liking, owing to the tastes of his ancestor Erasmus Darwin, whose "Loves of the Plants" may possibly be found to foreshadow in a poetic way the more serious and labored investigations of the living Darwin. If he can break down, even slightly, the barriers between plants and animals, he will have done more than any one would have dared to predict as the accomplishment of a single man.

Plants being possessed of male and female organs of generation, either in the same flower, or in different flowers on the same plant, or in flowers on separate plants, it is a weighty question whether, for instance, a tree which can only fertilize itself will do as well, that is, bear as large and hardy offspring, as a tree which is fertilized from another tree. Darwin was early led to expect that in the case of a plant containing the two sexes, that is, an hermaphrodite plant, the specimen which could be fertilized with the pollen from another plant of the same species would have more and stronger offspring than another under the same circumstances which was compelled to take its pollen from itself. To be sure of this, he has experimented for many years, growing two series of plants side by side, submitting them to exactly the same conditions of soil, air, and light, but protecting some from the intrusion of foreign pollen, whether floating in the air or carried by insects. The present volume gives his experiments in elaborate detail, and finally draws a few conclusions which, as has been said, possess a decided bearing on the general doctrine of evolution, although that bearing is not strongly insisted upon.

In the first place, Darwin observed that the most noticeable attributes of flowers, their beautiful colors, the openness of their petals, the changes that took place in respect to opening and closing of leaves, protrusion and withering of generative parts, had no good explanation on a theory that hermaphrodite plants could do as well self-fertilized as when fertilized from a separate plant. There seemed no reason for the presence of such diversified and effective means for cross-fertilization. He says:

"We should always keep in mind the obvious fact that the production of seed is the chief end of the act of fertilization; and that this end can be gained by hermaphrodite plants with incomparably greater certainty by self-fertilization than by the union of the sexual elements belonging to two distinct flowers or plants. Yet it is as unmistakably plain that innumerable flowers are adapted for cross-fertilization, as that the teeth and talons of a carnivorous animal are adapted for catching prey; or that the plumes, wings, and hooks of a seed are adapted for its dissemination."

On the other hand, were self-fertilization sufficient, and cross-fertilization unnecessary, it would be strange if flowers should open in such a way as to run the chance of losing their pollen or having their generative functions interfered with by rain, wind, or other violence. They would do much better as *cleistogene* plants, that is, with flowers small and closed so that insects or wind could not bring pollen to their stigmas from neighboring stocks.

Having taken a plant of the kind he desired to experiment with, Mr. Darwin covered it with netting in such a way that no insects could reach it. From this plant, which fertilized its own flowers, a certain number of perfectly ripe seeds were taken and placed on one side of a glass tumbler covered by a glass plate, while on the other side ripe seeds of a plant of the same kind, which had been cross-fertilized with pollen from a third plant, were placed to germinate in competition with the self-fertilized seeds. As they germinated, pairs from the opposite sides of the tumblers were planted on the opposite sides of as many flower-pots. Sometimes a number of plants were grown directly from the seed on two pieces of earth of equal dimensions in order to let them stand the same chances of overcrowding and interference which they would have to in nature. The resulting plants were measured at different periods, their seeds carefully counted, and finally in some instances, their weights compared one with another. From these observations Mr. Darwin compiled tables which he submitted to Mr. Galton, a writer who has had much to do with statistics for verification.

Darwin did not stop at the second generation in his search after the results of close interbreeding. He gives a diagram of the relative powers of two lines of *Ipomœa purpurea* in the tenth generation, which had been treated in such a manner, one line indicating the offspring of cross-fertilized, the other of self-fertilized, ancestors. "The difference of height between the crossed and self-fertilized plants," he says, "will perhaps be appreciated by an illustration: If all the men in a country were on an average six feet high, and there were some families which had been long and closely interbred, these would be almost dwarfs, their average height during 10 generations being only four feet eight and one-quarter inches."

One generalization drawn from these experiments consists in the explanation for the presence in the same plant of an arrangement to continue its species by self-fertilization, if pollen from another plant fails. Attention is called to an analogous case in the insect world, where certain ant-hills contained imperfect males and females, who only then produced young, when a winged queen ant has made her appearance to supply the colony with eggs. In respect to trees having a vast number of hermaphrodite blossoms, Mr. Darwin does not deny that pollen from the same tree must have an incomparably greater chance to fertilize than pollen from another tree. But cross-fertilization is accomplished because of the fact, made certain by his experiments, that the foreign pollen is much the stronger. The tree is sure to lose vast numbers of weakly-organized fruit before approaching maturity, and it is reasonable to suppose that these windfalls are the result of self-fertilizations.

The general weight of Darwin's argument, as to the origin of plants, is to the effect that aquatic forms were the first in existence, and that these had pollen possessed of some powers of movement, or were carried from male to female by currents of the water. That the earliest and lowest forms of the vegetable kingdom had their sexes separated, as is still the case to a large extent, is the opinion of a high authority, Nägeli. It is, indeed, difficult, says Darwin, to avoid this conclusion if we admit the view, which seems highly probable, that the conjugation of the Algæ, and of some of the simplest animals, is the first step toward sexual reproduction; and if we further bear in mind that a greater and greater differentiation between the cells which conjugate can be traced, thus leading apparently to the development of the two sexual forms.

"Finally, we have some reason to believe that the higher plants are descended from extremely low forms, which conjugated, and that the conjugating individuals differed somewhat from one another—the one representing the male, and the other the female—so that plants were aboriginally dicecious." [having stamens and pistils on separate plants.]

"At a very early period, such lowly organized dicecious plants probably gave rise by budding to monœcious plants with the two sexes borne by the same individual, and by a still closer union of the sexes to hermaphrodite plants, which are now much the commonest form."

We have already noticed the fact that Darwin is still working, although on a slightly different tack, at the main problem of evolution. At the end of the quotation just given he appends a note, which we herewith give, only calling attention to the similarity of the resultant belief with that mentioned, if memory serves us so long, by Plato in one of his Socratic dialogues. It was some theory to the effect that human beings were once double, having four legs and four arms, but that a time came when they were split in two and became man and woman. Darwin's note is as follows:

"There is a considerable amount of evidence that all the higher animals are descendants of hermaphrodites; and it is a curious problem whether such hermaproditism may not have been the result of the conjugation of two slightly different individuals, which represented the two incipient sexes. On this view, the higher animals may now owe their bilateral structure, with all their organs double at an early embryonic period, to the fusion or conjugation of two primordial individuals."

Where, however, these investigations and speculations will touch the general run of human beings most nearly, will be in their application to marriages between persons of close relationship. His son, George Darwin, has investigated that point, and is said here to have come to the conclusion, from his own researches and those of Dr. Mitchell, that the evidence as to any evil caused by the intermarriage of first cousins is conflicting, but on the whole points to its being very small. Charles Darwin is of the opinion that from facts given in this volume we may infer that with mankind the marriages of nearly related persons, some of whose parents and ancestors had lived under very different conditions, would be much less injurious than that of persons who had always lived in the same place and followed the same habits of life. Nor can he see reason to doubt that the widely different habits of life of men and women in civilized nations, especially among the upper classes, would tend to counterbalance any evil from marriages between healthy and somewhat closely related persons.

We have not space to consider further what Darwin has to say on these and kindred subjects. The chapter on the habits of insects while occupied in fertilizing plants is exceedingly valuable and entertaining. The more elaborate parts, dealing with the tables of size and weights of plants experimented upon, will probably be skimmed over rapidly by the general reader.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Virtue & Co., London, have just published a new work on *Spiritualism* by Mr. D. D. Home.

—The sermons of D. L. Moody, the evangelist, have been translated into Spanish and Armenian.

—Charles Henry Middleton begins in the *Academy* for Feb. 24 a series of interesting critical "Notes on Rembrandt."

—R. Bentley & Son have in press a new novel by Miss Henrietta A. Duff, author of *My Imperialist Neighbor*, the scenes of which are laid in Rome.

—*The Cradle of the Blue Nile*, a visit to the Court of King John of Ethiopia, by E. A. de Cosson, F. R. G. S., is one of Murray's forthcoming publications.

—Mr. T. A. Trollope begins in the March *Belgravia* a series of articles on the "Homes and Haunts of the Italian Poets," Dante being the subject of his first paper.

—George Bell & Sons, London, are about to publish a translation of Eginhard's *Life of the Emperor Karl the Great*, with preliminary chapters and conclusion by Rev. W. Glaister.

—An important book on *Early Goldsmith's Work*, by M. Charles de Linas, of Arras, will be published at Paris during this month under the title, *Les Origines de l'Orfèvrerie Cloisonnée*.

—The statue of Fitz-Greene Halleck, to be unveiled in Central Park early in May, is the first ever raised to an American poet, and will be near those of Shakespeare and Walter Scott.

—Heinrich Otto's *Archæological Dictionary*, greatly enlarged, containing as far as possible the results of modern research made known to students, has recently appeared in a second edition.

—Mr. Ruskin, who is now in Venice, has obtained 23 photographs of receipts given by Tintoretto between 1557 and 1594 for money received by him from the Confraternity of St. Rocco, for paintings.

—Mr. Townshend Mayer, the editor of the *St. James'* magazine, is making a selection of the essays contributed by R. H. Horne to the early volumes of the *Household Words* and other periodicals, with a view to their separate publication.

—The cabinet edition of Mr. W. E. H. Lecky's *Rationalism in Europe* and *History of European Morals*, just issued by the Longmans, in the style of Buckle's *History of Civilization in England*, will prove very acceptable to scholars and readers.

—The first volume of a translation of *Guizot's History of England*, from the earliest times to the accession of Queen Victoria, to be completed in three volumes, has just been published in London, and will be brought out in this country by Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

—*Celebrities I Have Known* is the second series of Lord William Lennox's sketches of distinguished people from Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, Thomas Moore and Charles Kean, to persons very lately deceased. The work is in two volumes, and Hurst & Blackett are the publishers.

—*The Smallest Bible in the World*, printed on thin, unbleached India paper, measuring 4½ by 2¾ inches, and only half an inch in thickness, is published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, No. 42 Bleecker-street. It is made at the famous Oxford University Press, for which this house are the American agents, and its weight, when bound in limp Turkey morocco, is less than that of any other Bible ever made. Apart from its merit in size and weight, the edition has many other desirable qualities.

—There is nothing like the excitement over periodical literature which exists at this moment in England. New papers and magazines are started almost at a moment's notice. It would trouble one even to keep the run of their names. It is very gratifying in this connection to know that the January *Church Quarterly Review* reached a second edition, and that the *Contemporary Review* for March reached a second, and the *Nineteenth Century* a third edition before they could be fairly said to be in the hands of their readers.

—The *American Library Journal* for March has the second part of an article by A. M. Pendleton on "How to Start Libraries in Small Towns," which is so timely and practical that it might well be reprinted as a tract. It would save money and time wherever libraries are begun, if Mr. Pendleton's suggestions were known and followed. The bringing together of these practical discussions of the general matters pertaining to bibliography and libraries is the special field of usefulness which the *Library Journal* is fitted for, and which it covers intelligently and successfully.

—The chair of the Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, just now vacant by the expiration of Sir F. H. Doyle's time of service, is much sought after by prominent literary men in England. Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave, a poet of no mean ability; Mr. James A. Symonds, so well known for his *Studies of the Greek Poets* and as a literary critic; Mr. Walter H. Pater, the author of *Studies in the History of the Renaissance*, the master of a wonderful style, and an accomplished pagan; and the Bishop of Derry, Dr. William Alexander, author of the forthcoming Bampton Lectures for 1876 on *The Witness of the Psalms to Christianity*, a poet of considerable power and a brilliant essayist, announce their candidature for the chair.

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST DECREES OF THE MODE.

SILK IN DISFAVOR—NEW COMBINATIONS OF GOODS—PRESENT METHODS OF DRESS-MAKING—WALKING SUITS AND MISCELLANEOUS TOILETS.

All-silk dresses are no longer to be seen. The fashion of combining so much woolen goods with silk and using so little of the latter is difficult to account for, as these suits are not so handsome as the silk ones formerly were. The distress of an entire population has brought to light this fact, which would otherwise have passed unnoticed. Silk and satin are so little used that the Lyons silk trade is paralyzed. The evening dresses are mostly made of foulard, tarlatan, and light fabrics, to the exclusion of all heavy rich silks, and walking dresses are of English and woolen goods, instead of taffetas, faille, and moires. This change is not of the present; it is already quite a time since silk has been out of general use, but the bad effects of its neglect have only just been made public. Since the year 1870 the attention of the fair sex has been directed to the making, and not to the material, of their toilets. The puffs, aprons, overdresses, and polonaises have become of so much importance, and the material so draped, turned, and twisted, that the goods have been looked upon as altogether secondary. Dress-makers have had two objects in abandoning silk: first, they have sought to secure the credit of making elegant toilets out of comparatively indifferent materials, and secondly, they have been led to do so by motives of economy. The modern fashions require so much goods that the expense of silk and satin would be ruinous. If these materials could be used, and a more simple style of dress adopted, the consequence would be most beneficial. It is said that an improvement has been noticed in some fashionable houses, with regard to evening toilets. The tightly drawn dresses, with puffings and drapings around the cuirasses, have been laid aside, and draped skirts, short in front and falling full in the back in large plaits, will be adopted. If this is the case, there is some hope of silks and satins regaining favor, as these full skirts exact heavy materials. In order to encourage and set the example, Mme. la Maréchale de MacMahon ordered from a Lyons manufacturer a silk dress for the fêtes at the Paris Opera-house.

The combination of façonné and plain goods will continue in vogue. The colors will be mandarine with dark or light blue, pale "réséda" with Russian green, "prune de Monsieur" with lilac or heliotrope, "cendre" with blue, "tilleul" with pink, and bronze green with mandarine. The combination of yellowish brown with citron, straw color, and amber is made in all kinds of silk. The selection of materials requires not only taste, but also reasoning; it must suit both the fashion and style of the wearer. Plain goods are doubtless the most appropriate generally, as they are always simple and rich, are more or less worn, and are never common. Striped goods change the character of a toilet completely. If the stripe runs lengthwise it gives the dress a longer appearance; if it runs crosswise the effect is to broaden it. Checked materials are unsuitable for many purposes, for instance, for waists where the goods are so cut that the checks cannot match. Checked goods serve admirably for plastrons, sleeves, and bands of trimming. Broché materials are used just like plain goods, and have a richer effect. Formerly Scotch plaids would have been used for children's wear, striped goods for young ladies, plain and finely striped goods for married ladies, and for elderly ladies broché and façonné materials would have been resorted to; but now this is all changed, and children wear plain goods, while their mothers wear the plaids. The present fashion takes no heed of established rules, and goes headlong into all fancy styles. Among the new patterns in fancy woolen goods are some very pretty fabrics in fine checks, with large lines crossing each other through the goods. These are all in the softest shades. Then there are "chinés" with silk dots, and woolen and silk broché goods, which are soft and light. These materials may serve as a specimen of the goods now used with the plain materials.

The great art in making dresses now consists in arranging the princess dress, which is in itself perfectly plain and simple, into the complicated toilet which fashion prescribes. This is the secret of fashionable dress-makers, who are continually inventing new designs for draping and trimming. On glancing at their dresses it is impossible to imagine how they have ever been put together. The fancy material when forming the foundation of the suit, is cut in princess shape, and left very much longer than is necessary for the dress proper, to allow for any drapery fancy may suggest. Sometimes a side seam is opened, separating the back from the front, in imitation of a polonaise. Under this is the false train skirt, trimmed with flounces or plaitings. This may be of plain goods. The remainder of the suit is trimmed with fringe or galloon. Yellow will continue in vogue. Bonnets are to be trimmed with flowers and ribbons in the different shades of this color. Suits have yellow bindings, pipings and trimmings falling below the borders of the dresses. Such combinations are made as orange color and violet, straw color and blue, and "bouton d'or" and lilac. Great moderation should be exercised in the use of these bright colors, else they may spoil the effect of the suit. True elegance consists in avoiding everything conspicuous.

Embroideries continue in use for trimming purposes. A very handsome kind of work is gauze worked with pale silks in soft hues; this recalls the Louis XVI. style. Bands of insertion and pointed flounces worked in this manner make whole trimmings for dresses. There are also rich embroidered galloons and cut out embroidery arranged in garlands. These trimmings are best fitted to plain materials, and make the suits very elegant. Galloons are unsuitable for broché goods; plain velvet or silk bands form a more appropriate trimming.

It is rumored that pockets are no longer to adorn dresses; that is, not the most elegant ones. Those fanciful little pockets, made as they have been in all conceivable shapes, are very pretty, and their going out of fashion is much to be regretted.

A walking-dress may be of plum violet, façonné, and silver gray silk. The front of the skirt is trimmed with a deep violet flounce, sewed down at the top in diamonds, and falling loose at the bottom. The short train has a deep flounce bordered with a small narrow one with silver gray silk plaits alternating. The heading is formed of two small ruffles, one silver color and the other violet, with a narrow silver-colored heading above. The front of the skirt forms plaits with silver gray cordings. The façonné cuirass waist has a long basque without fullness. It opens down the front and laces with silk cordings. One of the cords lacing the waist is taken to the border of the basque on one side, and drawn through a round hole surrounded by passementerie; from this the châtelaine pocket depends. The cording is then taken up and fastened to a similar hole in a small ornamental pocket on the side of the cuirass. The basque is bordered with a silver gray faille band. The neck is open in a point and has deep revers trimmed with narrow gray silk bands. The sleeves are trimmed at the wrist with two plaited ruffles in the two colors, the sleeves proper being cut in deep points which fall over these ruffles. Upon the shoulders and sleeves are tassels and ornaments.

A black faille in-door dress may be made in a train skirt surrounded by a plaited flounce with heading. The tunique forms in the back two broad ends. The front is arranged in two aprons. The first apron falls as low as the skirt in front in the centre. The second apron is taken up to half the length of the first by being plaited up. This is draped up on either side and drawn through an opening made in the ends in the back. One side of the apron is fastened against the end in the back. The upper part of the other side forms a fulled trimming like a rosette, while the end falls loose over the skirt in fan shape, this being also fastened to the end in the back. Rich silk fringes trim the borders of the tunique and the two aprons. The long cuirass has five seams in the back. The front of the waist from the lower part of the basque up to the middle is trimmed with a plaiting in the form of a half circle. Around the neck is a similar plaiting. The front of the cuirass closes with crochet buttons. The sleeves form at the wrist a coronet drawn by a silk ribbon with a bow on the outside. The lingerie is of scalloped and ruched muslin.

A robe de chambre may be of light blue cachemire and woolen broché goods, with light blue grounding and brown figures. It is cut in princess shape, with plastrons front and back extending all the way down the dress. The skirt opens in Watteau shape. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with a very narrow-plaited flounce. The fronts, lower part of the sleeves, and pocket are trimmed with long brown velvet loops.

A handsome evening dress may be of sky-blue faille and brocatelle. The train skirt is trimmed with three plaited crape flounces in the same shade. The back of the skirt is of brocatelle, while the train, which is added by means of a shirr, is of plain faille. The train is trimmed with plaited crape flounces, and between these is a trimming of white English blonde. A band of shirred crape is taken through the middle of a broad plaiting of the same material, which is placed on the sides of the skirt. A lace flounce is over this trimming, extending over the lower part of the train in imitation of a court mantle. A large ribbon bow is on the shirr of the train. The brocatelle cuirass laces in the back. It is cut in a rounded low neck. Around the neck is a blue crêpe de chine berthe draped on the sides. The short crêpe lisse sleeves are puffed. The gaze de soie mantilla worn over the dress is surrounded by silk fringe. On the upper part is a crêpe de chine revers, forming a turned-down collar, trimmed with fringe. The hair is dressed with silver leaves.

Many evening dresses are now made in black and gold. Cachemire de soie and crêpe de chine, striped with fine lines of gold, are used for this purpose.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The total estimated net cost of the British Navy for the current year is in round numbers $54,500,000.

A Catholic priest at Ansen, Baden, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for having spoken ill of Protestants in his sermon.

A clergyman, Rev. A. V. Watson, has been tried at the Tralee Assizes for the murder of his wife, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The pay of the German Generals in high command is said to be 31,500 marks (about $7,654) a year, with furnished dwellings, fuel, and forage for eight horses.

The total emigration from the United Kingdom during 1876 was 132,222, and the immigration, 91,647. This is a smaller excess of emigrants over immigrants than for any year since the Irish exodus began.

The lemonade sellers of Paris gave their annual ball recently at the Grand Hotel. The attendance was large, supper was served at 2 o'clock in the morning, and dancing was kept up until long after daylight.

Fraulein Carolina Fahrner, of Stammheim, has received the degree of Doctor of Medicine of Zurich. She is the first lady who has obtained this distinction. The profundity of the thesis which she read before receiving her diploma is said to have excited quite a commotion among the examining Professors.

The Minister of War has decided that the French regiments shall resume the use of silk flags, instead of the cotton flags which most of them have carried for reasons of economy since the war. Consequently, 100 large standards of silk, of the handsomest kind, will be ordered shortly from the Lyons establishments.

The amount received by the British Post Office in respect of the telegraph service in the year ended March 31, 1876, was $6,669,911 23. This includes a sum of $47,215 34 put down as "cost of telegraph services performed for other public departments without remuneration." The gross amount expended was $7,153,550 43.

A learned English Bishop has coined a new word. When he wishes to describe any of his clergy who combine the habits of country gentlemen with the office of priesthood, instead of saying that they are squires and parsons combined, he is in the habit of joining the two words in one, and defining them as "squarsons."

More than 1,000,000 copies of the Bible are printed yearly. This is equal to more than 19,000 every week, more than 3,000 every day, 300 every hour, or 5 every minute of working time. More copies of the sacred Scriptures are demanded in the English language than in the languages of all the other nations of the world.

A few days ago the foundation stone of a church in England was being laid, when the gentleman officiating discovered that he had closed the bottle intended to be placed in the corner-stone without putting all the necessary coins into it. He asked if any one had a cork-screw, and instantly every clergyman and most of the deacons put a hand into his pocket in search of one.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Anderson's Institution, Elgin, Scotland, the Governor stated that neither the boys nor the girls in the institution were provided with knives and forks; they conveyed their food to their mouths with their fingers. This scandalous omission has lasted for 40 years. A supply of knives and forks has been ordered.

The other day there died in London a lady named Phœbe Brown, aged 68 years, who loved cats. For 18 years she lived in one room, and systematically fed no less than a dozen cats. When from old age she was no longer able to work, she starved herself and pawned everything she could in order to keep her feline pets alive. She refused to send for a doctor when sick, and was found dead in her bed one morning, surrounded by cats and kittens.

The recent drawing for the conscription in France has revealed a remarkable state of ignorance. One circumstance is that those who are unable even to write their own name are natives of the enlightened and Republican south, and not what the Parisians call the benighted and Monarchist west. In the Tarn-et-Garonne, for example, the proportion of these ignorant people is six in ten, and it is almost as high in Dezère, Aveyron, and Ardèche. On the other hand, the Department of the Doubs is the most advanced. There the illiterate part of the population numbers only one in ten on the whole of the inhabitants.

A correspondent in Egypt writes: "A line of laughing girls, each bearing on her head an enormous earthen jar, causes you to stand aside and make way for them on the narrow path. They draw their hoods across their faces as they pass, but gaze at you with unfeigned interest out of one black eye. Very often the extemporized veil drops and reveals a brown but not always ugly face, set off with necklaces and ear-rings of colored beads, and tattooed on chin and forehead. A smiling mouth and rows of magnificent white teeth redeem the otherwise expressionless countenance, and your salute is returned politely without any disturbance of the well-balanced water-jar."

In the beginning of the year 1861, a father, who resided in the Valley of Bienio, Canton Tessin, at his decease left a will to the amount of £2,000 in favor of his infant son. In the following year the child, who had been intrusted to the care of his grandfather, was declared bankrupt. Between this period and 1872 the unfortunate child had as many as 12 guardians, who involved him in 40 lawsuits, 12 lawyers; underwent several arbitrations; was the victim of 20 libels and 30 monitories, and received above 100 visits from the bailiff. Seven petitions were addressed to the Government on his behalf, and as many to the Commissaire of the district, but without effect, for the affairs of the youthful *failli* are in no better a condition now than they were 15 years since.

STRANGE ASSAULT ON A JUDGE.

Not long since as Vice-Chancellor Mallins, of the English Judiciary, was rising from his chair to leave the court at the end of the day's proceedings, a petitioner, against whom an order had been made a few days ago, suddenly flung an egg at his lordship. But for the accident that he had moved a little the egg would have struck him in the face. Fortunately he avoided the missile, which was smashed against the wall. Meanwhile the person who threw the egg was hastily making his way out of the court, when he was stopped by one of the ushers and brought back. The Vice-Chancellor asked what was the reason for this outrage. He was informed that the assailant, who gave the name of Cosgrove, avowed, on being arrested, that he had fully intended to strike his lordship on account of an "insult" which he had received from the Vice-Chancellor in delivering judgment on his petition. Cosgrove himself, now looking very pale and crestfallen, made some rambling observations, which, amid the excitement, were not distinctly heard, to the same effect. The Vice-Chancellor was endeavoring to ascertain what was the insult complained of, at the same time denying having given any insult whatever, when Mr. Glasse, Q. C., as leader of the court, expressed a hope that his lordship would not enter on any discussion, but would make an example of the offender, and commit him on the spot. The Vice-Chancellor said he had no other alternative. An order for commitment to Holloway Prison was accordingly made out, and the prisoner was removed in the custody of the Police. A more serious aspect was subsequently given to the occurrence on the discovery, when the usual personal search was being made at the prison, that the prisoner had in an inner pocket a pistol loaded and capped.

THE RACING SEASON OF 1877

STRINGS OF THOROUGHBREDS.

THE TRAINERS AND THEIR STABLE COMPANIONS—PREPARATIONS MAKING TO WIN LARGE PURSES—RACES TO BE RUN ON THEIR MERITS AND NOT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOL-BOX—A VISIT TO SEVERAL STABLES.

The popularity and progress of racing has never been better exemplified than by the vast number of thoroughbreds in training for the coming season. In the nine stables in the immediate vicinity of New-York, which have been previously reviewed in these columns, 159 horses are in preparation, and, in the present number, five more establishments furnish 44 animals in addition. True, the training season thus far has not been propitious, but there is yet ample time for the trainers to get their high-mettled racers in condition for the early events. The season in the South-west has been remarkably forward, and the Kentucky horses who are engaged in the races here have, therefore, a great advantage.

THE HOLMDEL STABLE.

The string of racers under the control of that very careful trainer, Charles S. Lloyd, bids fair to attract a deal of attention this year, for it is doubtful if any other stable with the same number of horses presents a lot better qualified to add a brilliant page to the turf's history. Whatever may have been the status of the establishment in the past, the indications at the present time point to substantial results in the immediate future. At the farm near Holmdel, N. J., Mr. Lloyd has nine aspirants for the laurels of the coming season. Being averse to the forcing system, Mr. Lloyd may seem slow in bringing his horses to the front, but he evidently knows where to take a trick if its import is sufficient to warrant exertion. Witness the case of Acrobat last year, when he gobbled the Grand Centennial Purse at Long Branch. It may be regarded as a fortuitous circumstance that Ten Broeck succeeded in lowering the four-mile record to the low figure now standing to his credit, for it brought back to the active scenes of the turf the renowned Fellowcraft, after a retirement of two years in the stud. He is now in the hands of Mr. Lloyd, to be prepared for a series of important races. It was at Saratoga in 1874 that Fellowcraft, then four years old, defeated Wanderer and Katy Pease in the memorable four-mile race, when he ran the distance in 7:19½, thus beating his famous grand sire's time, which had stood at the head of the record for 20 years. It was a much better performance than Lexington's, for the blind horse was five pounds old, and carried only 703 pounds, while Fellowcraft, a year younger, carried five pounds more weight. In turn, Ten Broeck ran against Fellowcraft's time last Fall, and although he covered the distance in 7:15¾, he carried four pounds less than the Eastern horse. The performance of these two horses has created renewed interest in long-distance races, and as their names were coupled with that of Tom Ochiltree, there has been a great desire to see the lot measure strides under the Eastern weights. The owner of Fellowcraft has responded by sending his horse to be trained, but Mr. Harper refuses to allow Ten Broeck to go beyond the borders of Kentucky, because of the fear that the horse may be poisoned. Now, his kinsman, "Uncle John," had sufficient faith in humanity to send Longfellow and other horses here, and they did not show any symptoms of poisoning when they returned home. This digression is merely to show the influence which has brought Fellowcraft again before the public, and the result will be satisfactory to all who love racing. Fellowcraft will make his rentrée in the Westchester Cup, under the colors of Mr. Littell, who will manage him through the season. Here he will meet with Tom, St. Martin, Vigil, Parole, Sultana, and his present stable companion, Acrobat. He is also in the Jockey Club Handicap and the All-aged Stakes at Jerome Park, and at Saratoga he will be a prominent figure in the mile and a quarter sweepstakes and in the Saratoga Cup, where, in addition to the horses just mentioned, he will have to meet Vagrant and Olitipa. It is in the three and four mile purses where Fellowcraft will be the most sought after, and there is no reason to doubt his ability to do first-class work, for his legs are as sound as ever they were. Reform, now six years old, and also belonging to Mr. Littell, will be reintroduced this season. He did not run last year, and in 1875 only appeared twice, running second to Ballankeel in the Westchester Cup, and second to Aaron Pennington in the Woodburne Stakes. As a three-year old Reform showed a great turn of speed, but was no weight carrier. With 83 pounds up he ran a mile and three-quarters in 3:05¾, which remains the fastest time on record. He is engaged in the same races with Fellowcraft, except the Westchester Cup, and he is also in the Fordham Handicap. It will probably be Reform's duty to make the running for Fellowcraft in the important events. Acrobat, although a stable companion, will be one of Fellowcraft's strongest adversaries. He belongs to Mr. K. W. Sears, of Boston, and has proved both speedy and game, two qualities for which his progenitors were famous. Although six years old, he has been so carefully nursed that he is in possession of those powers which one looks for in a first-class four-year old. As a three-year old he was one of the best, and his dead heat with Attila in the Travers Stake was one of the best races ever run. Yet he started but five times in the last two years, and won $6,750. It is evidently Mr. Sears' intention to keep Acrobat on the turf as long as possible, and start him in races "where he will do the most good." He has thus far but three engagements: in the Westchester and Saratoga Cups, and the Jockey Club Handicap, and in these he will give his opponents all they can do to beat him. The three-year olds in Mr. Lloyd's string are five in number and unnamed. Two of them are colts of "high degree," the first being by Lexington, out of imp. Invercauld, by St. Albans, and the other by Asteroid, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George. The fillies are daughters of the imp. stallions Leamington, Eclipse, and King Ernest. The brace of two-year olds are fillies by King Ernest and Wildidle.

CHARLES REED'S STABLE.

Mr. Charles Reed became known to the public as an owner of race-horses in 1873, when, with the modest sum of $1,450 to his credit, he prepared to enter the lists in the Centennial year, and by numerous purchases succeeded in gathering quite a pretentious establishment. His success has not been commensurate with the outlay, for the result in 1876 was the gross sum of $3,275. With good horses in his stable, it was certainly expected that he would do better, but the fates willed it otherwise, and Reed was a disappointed man. For the coming campaign Mr. Reed has nine horses in preparation at Long Branch, and Marcus Antonius Taylor is the presiding genius at the training ground. At the head of the string is that good, stout, old steeplechaser Trouble, seven years old, who started six times last year, won three times, was second twice, and brought in $2,100 to the stable. He is engaged in the Grand National Handicap Steeplechase at the Spring meeting of the Jockey Club, which will be worth over $1,000 to the winner. Next in the list is Gray Friar, 5 years old. This horse was formerly called Gray Steel, and began the season by winning a dash of a mile and a half at Nashville, and subsequently at Louisville he ran a great race of mile heats with Fair Play. He won the first two heats in 1:45½, 1:44¾. After this he was bought by Mr. Reed, but on the journey here the horse seemed to lose all form, and thus, out of his 10 races, he only succeeded in winning a paltry purse of $200. He has no engagements, and will be used extensively in the purse races. Red Coat is a four-year old and last Fall was added to the list of geldings. This colt was another great disappointment to the stable, for he began his career very brilliantly, and was looked upon as one of the "coming" colts of the Centennial. He made his début in the Citizens' Stakes, two miles, which he won in the remarkably fast time of 3:34¾. He next won the Falls City Stakes, mile heats, at Louisville, in 1:45½, 1:46, and his next engagement was in the Belmont Stakes. Mr. Clay, his owner, journeyed all the way from Kentucky to see the colt win the great stake, but, alas for human hopes! Redcoat was left a hundred yards behind early in the race, not being able to extend himself, and was nowhere at the finish. Mr. Clay left the scene in disgust, and posted back to the more congenial climate of the blue grass region, to meditate on the uncertainty of turf events in general, and the difference between Eastern and Western weights in particular. Mr. Reed then purchased the colt, but he won nothing more than $100, when he ran second to Ambush at Baltimore. He is undoubtedly fast, and if Taylor can get him to the post in good condition, he will be hard to beat. He is in the Fordham, Jockey Club, and Summer Handicaps, and the Westchester and Saratoga Cups, in company with his stable companion, Athlone, also four years old, and one of the gamest fillies that appeared last year. Her violent temper, however, interfered with her success, and of her 13 races, she was five times second, and thrice third. Another four-year old is the gelding Doubtful, a son of the steeple-chaser Oysterman, Jr. He took his first lessons over the timber last year, and did very well for a youngster. The gelding Bencher only started once last year, at Lexington, and therefore is comparatively unknown. The only three-year old in the string is a gelding called Cardinal Wolsey, by imp. Hampton Court, a "green 'un" engaged in the Withers, Belmont, Jerome, Kenner, and Jersey Derby Stakes, and the pair of two-year-old fillies are Bridget, by Leamington, and Bonnie Wood, a full sister to Belle of the Meade.

PRYOR'S TRAINING STABLE.

At Holmdel, and near the farm of Mr. Lloyd, Mr. J. B. Pryor, the veteran, has his public training stable. In his time, Mr. Pryor has been the handler of many great horses, and at present he has horses under his care worthy the attention of so able a jockey. His string consists of nine or ten head, the property of Messrs. Grinstead, Morris, and others. The principal horse of the lot is St. Martin, the five-year-old son of Phaeton, and next to Ten Broeck the best of that sire's get. He appeared in nine races last year, winning four, and was second five times, his winnings footing up the sum of $4,464. His victories were over long distances of ground, his last race being the two-mile dash at Saratoga, which he ran in 3:37¾, beating Pennington, Warlock, and Madge. His contest with Vigil at Jerome Park in the two mile sweepstakes will not be easily forgotten by those who witnessed it. A gamer struggle was never witnessed, and it must be conceded by the admirers of Vigil that had Hayward "waited," the verdict recorded on that occasion would have been different. St. Martin's Centennial career proves him a very dangerous horse for any of the cracks to meet, and as he showed the possession of speed and bottom in a high degree, those horses who succeed in beating him will have to run from "sun to sun." His only engagements thus far are the Westchester and Saratoga Cups, the Jockey Club Handicap, and the All-Aged Stakes, to be run at the Fall meeting of the Jockey Club. The other five-year old is D'Artagnan, a very speedy horse, which won the Travers Stake in 1875, making the best race on record. He got "off" last year, and was only prepared for the Centennial, where great things were expected from him, but he was beaten before half the race was over. He is in the races with St. Martin this year, and if he gets into form will redeem the pledge of his youthful career. The four-year olds, Leamington Second and Faithless, are very speedy, but a mile and a quarter is as far as they want to go. The three-year olds are the fillies Perhaps and Bradamante, engaged in several important events, and the trio of two-year olds are by imp. Eclipse, having engagements in the Juvenile, Flash, and other stakes.

THE BROOKDALE STABLE.

Mr. D. D. Withers, one of the Governors of the American Jockey Club, is a staunch supporter of the turf, and has used the large means at his disposal in importing stock from England. He has spent quite a fortune in this way, but thus far his efforts, in a racing point of view, have not been crowned with success, as in 1875 his winnings only amounted to $730, and last year his only reward was the insignificant sum of $200. It is evident, however, that his enterprise will soon bear its proper fruit. He is now breeding extensively from his young imported stallion King Ernest, by the famous Rothschild stallion King Tom, whose progeny will make their début upon the turf this year. At the Brookdale farm Mr. Withers has 10 head in training under the care of Bernard Riley, who is yet to make a reputation for himself. First entitled to consideration is the imp. filly Cyclone, 4 years old, who comes from one of the best stables of England. She has been an unfortunate filly, and although several times near the front has not yet succeeded in scoring a victory. Probably the only time she was brought to the post in thorough condition was in the Champagne Stakes in 1875, when she ran second to Virginius. She has no engagements. Chamois is another imported four-year old filly which has not yet made her appearance, although entered in several important stakes last year. She is by the famous sire Lord Clifden, out of Chamade, and is only engaged in the Fordham Handicap. The two three-year olds are Miss Bassett, the sister to Harry Bassett, and Erl King, by King Ernest, both entered in the leading events. The former ran last year for Col. McDaniel without success. There are half a dozen two-year olds, three of them by King Ernest, one by Planet, one by imp. Australian, and one by Lexington, entered in the Juvenile and other "baby" stakes.

THE HIBERNIAN STABLE.

The glory of Erin has depart

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSE, 33x50, on West 23d-st, in good order, containing 16 rooms; hot and cold water, gas fixtures, dumb-waiter, furnace, and all other modern improvements; convenient to Elevated Railroad. Apply to J. H. CUSHMAN, No. 418 West 20th-st, or WILLIAM PISTOR, No. 35 Broadway.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses just completed on Madison-av. and 68th-st. (Lenox Hill,) built under the supervision of R. W. Buckley, Esq., Architect. They are perfect in design and finish; the ground is natural soil; perfect drainage and ventilation. Apply to owners, on premises.

THIRTIETH-ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH-AV.—First-class full-size house, in fine order, price asked $42,500; 37th-st., just west of 5th-av., handsome 21-foot house, in complete order, price asked $32,000; mirrors and gas fixtures.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th-av.—Magnificent extra large brown-stone house, elegantly and completely furnished; for sale at a bargain; built in best manner by day's work. Apply at No. 3 east 57th-st., or of SCOTT & MYERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

NO. 235 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Three story and basement marble-front house; will be sold low; all improvements. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 114 Broadway, basement.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—AN ELEGANT house; price extremely low; with or without furniture. Smaller house taken in part payment; others on and near 5th, Madison, and Park avs., all sizes, at very low prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A small amount of cash and country property, a number of new brown-stone houses, between Madison and 5th avs., Harlem. PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-WIDTH FOUR-story brown-stone house on Murray Hill, with extra lot adjoining in the rear; price for house and two lots, $52,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING, ON Irving-place, in complete order throughout, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 28 East 74th-st.; cabinet finish throughout; ten mirrors, chandeliers, book-cases; safe at a sacrifice. Apply on premises.

TWELFTH-ST.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, between 5th and 6th avs.; price $14,000; rent $1,400.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendid location for a physician. For sale cheap.
GEORGE W. CARRINGTON, No. 173 5th-av.

CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—ON 39TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48th, 52d, 53d, 56th, 57th, 58th, 61st, and 62d sts. Bargains. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Room G, and H., basement.

$25,000 WILL BUY FIRST-CLASS partly-furnished house, near 5th-av. Also, houses from $25,000 to $90,000. Real bargains.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

AN EXQUISITELY FURNISHED AND FINished four-story full-sized residence. Madison-av. and 62d-st., for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, SUITABLE for one or two families, up town, near Broadway; or might exchange. Apply to owner, No. 239 West 49th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 15 East 43d-st., at a bargain: $14,000 can remain at six per cent. interest, five years.
A. LUSTEG, No. 511 5th-av.

NO. 230 WEST 22D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—Three-story and basement brick house; modern improvements. RICHARD V. HARNETT.
No. 111 Broadway, basement.

$18,000 WILL BUY FULLY FURnished brown-stone house; also houses for $15,000 to $30,000; real bargains. Apply to PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIRST-CLASS country residence; photographs at our office. Apply to PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED! NO CURE NO pay. Cooking ranges that heat the rooms above; warranted. HULL, GRIFFEN & CO., 3d-av., above 23d-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT house, No. 20 West 21st-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE MOST pleasantly situated piece of country property in Bergen County, N. J., nine miles from City; convenient to two railroads; trains at all hours; consists of 16 full improved lots; many fruit and shade trees, flowers and vegetable garden, graperies, wells, cisterns; also has stable, hennery, ice-house, &c.; splendid views and drives; school and churches near by; no offer refused; no exchanges. Apply between 2 and 6 P. M., or address F. W. D., No. 133 Essex-st., City.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE of the late William T. Garner, corner of Bard and Castleton avs, New-Brighton. The mansion is most elaborately constructed of brown stone, and is adapted for both a Summer and a Winter residence. All the appointments are complete and complete. The elegant furniture is included. The place comprises 15 acres of ground, ornamentally laid out in walks, lawns, fountain, trees, &c., &c., with stone lodge, greenhouses, stables, graperies, &c., &c. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE LINE OF THE New-Jersey and New-York Railway, in Bergen and Rockland Counties; frequent trains and low rates of commutation; a beautiful and healthy region of country; information free concerning places for sale or to rent, board, &c. Call or address A. N. DE LAOE, office of the company, No. 84 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN UPON HUDSON.—FOR sale at great bargains, country seats, with 3 acres to 37; good river views. Also, some fine pieces of land, ready for improving, ranging from 20 to 100 acres. Apply to PURDY & BROWER.
No. 100 Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., EIGHT MINUTES' plank walk from depot, furnished new, 12 room house, with cultivated garden; barn, rustic Summer house; over one acre; overlooking the whole Orange Mountain; $750. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 3,777.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, a first-class residence at Yonkers, handsomely furnished; one acre of ground; fine stable and surroundings; fruit and shade trees; fine view of river; five minutes' walk from cars and depot. Address OWNER, New-York Post Office Box No. 2,115.

FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD, N. J.—Thirty-seven minutes from New-York, via Erie or Delaware and Lackawanna Railways, handsome country residence, with modern improvements, and any part of the house or stable furniture. Photographs with owner, No. 121 Duane-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE.—100 ACRES IN ONEIDA County, price $1,000 on easy terms; there is a house, with out-buildings and stable in good repair; a 38 foot barn, (new;) good soil and plenty of water. Apply to S. A. LEWIS, Utica, N. Y.

YONKERS.—THE SINGER MANSION, STABLES, conservatories, grounds, in lots, or entire; $35,000; cost, $70,000; finest location on the Hudson; terms easy. SINGER, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NICE COTTAGE, three large lots; fruit, water, &c.; near Clifton Depot, New-Jersey. Apply to J. BISSELL, No. 46 East 21st-st., or S. NEWELL, No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, NORTH RIVER.—High and healthy; below Tarrytown; one of the most desirable places on the Hudson. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
Twenty-eighth-st., near Broadway, valuable church property and five-story dwelling, south side 28th-st., 87 feet west of Broadway, 72.6 front by 98.9 deep.
Maps, permits, &c., from WILLIAM J. A. McGRATH, Esq., Attorney, No. 24 Park-place, or Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND respectability, a first-class fully or partly furnished house, from 14th to 34th sts., 4th to 6th avs., where owner would take rent in board and give privilege of taking a few gentlemen boarders; has some to come with her; no notice taken or answers from house agents or those not giving full particulars; satisfactory references given. Address for ten days IMMEDIATE, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HOUSE FULLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished; located between 17th and 42d sts., 4th-av. and Broadway; house must be in good order, and contain twelve to fourteen rooms; rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars, PERMANENT, Box No. 343 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

OWNERS WHO HAVE NOT YET RENTED their houses will do well to send us description of propety immediately. On account of our central locality we have many calls daily. No charge unless satisfactory tenant is obtained. PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A CLERGYMAN AND wife, the lower part of a house (seven or eight rooms) in a good locality, between Canal and 14th sts. Address, stating lowest price, PERMANENT, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS WOULD like to hire a small house in a pleasant location where the owner would board in exchange for rent. Address L. Box No. 787 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BEtween Canal and 14th sts., the lower part of a house in a good locality. Address, stating rent, number of rooms, &c., D. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681-5TH AVENUE. Spring term now commencing. For particulars send for circulars. Private lessons every day.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and select trees and splendid lawn; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant places on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET AT A REASONABLE RENT—A fine two-story and basement stone house, about 50 by 45, containing 12 rooms, together with six acres of ground, good garden, plenty of fruit, and excellent water, situated half a mile from Westchester village, on the Harlem branch of the New-Haven Railroad, about five minutes from Timpson's Station, 18½ miles from William's Bridge depot, Harlem Railroad; one hour from Fulton Market by Harlem boat. Apply to W. BYFIELD, corner Reade and Centre sts., first floor.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 20x53 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra wide street leading to the entrance to the park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to ISAAC A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH FLATS.

Union Dime Savings Bank Building, Broadway, 32d-st., and 6th-av.; fire-proof, steam elevator, &c.
For particulars, apply to
COMSTOCK & FROST,
No. 1,230 Broadway, under Grand Hotel.
Office open till 9 P. M.

TO LET—CHARMING SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, two acres of ground, fronting on the Bay, 30 minutes from Wall-st. by two ferries; Gothic cottage of 14 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c.; stabling for seven horses; roomy carriage house; apartments for coachman; dispatch cow barn and chicken house; rent reasonable to good tenant. Location, Richmond terrace and Lafayette-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island. Apply to
J. W. SIMONTON, No. 197 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES—AT PRICES TO SUIT, IN CHOICE LOCALITIES; 14TH TO 59TH STS., 5TH, MADISON, AND LEXINGTON AVS. CALL AND EXAMINE LIST. OFFICE OPEN TILL 9 P. M.
COMSTOCK & FROST,
Under Grand Hotel. No. 1,230 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

At prices to suit; in choice localities: 14th to 59th st., 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs.; call and examine list; office open till 9 P. M.
COMSTOCK & FROST,
No. 1,230 Broadway, under Grand Hotel.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AT GREAT NECK, LONG Island, a beautiful villa nearly new; 11 rooms; modern improvements; water supplied by ram from unfailing brook; one hour from New-York by railroad; frequent trains; five minutes' walk from depot; rent $350 for the season; $450 for the year. Address D. W. R., Box No. 2,882 Post Office, New-York.

A TARRYTOWN UPON HUDSON.—TO LET for the season or year, several elegant country seats, furnished, having fine river views, ample grounds, garden, shade, &c.; rent to suit the times. Also, unfurnished houses to rent, nicely located; price ranging from $300 to $1,000. Apply to
PURDY & BROWER,
No. 100 Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $500 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT; large house, with gas and water; good barn; gardener's lodge and grapery; shade and fruit trees; about 12 acres of ground; a living spring; fine view and healthy location; within 30 miles of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; the terms are reasonable. Apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR-STORY house, one block east of Madison-square, would be favorably leased for a term of years to a strictly private family. If desirable the owner's family will board in house; no one wanting house for boarders need answer; references required. Address J. S., Box 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS SUMMER RESIDENCE, partly furnished, at Ridgefield, on the Northern Railroad, of New-Jersey; 25 minutes from Pavonia; carriage-house, fruits in abundance, shaded lawns, four acres, healthy location, high ground, fine views; photograph of house may be seen upon application to ALEXANDER SHALER, No. 294 Broadway.

APARTMENT BUILDING—NOS. 126, 130 East 24th-st. Unfurnished suites to let May 1. The largest, most conveniently arranged, and centrally located in the City. Every room light; steam; janitor. District and livery stable telegraphs, &c. Owner, resident. On view, 10-1, and 2-3.

ASTORIA.—TO LET—TWO HOUSES ON REMsen-st., eleven and twelve rooms, rent $600 and $700; house on Grand-st., eleven rooms, rent $500; house on Hopkins-av., nine rooms, rent $350; all near steam-boat and cars. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT, Astoria.

A LOW RENT—60TH-ST. AND 10TH-AV.—FINE store with dry and light basement and living apartments in rear, near terminus Elevated Road; large show windows; conspicuous corner, suitable for drug or fine grocery business; can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

THIRTIETH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV.—VERY DEsirable medium-sized furnished dwelling, to let low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FINE APARTMENTS, FLATS AT LOW Rents—60th-st. and 10th-av., near terminus of Elevated Road; all light rooms; Southern exposure; may be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET AND RENT TAKEN IN board.—A genteel, comfortably furnished four-story house in 140th-st., North New-York; board taken in lieu of rent. Call or address MYRON FINCH, Naval Office, Auditing Department, Room No. 15.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE, north-west corner 16th-st., stone and basement now occupied by the Bank of Metropolis; size 22x100 feet; alterations made to suit. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT OYSTER BAY, Long Island, very pleasantly situated near the water, stores, and Post Office; location perfectly healthful. It will be let to a genteel family with good reference. Address W. A. T., No. 789 Broad-st, Newark.

JOHN W. DERING & CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, AND BROADWAY CORNER 51ST-ST.
HOUSES TO LET UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF three-story high-stoop houses No. 109 Bank-st., and No. 774 Greenwich-st.; also, two convenient floors at No. 686 Washington-st.; reasonable rents. RUFUS KING, Owner, No. 67 7th-av.

TO LET—ORANGE JUNCTION, N. J.—HOUSE on Main-av.; 11 rooms; high ground; three minutes from depot; all conveniences; $350; very desirable location. Address E. M. U., Box No. 2,701 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1

A very desirable four-story high-stoop house, 33 feet wider in West 49th-st., near 5th-av., handsomely and fully furnished. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house No. 248 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.; sixteen rooms, well adapted for boarding; rent, $1,200. Apply to WILLIAM MURPHY, owner, or JACOB ROSENFIELD, No. 304 West 27th-st.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 114 East 46th-st; all improvements and in fine order; rent $1,100. Apply at LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.'S, No. 343 Canal-st.

NO. 50 WEST 32D-ST.—MODERATE RENT TO a good tenant. For terms and permit to see house, apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 54th-st., near Dr. Hall's and St. Thomas' Churches. Full particulars of ADRIAN H. MUILER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—$1,400—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY Dutch-front brown-stone house No. 8 East 86th-st.; within a few feet of the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 16TH, 23d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 56th sts., at reduced rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 42 East 23d-st.

ASTORIA.—TO LET—ON JAMAICA-AV., NEAR steam-boat and cars, house, six rooms; rent, $250; house of nine rooms; rent, $300. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT, Astoria.

TO LET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS DWELLING, NO. 95 Willow-st.; rent $800; location unequaled; immediate possession. E. HAVILAND, No. 49 Barclay-st., New-York.

TENTH-ST., NO. 29, BETWEEN BROADway and University-place.—Three-story brick front, four-story rear, with large extension; extra width. J. RICHARDS, No. 300 Broadway.

APARTMENTS IN THE ROCKINGHAM, Broadway and 56th-st.; absolutely fire-proof; elevator; steam heat; nine rooms. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IN HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, second floor, with all improvements; family private. Apply at No. 259 East 71st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses, in all parts of the City.
PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th-av.

NO. 126 EAST 78TH ST.—TO RENT—THREE-story brown-stone, 18x40 feet; in complete repair. Rent $75 per month. N. T. GOWDEY, No. 25 William-st.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR FULLY FURnished, for housekeeping; four rooms; gas, bath; rent, $50 per month. No. 455 West 24th-st.

APARTMENTS AT "THE ALBANY," Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.; first-class in every respect. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 68 CROSBY-ST.; ALSO, first-class dwelling No. 334 East 57th-st.; early possession of both. A. B. TAPPEN, 178 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 THE PARLOR FLAT OF No. 64 Clinton-place; eight rooms; young married couples or bachelors, should see it.

$375.—LARGE HANDSOME DWELLing, stable and garden, near depot. Advise train. S. C. BLACKWELL, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH BASEMENT house, nicely furnished. No. 224 East 32d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACES TO RENT,
By
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

Mott Haven, Bath,
Westchester, Hyde Park,
Ridgefield Park, Ridgewood,
Mount Vernon, East New-York,
Astoria, Riverdale,
Englewood, Newark,
Lake Mahopac, Bloomfield,
Nyack, Hudson Park,
Short Hills, Fairfield,
Harrison Station, Grandview,
White Plains, Poughkeepsie,
Saratoga, Throgg's Neck,
Manhattanville, College Point,
Far Rockaway, New-Hamburg,
Atlantic ville, High Bridge,
Yonkers, Lake George,
Tarrytown, New Brunswick,
Lenox Village, Irvington;
Cold Spring, Newburg,
Pelham, Dobb's Ferry,
Newtown, New-Windsor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE HAD AT OUR OFFICE.

AT KINGSBRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER.—Gentleman's residence, fully and elegantly furnished; gas, baths, laundry, ice, green, carriage houses and stables; 13 acres land, 900 feet from depot; rent $1,500. Also, adjoining, unfurnished residence, 16 rooms, bath, laundry, ice, and carriage houses; two acres land, shade and fruit. $800.
H. W. COATES, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN NEW three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, on south side of Hooper-st., between Bedford and Lee avs.; ten minutes' walk from Broadway and Grand Street Ferries, and half block from cars; neighborhood and houses first class in all improvements; rent, $800. Inquire of owner, THEO. F. JACKSON, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET.—RENT LOW; COTTAGE WITH 10 rooms; in good order; stable, barn, fruit, &c.; at Port Richmond, Staten Island; eight minutes' walk from the Whitehall or Bay-street Ferry landings. Inquire of HORATIO JUDAH, corner of Division-av. and Lydia-st., Port Richmond.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant dwelling, about 22x70, lot 100; mirrors, chandeliers, cornices, &c.; all in superb order, and low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNtain-Side House, eleven rooms; modern improvements; carriage-house; about two acres land; rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, No. 451 Broadway.

FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET—FINE HOUSE; 13 rooms; modern improvements; large garden, fruit, &c.; finest avenue in place; near depot; 50 trains; rent $450 to good tenant. Apply to W. L. PECK, northeast corner 38th-st. and 1st-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A FAMILY OF THREE Americans occupying a three-story house, in a fine location, wish to let the third floor, four rooms, to a gentleman and wife, or to two or three adults. Apply at No. 132 East 78th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE THIRD FLOOR OF five rooms, all light; every convenience for housekeeping; private water closet; terms moderate to a responsible party. Call at No. 406 West 19th-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 239 EAST.—THREE-story, high stoop; perfect order, with parlor carpets and oil-cloth; rent low to good tenant. Apply to RICHARD PARKHURST, No. 238 West 19th-st.

$500.—TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house; all modern improvements; delightful location; 126th-st., close to boat landing and car routes. SIMMONS, No. 687 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED THREE-STORY BRICK house; in good order; all improvements, and nicely furnished; handy to ferries; only $700.
W. H. ROZELL, No. 353 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY A THREE-story brown-stone house, handsomely furnished; rent $80 a month, and board for two persons. No. 158 East 34th-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE and brick houses; all in perfect order; West Side, near Elevated Road. Apply to owner, No. 332 West 31st-st.

TO LET—HALF OF A FAMILY BROWN-STONE house, built expressly for two families, with all latest improvements for each family. Apply to owner, No. 239 West 49th-st.

AT BARGAINS—DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses. WYCKOFF,
No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 1,193 Broadway, Room 5.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 511, CORNER 43D-ST.—Choice suite of apartments will be vacated April 10; French cuisine d'hôte.

FOUR-STORY, WEST 12TH, 24TH, AND 48TH sts.; also furnished and unfurnished flats. J. T. GANNON, No. 105 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 43 WEST 21ST-ST.—POSSESSION IMMEdiately; rent $1,500; can be seen between 3 and 4 P. M. CHAS. J. GOULD, No. 90 Front-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until SATURDAY, April 14, 1877, at 4 P. M. for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, for the ensuing year—say ten thousand five hundred (10,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Nine thousand five hundred (8,500) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the first day of June, 1878. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES, GOODS, AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1877.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, clothing, transportation, &c.," (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York, will be received until 12 M. of TUESDAY, May 8, 1877, for furnishing the following supplies, goods, and transportation required for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Beef on the hoof	34,838,000	Mess pork	790 bbls.
Flour	5,764,500	Hominy	153,000
Bacon	879,400	Hard bread	90,000
Corn	2,404,500	Sugar	895,600
Beans	184,500	Coffee	453,990
Rice	83,000	Baking-powder	28,340
Tobacco	66,350	Peas	6,580
Soap	113,42[illegible]	Lard	14,750
		Candles	14,000

ALSO,

Blankets	26,479 pairs.	Blouses	3,125
Overcoats	3,571	Boys' suits	2,213
Sack coats	7,909	Hats and caps	15,398
Vests	4,233	Shoes	14,052 pairs.
Pants	8,809 pairs.		

Dry Goods, Hardware, Notions, and Medical Supplies.

ALSO,

Transportation for such of the above supplies as may not be contracted to be delivered at the several Indian Agencies.

Schedules showing in detail the kinds and quantities of all goods required at each agency and in gross, transportation routes, time and place of delivery, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, together with blank proposals, forms of contract, bond, &c., will be furnished on application to this office, (in Washington, or at No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York;) to E. M. Fingsley, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York; to Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York; to Wm. Nicholson, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kan.; to the Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Army, at St. Louis, Chicago, Sioux City, Leavenworth, St. Paul, Omaha, and Cheyenne.

J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 2d day April, 1877, and opened at 8 P. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School-house No. 62, on 3d-av., near 158th-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two reasonable and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

WILLIAM BOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEORGE C. MANNER,
NATHAN S. KING,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 19, 1877.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELLestablished and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING AN ACquaintance among moneyed men, to obtain subscriptions for a legitimate business enterprise about forming; reputable parties only need apply. Address W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH, BALANCE REAL ESTATE, for saleable stock in Broadway store, with or without fixtures.
J. C. FREEMAN, No. 178 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 597, NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—An elegant large front room, suitable for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen, to let, with unexceptionable board, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER.—SUITES, FAMILY, and single rooms; furnished or unfurnished; private tables, or superior board; from May. Address AVENUE, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; private table if required; also large room for two gentlemen; house and table strictly first class.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; all conveniences; no moving; also hall rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 5 PROSPECT-PLACE, EAST 41ST-ST., CITY.—Handsome parlor floor, balcony, marine view, good board for two, $30; smaller rooms, $15; also board for two gentlemen.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor to let, with board; house first-class; terms reasonable; reference. No. 222 West 10th-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH BOARD; also other rooms at reduced prices; reference. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

TWO LARGE SECOND-STORY CONNECTing rooms; handsomely furnished; and first-class board in private family. 354 West 23d-st.; references.

NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5TH-AV.—Desirable rooms, with or without board.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF SUNNY front rooms on second floor, with board, for first-class parties.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299.—SUNNY ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suites of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH-ST., HANDSOME rooms to let, with excellent table; liberal terms to permanent parties.

TO LET.—FURNISHED AND BOARD, LARGE, pleasant front rooms; also a hall room. Call at No. 147 West 43d-st. Reference.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with superior table, for the Summer season; terms very moderate.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, at moderate prices; a delightful Summer residence; reference.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Rooms to let, with breakfast, to gentlemen; also parlor floor.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—SECOND FLOOR; also pleasant front room, third floor; board; references.

TO LET—IN A RESPECTABLE SMALL GERMAN family, second and third floor, furnished, with board if desired, at No. 114 East 58th-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS BOARD to families or gentlemen; terms moderate; reference. No 45 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments; en suite or singly; all conveniences; with or without private table.

A WELL-FURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR Room, with or without board, at 237 West 53d-st.

NO. 23 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT room, second story, with board; references.

NO. 34 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH board; strictly first-class. References.

NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH board. Call one week.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH-st.—Pleasant rooms with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let with board, to a small family of adults.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, with furnished, excepting carpet and bed; terms, $16, with gas and fire; references. Address J. J., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, by a single lady; references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., ARTIST, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PHYSICIAN CAN RENT A FURNISHED floor or reception-room in English basement house. No. 104 West 34th-st., second residence west of Broadway; has been occupied over eight years by a physician.

PARLOR FLOOR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, would be leased to a doctor or dentist; neighborhood unexceptionable, in the vicinity of Madison-square. Address R. F. G., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

VIEWS OF DOWN-TOWN MERCHANTS—THE RAILROADS RUINING BUSINESS—A FIXED TARIFF DEMANDED—CUTTING GOING ON IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Down-town merchants are very indignant over the action of the trunk railroads as detailed in yesterday's TIMES. They say that it is a mistaken notion to suppose that they derive any advantage from a railroad war. On the contrary, it enables their sharper neighbors who can succeed in getting better rates to undersell them, and it is consequently injurious to the interests of business in general. What they want is a uniform schedule of rates, giving no advantage to one man over another, even though he be able to handle larger quantities of goods, and that this schedule shall be so rigidly adhered to that they can depend upon it. They do not wish a very low schedule. They are willing to give prices that will pay, as it is to their interests to support the railroads and maintain them in good condition. They claim that the present state of affairs, now openly announced, is not of recent origin. They say there has been no time since Dec. 16 at which undercutting was not the rule, and this not only on one but on all the trunk lines—the Erie and New-York Central, as well as the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads—and not only as regards Eastern bound freights, but in Western bound freights also. There really never has been any schedule to go by. When the officers of the various roads met last December, saying that they were going to put an end to further trouble by establishing a set of rates that would give general satisfaction, the merchants were greatly rejoiced and awaited patiently the denouement. When it came the universal verdict was that it would not work, and it did not. Then the railway officials got together again and adopted another schedule, with the understanding that it was to be tried one week, and if found satisfactory a second meeting was to be held and the rates formally adopted. There never was a second meeting, and had there been, it would have done no good, as in September last three-quarters of the year's business was already provided for by contract, and these contracts were specially excepted from the provisions of the new schedule. As for the rest of the business, the tariff was easily avoided there, too. The various roads refuse to permit each other to see the contracts they have severally made, and it was a common custom for a merchant to receive from a railway company a voluntary check containing a certain amount of rebate, whether in possession of a contract or not. In fact, this has come to be expected by jobbers, and the customary phrase of the railway agents, "We'll look out for you," is well understood. The consequence of this state of affairs has been that where 10 retail dealers from the smaller cities of the West formerly came to New-York to make their purchases, but one comes now. They find that, while they are obliged to pay, say, 75 cents per 100 pounds on goods which form the bulk of what they want, the jobbers of the great cities like Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville can get rates for the same goods of 49 cents. The difference of 35 cents amounts to a profit in many instances. In prints, for example, one-eighth of 1 cent per yard is a profit. The dealer can consequently buy at home as cheaply as he can here, and save his time and personal expenses into the bargain. Another, but even more aggravated instance of the damage done to New-York by this senseless cut-throat policy of the railroads was given to a TIMES reporter yesterday by one of the largest dealers in chemicals in the City. He said that while he and other New-York dealers cannot import soda-ash from Liverpool and ship it to St. Louis, for instance, at a less rate than 49 cents per 100 pounds, a Western man can send his order to Europe and have the goods delivered to him in East St. Louis for a fraction over 15 cents, good, per hundred. The result is that New-York's trade in that and similar commodities has been entirely killed, and dealers have been caught with large stocks on hand for which they can find no sale. Soda-ash is actually dearer in Liverpool than in New-York to-day. The gentleman in question could give no sensible reason for this discrimination. He said that it had been commenced by the Baltimore and Ohio Road for the purpose, he believed, of injuring the other roads, and had subsequently been adopted by the New-York Central in connection with the White Star Line, and the Pennsylvania with the Red Star Line.

So much for Western-bound freights which the various agents on Friday agreed in declaring were being firmly maintained up to schedule rates. Eastern-bound freights have been all along in a like predicament, and the fact that the railroad Presidents have come out openly and declared war has only aggravated the existing condition of things. Yesterday rates were lower than ever before from the West to Europe. Shipments were obtained at 42 cents from Chicago, and 40 cents from Cincinnati to Liverpool. The war injures Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York alike, and it inflicts equal damage on all the roads, so that the merchants are puzzled to see the sense of it. Everywhere the reporter went he heard the editorial article on railways published in yesterday's TIMES commented upon with great satisfaction. The universal sentiment was that the great railway interests are, as a rule, mismanaged by incompetent officials or deliberately ruined by dishonest speculators. The case of the Vermont Central was cited as an example of many others. That road is now bankrupt. When it was prosperous a few men secured control of a majority of the stock, and voted to a private corporation of which they were the members the privilege of running a fast freight line of cars on the company's tracks at a nominal compensation. They were thus enabled to take business at lower rates than competing lines, and although they ruined the Vermont Central Company, and lost heavily by the depreciation of the stock held in it, they coined money on their fast freight line, and their balance sheet showed enormous profits. The National Dispatch Company of the Vermont Central has been a thorn in the side of the New-York Central as far as freights from this City to points eastward were concerned. The latter has made numerous complaints about it, and a war between the two was kept up which injured the merchants by giving their neighbors constant opportunities to undersell them. The merchants say that fast freight lines are unnecessary. All they ask is that a fixed tariff shall be maintained on all roads, and that all shall be treated alike.

NO QUARTER TO BE GIVEN TO THE OHIO ROAD.

Messrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Thomas Scott, and Hugh J. Jewett held a secret meeting in the Grand Central Depot yesterday afternoon. When approached on the subject last evening, neither would disclose what had been done, on the ground that it would be premature, though they acknowledged that an understanding had been arrived at. It was learned, however, from semi-official sources, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded on the part of the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Companies against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that no quarter is to be given until the common enemy is brought to terms.

ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

On the consent of the various parties connected with the litigations under which the Erie Railway was put into the hands of Hugh J. Jewett as Receiver, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order authorizing the Receiver to make compromise and settlement, and to give a full discharge of the claims made in the suit now pending in London, England, in which the Receiver and the company are plaintiffs, and the London Banking Associaten (limited) are defendants.

The report of James C. Spencer passing on the accounts of Mr. Jewett as receiver for the month of January, 1877, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. From this it appears that the balance of cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1876, was $382,403 37; the receipts, $2,550,435 23; the disbursements, $2,150,709 53, and the balance on hand Jan. 31, 1877, $2,9,745 70. The aggregate of the Receiver's certificates which have been issued amounts to $5,778 315 26, and the aggregate of such, paid and cancelled, amounts to $4 144 635 56, leaving outstanding on Jan. 31, 1877, certificates amounting to $1,633,679 70. The increase in Receiver's certificates during the month of January was $382,205 55.

THE BUSHNELL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The examination of Mr. Cornelius S. Bushnell, bankrupt, before Mr. Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, was continued yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bushnell was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Paddock, of the firm of Paddock & Cannon, and Mr. Stackpoole, conducted the examination in behalf of Messrs. Martin & Smith, attorneys for George B. Grinnell & Co., the principal creditors. Mr. Bushnell had been directed at the previous examination to produce his books and memoranda in reference to the disposition of a certain sum of $50,000. This he had not done, and considerable time was spent in endeavoring to obtain some definite information in regard to the matter from Mr. Bushnell. Mr. Russell Sage, who formerly acted as broker for Mr Bushnell, had also been suppœnaed to attend with books and memoranda to the same effect, but as he did not appear, an adjournmest was taken for a month.

HOW TO GET RID OF TRAMPS.

Recently the Superintendents of the Poor of Suffolk County, Long Island, adopted a resolution that thereafter they would pay no bills for feeding and lodging tramps. They were then costing the county a pretty round sum every day, and as warm weather was coming, the Superintendents thought it time to stop this drain on the tax-payers. The plan was a success in two ways, in saving money and in ridding the county of a nuisance. In less than 48 hours after the issuing of the order every tramp, from Huntington to Southold, was going westward, and it is estimated that over 75 per cent. of the wandering vagrants were outside of the county within a week, while the rest were anxiously inquiring how far it was to the line of Queens County, where the authorities had adopted no such stringent regulation.

PAULINE LUCCA AND HER LAWYERS

THE PRIMA DONNA'S SUIT AGAINST MESSRS. NEWCOMBE AND LEVENTRITT FOR PROCURING AN UNTENABLE DIVORCE—WHAT CHIEF-JUSTICE DAVIS SAYS OF THE ATTORNEYS.

The case of the Baroness Maria Pauline von Wallhoffen, better known as the prima donna Pauline Lucca, against her former attorneys, Richard S. Newcombe and David Leventritt, was decided by the Supreme Court General Term yesterday. It seems that on March 10, 1873, the plaintiff entered into a written agreement with the defendants, whereby she employed them as her attorneys to procure for her a divorce from her then husband, Count Adolph von Rhade. At the time of making the agreement she paid the lawyers $1,500, which they agreed to accept in full payment for the expenses and services of one of them proceeding to Berlin for the purpose of examining witnesses to prove facts on which to base a complaint for divorce. The contract also contained a clause by which it was agreed that, in the event of the defendants procuring a decree of divorce for the plaintiff within three months, she was to pay them $2,000 additional. In her complaint, the plaintiff set forth that on June 4, 1873, the defendants represented to her that they had fulfilled their part of this agreement, and, on their demanding the money, the plaintiff paid them the extra $2,000. She alleged also that the defendants, by unskillful management and inexcusable negligence, not only failed to procure an effectual judgment, but that she had been subjected to very large damages and expenses by reason of such negligence. On the trial, it appeared that the attorneys had begun an action for divorce on March 10, 1873, which was the date of the agreement, and, of course, before they could have gone to Berlin for facts "upon which to base a complaint," as provided in the agreement. It also appeared that they procured an order for publication of the summons on the ground of the non-residence of the defendant in that action, and afterward published it; and that, upon an alleged default to answer, they obtained an order of reference and took proofs which the Referee must have supposed tended to establish the material facts alleged in the complaint; that afterward, upon the Referee's report, and on June 2, 1873, they obtained final judgment, adjudging that the marriage between the plaintiff and her husband should be dissolved, that she be at liberty to re-marry, and that she have the custody of her child. A few weeks afterward the plaintiff remarried. In the following August, her former husband, Von Rhade, appeared in the case and had the judgment against him set aside, thus allowing him to put in his answer and defend himself in the suit. This was done because of several gross irregularities committed by the defendants in obtaining judgment. Thus, the affidavit on which the order of publication was granted was defective; the summons instead of being returnable at the expiration of 20 days was one returnable in six days, and the order of reference was obtained from the court before the expiration of the time for the defendant in the action to appear and answer. Again, on the hearing before the Referee, no evidence of adulteries alleged in the complaint was produced, but evidence was produced tending to prove adulteries committed after the commencement of the action. The judgment roll was entered wrongly containing the summons in the action. "These several things," says Chief-Justice Davis, who writes the opinion of the General Term in the case, "were irregularities which could only be attributed to gross negligence on the part of the attorneys, and they showed a state of facts which, if known to the appellant before the payment of the $2,000 under the agreement, would have constituted a perfect defense to an action to recover that sum. * * * The evidence in this case tended strongly to show that all these irregularities were unknown to the appellant, (Baroness Von Wallhoffen) at the time the certified copy of the judgment was presented to her by the respondents, and that she made payment of the $2,000 under the agreement, believing that it had been fully performed by the defendants and that her divorce was effectual and complete. She was afterward married, as appeared in the case, to her present husband, and at such marriage the respondents, as appeared by the certificate in evidence, were witnesses. * * * This state of facts tends strongly if not conclusively to show that at the time the $2,000 were paid on the agreement the respondents were not entitled to receive any portion of it, and that the appellant paid it in good faith, believing that the agreement had been fully performed."

The Chief-Justice then discusses the charge of negligence or want of skill on the part of the attorneys, and says: "The law requires that every attorney and counselor shall possess and use adequate skill, and that he shall employ it in every case according to the importance and intricacy of the case; and if the case miscarries in consequence of culpable neglect or gross ignorance of the attorney, he can recover no compensation for services which he has rendered, but which were useless to his client by reason of his neglect or ignorance. An attorney must be presumed to be familiar with the law and rules regulating practice in actions which he undertakes to bring. This part of the business of the practice of law pertains especially to the duties of an attorney. It is substantially merely clerical and mechanical in its character, and ignorance of the law and rules of practice on the part of attorneys, or negligence in conforming to them in obtaining judgments, are altogether inexcusable. Such ignorance and negligence subject attorneys to actions for injuries which their clients may sustain. * * * It is apparent that the judgment in the divorce suit was not opened as a mere matter of favor to the defendant therein. A court would not have been likely to do that, where it appeared that the plaintiff had remarried in good faith, relying upon the judgment. But it was opened because of gross irregularities. * * * It was in tenderness to the peculiar position of the plaintiff in this case that the judgment was not altogether set aside. In these days, when lawyers are made with such easy and rapid facility, their unfortunate clients ought not to be deprived of such protection as the right of action for malpractice can secure. In respect to the introduction of proof before the Referee of adulteries committed long after the action was commenced, it is a mild form of description to say that the act of the attorney was a gross irregularity. Upon the question of actionable negligence or ignorance of the attorneys there was abundance of evidence to require the statement of the case to the jury. There was proof of very heavy expense in court by the appellant by reason of such negligence. It is not necessary to consider how much of this can be recovered as a just measure of damages in the case; it is enough that the appellant has shown herself entitled to some measure of damages in case the jury find that the actionable conduct of the defendants was such as subjected her to any damage."

The General Term of the court reverse Judge Donohue's order dismissing Baroness Von Wallhoffen's complaint and direct a new trial of the case.

REGULATING THE OIL TRADE.

There was a meeting in the Board of Managers' room of the Produce Exchange, yesterday afternoon, of members of the Exchange interested in oils. It appears that this commodity, with the exception of petroleum, has heretofore been unrepresented on the Exchange by any standing committee, and that there have been no standard set of rules governing the business. The object of the meeting was to take the preliminary steps toward preparing such a set of rules, with a view of securing representation by a special committee, who shall have power to decide disputes without rendering necessary the costly intervention of the Exchange's Arbitration Committee. Mr. S. W. Knowles presided and Mr. George Williams acted as Secretary. After considerable debate, it was agreed to appoint a committee of six, two to represent lard oils, two black and paraffine oils, and two cotton-seed, palm, olive, and cocoanut oils. These gentlemen are to receive from the trade suggestions in writing upon which they are to base and draw up separate sets of rules governing each branch. The rules are then to be submitted to the trade for approval, amendment, or adoption, and are finally to become standards for the government of business in future. The Chair appointed Messrs. H. C. Townsend, P. M. Hillmarth for animal oils; E. S. Whitman and Thomas G. Hunt for mineral oils, and William H. Kimball and Milo H. Parsons for vegetable oils. During the deliberations Mr. Cook announced that he would suggest that the standard test of prime Winter Nos. 1 and 2 lard oils be not less than 45 with thermometer in; that the Spring and Fall test be 55, and that the Summer test be not higher than 70. The other gentlemen present declined to express their views, except before the committee.

A NEW USE FOR GREENBACKS.

Some months ago, Mr. J. Skidmore Higbie, of Springfield, Long Island, put $90 in greenbacks carefully away in a closet where his wife kept her mince pies. When he went to look for the money, some time afterward, it was gone, and he gave it up as lost, after a fruitless search, supposing that some thief had stolen it. When his wife took the last mince pie from the upper shelf, however, she was surprised to find a mouse's nest in the middle of it, and still further surprised to find that it was made of the missing greenbacks, which had been torn into pieces so small that not a single bill could be properly "reconstructed." Mr. Higbie does not suffer any loss, however, as he has obtained from the Treasury Department the full amount of the money.

THE DEBT OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

A bill has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature which, if passed, will have the effect of considerably lightening Long Island City's burden of taxation by re-funding 80 per cent. of the Newtown debt bonds falling due in each year between the present time and 1890. In the last tax levy $20,000 was provided for with which to take up the first series of these bonds, and $20,000 will have to be raised by each annual tax-levy hereafter for upward of 30 years to come, unless the payment of a portion of the debt is postponed as provided by the bill. The proposed new bonds are to have 30 years to run, and will fall due yearly in sums of $16,000, commencing with the year 1890. Should this plan be carried out, the only payments of principal of the public debt of the city for the next 10 years will be $4,000 in each year, on account of the Newtown debt, until the year 1883, from which time $6,000 additional will have to be raised annually to pay survey bonds.

A NEW-JERSEY BANK SUSPENDS.

THE STATE BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK CLOSES ITS DOORS—REFUSAL OF THE OFFICERS TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

The State Bank of New-Brunswick, N. J., closed its doors at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. There had been rumors of its unsoundness for some time, and depositors had been withdrawing their money freely for several days. Nevertheless, the news of its suspension was a surprise to those not intimately connected with it, and created some consternation and a great deal of gossip. The bank suffered from the panic of 1873, and in 1875 instituted a suit against the Woodworth Carpet Company for nearly $1,000,000. Col. Fellows and Mr. Brooke were the counsel for the carpet manufacturers, and the bank was defeated. A temporary suspension was the result, but the bank again resumed business and has struggled along till the present time. The President, Mr. Abraham Voorhees, refuses to be seen, and the other officials are either invisible or hopelessly reticent. Mr. Hart Moore, the County Collector, attempted in the morning to draw out the county funds on deposit in the bank, but was unsuccessful. He declined to state the exact amount in possession of the institution, but acknowledges that it exceeds $5,000. One of the officials deprecates the publication of anything concerning what he wishes to be considered as a temporary trouble. He states that the bank has money on deposit in New-York to an amount sufficient to enable it to resume business on Monday, but he seems to be alone in this opinion. It is understood that, owing to the dullness of the times, notes have been renewed instead of being paid, and the business men of the City appear to have little faith in the bank's future prosperity. The following is the quarterly statement of the bank rendered to the Secretary of State on Jan. 2, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Specie on hand, actually in possession of and the property of the bank	$5,447 84
Legal tenders	36,782 00
Bank notes of and checks on other banks and companies	9,509 54
Balance due from National Park Bank	63,000 71
Balance due from other banks and companies	26,901 65
Real estate, cost, and fair valuation of	41,500 00
Notes and bills discounted and bought	397,076 92
Contingent expenses	7,727 49
Overdrafts	620 10
United States and other bonds	52,500 00
Masonic Hall	17,400 00
Bonds and mortgages	10,624 32
Total	$675,05 57

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$389,714 63
Due to other banks and companies	28,712 11
Discount received	6,623 83
Capital stock subscribed and actually paid in	250,000 00
Total	$675,050 57

The quarterly statement which is now due will be anxiously looked for.

THE POLICE INSPECTORSHIP.

A NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE VACANT OFFICE—THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN A DILEMMA.

Great interest is manifested and much anxiety is felt in political circles concerning the appointment of a successor to the late Police Inspector Speight. Each of the four Police Commissioners—President Smith and Sidney P. Nichols, Democrats, and Dewitt C. Wheeler and Joel B. Erhardt, Republicans—has a candidate, and each presses the claims of his favorite. They have been talking the matter over ever since the vacancy occurred, and find it very difficult to agree. Conferences have been held daily during the past week, and the result is a dead-lock. There are four candidates directly before the board, namely, Capt. Gunner, of the Street-cleaning Department, and Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Republicans, and Capt Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Capt. McDonald, of the Eighth Precinct, Democrats. Mr. Nichols is in favor of Byrne; Gen. Smith wants McDonald, Mr. Erhardt is for Gunner, and Mr. Wheeler votes for Williams. Outside pressure is brought to bear strongly in favor of Capt. Walsh, of the City Hall force, Democrat, and Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, Republican. Capt. Caffrey's name is also urged. Capt. Walsh's chief supporters are Commissioner and Mayor Ely. He has made himself very serviceable to Tammany Hall in election times, rendering good service as a Democratic partisan when he was Captain of the Fourteenth Precinct. In 1874 it was charged that he permitted "panel games" to be run in the Seventeenth Precinct, of which he then had charge, and then the Board of Police Commissioners removed him from that place and transferred him to the command of the Police boat Seneca. He was afterward transferred to Manhattanville, and from thence to the City Hall force through the influence of his Democratic friends. Walsh is wanted as an Inspector by the Tammany people because it is believed that he will make himself useful at elections. Capt. McDonald, known familiarly as "Lightning Charley" and Capt. Byrne are warmly supported by their Democratic friends, and the latter, it is believed, has the best chance of the appointment if it is to be given to a Democrat. Gen. Smith and Mr. Nichols do not allow themselves to be influenced by "Boss" Kelly in their decision. Capt. Williams is strongly supported by Republican friends, who contend that he is an industrious and honest officer, courageous in the discharge of his duties and well fitted in many respects for the Inspectorship. Capt. Petty's friends are very numerous. Among them are many leading merchants who have become acquainted with him during his long service as a policeman in the lower districts of the City. He is about 60 years old, and in his long career as Captain of Police, has ranks, and by good conduct gained promotion to his present office. Capt. McCullogh, the efficient Captain of the Seventeenth Precinct, a Republican, is also urged as a candidate by friends. The probabilities at present point to the appointment of a Democrat, the influence of the Tammany machine being too potent for the board to resist.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

REHEARSAL OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE FORTHCOMING ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The young people who are to take part in the children's carnival in the Academy of Music on the 5th of April, for the benefit of the sick poor of the City, were rehearsed in their marches, dances, and tableaux by Prof. Carl Marwig, at Irving Hall, yesterday afternoon and evening. The principal movers in this worthy charity are Mrs. Gen. Herron, Mrs. Charles Warrons, Mrs. Wetmersby, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, and Mrs. A. B. Darling. They will allow their children to appear in the performance, and have induced a number of other ladies to permit their children to participate also. The success of the proposed entertainment is assured, inasmuch as the ladies who are giving their personal attention to its management and the ladies who are urging its claims on the public in other directions are members of the highest social circles. The children who are to take part in the exhibition are of both sexes, though the girls largely predominate, and are all the way from 3 to 13 years of age. They are all dancing pupils of Prof. Marwig, who has been drilling them for quite a long time in the special exercises that they will have to go through in the Academy before long. These will consist of a carnival, with a tableau of Columbia; a grand march and procession; a juvenile orchestra in costumes of two centuries ago; Cossacks on horseback and in the dance; a comic Chinese umbrella dance; procession of Tyroleans and a Tyrolean waltz; entry of Esmeralda in her golden coach, drawn by four goats, and the dance of the Tarantella; the Goddess of Liberty, accompanied by young sailors, who will perform a dance; a May pole festival and flower waltz; tableau representing a carnival at Venice, and miscellaneous dancing. The ball will be opened with a minuet by a number of young ladies and gentlemen. The parts rehearsed yesterday were the comic umbrella dance, a really comic affair comically done by about a dozen boys; the Tyrolean procession and waltz, charmingly executed by a number of little girls; the entry of Esmeralda, which was a comparative failure owing to the perverseness of two goats and the stubbornness of a third; the sailors' dance, a rather picturesque affair, and the May-pole Festival a really beautiful tableau, in which all the children take part. The exercises were conducted by Prof. Marwig to piano music. The mothers, grandmothers, aunts, nurses, and other female friends of the little performers were out in full force, and they eagerly watched the graceful evolutions on the floor, and enthusiastically applauded them, whether they were good or bad. The aptitude displayed by the three-year-old children in dancing, and in their comprehension of the plans and orders of the leader, was somewhat remarkable. The attendance in the evening was larger, and about 50 couples went through the minuet in a graceful way. At the conclusion of the rehearsal everybody went on the floor and had a dance of their own for half an hour or so.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,485.

Messrs. Cozans, Holahan, and other members of the State Legislature called upon the Mayor yesterday.

The Street-cleaning Bureau announce that on and after Monday the ashes and garbage will be removed at night.

The eighth annual reception of the J. J. Fleming Association will take place at Irving Hall next Tuesday evening.

Special Agent Brackett's officers seized three cases of smuggled brandy last evening from the steamer Othello, at Pier No. 53, North River.

The new an elegant steamer C. H. Northam takes her place to-morrow on the line between New-York and New-Haven, leaving Peck-slip at 3 P. M.

The steamers Adriatic, Alsatia, Acapulco, Oder, and City of Havana took out yesterday 52,134 letters, 630 registered letters, and 112 bags of newspapers.

A concert will be given by Donovin's Original Tennesseeans at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second-street, next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

An unknown man, aged 85 years, attired as a laborer, was found yesterday afternoon insensible at Sixty-second-street and Broadway, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

All the Aldermen who were in Albany looking after bills that affected their interests returned to this City yesterday. They denounced the proposed reduction of their salary from $4,000 to $2,000 a year.

There were reported during last week 442 deaths, 511 births, and 95 marriages, showing a decrease of 56 deaths and 14 marriages, and an increase of 21 births, as compared with the preceding week.

William Sergeant, William R. Sergeant and Joseph R. Sergeant, merchants, of No. 68 William-street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to James Phillips and Ernesto G. Fabri, yesterday.

J. P. Neppert, a German, 70 years of age, a resident of Hastings, N. Y., fell from the rear platform of a Third-avenue car in the Bowery, near Stanton-street, yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured.

A quantity of silver-plated ware, consisting of knives, forks, and spoons, valued at $40, was stolen by a sneak thief from the Inman steam-ship City of Chester while she was lying at Pier No. 45 North River, on Wednesday last.

At a special meeting of the Police Board yesterday Sergt. Christie, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was transferred to the Twenty-second Precinct, and Patrolman Arthur, of the Twenty-seventh, was promoted to the rank of roundsman, and sent to the Sixteenth Precinct.

Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D, will deliver a free lecture to-morrow evening in Dr. Rogers' church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, on "Some Phases of Modern Thought." Dr. Taylor in this lecture will deal with the sceptical and extravagant theories of many modern speculators.

Gen. Newton will deliver a lecture on April 11, at Cooper Institute, on "Hell-gate, and the Improvements being Made in the East River." Mr. Julius H. Streidinger, the electrician in charge at the explosion last Fall, will assist Gen. Newton. The lecture will be delivered for the benefit of the Central Dispensary.

A meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences will be held at No. 64 Madison-avenue to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Prof. Charles A. Seeley will read a paper "On Devices for Securing Pressure in Filtration," and a paper called the "Index to the Literature of 1801—1877," will be read by Prof. G. J. Rockwell.

The last of the four pendulum wires was placed over the piers of the East River Bridge yesterday. The process of oiling the wire is still going on in the Brooklyn yard, between 15 and 20 tons having already been prepared. As soon as the guide-ropes are placed in position the work of making the cables will begin.

A full-length statue of Fitz Greene Hallock, the work of Mr. Wilson MacDonald, will be unveiled in the Central Park early in May. The statue represents the poet in a sitting posture, having been modeled after the Seward statue in Madison-square. The statue will be placed on the east side of the Mall, at the intersection of the carriage-way.

Louise Petrofski, aged 8 years, left her home, No. 260 Grand-street, on Thursday morning, and has not since been seen. The missing girl is the adopted daughter of C. F. Rodel, who took her from the Catholic Protectory some time ago. Mr. Rodel sent her to deliver a letter at No. 392 Canal-street, which she failed to deliver, and did not return home.

The "Canadian Pilgrimage" will sail from New-York on April 21 in the Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels. The proposed route after reaching Liverpool is as follows: London, New-Haven, Rouen, Paris, Tarbes, Lourdes, Cette, Marseilles, Vintimille, Genoa, Pisa, Rome; returning via Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Paris, Dieppe, London to Liverpool.

BROOKLYN.

Work on the tracks on which the steam cars are to run over Atlantic-avenue, will commence on Monday.

The annual report of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society shows the floating debt to be $38,447 28 and the bonded debt $140,000.

A. M. Benenger was arrested yesterday and committed by Justice Riley on a charge of stealing $200 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Charlotte Worrell, of No. 107 Downing-street.

Matilda Fredell, aged 27, of No. 428 Wyckoff-street, attempted to hang herself in the cellar of her residence yesterday during a fit of temporary insanity. She was discovered by her relatives in time to save her life.

The grocery store of Mooney & Gross, on Hamilton-avenue, was entered during Friday night by burglars, who, after much difficulty, broke open the money drawer, and found in it a ten-cent stamp so torn as to be almost useless.

Counsel for Mrs. C. R. Thorn applied to Judge Pratt for an order yesterday morning to compel the Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company to pay her $1,874, admitted to be due on a policy of insurance upon the life of her late husband.

James Costello, a bar-tender, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of stabbing C. Peters, the proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 300 Willoughby-street. Costello stabbed Peters while the latter was ejecting him from his saloon for disorderly conduct.

The second grand concert of the Handel and Haydn Society will take place to-morrow evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Spohr's grand oratorio, "Last Judgment," will be rendered, and the following artists will take part: Mrs. Oliver, Miss Wilkinson, and Messrs. Werrenrath and Stoddard.

A delegation from the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches waited on the Mayor yesterday and, requested that when making nominations for the Department of Police and Excise he would select men who would rigidly carry out the Excise law. The Mayor said he would nominate men who would dare to do their whole duty.

LONG ISLAND.

Capt. Thomas W. Boyce, some years since one of the most successful whaling Captains out of Sag Harbor, died recently at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Should the application of Counselor George A. Most for the pardon of Jack Roberts, convicted as being one of the Astoria masked burglars, prove successful the release is likely to be of little benefit to the prisoner, as two other indictments are hanging over him—one for bigamy, and the other for receiving stolen goods.

NEW-JERSEY.

Harriet C. Terry, an eccentric old lady living at No. 96 West Kinney-street, Newark, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning.

Miss Mary Gil en fell dead while ascending the stairs of the building corner of Broad and Clinton streets, Newark, Friday evening.

The Rahway Republicans have renominated Mayor J. J. Higo, and have put Henry Howard forward for Freeholder and William Mershon for Water Commissioner.

John Morrison, a laborer employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was run down by a train at the tunnel in Jersey City Friday night and killed.

At a meeting of the Essex County Bar held yesterday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Judge Gifford were adopted. Eulogies were delivered by Hon. Courtlandt Parker and Judge Depue.

At the meeting of the Newark M. E. Conference in Jersey City yesterday, Bishop Harris, of New-York, presided for part of the day. Several persons were recommended for Deacon's orders, and owing to the crowded condition of the Conference, it was resolved to admit candidates only by actual majority vote.

The Republicans of the First District of Jersey City have nominated H. A. Comsen for Commissioner of Public Works, John Edelstein for Police Commissioner, John Bird for Fire Commissioner, Capt. Skinner for Alderman, James B. Vredenburg for member of the Board of Education, and F. T. Farrier and William W. Cannon for Freeholders.

The 10-year old daughter of Mr. Joseph Beecher, of West Hoboken, played on the street in apparently good health till 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. Within five minutes after she had gone into the house she was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and died before the doctor, who was at once summoned, reached the house. The cause of death is not known, but will be made the subject of a post-mortem examination.

YOUTHFUL BEUATY.

Has a wonderful charm. The fresh, clear complexion of youth is produced by using LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH," which will remove tan, freckles, and all other blemishes from the skin.—*Advertisement.*

ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM A COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use OLIPPE'S TASTELESS COD LIVER OIL WITH LIME AND WILD CHERRY. On account of its expectorant, tonic, and nutritive properties, it is prescribed by the Medical Faculty. Depot, 6 Bowery. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

FOR INVALIDS, the Chateau Lagarosse CLARETS are pure tonic and strengthening. VICTOR E. MAUGER, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Towner, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. A. Obrig, Mrs. and Miss C. J. Oyler, Miss S. A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cooper, Capt. Petrie, Dr. G. A. Sterling, J. W. Jones, H. B. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Houlder, A. M. Ferris, E. Rouse, Miss M. Carnes, Miss Helen A. Hurlbut, Dr. Blum, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seaman, C. O. Colley, J. McLaughlin, L. A. Lynn, J. W. Wright, D. C. Eaton, J. Rosenthal, L. Louis, Vito Montauer, Dr. T. T. Seelye, John F. Orme, L. S. Miller, E. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Belle Atkinson, Miss Edie Atkinson, Miss Legh, Michael O'Malley, Alfred J. Dobson, T. W. Torrey, C. W. Rhodes, Charles Lanier, J. P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smythe, Benjamin Woy, L. Ullman, W. L. Kane, B. R. Winthrop, Dr. Ainsworth, Mrs. Baker, J. B. Houston, Jesse Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Carle, Miss Carrie, T. Carrie, J. O'Connor Power, R. H. Bramwell, Mr. and Mrs. Rufino Lavin, F. H. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for Aspinwall.—Mr. and Mrs. Angus McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hathaway, Miss Lizzie L. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Morris, E. F. Bradley, O. G. Braden, Charles Heath, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stewart and daughter, J. Huntress, Thomas McIntyre, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. G. Messer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cary and two daughters, James Morse, John Wiggen, Mrs. W. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Smith and sister, A. Heyman, W. H. Saunders, C. Gallagher, J. Gallagher, J. H. Hayward, L. Aidman, Wm. D. Southworth, C. St. Charles. For Central and South America—Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Obanio, Rita Haisted, Miss Eleva Obanio, Mr. and Mrs. John Mahan, C. L. de Mola and family, Dr. M. H. Bouchard, James McKenzie, B. Molina, James Cordoba, James White, Mr and Mrs. Charles Hunt, L. Klein, Mrs. T. Davis.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.—Gabriel Mayor, Mrs. Antonette Mayer, Eduard Peschau, C. Hensel, P. Jeselson, Wm. Remy, A. E. Little, Peter Baeberle, Mrs. S. P. Schoendorf, C. S. Snead, Jr., Henry Wood, Max Hosea, G. F. Cramer, F. W. Johadmer, J. Mueche, C. Von Trotha, G. Stehr, M. Stein, Mrs. Phil. Dies, Miss Clara Block, Mrs. H. Semke, Charles Tochtermann, Mrs. M. Bernstiel, Miss Betty Stuhmer, Mrs. H. Henriol, Mrs. Dora Speckmann, Dr. and Mrs. T. Steele, Carl Focher, Robert Kiesering, Robert Lowendall, Master Carl C. Graff.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—S. E. Ogden, Lord Parker, Miss Ella A. Hoyt, D. Murphy, Miss Maduro, James M. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Whitcomb, W. B. Rhodes, Miss M. Hussey, Miss M. E. North, Dr. C. L. McKnight, W. B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gillet, Mrs. F. R. Wheeler, G. E. Worthen, H. B. Batchelder, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barnes, Henry Porree, A. G. Judd.

In steam-ship Alsatia, for Glasgow.—Francis Dunlap, Andrew Hainwell, Richard Cathcart, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Bernstein, Hugh M. Moffatt, Mrs. H. L. Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell and family, Robert Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cannon.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Stolhman, for Antwerp; Maas, for Rotterdam; Oder, for Bremen; Adriatic and City of Chester, for Liverpool; Alsatia, for Glasgow; Othello, for Hull; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; City of Havana, for Havana; State of Texas

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7972. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

INSTRUCTIONS UNDER WHICH THE COMMISSIONERS ARE TO ACT—REORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO COUNT THE VOTE—FAILING THIS, OTHER CONSIDERATIONS TO GOVERN THE DECISION—OBJECTIONS TO THE INSTRUCTIONS EXPRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It was originally intended that the Louisiana Commission should proceed without formal instructions as to their line of conduct, the performance of their delicate and responsible duties to be left entirely to their wisdom and discretion, aided only by a few general suggestions from the President. The Commissioners now here, in their interviews with the President, preferred that a definite plan of action should be laid down in detail, and in accordance with their expressed desires it was yesterday determined, in Cabinet meeting, to prepare such a plan. Mr. Evarts was instructed to draw up the instructions, and they will be sumitted to the President to-morrow.

It is understood these instructions will direct the commission to use every endeavor to bring Packard and Nicholls to an agreement by which the Legislature may be reconvened, on the basis of the certificates returned by the Returning Board; but that only those whose seats are not contested shall be recognized as having the right to take part in the reorganization. The Legislature, thus organized, shall, immediately after the organization, proceed to pass upon the contested seats, under the laws of Louisiana, and when all the contested seats shall be decided, the Legislature shall proceed to canvass the vote for Governor and declare the result. The Governor declared to have been elected by the Legislature thus organized, will be recognized by the President as the Executive of Louisiana.

Should the Logislature be organized upon this basis, it is said the Republicans would have a nominal majority on joint ballot, but there are said to be nine Republican members who are opposed to Packard, and these would hold the balance of power. It is believed the adoption of this plan would result in the Legislature declaring for Nicholls and in the election of two Republicans to the United States Senate.

It is reported that the commission will be authorized to inform both Packard and Nicholls that the President approves this plan of settlement and desires that it be carried out. Should the two claimants decline to accede, the commission will be authorized to bring about such an adjustment as both parties can be induced to agree upon, and in case of failure to reach any amicable adjustment, the attitude of the claimants and the character and basis of their respective claims, the popular feeling toward each, the ability they have respectively to maintain themselves unaided by Federal authority, and such other facts as may come under their observation, will be the subject of report by the dommission to the President. The foregoing is believed to be an outline of the paper prepared by Secretary Evarts, and which is to be presented to the Cabinet to-morrow for their action.

The objections urged in the Cabinet on Saturday to the adoption of Chamberlain's propositions in the case of South Carolina will hold against Secretary Evarts' plan for reconvening the Legislature of Lousiana. The election laws of Louisiana expressly provide that the Returning Board shall make return of all persons elected to the Legislature, and that the persons so returned by them shall constitute the Legislature. The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of Bonner against Lynch, and in the case of Kennard against Morgan, decided that the law creating the Returning Board is constitutional, and that the returns made by the board, as to the election of State officers and members of the Legislature, are final and conclusive. The Electoral Commission, in considering the Electoral vote of Louisiana, decided that the Returning Board is a "legally constituted body by virtue of a Constitutional law." A quorum of both branches of the Legislature, as returned by the Returning Board, met in the State-house on the first Monday of January and organized, as directed by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, and on the day following, a quorum of both houses being present, canvassed the vote for Governor as furnished by the Secretary of State, and declared Packard to have been duly elected Governor. The friends of Packard claim that all the proceedings in counting and canvassing the vote for members of the Legislature were in strict compliance with the forms of law, and that the decisions of the Returning Board as to who were duly elected to the Legislature cannot be set aside except by the action of the Legislature itself, after formal contest, and pending such contest those certified by the board must be acknowledged to have the prima facie right to act as legislators for Louisiana.

Judge Lawrence will be President of the Commission. They will be accompanied by a stenographer detailed by the State Department, who will also act as clerk and disbursing officer. The Commissioners have been notified that all their expenses will be defrayed by their clerk.

Attorney-General Devens had a meeting with Messrs. Harlan and Lawrence to-night on the subject of their mission to Lousiana.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DIFFICULTY.

NO REPLY FROM THE PRESIDENT TO WADE HAMPTON'S LAST LETTER—HIS EXPECTATIONS ABOUT THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Gen. Hampton will leave Washington to-morrow on his return trip to Columbia. He has not received from the President a reply to his letter delivered yesterday, in which he assured the President that he would and would secure absolute freedom, peace, and equality to both white and colored citizens of the State so soon as the troops should be withdrawn, but intimating that he would consent to no bargain or compromise whatever. Gen. Hampton declines to furnish a copy of this letter for publication unless the President shall so desire.

Mr. Hampton said to-night that he considered it pretty well settled that the troops will be removed from the State-house, in which event he thought there would be no difficulty in peaceably securing the State Government without a resort to legal proceedings.

NAVAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Upon the promotion of Commodore J. C. Howell to the grade of Rear-Admiral in the Navy, which will take place on the 24th instant, as heretofore mentioned, the name of Commodore Daniel Ammen, at present Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, at the Navy Department, will stand at the head of the list of Commodores. His promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral, unless caused sooner by the death of some officer of that rank, will not be made until December next, when Rear-Admiral William Reynolds retires, and Commodore Ammen will be promoted to fill the vacancy. Rear-Admiral Almy, who retires on the 2d instant, has had more sea service than any other officer on the active list of the Navy, having been to sea 27 years and 10 months. Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, now on the retired list, is the only officer in the service who has had more sea service, he having had 99 years and 5 months of such service.

THE INDIANS OF ARIZONA.

GEN. KAUTZ'S REPLY TO GOV. SAFFORD'S ASSERTIONS OF INEFFICIENCY OF THE MILITARY—DEPREDATIONS INVENTED BY CONTRACTORS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A letter has been received here from Gen Kautz, of the United States Army, the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona, in which he very emphatically takes issue with Gen Safford in regard to the latter's recent Message to the Legislature, and other public allegations of inefficiency on the part of the military. The facts and figures furnished by Gen. Kautz go to show that many of the reports of Indian depredations are entirely untounded, and that the remainder are greatly exaggerated; that the troops have done their duty faithfully; that the Governor's charge that the troops have done nothing, and will do nothing, is not true; that no 20 men, or half that number of citizens have been killed in the past six months, and that the whole Message of Gov. Safford is manufactured out of very limited material to form a basis on which to solicit the removal of Gen. Kautz from command by a few dissatisfied Indian contractors in Tucson, in order to forestall any complaint against the "Indian Ring" for bad treatment of Indians on the reservations, who are not properly fed, and therefore run away from them to get a living by depredating on the inhabitants of the exposed frontier. The General also intimates that if the head-quarters of the department could be moved to Tucson, and more troops could be ordered to that section for the benefit of the contractors Ring, it would stop the clamor, Tucson having lost the political control of the Territory, and being now desirous of enjoying the military patronage instead. Letters received from other sources assert that the present charges are investigated by the old faction that brought about the removal of Gen. Stoneman, and tried to crush Gen. Crook, and that they are now trying to displace Gen. Kautz because they are tired of the continued peace that has existed in Arizona for two years.

SECURITY OF THE MAILS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT—DETECTIONS AND ARRESTS OF THREE MONTHS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—From a report to the Postmaster-General, by Chief Special Agent Parker, of arrests of persons charged with robbing the mails and other violations of the Postal laws, it appears that 132 detections and arrests have been made during the three months ended yesterday, embracing officials of nearly all grades in the postal service, and a number of trusted employes of business firms in the large cities who were rifling their employers' letters and, of course, throwing the blame upon the Post Office Department. The safety of the mails has been largely increased under the ingenious system of locating losses and consequent detection now so successfully enforced; but still greater security can be secured if persons losing letters will in every case promptly report the same, with all particulars, directly to the Post-Office Department at Washington, the well-verified theory being that it is much easier to ascertain the converging point of such robberies if all losses are reported, than if only a part of them are reported. It also appears from a recent official examination that not more than one letter was lost out of every 4,000 registered letters deposited in the mails during the last year.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1877.

The Commissioners appointed last week to take charge of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas, consisting of ex-Senator Cragin, of New-Hampshire, ex-Representative Coburn, of Indiana, and ex-Gov. Stearns, of Florida, are required by the act authorizing their appointment to meet at the Hot Springs within 30 days after their appointment, and proceed to lay out the reservation into squares, lots, streets, &c.; adjudicate the claims of persons to tracts of land claimed by reason of improvements made thereon, and to determine the right of each occupant to purchase the land at an appraised value. The tract of land embracing all the warm or hot springs, or what is known as Hot Springs Mountain, is to be reserved by the Government, and placed in charge of a Superintendent to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and this officer is also authorized to fix a special tax on water taken from the springs, sufficient to pay for the protection and necessary improvement of the same. The Commissioners are to hold their office for the period of one year, and receive a compensation of $10 per day. They are also authorized to employ competent engineers to make the maps, and a stenographer. A clause in the Sundry Civil bill appropriates $27,500 for the expenses of the commission; such sum to be repaid to the Treasury from the fund arising from the sale of the Hot Springs Reservation.

Plans are now being prepared by the architect of the capitol, for the improvement of the hall of the House of Representatives, with a view to perfecting the ventilation thereof, which of late years has been a source of much complaint. At the last session Congress appropriated $33,000 for this purpose, to be expended in accordance with the report of a board of United States officers, who thoroughly examined the subject at the request of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and submitted a report to that committee. The act also requires these officers to advise the architect in the proposed improvements. It will take several months to complete the work, and some extensive changes will be made in the present mode of heating and ventilating the hall, but it cannot be commenced until after the adjournment of the extra session. Everything will be in readiness then, however,

resurrection, if death held Him in its bondage. After explaining the great and important lessons to be drawn from the observance of the festival, the preacher continued: Easter Day was a great day, and it was rightly honored by the Church above all others in the calendar. Christmas Day was fitly honored as the birthday of the Saviour; but in celebrating the birth of the Redeemer they could not help remembering that He must die. But Easter was the opening day of immortality; Christ resurrected would never die. "For in that He died He died unto sin once, but in that He liveth He liveth unto God."

In the afternoon also attractive services were held.

THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

At the Anthon Memorial Church, West Forty-eighth-street, the entire chancel was richly adorned with floral designs appropriate to the season. Over the screen above the altar were the words "Christ is risen," in white flowers, on a background of ivy and smilax. Directly beneath the motto was a cross of lilies and tuberoses, and at each extremity of the screen were groups of calla lilies and tropical plants. In front of the pulpit was a rich bank of yellow roses, tea roses, and white roses, imbedded in green, while the font to the right was surmounted by a floral pyramid, in which roses, lilies of the valley, and a variety of beautiful flowers figured in appropriate order. The memorial tablet to Rev. Henry Anthon was also tastefully decorated, while the chancel rail below was beautifully festoned with smilax and carnations. The morning service comprised, in addition to the usual Easter ritual, Gounod's "Messe Solenelle," including the "Kyrie," the "Gloria in Excelsis," the "Credo," the "Sanctus," the "Benedictus," and the "Agnus Dei," the soprano portions of which were rendered by Mrs. De Ruyther. Mr. W. F. Williams' Easter anthem, "Christ our Passover," was also sang by the choir of 30 men and boys. The sermon was preached by Rev. R. Heber Newton, from the text, "I am he that liveth and was dead; and behold I am alive for evermore, amen; and have the keys of hell and of death." Revelation i., 18.

The Rector described the conditions under which this marvelous book had been written, and contrasted the magnificence of its real visions (with the simulated glories of *Paradise Lost*. The rationalistic spirit of the present day, which relegated Christianity to the ranks of the mythical religions, was but the embodiment of human doubt and despair. The creed of modern rationalism might be summed up as follows: "I believe in a power of which I can know nothing whatever. I may call it God, not knowing whether it is good or not. * * * I believe in a society which, having no faith, can be no church; having no law, can be no order; having no ruler, can be no kingdom. I believe in the punishment of sins, inexorable, merciless, blindly fatal as the sure processes of law crushing the unwary offender, but passing not over the annihilated life. I believe in the decomposition of the body and the death everlasting, and therefore I cannot say amen." How, beneath this new gospel of rationalism, were we to substantiate our hope in faith? With all our boasted knowledge we know not—unless that vision of the lonely man in Patmos was no mere dream, no forth-bodied imagination of poetic genius, but a veritable apocalypse, a revelation of actual reality expressed in symbolic form, and One there was, then and there disclosing Himself to the vision of the true seer — divinely glorious source of all power and light, making the spread of the Church the miracle of history—one whose living word it was then giving forth through feeble men, slaying sin, destroying iniquity—one whose light it was then streaming forth through ignorant men, illuminating consciences, gladdening hearts, invading the darkness of earth, and lifting upon men the gladness of heaven. * * * Himself the light which lighteth every man who cometh into the world—the word of God—the source and end of that law wherein death yieldeth ever unto life, chaos emerges ever into order, development runs ever in eternal progression, and endless ascension of glory—one who liveth and was dead, and is alive forevermore—who hath the keys of heaven and hell.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH SERVICES.

The comparative lack of floral ornamentations of the Plymouth reading-desk yesterday was in marked contrast with the displays of former years; but what was wanting in elaboration was more than made up in the choiceness of the congregation's Easter offerings to their Pastor. The little table at his elbow was transformed into a bed of crimson Boncholine and yellow Saffrona rosebuds and purple orchids. On the left of the platform was a stand the base of which was a rounded mass of red and white camellias and roses. Out of this magnificent calla lilies reared their snowy heads, and above them was a spreading bouquet of crimson-tinted orchids, spreading grasses, jessamine flowers, and bunched smilax. Behind, above the Pastor's head, passion-flower vines and jessamine sprays, dotted with blood-red and yellow flowers, trailed across a background of immense ferns. The church was crowded, as in scandal times, nearly all the old familiar faces being visible in their accustomed places. Mr. Beecher entered a little late. His Western trip has apparently done him a vast amount of physical good. He seemed a little out of sorts at first, as though he had not had enough sleep, but after the first prayer all appearance of lassitude passed away, and he delivered himself with all his old-time energy of manner. At no time during the services was the peculiar tremulousness visible that used to shake his frame at the slightest exertion while the trial was in progress.

The exercises opened with the singing by the choir of a new Easter cantata, the work of George William Warren—a light, pretty production which spoke of opening buds and caroling birds, and the dawn of a new truth upon the earth. Mr. Beecher's prayers, as usual, covered in detail all human affairs. He read a number of notices of meetings, concerts, &c., and in one named Rev. Dr. Storrs as one of the probable speakers. Another was of a coming meeting of the "Woman's Temperance Society" for the advancement of temperance among women. He took as his text John xx.,18: "Mary Magdalen came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord." There was, he thought, when all the attendant circumstances were taken into account, no other sentence ever written that conveyed so much as this: "She had *seen* the Lord." There were five narratives of the event to which this refers, and of these there was not one that could be made to fit literally and accurately into another. The reason is that none of them were taken from the standpoint of fact, so far as the principal character is concerned, that Himself has left no oral or written statement of the scene. We have only the indistinctly recorded effects which the phenomena produced on the minds of the Apostles. The Scriptures are full of anachronisms. They were guaranteed not against errors but against moral perversion, and it is this only that gives them value. Even in this day reports of the same occurrence are sure to disagree not only in incidentals but often in important facts. Each Apostle wrote as the event struck him, though all agreed as to the main truth, and this is all for which we should care. The faith of the Jew in Jesus was not the same as ours, clarified as it is by ages of discussion. They believed him to be the Messiah, whatever that was, and that He was a fair match for all his adversaries, having seen Him overcome them so often. They expected that He was about to form a kingdom, and they had already partitioned off the Cabinet offices among themselves—they had quarreled over them, by the way. [Laughter.] They must therefore have been terribly dumfounded to see Him killed.

Then, lowering his voice, Mr. Beecher went on, while a perfect hush fell over the audience, to draw a thrilling picture of the encompassment. He spoke of the dark, silent sepulchre, standing alone and unwatched—"angel guarded"—in the solitude of the garden—the corpse of the dead Christ within it, and only the birds to pipe a lay above it, and the breaking buds to press their cheeks against the cold stone. The day was like unto a column of darkness lifted up in the midst of midnight. In the morning a great band of women came. It is significant, he said, that many women names are mentioned—that of Mary, the mother of Jesus, is not among them. She does not seem to have watched with the others. Mary Magdalen, who was the Peter among women, she found the stone rolled back, ran to tell what she had seen and two of the disciples, Peter and John, had a race to the tomb to verify her story. John, in his narrative, cannot help recording that he beat Peter. Peter could beat John talking but the latter was the best runner; and, if Peter be taken to represent zeal and John love, it proves that love will always outstrip zeal in a fair race. [Laughter.] Here Mr. Beecher digressed to argue that no better answer was ever given to modern skepticism than the description of the appearance of the tomb narrated in the Scriptures. If the story were but the accumulation of additions by superstitious men to a little leaven of truth, it is not conceivable that no mention would be made of the rolled-up napkin, the position of the ceraments, and the other petty details, which, if they were there, it was natural the Apostles should see. Mary Magdalen's meeting with Jesus was then described. She was filled, Mr. Beecher said, with a tempestuous love for her Lord. Without Him the world was nothing to her, and no man can understand the tropical whirlwind of a woman's soul with a dead love about to be resurrected to her. It was an incomparable drama in human literature. There are some tones that fit expressions as a key fits a lock; the least variation spoils them. It was in such a tone that Jesus addressed the Magdalen when He uttered the one word, "Mary." She threw up her arms, and, exclaiming "My Lord and my God!" would have fallen down and worshiped Him, but He bade her not touch Him, as the day for worshiping Him in the flesh had passed and the day for worshiping Him as a divine spirit had not yet come. After detailing Christ's various appearances, Mr. Beecher said that His reappearance was thus shown to be gradual. Had there been a purpose to deceive in the accounts, matters would have been robbed to make a fitting poem to do the subject justice. On the contrary, no description is given of His rising; His first interview is said to have been with—a woman; His second with Simon, and His third with a woman. He is made to appear as trying to convince those He loved, and as though the rest of the world was nothing to Him.

The first lesson the speaker drew from the story was the very great slowness with which conviction from teaching comes to the soul. It is not until some cataclysm overtakes us that we begin to feel along the ridges of the words we have heard in childhood, and at length they become as dead Christ's to us, and are resurrected. Christianity sometimes comes through love, but generally because necessity is laid upon us. Progress always comes through suffering. The second lesson was that Christ when most clearly apprehended by the apostles, was weaker with them than at any subsequent period. It is a great deal easier for men to worship if they have images before them, but faith is the only perfect worship. Christ invisible was believed in more than Christ visible ever was, or ever could have been. No man lives a Christian life in one day who has to find Christ by processes of ratiocination, or who gets Him out of books. Only he does so whose faith is whole—which admits of no proof. There are in men certain feelings which cannot be interpreted to others, and one is "Christ in me, the hope of glory."

In conclusion, Mr. Beecher said that there could be no better celebration of the day than for each one to ask "How may I have Christ rise out of my sepulchre?" The Christ of 1,800 years ago won't do; neither will the Jesus of the Bible. Each person must have a personal Christ.

EASTER SUNDAY NOTES.

All Soul's Church (Unitarian) was elaborately decorated. The chancel was filled with rare exotics, interspersed with potted plants and flowers. In the afternoon an Easter service was held, the feature of which was the singing of chorals by the children of the Sunday-school. Rev. Dr. Bellows, the Pastor, officiated morning and afternoon.

The services at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Ann's, on the Heights, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, were very beautiful and impressive. The floral decorations merited notice rather because of the profusion and variety of the display than because of any particularly striking or noteworthy group or piece. On the pillars supporting the galleries were silken banneres and streamers. Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck officiated.

The interior of Grace Church was profusely decorated with floral pieces, many of which were of elaborate and beautiful design. The attendance was large, and many were unable to find even a place in which to stand. Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, the Rector, assisted by Rev. J. C. Tibbetts, officiated. As in other churches, the topic discussed was the "Resurrection of the Saviour." The musical portions of the service were under the direction of Mr. S. P. Warren, the organist, the principal vocalists being Miss Draper, soprano; Mr. Schaf, basso; Mr. Simpson, tenor, and Miss Hubbell, soprano. After the regular services holy communion was partaken of by nearly 600 communicants. In the afternoon a children's service was held.

At St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, before the opening of the services yesterday morning, a magnificent marble tablet in memory of the late Pastor of the church, Rev. George Barnard Draper, was unveiled, and called forth the admiration of the congregation. The tablet is imbedded in the wall on the right hand side of the chancel, and was completely surrounded with flowers. On a brass plate is the following inscription:

In loving memory of
REV. GEORGE BARNARD DRAPER.
Born Jan. 20, 1827. Died Sept. 24, 1876.
For 23 years and more Rector of St. Andrews' Parish this work was done.
Entered upon his charge June 23, 1853. Resigned it to his Master's call Sept. 24, 1876.
"The goodly fellowship of the Prophets praise thee."

On a marble cross-piece above this plate was the inscription, "Faithful unto death." The children of the Sunday-school attached to the church contributed a handsome floral offering in the shape of an immense pillow formed of white immortelles, and surmounted by a white dove with outspread wings, while the words "In memoriam G. B. D." were inscribed upon the pillow itself in small red flowers. It was surrounded by a mass of beautiful potted and cut flowers. The services of the day were only of a general character, and the Easter sermon was preached by Rev. C. T. Woodruff, the Superintendent of City Missions.

A DISCOURSE ON MORMONISM.

THE SUBJECT ECCLESIASTICALLY AND SOCIALLY CONSIDERED—AN INSTITUTION THAT SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.

Rev. Charles P. McCarthy, Pastor of the American Free Church, preached in University Building last evening, on "Mormonism ecclesiastically and socially considered." He took for his text the nineteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives, but from the beginning it was not so." Within a few weeks, the preacher said, the subject which he was about to discuss had been brought prominently before the public mind. The subject was a painful one, but now that justice had reached one Mormon criminal, there was promise that other guilty participants in his crime would also surrender their lives to the outraged majesty of the law, and thus a final blow would be dealt at the tottering institution of polygamy. The recent execution of Lee for the massacre of 121 defenseless people, mostly women and children, brought this subject vividly before the public mind. Generally speaking, events, even of great importance, are soon forgotten, as mankind is prone to forget judgments and mercies alike. Any ordinary reader of the history of the nations of the earth will learn, as a first lesson, that when calamities come, people are willing to prostrate themselves in supplication that they may be spared the chastening rod; they will then acknowledge that the judgment God deals unto nations is in no way dis similar from that which is apportioned to individuals. The event to which reference had been made has brought to memory an old-time catastrophe, and people are filled with curiosity to learn something about the Mormons, who have developed great material prosperity, but who have lived for a third of a century in violation of the laws of the land. Mormonism the preacher declared to be an extraordinary religious amalgamation. The founder was Joseph Smith, who was born in 1805, and in 1830 he professed to have had a divine revelation, which made known to him a place where he could obtain a number of tablets bearing golden hieroglyphics, by the aid of which he would be able to write a book for the establishment of a new and true religion. Smith's theory was that the American Indians were the descendants of the 10 lost tribes of Israel, and that a prophet by the name of Mormon had hidden these tablets and appointed him, Joseph Smith, as the interpreter of the hieroglyphics on the tablets and the prophet of the new religion. The number of his adherents soon increased. When Smith died the present chief ruler and autocrat succeeded him. Until a few years before Smith's death Mormonism had not incorporated polygamy as a feature of its religious belief. The law of the land, the speaker said, does not interfere with the conscience or religion of any one, but looking at the Mormon question dispassionately, there is a danger of suffering, and suffering severely, from too much liberty and toleration. That was one of the lessons which this generation was learning. The country was suffering from an overflow of this governmental generosity. Any person convicted in New-York of the crime of bigamy, much less polygamy, would be severely punished; but Mormonism flourishes in violation of the Constitution and of religion and morality. Look at Mormonism in any way, and it is a disgrace to a republican Government, dangerous to the liberty and to the morals of a people. During the 40 years of its existence it has numbered 200,000 souls, who practice, if they do not believe in, its tenets. Up to 1845 polygamy was denounced by Mormonism. The speaker said that there was too much sympathy for so vile and dangerous an institution. The real question to be considered, however, was how Christian churches could influence the public mind and conscience to a horror of what he would designate the national sin. The law had reached a leading Mormon sinner, but the greatest Mormon reprobate was yet allowed to go free and carry his head high. The Mountain Meadow massacre was fresh in the memory of his hearers. The miserable John Lee, deceived the emigrants by a flag of truce and then shot them down in cold blood. The speaker said he was not in favor of hanging, but if Brigham Young were legally convicted of that massacre, and if there were no other one to draw the bolt which would launch him into eternity, he, the speaker, would do it himself. Young is free, while his creature has been shot. The Mormon ecclesiastical law declared that a woman could not be saved except through the instrumentality of man. Mormonism, he declared, in conclusion, was dangerous to life and liberty and public morals, and should be suppressed.

CREMATION IN ITALY.

The Cremation Society at Milan has at length obtained from the Minister of the Interior permission to practice two crematory experiments on human bodies—one by the Polli-Clericetti process; the other by the Teruzzi and Botti process. The Minister, for the purpose of arriving at a scientific estimate of the Polli-Clericetti process, has nominated a committee, composed of some of the leading physicians of North Italy, to watch its *modus operandi*. His Excellency has further announced that henceforth to obtain permission to practice cremation on a person deceased, the Cremation Society and the relatives shall jointly make a request *ad hoc* to the Prefect of the province, and that he, having taken the opinion of the Sanitary Council, may then grant it. This regulation facilitates materially the practice of cremation. Formerly the consent of the Minister had to be obtained, but after such delays as made the embalming of a corpse necessary. Now in less than 12 hours the request to subject a corpse to cremation may be preferred, granted, and carried into execution.

THE LATE CONGRESS.

A SPEECH OF JOHN H. REAGAN.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND PRESENT CONGRESSMAN GIVES HIS VIEWS TO HIS TEXAS CONSTITUENTS — HOW CIVIL WAR WAS AVERTED—SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

By invitation, Congressman John H. Reagan addressed a public meeting at Palestine, Texas, on Saturday, March 24, upon the action of the recent Congress. We quote some illustrative paragraphs from the report printed by the Galveston *News*:

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

After describing the political situation as Congress found it upon assembling in December, he said: It very soon became manifest to all that it was the settled purpose of the Republicans that the Senate should count Hayes and Wheeler in, and that President Grant should, by the aid of the Army and Navy, see that they were inaugurated. To this end a part of the Army and Navy were concentrated at the Federal capital, and all the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war were ordered to be removed from Southern to Northern arsenals. In the event that these things should be done or attempted, it became necessary for the friends of Tilden and Hendricks to determine what they ought to do. One of the things which might have been done, and which probably would have been done, was for the House of Representatives to declare that there had been a failure to elect as provided by the Constitution, and thereupon proceed to elect Tilden and Hendricks. These things done, we should have had two persons claiming to be President, two claiming to be Vice-President, at the same time—the Republicans declared so by the senate, and the Democrats declared so by the House. Between them there would have been and could have been no common and authoritative arbiter. The result must have been a disgraceful back-out by the one party or the other, or a civil war—the latter the most probable result. The possibility of such a condition of things made it the high duty of those charged with the responsible management of this great question to consider carefully not only the situation in which the country would be placed, but also the question as to whether all the means available had been resorted to to avoid civil commotion and the calamities of civil war. They had a right to assume that the people of the respective parties to the contest and the probable result of a conflict between them. Looking to this latter question, the Democrats were confronted by some very grave facts, which no wise or prudent man or party could ignore or disregard. The first of these was the fact that there was now the desire of the more aggressive and reckless leaders of the Republican Party to bring about a conflict of arms, as a matter of policy, and on this to base the charge of a new rebellion at the South, as a means of renewing sectional hatred and the passions and prejudices of the late war, and of thereby obtaining a new lease of political power, and of thus prolonging the wrongs and oppressions on the people of the Southern States. The second was that Mr. Hayes would have had a Republican Senate to confirm his nominations to the various offices, and to aid him in the organization of the Government, while Mr. Tilden would have had no such means of organizing a Cabinet and of putting the Government in operation. Third, Mr. Hayes would have been put in possession of the Executive Mansion and the symbols of office and authority by his predecessor, President Grant; while Mr. Tilden would have had but the naked claim of right to take the office. And the fourth was that Mr. Hayes would have had the command of the Army and Navy and of the Treasury to support and defend his claim to the office, with a part of the Army and Navy already concentrated at the capital to support his authority; while at best Mr. Tilden could only have relied on such unorganized forces and means as might have been called from different parts of the country. Fifth, we are confronted with the fact that, though four out of the 22 Northern and Pacific States had voted for Mr. Tilden. The Legislature of every Northern and Pacific State was Republican except New-Jersey, and there a Democratic majority of but one on joint ballot; thus guaranteeing to Mr. Hayes, in case of an armed collision, the material strength and resources of the rich and powerful North almost without division. And sixth, in case of an armed collision, Mr. Tilden would have been compelled to rely chiefly for material support on the impoverished and wasted Southern States, embarrassed in some parts of them by a preponderating black population, which would have given trouble.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Many were greatly disappointed by the action of the Commission under the law, and it is safe to say that more than half the American people felt that its action was an outrage on justice and fairness, and that in addition to cheating the people out of the President and Vice-President of their choice, it did so on principles which offered a premium to fraud and corruption, ballot-box stuffing and perjury. But this was not the fault of the law, but of those who were charged with its execution. No law was ever prepared with greater care by a committee, and none was ever more thoroughly and exhaustively discussed before it was passed. The Democrats on the committee which drafted it were among the ablest, purest, and most trusted in the Senate and House. After the bill was reported it was thoroughly discussed and considered in several caucus meetings of the Democratic Senators and Representatives, and every principle in it was fully explained and understood. It then underwent a full and exhaustive discussion in both the Senate and House of Representatives, as the *Congressional Record* shows. And any member of either house ought to be ashamed to say that he did not understand it, or that he was deceived or cheated into voting for it. No man honored by a seat in either house ought to dishonor himself or offend his constituents by pleading as an excuse for voting for such a measure his own imbecility.

THE WARLIKE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Some members did not hesitate to say that the Democracy ought to fight rather than submit to the fraud and wrong, assuming that submission to this wrong would be a tacit invitation to the Republicans to continue hereafter to count themselves into office in perpetual succession, however the people might vote. There were but few Southern members wild and reckless enough to take this view. Most of them had passed through one disastrous war, waged on our part for as high and holy purposes as ever commanded the devotion of brave men and good women. The Northern members who talked most of armed resistance had been the victors in the same war, and knew less of its calamities. Those who seemed most willing to risk an appeal to arms were from such States as Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. These States voted for Hayes and Wheeler. They had and have Republican Governors and Republican Legislatures; and there can be no doubt but they could and would promptly have silenced all efforts at an appeal to arms within their borders. Indeed, it does not appear that we have been the case in each of the 22 Northern and Pacific States.

It was my fortune to have been in Congress the four years which preceded the late war. I heard Northern men talk war much more vehemently than than during the contest of last session. And then the Democracy was in the majority in the Northern States. At the sound of the first gun the whole North became a unit for the subjugation of the South. The very men who had talked most and loudest of the Northern Democrats whipping the Black Republicans, as they were then called, were among the first to seek commissions in the service against us, and among the fiercest in the struggle for our overthrow. I could not fail to remember this experience when we were invited to similar scenes the second time. Then we had a united country, and homes and property, and the greatest possible political, social, and industrial interests to fight for. Now our country has been desolated, our property wasted, our political and personal rights trampled under the heels of the oppressor for a dozen years, which ought to have been years of peace, during which a process of what has been termed reconstruction has been going on, and our country and people plundered and robbed to an extent which has until recently made peace more terrible to us than war, and it is still so in the suffering States of Louisiana and South Carolina. No one can doubt, looking at the facts I have presented, and at those which surrounded us, that a new civil war, destructive to the material wealth between the North and South. We all know what the result of such a war, under existing circumstances, would have been. A consolidated North, a subjugated South, not to be again reconstructed, but to be territorialized for an indefinite period of time—the Poland of Russia, the Hungary of Austria, the Ireland of British rule. Our people doomed to agony and despair, and Morton and Chandler and Blaine, and such as they, triumphant and happy in the misery they might be able to inflict once more. This, it seems to me, was the banquet, the feast of folly and of desolation, to which we were invited by the rash, impetuous men who preferred war to what they considered a profit by the follies of their countrymen, to attempting to grasp and master the great problem before them, and temper the outraged feelings of a wronged and indignant people by reason, moderation, and prudence.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Passing from the consideration of the past to that of the future, I see may judge President Hayes by his inaugural address, by the appointment of his Cabinet, and by opinions and expressions attributed to him, it would seem that, notwithstanding the circumstances under which he came into office, he may pursue a wiser, juster, and better policy toward the South and the whole country than that pursued by his predecessor. I hope it is true that he means that the time has come when civil Governments in the States must rest on the will and consent of the people, and that the Federal Army must no longer be employed to build up or pull down such Governments, and if it turns out to be true, that he intends to relieve the Southern States from the plundering rapacity of the carpet-baggers, and to do all in his power to restore to them peace and prosperity, and to give the country at large real civil service reform, than his Administration may become a real blessing to the country, and to that extent would deserve, and would doubtless receive, the support of good and patriotic men of all parties. If he means well to us, after our long sufferings and many wrongs, we should not repel, but should rather encourage, the noble work of peace, reconciliation, and the renewal of prosperity, even though they come from one who holds the Presidential office by what we believe to be gross fraud. But as to this our judgments should remain in abeyance until his action determines his real policy.

A NEW ANGLICAN CHURCH.

CLERGY AND LAITY WHO ABHOR STATE CONTROL—A CHAPEL OF EASE FOR ANGLICAN CATHOLICS.

The London *Telegraph* of March 17 says, editorially: "A strange report has lately found currency. It is said that another Anglican Church is to be established to suit the clergy and laity who abhor State control, and dissent from the judgment pronounced in the case of Mr. Tooth. The actual details of the new institution have been arranged. It is to start with an Archbishop of its own, 'with a very ancient title,' who is to be flanked by two 'suffragan' Bishops, each with titles from old English sees, and these, as also the Archbishop, are to be consecrated by foreign prelates. "The difficulties attendant upon the consecration of the Archbishop and his suffragans,' it is added, 'as far as regards any interference with existing jurisdictions, whether Popish or others, will be surmounted by the ingenious plan of consecrating them upon the high seas. The new prelates, as it is asserted, have either been already consecrated or they will be consecrated very shortly. The new communion is reported to be founded on the faith of the undivided Church before the schism, East and West, and all reasonable and obvious dogmatic deductions therefrom. In other words, the formularies of this new ecclesiastical body, based upon the dogmas and rites of the Latin and the Greek Churches, will be acceptable to both. A brief "Sacramentary" has been officially drawn up, containing the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper, consecration, &c. The manual contains instructions for the use of the chrism or prayer-oil, as in the Greek and Roman Churches. The ceremonial will be exceedingly expressive and elaborate, and by after additions—not essential—even imposing. The three creeds of the undivided Church and of the Church of England—viz., the Apostles', the Athanasian, and the Nicene—will continue to be used in the new communion. Finally, the new communion will be non-aggressive and conservative, not destructive. In addition to 12,000 beneficed persons, there are no less than 8,000 unbeneficed clergymen to whom we suppose the new spiritual instruders will look for support.' This statement is so gravely put forth—though not on very high authority—that it may represent some undeveloped ideas in the minds of the extreme Ritualists. We can only wonder why the consecration on the high seas is considered necessary. If the new Bishops are to exercise jurisdiction in England, we do not see why they should be consecrated in mid-ocean, unless the Greek or Dutch Jansenist prelates who have undertaken to organize the new schism are afraid to touch English soil. We can assure them that they need have no apprehensions. The days of the Ecclesiastical Titles act have passed away, and it matters now little whether the Pope of Rome or the Mikado of Japan, or the head of the Mormon Church, or the Sheikool-Islam maps out England into fancy sees, for geographical 'aggressions' of that kind pass by us as the idle wind which we regard not. Therefore, the adherents of Mr. Tooth may with our hearty assent hold a solemn consecration service in any church they can command, and add another to our already numerous Christian sects."

USURPING CLERKS OF THE HOUSE.

In view of ex-Clerk Adams' threatened course, the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: "There is need of more precise and stringent legislation, to regulate the making up of the roll of a new House of Representatives at Washington. At present, this matter is left to the Clerk of the previous House, whose duty is to put on the roll of the new House every member-elect who holds a regular certificate. Of course, he neither has, nor can have, authority to go beyond this clerical work. Heretofore there have been only two cases in which the Clerk has attempted to go beyond it. The first of these cases occurred when the Twenty-sixth Congress was organized, in December, 1839. Hugh Garland, the old Clerk, assumed authority to exclude from the roll the six members from New-Jersey, who held regular and legal certificates of election, because their seats were contested; and he refused to put a motion directing him to enter them on the roll. This matter delayed the organization of the House 14 days. The usurping Clerk was put aside by the action of John Quincy Adams, who proposed to put the motion himself, and, thereupon, was made temporary chairman. Mr. Garland learned that it belongs to the House to decide such contested election cases. The second case occurred in December, 1863, when the Thirty-eighth Congress was organized. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the previous House, conspired with the leading Democratic members to have the roll of the new House made up in such a way as would give them the organization. Consequently, he excluded from the roll a considerable number of States that had Republican delegations, and made it show a Democratic majority. His mode of proceeding was to specify a particular form of certificate, without regard to State laws, and throw out the delegations whose certificates were not substantially in that form. Massachusetts was one of the States thrown out. Fortunately, the purpose of this recreant clerk, and his method of proceeding, were discovered in time for many of the disfranchised members to receive new certificates, which, being in the form prescribed by the conspirators, could not be rejected; and the Republicans, having a majority, made, their first business, when the House met, to place on the roll all the delegations which were still excluded."

A TELEPHONE HOAX.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: "Mr. E. C. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Suburban Telegraph Company, played a practical joke on the newspaper reporters yesterday. Mr. Armstrong has recently been in Chicago, and on his return represented that he had made arrangements to test the musical powers of the telephone between Chicago and Cincinnati. Accordingly an invitation was extended to the reporters to be present at a trial in one of the rooms of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, promptly at 2:55 yesterday afternoon. Quite a company assembled at the time, and were held in suspense for a considerable period by Mr. Armstrong, who busily rushed about making arrangements for the entertainment. At length the eager party was admitted to the inner room, where the telegraphic concert was to be held. There was a great array of wire coils, and the preparations were immense. After testing the wires, and finding them strongly charged, the operator connected them, and the music began to play. Two or three familiar old tunes were jingled off in good style to the no small interest of visitors, who crowded about the little instrument. No less than four modest reporters of the *Enquirer* were present to take in the situation, and tear the sensation to tatters. The *Gazette* sent its musical critic to hear the strains, and with his ear close to the instrument, he expressed his satisfaction at the tone, with a peculiar air, that was due, no doubt, to the electric influences in transmission. The evening papers were also fully represented. When the edified congregation had been wrought up to the highest pitch, Prof. Armstrong detached the instrument from its wire connections, and held it up to the gaze of the crowd, explaining that the lack of connections with the dam ends, having become fully charged with musical lightning. At the same time he discovered that a Swiss music-box had been neatly fitted into the relay instrument, and had been doing all the playing."

THE VIRGINIA WHISKY BELL-PUNCH.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* gives the following description of the contrivance for registering drinks proposed for use in the bar-rooms of that State: "The device consists of a wooden box about 12 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 6 or 8 inches in height, resembling a large-sized coffee-mill. At one end there is a crank operating the wheels inside, and on one side three visible dials, identical with those used in gas meters. One turn of the crank sounds a bell inside, and causes one movement of the indicator on the first dial. Every turn produces a similar effect until the indicator has made a complete revolution on its axis, when one is scored by the indicator on the next dial, and so on, as in measuring the consumption of gas. A glance at the dials will enable the observer to find out the maximum number of times the crank has been turned. The bill requires a bar-tender

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEN YEARS OF MY LIFE. By the Princess SALM-SALM. New-York: R. WORTHINGTON, No. 950 Broadway.

The Princess Salm-Salm appears to be chiefly remarkable for following in the steps of Florence Nightingale. She imbibed a taste for war and the Sanitary Commission during the rebellion, when Salm-Salm came over to get pay and glory in the army of the North and to woo and win his Princess. The latter has a straightforward and rather artless mode of expressing herself. She begins before she has met her Prince, with her return from Cuba in the Fall of 1861, describes her journey to Washington and a comical review of the Union cavalry. After that come descriptions of the German regiments and their commanders, her meeting with Salm-Salm, and their marriage. In the same hurried and artless style of journal-making we get various accounts of spiritualistic séances, of the admirable contrivances used for the sick in the Union Army, gossip about Commanders-in-Chief, and all the rest of the ordinary events of which one might expect to hear. An amusing tone is given by her frank avowal of the measures she took, the personal lobbying she engaged in, to get her husband advanced in grade. One feels at once that her acquaintance with America and Americans is as superficial as it well could be. The part devoted to the rebellion is finished in 122 pages. Of Lincoln she speaks in affectionate terms, but her estimate of Grant is by no means flattering. When she states that he was a General with no genius, but merely possessed of shrewdness and tenacity, she probably re-echoes the opinion of Salm-Salm and the German officers who seem to have been his chief companions. She mentions quite naturally the reason for Salm-Salm's appearance in the United States: he was so persecuted by his creditors that flight was the only alternative to arrest. After the Mexican campaign, when Felix goes to Vienna, in hopes that the Emperor will reward the faithful officer of Maximilian with some office, he is hunted down by his creditors, and gets away by paying cash down to the bailiff. Then a wily creditor offers to conceal him on his own premises against all others, but even that will not do. Prince Felix has to decamp.

The events in Mexico which ended in the death of Maximilian occupy something like another hundred pages, and are just as full of camp gossip as the preceding, the main difference being that the names have a more aristocratic sound, and the events are more dramatic. In the United States Felix would seem to have owed promotion chiefly to his energetic wite; in Mexico he owes her his life, for, to judge from her account, his life was spared chiefly because of letters written to Juarez by President Andrew Johnson, the Princess herself having written to the United States imploring his aid. She is deep in intrigues to save the life of the Emperor by flight from Mexico, but although her plans were easily discovered, she acknowledges that the Mexicans treated her with extreme leniency. The rest of the book is occupied with the Franco-German war, and an account of her introduction to the family of her husband in Germany, an account which is not unfeeling, because she seems to have no ill will toward them, but at least blunt, and in rather poor taste. She writes of them as if she were not a relative, and under no obligations to them. Her account of the hospitals and sanitary arrangements of the Prussian Army is interesting; she compares it very unfavorably with the American ambulance system. The cool impudence with which she hits off grandees of Prussia and Spain is very American, if not particularly edifying. There is evidently no Princess about her, saving only the name, and, doubtless, that very fact made her interesting to people unused to so much republican boldness. The portrait that faces the title page is that of an English woman, if it be possible to distinguish such nice shades of nationality. Readers will find the book a gossipy, superficial, and decidedly amusing performance.

THE HISTORY AND LEGAL EFFECT OF BREVETS IN THE ARMIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORIGIN IN 1692 TO THE PRESENT TIME. By James B. Fry, Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General United State Army. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher. 1877.

The system which was taken up anew during the late civil war to furnish some mode of compensating especially gallant or meritorious services gave rise to much discontent and hard feeling, not so much because the idea was a bad one, as from the difficulty of according brevets to the really meritorious under our existing form of Government. The most gallant and self-sacrificing ot our officers and privates who survived the war were the persons who felt most aggrieved, for the only value attaching to a brevet is an honorary one, and the knowledge that shirks, or men who never had a chance to show their mettle, would be placed on a par with them, naturally deprived their title of all virtue. Few things could show in a more subtle, disagreeable light the proverbial ingratitude of republics, for what little return in the shape of a name the people of the United States gave to the men who had defended them and kept them from falling into an insignificant position among the nations of the earth, that little return the Government nullified by an indiscriminate bestowal of honors. This is fully felt by the author of the present volume. For more than a hundred years brevet rank, though its powers and privileges have changed from time to time, has preserved its hold upon the military system. Henry Clay in the United States Senate Chamber once said that "honors by military men are more highly appreciated than pay," and while this may not be strictly true, the brevet is nevertheless a system of reward which, as now bestowed, most officers fully appreciate. Very often gallant deeds, meritorious acts, and distinguished conduct cannot be otherwise recognized; and so long as our Government fails to reward true worth with the grant of some decoration, accompanied by an increased compensation, the brevet commission will be looked for, and its possession highly prized. Gen. Fry finds the subject important enough to fill a book of 576 pages, a large part of which is taken up with a full register of the brevets conferred in the regular Army from 1812 to the present time. Each name is given in alphabetical order, in heavily-faced type, with dates and explanations in small type below. These form a band among which one comes across many well-known and illustrious names. Gen. Fry traces the brevet from its use in the Armies of Great Britain and France during the last century, and gives the acts of Congress which conferred such honorary titles during the Revolution. He follows the thread of history through the proceedings of the Continental Congress to the commotion roused by the brevet system at the close of the war of 1812. The imbroglio between Maj.-Gen. Scott and Gen. Macomb, with Scott's suspension from duty, is passed in review, as well as other political intrigues for the position of supreme General. Chapter X. reaches the Black Hawk and Florida wars, and has still to chronicle the reports and manifestoes of the old General, whom his enemies liked to call "Fuss-and-feathers." The Mexican War furnishes still more complications in the subject of brevets and rank in general. Chapter XI. opens with the war of the rebellion, and brings the history to the present day.

The volume before us well represents the subject under discussion. It is a work which it seems to us should be in the hands of every one who now holds, or has ever held, a commission, containing, as it does, much valuable information which could with difficulty be procured elsewhere.

LESSONS IN ELECTRICITY AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1875-6. By JOHN TYNDALL, D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877.

Prof. Tyndall may be said to fill, and to fill worthily, the shoes of Faraday. The present work is intended as an elementary guide-book to actual experiment on the part of boys and girls. It is a kind of spur to what may be termed objective self-teaching. His dedication is to five boys—Hugh Spottiswood, Henry Huxley, Rolfe Lubbock, John Clausius, and Reginald Hooker—boys who, to judge from names, might have inherited a disposition to investigate natural phenomena from the example of their respective parents. Mr. Tyndall has always been noted for making science clear to non-scientific minds, but in this book his effort is to be even clearer than before, in order to make it suitable to the comprehension of children. To attain that object the better, and to make sure that no one shall throw aside the experiments for want of proper instruments, Tyndall has selected the cheapest and commonest articles to use in the investigations proposed. A price list of apparatus is given in the appendix, with amounts given in American currency. The shop offering them at the stated rates is No. 14 Bible House, Curt W. Meyer.

The volume is the result of a movement in the Board of Managers of the Royal Institution more than 50 years ago. Faraday was then living, and he it was who first gave, during the Christmas and Easter holidays, a "course of six elementary lectures on chemistry, adapted to a juvenile auditory." Last Christmas it fell to Mr. Tyndall's lot to deliver that portion of the lectures which have been retained since the time of Faraday, and we have before us the substance of these Christmas lessons.

Their scope is not entirely that of investigations: historical allusions and explanations are included with that easy vein of writing to which we are accustomed in Mr. Tyndall's books. After a short introduction and some brief historical notes, the lecturer reverts to the loss the world has suffered from a neglect of the art of experiment, describes the materials necessary or fittest for making experiments, and enters upon the subject of electric attractions. The text for 113 pages is further explained by wood-cuts. It is a book well worth the attention of the large number of persons in this country interested in electricity or about to make it in some one form or other their means of livelihood. Telegraph employees must constitute a class of no small dimensions in the United States. It is a class, moreover, which is sure to grow every year into larger proportions.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The title of Matthew Arnold's new book is *Last Essays on Church and Religion.*

—Ernest Renan's address on Spinoza will soon be published with his other works.

—*The Political Influence of the Jewish Race in Europe* is the title of a book which is likely to be published in Berlin within a year.

—*A Dream of a Free-Trade Paradise, and Other Sketches,* by Cyrus Elder, illustrated by Henry L. Stephens, has just been published in an octavo pamphlet of 96 pages by Henry Carey Baird & Co., Philadelphia.

—It is not only the English magazines of the higher order which have recently learned how to go into second and third editions. The March *North American Review* is already in its third edition, and the demand for it is still active.

—Now that there is such an effort to bring Alexander Hamilton before the public, many persons will be anxious to see the very well written biography of Hamilton by Mr. C. J. Riethmüller, published in 1864, by Bell & Daldy, London.

—*The Proceedings of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society* at the annual meeting, Jan. 3, 1877, has been published in pamphlet form at the Society's House, Boston. There is appended a list of present members and one of officers from 1845 to 1847.

—A correspondent of the *Spectator* proposes that a college for women shall be established at Malvern, England, which shall bear the same relation to Oxford that Girton does to the University of Cambridge, and which shall give women practically all the advantages in literary and general culture which are offered to men in the University itself.

—The London merchant who contributes the statement of what he calls "Reasonable Faith" to the March *Contemporary Review* is the Mr. Francis Peek who lately contributed a valuable article on "Intemperance" to the same magazine, and is aptly described by a writer in the *Spectator* as one who "has accepted a most reasonable faith for no reasonable reason."

— An interesting account of ancient glaciers of New-Zealand, from notes made by Israel C. Russell, who was attached to the United States Transit of Venus Expedition, has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History* for 1876. It is accompanied by a colored map of Lake Wakatipu, a sheet of water which shows the singular history of subsidence, elevation, and erosion undergone by the mountains of New-Zealand.

— The second number of *The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety,* published under the auspices of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, opens with a lecture by T. D. Crothers, M. D., read before the kindred association of Philadelphia. Dr. Crothers treats of the duration, mortality, and prognosis of inebriety. He is assistant physician in the New-York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton. E. C. Mann, M. D., investigates the relation and hereditary tendency between inebriety and epilepsy. The *Quarterly* is published by the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, at Hartford, Conn.

—Tobacco requires so large a number of manufacturers and dealers to supply the country that a separate Directory has been made for the use of the tobacco trade alone. The Tobacco Leaf Publishing Company, of No. 142 Fulton-street, issues a *Third Biennial Directory of the Tobacco Trade of the United States, Canada, and Cuba.* The object sought is to furnish a list of all persons connected with the manufacture or sale of tobacco in each town and city, alphabetically arranged. In the United States, Alaska forms one of the first collection districts entered. It may interest tourists to learn that at Kodiak they can buy cigars of D. Shirpser & Co. The volume contains 656 pages of open print.

—E. Steiger, No. 24 Frankfort-street, in this City, is publishing and gathering from various sources everything pertaining to the Kindergarten system of education. He publishes a dozen or more *Kindergarten Tracts* which, with his *Kindergarten Guide,* furnish all the information necessary to the understanding of the system. Of hardly less interest or value is a series of six papers on education, giving the carefully prepared opinions of the most eminent and capable teachers in the country on this subject, which bears his imprint. Teachers and others will find his catalogue of a pedagogical library one of the best guides to the new works in the various departments of general education.

—The *Bibliotheca Sacra* for April will conta in several religious, theological, and philosophical articles. Dr. Bissell, the American missionary at Grätz, Austria, will have an essay on "The First Book of Esdras," in which, besides considering its contents and scope, he will enter into the question of its authorship, its sources, its manuscripts and versions, the historical estimate of the book, and whether it is a fragment. Prof. D. McGregor Means, of the Johns Hopkins University, will furnish a paper on "The Theology of Aristotle." Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, of Newark, N. J., will attempt to reconcile "Revelation and Science." A resident licentiate of the Union Theological Seminary in this City, Rev. C. H. J. Ropes, will furnish an analysis of the works of "Irenæus of Lyons." Rev. W. H. H. Marsh, of Salem, Mass., will make some "Strictures on Revivals of Religion." One of the most important articles in the number will be Rev. George F. Wright's paper, one of a series and probably soon to be published in book form, "Concerning the True Doctrine of Final Cause or Design in Nature."

—The committee of the Palestine Exploration Society has issued a fourth statement of the results of the expedition as far as relates to the land east of the Jordan, the Jordan valley, and the Cities of the Plain. It contains the Engineer's report, signed by James C. Lane, Beirut, Dec. 13, 1875; the report of the Advisory Committee by Messrs. W. M. Thomson, Chairman, and H. H. Jessup, Secretary, from the same place and in the same month; the Archæologist's report, signed by Selah Merrill, and a more extended account by the same explorer of his second expedition, undertaken in February of 1876. The pamphlet contains a list of photographic views, taken expressly for the American Palestine Exploring Society during a reconnoissance east of the Jordan in the Autumn of 1876.

—Nearly all the critics of *Harriet Martineau's Autobiography* have felt that Mrs. Chapman's restatement of the facts in her friend's life was no addition to Miss Martineau's own story, which, if severely truthful and outspoken, is not unsparing of her own shortcomings, as she herself knew them; but almost no one has felt like censuring Mrs. Chapman for her incapacity. The *Spectator,* held back by no such restraint as the American critic feels, shows up Mrs. Chapman's part in its true light, and speaks with unwonted severity through a long article which concludes with this sentence: "Whatever else Mrs. Chapman may have done that is noble, there can be no question at all but that she has contributed almost as much as a woman, certainly not without abilities, of some kinds could contribute to disfigure the memorials of Harriet Martineau."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

— *Easter Lilies.* (Poems on Easter.) New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

— *Centennial Movement.* 1876. A comedy in five acts. By Nathan Appleton. Boston: Lockwook, Brooks & Co. 1877.

— *Ostriches and Ostrich Farming.* By Julius de Mosenthal and James and Edmund Harting. London: Trübner & Co. 1877.

— *The Turks in Europe.* By Edward A. Freeman, LL.D. New-York: Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co. 1877. Pamphlet. 50 pages.

— *Dutch Guiana.* By W. G. Palgrave, author of *A Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia.* London: Macmillan & Co. 1876.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

First Monday Motion Calendar. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. for ex parte business. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Demurrers.	Nos.	
1	Galpin vs. Gray et al.	181	Wheaton vs. Voorhis, Jr., et al.
2	Waice vs. California Pet. Co.	183	Earle vs. Hoffman.
3	Smith vs. Smith et al.	188	Ford vs. Victor Sewing Machine Co.
4	Grant vs. Anderson.	110	Auffarth vs. Schmaedeke et al.
5	O'Gara vs. Kearney.	195	Lecustrine Fert. Co. vs. Stubbert et al.
6	Blodgett et al. vs. Livingston et al.	198	Hirsch vs. Trainer et al.
7	Smith et al. vs. Schmidt.	200	King vs. Shears.
8	Beruheimer vs. Kobner et al.	203	Ontario Nat. Bank vs. Sonneborn et al.
9	Baracsa vs. Benamin et al.	209	Bishop vs. Tallman.
10	Hicks et al. vs. Equitable Life Ass. Soc. Law and Fact.	214	Klauber vs. Glaser et al.
47	Reilly vs. Dillon et al.	216	Cobbs vs. Arnold's new book is
200	The Mayor, &c. vs. Union Ferry Co., of Brooklyn.	217	Jaeger et al. vs. Muldstem et al.
29	Green vs. Milbank	15	Taylor vs. Thomas.
174	Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.	125	Ferrari et al. vs. Foran et al.
129	Barnett vs. Zacharias.	126	Same vs. Same.
61	Malloy vs. Vauderbilt.	194	Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. De Mier et al.
180	Ames vs. Wagner et al.	197	Whiton et al. vs. Massey.
65	Am. Female G'd'n Soc. vs. The Mayor, &c.	218	Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Maurau et al.
105	The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.		

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of May.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1963	Erwin. Adm'x, vs. Neverstadt S. S. Co	3153	Butler, Receiver, vs. Phyfe et al.
902½	Henlin vs. Powers.	3155	Butler, Receiver, vs. Prudential et al.
2799	Vos vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	3157	Butler, Receiver, vs. Dreyfoos et al.
3009	Hughes vs. Rubino.	4391	Remington, Jr., vs. Westerman.
1657	Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.	3173	Smith vs. Overman.
2913	Aden et al. vs. Achesson et al.	1361	The Mayor, &c., vs. Wade.
3785	Ohrig vs. Brodie.	155	Budge et al. vs. Frank et al.
1583	Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.	2825	Clark, Jr., vs. Bell.
3679	Bogatzski vs. Bogatzski.	3271	Chamberlain versus Webster et al.
3205	Lester vs. Wolff.	3273	German-Am. Bk. vs. Anderyan et al.
3127	Caesar vs. Kruger.	3145	Levy vs. Cooger et al.
2895	Bischoff vs. Bauer.	2935	Harlem Bank vs. Adams.
2719	Haden et al. vs. Coleman.		
3103	French, Receiver, vs. Gearty.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1710	Berge vs. McNiff.	2288	Robinson vs. Rose.
1096	Hewlett vs. Wood et al.	2296	Hart vs. Wilkins.
2786	Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.	2354	Carson et al. vs. Ward et al.
1932	Conner, Sheriff, vs. Thurber et al.	2384	Rosenberger versus Burchard.
3582	Rog et al., Adm'rs, vs. The Mayor, &c.	2402	Korn mann vs. Hermann et al.
2098	Clark et al. vs. Waite.	2406	Dreicer vs. Fitcher.
2134	Werthelmer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1398	The U. S. Spring Bed Co., vs. Conner, Sheriff.
3941	Dammer vs. Frost.	2430	Caulduell, survivor, vs. Favel.
2108	London, N. Y., and H. R. R. Co. vs. Gatling.	2442	Baker vs. Robina.
2220	Bragne vs. Howard.	2444	Openhym vs. Chapman.
2136	The Leonard Silk Co. vs. Brady.	2488	Berger vs. Flake.
4358	The People of the state of New-York vs. Coman et al.	2496	Caswell et al. vs. Hammond.
2252	McGrillis vs. Wetmore.	2572	Adriance et al. vs. Wadsworth.
2256	Williams vs. Syms.	2582	Livingston et al. vs. Haley.
2268	Lebritter vs. Heineman	2618	Lester vs. Levy.
338	Theobald et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	2644	Tuthill et al. vs. McGovern, impl'd.
		2660	Harrison et al vs Stevens.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2352	Bigler vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	4624	Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.
2404	Nelson, Jr., vs. The	4493	McDermott vs. The
419	McComb vs. Jones.	1177	Robert vs. Hill.
1431	McComb vs. The Excelsior Mfg. Co.	3000	Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.
2089	McKnight, Ex'r, vs. Devlin et al.	1801	Schell vs. Compton.
2125	Baird vs. Heinrich.	2096	Hart vs. Taylor et al.
2593	Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.	3035	M. Keever, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
2659	The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart et al.	433	Irving vs. Kutter et al.
568	Lynch vs. Kiernan.	1160½	Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.
4623	McCarty vs. The Mayor, &c.	1857	Browning vs. Smith et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
4988	Stockhammer vs. Marshall.	7459	Wheeler vs. Leland et al.
5183	Atkinson vs. Mortimer.	7460	Wheeler vs. Hudnut
3364	Pizer vs. Oppenheimer.	6938	Same vs. Caufield.
7883	Goodman vs. Helter et al.	5319	McTeague vs. Bast.
7760	Hartcorn vs. McGorry.	7910	Peters vs. Kenneoy.
7969	Downing vs. McGlun et al.	1919	The Perhyn State Co. vs. Allen.
		3651	Oppenheimer vs. Gidon et al.
		124	Connolly vs. Smith.
		1544	McArdle vs. Ryan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3847	Berge vs. Hart.	5835	Hawkins vs. Huerstel.
4562	Pforzheimer versus Tucker.	6778	Tilson et al. vs. Mabbot.
6121	Rice vs. Bunn et al.	5890	Hopkins vs. Lyddy.
5528	Curry vs. Farley.	9105	Canhupe vs. Fraser et al.
7645	Smith vs. Dreher.	9119	Giandin vs. Rabendeim.
4043	Lowenstein versus Elina.	5956	Sheenan vs. Baker.
4061	Singerland vs. Hardie et al.	6902	Browne vs. Furley.
5188	Neville vs. Rosenthal.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
8063	Krekeler vs. Conner, Sheriff.	7669	Sanford vs. Schreiney.
7703	Goldzier vs. Stiger.	8029	The Perhyn State Co. vs. Meyer.
7772	Colwell Lead Co. vs. McCool.	5797	Brinckerhoff vs. Van Cleave.
7009	Metsinger vs. Walde.	6910	Thornhill versus Siebrecht.
7691	Hasvronck versus Stokes.	7752	Simpson Hall Miller Co. vs. Bayles et al.
4531	Hollenreider versus Abrahams.	5692	Armour vs. Conner.
8855	Goldzier vs. Young.	8504	Kelly et al versus Sheehy.
7204	Berger vs. Lindheim.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Barry, burglary.		William Blood, burglary.	
Henry C. Walters, Lulu Walters, Theodore Fowler, and George McCloud, burglary.		Jeremiah Daylor, burglary.	
		Alexander Reed, burglary.	
		Charles Oakley, burglary.	
Michael Finn, felonious assault and battery.		John O'Neil, grand larceny.	
		William McCauly, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Charles Dominick, grand larceny.		Michael Knowles, grand larceny.	
Edward Dunnigan, grand larceny.		Charles Schaffer, grand larceny.	
Kate Nolan, grand larceny.		John H. Thomas, forgery.	
Sarah Gallaghan, grand larceny.		Edward Coleman, receiving stolen goods.	
Anna McCarthy, grand larceny.		Henry Henry, petit larceny.	
Joseph Rosenthal, grand larceny.		William Raymond, grand larceny.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	Demurrers.	Nos.	
1	Koch et al. vs. Whitehouse et al.	34	Frasce vs. Woodin.
2	Smith vs. Cunnold.	35	Smith vs. Toner.
3	McDonald, Adm'r &c., vs. Mallory et al.	36	Harrigan vs. Regan.
4	Turquand, Trustee, &c., vs. Kennedy et al., (No. 1.)	37	Bloxam vs. Long.
5	Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)	38	Blackwell et al. versus Boese.
6	Paine vs. Noelke et al.	39	Clan Ronald vs. Pitt.
7	Pettigrew vs. Lawrence et al.	40	Murray vs. McClure et al.
	Issues of Fact.	41	Meyer et al. vs. Rosa.
8	Metschering vs. Van Winkle et al.	42	Unger vs. Hoey.
9	Offner et al. vs. De Wolf.	43	Manning et al. vs. Stern.
10	Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al.	44	Central Cross-town R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. 23d-St. R.R.Co. et al.
11	Fowler vs. Butterby.	45	Westerman vs. Bemington, Jr.
12	Milbank vs. Nat. Bank of Norwalk.	46	Willard vs. Stebbins.
13	Fleming vs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	47	Babcock, Adm'x, vs. Bonnell, Jr.
14	Oakley vs. Hyatt.	48	Cole et al. vs. Malone.
15	Whitney vs. Martine.	49	Bitterband, Rec'r, vs. Baggett et al.
16	Armstrong vs. Noll et al.	00	Hollenback, Trustee, vs. More et al.
17	Whitney et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N.J.	51	Simmons vs. Webb.
18	Arnold et al. vs. Angell.	52	Postley vs. Dickie et al.
19	Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr.	53	Griswold vs. Shoebeet al.
20	Starr vs. Moore et al.	54	Barnum vs. Marshall et al.
2	Boese, Rec'r, &c., vs. Luckey.	55	Brinkerhoff et al. vs. Crosley.
21	Sheehan vs. Jacobs.	56	American Nat. B'k of N.Y. vs. Central Nat. B'k of N. Y.
22	Woodruff vs. Boyden.	57	Lobenstein vs. Haverty
23	Woodruff vs. Schwarzchild et al.	58	Spies vs. Damon.
24	Smith vs. Schwarzchild et al.	59	Gallagher vs. Hiola.
25	Haines vs. Markham.	60	Rogers vs. Rowe et al., (No. 2.)
26	Jones vs. Kent et al.	61	Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
27	Barrett vs. Walker.	62	Norris et al. vs. Webb.
28	Vanderbilt vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. et al.	63	Tillinghast vs. Hunt et al.
29	Rossiter et al. vs. Wicks.	64	Thomas et al. vs. Scribner.
30	Gallagher vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.	65	Conover et al. vs. Conover et al.
31	Produce B'k of the City of N. Y. vs. Morton.	66	Sinman et al. vs. Ryder.
32	Swartwout, Rec'r, &c., vs. Kavanagh et al.	67	Borrowe vs. Holly et al.
33	Sinclair Rectifying Machine Co. vs. Reford.	68	McIntyre, Rec'r, &c., vs. Kolman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by ——, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
476	Morgan, Adm'x, vs. McVickar.	569	Dye et al. versus Adriance.
376	Mrs. & Builders' B'k vs. Pangburn.	1104	Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.
435	Hall vs. Barrett, impleaded.	1138	Same vs. Same.
393	Whitfield vs. Copperman.	633	Matthews vs. Driscoll.
482	Agate vs. Gildersleeve.	886	King vs. Kelly.
244	Jenkins vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.	948	Sebell vs. Butterfield.
971	Roellabergerer et al. vs. Peter.	529	White et al. vs. Talmage et al.
727	Gerber et al. versus Peter.	591	Seymour vs. Fellowes et al.
620	Nat. Park B'k of N. Y. vs. Erie R. Co.	784	Bauman vs. Hitchcock.
1177	Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.	751	Hawley vs. Selover et al.
756	Rantenberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.	754	Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.
572	Harrison vs. Reford	777	Linder, Jr., sur., vs. Myerson.
578	Harrison vs. Ross.	1009	Henderson vs. Sexton.
743	Uhl, Receiver, vs. Cremer.	1069	Quinn vs. Van Pelt.
314	Germania Bank of N. Y. vs. Frost.	585	Richards vs. Gould, impleaded.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
589	Burtnett vs. Mayer.	785	Chambers et al. vs. Menck.
635	Parker vs. Conner, Sheriff.	354	Etzel vs. Byrne et al.
642	Tobin et al. vs. Boston & A. R. R. Co.	880	Duncomb vs. Bunges.
643	Linklater et al. vs. Spofford et al.	870	American Nat. Bank vs. Wheelock.
644	Ammon vs. Conner, Sheriff.	873	Lockwood vs. Farrington et al.
646	Eppelsheimer versus Douglas.	874	Yerkes, Jr., vs. Gould et al.
570	Goggner vs. Berlin.	565	Packelman vs. Ehrbek.
745	Hoffman, m'f't, vs. H. R. & N. Y. C. R.R. Co.	579	Smith vs. Brown.
752	Barnard vs. Bound et al.	780	Costigan et al. vs. Dillon.
214	Baird vs. The Mayor, &c.	809	McDermott vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
240	Neftel vs. Lightstone.	817	Roussel vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co.
1076	Zucker vs. Harris.	650	Taylor vs. Fay et al.
1208	Hughes vs. McDermott.	771	Klein, by guardian, vs Blunt.
		786	Kaufman vs. Kaufman

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
716	Archer vs. Garde.	873	Bauer vs. Goldman et al.
717	Hasbrouck, Adm'r, vs. Garde.	674	Cohn et al. vs. Goldmao et al.
949	People of State of N. Y. vs. Bull.	675	Barnett et al. vs. Goldman et al.
1082	American Med. Co. vs. Kessler.	676	Bluett et al. vs. Goldman et al.
606	Thurber et al. vs. Hughes.	677	Spingarn et al. vs. Goldman et al.
608	Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Patterson, Assignee.	678	Slattery vs. Volkening.
612	Burgess vs. Van Hoffman et al.	679	Van Opstal, Jr., vs. Conner, Sheriff.
613	Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	684	Le Grand vs. Manhattan Mer. Ass.
618	Gowdy vs. Pollane.	685	Wehl vs. Hyman.
622	New-Castle Chem. Works Co. vs. Reed et al.	688	Archer vs. Leubuscher.
664	Grant et al. vs. Gould, impleaded.	689	Nesmith et al. vs. Clapp et al.
666	Carpenter vs. Steinberg et al.	690	Weber, Adm'r, vs. Schoff.
		702	Prentice vs. Reserve Mut. Life Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Equity Calendar.	Nos.	
1	Ryerson et al. vs. Willis	20	Snyder vs. Morewood.
2	Finkenauer vs. Dempsey.	21	Woods vs. Monsarro.
3	Dellere vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.	22	Northrup vs Northrup.
4	Coffin vs. Hoffman.	23	Allen, Receiver, &c., vs. Loudenback, Jr., et al
5	Same vs. Same.	24	Chavell, imt., &c., vs. Teasdale, Ex'r, &c.
6	Wakeman vs. Robenstein.	25	Serre vs. Koehler.
7	Gesner vs. Briant.	26	Wetteran vs. Goe et al
8	Howe vs. Second Avenue Railroad Co.	27	Theobald vs. Theobold.
9	Van Demark vs. Smith.	28	Newman vs. Kenoe et al.
10	Mackellar vs. Murphy.	29	Holbrook, Ex'r, &c., vs. Strafford et al.
11	Van Oolsen vs. Smith.		Demurrers.
12	Girard vs. Revel.	1	Seligman vs. Guion.
13	Boyd vs. Phyfe.	2	Tilton vs. United States Life Ins. Co., et al.
14	Venable vs. Shipman. Assignee, &c.	3	Krause, Admr., &c., vs. Loudenback.
15	Campbell vs. McEwan.	4	Dunn et al. vs. Cohn.
16	Phelps vs. Redfield.	5	Phelps vs. Redfield.
17	Fay vs. Central Park Savings Bank.	6	Hoffman vs. O'Connor et al.
18	Hough, Receiver, &c., vs. Phillips, Jr.	7	Pike vs. Englehardt.
19	Hayes vs. Ketchum.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1342	Bway Stable Co. vs. Conner.	588	Bovay vs. Grandlat.
1223	McIntyre vs. Carroll.	1170	Speout vs. Kilpatrick.
874	Buckley vs. Western R. R. Co.	658	Franchi vs. Canal.
1108	Davis vs. Dry Dock, E. & B. R. R. Co.	47	Blunt vs. Fielsch.
885	Bliger versus McDonough.	657	Spafford vs. Northrup.
965	Briggs, Jr. vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	473	Wasserman versus Weber et al.
405	Sternberger vs. McGovern.	1135	Jaggar vs. Cunningham.
1182	Hodges vs. Husgratt	1473	Jaicklo vs. Conner.
255	McKinney vs. McCloskey.	799	Gindet versus The Mayor.
237	Levy vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.	1596	Stockwell vs. The Mayor.
928	Rogers vs. Connolly.	1198	Krauss vs. Moreb.
347	Heaman vs. Fiske.	1539	Kegan, Adm'r. vs. Mott.
714	Farley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	1161	Haly vs. Archdeacon
820	Bergfeld, by Guardian vs. Jackson.	1139	Miller vs. Stadwell et al.
702	McGuley vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.	1117	Bodell vs. Stafford.
1142	Arden vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.	695	Palisa vs. Corb

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Die Walkure (opera)—Mme. Rugnelo Pappenheim, Mme. Pauline Canissa, Mr. A. Bischoff, Mr. A. Blum.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

EAGLE THEATRE.—A Crown of Thorns—Miss Anna Dickinson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Antony and Cleopatra—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Virginius—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our Girl—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Multon—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

STEINWAY HALL.—Telephone Concert—Mme. C. Sauret, Miss Fanny Kellogg, Signor Tagliapietra.

CHICKERING HALL.—Concert—National Sable Quintet.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

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Our dispatches this morning contain an outline of the instructions for the Louisiana Commission which will be presented to the Cabinet to-day. They have been drawn up by Mr. Secretary Evarts, and are of an extremely temperate and conservative character. They provide, it may be said generally, for the settlement of the dispute as to the Governor's office by the Legislature, composed of those who were declared elected by the Returning Board, and whose seats are not contested. The point at which opposition will be made to this plan is the exclusion of members with contested claims. The Packard party hold that the Legislature which gave Packard recognition was organized according to the laws of Louisiana, and that their action was final. The important point in the reported instructions is, however, that an attempt is to be made to have the quarrel in Louisiana settled by some competent tribunal which shall be able to command the acquiescence of both parties, and whose decision can be properly recognized and sustained, so far as becomes necessary, by the Federal Government.

Though the protocol is signed, the Eastern Question is as far from being settled as ever. The composition of this "anodyne," as Gen. Ignatieff has styled it, is not yet made public, and the European press is already turning public attention in other directions, as though it were agreed that the document is now comparatively unimportant. One authority declares that the agreement just signed practically abrogates the Treaty of Paris. This is a plausible view to take of the situation. But the English party opposed to the Turks has all along contended that the treaty was abrogated before the late conference met in Constantinople. It is evident that Russia has by no means placed it out of her power to begin a hostile movement whenever the time shall be fully ripe. Even if all other things were favorable to peace, the attitude of Turkey is as uncertain as ever. What we do know of the policy (or impolicy) of the Sublime Porte warrants us in believing that Turkey will angrily and defiantly reject any and all propositions of settlement. Up to this time, the discussion (which has been by no means friendly) has been entirely aside from the Turk. Let us see next what he proposes to say, and do for himself.

It is unfortunate for those who desire to see an amicable and reasonable settlement of the Chinese question in California that bad men have organized secret societies for the extirpation of the objectionable immigrants. The only remedy proposed by those who consider the matter temperately is that a prohibition be placed upon immigration. This would be a violent and unprecedented departure from the policy of the Republic. But this would not receive favor for a moment if, in the meantime, any considerable portion of the people of California should proceed to mob violence in order to drive the Chinese out of the country. The latest reports say that a so-called labor union is really a secret organization known as "the Order of Caucasians," and that the oath-bound members of this association have deliberately planned to destroy property and take life whenever it was thought expedient. The conspiracy is evidently modeled on the pattern of the Kuklux of the South and the Mollie Maguires of the coal regions. The California labor unions have been distinguished for their illiberality, and especially for their intense hatred of the Chinese. The lately revealed brutality of the anti-Chinese society in Chico is a natural result of the teachings of the demagogues who have been the leaders for years of the California labor unions.

The outline of a plan to solve the problem of street-cleaning, which is published in another column of The Times to-day, deserves attention. In fact, anything which holds out the least promise of an escape from the hopeless confusion in which the whole matter is now involved should be examined with care. There is nothing in the present management of City affairs which so forcibly illustrates its general imbecility as the condition of the streets. Other blunders and other examples of slovenliness of detail may be hustled out of sight, or be covered up by delinquent officials. This is an open and noxious nuisance. It appeals to the senses of every citizen. It offends and astounds every visitor from abroad. It is the crowning and conspicuous disgrace of New-York that the first remark that a stranger makes is, "What horribly dirty streets!" In a moment of desperation, or in a fit of remorse, one or two of the principal thoroughfares will be partially cleaned. But this is always a temporary shift; and the greater portion of the City is left comparatively untouched. The first thing to be done is to make somebody responsible for keeping the streets clean; the next is to prepare and put into practice a plan that shall accomplish the work. It is high time that the tax-payers had this boon granted them.

A delegation of the Society of Friends lately called upon the President to present to him some of the difficulties which they have encountered in carrying out the so-called "peace policy" with the Indians. The Friends have charge of six agencies in the North-western superintendency. They affirm that, under their tutelage, the tribes are gradually acquiring the arts of peace, and are improving their condition in various ways. When they stated their case to the President, they naturally complained of the frequent rejection of their agents, nominated to the Senate by the President. This is the grievance of other religious bodies than the Friends. Senators claim that the agents should be citizens of the State or Territory in which they are to serve. Worldly people say that this means that these nominees should be the political "strikers" of Congressmen. It is the old dispute over again, and as long as Senators stand by each other and keep up that convenient tradition of "the usage of the Senate," only political appointments will go through without opposition. The President declines to review the action of the Senate, or to say what the policy of the Administration will be, but he promises that the good work shall not hereafter be impeded by any obstacle which he can remove.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS AND MR. HAYES.

Whatever may be the practical effect of Mr. Hayes' Southern policy upon the welfare of the section with which it is immediately concerned, it is plain that there is nothing in the recent conduct of the Democrats of the North to lead to the conclusion that they will profit by it. In fact, if they had started out with the intention of cutting themselves off from taking advantage of any changes which Mr. Hayes' plan might temporarily bring about, they could hardly have acted differently. They have from the first placed themselves in an attitude of blind opposition. They would not concede that anything good, or even tolerable, could come from the President. He was to be under the guidance of the men who, they said, shaped Gen. Grant's policy. His inaugural was a mere parade of glittering generalities. He might think he could change matters, but he would soon find out his mistake. He never could withstand the pressure that would be brought to bear upon him. The leaders who, they declared, had planned and profited by the rule of the "carpet-baggers" in the South, held the key of the situation, and as soon as Mr. Hayes began to send in his nominations, he would discover their real strength and his essential weakness. No President could conduct the Government without the aid of the party managers, and the party managers, they assumed, were not in sympathy with Mr. Hayes' policy. Thus they did everything they could to make their Southern allies believe that nothing would come from the new Administration which would help the South, or which the South could accept without stultification and danger of betrayal. It is plain that this line of argument on the part of the Northern Democrats would place them in an embarrassing position if Mr. Hayes should carry out the indications of his policy afforded by his inaugural, and especially if he should do so in the particular form desired by the Southern leaders.

Not content, however, with generalization regarding the President's intentions, the Northern Democratic organs, during a great part of the last fortnight, have been making a tremendous uproar over what they are pleased to style his "broken pledges." They first gave all possible prominence to the reports that Mr. Hayes' friends had made an agreement to withdraw the troops from New-Orleans and Columbia, to which agreement Mr. Hayes was a consenting party, in consideration of support given by Southern Democrats to the decisions of the Electoral Commission. They declared that this agreement was distinct and explicit; that it was made with the intention of deceiving the South; that it was a part of a general scheme of fraud, of which the proceedings of the Commission were another part; that the agreement was being deliberately broken, and that the South would find, when it was too late, that its representatives had fastened upon their section an Administration which would be far worse than that of Gen. Grant. The folly and short-sightedness of a portion of these accusations have already been demonstrated. It has been shown that there was no such agreement as was described; that some of the Southern members of Congress who were said to have taken part in it deny that their course depended on any promises whatever; that others acted against the count, instead of facilitating it; that the papers which were alleged to contain the agreement contained nothing about the withdrawal of the troops, and that, finally, the President was not in any sense a party to the transaction, such as it was. The Democratic organs, therefore, which have had so much to say about "broken pledges," find themselves exposed as the discoverers or inventors of a ridiculous mare's nest. That is their position already. What it will be if it is found that, after all, the President, without any preliminary bargain, and acting solely on considerations of his duty and the welfare of the country, concludes to withdraw the troops from the capitals of Louisiana and South Carolina, can be readily imagined.

There are many indications that the Southern leaders are sick of being made the cat's-paw of the Northern managers, and of playing the part of martyrs to furnish the latter with political capital. Observers in the South report that this feeling is very freely expressed, not only by prominent politicians, organizers and leaders in the "White League," but by active and influential men in all classes of Southern society. The conclusion is general that the Northern Democratic managers would rather that the South should not be relieved of the difficulties with which it has contended than that relief should come from Mr. Hayes; that these managers would prefer bad government for the South if it could be attributed to Republicans, to good government if the Republicans were to receive any of the credit for the latter. It cannot be denied that this conclusion is sustained by the course of the Northern Democrats. It is not easy, therefore, to see, should the Administration be able to bring about an adjustment in South Carolina and Louisiana substantially in accord with the wishes of the Southern leaders, what sort of an active opposition the Democratic Party will present to the Administration at the called session of Congress in June.

THE SOCIALISTIC SPECTRE OF EUROPE.

The spectre which haunts every Government in Continental Europe, except perhaps in France alone, is no longer democracy, but Socialism. There exist everywhere on the Continent large classes of men whose position is almost that of the serfs and artisans of the Middle Ages; who, though no longer dependent personally on a master, are entirely dependent on capital, and who in a moment, by the change in the currents of business and production, may be plunged in abject misery. These persons, though suffering the wretchedness of the Middle Ages, are fired with some of the ideas and aspirations of the nineteenth century. They hear in working men's organs and from popular lecturers of the new gospel of communism and social equality, but they behold around them vast inequalities of property and a distribution of the good things of life which seems to them unjust and oppressive. Their education is not sufficient to enable them to see the fallacy of the communist arguments, or to affect them with the scientific ideas of the age. To them property, as at present divided, seems robbery, and commerce and manufacture a means of enriching the capitalists and impoverishing the laborers. The half-educated leaders of the masses take advantage of these feelings and prejudices, and as a consequence the under portion of European society is honeycombed by communal and socialistic ideas.

In Great Britain, where inequality of distribution of property is greatest, we might reasonably expect to find most of Socialism; but this tendency has been met there by two great facts peculiar to the British islands; one is the cheap facilities for emigration, carrying off the most discontented and vigorous portions of the working classes, and the other, the profound disinclination of the people to theoretic views, when applied to politics or social life. The working men's unions of the Continent have uniformly complained of the little sympathy which communist ideas found among British laborers and artisans. The deep discontent also which prevails in England against the inequalities of property and position is being gradually softened by improved legislation favoring distribution of land and by a wider political suffrage. In France, though Paris is the centre and focus of the communism of Europe, the extreme distribution of landed estates, brought about by the Revolution and the genuine democracy prevailing since that event in social life, have taken the sting from Socialism. The French peasantry are really now the most conservative body in Europe as to property. Paris may make its periodical outbreak against society or property or the Church, or any other settled institution, yet the masses of the French people will always bring the country back to conservative and orderly modes of life, and the distribution of property will probably never be essentially changed in France.

The two countries, however, where these ideas of communism ferment with most peril to future stability are Russia and Germany. The Muscovite Empire is said to be filled with socialistic societies, even embracing members from the highest classes. Socialism there is not a modern revolutionary and foreign idea. It is simply an endeavor to return to the pure and ancient Slavonic practice. It is in the highest degree patriotic and Russian in character. Russia, alone of European countries, (except Hungary,) preserved one of those institutions down to modern times which belonged to the pre-historic period. The Slavonic *mir*, or commune, is a "survival" of a fossil age when all Europe lived in communities, and each German or British village owned its lands in common. The present agitation in the Muscovite Empire, and throughout the Slavonic countries, is to restore the old—the Pan-Slavic Commune. It has within it the aspiration of modern and radical Socialism—the passion of race and reverence for the established and the historical. It has played no small part in the movement which is urging the Government of the Czar into the war against Turkey in behalf of the Slavonians of the Danube. The effects which it will produce in the future on the internal condition of the Russian Empire, no one will venture to predict. The omens in Russia are not unlike those which preceded the outbreak of 1792 in France.

In Germany, the movements of Socialism have been going on for years, but for the most part in a very sensible and wise direction, especially in the formation of loan banks among the working men, called the "Schulze-Delitzch Banks," which have had so wonderful an effect in raising the laboring classes. But there is also a wing of Socialists, pure and simple, who are having increasing power over the more ignorant working men. Universal suffrage has given them a representation in the Imperial Parliament, which was very considerably increased by the recent election. They are now a power in the State. The Ultramontanes are ready to make an alliance with them to oppose the Government. In his recent speech, the Emperor alluded to their efforts in the tone, indeed, of a confident and bold leader, but with such earnestness as to show that the spectre begins to haunt even the Imperial circle.

The present "misery" in Germany strengthens, of course, the hands of all agitators against property, or competition, or society, as it is. The recent session of the Prussian Landtag is reported to have been full of bitter debates and discussions over this great movement. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, as quoted by a correspondent of the *Nation*, says: "Behind every speaker of the House stands 'black care,' in the shape of social democracy. It is no longer the vain fear of spectres that presses heavily upon the public mind; it is the definite fear of a visible danger, the greatness of which can be measured by numbers."

Dr. Hirsch, a Liberal (not democratic) leader in Berlin, is already agitating "the people's right to work," and soup-houses are planted in various poor quarters to quiet the popular excitement. As the reaction from speculation and overproduction increases in Germany, there will be seen the same misery of the working classes which other countries have latterly experienced, but without the education or the sound ideas among the peasantry and artisans which here and in Great Britain have checked socialistic outbreaks. With growing poverty and discontent, the spectre, so dreaded, will stalk over the land, and the calamities which shall follow time alone can unfold.

HOW TO SETTLE THE INDIAN QUESTION.

One of the great tasks which will devolve upon the new Administration, and the successful execution of which will give it a name in history, will be the final and wise settlement of the "Indian Question." We have just across our border the same race of Anglo-Americans, managing and governing similar wild tribes, without ever a war, and with seldom even a disturbance.

The question our Government has to ask itself is, Why should the British Administration be able to accomplish, what we never have succeeded in doing? If Secretary Schurz is able to answer this correctly, and so begin a new and successful system of management with these barbarous tribes, it will win him a name in the science of administration such as few Americans have ever gained. But the triumph will not be an easy one. It will not do to begin the struggle with too confident expectations, or too much contempt for what has been attempted before. In this matter no injustice should be done Gen. Grant's Administration. It has suited the purpose of some critics of the late Government to represent Gen. Grant as handing over the management of Indian affairs to missionaries, clergymen, and other weak and sentimental individuals, who make matters worse than before. But the fact was that Gen. Grant was prevented by act of Congress, after 1869, from placing an Army officer in a civil position, and he attempted, what had been so successful, during the war, with the Sanitary Association, the mingling the best private and individual influence with official supervision in the management of the Indians. As so much of the care of these tribes was to be in reforming and teaching them industry and good habits on reservations, he made an effort to secure the best agents through the highest and purest moral organizations of the country. It was an enlightened experiment on his part, and there is no evidence that it was a failure. Many of the reservations have been exceedingly successful in their civilizing efforts. The war which burst out had nothing to do with the Indian Bureau, but was caused by the greed of our people in invading the Black Hills and by our violation of our own treaty engagements. We do not exaggerate when we say that, even with all the defects and misdeeds of high officials under Gen. Grant, his general management of the difficult Indian trust was purer and better than under President Lincoln, or any President for many years.

Many of our readers will see one of the raciest books of the season—Col. Dodge's work on *The Hunting Grounds of the Plains*. They will perceive how very difficult, even in the mind of a soldier who has spent his life among the Indians, the final settlement of this question is. There can be no doubt, we think, of certain points to which Secretary Schurz should at once direct his attention in his efforts for a successful treatment of the matter. An act of Congress should be obtained, recalling all previous treaties with the Indian tribes, and placing them henceforth under the same laws as other citizens of the Territories. An Indian committing a murder or a rape should be tried, sentenced, hanged, or imprisoned, precisely like any white man. He should feel that he is under absolute and equitable law. These barbarians should no longer be treated as if they were sovereign powers, but simply as wild, ungovernable, savage men, who must be brought under law and civilization. When the Sioux and Dakotas and Comanches are finally conquered, they should not be negotiated with as nations, but taken in hand as wild citizens, placed on certain reservations, and forced to submit to certain well-defined laws. Whatever land is given to a community should be kept sacredly theirs by all the power of the Government and the Army. Our great sin toward the Indians in the past has been the breaking of engagements. We should establish a new character.

Then Secretary Schurz should see to it that there is a stricter police over the Indian Territory. Col. Dodge's narrative shows that there is really no "reign of law" over the Indians in their relation to one another, and no practical prevention of the sale of liquors or arms to the Indians around many of the agencies. The frightful scandal of the past continues. Whites furnish the savages with the very arms with which they murder the women and children of our pioneers. This, however, is all a matter of police, and can be prevented by strict administration. It will be worth while also to inquire whether the evils bred by the white ruffians and rogues who have become nominal members of Indian tribes cannot be done away with. But one of the worst of the evils of the present administration of Indian affairs has been occasioned, we are confident, by the mode in which Government assistance has been distributed among the savages. It is a pauperizing plan. It makes the red men idle, dependent, and discontented. It debauches many of those whose business it is to give the alms, and is the source of much of the corruption and abuses of the Indian Ring in the past. We can faintly imagine what the moral effect would be in this City if certain idle and ignorant men and women conceived they had a vested right in the distribution of a liberal amount of alms, and certain officials, far from supervision, had the charge of the allotment. We doubt if any assistance should be given by the Government, except on reservations, and then under distinct conditions of labor and settlement, each agency being made a kind of industrial mission to teach the Indians agriculture, manufacture, the care of cattle, and the first rudiments of civilization. By these methods, gradually, through faithful, honorable dealings and the strict execution of law, combined with the highest spirit of humanity, the worst blot on American history may be partially wiped away, and a new era begin in the government of the Indians.

THE SMALL BOY OF THE PRESS.

It is one of the characteristic delusions of the small boy that he has a monopoly of all knowledge, and that grown-up people are, without exception, both ignorant and weak-minded. Naturally, that small boy of journalism—the *World*—shares this delusion, and daily expresses its conviction that grown-up newspapers, with a real circulation, are idiotic nuisances. Whenever any event—no matter what it may be—takes place, the *World* shrieks out, "I know all about it!" and then falls to abusing the public because the latter ignores the *World's* existence, and consults the grown-up papers for information and advice. This must, of course, be very trying to the temper, but when the *World*, bursting with a consciousness of its own knowledge, and filled with rage at the stupid people who smile contemptously upon its noisy pretensions, disturbs the neighborhood with its howls, even the most humane man feels that the conceited little journal ought to be taken out to the woodshed and sternly taught to stop its silly noise.

When Mr. Hall disappeared, the *World*, as usual, knew all about it. Mr. Hall had not gone to Europe, but he had been murdered in the "slums" of Brooklyn. He was engaged in a lawsuit, in which "Mrs. Ellen Davis Morgan" was concerned, and his diary contained an entry showing that on the evening of the day of his disappearance he intended to go to Brooklyn in search of witnesses. Of course, he went, and took with him $500, and, of course, he was murdered in the first eligible "slum" into which he ventured. This story the *World* told with so much apparent good faith that several incautious persons temporarily forgot the notorious character of the *World*, and began to ask if it were possible that by accident the conceited small boy of the press had actually told the truth.

Of course, in a day or two this circumstantial story was shown to be a juvenile fib. There was no such entry in Mr. Hall's diary as the one quoted, there was no such person as "Ellen Davis Morgan," and Mr. Hall did not have $500 in his pocket on the day alleged. Nevertheless, the *World* did not abandon its story even after the full exposure of its entire falsity. On the contrary, it reviled the Police for not discovering a variety of "slums" in Brooklyn, with Mr. Hall's body distributed among them in small fragments. As for the grown-up newspapers, its contempt for them knew no bounds, and no small boy with a new tin "squawker" ever displayed such a preposterous amount of noisy self-conceit.

On Saturday morning last, the *World*, in its loftiest manner, summed up the Hall case, and forever exploded the theory that the ex-Mayor had gone to Europe. It began by remarking that "those of our contemporaries who have been perfectly convinced that Mr. Oakey Hall had sailed for Europe will probably abandon their conviction in two days at furthest." Their conviction it characterized as "an unreasonable assumption without a particle of evidence to sustain it;" an hypothesis "so entirely silly and so entirely incredible that the intelligent readers of the papers which have maintained it must have wondered how they came to do it;" a "wild folly," and the mere "nonsense of the newspapers." Then the *World* proceeded to plume itself upon its Brooklyn romance, "which gave a clear and probable explanation of Mr. Hall's disappearance," and which "was so clear and probable that after it was put forward, and the evidence for it given, there was really nothing to be done but to accept it." The reason why "the newspapers declined to accept it" was "because it had first appeared in our [the *World's*] columns, and not in theirs." There is no doubt that in a measure this was the true reason. "The newspapers"—which the *World* justly regards as something very different from itself—as well as the public, have long since ceased to pay any attention to the inventions which the *World* substitutes for news. Had any other paper published the romantic story of the "slums" of Brooklyn it might have been thought worth noticing; but its appearance in the columns of the *World* was a warning to the public not to put any faith in it whatever.

Finally, the *World* abused the Police authorities, whom, in its "superb English," it styled "the louts of Mulberry-street," for not having believed that it could tell the truth if it really tried to, and wound up with the sarcastic remark that "when it is finally ascertained, as it probably will be in a day or two, that Mr. Hall did not sail for Europe on the 17th of March, the Police may conclude to do something." Thus, both the Police and the newspapers were conclusively shown to be shining idiots, and the fact of Mr. Hall's murder in the Brooklyn "slums" was once more proved. It must be conceded that the article from which the foregoing quotations have been made was absolutely withering in its denunciations of the general ignorance and imbecility of every person outside of the *World* office, and although in the happy days when the *World* was the defender of the Tweed Ring Mr. Hall was excepted by it from the general mass of idiots, it did not hesitate to remark, in its Saturday issue, that if he had been capable of secretly going to Europe he was a "cruel and unusual scoundrel."

A few hours after the Saturday issue of the *World* appeared, a telegram from England announced Mr. Hall's arrival at Liverpool. In spite of the imaginary entry in his diary; in spite of the hypothetical "Ellen Davis Morgan;" in spite of the "slums" provided by the *World* at a vast expense of fancy for his especial condemnation, and in spite of that paper's conclusive demonstration that he was killed for the sake of $500, he actually went to Europe, and thereby, in the *World's* opinion, proved himself a cruel and unusual scoundrel. What he also proved the *World* to be need not be dwelt upon, since such proof was entirely superfluous. Still, the matter must have the effect of strengthening the universal feeling that the *World* ought not to be allowed to delay that penitential visit to the woodshed, the painful and humiliating features of which it has richly earned by its last display of silly self-conceit and noisy importance.

NEW PAINTINGS AT SCHAUS'.

Hugues Merle is known chiefly for his pretty symbolical pictures of "Spring" and "Autumn," and for various "ideal heads," more or less happily conceived. A large figure painting of a Biblical character has before this been exhibited at Schaus' gallery, where it soon found a buyer. This was an "Esther." Now he has painted for the same dealer a pendant to the "Esther," which also represents a heroine of the Bible, but a heroine not so much heroic as pathetic. The story of Ruth and Boaz forms a poem so well known and so universally admired that the painter who attempts to give us the portrait of "Ruth" must expect to encounter the previously formed ideals, if not the prejudices, of most of his audience. In a merely historical sense, Ruth the Moabite is an important figure, for her child by Boaz was the grandfather of King David. Moreover, she represents some very curious customs of the old Hebrews in regard to inheritances, and her simple story brings out forcibly the pathos of the desolate position of women in that age and nation, when deprived of their nearest male relatives. For, after accompanying her widowed mother-in-law Naomi back to Bethlehem, the solitary woman depended on the good-will of the nearest male relative, the heir to the property of the dead husband of Naomi. With the Jews the great point was to have offspring; Ruth is, therefore, not only a widow dependent on another widow whose sons are dead, but she has no children of her own to perpetuate the family. This, even more than the death of her husband and father-in-law, made her a pathetic figure. The heir at law to Naomi's heritage could, had he wished to act the pious part in the eyes of Hebrews, have taken Ruth for his wife for the purpose of begetting a male child. This he evidently did not care to do, and Ruth, by the advice of Naomi, was compelled to act in a way which might have been liable to misconstruction, had Boaz been less just or less clear-sighted. When she goes to glean after the laborers in the field of Boaz, and when she lies all night at his feet, she means two things, one, that she has perfect confidence in his uprightness, the other, a mute appeal to his conscience that may induce him to carry out the provisions of the Jewish law and raise up an heir to the dead husband and father-in-law by taking her to wife. His knowledge of her refusal to leave Naomi and return to the house of her own Moabite father has already predisposed him in her favor. For he finds in her the chief virtues in the eyes of Jews: self-sacrifice, constancy, and a humble pertinacity in following out the law of heritages. When, therefore, the real heir-at-law has formally resigned his claim to the field in Bethlehem still belonging to the two widows, (by that symbolical handing to Boaz of his shoe in the presence of the Elders,) Boaz becomes heir, and fulfills his duty as a Hebrew by marrying Ruth and becoming the forefather of King David. This much ought to be remembered in order to understand the woman Merle has undertaken to paint. We may imagine her poor and saddened by affliction, yet filled with the idea of performing a religious duty to the memory of her husband. Boaz ought to be an elderly man, if we may judge from his appreciation, expressed to Ruth, of her behavior in avoiding the young men and trusting herself to him. The story, in fact, although a love tale, is not one of buoyant youth, but of the wise and pious affection of middle age. The moral it is meant to convey resides in the choice that Ruth makes between her natural impulses and the dictates of reason and refined feeling. Instead of leaving Naomi, she remains by her; instead of looking about for a young husband, she comes to Boaz.

Merle means to show her as a gleaner, not as the perfumed and well-dressed woman who takes the bold step of lying at the feet of Boaz. She stands fronting the observer with face a little turned away, clad in a thin, brownish-green robe, open in front, her waist bound by a bright shawl, which she uses to form a lap to hold the wheat she has gathered. She is somewhat sad, but not very noticeably so—rather with a look of mournful reflectiveness. Her left hand, which holds the shawl and wheat, is beautifully modeled, and resembles the hands on Italian Madonnas, with its dimples, and taper fingers spread elegantly. She stands far out of the plane of the picture, almost out of the frame, in a way which may or may not be truly artistic in style. That is one of the nicest questions to decide, and merits long consideration. The light head-covering she has on floats out behind her, although no other part of her dress or anything in the background suggests a breeze, just as in the "Madonna of San Sisto" it flies out about the head. The horizon is pink and cloudy; the background of the wheat-field, where Boaz is asking of a reaper who she is, has also delicate pink effects. Distance is given by haziness. Boaz has a face of the traditional Arab type; he is handsome and manly, although somewhat young. It is evident that Merle likes and adheres to the ideal rather than the realistic in this historical portrait as well as in his previous ventures. Ruth is a lovely Italian woman, unsoiled by work, whose beautiful hands are not defaced by any labor of gleaning, and whose melancholy appears more like the pleasant fear of what the years may bring than a stern remembrance of what the past has wrought. Her figure is full of nobleness and sweet dignity; her poise is admirable. She combines a good portion of the physical beauty of Italian Madonnas with the expression and, perhaps, some of the outlines of a lady. Her figure is scarcely that of a woman who has been married 10 years, but perhaps the story justifies Merle in that particular for other reasons. As to the painting, it is hardly necessary to say that it is clear and direct, without exaggerations—the painting of a man who wishes to reach the happy medium between the accentuation and subordination of the various parts of the figure. And though in one sense all parts are subservient for that, yet they do not all attain the evenness that Merle possesses. This picture ought to be popular, and popular for very good reasons.

There is still another painting at Schaus' which will be thought by some people to outrank the "Ruth." It is a large landscape, by Diaz, representing oak-trees, a small pool of water, a boy sitting on the edge of a wood, and dogs of some hunting breed grouped about him. No one can pass the "Ruth" without looking at it, but this picture is sure to be overlooked by nine persons out of ten when first passing before it; yet it has the extraordinary, and to some people the priceless, quality of "opening up" the more, the longer one gazes into its subtle depths. Depths they are, for beyond everything else this painter can produce a deep picture. As on looking at certain velvety materials, the eye has to dwell for some time before the inner tones and minor gradations become apparent, so in this specimen of Diaz one must wait a moment for the sight to become as it were adjusted to the fine perspective. The foreground is green, with a brown undertone such as one sees in the thin grass of openings in the forest, where the color of the ground does not exactly show through, yet is felt. The restful boy surrounded with his dogs fits into the quiet of the picture. The colors of the group produce, with the bright trunks of the nearest trees on the right, an angle of light which forms a complement to the white mass of clouds obliquely drawn across the sky in the left centre. But, of course, sentiment in landscape cannot be described in words; if it could, there would be small reason for pictures. The subdued tones of brown in this painting may be worth the examination even of those people who, skeptical of such phrases as "sentiment in landscape," refuse to believe in its existence.

Two or three more pictures here ought not to pass without a word. For instance, there is a couple of landscapes by a rising young painter of Paris, Leon Herpin, who is said to be a disciple of Daubigny, but whose present works rather suggest Diaz. They are both of them pictures of streams. One of them is in a wood, and a stone bridge upstream closes the view. The other has an old wooden mill and mill-wheel in the centre background, while from a grove on the right merry-makers are embarking in row-boats. A covey of ducks are floating on the lower stream. Then there is a spirited little figure of an Algerian standard-bearer on horseback sitting for his portrait. The horse is short-barreled and long-legged, with feet well gathered together, finely suggestive of elegance, speed, and power. He turns his head toward the spectator, and the sharp shadow his ear throws on his white neck tells at once of what a clear, dry atmosphere he is the product. The Algerian's face is dark and dry like a monkey's, but his bearing is quiet and dignified. The background is not without good atmospheric effect, but it is more than anything else that sharp shadow which supplies unwittingly the local tone. The picture is by Gustave Gillaumet.

GENERAL NOTES.

The full name of the man whom the Democrats of Rhode Island are running for Governor is Jerothmul B. Barnaby.

Two deaths and other like cheerful matters are announced by a Boston paper under the general head of "Local Follies."

Great good is expected from the new Registry law in future elections in Rhode Island. The room for improvement is great.

A lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio, Alvah Benjamin by name, has been convicted of attempting to bribe a witness, by the offer of $1,000, to testify as he dictated.

The death rate in 19 cities and towns of Massachusetts week before last ranged from 4.07 per 1,000 in Fitchburg to 27.29 in Gloucester. The average was 18.61.

Mr. Charles Allen writes to the Boston *Advertiser* that Gen. Devens paid about one-half the money for freeing Robert Wright, a fugitive slave, living in Greenfield, Mass.

The young man who took the first prize in the recent oratorical contest among representatives of various Indiana colleges has been discovered to have plagiarized his oration.

The Senate of Illinois has passed a game law so stringent in its provisions that the Chicago *Tribune* says that a human being will be the only thing left safe to kill during certain months.

A Richmond paper is very anxious to have it clearly understood that Wade Hampton "loses none of his dignity" by consenting to go to Washington to "confer with his equal," the President.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims to have a note from a gentleman authorized to speak for Gov. Hendricks, saying that Mr. Hendricks will not, in any event, be a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Indiana.

The Binghamton *Times* says that the Secretary's report to the Trustees of the Catholic Building and Loan Fund Association of that city, shows that a dividend of 16½ per cent. can be declared, after crediting 7 per cent. to the accounts of all stockholders.

Eastern papers say that among the effects of a lady who lately died in Portland, Me., has been discovered a handsome china service that formerly belonged to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and was presented to the late Mme. Wingate by Gen Lafayette, after his visit to Portland.

Sixty-one years ago, Capt. Josiah Williams, of Kittery Polut, Me., laid down his pipe on the mantel-piece, took to his bed, and died. His descendants have allowed the pipe to remain where he laid it undisturbed ever since, with an extreme amount of wear and tear of will power in consequence.

Jubal Early is kind. He has stepped forward to announce what his course will be. He says: "When Mr. Hayes' policy toward the Southern States and people shall be developed, and shall assume the shape of substantial acts, I shall approve or disapprove it, as it may conform to or vary from my own views of what is right."

Wade Hampton is very profuse in making promises that if he is made Governor of South Carolina the colored men shall have all the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and the laws. Heretofore, the prompt recognition of the Governor chosen by the majority vote has been regarded as among the rights so guaranteed. But the "Mississippi plan" seems to have changed all that.

Gen. Grant made a little speech when serenaded in Cincinnati Friday night. He said: "I thank you heartily for the compliment paid me, and for the enjoyment you have afforded not only to myself, but to my host and his fair guests. In the absence which is to follow my visit here, and which will be of three or four years' duration, I shall cherish as one of the pleasantest memories of life this evening's serenade. Gentlemen, good-night."

The Missouri Legislature has rejected a Whipping-post bill that, if passed, would have been likely to fill the State with wailing and woe. It provided that any person convicted a second time of petit larceny should be publicly whipped on his bare back with a rawhide, the lashes to be 40, save one. Persons convicted of grand larceny a second time, in addition to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, were to receive 39 lashes, to be administered by the Warden or other keeper, immediately upon being received at the prison. Parents or guardians too cruelly beating or abusing children, and wives and husbands for cruelly beating and abusing each other, were also to be punished with the lash.

A REMINISCENSE OF ALEXANDER

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that our imperial visitors are in our midst, perhaps a reminiscence of the past in relation to their noble ancestor, the Emperor Alexander, may prove of interest from an eye-witness of the transactions I am about to relate. In 1814 I was a commissioned officer of the United States Navy, attached to the corvette John Adams, a flag of truce, bearing hence to Europe Hons. Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, and other Envoys, to meet similar Envoys, at Ghent, on the part of Great Britain, to concoct a treaty of peace between our country and England. We arrived in June, 1814, at Amsterdam, Holland, where had arrived the various crowned heads of Europe on their way to the Congress of Vienna, and among them Alexander, of Russia. On the 31 day of July, 1814, Alexander was to lay the corner-stone of a new building at Saardam—a few miles from Amsterdam, on the Lake of Saardam—on the site of the dilapidated residence of Peter the Great, of Russia, when plying his trade as a shipwright in Holland. The old building there had been demolished to give place to a new structure.

The concourse of people was very great, the military display and presence of royalty quite captivating. The Lake of Saardam was crowded with small craft, and among them the boats of our own frigate, with our Envoys and officers of the John Adams, all anxious to view the pageant. Arrived at Saardam, we were stationed by the authorities there in front of a large drug store, about 200 feet from the contemplated scene of action. The procession soon came along, and when opposite our station the Emperor Alexander was suddenly taken sick, and had to halt the cavalcade, and with the help of his Aides-de-Camp—Field Marshals Platoff and Kutusoff—hurried into this drug store, accompanied also by the Prince of Orange and the Imperial Physician. In passing they received our respectful salutations, which were hurriedly returned. The party remained several minutes in the store, until the Emperor felt well enough to rejoin the procession, and in passing out I plainly saw him bow most cordially to the druggist, and lay upon his counter an apparently well-filled purse. The procession then moved forward; arrived at the spot, all the formalities were gone through with, and the corner-stone of the new building was laid with appropriate honors, and the procession again took up its return line of march, to embark for Amsterdam. The splendid boat, with Alexander and the Imperial Princes, was rowed with lightning speed, and, unfortunately and accid

PREPARING FOR SUMMER.

THE YEAR'S CHANGES AT NEWPORT.

A FEW NEW VILLAS BUILDING—MR. LOW'S MAGNIFICENT PLACE—PEOPLE WHO HAVE ALREADY RENTED COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON—THE WAY LOCAL BUTCHERS HAVE ROBBED THEMSELVES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Thursday, March 29, 1877.

The necessary preparations are being made for the coming season, and everything is hurry and bustle. At this early date the prospects cannot be said to be particularly bright, although a number of villas have been rented, and people who have cottages to rent are receiving many letters of inquiry every day. The Fall and Winter have been unusually dull. Fewer of the cottage-owners' families remained to enjoy Newport in Winter than usual. Last year fully 50 families remained, but during the past Winter not more than 30 occupied their cottages. There has been little building, and very many mechanics have been idle. The workmen employed in building one of the largest houses for the past 14 months have been from other cities, the contractor being a Bostonian; and this has necessarily kept many of the resident mechanics out of employment.

Early in the Winter the cottagers who remained took it into their heads to have their meat, cereals, &c., shipped from Batavia, N. Y. This had the effect of making the marketmen gloomy. The visitors have long felt that they were paying the Newport butchers one-third more for their meats than they were worth; they rebelled, and finally, through the enterprise of one of their number, clubbed together and sent their orders as above stated. They claim to receive the goods for one-third the amount charged here, and that they come in good order twice a week. Should the many Summer visitors adopt the same plan—and it is supposed they will—a number of the local shops will be forced either to reduce prices or to sell out. At first the butchers treated the matter as a joke; now they see the other side of it. Arrangements are already perfected for the building of refrigerator cars, to be run on board the boats of the Fall River Line at New-York after arriving there from Batavia. The articles are shipped at the risk of the visitors, and of course they must take delays by storm, accident, or otherwise as a matter of course. Such inconvenience can hardly be equal to annoyances which they have formerly had to bear. If the plan is completely carried out, it will be a severe blow to the business men of Newport, for it is not easy to say where such a movement will stop

There are some improvements worthy of mention. The fine brick house for Mr. W. C. Rives, of Boston, on Red Cross-avenue, is rapidly approaching completion, and it will be occupied by him during the approaching season. It was commenced a year ago this month, and the workmen have been able to build it in a very substantial manner. It is elegantly finished in hard woods, and is to be elaborately furnished with custom-made furniture.

A very neat house has just been commenced for Mrs. Gen. G. W. Cullum, of New-York, which is to be completed about the 1st of July. It is situated near the famous bathing beach, and the view from its broad piazzas is exceptionally fine.

The elegant villa of Mr. A. A. Low, of New-York, is the finest which has been built here for some time. It is on a 10-acre lot near Castle Hill, at the mouth of Newport Harbor, and is built to stand the relentless storms that will beat against it. No money has been spared to make it substantial and attractive. It is very large, 43 feet by 57 feet, with an addition 31 feet by 34 feet. In the finish of the principal rooms there is considerable inland work and wainscoting. Each has its own style of finish. Wide piazzas run around all the water fronts, and the hall, which is 18 feet wide and 50 feet long, runs through the house. The main staircase, newel-posts, and mantels, are elaborately carved. The broad landing on the staircase expands into an oriel window, the latter being filled with richly-stained glass, with jewelled border, representing the four seasons. This very noticeable window and the balcony, which, being connected, make a part of the landing, are provided with handsomely upholstered seats. Mr. Low has also built a very fine stable. His only neighbors about his lonely retreat will be Prof. Agassiz, son of the great naturalist; Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, brother-in-law of Prof. Agassiz; Thomas Winans, the noted inventor and millionaire, of Baltimore, and Arthur Bronson, of New-York, all of whom own and occupy Summer residences in that romantic neighborhood.

Opposite to the villa of the late Charlotte Cushman, a neat villa of the Queen Anne style is nearly completed for Mr. Herman W. Bruen, of New-York. Although not an expensive house, it has all the requirements of a Summer home, and the style of architecture is very much admired.

An unpretending Summer residence is nearly completed for Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati. It is situated at Oehre Point, near the Summer residence of Hon. W. B. Lawrence, of this city, and of J. Frederick Kernochan, of New-York. A stable has also been erected for the same gentleman. No better locality for a Summer residence could be found in Newport, for it is directly upon the ocean, and an excellent view can be had of the bathing beach and the cliffs. Mr. Pendleton purchased the site last year from Mr. Lawrence, paying about $10,000 for it.

Extensive improvements have been made to the Summer residences of ex-Gov. Swann, of Maryland; Stephen Bowen, of Boston, and Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, John Carey, Jr., and Mrs. W. H. Russell, all of New-York. A very noticeable stable was built late last season for August Belmont, of New-York, to replace the one which was burned down.

A two story and a half addition has just been added to the cozy villa of Mr. E. C. Cushman, of St. Louis, nephew and one of the Executors of the late Charlotte Cushman. The villa, which he is having improved, was built for Miss Cushman a few years before her death. The Eastlake style prevails in the additions.

A number of the villa owners have made the usual repairs since the close of last season. Some of the principal rooms in G. P. Wetmore's house, of New-York, on Bellevue-avenue, have been handsomely frescoed and otherwise decorated. The workmen have been constantly employed for nearly a year, and they have not yet completed their task. Mr. Wetmore's residence is the finest in the place, and in the past four or five years a large fortune has been spent in making an addition and otherwise improving its exterior and interior. The fine residence of Mr. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, is also to be extensively improved in the way of decorations, &c.

So far the following persons have rented houses for the season:

Paymaster Joseph Foster, United States Navy; (Honey's) Francis-street.

Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., Boston, Mrs. G. G. Gray's, Bellevue avenue, just south of the club-house.

Harleston Parker, Boston, Hazard's, Ayrault-street.

W. F. Morgan, New-York, Blackman's, Red Cross-avenue.

William Vanderbilt, Jr., New-York, Mrs. J. T. Gilbert's, Bellevue-avenue.

Mrs. Hamilton Wright, Boston, Barclay's, Mann-avenue.

John Whipple, New-York, Swann's, near the beach.

W. D. Howells, editor *Atlantic Monthly*, Anthony's, on Conanicut, across the harbor.

Pierre Lorillard, New-York, Matthews, Bellevue-avenue.

Mrs. P. J. Stuyvesant, New-York, Stockton's, Kay-street.

Theodore A. Havemeyer, the Austrian Consul-General at New-York, Andrew's, Bellevue-avenue.

Clarence Robinson, New-York, Swinburne's, Rhode Island-avenue.

Since the close of last season a number of the usual visitors of New-York have died, among the number being Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Mrs. H. W. Bruen, W. H. Russell, Robert L. Livingston, Samuel Haight, Mrs. E. R. Hone, Mrs. Frank Wark, W. B. Clerke, Jr., Mrs. Matt Ellis, and Mr. —— Mead, all of New-York; Mrs. C. W. Deering, daughter of Admiral A. L. Case, United States Navy; Earl P. Mason, Dr. Isaac Hartshorn, of Providence; Thomas M. Hoff, son of Admiral Hoff, United States Navy; and Admiral Alden, United States Navy. Their loss will be a severe one to Newport. The remains of Mr. Russell were brought here for interment from Paris last week.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' villa is to rent. Mrs. Stevens and her daughter having made up their minds to go to Europe. S. G. De Hauteville, Lewis M. Rutherford, Louis L. Lorillard, of New-York, will not be here this Summer. R. M. Cushing, T. F. Cushing, of Boston; Mahlon Sands, Mrs. W. H. Russell, T. M. Adams, Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., of New-York, and Theodore W. Phinney, of Chicago, who were in Europe last season, have signified their intention to occupy their houses during the coming Summer.

The newly-appointed French Minister, M. Max Outrey, will spend the Summer at "Clover Patch," owned by Mrs. W. H. Russell, his mother-in-law, on Narragansett-avenue. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, will not occupy her cottage near Lawton's Valley, as she intends sailing for Europe the first week in May. She will be missed in literary circles here and the Town and Country Club will find it hard to fill her place.

Count Ladislas Hoyos, the Austrian-Hungarian Minister, will spend a portion of the season here, probably as the guest of Mr. Havemeyer, the Austrian Consul, at the villa of Mrs. Loring Andrews, of New-York, which the latter gentleman has rented for the second season. Bierstadt, the artist, talks of building on Conanicut, just across the harbor from Newport. Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, will occupy his own house on the cliffs.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"Die Walküre" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening.

The first of the "Telephone concerts" occurs at Steinway Hall, to-night.

"Antony and Cleopatra" is to be represented, this evening, at Niblo's Theatre.

The "National Sable Quintet" will give a concert at Chickering Hall, this evening.

Miss Anna Dickinson acts at the Eagle Theatre, this evening, in "A Crown of Thorns."

Mr. John McCullough will to-night enter upon an engagement at Booth's Theatre, appearing in "Virginius."

The Glee and Madrigal Society, of Elizabeth, N. J., will give their third concert this season, at Library Hall, this evening.

Miss Rose Eytinge terminated a most successful engagement at the new Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, on Saturday night. Her performance of *Lady Macbeth* produced a marked impression by its dignity and passion.

A performance of the comedy entitled "The Flower of the Family," with Mr. Charles G. Shaw, Jr., and other well-known amateur comedians in the cast, occurs at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Rubinstein is about to reappear in London.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson is to remain in Europe another year.

"La Perichole," with Mme. Judic as the heroine, has been revived at the Variétés Theatre, in Paris.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's Jubilee symphony in C has been successfully produced at the last Cologne Gewandhaus concert.

The first performance of "Les Exilés," by Sardou, will occur at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, this week.

Herr Joachim's début as an orchestral conductor, at Cambridge, in England, appears to have been rather unsuccessful.

The operatic season at Covent Garden, in London, opens on April 3; the season at Her Majesty's commences on April 28

Mlle. Marie Feehter, a daughter of the actor, has made her début at the Paris Opéra Comique as *Mignon*, with encouraging results.

A three-act comedy by MM. De Najac and Hennequin, entitled "Bébé" has just been brought out with success at the Paris Gymnase.

Rubinstein was blackballed on his being proposed a member of the Berlin Imperial Academy of Science. Herren Bargiel and Wüerst were elected.

M. Jules Verne has engaged to write for the Paris Odéon a piece taken from his tale of *Michael Strogoff*. It will be played during the exhibition of 1878.

"*Chopin: His Life, Works, and Correspondence*," by Moritz Karasowski, recently published by Ries, of Dresden, contains a large quantity of interesting and hitherto unpublished letters by Chopin.

A great hit has been made at the Milan Scala with the new ballet, "Nerone," by Signor Pallerini, the music by Signor Doli' Argine, who died during the first representation. The *mise en scène* is said to be superb.

The death is announced in London, after a most painful illness, of Miss Augusta Thompson, the popular stage vocalist, and the original interpreter in English of *Wanda* in "The Grand Duchess."

Schumann's opera, "Geneviève," has been produced for the first time in Berlin, with signal success. The characters were sustained by Mmes. Mallinger and Brandt, Herren Betz, Ernst, Schmidt, Krilof, &c.

Signor Santa Croce, better known in this country as Mr. Harry Stanfield, is still singing with great success in Malta. He is soon to go to London, where it is not improbable that he will have a hearing at Covent Garden.

M. Gevaërt, the director of the Brussels Conservatoire de Musique, has just attempted an innovation which has fully succeeded. He makes the young people under his charge execute compositions written by pupils.

The Abbé Liszt was to have appeared "for positively the last time" as a pianist at a concert in aid of the funds for the Beethoven monument, at Vienna. He was to play in the "Emperor" concerto and in the choral fantasia.

"La Marjolaine" has just been brought out at the Alcazar Theatre, in Brussels. The new work of M. Lecocq was not so successful as expected. It appeared heavy at times, and certain crudities in the dialogue were not to the taste of the public.

Wagner's "Walkiire," just produced at Vienna, had, it appears, better mountings and representation than even at Bayreuth. The scenery was gorgeous, and Frau Materna and Herr Lahatt shared the applause with Richter, the conductor.

The London *Athenæum* has the following: "The musical world will be rejoiced to learn that Mr. Santley, after this month, will resume his concert and oratorio career. He will sing on the 27th of April in Exeter Hall, when the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Sir Michael Costa's 'Elì.' Another announcement will be equally acceptable, namely, that Mr. Sims Reeves has abandoned his notion of a tour in America and Australia, and will remain in this country."

Herr Wagner will give, during May, a series of concerts at the Albert Hall, in London. He will be accompanied to England by Frau Materna and Herren Unger and Hill, the *Brünnhilde*, *Siegfried*, and *Alberich* respectively of the Bayreuth "Nibelungen" cast. In the course of the "Richard Wagner Festival" series of concerts, the chief portions of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be performed, others of Wagner's compositions will be given, and the concerts will be directed by Herr Wagner in person.

Apropos of a recent and "very exclusive" benefit performance given by Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wigan in London, the *World* has the following: "Mr. and Mrs. William Wiggins, the well-known duologue duettists and clog-dancers, beg leave to announce that they will give a *soirée musicale* at Windsor Castle, with the kind assistance of a few Emperors, Popes, Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, and members of the aristocracy who are their intimate friends. In the course of the evening the following songs will be sung: 'The same Old Game,' by Lord Beaconsfield; 'Partant pour la Syrie,' as a duet, by Mr. Goschen and Mr. Cave; 'Proud is my name, and stainless my crest,' by Mr. Spencer Lyttelton; 'Don't make a noise, or else you'll wake the baby,' by the Duke of Edinburgh. Only persons whose names are to be found in Burke, Debrett, or Dod will be admitted; and no member or scion of the peerage can procure a ticket without the production of a voucher, signed by the Queen, the Princess of Wales, or Mrs. William Wiggins. This entertainment is not to be confounded with any low 'benefit' or anything of that kind."

HELP FOR A LOST CAUSE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reprints the following letter as affording a striking instance of the benevolence of the venerable Peter Cooper:

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1877.

T. B. Buchanan, Editor of the Indianapolis Sun:

DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose a check for twenty-five dollars ($25) as an acknowledgement of the zeal, fidelity, and intelligence with which your paper advocates the people's cause, in the matter of a national currency. I have an abiding faith in the principles of that cause, and am persuaded it is only necessary to enlighten the people in order to secure its triumph.

For this purpose I rejoice to know that your paper is manfully spreading knowledge on a subject of unmeasured importance to our country and the world. Yours, with great respect,

PETER COOPER.

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

A TRAVELER IN ALABAMA.

THE NORTHERN IMMIGRANT'S FINANCIAL RELATIONS AND PROSPECTS IN FARMING AND MANUFACTURING.

From a Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, March 26, 1877.

The immigrant's financial relations to the Southerners may be anticipated from what is said in my previous letters about his social relations; but they may be profitably explained more fully before giving a general idea of the financial inducements here offered him. As has been stated already, commercial courtesy is met everywhere. And commercial equality I believe to be as general a feature of life. Northern men who show honesty of purpose are trusted as readily as the Southerners. It is even affirmed that the former enjoy, in financial matters, a certain prestige that places reliable men in exceptionally comfortable relations with their debtors. But complete independence is the secret of such comfort. For if the Northerner's purse fail him, or be slip from his rectitude, the Southern aversion that his money and good conduct kept hidden breaks out in unpleasant though not illegal ways. Many complain that some of the Southerners are ever ready to take advantage of a Northerner; that if a bargain has two sides, the Southerner takes the best and then boasts of his cheating; that when a man is failing, many stand by glad to see him fall. Probably there is some truth in these reports, since the inevitable aversions have not all died, though they are declining. But such unworthy feelings are confined to the most unattractive and unimportant class, the "ol' Robs," and must disappear before the increase of financial relations.

In regard to the financial inducements here offered, it is difficult to judge for others, for one man sees opportunities for success where another sees only failure. But the actual condition of the elements of manufacturing industry, viz., materials, power, labor, and demand, may be stated in general terms to give each one some basis for a judgment. Raw materials in great abundance and variety are found all over the South. The mountains, from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, are full of minerals and metals that are being prepared for use. The forests furnish woods in great variety and excellence. Cotton, the staple product of several States, and wool, now increasing in the stock regions of Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, offer great inducements to manufacturers of fabrics. The advantages the South gives in the spinning of cotton were explained in a previous letter, where the estimates of profit and cost were stated in detail. Water power is abundant everywhere, and much more reliable and economical here than in freezing climates. Fuel, either wood or coal, is cheap and accessible. Steam power is however what may be preferable. As to labor, it is self-evident that no other part of the country can support life so cheaply; and therefore, that despite the changes in social and political relations, and the fluctuations in wages and prices of provisions to be expected in a revival of trade and industry, it is certain that the South will always be the home of cheap labor. The abilities of the laborer will be as easily improved here as in other undeveloped populations, by a season of training in specialties. With regard to the home supply and demand, the case is even clearer. For comparatively nothing is made in the South, not even a clothes-pin or a broom. Slavery laid its deadly grip on manufacturing, as well as on every other form of prosperity. The plantations produced nearly everything used. The consequence was that only the most necessary articles were thought indispensable, and these forms and qualities were home-made and of transmissible use. Hence the tools and conveniences are incredibly poor and few in the South. When the plantations were ruined, both manufacturing and buying ceased. This result has had a double effect: it has increased the demand with relation to home supply, but it has also decreased the present consciousness of need, and consequently diminished the positive demand per acre per capita. A farm or a house is now run without tools and appliances. But as better methods of living, of business, and of agriculture develop, the demand for good articles will increase both by individual necessity and by the contagion of successful example and of attractive supplies. It seems then probable that the union of various materials, cheap labor, abundant power, and an increasing demand, makes the South a promising field for the manufacture of all staple articles for household, agricultural, and personal use.

Mining offers extensive opportunities for capital. The low price of property of all kinds is a strong attraction in this direction. It has drawn men even as far as from Europe. But the coal, iron, copper, and other mines of the State I shall treat separately; I refer to them here merely as in the list of financial inducements to the immigrant.

Mechanics do not find this a very profitable region. The cheapness of labor and the scarcity of manufactures combine to lower their wages. But the cheapness of living and the pleasant climate relieve them from necessities, and offer many compensations not included in the higher wages of the North.

The day laborer is still more unfortunate here. The negro work and board themselves for about $10 or $12 per month. Field hands they stand the climate better than any other men can, and as common workmen in cities or towns they are all that are required. So that a day-laborer in the South is in a miserable condition, unless he follows such an existence temporarily while examining the country with a prospect of buying a little land or getting some other possession that may be productive.

The farmers are the largest class interested in Southern emigration. And I am inclined to think that the inducements for them in Alabama are more reliable though less brilliant than those offered to any other class. By this I mean that a farmer can make a bountiful living from his land with more certainty than any other class enjoys, and with less labor compared with his Northern duties; but at the same time his pecuniary prospect may be less inviting, though not forbidding. The Black Belt has not yet proved itself a region well adapted to general farming; but that may be because no one has given it a thorough trial. But all agree that the Valley of North Alabama is exceedingly attractive to farmers; so I shall reserve a full discussion of the financial inducements of agriculture and stock raising until I have visited that region. The long droughts and the hot sun are considered by some people serious obstacles to general agriculture here. But it is proved beyond doubt that the region did, and can, raise all its own food. Then the cotton is to be viewed as the crop for profit, the superfluous yield above the food for home consumption. This subject, though discussed in a previous letter, deserves recalling in this connection, because cotton seems to be the most certain crop in this region exposed to drought. As it is grown now it does not pay. Too much land is planted, it is not tilled deeply enough to stand droughts, it is not fertilized though worn out, it is worked with insufficient tools, it requires too many hands and mules, and, in all ways, one may say, the industry is wretchedly managed. While it seems presumptuous for a visitor to analyze an industry new to him, the fresh sight he brings to the subject is often better than that of more experienced and familiar eyes, and especially may one be pardoned some temerity when the methods employed are so plainly false and the results are so very unsatisfactory. It is the opinion of many that a cotton farm can be made to pay well here, if it be managed with the skill common in Northern farmers.

The main financial items can be stated in general terms as a basis for an estimate of farming in the Black Belt. Improved lands can be bought in large or small lots on almost any terms as to time and cash, from $2 50 to $10 per acre. The titles are very generally bad, from the unanceled mortgages, transfers, taxes, and other complications that have grown out of financial embarrassments and the neglect of legal requirements. So that a purchaser cannot be too shrewd and cautious in securing a title of unquestionable value before he pays his money. For the general carelessness of the people, and their frequent indifference to the satisfaction of strangers, may deter a settlement of claims that are already paid. Land can be rented at $1 to $3 per acre. The houses are generally of one story and unattractive; some are large and airy, and some are merely frame buildings of two or four rooms. Few or no closets exist; the rooms are large and high, and remarkably bare when unadorned. Fire-places are common, and piazzas are generally broad and unroofed. Fire-places are commoning. A fence, or the remains of one as a suggestion, surrounds an acre or two containing a few fruit trees, commonly peaches, pears, figs, some grape-vines, and plums; and rose bushes, jessamins, ivy, and other ornamental plants live through their neglect in token of what was and what might be. No farm buildings, as barn, stable, or tool-house, will be found; but plenty of cabins for negroes will be on the place. Wood is abundant, for either fencing or fuel. Lumber at from $10 to $12 is to be had at neighboring mills. Stock will live all the year on the native grasses in Summer and the canebrakes in Winter. Labor is abundant at from $10 to $12 per month, without board. Mules cost this year $100; cows, of reasonably good breeds, $40; sheep, common, $2 50; pigs, (50 pounds weight,) $3. The tools and fixtures generally used are of poor quality, and low in price. Plows, (one-horse,) $1 50; harness, $3; hoes, $9 50 per dozen. Repairs are a very light expense in this mild climate. Much of the stock is worked unshod; blacksmithing is estimated at $3 per year for each mule; good mechanics, for building in wood or brick, can be hired at $1 50 per day and rations, but common men, for common repairs and rough constructions, can be hired at 75 cents and rations; the latter cost about 10 cents per day. Household expenses are very small for clothes and fuel; for groceries they are about the same as in the North and West; but so much of the living comes all the year from a well-managed garden at trifling expense in labor, that the table costs very much less here than elsewhere.

The management of a farm and the labor here requires some preparatory study; for the climate, the soil, the cotton, the other crops, and, above all, the negro, impose their individual necessities and peculiarities. Hence a close and prolonged observation of the various details of the present agriculture here should be the first occupation of an immigrant. In regard to the crops, he will have to see for himself the actual yield, and judge of the probable profits of better management. But in forming an opinion of the region without seeing it, one should remember that it once was exceptionally wealthy. Then the price of cotton was about half what it is now; labor was but little cheaper—some say no cheaper—and the land was but little richer than it is to-day, and not so rich as it can be made by its own productions. But planters then grew everything for home use. In regard to the labor, the immigrant will have to lay aside his prejudices, either favorable or unfavorable, to the negro; for here they are not what they are in the North, where freedom has developed to some extent their self-respect and efficiency. They as a class cannot be trusted here either with property or with their own direction in labor. So they are generally held responsible for the tools, harness, and property intrusted to them. They are charged for the loss of anything and every day of time. No one takes much interest, hoe, or axe into his own house; for they don't trust one another. This charging takes the place of the whipping in slavery. In work they have to be constantly watched and driven by the farmer or by his representative in the field. But it seems beyond question that they are the best labor for this climate, that they are easily managed, and that they are industrious and efficient under proper direction.

To sum up the conditions of living here: The immigrant will be pleased with the mildness of the Winters and the early Spring; the Summers are very hot. Unless he be careful in selecting a location, he will suffer with fever and ague and bilious disorders. The country is neither very interesting nor very monotonous in regard to scenery; but the prevalent death of industry and the thriftless appearance of the farms will make the country seem very unattractive. He can certainly earn a living with much less labor than in the North, and he may do, as a very few are doing, make a good profit on cotton and stock. Socially, the family will be very isolated and entirely dependent on itself for amusement. The schools are few and poor, and the children will not feel at home in them. But no one is likely to be disturbed in any way while following his business, and the genial climate, the ease of living, and absorption in practical pursuits, make a life here that is satisfactory to many people.

C. H. F.

TWO YOUNG ROBBERS ARRESTED.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB AN EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE AND HOW IT WAS FRUSTRATED—A DISHONEST BOY IMPLICATED WITH THE BURGLARS—HOW THE ARRESTS WERE MADE.

On the night of March 23 Mr. Thomas W. Gerrard, who keeps a small fancy goods store at No. 227 Eighth-avenue, reported to Capt. L. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, the details of a very singular attempt at robbery which had occurred at his store. Mr. Gerrard stated that after he had closed up for the evening, and was making up his receipts for the day, two men entered the store, bound and gagged his errand boy, who was lying asleep on the lounge near the door, and, before he was aware of their presence, one of them had sneaked behind the counter and assaulted him with the leg of a broken chair, striking him on the head and cutting him badly. The ruffian then attempted to seize the contents of the money-drawer, but Mr. Gerrard caught hold of him, and a desperate struggle ensued, during which Mr. Gerrard received several blows on the head. He called for help, whereupon the robbers fled, and Mr. Gerrard, obtaining possession of his revolver, fired several shots at the fleeing ruffians, but without effect. Philip Fiegs[illegible], alias "Trey," of No. 265 West Nineteenth-street, the youth who was bound and gagged by the thieves, accompanied his employer to the station-house, and assisted in giving a description of the assailants. There was something, however, in the manner in which the boy gave his testimony which aroused the suspicions of the Captain, and he directed Detectives Titus and Cain to investigate the matter. The officers watched the lad very closely, and found that he associated with Leland J. Jones, a porter of No. 217 West Twenty-eight-street, and Alexander Roy, a driver, of No. 404 West Twenty-ninth-street, whose characters are not above suspicion. The officers succeeded in obtaining from Bernard Sherrick, of No. 533 Ninth-avenue, a better description of the men who had been seen running out of Mr. Gerrard's store than they had received from the boy, and as the description given by Sherrick tallied closely with the personal appearance of Jones and Roy, it was decided to arrest them. Roy was arrested at Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and on being searched at the station-house the address of Jones was found in his possession, and Jones was afterward found at his home and taken into custody. A pair of shoes were left by one of the thieves in Mr. Gerrard's store and are now in possession of the Police. The left shoe is of very peculiar shape, as though the big toe of the wearer was malformed near the joint. The shoe was placed on Jones' left foot and fitted him exactly, and on removing his sock the malformation of the big toe was apparent. The boy "Trey" was then sent for, and on seeing Jones and Roy said that they were the men who had attempted to rob his employer, but he subsequently said he was mistaken. The lad was then taken into the Captain's private room, and on being interrogated by the Captain confessed that he was an accomplice in the assault upon Mr. Gerrard. He said that he had known Jones and Roy from his infancy, and for six weeks before the assault had been plotting with them to rob his employer. On the night of March 3 Jones and Roy had everything prepared and were only waiting for a signal from him to make the attempt, when he prevented it by the information that the day's receipts had been so light that it wouldn't pay. On the night of the attempted robbery he admitted Jones and Roy to the store, and allowed Roy to bind and gag him, while Jones slipped off his shoes and sneaked behind the counter and assaulted Mr. Gerrard with the leg of a broken chair which had been placed near the spot for the purpose. The resistance made by Mr. Gerrard frustrated the plans of the robbers. Since that night he had been in constant communication with his accomplices, advising them, as far as he could, of what the Police were doing in the matter. He saw them at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, when they told him to "stick to his story." "Trey" was consigned to a cell at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, and, together with Roy and Jones, will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. Jones is suspected of having been concerned in an attempt to rob Keyl's dry goods store at Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue some months ago, on which occasion a large quantity of goods were packed up ready for removal, but the burglars were frightened off by the approach of a policeman.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of the 31st inst., of "How to Improve Railroad Property," must meet the attention and approval of all stockholders. What we want is that there should be in every State some legislation to compel Directors of railroads to make sworn returns of their condition every three months. These returns should not, as now, be made by one officer of the road, who probably knows the least of their affairs, and swears "to the best of his information and belief." What we need is that all returns shall be of one form, like those of our banks, and the legislators should appoint inspectors to whom these returns shall be made, and by them made public.

A STOCKHOLDER.

EX-MAYOR HALL'S FLIGHT.

HIS ARRIVAL IN EUROPE.

CONFIRMATORY EVIDENCE THAT HE WAS A PASSENGER ON THE VICTORIA—HIS FAMILY DOUBT THE TRUTH OF THE PRESS DISPATCHES.

The little remaining doubt in the minds of skeptical persons regarding the identity of the one passenger of the steam-ship Victoria, who arrived in Liverpool on Saturday morning under the name of W. E. Sutliffe, and who was immediately recognized by the agent of the Associated Press as A. Oakey Hall, is being rapidly dispelled by the non-arrival of any dispatches of a contradictory nature, and there are now few persons in the City who will admit having doubted the authenticity of the press dispatches. The agent of the Associated Press who recognized Mr. Hall was Mr. Albert C. Ives, and it is impossible that he could have been mistaken. He was for years a journalist in this City, and during a part of his residence here was connected with the City staff of THE TIMES. His experience in New-York made him acquainted with most of the political leaders, and he became particularly well-informed as to the appearance and habits of such prominent men as Mr. Hall. It was on account of his knowledge of the ex-Mayor that Mr. Ives was sent from London to Liverpool to await the arrival of the Victoria.

Another and important confirmation of the fact that he sailed from Boston on the Victoria, of the Warren Line, was obtained yesterday by a reporter of THE TIMES from a gentleman who has taken an active part in following up the many clues that have been obtained during the past two weeks. This gentleman states that information has been received from Boston to the effect that Mr. Hall was in that city on the morning of March 17, and the clerk in the office of the Warren Line says that on the morning in question the gentleman, whom he afterward identified by means of a caricature, first called. He then made some inquiries regarding the sailing of the Victoria, and, on being informed that she would sail on that day, went to the wharf and made an inspection of her passenger accommodations. He returned to the office at once, and, expressing satisfaction, bought a ticket and was not again seen. This effectually disposes of the story that Mr. Hall bought his ticket on March 12, as has been heretofore stated. Much speculation is still indulged in as to the motives that prompted him to conceal his identity on arriving in Liverpool, but this is mere idle talk, and is based upon nothing tangible.

The members of Mr. Hall's family still assert that they are in utter ignorance of his movements, except as they are set forth in the newspapers, and it is stated that his wife is in a semi-dazed condition, and does not know whether to put faith in these dispatches or not. This is thought to be mainly due to the fact that she has expressed a belief that he would not, unless he was insane, leave his family without giving them the slightest intimation of his intended departure. Mr. Hall's aged mother and his daughters do not, it is stated, believe that W. E. Sutliffe is their missing relative. Apart, however, from his own family, there is no shadow of doubt expressed as to the identity of the Victoria's strange passenger. His visit to the telegraph office at Liverpool, while waiting for the train to proceed to London, has occasioned much comment, and many conjectures were put forward as to the recipient of his message was. The statement, however, that upon his arrival at Notting-hill Gate station he was taken to a house near by, which he entered without the slightest show of formality, makes it appear that the telegram was sent there announcing his arrival to friends who, to all intents and purposes, must have been forewarned of his coming. Looked upon in this light, his actions point to the conclusion that his plans were all arranged before his departure from this City. Mr. Hall's residence was visited last evening by a reporter of THE TIMES, who was informed that no dispatches or communication had been received from him. His legal representatives, Messrs. Vanderpool, Green & Cuming, although firmly believing that the man identified is none other than the ex-Mayor, have nothing else as yet, except the press dispatches, upon which to base this belief.

THE DISPATCHES ANNOUNCING MR. HALL'S ARRIVAL.

Following are the dispatches sent from Liverpool and London on Saturday, announcing the arrival and movements of Mr. Hall:

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—The steamer Victoria, from Boston, March 17, has arrived here. A representative of the New-York Associated Press, who knows and has been with Mr. Hall, A. Oakey Hall for several days, boarded the Victoria at 2 o'clock this morning. He learned that a gentleman answering Mr. Hall's description was aboard under the name of "Sutliffe." He arose at daylight, and was found in the cabin examining the log. Mr. Hall was immediately recognized. He has about a fortnight's growth of mustache and side whiskers, and was dressed in dark clothes—a dark blue shirt, red scarf, small, common cap, and spectacles, instead of the customary eye-glasses. The reporter adds: "I asked to see him privately, and he led the way to his state-room. I said that Mr. A. Oakey Hall disappeared from New-York a fortnight ago, and was believed to be on board the steamer Victoria. Mr. Hall replied: 'Well, what of that?' I told him that I knew Mr. Hall perfectly by sight, and that he was the man. He replied that I was mistaken. I told him that I knew he was Mr. Hall, and added that his family were terribly anxious, and that his friends in New-York were much excited about him. He asked why they should be excited, and then made a remark about the weather in an unconcerned way and went out to breakfast. He repeatedly denied that he was Mr. Hall, and told me that he was on his way to Bristol. After breakfast we left the ship. As I helped him down the ladder he asked me if I had found my friend. He then wore an old Ulster overcoat. On landing he went to the office of Warren & Co., agents of the Victoria, thence to the telegraph office, and finally to the North-western Railway Station, where he took a second-class ticket, and left by the noon train for London, which is due at Euston Station at 5:15 P. M.

THE CONFIRMATORY DISPATCH.

LONDON, March 31.—The passenger "Sutliffe," who arrived at Liverpool by the steamer Victoria, and proceeded by train to London, strenuously denies that he is A. Oakey Hall. He is above the medium height, dressed as described in a previous dispatch, and walks with a swinging gait. His face has recently been clean shaven, and is now covered with a rough, grey stubble. At Euston Station he employed a porter who took two black Japanese leather carpet-bags marked "G.," and a roll of rugs. They walked to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Underground Railway, where the porter left his employer, and the latter took a third-class ticket for Notting-hill Gate Station. He was evidently unacquainted with that route, for he made frequent inquiries of his fellow-passengers. He seemed to be nervous. On arriving at his destination he took a Hansom cab and drove to a small, quiet, private house near by. He was evidently expected, as the door opened without ring or knock, and he passed in immediately with his luggage. He was not met at the station by any acquaintance, at least, he was not recognized by any one.

The steward of the steamer Victoria volunteers the information that the passenger giving the name of "Sutliffe" was "the greatest fellow for making fun I ever met." The gentleman who met "Sutliffe" at Liverpool, and held the conversation with him related in a former dispatch, is confident that there can be no mistake about his being Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 2—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly in the south-west, the north-west, and upper lake region, with clearing, colder weather and northerly winds. Light rains are reported from the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, with south-west to north-west winds and increased pressure and northerly winds north of the Gulf States. The barometer has fallen in the Middle and New-England States, with warmer east to south winds, threatening weather and local rains north of Virginia. Threatening weather and rain continue in the lower lake region, where the barometer continues low, but has risen, with fresh to brisk westerly winds.

The rivers have risen one foot at Davenport, Cairo, and Evansville, two feet at Keokuk, 2 inches at Dubuque, and fallen 18 inches at Cincinnati, 9 inches at Louisville, and 10 inches at Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, threatening weather and rain, with south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer and rising temperature during the day, followed by clearing, colder weather at night.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portion light rain, with southerly winds shifting to colder westerly and north-westerly, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the lower lake region, light rain, followed by clearing, colder weather, west to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and local rain, southerly winds, shifting to west and north-west, lower temperature, and slight changes in barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, except during the morning light rain in the eastern portion, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cold northerly to westerly winds will continue during the day, with clear weather and rising barometer in the eastern portions, followed, in the Upper Missouri Valley, by falling barometer and rising temperature.

For the upper lake region, colder, clear, or fair weather, with west to north-west winds and rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Indianola, Galveston, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	39°	35°	3:30 P. M.	43°	46°
6 A. M.	36°	38°	6 P. M

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 52, cash; $1 52½, May; No. 3 do., $1 43½. April. Corn active and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@39c., cash; 38½c.@38¾c., April; 39¼c.@39½c., May and June. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 34½c.@35c. Rye quiet but firm at 66c.@66½c. Whiskey steady at $1 04. Pork opened week and lower, closed firm at the outside prices; $14 50, cash; $14 40@$14 55, May. Lard dull at 9¼c. asked, 9c. bid. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet at 5¾c.@5¾c., 8¾c.@8¾c., and 8¾c. for shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Live Hogs firm; receipts light, little doing; prices range $4 40@$5 25. Cattle firm, demand fair; light supply checks business; choice to fancy Steers, $5 50@$6; good to prime, $4 80@$5 25; Light to fair, $4 12½@$4 75; Cows and Heifers, $3 20@$4 25. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 550 head Cattle, 300 head Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 25¾@$1 26, cash and April; $1 30¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 17½@$1 18; Rejected, 98½c. bid. Corn unsettled at 38¾c. bid, April; 41¾c. bid, May; sales at 42¾c., May. Oats active and firm at 31½c. bid, April; 34¾c. bid, May. Rye and Barley dull, unchanged. Pork unsettled at $13 85@$13 87½, cash; $13 82½@$13 85, April; $14, May; sales at $13 82½@$14 05. May. Lard unsettled; $9 25@$9 27½, April; $9 37½@$9 40, May. Bulk-meats steady, unchanged. Whisky firmer, at $1 04½@$1 05. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 900 bushels Rye, 4,700 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Markets quiet; prices generally unchanged. Flour firm, and in fair demand; sales, 450 bbls. Wheat, higher; prices firm; light inquiry; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago, at $1 32½; 500 bushels No. 1 White, at $1 62; 500 bushels do., at $1 63. Corn in fair demand; sales of 12,000 at 50¾c. Barley in good demand; light inquiry; sales of 1,500 bushels choice Canada, on private terms. Other articles unchanged. Railroad freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls; Wheat, 12,800 bushels; Corn, 7,400 bushels; Oats, 11,800 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels; Rye, 900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 15,850 bushels; Corn, 18,400 bushels; Oats, 11,900 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; Red, $1 50@$1 60. Corn dull and drooping at 41c.@42½c. Oats quiet, but steady, at 36c.@40c. Rye dull at 75c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork easier at $14 75@$15. Lard fairly active and shade higher; steam rendered, 9¼c.@9¾c., closing at the latter asked; Kettle, 10¼c.@10¾c. Bulk-meats strong; in good demand; Shoulders, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Short Ribs, $7 45@$7 50; Short Clear Sides, 7¾c. Bacon dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Ribs, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Whisky quiet, but steady, at $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs quiet; common, $4 25; packing, $5@$5 25; selected Butchers', $5 30@$5 35; receipts, 1,032 head; shipments, 600 head.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 54½; $1 54 bid; Extra do. held at $1 54; Amber Michigan, spot and April, $1 54; May, $1 56½; No. 2 do., $1 40½; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, held at $1 51½; April, $1 51½; May, $1 54; No. 3 Red held at $1 40; rejected Lake Shore Red, $1 25. Corn steady; high Mixed, spot, 44¾c; May held at 45c., 45½c. bid; No. 2, spot, 44½c.; May held at 45¼c., 45c. bid; June held at 45½c.; rejected, 44¾c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33c. offered; White, 41c.; Michigan, 36½c.; Clover-seed, $8 40. Receipts—Flour, 50 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 2,100 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Flour dull: Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$6 25; A No. 1, $6 75@$7 25; Fancy, $7 75@$8 25. Wheat scarce and firm, but unchanged. Corn dull; White, 42c.; Mixed, 41c. Rye quiet at 72c. and shade firmer; Mixed, 68c. Pork quiet at $15@$15 25. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c.@11¾c. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, 10¾c.@10¾c.; do. Keg, 12c. Whisky firmer at $1 04.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour firm; Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 43½; No. 2 do., $1 33½; April, $1 31½; May, $1 35¾; No. 3 do., $1 22¾. Corn steady; No. 2 nominally 41½c.; New, 39c.@39½c. Oats dull, unchanged. Rye easier; No. 1, 67c.@67½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 77c.; No. 3 do., 73c. Provisions quiet, but steady; Mess Pork, $13 87. Prime Lard, 9¾c. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 75@$5 87½. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,600 bbls. Flour; 2,300 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 31.—Flour more doing at $7@$7 65. Wheat firm; extra White Michigan, $1 56½; Milling, $1 54, bid; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 52¾; Milling, $1 48½ bid. Corn steady; No. 1 Mixed, 45½c. Oats quiet; White, 43¾c.; Mixed, 36c. Receipts—Flour, 840 bbls.; Wheat, 3,111 bushels; Corn, 10,742 bushels; Oats, 4,407 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 580 bbls.; Wheat, 1,933 bushels; Corn, 9,723 bushels; Oats, 746 bushels.

OSWEGO, March 31.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 50@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 50 for White do; $8 25@$8 75 for double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; sales of Western Mixed at 58c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 90c.@92c.; No. 2 do., 78c.@80c. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Flour shipped, 1,000 bbls.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head. —Shipments, 4,600 head; active, steady, and firm, unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 4,400 head; in good demand; light, $5 25@$5 35; packing, $5@$5 40; good to smooth extra heavy, $5 40@$5 80. Sheep nominal; receipts, 150 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33c. Strained Resin firm at $1 70. Crude Turpentine quiet: Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar firm at $1 65.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—The Print Cloths Market closed dull at 4c. for standard and extra and 64x64 Cloths. Sales of the week 12,000 pieces on the above basis.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—Petroleum quiet but steady; standard, 15c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 31.—Cotton firm, asking higher prices; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 478 bales; exports to the Continent, 775 bales; coastwise, 1,579 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 27,259 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 1,629 bales; gross, 1,728 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 251,001 bales.

MOBILE, March 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c. @11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.@10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 89 bales; coastwise, 120 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock, 52,553 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 75 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 23,250 bales.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, March 31.—Sugar—The intervening holidays have kept business in suspense, and prices remain unchanged; trustworthy accounts from the interior represent the deficiency in the yield to be greater than anticipated; in some localities it will reach 50 ₱ cent.; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 147,000 hds. and 45,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 20,800 hds. and 12,500 hhds.; exports during the week, 4,800 hds. and 4,700 hhds., including 2,000 hds. and 4,600 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $37@$38 ₱ cwt. Butter, $70@$80 ₱ quintal for superior American. Flour, $36 50@$37 50 ₱ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, $6 ₱ arroba. Lard, in kegs, $38 50@$39 ₱ quintal; do., in tins, $43@$44 ₱ quintal. Honey, 5 reals ₱ gallon. Tallow unchanged. Wax unchanged. Onions unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Lumber unchanged. Shooks unchanged. White Navy Beans 29@30 reals ₱ arroba. Corn 8½@9½ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops nominal. Freights—the intervening holidays have rendered the market inactive, but the amount of tonnage is large. Tobacco unchanged. Spanish Gold 226½@227. Exchange firm; on United States 60 days, currency, 1@2 ₱ discount; short sight do., par@½ premium; 60 days gold, 3½@4 premium; short sight do. 4¼@4¾ premium; on London, 15@15½ premium; on Paris, 2@2½ premium.

THE SHIPPING TRADE OF ITALY.

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED OR SAILED FROM VARIOUS PORTS—THE MERCANTILE MARINE—NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.

The Statistical Office of Italy has issued its report for 1875 on the shipping trade of Italy, from which it appears that in that year there entered or sailed from the various ports 234,627 ships, either steam or sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 24,340,-32 tons. The proportion per 1,000 of these ships among the various maritime nations is: for Italy, 342; England, 291; France, 176; Austria, 60; Greece, 33; Holland, 22. The rest fall below 20—seven the United States, which does a large trade with Italy in petroleum and codfish, showing that American produce is still very largely carried in foreign bottoms. The report calls attention to the fact that while foreign nations only average 45 men for every 100 sailing vessels, and 150 for steam vessels of 1,000 tons, the Italian mercantile marine, for vessels of the same size, employs 146 men for sailing and 78 for steam vessels—an extraordinary disproportion in sailing ships when compared with that the Genoese at least have always been such a seafaring race. The number of passengers carried in the same time amounts to over 200,000, of whom 51,381 went to foreign countries, the majority being to South America, which drains yearly a large number of young men from the hilly country districts, where cultivation is difficult and life hard. Of the different seaports, Genoa, as usual, heads the list in the largest amount of shipping, 3,000,000 of tonnage having passed through the port; Naples comes next with nearly the same amount, then come Leghorn and Messina, with between two and three millions; then Venice and Palermo, and the others at a long interval. There were 10,828 Italian sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 987,190, and 141 steam-ships, the greater part iron, with 57,147 tonnage and 22,450 horse-power; again Genoa figures for more than half the tonnage of sailing vessels and two-thirds that of steamers. There were 58 ship-building yards, which turned out 337 ships, with a tonnage of 87,690, and an estimated value of about $5,000,000. Lastly come the wreck reports, which give 73 Italian and 19 foreign vessels wrecked in Italian waters, of the estimated value of about $30,000,000.

A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY OF FIRE.

Quite recently a fire that might have involved the complete destruction of one of the most valuable collections of paintings in the world was happily discovered in time and checked, at the Antwerp Museum. About 5 o'clock smoke was noticed issuing from from the studios of Messrs. de Keyser, the Director, and Beaufaeux, one of the Professors of the Academy of Painting, by a workman who gave an instant alarm. The firemen in permanent attendance on the spot, were fortunately enabled to subdue the flames before further mischief ensued. The cause of accident may be briefly stated. A wall separated the two rooms, while a stove fixed in an opening did common duty for warming both studios, and a transverse beam above had been burned through by the heat. Had the outbreak occurred a few hours later the consequences might have proved most disastrous to the splendid contents of the Museum.

A DISAGREEABLE SORT OF A NURSE.

Recently, in England, a servant employed as a nurse in the household of a farmer was committed for trial by the magistrate at Shipston-on-Stour on three charges of attempted murder of her master's children. Within six weeks this youthful domestic set the house on fire 10 times. Three times she set the cradle on fire while a baby of three weeks old was reposing in it. On one of these occasions, when the unfortunate infant intrusted to her charge was frightfully burned, a live coal was found on her pillow. On another occasion she "fired" a bed in which three children were sleeping. Of course, these repeated acts of incendiarism and attempted murder kept the household in a constant fidget, but they were attributed to "supernatural agency," and the clergyman of the parish was appealed to to quell the mischevious spirit which played such vagaries. The parson, however, comlessing his inability to perform this task, the Deputy Chief Constable of the district took the matter in hand, and adopting an "unmystic" view of the matter, arrested the servant girl, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her employers. She then, with touching naïveté, admitted that she had intended to destroy the children and then to drown herself.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

For the last day of the week considerable business was transacted at the Exchange, Saturday, March 31, the following sales being made:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Freling H. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposes of the three-story brick dwelling and stable, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 61, 63, and 65 Cannon-st., west side, between Delancey and Rivington sts., for $14,000 to Nathaniel S. Biggs, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 24th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., for $12,000, to William P. Earle, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.9 by 100.5, on East 51st-st., south side, 363.9 feet east of 2d-av., for $7,000 to William Steinway, plaintiff; and Mr. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, same Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.11 by 100.11, on East 124th-st., north side, 227 feet west of 2d-av., for $7,500 to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Blackwell, Riker, Wilkins & Co., under the direction of William M. Banks, Esq., Receiver, sold a five-story brick building, (known as the Security Bank Building,) with lot 21.9 by 100, on 3d-av., north-east corner 34th-st., for $39,300, to D. H. Baltman. The same auction firm, by order of the Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., south side, 153 feet east of 3d-av., for $12,000, to Sarah Burr, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas B. Clifford, Esq., Referee, sold three four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.11 by 102.2, on East 84th-st., south side, 323.4 feet west of 2d-av., for $15,200, to Margaret L. Wainwright, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., south side, 316 feet east of 4th-av., for $4,000, to Helen L. Asiam, plaintiff. The same auction firm, under a similar court order, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 300 by 120 on Strong-av., south-east corner Union-av., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward; also a plot of land, 300 by 120 on Strong-av., near Union-av., for $7,500, to Walter L. Livingston, plaintiff. The same firm, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. R. Shaler, Esq., Referee, sold a frame house, lot 25 by 100, on Springfield-st., south side, known as lot No. 533 on map of the village of Melrose South, for $1,100, to John Adlehardt, plaintiff.

J. O. Fullerton, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. F. Wells, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with plot of land 100 by 200, on road leading from Yonkers to Fordham, and adjoining lands of Patrick Cheever and N. P. Bailey, at West Farms, for $4,269, to John Parsons.

The following legal sales were adjourned: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of buildings, with lots, on Avenue A, and 120th-st., to April 5, and sale of house and lot, on East 66th-st., west of Avenue A, to April 13, and sale by B. P. Fairchild, of six lots, on West 85th-st., east of 9th-av., to April 14.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 31, was $414,813, as against $625,689, the figures for the previous week. The aggregate auction sales for the month of March were $1,985,184.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 2.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 92, East 109th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kerobies, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 44th-st., north side, 425 feet east of 6th-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.10, East 120th-st., north side, 75 feet east of 3d-av.; also, two houses with lots, each 20 by 100.10, on East 120th-st., north side, 195 feet east of 3d-av; also, a house, with lot 25.10 by 75, on 1st-av., south-east corner 125th-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Alfred Moultrie, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 49th-st., south side, 259 feet west of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. P. Marshall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on East 84th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George V. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 84th-st., south side, 263 feet east of 8th-av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a lot of land, 25 by 300, on Manhattan-st., north-east corner Bloomingdale road.

Tuesday, April 3.

By Louis Mesier, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lease of two lots, each 25 by 129, No. 3 East 14th-st., north side, 42 feet east of 5th-av Leased Feb. 1, 1867; term 21 years; ground rent $3,000 per annum.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 154.2 by 125.7 by 130.9, on East 52d-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert Dodge, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 113th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the three houses, with lots, 25 by 200.10, Nos. 529, 531, and 533 West 54th-st., north side, extending through to 55th-st., 325 feet west of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 131.5 by 54.9 by 109 on 125th-st., north-east corner St. Nicholas-av.

Wednesday, April 4.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 145 East 94th-st., north side, 150 feet east of Lexington-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 46, No. 97 Market-slip, west side, between Water and South sts.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 12.4 by 68.1 by 17.8 by 63.11, No. 262 William-st., south side, 28.3 feet east of Chambers-st. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 117th-st., south side, 127.4 feet east of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West 58th-st., north side, 153.4 feet east of 6th-av. Also one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. Also a house, with lot 20 by 80, on 2d-av., east side, 40.11 feet north of 113th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 75, on Avenue A, north-west corner 76th-st; also, similar sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 60 by 48 by 63.9 by 38.1, on East 62d-st., south side, 52 feet west of 1st-av.; also, a plot of land, 123 by 15.2 by — by 32.6, on East 62d-st., south side, 152 feet west of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Johnes, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 82, on 4th-av., west side, 26.7 feet north of 84th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th-av., south-west corner 103th-st.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East 119th-st., north side, 263 feet east of Avenue A.

Thursday, April 5.

By William Kennelly, pupile auction sale to close the estate of James McIlvany, deceased, of two stables, with lots each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 148 and 150 East 24th-st., south side, 320 feet west of 3d-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.3, on Morris av., south-east corner Elton-st., Morrisania.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on 130th-st., north side, known on a map of the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, as Lot No. 142.

By J. O. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.2 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., north side, 329.2 feet west of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, C. H. Foster, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 100.5, on West 33d-st., south side, 421.6 feet west of 6th-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.11 by 100, on 8th-av., north-east corner 142d-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Clinton-av, east side, 100 feet south of Gray-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with part of land on Avenue A, north-east corner of 88th-st.

Friday, April 6.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 53.1 by 26.2 by 55.5, on 16th-st., south side, known as lot No. 16 on a map of the estate of John Staples, deceased. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.7 by 97.6 by 88 by 93.7, on East 35th-st., south side, 279.7 feet east of Lexington-av., and south-east corner of Elbert-st. Also, similar sale, B. W. Tunnell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, between 146th and 147th sts.; also five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., north side. 100 feet east of 8th-av.; also one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 147th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 8th av. Also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 199.10, south-west corner of the district took the matter in hand, and adopting an "unmystic" view of the matter, arrested the servant girl, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her employers. She then, with touching naïveté, admitted that she had intended to destroy the children and then to drown herself.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

For the last day of the week considerable business was transacted at the Exchange, Saturday, March 31, the following sales being made:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Freling H. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposes of the three-story brick dwelling and stable, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 61, 63, and 65 Cannon-st., west side, between Delancey and Rivington sts., for $14,000 to Nathaniel S. Biggs, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 24th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., for $12,000, to William P. Earle, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.9 by 100.5, on East 51st-st., south side, 363.9 feet east of 2d-av., for $7,000 to William Steinway, plaintiff; and Mr. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, same Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.11 by 100.11, on East 124th-st., north side, 227 feet west of 2d-av., for $7,500 to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Blackwell, Riker, Wilkins & Co., under the direction of William M. Banks, Esq., Receiver, sold a five-story brick building, (known as the Security Bank Building,) with lot 21.9 by 100, on 3d-av., north-east corner 34th-st., for $39,300, to D. H. Baltman. The same auction firm, by order of the Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., south side, 153 feet east of 3d-av., for $12,000, to Sarah Burr, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas B. Clifford, Esq., Referee, sold three four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.11 by 102.2, on East 84th-st., south side, 323.4 feet west of 2d-av., for $15,200, to Margaret L. Wainwright, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., south side, 316 feet east of 4th-av., for $4,000, to Helen L. Asiam, plaintiff. The same auction firm, under a similar court order, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 300 by 120 on Strong-av., south-east corner Union-av., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward; also a plot of land, 300 by 120 on Strong-av., near Union-av., for $7,500, to Walter L. Livingston, plaintiff. The same firm, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. R. Shaler, Esq., Referee, sold a frame house, lot 25 by 100, on Springfield-st., south side, known as lot No. 533 on map of the village of Melrose South, for $1,100, to John Adlehardt, plaintiff.

J. O. Fullerton, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. F. Wells, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with plot of land, 100 by 200, on road leading from Yonkers to Fordham, and adjoining lands of Patrick Cheever and N. P. Bailey, at West Farms, for $4,269, to John Parsons.

The following legal sales were adjourned: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of buildings, with lots, on Avenue A, and 120th-st., to April 5, and sale of house and lot, on East 66th-st., west of Avenue A, to April 13, and sale by B. P. Fairchild, of six lots, on West 85th-st., east of 9th-av., to April 14.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 31, was $414,813, as against $625,689, the figures for the previous week. The aggregate auction sales for the month of March were $1,985,184.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 2.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 92, East 109th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kerobies, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 44th-st., north side, 425 feet east of 6th-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.10, East 120th-st., north side, 75 feet east of 3d-av.; also, two houses with lots, each 20 by 100.10, on East 120th-st., north side, 195 feet east of 3d-av; also, a house, with lot 25.10 by 75, on 1st-av., south-east corner 125th-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Alfred Moultrie, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 49th-st., south side, 259 feet west of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. P. Marshall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on East 84th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George V. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 84th-st., south side, 263 feet east of 8th-av.

Thursday, April 5.

By William Kennelly, pupile auction sale to close the estate of James McIlvany, deceased, of two stables, with lots each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 148 and 150 East 24th-st., south side, 320 feet west of 3d-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.3, on Morris av., south-east corner Elton-st., Morrisania.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on 130th-st., north side, known on a map of the estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, as Lot No. 142.

By J. O. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.2 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., north side, 329.2 feet west of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, C. H. Foster, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 100.5, on West 33d-st., south side, 421.6 feet west of 6th-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.11 by 100, on 8th-av., north-east corner 142d-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Clinton-av, east side, 100 feet south of Gray-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with part of land on Avenue A, north-east corner of 88th-st.

Friday, April 6.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 53.1 by 26.2 by 55.5, on 16th-st., south side, known as lot No. 16 on a map of the estate of John Staples, deceased. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.7 by 97.6 by 88 by 93.7, on East 35th-st., south side, 279.7 feet east of Lexington-av., and south-east corner of Elbert-st. Also, similar sale, B. W. Tunnell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, between 146th and 147th sts.; also five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., north side. 100 feet east of 8th-av.; also one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 147th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 8th av. Also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 199.10, south-west corner of Lexington-av. and south-east corner of Sixty-first-st., a s. known as lot No. 5 on a map of the village of Melrose South, 100x200.....1,100

By J. O. Fullerton.

1 three-story brick house, with plot of land, on road leading from Fordham to Yonkers and adjoining land of Patrick Cheever and N. P. Bailey, plot 100x200..... $4,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 30.

41st.-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.8x 91.5.8; Sarah A. Dwight to Adolphus Warburton..... $14,500

41st-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20.2x 98.9; same to same..... 14,500

24th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100; Valentine Dreffenthaler and wife to Rosalie Carpentier..... 18,000

Marion-av., 23d Ward; John Eisele and wife to Francis P. Bruguiere..... 520

22d-av., s. s., 25 ft. s. of 93d-st.; 151x100; Sarah Glover and husband to John Lowden..... nom.

94th-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.8½; Louis Hofmeister to Peter Wagner..... 1,500

130th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x99.11; Charles N. Harris to Marianne Wilson..... nom.

Madison-st., s. s., 20x90; John Ris rison and wife to Herman Wrandt..... 7,350

47th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Herman Heyland and wife to John Spannbake..... 5,500

15th-st., s. s., 289.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x 81.3; Henry Hilderbrand and wife to William A. Hoe..... 8,750

Lewis-st., e. s., 117 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x 100; Benjamin I. Ambler to Morgan Drulan. Same property; Ann P. Lounsbery to Morgan Drulan..... nom.

8th-av. n. e. corner 144th-st., 49.11x100; Benjamin F. Raynor to William Bubler..... 6,500

125th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100x 99.11; William D. Wilson and wife to Charles N. Harris..... nom.

Mott-st., e. s., No. 202; William Bolrath and wife to Adolf Bolrath..... nom.

119th-st., n. s., 241.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9 x99.11; Philip B. Low and wife to Mary J. Coe..... 6,500

42d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.4; William H. Burch and wife to John Beiser... 650

51st-st., n. s., 67 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.9x 75.5; John G. Cary and wife to Mary H. Drake..... 12,000

30-av., w. s.—ft. s. of 166th-st., 25x Ward; Charles Hempelling and wife to Marie Frederich..... 7,500

Lexington-av., w. s., 63.8 ft. n. of 99th-st., 16.8x92.8½; John W. Simonson to Stephen D. Simonson..... nom.

129th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 5.2x99.11; Charles O'Neil and wife to William Lambert. nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47TH-St., 100 feet west of 9th-av., lot, 100x100, house, 100x40, with extension of middle hall in rear, 100x30; built by the late owner, Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy; Columbia College leasehold, $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., Or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 167 West 23d-st; modern improvement; an old established dentistry; fine opening for first-

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., April 4|ALGERIA...WED., April 18
*RUSSIA....WED., April 11|BOTHNIA...WED., April 25
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
GELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $35.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CURTIS Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, fast powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,
ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....April 14
ETNA.....April 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY...April 4
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....April 7

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-fourth of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday April 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3

First cabin, $70, $80, and $90, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria....April 7, noon. | Ethiopia....April 21, noon.
Calhornia.April 14, 3 P. M. | Victoria....April 28, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Rhein....April 28, 3 P. M
Cabins, $95 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21
NECKAR.....Sat., April 14 | WESER.....Sat., April 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Frangeneau.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, April 3, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 19 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

ST. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. H. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent G. C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, March 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

FOR VERA CRUZ, ANEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA.....April 5 | SUEVIA.....April 19
GELLERT.....April 12 | HAMMONIA.....April 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....THURSDAY, April 5, 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, April 7, 12:30 P. M. | Spain, April 21, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

Spring Importation,
OF
Axminster, Moquette, Wilton,
AND
Brussels Carpetings
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
containing a very choice assortment of the
NEWEST STYLES AND COLORINGS.
ALSO, FRESH STOCKS OF
American Carpetings
IN
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND INGRAIN.
PERSIAN RUGS, MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN
LADIES' SUITS.

WE are OFFERING an
EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE ASSORTMENT of
LADIES' SUITS and MANTLES,
The LATEST PARIS, BERLIN,
And LONDON STYLES in EVERY VARIETY of
NEW and SEASONABLE MATERIALS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US by
The CELEBRATED ARTISTS, PINGAT, WORTH, RODRIQUES, PASQUALE, JORDAN, AUBREY, &c.
Also SUITS and ROBES of ALL KINDS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Unsurpassed for ELEGANCE of STYLE and FINISH.
In NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and COMBINATIONS, INCLUDING SOME
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in
SILK DRESSES,
FANCY BLACK and COLORS,
FROM $20, UPWARD.
LATEST STYLE and SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

UPHOLSTERY.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS JUST OPENED,
PRESENT UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS in
ALL THE NEW UPHOLSTERY FABRICS
SPECIALLY SELECTED FROM the BEST MAKERS
of FRANCE, GERMANY, and GREAT BRITAIN,
INCLUDING MANY
CHOICE NOVELTIES
in RAW SILK, SILK, SILK and WOOL,
SILK and LINEN, and ALL WOOL,
INTRODUCING SOME RARE CONCEPTIONS
of PERSIAN and ANTIQUE DESIGN.
Also,
an EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
of LACE CURTAINS and
WINDOW SHADES of EVERY MATERIAL.
AN INSPECTION is INVITED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

KID GLOVES.

2,500 DOZENS 2-BUTTON GLOVES, NEW SPRING SHADES, OPERA WHITES AND BLACKS, JUST LANDED, sold everywhere at 88c. and $1. } 44 cts. PAIR.

ALSO, FRESH LINES OF
OUR ALBERT, MONOGRAM, AND EDWARD GLOVES.
BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANS, (FROM PARIS,) 4 Astor-pl., finest creations in Parisian art millinery; new large invoice French bonnets Monday; No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for boys and young men; four courses of study, ancient and modern languages; preparatory or business or college; diplomas to graduates; summer term April 23. twenty years' successful experience. Circulars free.
J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal, Elizabeth, N. J.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses: Summer term begins April 23: please write for circular and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,192 Broadway, remains open day and evening all summer. Elegant writing, $5. Book-keeping, $10. Boys prepared for business at half price.

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NO. 45 WEST 127TH-ST.—MISSES JACOT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y. Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A.M.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.—Both sexes. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

TEACHERS.

CANDIDATES' BULLETIN FOR AUTUMN of session, circulated in "Schermerhorn's Quarterly" to Employers of Teachers—Families, Principals, College Presidents, and School Officers Everywhere—now preparing. Teachers desiring positions should be represented. Documents for stamp. Schermerhorn's School Agency, 30 East 14th.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION for officers of the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York," will be held in the Sunday-school room of Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen-sts., New-York.

STRAW GOODS

PURCHASED VERY MUCH UNDER VALUE.

LATEST LEADING SHAPES.

FINEST BELGIAN STRAW BONNETS, $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
FINEST FRENCH CHIPS, 50c., 65c., 95c., $1, $1 13 up.
FINEST ENGLISH MILAN, 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.
SCHOOL HATS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c. up.
SAILOR HATS, (for misses and children,) 25c., 35c., 50c.
FINEST CANTON STRAW NORMANDY BONNETS, 21c., 25c., 31c. up.
SILK NORMANDY BONNETS, 80c., 95c., $1 13, $1 25, $1 50 up.
INFANTS' LACE AND SILK NORMANDY CAPS, 45c., 50c., 63c., 75c., $1 up.
COLORED TRIMMING AND MILLINERY SILKS, 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c. up.
FANCY SILKS, 50c. a yard.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, 80c.

LACE GOODS.

TORCHON LACES, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, CHENILLE VEILINGS,
STREAMER NETS; ALSO TULLE LACES AND NETS, LACE TIES IN LLAMA, SPANISH THREAD AND APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM, APPLIQUE, GUIPURE, AND ANTIQUE TIDIES,
VICTORIA LAWNS, SWISS MULLS, JACONETTS, NAINSOOKS, &c.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES IN HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.

LADIES' WORSTED SUITS, $4 75. Silk Suits, $24 up.
DRAP D'ETE SACQUES AND DOLMANS, $6 up.
LIGHT CLOTH DOLMANS, $2 30.

WE ASK ATTENTION TO OUR ENLARGED
UNDERGARMENT DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED HOSE.
LADIES' BALBRIGGINS—SILK CLOCKED.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SUMMER VESTS; ALSO GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
FANCY HALF HOSE, DRESS SHIRTS, &c.

HIP GORE CORSETS, 25c.; Embroidered, 35c.
WOVEN CORSETS, 45c.; Forty-two Bone Corsets, 65c.
LARGE LINE WOVEN AND HAND-MADE CORSETS, 75c., 85c., 93c., $1 up.

LATEST STYLES IN HAT ORNAMENTS AND SHAWL PINS.
CORAL SETS, EAR DROPS, NECKLACES, PINS, &c.
LATEST DESIGNS IN BLUE GLASS AND GARNET JEWELRY.
LADIES' BACK COMBS, HAIR SWITCHES.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

WET GOODS FROM THE FIRE IN FRANKLIN-st., composing table linens, napkins, towels, towellings, shirting linens, pillow-case linens, plaid and plain jaconets, Jouvs' cambrics, Swiss muslins, tarlatans, black Cashmere shawls, and a very large quantity of ladies' and gent's handkerchiefs, for sale at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathrine-st.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,
1878 TO 1898;
JERSEY CITY 7s,
1886 TO 1913;
NEW-YORK CITY 6s and 7s,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

FURTHER LARGE REDUCTION OF RATES.

Having completed a new through wire between New-York City and Chicago, the construction of which was begun on March 3, and having other new wire facilities in like progress, between principal points both in the East and in the West, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, in recognition of the very largely increased patronage extended to it under its latest and most important reduction in rates, respectfully announces the adoption of the *uniform rate of twenty-five cents for ten words* between all its offices east of the Missouri River, including Omaha, Nebraska, and Atchison and Leavenworth, Kansas, to take effect on Monday, April 9, 1877.

This company is now rapidly extending its lines south from Washington City via Richmond and Norfolk and the Atlantic coast route, and from Louisville via Nashville and the interior cities to Mobile and New-Orleans, upon the completion of which the benefits of low rates will be extended throughout the Southern States.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Between—	West. Union, Atl. & Pacific. Jan., 1876.	March, 1877.
New-York and Chicago	$1 00	25
New-York and Cincinnati	1 00	25
New-York and Kansas City	1 25	25
New-York and Louisville	1 25	25
New-York and Milwaukee	1 10	25
New-York and Omaha	2 00	25
New-York and Peoria, Ill.	1 50	25
New-York and St. Johnsbury, Vt.	75	25
New-York and St. Joseph, Mo.	2 00	25
New-York and St. Louis, Mo.	1 50	25

Corresponding reductions have been made between all points within the territory east of the Missouri River, in addition to large reductions to all points west thereof.

A continued liberal public patronage is respectfully solicited. THOMAS T. ECKERT, President.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 Nassau-st., N. Y.

U. S. Government Bonds bought and sold in amounts to suit investors; also, Gold, Silver, and foreign coins; Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on Balances; Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANS, (FROM PARIS,) 4 Astor-pl., finest creations in Parisian art millinery; new large invoice French bonnets Monday; No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for boys and young men; four courses of study, ancient and modern languages; preparatory or business or college; diplomas to graduates; summer term April 23. twenty years' successful experience. Circulars free.
J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal, Elizabeth, N. J.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses: Summer term begins April 23: please write for circular and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 597, NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—An elegant large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to let, with unexceptionable board, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER.—SUITES, FAMILY and single rooms; furnished or unfurnished; private tables, or superior board; from May. Address AVENUE, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; all conveniences; no moving; also hall rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 5 PROSPECT-PLACE, EAST 41ST-ST., CITY.—Handsome parlor floor, balcony, marine view, good board for two, $30; smaller rooms, $15; also board for two gentlemen.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—ELEGANT NEWLY furnished rooms to let, in suites or single, with private table if desired.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished large and single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor to let, with board; house first-class; terms reasonable; reference. No. 222 West 10th-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH BOARD; Salon, other rooms at reduced prices; reference. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

TWO LARGE SECOND-STORY CONNECTing rooms; handsomely furnished; and first-class board in private family. 354 West 23d-st.; references.

NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Desirable rooms, with or without board.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF SUNNY front rooms on second floor, with board, for first-class parties.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299.—SUNNY ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH-ST., HANDSOME rooms to let, with excellent table; liberal terms to permanent parties.

TO LET.—FURNISHED AND BOARD, LARGE, pleasant front rooms; also a hall room. Call at No. 147 West 43d-st. Reference.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with superior table, for the Summer season; terms very moderate.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, at moderate prices; a delightful Summer residence; reference.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Rooms to let, with breakfast, to gentlemen; also parlor floor.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—SECOND FLOOR; also pleasant front room, third floor; board: references.

TO LET—IN A RESPECTABLE SMALL GERMAN family, second and third floor, furnished, with board if desired, at No. 114 East 58th-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS BOARD for families or gentlemen; terms moderate; reference. No. 45 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished rooms: en suite or singly: all conveniences: with or without table.

WELL-FURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR room, with or without board, at 237 West 53d-st.

NO. 23 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT room, second story, with board: references.

NO. 34 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH board: strictly first-class. References.

NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH board. Call one week.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH-st.—Pleasant rooms with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let with board, to a small family of adults.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO STUDENTS, A ROOM BElow 19th-st., with full board; neatness essential; price moderate. Address, stating terms, W., Box No. 276, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PHYSICIAN CAN RENT A FURNISHED floor or reception-room in English basement house. No. 104 West 34th-st., second residence west of Broadway; has been occupied over eight years by a physician.

PARLOR FLOOR HANDSOMELY-FURnished, would be leased to a doctor or dentist; neighborhood unexceptionable, in the vicinity of Madison-square. Address K. F. G., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY OCCUPYING HANDSOME HOUSE near Delmonico's offers rooms to gentlemen, without board, or with breakfast. Address L. B., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NINTH-ST., NO. 56, FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway. Two nicely-furnished parlors and bedrooms; modern conveniences; near restaurants; quiet house; low rent to neat parties.

TO LET—TO REFINED GENTLEMEN, SUITE OF rooms in elegant stone-front house, now being put in first-class order; unexceptionable location; private family. Address H. A. M., Post Office Box No. 3,087.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet, bath-room adjoining; family strictly private. No. 149 East 48th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, at No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST.—ONE NEW AND ELEgantly furnished parlor floor, together or separately, with or without breakfast; references.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, large furnished front room on second floor; brownstone house.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME FOR A children is offered in a cultivated family, where a mother's care will be combined with instruction and healthful out-of-door exercise. Address Mrs. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn., or Mrs. ELY, No. 29 East 29th-st., N. Y.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—This house will be opened by Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR, May 1, for permanent and transient guests. Apply No. 46 West 51st-st.; references.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at origin of route, 192 Broadway. State-rooms secured at office and Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. BIGGINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, Mar. 31, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Mar. 30, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 3, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, April 2.....9 A. M.
Thursday, 5th, 12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.....11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....12 M.
Tuesday, 10th....3 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.....3 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Saugus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES H. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M., commencing March 28, 1877.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Rooms warmed by steam during the cool months.
S. E. MAYO, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Boston.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY.—FIRST TRIP THURSDAY, March 29, and regularly thereafter from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 28, 1877.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS OF the WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 106 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,053	5,563	4,511	4,031	5,998
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,319	4,459
6,156	6,008	4,724	5,904	....
5,543	4,143	5,133	4,710	....
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	....
4,130	4,930	6,038	6,067	....

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.
Dated March 10, 1877.
HENRY F. VAIL,
EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. MOOD WRIGHT,
of Drexel,

THE INSURANCE SUITS.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL ASSETS.

SECURITIES TO THE AMOUNT OF $177,000 SURRENDERED BY NOYES—PROBABILITY THAT THE IMPRISONED PRESIDENT WILL BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

At length, after much negotiation and many bickerings, a part of the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, are in a fair way to be delivered to the Receiver of that company. Yesterday morning Judge Bradley, counsel for Noyes, the imprisoned President of the National Capitol Life of Washington, to whom, it is alleged, they were transferred, walked with a ponderous tin box into the parlors of Ludlow McCarter, counsel for the Receiver of the Newark company. Upon being opened, the box was found to contain a part of the lost assets. Mr. McCarter made an inventory of the papers, which represented mortgage securities to the amount of $120,000 and $30,000 of Louisiana and Virginia State bonds, and about $27,000 of notes of hand and miscellaneous securities, formerly the property of the New-Jersey Mutual Company. These securities, of the total face value of $177,000, will be surrendered to-day to Receiver Parker. Noyes will be taken at once before Judge Depue on a writ of habeas corpus and released on $5,000 bail. Judge Bradley gave THE TIMES reporter to understand last evening that Judge Depue had agreed to fix the bail (which has never yet been formally fixed by the court) at that amount, if Noyes surrendered the assets in his possession. The assets which Judge Bradley proposes to surrender to-day are only a small part of those which Noyes was supposed to have received from President Stedewell. Noyes claims that of the $420,000 mortgage securities belonging to the Newark company, $100,000 is on deposit with the Insurance Department of New-Jersey, and $167,000 on deposit with the Insurance Department of New-York, and that he never received from Stedwell any other assets than the mortgage securities, bonds, and notes of hand which his counsel is about to surrender. Mr. McCarter knows of no such bargain having been made, concerning the amount of the bail, as that suggested by Judge Bradley; nor does he think it likely that Judge Depue, contrary to his whole course of procedure in the past, can have entered into any such arrangement. At the same time he thinks it quite likely that when Noyes gets before the court, the surrender of the assets if it shall have been made, will be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of bail. Noyes claims that the proposition for the transfer of the assets of the Newark company first came from President Stedwell. Noyes being guaranteed a certain amount by way of indemnity for suits which might arise from litigation by Mutual policy-holders.

MR. JOHN J. ANDERSON'S DEFENSE.

REPLY OF COUNSEL FOR THE EX-RECEIVER OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE TO THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE PETITIONERS—THE OBJECTIONS TO LARGE COUNSEL FEES CLAIMED TO BE UNTENABLE—MR. ANDERSON'S COURSE SAID TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW.

Mr. Robert Sewell, counsel for Mr. John J. Anderson, the former Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, has prepared his brief in reply to that of the counsel for Stephen English in the reference before Mr. William Allen Butler, and will to-day present it to the consideration of the Referee. It is substantially as follows: The exceptions which have been filed to the Receiver's accounts in this matter relate first to a certain sum of $3,047 50, paid out by the Receiver under the orders of the court. This statement is of itself sufficient to sustain the accounts of the Receiver and it is needless to go further to argue from the evidence that the exception be overruled. The Receiver is but an officer of the court, bound to do its bidding, to obey its orders to submit matters to its directions, and it is very doubtful if, under any circumstances, the Receiver has any right whatever to appeal from the order of the court to any other tribunal. The order staying proceedings in the case of Patrick Lynde was refused to Mr. Anderson and there was nothing left for him to do but to obey the mandate of the court or go to jail. It is claimed that he should bear the loss of this money himself instead of the estate. Now, there might be some show of reason for this claim if the General Term, where the appeal is now pending, had reversed the order of the court below, and Mr. Anderson had not been able to procure the return of the money from Lynde, but no such state of facts exists. The same may be said of the other payment of $916, made in the same manner and upon the same grounds. As to the matter of the exception to the counsel fees—$500 to George Miller, $1,000 to Daniel Magone, $2,500 to William Fullerton, and one-quarter of $2,000 to Sewell & Pierce, and one-half of $1,100 to John L. Hill—the objection is that these fees were incurred in a litigation in which the estate had no interest. In the first place, there is no evidence whatever, except the arbitrary calculations of counsel, that Mr. Hill's and Sewell & Pierce's services were rendered in the litigations of the Attorney-General. For aught that appears in the evidence, no service whatever was rendered by Sewell & Pierce in that litigation, and whatever service was rendered by Mr. Hill is in no way fixed as half of the amount paid to him for fees. The same may be said with regard to Mr. Fullerton's fee; there is no evidence in the case, except the calculation aforesaid, apportioning any part of these fees to the Attorney-General's litigation. The fees of Messrs. Miller and Magone were confessedly contracted and paid in that litigation. To this exception, the answer simply is that it was done under the order of the court. Mr. Anderson submitted the matter to the court, believing at the time that the litigation at the instance of the Insurance Department, by the Attorney-General, for the purpose of appointing a Receiver to supersede him and take the funds out of his hands, was a proceeding instigated by the department to cover up its own shortcomings; and he has so sworn, and has given other facts than his mere allegation to sustain that belief. Prominent among these is the notorious insolvency of the Continental Life Insurance Company for years past, made more evident by Mr. Anderson's examination, and, as stated in his report, the fact that the department had grievously neglected its duty as to examining that company, because of the personal intimacy of the officers of the department with the former officers of the company. The Receiver made the application to the court for leave to defend the action and to employ counsel in good faith, and the court granted it, and the order has never been set aside. It is a mere piece of presumption on the part of anyone to say that on the evidence in this action that order was based upon a false representation made by Mr. Anderson, when no one has dared to bring forward a scintilla of evidence to support the allegation of falsehood. There is not a tyro in the life insurance business who could not take up a report of the Continental Life Insurance Company, at any time for the last six years, Mr. Sewell urges, and demonstrate on its face the absolute insolvency of the company. Has the Insurance Department, then, not neglected to do its duty? There was no time during the period named when the Superintendent, by a mere visit to the office, could not have crushed the shell of that apparently solvent company and have broken to pieces the pretense of solvency which was only apparent upon the papers. Mr. Anderson's defense, then, to the charge of a false statement is rested solely upon the grounds above given.

In order properly to appreciate the action of the Attorney-General, the brief continues, it must be understood just what that action was and what legal questions were involved in the litigation. Mr. Anderson was appointed Receiver in a suit brought by a stockholder, and the company was dissolved in that action. The Attorney-General, on the other hand, claimed that everything that was done in the action in which Mr. Anderson was appointed was a nullity; that the court had no jurisdiction; that the plaintiff had no capacity to sue; that there was no power in the Supreme Court to dissolve the corporation, or to appoint a Receiver, and that no power existed anywhere, except on his motion, to wind up the Continental Life Insurance Company. This struck at the very root of Mr. Anderson's possession of the assets. It was not a proceeding in the action in which he was appointed; if it had been he might have left the vindication of his title to the court. It was brought in another district. Was Mr. Anderson to stand by and see his title attacked in another court without defending his possession of the assets of this institution and the jurisdiction of the court that appointed him? If it was right to defend it at all, it was right to take it to the Court of Appeals, because nothing short of a decision of that tribunal could settle the question. His failure to defend the action of the Attorney General would perhaps have resulted in the wasting and destruction of the fund intrusted to his care.

As to the exceptions and specifications growing out of the alleged dealings of the Continental with the New-Jersey Mutual, and as to the alleged responsibility of Mr. Anderson for some of the assets which had been, before his appointment as Receiver, turned over to the last named company, Mr. Sewell says, it is hard for him to enter seriously into a discussion of the subject. It appears that prior to the appointment of Mr. Anderson a contract of reinsurance was made between the New-Jersey Mutual and the Continental, by which a certain sum of money or assets of the last named concern was transferred to the other. In the discussions which have arisen upon this subject it has been assumed that this was an illegal contract; but such an assumption is unsustained by any facts and unwarranted by law, for the contract upon its face is legal, the Continental, by the very words of the statute authorizing its incorporation, having the right to reinsure any of its risks in any other company. After stating the terms of the contract and the transfer of over $300,000 in securities to the New-Jersey Mutual Company, Mr. Sewell goes on to say that there is not a supposition, or even a hint in the evidence, that they were transferred after the assets came into Mr. Anderson's possession. But it is sought to make him liable for a portion of these assets, because after his appointment some of these bonds were traced through his hands as having been sold to Vermilye & Co., for account of Daniel J. Noyes. It is pretended that these bonds were bonds which had been the property of the Continental, and had been transferred to the New-Jersey Mutual upon the contract before mentioned. What if they were? Mr. Anderson was not authorized to stop these bonds in his hands, when they came into them for a specific purpose, and try the question as to whether or not the Continental Company was entitled to their return. There is no evidence in the whole case that Mr. Anderson had in his possession any knowledge or information whatever going to show that these bonds were identical with any bonds that had ever been in the possession of the Continental. Some sort of notion seems to prevail among the counsel for the contestants that Mr. Anderson's intimacy with Mr. Noyes is to be twisted into an objection to his accounts, and that, because it appears by certain records in New-Jersey that certain bonds bearing the same numbers as certain bonds in Mr. Anderson's possession were exhibited in New-Jersey as part of the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual, Mr. Anderson must have been a party to the fraud, and must have presented the securities of the Continental to the authorities of New-Jersey. There is not a particle of evidence to sustain any such allegation, and it is a wicked and slanderous perversion of the evidence to assert it. The whole claim is absurd, and is instigated by the natural desire of the policy-holders and of the public to make somebody that they can lay their hands upon a scapegoat. In conclusion, Mr. Sewell urges that there has not been one fact proved throwing the slightest suspicion upon Mr. Anderson's good faith, upon his honesty in the discharge of his trust, or upon his entire faithfulness in his position as Receiver. He then speaks of the difficulties and troubles to which he was subjected, and asks that reasonable compensation be allowed him for his time.

EXPERT ROBBERS IN CUSTODY.

TWO WELL-KNOWN THIEVES ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF BEING CONCERNED IN THE ROBBERY OF J. G. KING'S SONS' OFFICE —FACTS REGARDING THE THEFT—SUSPICIONS OF THE HONESTY OF CERTAIN DETECTIVES.

Joseph Baldwin, alias "Peppermint Joe," and Joseph Adams, alias "Joe Butts," two expert and well-known bank sneak thieves, have been arrested, and are now in custody of the Police on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of two tin boxes filled with bonds and stocks valued at over $100,000 from a safe in the office of James G. King's Sons, bankers and brokers, at Nos. 51 and 53 William-street. The boxes were stolen, it is supposed, just before noon on Friday, Feb. 16, and the robbery was not discovered until several hours afterward. The boxes contained United States registered bonds, certificates of shares in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Bank of Commerce, and Sterling Fire Insurance Company stock, certificates of shares in the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and a New-York County Loan bond. They were the property of Mr. Edgar H Richards and his wife, Mrs. Mary King Richards, the brother-in-law and sister of the members of the firm, and were placed in the safe in the office of the firm for safe keeping. As Mr. Richards did not inform the firm that the boxes contained securities, it was supposed that their contents were merely private papers and memoranda, and they were therefore not kept in the large safe in the inner office, but were placed in a smaller safe in a room opening into the main office, and divided from it by a plaster partition. In this small room two of the clerks in the employ of the firm have their desks, and one of them is generally in the room, but on Friday forenoon the day the boxes were stolen, they had been both sent out at about the same hour, and were both absent for some time. The employes of the firm have occasion almost constantly to pass in and out of this room in the performance of their duties, in search of books and papers, and in this room and in close proximity to the safe is situated the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company's instrument, and numbers of persons call there during business hours to consult the "tape" and become acquainted with the market quotations. Mr. King, the junior partner, was in the office on the morning on which the robbery occurred, when three men, strangers to him, came up to the railing dividing the inner from the outer office and asked for the senior partner. He informed them that the would be in in a few moments and asked the gentlemen to step inside. They did so, and Mr. King noticed that it was just 11 o'clock. In a few moments the senior partner entered and the strangers questioned him about the market price of some bonds and stocks and then left. The outer office was filled with people at the time and nothing unusual was observed until one of the clerks, at about 1 P. M., noticed some revenue stamps jammed in the door of the small safe. He opened the safe to arrange them, and then discovered that the boxes were missing. No alarm was felt about their disappearance, as it was then supposed that Mr. Richards had taken them away. Two next morning it was learned that he had not. One of the most curious points about the robbery is, that the thieves must have had at least five minutes to accomplish their work. The space in front of the safe door is so narrow that the person opening it is obliged to step out of the way before he can reach the interior. A similar performance has to be gone through to shut it. Superintendent Walling was not officially informed of the robbery by the Messrs. King, who placed the matter in the hands of Detective Sampson, of the Stock Exchange. Ex-Detective Macdougal, then on duty in Wall-street, learned of the robbery, and informed the Superintendent.

The robbery created a great deal of excitement in Police circles when the facts became known, and the detectives who were detailed for Wall-street duty were severely blamed for not preventing it by driving the thieves from the street. It was rumored that the resignation of Detective Elder was one of the results of the robbery. A report was made to the Police Commissioners that some of the detectives were in collusion with the robbers. An investigation was set on foot, and, although no formal charges were preferred against them, Detectives Macdougal, Selleck, and Doyle were ordered to patrol duty. Macdougal thereupon resigned, but the others are still in the department. It was learned almost beyond a doubt that "Bill" Vosburgh, "Joe" Butts, and "Peppermint Joe" were engaged in the robbery, and it was reported to Police Commissioner Erhardt that on the day the boxes were stolen, either just previous or just subsequent to the robbery, "Joe" Butts and "Peppermint Joe" were seen in close and earnest conversation with Detective Doyle in a lager beer saloon in the neighborhood of Wall-street. No formal charge based on this information has been made against Doyle, but the Commissioners placed so much confidence in the information as to demand Doyle and his associates to patrol duty after reading them a very severe lecture.

Since that time, a man said to be "Bill" Vosburgh has been arrested by Detective Von Gericten, of the Central Office, charged with having been concerned in the robbery. He was taken down to the office of the Messrs. King and shown to the members of the firm, and to the clerks in the place, but they failed to identify him as having been at any time in the office, and he was accordingly discharged. It was then determined by the Commissioners to have "Joe" Butts and "Peppermint Joe" arrested, and Inspector Dilks was requested to interest himself in the matter. Detective George H. Dilks, with the assistance of Detective Owen Haley, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, and Garrett S. Walling, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, has been for three or four days past persistently following these men, and after innumerable difficulties, succeeded on Saturday night in capturing both, and they are now held to await identification. The detectives who were engaged in this case, and who are deserving of great credit for their persistence in securing these dangerous criminals, are following up certain information which will, it is believed, connect the prisoners with several other robberies of a similar nature which have taken place in this City and elsewhere recently, and when the case is "worked up" to its conclusion, it is expected that startling disclosures will be made which may place certain detective officers in an unenviable position.

THE BROOKLYN CLUBBING CASE.

Michael Cleary, the patrolman of the First Brooklyn Precinct, who is under arrest for brutally clubbing Mr. George Batty, was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday morning by Sergt. Eason, who, in view of the fact that Batty's condition became critical on Saturday night, entered a new charge against Cleary, of assault with intent to kill. This being a non-bailable offense, Cleary was locked up in Raymond-Street Jail, and is to be again arraigned this morning for the purpose of having him enter a plea. Batty rallied yesterday morning, and was much easier during the day, but is not yet considered out of danger.

THE NEW JEFFERSON MARKET COURT.

The new court-room of the Second District Police Court at Jefferson Market was visited yesterday morning by Police Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Erhardt, Mr. Sinclair Tousey, President of the Prison Association, Commissioner Starr, of the Board of Emigration, Mr. Home, Commissioner of Accounts, Alderman Slevin, Civil Justice Clancy, Warden Quinn, Alderman Morris, Inspector Dilks and Capt. Byrnes. These gentlemen inspected the Court-house and prison, and expressed themselves well satisfied with the arrangements.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STORY OF AN ENERGETIC WIFE.

MRS. ANNIE LOUISA CAMPBELL HORSEWHIPS HER HUSBAND IN CENTRAL PARK—HER FAST TROTTER AND PONY PHAETON—THE WIFE AND A FEMALE FRIEND LOCKED UP FOR ASSAULT.

The Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court was the scene yesterday of another scandal, the developments in which, during its investigation by Justice Bixby, were even more romarkable than those of the Leavitt-McCaffrey affair. The complainant was William Campbell, of No. 207 West Thirty-eighth-street. He is the owner of a paper-hanging factory on the corner of Forty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, and is a well-to-do man. His wife, Annie Louisa, at present residing with her father at No. 265 West Thirty-ninth-street, was the defendant, and she was accompanied by Mrs. Mary E. Denison, the wife of a lawyer. The charge Mr. Campbell preferred against his wife was that she had horse-whipped him in the Central Park on Saturday, and in proof of the charge he showed a scarred face and two terribly blood-shot eyes. Mr. Campbell said that he had not lived with his wife since the beginning of February last, when he began a suit for divorce against her in the Supreme Court on the ground of unchastity. Ever since that time her jealousy has broken forth on every occasion, and her unbridled temper has led her to the extent of committing other assaults on him. On Saturday, while driving down the road in front of the Point View House, he met his wife and her friend Mrs. Denison, who were driving in the opposite direction in Mrs. Campbell's phaeton, and drawn by a "two-forty" trotter. He was speaking to Mrs. D. Osgood and Mrs. Louisa Mendell, both of No. 721 Sixth-avenue, who were driving in his direction. The moment after Mrs. Campbell had passed him she turned her horse and wagon, and, coming up with him about Ninetieth-street, cut him across the face twice with her whip, and he then caused her arrest by Officer Seymour, of the Central Park Police. Mrs. Osgood and Mrs. Mendell corroborated the testimony of Mr. Campbell. The charge against Mrs. Denison was that she put her thumb to one side of her nose, stretched out her fingers in fan shape—which Mrs. Mendell illustrated to the satisfaction of all present—and made use of an expression toward Mrs. Osgood and Mrs. Mendell neither elegant nor complimentary.

It would be an injustice to the fair defendants to have it implied that they remained silent during all these damaging statements. On the contrary, Mr. Mitchell, their counsel, had to resort to threats to abandon them to their fate, and Justice Bixby to freezing looks in order to keep them quiet. When their time came at length they made such good use of their tongues, and their counsel of his eloquence, that they were merely put under bonds of $300 each to keep the peace, and were then paroled until this morning to procure bail. Mrs. Campbell's story of her wrongs, as told subsequently to a reporter, is as follows: While still a school girl Campbell made her acquaintance. He said he was a widower whose wife had died of consumption. She was not then 20 years of age, and Campbell, who is a perfect master of the art of love-making, found little difficulty in winning her affections. Her father lived at No. 265 West Thirty-ninth-street, and there Campbell, unknown to her father, visited her, and took her out to drive in his absence. She finally married him despite her parents' wishes, and Campbell, being forgiven, both went to live with her parents. He made much of her for a while, bought her a team of fast horses and a light wagon, and taught her how to drive, until at length she had no superior in handling the reins. The first quarrel they had was a trifling one, but her husband gave her then, for the first time, a taste of his temper, depriving her of the team and wagon and locking them up in his factory. She also compelled him to surrender them to her, on condition that she would not break every window in the factory. He did this she says, three times, and each time she compelled him, unaided, to return the horses and wagon to her. Gradually the breach between them widened, until he finally accused her of improper relations with other men, and especially with an employe of his named Edward Clayburg, a Jew, who follows her and purposely places himself in her way to subserve the ends his master has in view. On one occasion when Clayburg followed her through the Park she turned upon him, and, her horse being faster than his, she horse-whipped him from Seventy-second to the North River. She admitted, with a laugh, that she was a terror to the "ruffians" who trudged her and sympathize with her husband; and while she had "Gypsy," who could "beat two-thirty," and not "forty," as her husband had said in court, she intended to weild a whip the like of which would make the faces not alone of her male, but of her female enemies blanch with fear. Mrs. Campbell and her friend Mrs. Denison were locked up all night in the Fifty-ninth-Street Station-house, and received the utmost kindness at the hands of Capt. Mount.

The divorce suit which Campbell instituted against his wife is now pending in the Supreme Court. Messrs. Mitchell, Beach, Fullerton, and Gardiner being Mrs. Campbell's counsel. Her husband has possession at present of her light wagon, but she hopes that Justice Gedney, before whom she has brought suit for its recovery, will give it back to her. This is not the only time, it is said, that Mrs. Campbell has given her husband a taste of her driving whip. A few weeks ago while out driving she encountered him in company with another woman, and, snatching his whip from its socket so that he could not retaliate, she pied her own on his head and shoulders with all her energy. Her horse being swifter than her husband's, she continued her castigation from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Forty-ninth-street and Broadway. The injuries he then received, she says, confined him to the house for a week.

MRS. PHEBE HANAFORD'S NEW CHURCH.

The first service in the Second Universalist Church of Jersey City was held in Library Hall, Jersey City Heights, yesterday morning. This organization is an outgrowth, or an outcome, rather, of the First Universalist Church, of which Mrs. Phebe Hanaford was Pastor. Her troubles with the congregation are still fresh in the public mind, and can be summarized very briefly in the statement that one faction in the church wanted to get a man in the pulpit, while another was anxious that Mrs. Hanaford should be retained. The disagreement led to a division in the church, and the Second Universalist Society was formed, with Mrs. Hanaford as Pastor. No better place being available, Library Hall was chosen for the first meeting, and the necessary articles for the religious services and the furnishing of the room were provided by friends. There were plenty of floral offerings, and they were displayed about the pulpit in tasteful style. After the usual preliminary services, during which an Easter hymn, written by the Pastor, to the air, "Rock of Ages," was sung, Mrs. Hanford preached. She did not allude in any way to the difficulty with the other church, but confined herself to the discussion of the Resurrection. The room was crowded almost to suffocation, many of those present being members of other churches, who admire Mrs. Hanaford for her ability as a preacher and for her personal worth. After the sermon five children were confirmed. Mrs. Hanaford told a TIMES reporter that the future looked very bright. Forty-four members of the First Church had withdrawn their letters to follow her, leaving only about 30 behind. The wealth of the old society was busy with her. Two of the deacons, Albert Munson and Garrett Hendrickson, were from the other church, and the other two were Mr. Crary and Robert Shafer. There are 76 names on the parish roll of the Second Church, representing about as many families. The question of a permanent place of meeting had not yet been decided on, but Mrs. Hanaford believed that there would be comparatively little trouble in arranging that matter.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual report of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, which has just been published, furnishes the following information: The organization was formed shortly after the close of the war, and has for its object the relief of soldiers and their families, by supplying food, clothing, and fuel, and paying rent and doctors' bills. The ladies also make it a point to call regularly at stated times, upon their beneficiaries to learn their condition, and extend sympathy and encouragement. The members of the association have used their influence with good effect, in procuring alterations of the Bounty Laws by Congress, so that now it is hardly possible to cheat the soldier out of money due him by the Government. During the 11 years of its existence, members of the society have collected, by means of donations, fairs, lectures, concerts, &c., more than $150,000. None of the members receive a cent for their services, not even for traveling expenses. The receipts in 1876 were $13,737, and the expenditures $10,351, leaving a balance of $3,386. As time passes, the beneficiaries of the society will become less and less, but there will for years be room and necessity for its noble work. The officers of the Union are: Mrs. John A. Kennedy, President; Mrs. Cornelius V. Clarkson, Vice-President; Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Treasurer; Miss M. McKibben, Recording Secretary, and Miss Evelina S. Hamilton Corresponding Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SPIRITUALISM.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of modern spiritualism was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Republican Hall, West Thirty-third-street. Several hundred people were present, and the exercises passed off to the satisfaction of the great majority of the spectators. The following programme was rendered: Singing, by the choir; introductory address by the Chairman, Dr. R. T. Hallock; solo, Mrs. "Creation," Madame Varian; address, trance speaker, Mrs. E. F. Jay Bullock; solo, flute, Mr. J. G. Witners; address, inspirational speaker, Mrs. Nellie J. T. Brigham; solo, Mrs. J. V. Browne; spiritual improvisations on the piano, Miss McAlister; demonstration of mediumship, Mr. J. V. Mansfield. Miss McAlister is a daughter of the well-known Judge McAlister, of Chicago. Her performance on the piano, whether indebted to spiritual agencies or not, was a cleverly executed effort, and called forth marked applause. It is understood that the lady will appear at one or two private séances during the coming fortnight. At the close of the regular programme a lady medium described the ghosts she had seen hovering about the room during the afternoon, among whom were those of the deceased actors, Harry Murdoch and Claude Burroughs.

THE STREET CLEANING PROBLEM.

DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM PROPOSED IN THE "OMNIBUS" CHARTER—THE OPINION OF AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR —A SCHEME FOR MAKING THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

The provision of the "Omnibus" Charter now before the Legislature, which empowers the Police Commissioners to contract for the cleaning of the streets by wards—one contractor to each ward—encounters strong opposition from all who are familiar with the deficiencies of the different systems with which the City has been cursed in the past. Among others Mr. John W. Ambrose, a wealthy contractor, living at No. 575 Lexington-avenue, and who, for several years, was Superintendent of Street Cleaning under Messrs. John L. Brown and Judge Whiting, is strongly opposed to the bill, on the ground that it would perpetuate all the evils of the old contract system without securing the benefits of a single responsible head, and the administrative system which would be necessary to such an extensive undertaking. By splitting up the City work into 22 or 24 different contracts, it would still further demoralize the street cleaning force, and place the positions in it more than ever under the control of ward politicians, and other objectionable characters. Contracts being awarded to the lowest bidders, the contractors would often be men without the slightest experience or knowledge of the business, and it, as was often the case, they would fail to fulfill their engagements, the streets of their districts would be left uncleaned for long periods while the authorities were wrangling with their sureties. The contractors would own the inspectors, and the result would be all the evils of the old method multiplied fourfold. Then the bill made no provision whatever for the disposal of the dirt by scows or otherwise. Contracts were only to be for one year, and what man would purchase tugboats at $10,000 and scows at $4,000 for that period? One of the most difficult departments of the work was thus left totally unprovided for by this bill—indeed it looked as though the Legislature thought that all that was required to be done was to load the dirt in carts and then dump it at the wharves. The whole system of yearly contracts was bad, and sure to prove destructive of all discipline and efficiency. It took at least two years to educate contractors, foremen, and inspectors in the work of cleaning the streets, and the moment they did begin to be useful new contractors, new foremen, and new employes would come in, turn the old ones out, and the whole job of "breaking in" would have to be done over again. People might as well talk about a contract fire department or a contract Police department as of contract street cleaning. One of the chief obstacles in effecting a reform in this respect was popular ignorance, which fostered the idea that any politician or Police official could undertake a thing of this kind offhand, and carry it through successfully. There was no branch of the City Government, in his opinion, which demanded more executive ability, thorough experience, and untiring supervision than the cleaning of the streets.

The plan which Mr. Ambrose proposes to submit to the consideration of the Legislature is the result of his long experience, and in conformity with the system which has since been proved so effectual in several large cities abroad. He would place the whole business of street cleaning in the hands of the Board of Health, as is now done in Liverpool, and thus make the department which is responsible for the sanitary condition of the City, at the same time responsible for the cleanliness of its thoroughfares. Under such a method every failure to keep the streets clean becomes a direct reflection upon the Board of Health, and public opinion would speedily compel that department, even if inclined to be negligent, to discharge its duties. The immediate supervision of the work, as well as the appointment of all officials, and the regulation of all details, would be under the complete control of the Superintendent, who, with his subordinates, should hold office during good behavior, and only be removed on written charges and after trial. He would have the pay and status of all officials and employes fixed by act of Legislature, and the only authority allotted to the Board of Health would be to supervise the Superintendent's accounts, and see that he expended the sums appropriated for street cleaning in accordance with the law. By this means the responsibility of the Superintendent and other officers to the board and to the public would be rendered complete, and any failure on their part to keep the streets clean would result in their prompt trial, dismissal, and the substitution of more competent men in their places. As to the organization of the new force, Mr. Ambrose would have it consist of 1,000 sweepers, to be paid $450 each per year, 500 cartmen at $500 each, with foremen and other officials in proportion. This would make necessary the expenditure of $700,000 for those two items alone, which, with $60,000 for salaries of foremen and officers, and, say, $100,000 for feed of horses, and maintenance of carts and harness, would bring the total to $860,000. Even if it cost a million—the amount appropriated a few years ago under the present organization—it would be cheerfully borne by the tax-payers, provided they were given the inestimable benefit of streets swept daily all the year round. And this daily sweeping would be one of the chief features under the new régime. Instead of piling up gangs of 20 or 30 men on top of each other, the City would be districted into 800 routes, each of which would be cared for daily by one sweeper. Each of these would be provided, in addition to his other utensils, with a wheelbarrow into which to collect the dirt and dump it at suitable points on the corners of blocks, where it would be taken by the carts and conveyed to the dumps on the river side. Each cartman would be likewise provided with a broom and compelled to sweep up every remnant of dirt at the point of cartage. The men would be required to dress in uniform clothing, and the ward foreman and other officials in a uniform of grey, or some other suitable color, so that there would be no loafing in bar-rooms and wasting time. The idea that had been inculcated that the Street Cleaning Department should be a refuge for superannuated policemen and aged and infirm tramps was another of the humbugs which would be exploded by the new system. The steady pay, $9 per week, and the certainty of employment, would insure a better class of workmen, younger and healthier, and as for foremen, the best of foremen, active, experienced and vigilant, could be obtained for $1,000 per year—a saving of $200 each on the salaries of worn-out policemen. Such a force of over 1,500 men, by proper drill and discipline, would, in cases of great fires, riots, or other emergencies, prove a valuable auxiliary to the authorities. In addition to the 800 route sweepers already mentioned there would be several itinerant corps of say 30 men each who would assist the regular sweepers in the more backward localities and complete whatever work had been left undone. A map to be kept at headquarters, with the route and name of each one of the 800 sweepers on it, would secure a vigilant scrutiny of the work done by each sweeper, and, in case of complaint, fasten the responsibility upon the delinquent. By a judicious weeding out of lazy or incompetent workmen, and the encouragement of the industrious, the street cleaning force could soon be put on a par in efficiency and discipline with the Fire Department, and, like it, become a credit to the City.

The general features of this plan are the same as those submitted to the legislative committee of 1874, and were embodied by them in the draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, but which was subsequently killed through the influence of Oliver Charnick and other members of the Police Board. The plan is warmly approved by all who investigate it, and Mr. Ambrose proposes to lay it before the Committee on Cities at Albany during the present week. For himself, he has no personal interest in the scheme further than that of a citizen and tax-payer, and would not accept office under it on any account. On the contrary, he has offered, in case of the adoption of the system, to give his services gratis for 90 days to assist in its organization and establishment.

THE CITY MISSION.

One of the series of meetings commemorative of the semi-centennial of the New-York City Mission, a prominent organization for the dissemination of Christian knowledge, was held last evening at Dr. C. S. Robinson's church, corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street. The meeting was opened with prayers and singing, at the conclusion of which Dr. W. J. Tucker was introduced, and spoke at some length upon the work in which the City Mission was engaged. It had ample facilities for prosecuting its special work among the unchristian classes of the City, but needed funds to insure permanency to its work. The speaker was followed by Dr. Robinson, who, in a brief but earnest address, endorsed the work of the charity, and urged all Christian citizens to lend it their hearty support and co-operation. At the conclusion of his remarks an appropriate hymn was sung, and the congregation were dismissed with the benediction.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following are the total net cotton receipts, at all ports, since Sept. 1, 1876:

	Bales.		Bales.
Galveston	475,985	Baltimore	8,217
New-Orleans	1,098 842	New-York	150,478
Mobile	347,017	Boston	86,137
Savannah	424,136	Providence	12,089
Charleston	425,414	Philadelphia	44,401
Wilmington	93,547	Port Royal	25,787
Norfolk	477,154	Indianola	12,998
Total			3,710,184

STABBED AT A WAKE.

While Edward Smith, of No. 178 Johnson-street, and Frank Shields, of John-street, near Little-street, Brooklyn, were carousing at a wake in Shields' house at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, they quarreled, and Smith stabbed Shields, inflicting two wounds—one in the right breast and the other in the left—one of which it is thought may prove fatal, as the lung is penetrated. Smith was arrested by Officer Doyle, of the Second Precinct, and held to await the result of Shields' injuries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, on Wednesday evening next at 4 P. M.

A meeting of boiler owners will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, to receive the reports of committees appointed at a previous meeting.

Charles Foote, a passenger on the steamer General Barnes, which arrived on Saturday from Savannah, Ga., died yesterday from consumption while on board the steamer, at Pier 16, East River.

George P. Smith, a butcher, having no home, was found dead last evening in a stable at No. 250 East Seventy-fifth-street. His body was removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Ellinger was notified to hold an inquest.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held on Wednesday evening, at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, the order of the evening being a paper on "Medical Experts," by Jacob F. Miller, of the New-York Bar.

George A. Baker, a German, was found yesterday morning by Patrolman Quigley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, at Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, suffering from the effects of laudanum which he said he had taken with suicidal intent. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A free meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences will be held this evening at No. 64 Madison-avenue, when Prof. Charles A. Seeley will continue his paper on "Devices for Securing Pressure in Illustration," and Prof. C. J. Rockwell will present an article on the "Index to the Literature of Vanadium, 1801-1877."

The election of officers of the New-York Neurological Society for the ensuing year, will take place this evening at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street. At the same meeting Dr. Montrose A. Pallen will read a paper on "Menstrual Nonrocse," and Dr. J. C. Kiernan will read an article on "Katalonia, a New Form of Insanity with Peculiar Motor Symptoms."

Early yesterday morning, George Burke and Thomas Cookier were arrested by an officer of the First Precinct on a charge of breaking into the store of James Berry, at No. 113 Cedar street, and stealing therefrom a number of soldering irons. They were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth, who held them for trial in the sum of $1,000 each.

Michael J. Quigg, aged 25, of No. 449 Seventh-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Murray at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having stolen a pocket-book containing a small sum of money from Margaret Callan, of No. 224 West Eighteenth-street, while she was walking along Sixth-avenue on Saturday evening. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

BROOKLYN.

The St. Nicholas Society of Nassau holds its annual meeting and elects officers this afternoon.

An election is to be held in St. Ann's Church on the Heights, this morning, for Wardens and Vestrymen.

Gen. Dahlgren will lecture on "Russia and the East" in the Second Presbyterian Church, in Clinton-street, to-morrow evening.

After May 1 the music at St. Ann's Church on the Heights will be under the direction of A. H. Messiter, the organist and musical director of Trinity Church, New-York.

William M. Edds, of No. 108 Park-avenue, who disappeared from his residence on March 27, was found in New-York by Officer Lowery, on Saturday night, and accompanied the officer home.

Mary Ann Wesserlan, of No. 189 Tillary-street, was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Clark, of No. 66 Willow-street, of a $5 bill, and a note for $75.

Some time during Friday night, unknown burglars entered the building at the corner of Montague and Furman streets, and stole 50 pairs of kid gloves, which had been left with Mme. Elliot to be cleaned, and six flags belonging to W. H. Lathrop.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual meeting of the Essex District Medical Society will be held in Newark to-morrow.

William Barrett, of Hoboken, mysteriously disappeared from his home at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

The funeral of the late Judge Gifford, of Newark, took place yesterday afternoon from Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

A stranger went into Strang's saloon, corner of Thirteenth-avenue and Lusk-street, Jersey City, last evening, to drink. A party of roughs importuned him to treat them, and he refused. They followed him to the street, and knocked him down, then kicked and kicked him till he had become unconscious. His injuries are serious, but it is thought not fatal.

BOY KILLED BY HIS TRUMPET.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says: "A little boy 14 years of age, named James McCann, came to a sudden death last night in a peculiar manner. He was playing with a number of other boys on East Third-street. The other boys were pursuing him, attempting, in the precense of play, to prevent him from blowing a tin trumpet which he carried. He ran along Third-street at the top of his speed, and, on attempting to turn into Ellen-street, tripped on the curb-stone, falling with great violence. The trum

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7973. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CASE DECIDED.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF TROOPS BEFORE THE CABINET—UNANIMOUS DECISION THAT FURTHER INTERFERENCE IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL—THE GOVERNOR'S OBJECTIONS TO THEIR REMOVAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Gov. Chamberlain's protest against the removal of the troops from the State-house at Columbia was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The following is the text of the protest:

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1877.

His Excellency the President:

SIR: I have been invited by Mr. Evarts to lay before you my views of the results to be expected to follow the withdrawal of the United States forces now stationed in the State-house at Columbia, together with such statement of any reasons therefor as I may deem it proper to make. A brief preliminary statement of the circumstances under which these forces were stationed at the State-house will be of service in responding to this request.

In October, 1876, I made an official call upon the President for the aid of the United States in suppressing domestic violence and insurrection. In response the President ordered a considerable number of troops to various points within the State, distributing them in such manner as seemed likely not only to suppress the actual existing violence or insurrection, but to prevent similar outbreaks in other localities. The causes and objects of the violence now referred to were purely political. An effort had been at that time made by the Democratic Party to secure political control of the State by the use of physical force and violence. A large number of armed military companies had been organized and made effective for this work in violation of the laws of the State. To overcome the actual, open violation inaugurated by these organizations, and hold them in check pending the election, and thus to receive a fair expression of the will of the people at the election in November, was the sole object of my call upon the President and his action in response. Under these circumstances the election took place. Unfortunately, the election did not close the political struggle, but rather intensified it.

About the 25th of November last, on the eve of the assembling of the State Legislature, I deemed it my duty to call upon the President to assist me in protecting the State Capitol against the violence of the organizations already referred to, in order to permit the Legislature to assemble and organize itself peacefully. In response to this call the President gave orders which resulted in stationing a small military force in the State-house. The force was shortly after reduced to one company, numbering from 12 to 20 men. The single object in placing this force in the State-house, as well as the sole use which they served, was to secure the State Government and Legislature against attack and overthrow by the unlawful organizations already described.

The effort to organize the House of Representatives resulted in the organization of two houses, one of which remained in the State-house, and, in conjunction with the Senate, formed the Legislature, while the other occupied a hall at some distance from the State-house. The complete Legislature thus organized at the State-house in due course of proceedure canvassed the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, declaring me to have been elected agreeable to the provisions of the State Constitution. From that time until the present the presence of the United States troops at the State-house has resulted in protecting the Legislature while it remained in session and the various State offices associated with me in the enjoyment of their official rights and the discharge of their official duties. In the meantime, my present competitor, for the office of Governor had proceeded under a declaration of his election made by the House of Representatives in political affiliation with himself, to assume the office of Governor and to exercise its functions. Owing to causes not requiring present statement no settlement of conflicting claims to the office of Governor was made during the term of your immediate predecessor, and thus after your accession to the Presidency, the conflict remained unsettled, and the United States forces at the State-house were then, and are now, discharging the function or duty which I have already stated.

From what has now been stated, it follows that in, my judgment, the United States forces at the State-house are there in pursuance and execution of a constitutional duty or practice of the Government of the United States in its constitutional relations to the State of South Carolina. They are there for the protection of the State Government, of which I am the head, against domestic violence and insurrection, not now flagrant, but held in check only by the presence of the force referred to.

In the meantime the dispute respecting the office of Governor continues, and no available power or mode of settling it has been found. Under these circumstances my opponents desire and demand the withdrawal of the United States forces from the State-house, and I an invited to state my objections to such action on the part of your Excellency. My first objection is that the withdrawal of these forces from the State-house would be a withdrawal of support and aid against domestic violence, by the Government of the United States, to which the State and State Government which I represent is entitled under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The claim here made does not, in my judgment, involve an assertion of a claim to the permanent presence and aid of the United States in upholding a State Government. The cause of the present condition of affairs is the disputed title to the office of Governor. Two rival Governments are contending for possession of the executive office and its property, in order that they may possess the proper facilities for exercising the office. If the Government of the United States cannot properly, under the present circumstances, determine which of the two contending State Governments is the lawful one, the forces at the State-house are not, in any proper sense, acting to the disparagement of the rights of either of the contending claimants, but on the contrary they are holding the rival parties in an attitude in which each can pursue its proper remedies and seek a proper settlement of its claims. If, on the other hand, it is within the power and duty of the Government of the United States to determine as a political fact and question which of the two rival State Governments is the lawful one, and to conform its political conduct to such a determination, then at whatever moment such a determination shall be reached and announced, all probable necessity for the actual presence of armed forces of the United States, to further sustain the Government thus decided to be the lawful Government of the State, will cease. If further necessity for aid from the Government of the United States shall arise, such aid will be demanded, and extended or denied under the well-known provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

My next objection to the withdrawal of the United States forces from the State-house is that such withdrawal at the present time, pending the decision of the question of validity of one or the other of the two Governments will be a practical decision in favor of my opponent. By this I mean that my opponent is at this moment fully prepared, in point of physical strength, to overthrow the Government which I represent. Why is this? The cause is honorable to the political party which I represent. They are law-abiding; they are patient under the infliction of wrong; they are slow to resort to violence, even in defense of their rights; they have trusted that a decent regard for law, a decent respect for rights conferred by the Government of the United States, would restrain their opponents from the violence which has now overtaken them. They know now that they can expect from their political enemies neither justice nor mercy. They have relied with unshaken faith upon the protection of the United States. If, therefore, the United States forces now stationed at the State House shall be withdrawn, they will regard that act under the circumstances now existing, as leaving them exposed to the power and vengeance of the armed, illegal military organizations which cover the State, and constitute the political machinery of the Democratic Party. They will regard that act—I speak now only of the fact—as a declaration by the United States that no further protection can be hoped for except such as they hold in their own hands. They cannot alone maintain the unequal contest. I certainly cannot advise further resistance. That which would be an imperative duty under other circumstances would become madness now.

If it be said in reply that such use of the United States forces is merely giving a political advantage to one of the two contending parties in the assertion of its claims, I answer that in my view it is rather the preservation to each party of their right to a chance in the struggle if it must go on, or if the Government which I represent is the lawful Government it is the protection of the Government against domestic violence in accordance with the Constitution. My opponent demands the withdrawal of the United States forces from the State-house. It will be of service in judging what results will follow compliance with this demand to ask why the demand is made. I suppose neither courtesy nor charity will warrant the suggestion that it arises from a zealous regard for constitutional limitations on the part of my opponent. On the other hand the demand is plainly made for the purposes of political advantage in the present struggle. What is this advantage? It has been suggested it is to enable my opponent to pursue his legal remedies in the premises. It is a sufficient answer to this to say that no hindrance of any kind now exists to the peaceful and complete enforcement of all legal remedies whatever. Every legal right and remedy which belongs to my opponent under any circumstances is within his unobstructed reach to-day, and has been on all days. This fact points at once to the conclusion that in demanding the withdrawal of the troops from the State-house my opponent does not desire thereby to secure his own right by lawful means or peaceful agencies, but to rob me and my associates and constituents of our rights by unlawful means and violent agencies. If reference be made to the profession of those who demand the withdrawal of the troops that they seek only to secure their rights by lawful means, I respectfully answer that I am familiar with such professions. They have been made with endless iteration during a campaign of unprecedented length, marked from the opening to the close by every degree and form of physical violence. To one not familiar with the condition of South Carolina, the statements I have now made may seem extravagant. I refer for confirmation of all I have stated to the testimony taken by the Congressional committees during the past Winter, and I affirm that my present acquaintance with the facts compels me to say that this testimony falls short of the truth. The Republicans of South Carolina have carried on a struggle up to the present time for the preservation of their rights; their hope has been that they might continue to live under a free Government. The withdrawal of the troops from the State-house will close the struggle; will close it in defeat to a large majority of the people of the State; in the sacrifice of their rights; in the complete success of violence and fraud as agents in reaching political results. To restate the results which will follow the withdrawal of the troops from the State-house I say:

First—It will remove the protection absolutely necessary to enable the Republicans to assert and enforce their claim to the Government of the State.

Second—It will enable the Democrats to remove all effective opposition to the illegal military forces under the control of my opponent.

Third—It will place all the agencies for maintaining the present lawful Government of the State in the practical possession of the Democrats, through the admission it will require.

Fourth—It will lead to the quick consummation of a political outrage against which I have felt and now feel it to be my solemn duty to struggle and protest so long as the faintest hope of success can be seen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

After freely discussing the foregoing paper, it was unanimously decided that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to intrude the Army into the official head-quarters of a State Government, except to quell riot, or suppress domestic disturbance when the Government of a State is powerless to protect itself. This exception, in the opinion of the Cabinet, does not now apply to South Carolina, and the determination of the President, therefore, to withdraw the troops from the State-house was unanimously approved, and Secretary McCrary was instructed to issue an order in accordance with this decision. The Secretary was engaged this afternoon in preparing the necessary order, which will probably be promulgated to-morrow, although the actual removal of troops will not take place until after the return of Hampton and Chamberlain to South Carolina. The order will recite that there being no domestic violence and no apprehension of any, the parties on both sides having given solemn pledges that none is intended, and having announced their intentions to amicably settle the dispute before the courts, in accordance with the laws of the State, the President has no alternative but to abstain from interference. Hampton and Chamberlain were both notified of this decision of the Cabinet. Hampton had an interview to-day with Postmaster-General Key and other members of the Cabinet, to whom he reported his assurances that he would not resort to violence, but would proceed against Chamberlain in the regular manner through the courts, and until the question can be judicially settled he will allow no interference with Chamberlain or his supporters in their occupation of the State-house. Hampton says that as soon as the troops are withdrawn from the State-house he will station his own officers about it, and permit no one to interfere in any way with Chamberlain until the controversy shall be regularly decided by due process of law. Gov. Chamberlain dined with the President this evening. Gen. Hampton will leave for Columbia early to-morrow morning. Gov. Chamberlain will follow him to-morrow night.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, April 2.—The news of the determination of the Cabinet to withdraw the troops from the State-house in Columbia causes unbounded joy here. Telegrams from various points in the interior of the State say the news is received with impromptu meetings, salutes of cannon, and other demonstrations of popular rejoicing.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

INSTRUCTIONS PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE—THE RIGHT OF A STATE TO SELECT ITS OWN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED—HOW A LEGISLATURE WILL BE CONVENED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Evarts presented the instructions to the Louisiana Commission prepared by him in accordance with the request of the President. The instructions as adopted to-day are considerably modified in comparison with those originally prepared and outlined in THE TIMES' dispatches of last night. The modification was made because of protests received from both parties in New-Orleans, who objected to going back to the Returning Board for a reorganizing of the Legislature. The instructions will not in any way acknowledge the validity of the election of Nicholls, but will recognize the right of each State to select its own Government without interference from Federal authority. The commission will be directed to communicate to both contestants that the President will recognize neither of them until the people have shown beyond doubt which they consider entitled to the office. They will be instructed that, in the opinion of the President and Cabinet, the Legislature and courts are the only authorities to decide which is the lawful Governor; that the President believes he has no authority to make any such decision, and declines to do so. The courts being in a state of confusion, the commission are advised that the best method of bringing about an adjustment is to secure a meeting of the Legislature at places other than those now occupied by the two disputed bodies, at which there shall be present a quorum of members of both Senate and House holding Returning Board certificates. Such a quorum has never yet been secured by either the Packard or Nicholls Legislature. The Nicholls Legislature requires additionally six Senators and three Representatives to give it a legal quorum, and it is probable that this number of recruits can be more easily obtained from the Packard Legislature than Packard can obtain the two Senators and three members of the lower house which he needs to make a quorum. This Legislature, when convened, can pass a resolution or take other action to indicate which Governor they intend to support.

The commission are instructed to inform both contestants that the President will not bolster either of them up with troops. Gentlemen recently from New-Orleans say that Packard's funds are exhausted, and that his only support are the men whom he holds around him by his personal magnetism. The commission will leave to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock and expect to be back here in two weeks. A letter has been received here within a few days from Pinchback, now in New-Orleans, in which he states that before the commission reaches New-Orleans a large number of colored members will leave the Packard Legislature and join Nicholls. This will make the work of the commission easy as far as securing a quorum of Returning Board members is concerned. Pinchback also states that Packard cannot hold out long, but will make as formidable a stand as possible, so as to secure favorable terms for his adherents from the Nicholls Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—Two Returning Board members of the Packard House—Fred Fobb, of Ascension Parish, and N. A. Durden, of Bossier Parish—were to-day sworn in as members of and took their seats in the Nicholls House, which numbers 53 Returning Board members. F. E. Heath, of Webster Parish, returned by the board but not elected, and heretofore occupying a seat in the Packard House, appeared before the Nicholls Legislature, and being accorded the privilege of the floor, spoke as follows: "Recognizing the fact that the Government now established by Gov. Nicholls is the only Government in this State that can give permanent peace and prosperity to our troubled people, I feel it my duty to aid as much as possible in bringing about harmony and good feeling, I now tender my resignation of all claims that I may have on the General Assembly. In order that my appearance here may not be misunderstood, I desire to avow now, as in the past, my fidelity to the great principles of the Republican Party."

The bill placing the Police Department under control of the City Government having been promulgated, the Police Commissioners to-day turned over to Mayor Pilsbury the administration of the Police force.

The *Times* of to-morrow will contain a statement, which, it says, comes from high Republican sources, to the effect that the eight Electoral votes of Louisiana properly belong to Mr. Tilden, and that the testimony will be furnished him in the prosecution of his suit under a writ of *quo warranto*.

THE SURVIVORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

HARTFORD, April 2.—The fourth annual reunion of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors will be held here on the 19th inst. An invitation has been extended to all the ex-prisoners of the war throughout the country.

STRIKE OF SPINNERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

FALL RIVER, April 2.—Twenty-two spinners struck work in the linen mills this afternoon, owing, as they allege, to an effort to make them work over 10 hours per day.

DYING WITH THIRST AT SEA

A SIMPLE YET PAINFUL STORY.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF TWELVE PERSONS WHO WERE SHIPWRECKED—A MAN AND WIFE IN THEIR LAST EMBRACE—THE SUICIDE OF A SPANIARD—HOW THE OTHERS PERISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 2.—A thrilling, simple, yet most painful story is that told by William Maguire, the only survivor of the crew of nine men and three passengers who sailed in the brig Roanoke, from Philadelphia, March 17, for Kingston, Jamaica. Maguire was rescued in the midst of a gale by the crew of the schooner Annie Todd, Capt. Corson, which arrived at this port yesterday from Surinam, which port she left on March 11. The story of Maguire is as follows: "My name is William Maguire. I left Philadelphia on March 17 on the brig Roanoke, of Kingston, Jamaica, commanded by Capt. Wilkey, with a general cargo of mails and specie. There was a crew of nine men and three passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Dallett, and a Spanish gentlemen bound for Port Cabello. At 2 P. M. on Sunday, March 18, we left the Delaware, and had fine weather till Monday afternoon, when a westerly gale sprang up. We shortened sail till at 12 o'clock the vessel was running under a storm, top-sail, main-stay-sail foretop-sail, and foretop-mast stay-sail. At 12:30 she broached to and shipped a heavy sea, filling the decks full. Failing to get the vessel before the wind we cut away the mainmast which fell athwart the deck, breaking the cabin deck. We then cut away the foremast. The seas were now making a clean breach over the vessel and washed away the forward house and the booby hatches, filling her full of water and leaving her unmanageable. All hands had to take refuge aft on the quarter-deck, the sea making a clean breach over her. On Tuesday, the 19th, it was blowing a gale from the southward. We saw a sail, and at 9 A. M. a two-masted schooner saw us, and ran down toward us. We made signals to her to lay by us, but she continued on her course and left us. At this time the wind was moderating, and in the afternoon it was fine, and the wind had gone down considerably. Had the schooner laid by us she would have saved all hands.

We got a little preserved food that day and some sugar beer. We had a fine night, and on Wednesday the 20th, we had a fine day. A bark passed to seaward of us but did not see us. In the evening a gale sprung up from the north-west and there was a heavy sea. Thursday the 21st came in with a heavy gale from the northwest, the seas breaking over the vessel clean fore and aft, causing her to begin to break up. The Captain wished to take to the boat, but was pursuaded not to. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Dallett shook hands with the Captain and Mate, bid all hands good bye, and said they hoped they would meet in heaven. Mr. Dallett then took his wife's water proof and wrapped it around her head. They embraced one another and then threw themselves into the water and were locked fast in each other's arms, when the sea drifted them off. The Spanish gentleman then said his prayers and wrapped a quilt around his head and drowned himself.

Soon after this a heavy sea carried away the after deck. The Captain, steward, one sailor, and a boy, drifted away on it. The stern went next, and the mate and second mate went away with it. The mate was drowned alongside. The second mate was on it when last seen. There was now two men with myself left. Everything was gone down to the lower deck. We were lashed to the stump of the mainmast. A brig passed close to us but did not take any notice of us. We got some tallow to eat, but we suffered very much from thirst. It blew a gale all night. Friday it was still blowing a gale. In the morning we saw a bark about a mile away, but she did not take any notice of us. In the afternoon it moderated and we got some more tallow to eat, but our thirst was fearful. The other two men were drinking their own urine. Saturday was a fine day. We saw a square-rigged vessel to leeward; got some candles and a tin of sardines, but no water. Sunday it was blowing again from the south-east. One man went crazy with thirst and drowned himself. I got a candle to eat, but our thirst was fearful. Monday it was still blowing a gale from the south-east, with rain, but the sea was breaking so that we could not get it fresh. Tuesday it was still blowing a gale from the south-east. At daylight saw a schooner, the Addie Todd, and waved a pair of drawers, which she saw, but it blew too hard for her to assist us, so she hove to and waited till the gale lulled, and then beat back. After trying five times, I caught a line, and was hauled on board. The other man went crazy when the schooner was lying to to get us, and drowned himself.

Capt. Carson, of the schooner Addie Todd, says: "At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of March, latitude 38° 20', longitude 70° 30', I discovered the wreck, and on passing close to her saw two men calling for assistance. It was blowing heavy at the time, with a heavy sea running, and no assistance could be rendered. We laid to till the weather moderated, and at 10 o'clock in the morning, the gale having slightly abated, made sail and beat back to the wreck. We passed close aboard and found that one of the men was dead. We threw lines to the wreck, which the surviving man failed to catch; but after trying repeatedly, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the poor fellow finally caught a line, and was hauled on board the schooner."

THE THREE PASSENGERS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Dallett, spoken of in the Boston dispatch as having been lost in the Roanoke, are not residents of New-York, but reside and are well known here, Mr. Dallett being the senior partner of the firm of G. & T. H. Dallett, soap manufacturers. The brig was sailed by Capt. Mehlman, who leaves a wife and one child in this city. The "Spanish gentleman" referred to was a Venezuelan named Dominguez, who was returning to Laguayra. The Roanoke was fully insured in the North American and Delaware Mutual Insurance Companies of this city.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF MONROEVILLE, OHIO, AND EMINENCE, IND.—LOSSES RESPECTIVELY ABOUT $75,000 AND $50,000.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—More than one-half of the business portion of Monroeville, Ohio, was destroyed last night by fire, which originated in a block of old wooden buildings on the north side of Monroe-street, formerly called "Tiffin-avenue." The block was occupied by Mrs. Parsons, millinery goods; Mrs. Burns, grocery, and James Fitzpatrick, dwelling. The block was entirely destroyed, and the flames extended to a barber shop, shoe shop, Schmurer's grocery and saloon, and Miner's meat market. Thence the fire crossed Monroe-street, destroying Dr. Zane's residence and office, the Town Hall, Tyler's meat market, Roby's building, the first story occupied by Merrill, Cary & Co., groceries, provisions, and crockery, and the second story by the Village Council; A. Hipp & Co.'s building, corner of Monroe and Main-streets, the first story occupied by the owner as a grocery and provision store, the second story by Prof. Ehlers, pianos and organs, and the third story by the Masonic Fraternity; Merrill, Carey & Co.'s Main-street dry goods store; the building owned by B. Delamater, the first story being occupied by A. Z. Zane, druga, the second by the Odd-fellows; the building owned by R. G. Martin, and occupied by him as a hardware store, and by J Corbin, groceries. At this point the flames were stopped by the timely arrival of steam fire-engines from Bellevue and Norwalk. The total loss approximates $75,000, about one-half of which amount is covered by insurance. The following is a partial list of the companies involved: The Franklin, of Philadelphia; the Fire Association, of Philadelphia; the Niagara, of New-York; the Phœnix, of Brooklyn; the German American, of New-York; the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; the Cooper, of Dayton; the Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, the Richland Mutual, and the Knox Mutual.

THE BOWEN-JUMEL-CHASE SUIT.

FINAL DECISION BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AGAINST BOWEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day, which closes litigation in the celebrated Jumel case, which has been pending since 1823. This case involves the title to millions of dollars worth of property in the City of New-York, and has a tinge of romance about it that gives it as much interest as that which attaches to the celebrated case of Myra Clark Gaines. Mme. Jumel was a noted beauty of Revolutionary days, who inherited a large estate, and was the second wife of Aaron Burr, who married her after his political troubles, and when he was quite an old man. Mme. Jumel was considered a very wealthy woman when she was united to Burr. After her death the estate passed into litigation, in which condition it has ever since remained, and in consequence has grown to almost fabulous value. The opinion delivered to-day by the Supreme Court is final as regards a large portion of the property, and disposes of a controversy that has been pending in the various courts for 49 years. The parties were children when suit was commenced, and are now well advanced in years. The title of the case reads: George W. Bowen against Nelson Chase, Eliza Jumel Perry and her husband, Paul R. Perry, and William J. Chase. Eliza Jumel Perry was the niece and adopted daughter of Mme. Jumel, and inherited Mme Jumel's large estate; Paul Perry is the husband of Eliza Jumel Perry, and the two Chases, who appear as the other appellees, are persons to whom she sold portions of the inherited property. While the will of Mme. Jumel was in litigation, George W. Bowen, the appellant, who was the son of an illegitimate daughter of Mme. Jumel, appeared and demanded a share in the inheritance. This demand was resisted; suit was commenced to enforce it, and the case went from court to court until a few years ago, when the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York gave a decision against Bowen. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and on this appeal the decision was given to-day. The opinion is concurred in by all the Justices, and was read by Associate Justice Bradley. It reverses the decision of the Circuit Court, and orders that court to place on record a decision in accordance with the opinion pronounced to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1877.

B. B. Hallett was called to-day to testify in the case of W. H. Ottman, whose second trial is now in progress, being under indictment for the alleged larceny of $47,000 from the Treasury in June, 1875. Hallett was the clerk through whose hands the package of money passed, but who testified that he did not know what became of the money, (which found its way into the hands of Ottman,) until he was informed by a man named Gates that it was hid in the water-closet. Mr. Carpenter, of counsel for Ottman, said that Hallett was a liar and a thief, and was under indictment as such, and had been put on the stand for the purpose of committing perjury. Hallett admitted he was under indictment for larceny, but was testifying in accordance with the agreement to tell the truth, and for this his case was to be nol prossed.

An old man named John, alias "Bullhead" McCarthy, about 55 years of age, was arrested last night charged with having induced two girls named Mary Lanahan and Margaret Hurley, to enter his house on D-street near Twelfth-street, South Washington, and after getting both to drink of some drugged liquor, attempted a criminal assault on both of them. Both of the girls are in a critical condition from the effects of the drug and the assault. The affair created intense excitement in the vicinity where it occurred, and threats of lynching the man were freely made.

A two-story brick house on Cameron-street, Alexandria, Va., near the depot of the Washington Railroad, occupied by a family named Boswell, and a maiden lady named Padgett, fell in last night without warning. One of two brothers sleeping in a bed was instantly killed, but the other escaped with but slight injuries. Mrs. Boswell was seriously injured in the back, and her recovery is doubtful, while Miss Padgett received serious cuts about the head. A crippled son of Mrs. Boswell was much bruised about the chest and arms.

The appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Judge Gorham, who retires this week, has not yet been made, but will be in a few days. There was a report at the department to-day that Gen. Halbert E. Payne, of Wisconsin, had been selected for the position, but nothing trustworthy to regard to the rumor could be ascertained.

Addison Low, Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats for the Second District, the head-quarters for which are at New-York, has been removed, and E. Platt Stratton appointed in his place. Jeremiah Simonson, Inspector of Hulls at New-York, has also been removed.

The coinage of the mints of the United States during the month of March was: Gold, $5,873,000; trade dollars, $896,000; silver change, $1,674,000. The total number of pieces struck was 8,515,650. The total value of gold and silver was $8,443,000.

The solemnity of yesterday did not prevent many 1st day of April deceptions, by one of which five ministers of the Gospel were separately invited to officiate at the funeral of a woman who is in health.

Emlin P. Thorn and Eli Davis were to-day appointed each as Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Eighteenth Ohio District, and John Richardson for the Third Texas District.

Twenty employes were discharged from the Pension Bureau on Saturday. Nineteen were female copyists, and one was a male messenger.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $530,782 45, and from Customs $410,152 94.

THE MOBILE RACES.

MOBILE, April 2.—The Spring meeting of the Mobile Jockey Club commenced to-day under favorable auspices, the weather being fine and the track in good order.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, mile heats, best two in three.

Jack Hinton	1 1
Chalmette	2 2
Capt. Flanegan	dis.

Time—2:03, 2:00.

SECOND RACE.—Running race; mile heats, best two in three:

Donough	1 1
Miss Tilton	2 2
Damon	3 dr.

Time—1:52, 1:57.

THIRD RACE.—Trotting match; mile heats, best two in three:

Owner's Jim Murphy	3 1 1
Fordney's Sam Levy	1 2 2
Shawhan's Lady Bates	2 3 3

Time—2:52½, 2:48, 2:48¼.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

LEBANON, April 2.—Joseph T. Miller, residing near Schaefferstown, was found dead in the woods near his home to-day. He had $500 in his possession on leaving home, which is missing, and it is believed he was murdered. He was a prominent citizen, and at one time served as County Commissioner.

THE ST. LOUIS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The short but very sharp campaign closed with a very large anti-Overstolz meeting at the court-house to-night. There was speaking from three stands, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Both parties are sanguine of success, and will make a vigorous contest at the polls to-morrow.

BASE-BALL IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—Base-ball here to-day: Indianapolis, 5; St. Louis Browns, 3.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD OFFICERS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Chicago and Alton Railroad stockholders to-day elected the following Directors: T. B. Blackstone, John B. Drake, D. Willis James, John F. Slater, John A. Stewart, George Strout, John Crerar, Lorenzo Blackstone, and John J. Mitchell. The Directors subsequently elected the following officers: T. B. Blackstone, President; W. M. Larrabee, Secretary and Treasurer. Officers of branch roads were also elected.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS IN A CAVE.

DEATH OF AUSTIN SHELDON, THE HERMIT OF THE MOOSIC MOUNTAINS—VOLUNTARY SECLUSION WITH HIS BIBLE—TEN YEARS WITHOUT SEEING A HUMAN FACE—BURIED IN A SNOW DRIFT AND FROZEN TO DEATH.

From a Special Correspondent.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, Penn., April 2, 1877.

Austin Sheldon, who has lived for 41 years the life of a hermit in a cave in a lonely place in the mountains nine miles south-east of this village, was found frozen to death in a deep snow-drift near the entrance of his cave on Friday evening last. A terrible storm of snow and wind had prevailed in the mountains for two days, and Tuesday evening, contrary to his custom, Sheldon had visited the cabin of some hoop-pole cutters, about a mile from his abode, to buy something to eat, he having been without food for two or three days. The cutters invited the hermit to remain with them all night, and not attempt to brave the fury of the storm by returning to his cave. He had not spent a night from his cave since he inhabited it, and he refused to stay at the cabin. The snow piled in such drifts before the storm was over that no communication with the settlements outside could be obtained until Friday. The cutters themselves were nearly frozen to death. The hermit, although nearly 72 years old, managed to reach to within a few feet of his cave, when he was overcome and buried 10 feet deep by the snow. His features were fearfully distorted, and his knees were drawn up to his chin.

It does not seem credible that this man, who buried himself in the wilderness for over half his life, and who at last met so terrible a death, might have lived in ease and luxury, and died surrounded by friends in the best society. He was born near Stony Creek, Conn., in 1806, and when he was 26 years old married a lady named Tuthill, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman living near the City of Hartford. Sheldon's family was the leading one in the town of Bradford, where he has a brother and sister still living. His wife died 10 years after their marriage, and Sheldon soon afterward disappeared. He had always been an enthusiast in religion, and had often expressed a wish to go to heathen countries as a missionary. His friends believed that he had gone to some such country, and never hearing from him thought he had died there.

Forty-five years ago the country in the north-eastern part of Pennsylvania was still in great part a primitive wilderness. Lumbermen had commenced invading the forests, however. In 1838 a party of prospecting lumbering men made a camp on the northern slope of the Moosic Mountains, in Wayne County, Penn., and one day discovered a cave occupied by a man, miles from any human habitation. He said he had lived there a year, and had been roaming the forests of Connecticut, Vermont, and New-York looking for such a place as his cave for five years. He gave his name as Austin Sheldon, but told nothing of his past. The lumbermen growing more plenty, he left his cave and was heard of no more by them.

In 1843 two hunters discovered a man living in the cave near which the hermit was found dead on Friday. This was Austin Sheldon. He told them he had not seen a human being for 10 years. He continued to live there, but nothing was known about him until last Summer, when a paragraph appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, mentioning the fact that a man named Austin Sheldon was living as a hermit in a cave in the wilderness of Pike County, Penn., his past being a mystery. This item was seen by Sheldon's relatives in Connecticut, and a brother and sister visited his cave. They offered him everything that wealth could bestow if he would leave his cave and go home with them, but he refused. From those relatives the facts as to Sheldon's early life were learned.

Sheldon seldom left his cave, and then only to obtain fish, game, roots, or berries for his food. At the time of his death he was bent and wrinkled, with long, matted gray locks, and a beard reaching almost to his waist. The clothes he wore he had not taken off in body for 22 years. They were tattered and ragged, and held together by hickory withes. The hermit never washed, and his face and hands were encrusted with dirt. His cave was about eight feet square, dark, damp, and loathsome. He slept in a rude chair, surrounded with bones, filth, and rubbish of all kinds. He was very taciturn, speaking but little on any subject of religion. It was his boast that he had read his Bible through nearly 100 times, and that he communed personally with God and the ancient prophets. When he walked he used a long staff, and his old, well-worn Bible was fastened to his leathern girdle. Forest fires frequently swept over the mountains about the hermit's cave, and many times it was surrounded on all sides by fire. The hermit, saying that he was in the hands of God, never voluntarily sought safety when thus imperiled, and courageous natives often saved his life at the risk of their own. He was often saved from death by freezing in the same manner. His only explanation of his living in the wilderness alone was that he wanted nothing to take his thoughts from God. As he had considerable money, according to his relatives, at the time he left Connecticut, many believe that he buried it about his cave.

CHICAGO FLOODED.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN PART OF THE CITY UNDER WATER FROM RAIN AND MELTING SNOW.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The falling of rain and the melting of snow caused by the warm weather of the past few days has had the effect of flooding the south-western portion of the city. The sewers and drains could not carry off the water with sufficient rapidity, and it has risen in some cases to the first stories, and driven people from their houses, obliging them to make their way in rafts improvised from floating timber and sidewalks. The damage to property is very great in that section of the city west of Western-avenue, and south of Harrison-street, and far out into the country. The water receded this afternoon somewhat, but it will take several days to entirely drain it off. So far as heard from, no lives have been lost.

The damage inside the city limits is small compared with that to the farming lands along the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad and the Desplaines Canal. The water in the canal, which is six feet higher than its ordinary level, has broken through the banks in several places and flooded the low-lands for miles to the south and east of the railroad. At a late hour to-night the water was rising again, and reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that all the streams are full and the water gaining. No trouble is anticipated in the business portion of the city.

A DIVORCE AND $15,000 ALIMONY.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The Golding divorce case, which excited much interest here by reason of the high social position of the parties concerned, was decided by Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court, to-day, he granting Mrs. Golding a decree of divorce and $15,000 alimony. Dr. Golding will probably petition for a new trial.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—At the annual meeting of the stock-holders of the American Steamship Company to-day, Henry D. Welsh was re-elected President. The net profits from the operations of the company during the year 1876 were $144,914.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ALBANY, April 2.—As before indicated, the Governor will not send another nomination to the Senate for Superintendent of Public Works at this session. The canals will be left in the hands of the Canal Commissioners for the coming season of navigation.

DEATH OF SPANISH SOLDIERS.

HALIFAX, April 2.—The Spanish frigate Ville de Madrid, moored off the dock-yard here for repairs, had 150 invalid soldiers on board from Havana for Spain, six of whom have died of consumption since arriving here.

PARALYSIS OF A VIRGINIA SENATOR.

RICHMOND, April 2.—State Senator Alexander B. Cochran, of Staunton, was stricken with paralysis to-day in the Senate Chamber, while making a speech. His condition is believed to be critical.

A NEW ARCHBISHOP.

HALIFAX, April 2,—A Papal bull appointing Dr. Hannan Archbishop has been received here.

ALBANY.

NIGHT SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

THE BILL TO PREVENT POOL SELLING—THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION—THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS TO BE HEARD ON WEDNESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—In answer to the anxious inquiries being made for the bill prohibiting pool selling, it may be explained that it was reported from the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs two weeks ago, and is still on the general order calendar. The cause of the delay in its passage appears to be that on the day it was reported from the committee the general order calendar had been called through, and the bill being No. 275, has not been reached since the new calling began. It is stated that it will be early this week. Senators Vedder, Sayre, and Hammond are the members of the committee which had charge of the bill, and according to usage, it rests with them to push the bill to its passage. One of these gentlemen will of course move the bill when it shall be reached on the calendar this week.

About two hours were occupied this evening with Mr. Stein's bill for the abolition of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. This is the true intent of the bill, though it simply provides that the court shall pay its own expenses. Mr. Stein read a speech of enormous length, crammed with tabular statements, and other obnoxious things. Of course no one listened to the speech, but the author will have it printed, which is all he wanted. Mr. Cowdin made a warm defense of the court, but he scarcely got fair play, for there was an evident intent all round to make a dead set on him. Mr. Alvord was determined to pass the bill, and made a motion to that effect, but Mr. Husted was too quick for him and thrust it out of the way for the time being. Early in the session Mr. Cowdin introduced a bill reorganizing the Quarantine Department. It had been prepared, after much consideration and investigation, by a committee of merchants and ship-owners. Its provisions were published in all the New-York papers, and it was profusely circulated in pamphlet form among the classes interested. The bill has been over six weeks in the House. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation gave a hearing to all who wanted to be heard upon it, but only Mr. Cowdin appeared. The committee reported the bill favorably, and there seemed to be no opposition to it from any quarter. Strangely enough, to-night Mr. Brick, of Richmond County, put in a resolution to recommit the bill. He said the Quarantine Commissioners had known nothing about the bill, had had no opportunity to be heard on it, had only just discovered its existence, and he read a letter from Commissioner McQuade denouncing it as a fraud and swindle. As it was generally known that Commissioner Steers was round the Legislature for several days last week, this sudden discovery about the bill and desire for its delay seemed so su

character. First, the Woodin Charter bill, introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fish, and by him carried to its passage this week. It is entitled "An Act to secure better administration within the City and County of New-York." It provides that no ordinance requiring the expenditure of money shall be valid, unless passed by a vote of four-fifths of the Board of Aldermen. This will give the minority of that body an effectual voice in matters of expenditure. It establishes stringent rules relating to the authorization of new works of improvement, and limits the amount of work which can be done in any one year, which has to be paid for either by assessment or by bonds. All work paid for by bonds or assessments is to be done by contract. New rules are prescribed for the making and filing of contracts, among other things, requiring a sworn statement that no officer or employe of the City is interested in such contract. There are several sections dealing with this subject, in which every safeguard which long experience has suggested and ingenuity could devise is provided to guard the City's interests. The qualifications for Inspectors of Public Works are prescribed, so that there shall be no more appointments of ignorant and drunken political hacks to the places referred to. Several sections are framed to provide remedies in case a contractor fraudulently executes his work. A board of street openings and improvements is constituted, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and the Commissioner of Public Works, which board has exclusive power over the subject. New provision is made for the redemption of the debt of the City and the appropriation of moneys therefor. After the first day of next December it is forbidden to pay any salary or office expenses from bonds. This provision relates especially to the Dock Department. Several sections of the bill prescribe rules and regulations relating to claims against the City, and among other things make it absolutely incumbent on a person who does work for the City to ascertain first whether there is in the Treasury any appropriation therefor. The way in which this may be done is set forth. Limitations on references in cases in which the City is a party are prescribed. Unexpended appropriations are declared, under certain conditions, lapsed into the Treasury. This is a very important provision and concerns a large amount of money. The famous section 40 provides, in the first place, that there shall not be raised by tax in the year 1878, or any subsequent year, an amount exceeding in the aggregate a sum equal to 2½ per cent. upon the valuation fixed for this year. This important provision absolutely limits the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to this extent. It referred to, which is a considerable reduction from the expenses of previous years. In order to allow the Board to accommodate itself to this enforced economy, it is given absolute power to regulate the salary of every person drawing pay from the City, no matter who or what he is, or by what law his salary is fixed; and also to regulate and determine the sums to be applied and paid during any one year, for any one purpose, as a charge upon the City. Of course, interest on the debt, the State tax, and one or two similar charges are necessarily excepted. It will be seen that this section is the very essence of home rule. It practically says to the local authorities having charge of the matter, "Here is a fixed sum, out of which you must pay all expenses; and to do this you shall have exactly the same power over the City's servants and its work as is possessed by the head of a business establishment over the employes and the operations of that establishment."

The preceding outline does not include all the provisions of this comprehensive measure, but enough is given to show its scope and character.

The leading features of the "Omnibus" bill have been so frequently referred to in THE TIMES of late that any extended reference to them now would be unnecessary. In brief, the bill provides for Spring elections, for consolidating the Department of Buildings with the Fire, and the Docks with the Public Works Departments; reduces the Parks and Fire Departments to single heads, the Charities to two: cuts down the Aldermen's salaries one-half; abolishes the offices of Attorney to the Corporation and of Public Administrator; merges the Excise in the Police; provides for the street cleaning being done by small contracts, and fixes a maximum sum for the same, and makes other changes in the several departments of the City Government to bring order out of confusion and conflict.

It is not probable that these bills will pass without bitter opposition, and the opposition sometimes comes from unexpected quarters. For instance, the Board of Education is here with a bill to remove them absolutely from the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and, bt course, they come with the cry that the recent reduction in the amount of their estimate was a blow at education. This matter of school expenditures is a subject which the Legislature is gradually plucking up courage to deal with boldly. The experience of the City ought to be some guide to the disposition which the Legislature should make of the bill referred to. The board being compelled to take less than it had been in the habit of getting, at first complained loudly, and wrote to the papers that the cause of education was in danger; and then set about examining into the expenditures. The consequence was that the committee which had the matter in charge discovered some very gross abuses in the scale of salaries paid, much evidence of unfair favoritism, and a good deal of extravagance. They made a report which was a little remarkable, for it showed that the sum appropriated was enough to justify an actual increase of salaries of the poorly paid teachers; and that the extravagantly paid should be reduced. This was reform in the right direction; but it probably would not have been done if the Board of Apportionment had not insisted on its appropriation. I am not aware that the full board accepted and acted upon the report of its committee; and from the fact of the bill referred to making its appearance at Albany, it would seem that it has not. The cause of education would seem to be in more danger from favoritism and extravagance. Besides, it is an absurd anomaly to have one of the largest and most expensive of the City departments absolutely independent of control or check by the central authority. But, if the accountant requests to see the ledger, he is met with the accusation that he is an enemy to the public schools. This was the cry which recently scared the Assembly into passing the appropriations for normal schools, and academies, in the face of a just opposition. New-York has the largest normal school in the State, but, as usual, is kindly permitted to pay every dollar of its cost; while in nearly all other towns, such schools draw all or a large portion of their support from the State Treasury.

THE FESTIVAL OF "PAAS."

AN OLD DUTCH CEREMONY OF BREAKING "EASTER" EGGS CELEBRATED BY THE SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY—THE NOVEL FEATURES OF THE OCCASION.

The old Dutch ceremony of breaking Easter eggs, known as the "Festival of Paas," was very pleasantly observed last evening at Delmonico's by the Saint Nicholas Society. The dinner with which the ceremony was begun was opened at 7 o'clock, the members of the society marching into the dining-room two by two, led by Mr. William M. Vermilye, who wore a long flowing robe and the traditional cocked hat patronized by the old Knickerbockers. The President took his seat at the main table upon a raised dais, at the back of which appeared the rotund form and jolly features of Santa Claus beaming above a high brick chimney, out of which he was in the act of climbing. Beside the President on either hand sat Rev. Dr. Vermilye and Mr. James W. Beekman, the remaining seats being occupied by Gov. Hartranft, Mayor Wiley, Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin H. Field, James M. McLean, C. Baldwin Fosdick, Herbert G. Pell, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., W. L. Breese, Frederick De-Peyster, Seymour A. Bunce, Robert Cambridge Livingston, Eugene Schieffelin, Prof. Chandler, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Kollen, and Judge Lawrence. After the elaborate *menu* had been disposed of, the stewards, Messrs. Benjamin H. Field, James M. McLean, C. Baldwin Fosdick, Herbert G. Pell, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., W. L. Breese, Frederick De-Peyster, Seymour A. Bunce, Robert Cambridge Livingston, Eugene Schieffelin, Prof. Chandler, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Kollen, and Judge Lawrence. After the elaborate *menu* had been disposed of, the stewards, Messrs. Benjamin H. Field, James M. McLean, C. Baldwin Fosdick, Herbert G. Pell, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., W. L. Breese, Frederick De-Peyster, Seymour A. Bunce, Robert Cambridge Livingston, Eugene Schieffelin, Prof. Chandler, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Kollen, and Judge Lawrence. After the elaborate *menu* had been disposed of, the stewards, wearing each distinguished from the other members of the society by a rather peculiar badge in the shape of an orange necktie, entered the room bearing boxes filled with beautifully colored Easter eggs, painted pipes, with long slender stems and a bowl representing the benevolent head of an old Knickerbocker burgomaster, surmounted by a cocked hat, and numerous dishes of Dutch doughnuts. The latter delicacy, which had been prepared as a special memento of "All Fool's Day," contained the somewhat unpalatable ingredient of "cotton batting," the existence of which was not, however, discovered until the doughnuts had been bitten. During the interval devoted to breaking the eggs, smoking the pipes, and passing round the doughnuts, speeches were delivered by Gov. Hartranft, Mayor Ely, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Kollen, Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Lawrence, and others. The festivities were continued until a late hour, amid the general enjoyment of the company.

FATAL CASUALITY.

While playing marbles at Flushing, Long Island, Walter Robson, aged 10 years, pushed Michael Leonard, aged 5 years, to the ground. In falling Michael struck his head on a curb-stone, and died in 12 hours. A Coroner's jury found that the child's death was caused by concussion of the brain, but exonerated Robson.

DISCUSSING MUNICIPAL REFORM.

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY URGES THE PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD IN SUPPORT THEREOF.

A public meeting of the Municipal Society was held last evening in the hall of the organization, No. 67 Madison-avenue, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, the President, in the chair. The objects of the meeting were stated to be the taking of suitable action favoring the adoption of the constitutional amendments proposed by the Municipal Commission, of which Hon. William M. Evarts was Chairman, and of the reform measures now pending before the Legislature, and the advocacy of plans for improving the management of some of the department in this City. The following communication was read by the Secretary:

ALBANY, March 27, 1877.

R. M. Strebeigh, Esq., Secretary of the Municipal Society:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter, I beg leave to say that I shall urge prompt action on the part of the Assembly in favor of the passage of the constitutional amendments suggested by the Municipal Commission. There will be no trouble about it in the Committee of Cities, but in the House I fear opposition from the Democratic members. Yours truly,

HAMILTON FISH, Jr.

A letter from Mr. William Allen Butler, a member of the Municipal Commission, was read, excusing himself from being present on account of an engagement in the Court of Appeals, and expressing the opinion of the writer that all that was needed to secure favorable action on the amendments proposed by the commission was to secure a thorough understanding of their object and scope by the people.

Mr. Simon Sterne, another member of the commission, was present, and spoke strongly in favor of securing the adoption of the amendments proposed. He said that a misapprehension existed among many as to the scope and objects of the amendments. The commission had early arrived at the conclusion that constitutional amendments were necessary to secure the reforms needed, as experience had abundantly shown that mere legislation was utterly inadequate to secure thorough, universal, and lasting reform. The State debt was small as compared with the debts of municipalities, and this was owing to constitutional provisions. The Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals had recently given the opinion that it was almost impossible in the present condition of the laws governing municipalities, especially in New-York and Brooklyn, to tell what the law is on any given point. In all large cities a corporation was more of a business than a political body, and should be controlled by the principles governing business operations. Under existing laws an organized communism existed in large cities, resulting in the pauper and criminal classes taking the means of the well-to-do and thrifty, under the guise of law, dividing the bulk of the proceeds among themselves, and burdening the tax-payers with enormous and ever-increasing debts.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins spoke strongly in support of every effort being made in securing the adoption of the present reform measures before the Legislature, as well as the constitutional amendments proposed by the commission.

On motion of Mr. Charles S. Smith, it was resolved to appoint a committee of seven to call a public meeting at Cooper Institute at the earliest possible date, in aid of the passage of the constitutional amendments and the reform measures now pending in the Legislature, the committee to co-operate with such other organizations as might be deemed proper. Messrs. Charles S. Smith, John H. Sherwood, Jackson S. Schultz, Rush C. Hawkins, John C. Eno, Morris K. Jessup, and Henry M. Tabor were appointed as such committee.

The following resolution, offered by Col. Hawkins, was adopted:

Resolved, That this society approves of the amendments to the Constitution of this State proposed by the Constitutional Convention appointed by Gov. Tilden, and our members of the Legislature be requested to forward their passage with all possible expedition and before the close of the present session of the Legislature.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Municipal Society the proposals for supplies issued by the Fire Commissioner of this City are unmercantile and misleading in their construction, and are calculated to repel fair competition, and show an entire want of executive management in this department.

Resolved, That the Committee of Inquiry be requested to ascertain and report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held next Monday evening, whether other county departments of the City Government, and especially whether in the Department of Buildings, and by consent of the officer at the head thereof, money has lately been raised or is about to be raised for services, claims from the salaries of the subordinates for the purpose of affecting legislation at Albany.

The meeting then adjourned, and the committee on the Cooper Institute meeting met, appointed sub-committees on speakers, advertising, &c., and resolved to call the meeting this week.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Steps are being taken for a general mass meeting to be held in this City to a few days, in favor of the constitutional amendments advised by the State Municipal Commission. A petition was circulated in the Cotton Exchange yesterday and was extensively signed, calling for an early meeting of the Exchange to take action on the report of the commission. The Stock Exchange will also probably take similar action.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN CHOSEN IN VARIOUS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Annual elections were held yesterday in various Protestant Episcopal Churches in this City and neighborhood, resulting in the choice of the following officers:

NEW-YORK CHURCHES.

Church of the Ascension.—Wardens—Stewart Brown, Frederick de Peyster. Vestrymen—Frederick G. Foster, Francis Ireland, James M. Brown, Daniel F. Appleton, William K. Lothrop, Lloyd Aspinwall, John Byers, J. H. Gautier.

Church of the Holy Apostles.—Wardens—William Borden, Daniel S. Babcock. Vestrymen—William Orton, Robert H. Goff, John F. Collord, Henry Ivey, J. M. Buckingham, Charles S. Fischer, Jr., A. S. Rue, Benoni Lockwood.

Christ Church.—Wardens—George W. Case, Edward A. Quintard. Vestrymen—Samuel Keyser, James M. Dunbar, Wheeler H. Peckham, Frederick C. Withers, James R. Boyd, William G. Davies, Isaac R. Cornell, Robert W. Seabit.

St. Ignatius Church.—Wardens—John R. Morewood, Christian Zabriskie. Vestrymen—Dr. C. Dixon Varley, H. Sylvester Bosworth, Evan G. Sherman, John W. Emerson, E. Harrison Denslow, John V. Hecker, John Long, Arthur L. Brigham.

Church of the Redeemer.—Wardens—Rufus B. Cowing, B. B. Schneider. Vestrymen—Thomas J. Crombie, Elisha Y. Ten Eyck, George B. Blevthing, M. D., Charles A. Acton, Edward Townsend, Thomas A. Young, H. Charles Ilsman, Marlborough Churchill.

St. Philip's Church.—Wardens—Aaron F. Potter, William H. Anthony. Vestrymen—Charles G. Bowser, James H. Lewis, Thomas B. McKeel, John J. Brown, Daniel A. Brown, Benjamin Fisher, Albert Wilson, William Smith.

Church of the Epiphany.—Wardens—Robert Betty, W. P. C. Treichel. Vestrymen—E. C. Kemble, Moses Post, George Wilson, J. H. McClelland, C. W. F. M. Woolcomb, C. G. Treichel, S. G. Black, William Darling.

St. Andrew's Church, Harlem.—Wardens—Milo P. Dayton, Henry H. Holly. Vestrymen—Charles C. Tyler, William T. Ryerson, E. A. Howland, Henry T. Godet, Robert Bonnycastle, Charles N. Kent, John D. Macintyre, John A. Cranwell.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

St. Ann's Church.—Wardens—Thomas Messenger, Henry P. Morgan. Vestrymen—Jesse C. Smith, A. H. DeWitt, William Gliffilin, George W. Gibbs, F. S. Winslow, C. T. Brooks, Samuel B. Ladd, Thomas H. Messenger.

St. Paul's Church.—Wardens—Augustus E. Masters, Svante M. Swenson. Vestrymen—Edward C. Elliot, Augustus Ford, Calvin B. Lockwood, Daniel Birdsall, Francis K. Pinto, Charles H. Bosher, John H. Braine, Richard Young.

Church of the Redeemer.—Wardens—George W. Alexander, John A. Tucker. Vestrymen—William C. Davis, Jesse Johnson, Chester B. Lawrence, Frederick C. Merry, Richard P. Bard, H. Audley Clarke, Guilford W. Chace, Claudius B. Nichols.

Christ Church.—Wardens—Charles R. Marvin, James A. Cowing. Vestrymen—F. H. Trowbridge, Ludlow Thomas, Alexander Mann, Alexander E. Orr, C. R. McClellan, John H. Peet, Charles A. Denny, F. L. Matthews.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHURCHES.

St. Mary's Church, North New-York.—Wardens—Lawrence P. Mott, William H. Sterling. Vestrymen—Henry B. Todd, L. K. Bingham, Edmund Pyne, Edward Richards, Charles Blake, Daniel B. McCormick, William Hunt, James Fitzgerald.

Trinity Church, Morrisania.—Wardens—W. A. Bedell, James F. Fitch. Vestrymen—F. H. Nash, Solon Ferrer, George Smith, W. R. Turney, J. G. Taylor, J. H. Welsh, George W. Richards, J. S. Turner.

St. Paul's Church, Morrisania.—Wardens—C. B. Bradbury, J. E. Comfort, M. D. Vestrymen—James C. Hull, Thomas S. Morris, P. J. L. Searing, H. W. Stroud, Edwin Redell, James W. White, H. C. Tallman, John G. Haviland.

St. Ann's Church, Morrisania.—Wardens—William H. Morris, Col. R. M. Hoe. Vestrymen—Gouverneur Morris, J. J. Crane, N. Birchall, Henry Purdy, T. H. Faile, Samuels. Frederic E. Ives, John Lawrence.

Grace Church, West Farms.—Wardens—William Simpson, Hon. Samuel M. Purdy. Vestrymen—John H. Myers, John B. Simpson, Henry B. Bolton, John Pierce, James L. Wells, Charles Heckert, Harris Pierce, Thomas Bolton, Jr.

Christ Church, Rye.—Wardens—John C. Jay, Samuel Ravlland. Vestrymen—Samuel K. Satterlee, Augustus Wiggin, R. S. Hayward, Thomas B. Peck, G. H. Van Wagenen, Abner Mills, John Brooks, R. B. Chapman.

LONG ISLAND.

St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood.—Wardens—Ralph Post, B. L. Harsell. Vestrymen—Alfred Nelson, Isaac R. Ditmars, Jonathan Peck, Jotham Smith, Peter G. Van Alst, Edwin Aspinwall, Thomas Rainey, F. Humphrey Beebee.

STATEN ISLAND.

St. John's, Clifton.—Wardens—John A. Appleton, G. S. Scofield. Vestrymen—Charles A. Easton, G. T. Bonner, G. A. Leavitt, Capt. Vanderbilt, T. Westervelt, D. Townsend, F. O. Boyd, J. B. Henry.

COST OF THE RING SUITS.

CONTROLLER KELLY'S REPORT.

AMOUNTS PAID TO COUNSEL AND OTHERS FOR FEES AND EXPENSES—THE SUMS RECOVERED, AND PAID INTO THE CITY TREASURY.

Controller Kelly, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, has transmitted to the Assembly a voluminous report of the amounts paid to counsel and others in connection with the Ring suits. The report says:

I have the honor to transmit herewith schedules A, B, and C, containing statements in detail as follows:

Schedule A exhibits the amount received and deposited in the City Treasury to the credit of "public moneys recovered," under chapter 49, Laws of 1875, by and through Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Attorney-General of the State, and also the amount allowed and paid by him for legal services and expenses as of the moneys so recovered.

Schedule B shows in detail all payments of liabilities and expenses for counsel fees and otherwise, amounting to $103,901 77, made by the Finance Department upon accounts duly certified, in pursuance of acts of the Legislature, and from appropriations therein provided, as follows, to wit:

1872, chapter 508—Amount appropriated.....$50,000
1873, chapter 631—Amount appropriated..... 25,000
1874, chapter 359—Amount appropriated..... 25,000
1876, chapter 212—Amount appropriated..... 25,000
Total.....$125,000

Schedule C shows in detail all payments made by the Finance Department, on account of liabilities and expenses for counsel fees and otherwise, in the prosecution of suits of the City and County of New-York against William M. Tweed and others; and also on account of services of experts and accountants in procuring and presenting evidence in suits and proceedings relative to frauds, said payments amounting to $90,197 05, being made from "arrearages of taxes," under the authority of chapters 9 and 29, Laws of 1872; and also from appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for "contingencies"—County of New-York, and Comptroller's office, for 1872; from "Salaries—Finance Department," for 1873, 1874 and 1875; and also from appropriations "for proceedings and presenting evidence in all suits or proceeding relative to frauds committed prior to January, 1872, on the City and County of New-York."

The total amount received on account of the "Ring suits" by the Attorney-General of the State, as shown by Schedule A, is.....$690,849 52
Less amount paid by the Attorney-General. 32,612 52
Amount paid into the City Treasury.....$658,237 00

The following is a summary statement of the amount paid to individuals, as per Schedules A, B, and C:

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS.

Wheeler H. Peckham, for legal services as per schedule A...$12,249 52		
Wheeler H. Peckham, for legal services as per schedule B.. 45,331 58	—$57,581 10	
Lyman Tremain, for legal services as per schedule B.....	25,000 00	
Henry L. Clinton, for legal services as per schedule B.....	5,000 00	
James C. Carter, for legal services as per schedule B.....	6,076 00	
Barlow & Olney and Peter B. Olney, for legal services as per schedule B.....	4,921 30	
H. C. Allen, for legal services as per schedule B.....	1,500 00	
Edward L. Parris, for legal services as per, schedule B.....	1,336 00	
Sim n Sterne, for legal services as per schedule B.....	1,100 00	
James Emott, for legal services as per schedule B.....	1,000 00	
Charles F. Stone, for legal services as per schedule B.....	1,000 00	
John E. Parsons, for legal services as per schedule B.....	500 00	
J. M. B. Bickingham, for legal services as per schedule B.....	250 00	
George T. Curtis, for legal services as per schedule C.....	15,000 00	
John K. Porter, for legal services as per schedule C.....	12,499 70	
John B. Strahan, for legal services as per schedule C.....	2,500 00	
Charles Conner, for cash disbursements, as per schedule B.....	5,136 10	
Henry F. Tainter, for services as "accountant," as per schedule A.....	20,263 00	
Henry F. Tainter, for expenses as per schedule B.....	193 78	
Henry F. Tainter, for services as accountant, &c., as per schedule C.....	45 883 16	—66,339 94
Arthur E. Smith, for services as clerk to Tainter, as per schedule B and C.....	3,722 93	
Robert Ferverton, for services as clerk to Tainter, as per schedule C.....	990 00	
Eugene G. Barrows, for services as clerk to Tainter, as per schedule C.....	600 00	
James Graham, for services as clerk to Tainter, as per schedule C.....	450 00	
John A. Robinson, for services as clerk to Tainter, as per schedule C.....	300 00	
Christian Classen, for services as clerk to Tainter, as per schedule C.....	100 80	
E. J. Atinelli, for services as clerk to Tainter, as per schedule C.....	100 00	
L. S. Crane, for services in suit of George S. Miller and traveling expenses, as per schedules B and C.....	167 20	
R. G. Hatfield, for services in investigating accounts of J. H. Keyser, &c., as per schedule C.....	846 62	
George P. Webster, for services in relation to frauds prior to 1872, as per schedule C.	300 00	
Peter Mitchell, for retainer in suits growing out of the frauds, as per schedule C.....	250 00	
C. O. H. Bartlett for procuring evidence, &c., relative to frauds, as per schedule C.	150 00	
Thomas F. Grady, for procuring evidence, &c., relative to frauds, as per schedule C.	100 00	
E. J. Anthony, for services, as per schedule A.....	100 00	
George W. Smith, for services as clerk, as per schedule B.....	666 65	
P. W. Rhoades, for services as clerk, as per schedule B.....	625 00	
Robert P. Barlow, for services as clerk, as per schedule B.....	563 90	
John J. Donaldson, for disbursements of special Committee on investigation, as per schedule B.....	150 00	
William S. Copeland, for services as accountant, under Chapter 844—Laws of 1872, as per schedule C.....	4,089 39	
John Polhemus, for printing, as per schedule B.....	2.500 00	
Charles F. Young, for stenographic reports, as per schedule B.....	1,498 74	
Warburton, Seymour, and Churchill, stenographic reports of arguments, &c.....	597 40	
Allan Pinkerton, for services and expenses.	302 12	
Joseph E. Paine, for examining signatures of Hall, Tweed, and others.....	296 10	
David H. Gildersleeve, for printing.....	150 00	
B. W. Moore, for services in Genet case.....	92 30	
John F. Molnehau, for services as messenger.....	50 00	
John H. Kitchen for services as messenger.	50 00	
William Montgomery, for services in Genet case.....	30 00	
Charles M. Wiley, for services in Genet case.....	30 00	
William C. Bryant & Co., for printing.....	27 00	
Thomas C. Indly, for services and expenses in Ingersol case.....	25 00	
Total.....		$226,711 34

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

Total amount received on account of Ring suits, as per a hedule A.....$690,849 52
Of this amount the sum of $658,237 was deposited in the City Treasury.

Payments.

Amount paid on account of Ring suits, as per schedule A.....$32,612 52
Amount paid on account of Ring suits, as per schedule B.....103,901 77
Amount paid on account of Ring suits, as per schedule C..... 90.197 05
Total.....$226,711 34

Of this amount the sum of $32,612 52 was disbursed by the Attorney-General of the State, as shown in schedule A, and the remainder was paid to the individuals named in the schedules B and C, by warrants on the City Treasury. The foregoing is a statement in full of the amount which, by the books of the Controller's office, appears to have been received in any and all of the suits brought for the recovery of moneys belonging to the City of New-York, and commonly known as the Ring Suits, and the amount which has been paid or allowed for legal services or expenses in and about the same, including payments for examination of books, vouchers and accounts, and the preparation of the evidence of fraud, made by accountants and clerks specially employed for that service."

The schedules accompanying this statement give the details of all the payments made as above.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The St. George's Cricket Club held a meeting at Delmonico's, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, last evening, Mr. J. T. Sontter, the President, in the chair. A communication was received from the Young America Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, challenging the St. George's Club to play a friendly game. It was decided to have a match during the month of June, the date to be determined hereafter. The Germantown and Marion Cricket Clubs, of Philadelphia, will be represented at the match. It was stated that there was a probability that the "All England Eleven," or Gentleman's Club, of England, would pay a visit to the St. George's Club either before or after its visit to Philadelphia. It was decided to hold the annual dinner of the club during the present month, at Delmonico's. Mr. George Giles was re-engaged for the season. Ten new members were elected, and the resignations of two members were accepted. As some changes have been made in the Board of Officers since the annual election, a correct list is appended: President, J. T. Sontter; Vice-President, George T. Green; Treasurer, F. Satterthwaite; Secretary, M. H. Talbot; Executive Committee, Messrs. Moeran, Mostyn, Fleigh, Gilbert, and Evans.

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Abner Taylor, the Greenback candidate for Mayor, publishes a card this morning withdrawing from the contest, and regretting that the time has not yet come when party lines are to be disregarded in filling municipal offices.

TWO MEN KILLED IN ORANGE COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, April 2.—At 6 o'clock this morning the Erie freight train killed on the track a man supposed to be John Murwin. A Murphy temperance pledge of the Lockport Union signed with that name was found on him, together with the address of the English Consulate, and cards of cheap boarding-houses in New-York.

Samuel Warner, aged 33 years, a brakeman on the Erie Railway, was crushed to death at Warwick on Saturday night while coupling cars. He leaves a wife and two children residing in Warwick.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

LARGE REDUCTION IN THE DEBT DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement, issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 6 per cent.....	$934,877,050 00
Bonds at 5 per cent.....	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent.....	50,000,000 00
Total principal.....	$1,688,143,700 00
Total interest.....	26,757,995 92

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent...	$14,000,000 00
Interest.....	105,000 00

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal.....	$6,062,390 26
Interest.....	158,213 68

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal tender notes.	$362,721,296 50
Certificates of deposit.....	35,155,000 00
Fractional currency.....	23,440,572 08
Coin certificates.....	48,279,400 00
Total principal.....	$469,596,268 58
Total unclaimed interest.....	8,707 03

Total Debt.

Principal.....	$2,177,802,298 84
Interest.....	27,029,976 63
Total.....	$2,204,832,275 47

Cash in the Treasury.

Coin.....	$86,818,985 26
Currency.....	8,184,863 58
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law.....	35,155,000 00
Total.....	$130,158,148 84

Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.

March 1, 1877.....	$2,088,781,143 91
April 2, 1877.....	2,074,674,126 63
Decrease of debt during the month.	$14,107,018 41
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876	24,763,218 36

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding.....	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	969 352 68
Interest paid by United States.....	34,018,923 78
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.....	8,044.094 26
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	25,974,829 52

The large reduction of the public debt, as shown by this statement, arises from the cancellation and destruction of the balance of the 5 per cent. bonds of the funded loan of 1881, held in trust for the payment of the awards made by the "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims," as provided by the 15th section of the act of June 23, 1874, viz., $7,150,000, balance of the original investment of $15,500,000, and $2,403,800 representing accrued interest thereon.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the past month, exclusive of the disbursements on account of the interest or principal of the public debt, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $4,608,313 99; War, $2,712,459 15; Navy, $1,821,965 42; Interior—Indians and pensions, $3,350,902 71; total, $12,197,581 25.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY-ORDERS.

COMPLAINTS FROM GERMANY—EXPLANATION OF THE FAILURE OF REMITTANCES FROM THIS COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following circular was issued to-day:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1877.

Complaints are occasionally made by the remitters of postal money-orders issued in the United States for sums payable in the German Empire, that payment is unreasonably delayed, or is made to persons not entitled to receive the money.

The payment of international money-orders is governed in each country by the regulations applicable to orders of domestic origin. Recent correspondence with the German office has developed the fact that in one respect a radical difference exists in the practice of the two countries in the matter of paying orders. With the intention of securing speedy or certain payment, the remitter in the United States sometimes causes an order to be addressed to the intended recipient "in the care" of another person who may be better known to the postal authorities at the place of destination.

In a communication to this office from the General Post Department of the German Empire, dated Berlin, Feb. 14, 1877, the statement is made that under the regulations of that country, with regard to money-orders addressed as follows: To A, care of B, the last-named person, viz. B, is to be recognized as the true payee. The amounts of such orders will, therefore, without further delay, be paid to the second-named person, and the Post Office Department takes no further measures to discover the first-named person. Postmasters at German international money-order offices will please bear this in mind, and caution remitters who may apply for orders payable in the German Empire against using the form of address above mentioned unless they are willing that the person in whose care the beneficiary is addressed shall receive payment of the order. C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent.

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION—APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS TO THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference finished their annual session in Jersey City last night. Bishop Peck read the following appointments:

Newark.—R. Van Horn, Presiding Elder; Halsey Street, J. A. Duryea; Franklin Street, C. Lanyer; Clinton-Street, G. W. Smith; Union-street, A. H. Tuttle; Central, H. Spellmeyer; English-Avenue, W. H. Wigg; St. Paul's, A. D. Vail; Trinity, J. S. Gilbert; St. Luke's, A. C. Brice; Centenary, C. H. Barnes; Roseville, J. H. Dalley; St. John's, W. F. Butler; South Market-Street, E. S. Jameson; Bergen-Street Mission, J. P. W. Blakenbergh; Broadbridge Mission, A. A. Compton; Harrison, G. W. P. Lacey; Irvington, W. R. Kerfer; Orange First Church, J. H. Knowles; Calvary, Orange, D. W. Bartine; South Orange, J. G. Johnston; Springfield, W. H. Dickinson; Summit, C. O Wilnas; North Providence, I. H. Jacobus; Basking Ridge, J. W. Daily; Bernardsville, J. B. Taylor; Chatham and Livingstone supplied; Madison, M. E. Ellison; Morristown, S. Van Benschoten; Mendham, J. B. McCaulay; Peapach and Chester, J. N. Keys; Green Village, New-Vernon, West Linning and Whipping, to be supplied; Denville, J. S. Howard; Hibernia, M. S. Bilter; Parsippay, E. F. Bisco; Clinton and Pittstown, J. Wyland; Vernon, J. K. Hance; Montclair, J. K. Burr; Bloomfield, B. W. Burr; Watsessing, L. F. Burgess; Belleville, First Church, J. O. Rogers, St. Pauls to be supplied; President of Drew Theological seminary, J. F. Hurst, and Professor in Drew, H. A. Buttz.

Jersey City District.—Jersey City, William Tunison, Presiding Elder—Trinity, to be supplied; St. Paul's, G. F. Dickinson; Hedding, J. L. G. McKeown; Centenary, G. F. Fitzgerald; Simpson, E. B. Collins; Emory, J. B. Faulks; Lafayette, C. S. Colt; West End, J. Cowans; Waverly, J. A. Owen; James, C. H. Tisdale; Palisade, S. N. Benont; West-Side-Avenue, H. D. Opdyke; Communipaw, to be supplied; Linden-Ave nue, B. Lockwood; Bergen Point, W. S. Galloway.

Hoboken.—First Church, J. L. Hughes; J. R. Brady to the Free Tabernacle; Hackensack, First Church, S. P. Hammond; Asbury, Hackensack, W. I. Gill; Arcola, T. D. Mayer; Ruthertord, A. A. King; Passaic, C. Clark, jr.; Cross-Street, Paterson, J. T. Crane; Prospect-Street, T. Walters; Market-Street, W. N. Searles; Grace Church, R. Discourt; Palisade-Avenue, J. L. Heyer; Bloomingdale, J. W. Cole; New Prospect, J. R. Daniels; Camp Gaia, M. F. Warner; Wesley Chapel and Mechanicsville, M. F. Warner and J. S. Robertson; Mooney, Sniffens, and Darlington, J. P. Fort; Valley, F. Mason; Hillsdale, E. M. Garlon; Haverstraw, D. R. Lowrie; West Haverstraw, W. Chamberlin; Stony Point, H. J. Hayes; Johnsetown, J. H. Hartpence; Rockland Lake, J. W. Young; Nyack, R. Clement; New City, W. H. McBride; Piermont, to be supplied; Tappan, A. R. Shaw; Alpine and Closter, A. K. Brown; Englewood, J. W. Marshal; Bounsville and Morning View, supplied by W. M. Johnson; Professor in Dickinson College, J. A. Lippincott; Missionary to Japan, J. C. Davidson.

Elizabeth District.—E. S. Arndt, Presiding Elder. St. James, J. Montgomery; Fulton-street, N. Vansant; Park Church, W. L. Hoagland; Roselle, supplied by E. C. Dutcher; Cranford, supplied by L. W. Reeves; Westfield, A. Craig; Scotch Plains, supplied by F. Harrower; Railway, First Church, G. Winson; Second Church, J. W. Sears; Linden, supplied by S. G. H. Dunn; Metuchin, E. S. Conklin; Woodbridge, S. J. Morris; Perth Amboy, J. M. Tuttle; Plainfield, William Day and J. O. Winner; Bound Brook, J. I. Boswell; Dunellen, C. S. Woodruff; Mount Hirbel, G. Wambaugh; Somerville, P. S. Light; Millstone to be supplied; Serzeantville and Stockton, F. Bloom; Kingwood and Rosemont, J. T. Michael; Flemington, T. K. Gordon; Readington and Allentown, A. M. Harris; Mount Zion, to be supplied; Mechanicsville, A. Van Duzen; High Bridge, J. Forbes; Clarksville, J. A. Klugsberry; Junction, R. Thomas; New

judgment against him excuses his non-compliance with the order. Motion to punish denied, without costs.

By Judge Sanford.

References Ordered.—Mandell vs. Gregory et al.; Smith vs. Camp.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank vs. Logan et al.—Undertaking approved.

National Bank of Newark vs. Bogaler et al.—Order settled.

Livingston vs. Gardner.—Order appointing George Waddington, Esq., Guardian, ad litem, &c.

Adams vs. Weichetal.—Ordered on special calendar for 13th of April.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly and Judges Van Hoesen, Larremore, and J. F. Daly.

Lynch vs. McNally.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Easton et al. vs. Malavazt.—Order vacating attachment reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Agate vs. Sands.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Paul vs. the Mayor, &c.—Order reversed, with costs, and the judgment reduced by deducting therefrom the sum of $43 17. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Whitehead vs. Kennedy.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Hyman vs. Meyer.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge V. Hoesen.

The People vs. Madden, &c.—Judgment vacated. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The People vs. Erckel, &c.—Judgment vacated. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The People vs. Hall and Shea.—Application denied. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The People vs. Martens and Folkers.—Application granted. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The People vs. Johnson et al.—Application granted. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The People vs. Madden et al.—Application denied, with leave to renew. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Truninger vs. Busch.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Fuenks vs. Mayorga et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs only, as both appeals were argued together on one set of papers. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Young vs. Weeks.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Schwartz vs. Orpheld.—Order and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen, Chief Justice C. P. Daly concurring.

Sternuch vs. Brooks.—The exception, with dismissal to the complaint, is sustained, and a new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Mason vs. Oppenheimer.—Order and judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Gottwald vs. Tutt et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Lowenstein vs. McCarvin.—Order overruling demurrer affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Huebner vs. Roosevelt.—Order and judgment reversed; new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The Home Sewing-Machine Company vs. Haupt.—Judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Kezter vs. Starin.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The Eleventh Ward Savings Bank vs. Hay et al.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Wright vs. Wright.—Motion for reargument denied. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Farmer vs. Lang.—Motion for reargument denied; new trial should not be ordered, as the November term. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly and Judge Van Hoesen.

Krekeler et al. vs. Thaule et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Durian vs. The Central Verein, &c.—Order and judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Crawford et al. vs. O'Connor et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Waters vs. Crawford.—Motion for reargument granted. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Matter of Page, &c.—Referred back to the Referee, that he may be at liberty to select Mr. Keen, if in the exercise of his discretion he thinks it more judicious to do so. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

The Ninth Avenue Railroad Company vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly, and Judge J. F. Daly dissenting.

Mordecai vs. Witmore et al.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company vs. The Bank of the Metropolis.—The judgment of the General Term of the Marine Court affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Tasker vs. Wallace.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

De Leyer vs. Wade.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Hirschorne vs. The Mutual Gas-light Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Wice, &c., vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Lake vs. The Devoe Manufacturing Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Strauss vs. Rosenthal.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Grunhut vs. Rosenstein.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly, Chief Justice C. P. Daly dissenting.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction vs. Lyons and Morrissey.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Davis vs. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The National Printing Company vs. Carpenter.—Reargument ordered. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

The People, &c., vs. Miller and Van Voorhis.—Judgment on the recognizance vacated. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Smith vs. Salomon.—Reargument ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Robinson.

W. F. Morgan vs. C. L. Morgan.—Motion to reopen case denied.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Hernandes vs. Stilwell.—Demurrer overruled with leave to renew on payment of costs.

Malcolm vs. Holmes.—The issue of facts must be tried before a jury.

By Judge Larremore.

Schiefelin vs. Casey.—Order entered.

Belknap vs. Sickles.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

Krauss vs. Hendrickson.—Let plaintiff file security in $500.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Langan vs. Brady.—Default opened and inquest set aside on payment of $20 costs. Cause to be tried in Part II., April 3.

Curtis vs. Connell.—Motion to discharge defendant from imprisonment granted.

Bab vs. Hart.—There being nothing before me to justify the conclusion that the answer has been put in for delay, I must deny the motion to put on special calendar, but without costs, and will leave to renew on further papers.

Begg vs. Dimick.—Costs taxed at $108 07.

Motions Granted.—Ravnor vs. Wool; Galland vs. Stringfield; Hopkins vs. Wemple; O'Connell vs. O'Neil; Fleiss vs. Gilbert; Clark vs. McDermott.

The Cincinnati Enquirer Company vs. Stephens. Case settled and filed.

Orders Granted.—Levin vs. St. John; McArdle vs. Ryan; Hoopes vs. El Redejo Printing and Publishing Company; Lowe vs. Hoffman, Jr.; Quinlan; Lundahl vs. Vlasto; Gallanz vs. Crawford; in the matter of Rodriquez.

Lawrence vs. Ramsay.—Receiver's bond approved.

Smith vs. Samuel.—Motion to dismiss dismissed without costs.

Brainerd vs. Heimmer.—Default noted.

Hopkins vs. Lyddy.—Referred to F. F. Marbury, Esq.

Sanderson vs. Denning.—Memoranda.

MARINE COURT.

The business transacted in the Marine Court during the month of March, 1877, was as follows:

Trial Terms.—Part I.—Causes tried and otherwise disposed of, 44. Part II.—Causes tried and otherwise disposed of, 76. Part III.—Causes tried and otherwise disposed of, 30. Total, 150.

Special Term, Chambers.—Contested motions heard, 711; in which opinions were filed, 61; decisions rendered on papers, 60; contested trials, 6; uncontested orders signed, 1,042; total orders and motions in Chambers, 1,759.

General Term.—Causes heard and disposed of, 39.

Total of cases, motions, and orders in March, 1,948.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
19—Lester vs. Cohen.	
43—Hicks vs. Equitable Life Assurance Co.	
35—Matter of Dickie.	
60—Union Theological Semin'y vs. Powers.	
64—Allen vs. De Graff.	
78—Marshall vs. Marshall.	
91—Metropolitan Bank vs. McLean.	
98—McCarthy vs. State Convention of Unionsocialists.	
103—Perault vs. Rand.	
140—Wilkinson vs. Gill.	
143—Greene vs. Graham.	
157—Simons vs. Mutual Benefit Sav. Bank.	
173—Matter of the Flushing, N.S., &c., R.R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
174—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.	
64—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt.	
180—Ames vs. Warner et al.	
65—A. Semala G'd'n Soc. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
105—The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	
133—Earle vs. Hoffman.	
188—Ford vs. Victor Sewing-machine Co.	
110—Auffardt vs. Schmacke et al.	
195—Lecustrine Fert. Co. vs. Stillwell et al.	
198—Hirsch vs. Trainer et al.	
200—Klog vs. Shears.	
208—Bishop vs. Tallman.	
214—Kisher vs. Glaser et al.	
216—Noble vs. Dooley et al.	
217—Jaeger et al. vs. Mulstein et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
902½—Henlin vs. Powers.	
3009—Hughes vs. Rubino.	
1857—Goldsmith vs. Daly.	
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie.	
1583—Kellus vs. The Mayor, &c.	
3679—Bozatzski vs. Bozatzski.	
3205—Lester vs. Wolff.	
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.	
2895—Bischoff vs. Sauer.	
3103—French, &c., versus Redman et al.	
3153—Butler, &c., versus Phyfe.	
3155—Butler, &c., versus Prendergast et al.	
3157—Butler, &c., versus Dreyfoos et al.	
4391—Remington vs. Westerman.	
3173—Smith vs. Overman.	
2825—Clark, Jr., vs. Ball.	
3271—Chamberlain versus Webster.	
3272—German-Am. Bk. vs. Anoreyan et al.	
2985—Harlem Bank vs. Adams.	
1673½—Patterson vs. Mc-Cunn et al.	
933—Kohler vs. Schwartz	
1237—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1787—Badger vs. Colby.	
777—McIlarge vs. Stratton.	
3175—Smith versus Kayne	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
1932—Conner, &c., vs. Thurber et al.	
3582—King et al., Adm'rs, vs. The Mayor, &c.	
2098—Clark et al. vs. Waite.	
2134—Wernheimer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
2108—London, N. Y., and H. Pub. Co. vs. Gattling.	
2220—Brague vs. Howard.	
2138—Leonard Silk Co. vs. Brady.	
2252—McGrillis vs. Wetmore.	
2258—Williams vs. Syms.	
2268—Lehwitter vs. Heineman	
338—Theobold et al. vs. Bruen, &c.	
2288—Robinson vs. Rose.	
2296—Hart vs. Wilkins.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
2089—McKnight vs. Devlin et al.	
2125—Baird vs. Heinrich, &c.	
2593—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.	
569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.	
1177—Roberts vs. Bill.	
1802—Hart vs. Thompson.	
2098—Hart vs. Taylor et al.	
1160½—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1386—Wyllett vs. Mead et al.	
2890—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
376—Mfrs.' & Builders' Bk vs. Pangburn.	
393—Newfield vs. Coppersmith.	
482—Agate vs. Gildersleeve.	
244—Jenkins vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.	
1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.	
756—Rautenberg vs. Conner, &c.	
542—Harrison vs. Reford et al.	
573—Harrison vs. Ross.	
743—Ahl, &c., vs. Cremer.	
314—Germania Bank vs. Frost.	
1104—Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1138—Same vs. Same.	
633—Matthews vs. Driscoll.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	
474½—Clark vs. The Mutual Ben. Ice Co.	
226—O'Reilly vs. Conner et al.	
1019—Bates et al. vs. The Manhattan Manufacturing Co.	
836—McGorge vs. Gunst.	
837—Briggs vs. O'Donnell.	
838—The Jagger Iron Works vs. Bruff.	
841—The Jagger Iron Works vs. Walker.	
842—The Jagger Iron Works vs. McArthur.	
835—O'Keefe vs. N. Y. Con. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.	
923—Sche-merhorn vs. Dudley et al.	
654—Gregory vs. Conner, &c.	
934—Lee vs. Keep.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	
792—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.	
802—Smith, &c., vs. Campbell et al.	
804—Wagner vs. Meyer.	
805—Conner, Jr., vs. Schaffner.	
806—Simmons et al. vs. Kaye.	
809—Loeb vs. Ackerman.	
810—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.	
811—Mitchell vs. Conner, &c.	
815—McCue, &c., vs. Dillon et al.	
823—Ryerson et al. vs. Tone.	
831—Mauchester et al. vs. Kendall.	
835—O'Keefe vs. N. Y. Con. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

No.	
11—Fowler vs. Butterby.	
	47—Babcock, &c., vs. Bonner, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	
1108—Davis vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.	
1342—B'way Stable Co. vs. Conner.	
928—Rogers vs. Connelly.	
240—Ferris vs. Lightstone.	
1078—Zucker vs. Harris.	
1170—Specut vs. Kilpatrup.	
658—Franchi vs. Cansi.	
657—Spofford vs. Northrup.	
1135—Jaggar vs. Cunningham.	
1473—Jacokee vs. Conner.	
799—Guider versus The Mayor, &c.	
1596—Stockwell vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1191—Haly vs. Archdeacon	
1139—Meyer vs. Studwell.	
695—Pallas vs. Corbitt.	
1039—O'Neill vs. Barrue.	
1225—Decker, &c., vs. Conner.	
1192—Same vs. Same.	
1149—Lanoy vs. McGarrity.	
1563—Walker et al. versus Conner.	
1217—Williams vs. Ullman.	
1623—Giles vs. Ryckman, &c.	
927—Green vs. Klein.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—Story vs. The N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
1190—Seamon et al. vs. Noonan.	
979—Cook vs. Clark.	
1023—Levene vs. Brush.	
1053—Bergen vs. Spencer.	
1054—Follett vs. Leech Automatic M. Co.	
1184—Ackerman vs. McArthur.	
1183—Gamble vs. Conner.	
1760—The People ex rel., Gliebrist vs. Murray	
1269—Rinaldo vs. Peterson.	
1260—Allen vs. Braly.	
1261—Cook vs. Huppel.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	
6124—Connolly vs. Smith.	
4991—Lapp vs. Leubusch-er.	
5742—Bowes vs. Hopkins.	
6042—Simonson vs. Spratt.	
6696—Nicholson et al. vs. Conner.	
7869—Schmidt et al. vs. O'Donnell.	
7933—Harvey vs. Winiszek	
9404—Pfister vs. Kohler.	
6688—Dennis vs. Liss.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	
6121—Rice vs. Bunn et al.	
5528—Curry vs. Farley.	
7645—Smith vs. Dreher.	
4061—Sutherland vs. Hardie et al.	
5188—Neville vs. Rosenthal.	
5835—Hopkins vs. Huerstel.	
6778—Tilson et al. vs. Mathot.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	
8663—Krekeler vs. Conner,	
2720—Reuben vs. Brewers' & Maltsters' Ins. Co.	
7703—Delavan vs. Stiger.	
7772—Colwell Lead Co. vs. McCool.	
7009—Metzinger vs. Weide.	
8855—Goidzier vs. Young.	
7204—Hagerty vs. Lind.	
7669—Sanford vs. Schrelney.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Brennan, robbery.
James Dempsey and Joseph Taylor, robbery.
William Reilly, felonious assault and battery.
Mary McGraw, felonious assault and battery.
James McPhillips, burglary
Martin Owens, burglary.
John Sullivan, grand larceny.
Simon Lanigan, grand larceny.
John Hogan, grand larceny.
Mary Ann Madden and Katie White, grand larceny.
John McCaffrey, grand larceny.
Michael Whitney, grand larceny.
Joseph Kellner, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Antoni Violl, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Torro, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Wilson and Charles Purdy, burglary.
John Smith, burglary.
Henry Stanford and Charles E. Hart, burglary.
John Moore, grand larceny.
Beman Winterfield and Thomas H. Fink, grand larceny.
Charles H. Bradly, false pretenses.
Thomas Jones, petit larceny.
Simon Rafsky, petit larceny
Charles Truax, perjury.
Robert Morrisey, felonious assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74½
5,000 do. 74¾
5,000 do. 74⅞
1,000 D. & H. R., '91. 95⅜
1,000 N. J. Jct. 1st 103
1,000 N. &D. 1st.... 88
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 49⅞
200 Del. & H. 49⅛
250 do. 49¼
500 do. 49⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25
300 West. Un.... 57¾
2000 do. 57⅝
1500 do. 57⅞
1000 do. 57¾
1000 do. 57⅝
1000 do. 58
2500 do. 57⅝
500 do. 57¾
1000 do. 57⅝
2300 do. 58
1100 do. 58⅛
2400 do. 58¼
400 do. 58⅜
200 do. 58½
100 Wab. R. Rec.... 3½
200 do. 3¾
3000 Pacific Mail... 19
200 do. 19⅛
200 do. 19⅜
100 do. 19
600 do. 19⅝
2600 do. 19¾
2600 do. 19⅞
10 Amer. Ex. 53
70 do. 52⅜
50 do. 52½
20 Adams Ex. 90
10 Wells-Far. b.c.s. 83½
500 N. Y. C. & H.... 90
200 do. 89⅞
100 do. 89¾
300 do. 89⅝
100 do. 89⅞
200 do. 90
100 do. 90⅛
300 do. 90¼
100 do. 90⅜
300 do. 90
100 do. 90⅛
13 C. B. & Q.... 99¾
500 C. of N. J. 9
200 do. 8⅞
50 do. 8⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. '81, R.... 118⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 112¾
500 do.... 112⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.... 108⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.... 108⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... 111⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.... 112
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.... 111⅜
4,000 do.... 111⅝
7,000 do.... 111⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Georgia 6s.. 100
1,000 Ga. 7s, gld. x.i. 105½
2,000 do. 105¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, '87.... 105
10,000 Te. 6s, n.s. 60. 42½
10,000 Dist. of Col. 2-3 6s.... b.c. 74⅜
1,000 N. J. 6s, con. 103
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, n. 104¼
11,000 L. & W. B. con. 27
2,000 Am. D. & im. 45
9,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & f.... 80
4,000 Erie 2d.... 102⅝
7,000 Mich. C. 7s.... 103⅜
10,000 do.... 103
5,000 M. C. 8s. s. f. x.i. 110
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103½
1,000 U. P. 7s, g. x.i. 99⅜
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Die Walkure (opera)—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, Mme. Pauline Canissa, Mr. A. Bischoff, Mr. A. Blum.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Antony and Cleopatra—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Virginius—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our Girl—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Multon—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Concert of English Glees—Miss Beebe, Miss Finch, Mr. J. R. Nilseo, Mr. Ellard.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3 00
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 20

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The instructions to the Louisiana Commission are even more simple than they were described in yesterday's dispatches. In substance they amount to this: The Commission is advised that the best method of bringing about an adjustment is to secure a meeting of the Legislature with a quorum of members of both Senate and House holding Returning Board certificates. It is generally thought by those familiar with the situation that this will end in the early establishment of the Nicholls Government, as a considerable number of the members of the Packard Legislature are ready to go over. Two of them did, in fact, make their terms with Nicholls yesterday. Should such a meeting of the Legislature as is proposed in the instructions to the Commission be secured, whatever declaration it may make will be taken by the President for his guidance. It is reported to be the expectation of the Commission to return from New-Orleans within a fortnight. It is probable, therefore, that within six weeks of the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, he will have reached a definite decision touching both the States whose Governments were in dispute on his accession to office. His path will then be clear to carry out the more permanent features of his Southern policy, as well as to enter on the reform of the civil service on the principles which he announced in his admirable inaugural address.

What facts can be ascertained concerning the differences between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the other trunk lines will be found elsewhere in our columns. So far as the public are allowed to know, the new "war" has not assumed very definite shape, and is confined so far to belligerent threats. That the relations of the various roads are on an unsatisfactory footing is quite evident from their mutual crimination and recrimination, but to what extent the quarrel has as yet gone it is impossible to say. Meanwhile, it is noticeable that the Baltimore and Ohio in the present instance appears to be left to bear the brunt alone, and there is very little doubt that it is not in a position to sustain its peculiar policy so vigorously as it has sometimes done. While its bonded debt is nominally not large, and its policy has been reputed to be in the direction of a strong "reserve," its floating debt is reported to have grown rapidly of late, and the aid which it will require in any prolonged contest cannot in the present disturbed state of the money market be readily and surely obtained. The policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Road is necessarily and naturally to build up Baltimore at the expense of New-York. This it has hitherto done largely by obtaining the assent of the New-York lines to a concession of rates on account of a shorter road; but since the Central has many elements of strength to balance this advantage, it is not easy to see why such a concession should be permanently made. This must always be a bone of contention, whatever agreement may be made, and it is this which makes the public accept so readily any report of a new "war."

The monthly debt statement for April is published this morning. It shows a decrease of $14,107,016 41 since the 1st of March, and of $24,765,218 36 since the 30th of June last, the close of the fiscal year. The large decrease in March is due to the cancellation of bonds representing the Geneva award fund, but the steady reduction of the public debt, aside from this feature, is interesting and encouraging. It will be seen by the detailed statement that the amount of the old demand and legal tender notes is now down to $362,721,296 50, and the fractional currency to $23,440,572. The condition of the debt and the uninterrupted progress made in refunding the five-twenties in four and a half per cents. are indications of a sound public credit, and tend to show that the Government, with careful management and proper energy, is in a position to accomplish the task set for it by the law of 1875—viz., the redemption of United States notes in coin by the 1st of January, 1879. The financial public will await with interest any suggestion which Secretary Sherman may find himself able to submit to Congress at the opening of the extra session. It is said, on good authority, that the Secretary regards his powers, under the laws as they now stand, as ample to justify him in taking decided steps toward redemption.

A curious chapter in American history, and especially in the history of this State, is recalled by the decision in the Jumel will case, delivered by the Supreme Court yesterday. The case concerned the property of the wife of Aaron Burr, one of the most brilliant and peculiar characters of the early days of the Republic, whose career throws much light on the fear of demagogues and the distrust of the "populace," which were marked features of the political sentiment of the leaders of New-York at the period when the National Government was being formed. No more conservative and even monarchical ideas were held at that time than those of Governeur Morris and Alexander Hamilton, and with both Burr was an example of the tendencies which they abhorred and dreaded. Burr's associations in private life were not less irregular than those of his public career, and the present suit was brought by a son of an illegitimate daughter of Mme. Jumel, his second wife. The decision in the lower courts is now in part reversed. The value of the property involved is very great, and some of the legal principles determined are extremely interesting.

In the Boston dispatches of The Times to-day is a thrilling story of suffering and hardship at sea. It is the simple narrative of a man who is the only survivor of twelve persons, crew and passengers of a wrecked brig bound from Philadelphia to Jamaica. The horrors of such a wreck are not so common now as they were years ago, when the carrying trade of the sea was intrusted to small sailing craft, rather than to large steamers. In this case, three passengers desperately plunged into the sea, when relief seemed impossible, finding refuge in suicide from the pangs which the survivors endured before they were swept away by the waves. That this poor fellow could live through so much, and reach safety at last, after a week's buffeting by the wild March gales, is a striking instance of the powers of human endurance.

THE CITY AND THE LEGISLATURE.

It is conceded with wonderful unanimity that the secret of the misgovernment of this City lies in the fact that the persons who are intrusted with the spending of public money have no direct responsibility to the people who are compelled to furnish that money. The vital principle, therefore, of any reform to be expected from the Legislature is that the tax-payers should have some special representation in the body charged with the control of the City expenditures. That body is at present the Board of Apportionment, and, pending the adoption of some such constitutional amendment as the one prepared by the Municipal Commission, it is to the Board of Apportionment that we must look for relief from the extravagance and waste which are in a fair way of piling burdens on the tax-paying community heavier than they can bear.

Among sundry excellent measures for the relief of New-York now before the Legislature, perhaps the most important is that known as the Woodin Charter bill. Of that bill, certainly the most important provision is the one which lodges in the Board of Apportionment the power to regulate the salary of every person drawing pay from the City, no matter by what law his salary has been fixed. This is the most absolute delegation of legislative power to a purely local authority which has ever been made in the history of the City, and it is of the most vital importance to the tax-payers that the power should be placed in proper hands. The Board of Apportionment, as at present constituted, consists of John Kelly, nominally assisted by a Mayor whom he created, a President of the Board of Aldermen who has done his dirty work for several years, and a President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, who is a species of political Vicar of Bray, and always agrees with the majority. To the three dummies of John Kelly at present constituting the board which is to have the absolute control of the City purse-strings, the Assembly in its wisdom has proposed to add another three to be appointed by the Mayor, under the delusive title of representatives of the tax-payers. The author of this amendment can only escape the imputation of being a knave by being ranked as a fool. The Mayor cannot and will not do anything in opposition to the wishes of John Kelly, and if we must have Kelly as dictator of the City Government, we should much rather have him without any dummies to fritter away his responsibility without sharing his power.

But we think we may safely assure the Republicans in the Legislature who are instrumental in giving Kelly powers which Tweed himself never possessed, that so far as the public opinion of this City can affect their political fortunes, they will have an excellent chance of reaping a somewhat lasting infamy. It is Kelly and his kind who are the natural enemies of all economy, all elevation of the standard of administration, and everything which tends to place the interests of the tax-payer before those of the tax-eater. To give us a measure of reform whose chief effect will be to place the City more absolutely at his mercy than it is to-day is a very hollow mockery indeed. It is true that the Woodin Charter bill places the restriction of 2½ per cent. of the assessed valuation on the amount of taxes to be levied by John Kelly. But who is to prevent him from increasing the assessed valuation at his pleasure, and after the machine which it is proposed to place in his hands is once fairly in operation, who is to withstand his power? The most vulgar of politicians could make his power perpetual were he to be intrusted with the absolute authority to fix the pay of every one of the ten thousand employes of the City—to reward whom he pleases, and to revenge himself on whom he wills. Whoever succeeds in placing such an opportunity within the grasp of the head of Tammany Hall ought to earn as large a share of that potentate's gratitude as he will of the execration of the plundered tax-payers of New-York.

The Woodin Charter bill, with all its possibilities of good and of evil, is now before the Senate, whence it originally came a year ago. We are confident that the Senator whose name it bears will not allow it to pass into law with all its provisions tortured into a scheme for the political aggrandizement of John Kelly. There are, at least, two independent Democrats in the Senate—Messrs. Morrissey and Bixby—whose course in regard to City bills has been as honorable as that of their more pretentious colleagues, Messrs. Gerard and Wagstaff, has been disgraceful, and the bill will almost certainly come from the upper house the radical measure of reform it was intended to be. The main point to be insisted on is that a majority of the Board of Apportionment should be appointed by some authority which can be trusted to carry out the wishes of the tax-payers and to be sensitive to their adverse criticism. We believe the Recorder to be such an authority, but there can be no possible harm in associating with him one Democrat and one Republican from among the Judges, or, indeed, in substituting for him an appointing board containing two Democrats and one Republican. Only, the Democrats must not be creatures of Kelly or of Tammany, and must have some title to speak for the intelligence and respectability of the City, instead of for its ignorance and rascality.

ON ITS TRIAL.

Wade Hampton, we are told, has counseled his friends at Columbia to repress any feeling of exultation which the removal of the troops from the State-house may occasion. His immediate purpose, no doubt, is to obviate the danger of local trouble which would attend a too exuberant manifestation of partisan triumph. If this were all, his published request would indicate the sagacity of a leader who has good reason to be content with the victory he has achieved. The wisdom of the restraint has, however, a yet wider illustration. So far, the action of the Administration in abandoning Chamberlain and the cause he has so gallantly upheld, has been received by the North with an appearance of indifference which might very easily mislead. If any imagined that the relinquishment of South Carolina to the Democracy would be followed by excitement among the Republicans of other States, they must now confess themselves disappointed. The President has taken the decisive step, and scarcely a sign of indignation or alarm is visible in any part of the North. From this circumstance a superficial observer might be tempted to draw an incorrect conclusion. He might trace in it evidence of popular weariness, even among Republicans, upon the subject. We are willing to assume that the coming Governor of South Carolina measures the current of Northern sentiment more accurately, and that he is anxious to avert the explosion which would certainly follow any demonstration on the part of his followers calculated either to provoke a disturbance of the public peace, or to pervert to partisan uses the policy adopted by the Administration.

The apparent apathy of the North is rendered still more noticeable by the obvious connection which exists between the proceeding resolved upon in regard to South Carolina and that which is pending in regard to Louisiana. The common sense of the country sees that the practical recognition of Hampton in one State must be followed by the practical recognition of Nicholls in the other. There may be technical differences between the two cases, derived from the attitude of the local courts toward the respective claimants for the Governorship, but the distinction is too refined to influence the popular judgment. If it was deemed necessary to sacrifice Chamberlain to propitiate Hampton and his supporters, Packard cannot hope to escape a similar fate simply because the local judiciary happens not to have pronounced against him. In a question of this nature, technicalities amount to little. And the underlying conditions in the two States being substantially identical, it were affectation to suppose that any room for doubt remains with reference to the result in Louisiana. It is, therefore, impossible to feel much interest in the doings of the Commission which will to-day leave Washington for that State. It goes upon a superfluous errand. Its inquiries and negotiations will be alike wasted. Why should Mr. Nicholls condescend to talk of terms, or exchange the certainties of his present position for the chances of the plan proposed? Has he not seen that Mr. Hampton, with no better title than his own, has contrived by sheer audacity to carry his point without being bound by any other conditions than those which he has all along been prepared to make? The lesson is not likely to be lost upon the Democratic claimant to the Governorship of Louisiana, who now knows that he has only to be obstinate and dictatorial to secure the removal of the troops from the Packard fortress. Popular logic recognizes this as the inevitable sequence of the South Carolina decision, and the Louisianians cannot fail to look at it in the same light. They have but to wait and win.

Here, then, is a complete abandonment of a position heretofore held by the Republican Party as a consequence of the reconstruction policy. One might have expected some excitement among Republicans at the North, if only as an indication of sympathy with those who, like Mr. Chamberlain, have fought a gallant battle in reliance upon extraneous help, and have been quietly given over to the common enemy. But there is no excitement. The approaching extra session of Congress may bring to the surface feeling now held in check, but even then it is more likely to be among the representatives of Southern Republicans than among the Northern members. Why? Divers considerations enter into the answer. The interpretation accepted by the President is undoubtedly true up to a certain point. There is a widespread impatience with the working of the system now to be discarded. It is looked upon as a failure. It has not secured peace. It has not insured adequate protection of the blacks, nor fostered friendly relations between them and the whites. It has not promoted the prosperity of the South. These are valid reasons for scrutinizing the policy that had been acted upon, and are the justification on which the President must mainly rely. The all-pervading business depression has probably contributed still more to the remarkable quiet which attends the new rule of action which the President has adopted. Languor should not be confounded with acquiescence; and we suspect that the business and industrial stagnation that is visible everywhere has much to do with the absence of excitement in connection with the change which has taken place in the attitude of the Government toward States which the Republicans believe to be rightfully theirs.

Mr. Hampton's avowed anxiety in regard to the avoidance of local tumult is a tribute to Northern sensitiveness which the President will surely appreciate. He has assumed grave responsibilities. The remark attributed to him, that if any violation of rights occur he will promptly exercise his authority for the protection of the aggrieved classes, covers only part of the case. Happen what may, after Chamberlain is ejected the authority of Hampton must be respected. Troops may be employed to sustain the laws, but Democratic ascendency will be secure. The concession which sacrifices Chamberlain is irrevocable. What the country now expects is some compensating advantage, and upon the realization of this the vindication of the new policy depends. Individual injustice will be ultimately overlooked, if the general result be satisfactory. If Hampton is honest enough and strong enough to fulfill his pledges respecting the freedmen, and if, under his administration, the State regain peace and prosperity, the President will have little to fear from his own party. These, however, are important provisos. And if they be not forthcoming, his position will not be enviable.

THE CAUCASIANS.

The constitution and by-laws of the so-called Order of Caucasians have been published by the California newspapers. This exposure shows the secret rules for the management of the organization to be an odd mixture of truculence and bombast. The avowed purpose of the order is to drive the Chinese out of the country. It is another form of Know-nothing tyranny. The order is secret; it has three degrees, according to the "ritual" and "order-book." Any initiated member may, after certain probation, rise to the membership of the upper degrees, which are those of "Palestine," "Magna Charta," and "Valley Forge." Annihilation is proclaimed against those who, after due warning, do not join the Caucasians, as thus: "Each camp and every individual Caucasian, and every encampment, pledges to each and every merchant, manufacturer, and trader, traveler, mechanic, and laborer, thus acting, all their individual and combined influence, power, advertisement, and patronage; and shall oppose to annihilation by every manner and means within the thin gauze of the law all others." The best part of this is the final phrase. For those who have had bitter experience with the baffling technicalities of the courts, "the thin gauze of the law" will have peculiar significance.

But in order that there shall be no mistake as to the duty of every Caucasian, the whole world outside of the order is divided into two classes of "public enemies." It is "the bounden and solemn duty of every Caucasian," says the constitution of this precious set of villains, "to pursue and injure every one of Class A while he remains on the list of public enemies, and each and every one of Class B *forever*, in all their walks of life, save religion, morality, and person." And it is further declared to be the duty of every Caucasian to "destroy a public enemy by every mode and means and manner, known and unknown, within the reach of brains and thought and act, and within the bounds of law." The persons enrolled as public enemies in "Class A" are quite numerous in California. Briefly, these are they who employ, or cause to be employed, any Chinese, or who rent them property, or advocate in any manner the presence of Mongolians in America, or countenance their existence in any way. To show how far-reaching this ban is intended to be, one needs only to quote a clause which classes as public enemies "all persons above the rank of mechanic in the employ of any and all lines of travel between the ports of America and those of China and Japan." The teaching of the Chinese is also declared to be an offense against public order. The other class of "public enemies" seems to be perpetually banned. There are fourteen subdivisions of such hapless persons. These are they who betray the secrets of the order, or accept employment from the Chinese, or teach them anything, or become party to any agreement to oppose legislation intended to discourage Chinese immigration.

This oath-bound agreement to "destroy," "annihilate," and "pursue" certain classes of citizens, is thinly disguised with a pretension of keeping the laws. But the wicked designs of the "Caucasians" is seen through the "thin gauze" satirically alluded to in their constitution. People do not assemble in secret, with pass-words and grips, and swear to annihilate and destroy, without deliberate purposes of violence. One of the clauses of the by-laws of this infamous organization provides for the indemnification of members of the order who have suffered loss "because of the duty of Caucasians in regard to the property of public enemies." If this means anything, it means that those men who have destroyed the property of persons objectionable to the conspirators are to be made good against loss. People who have employed Chinese in California have had their property attacked by incendiary fires and gunpowder explosions. And, in conformity with the regulations of the organization of Caucasians, well-known citizens have been warned by secret circulars that their lives were forfeited, and that their property would be destroyed. One of the order, in spite of the terrors of his oath, has confessed that several Chinese-employing citizens of Butte County were marked for assassination.

It is a significant comment on all this mingled wickedness and nonsense that the supreme order or superlative degree of "Caucasans" is known as the "Labor Union." A novitiate who has climbed through two successive stages of "Palestine," "Magna Charta," and "Valley Forge," may hope to enter the mysteries of the "Labor Union." Thus the anti-coolie conspiracy ends where it began. In no State in the Union, probably, have the trades-unions been so malignant, arrogant, and aggressive, as in California. The strikes ordered by their leaders have been grossly unreasonable and destructive. The policy of their managers has been to prohibit apprenticeships, to curtail the labor supply, and to maintain high rates of compensation and brief hours of work. Some of the demands of these demagogical "working men" have been so utterly fantastic as to provoke the derision of all sensible people. In the councils of such arrant humbugs and mischief-makers as these men, the anti-coolie agitation began. By dint of constant iteration of "the white man's rights" and the evils of "Chinese hordes," public sentiment in California has been demoralized and public opinion distorted. Years of this false education have finally served to fix in the minds of many good people the idea that Chinese immigration is an unmixed evil, that it is constantly increasing, and that it is the duty of the General Government to interpose and, by special legislation, prohibit the immigration of persons of a certain nationality. The more ignorant classes are readily enticed into an organization which promises to exterminate the Chinese, and which tickles a vulgar fancy with pompous mummeries. The Caucasians may not have ordered the massacre of the Chinese who were lately killed at Chico. But that crime was the natural result of a wicked agitation which has built up the organization. It will be a fortunate thing if this lawlessness stops with the killing of Chinamen.

WHO ARE THEY?

The peculiar character of the moral anecdote told by the popular platform or pulpit orator has often excited the wonder and admiration of thoughtful men. The events which these anecdotes describe seem to have occurred expressly for the orator's use. The ordinary ready-made anecdotes, which can be used by anyone upon almost any occasion, are based upon occurrences which are intrinsically probable, and which have no great moral lesson to teach. They are ready for use in a thousand different emergencies, and though we may occasionally admire their aptness, they never excite our amazement. On the other hand, the anecdotes told by the "temperance" lecturer or the sensational preacher, have the air of having been made to order, and carefully fitted for the precise use to which they are put. Of course, they are in all cases strictly true, and hence we are led to wonder who the men and women are who constantly have extraordinary things happen to them, apparently for the sole purpose of furnishing anecdotes to public speakers.

Whoever these people may be, it is very clear that they are in the habit of acting unlike any other sane human beings. One of them, let us suppose, is in the habit of card playing. An eloquent orator happens to find him in the act of playing euchre in a smoking-car, and says to him, "Young man! did you ever have a mother?" whereupon the young man throws down his cards, bursts into tears, and pledges himself never again to touch a card. We all know that were the average young man to be asked such a question at such a time, he would tell the eloquent orator that he was an impertinent idiot, and would go on with the game. And yet we cannot doubt that scores of eloquent orators have rescued scores of young men from card-playing graves precisely in the manner and form aforesaid.

It is a peculiarity of these mysterious people that they regard an allusion to their respective mothers as an irresistible argument. Thus, the young man who swears in the presence of the eloquent orator, and is thereupon taken by the arm and solemnly asked if he ever had a mother, or if he ever heard his mother swear, or what his mother's probable views of profanity were, never fails to burst into tears, and to instantly reform. Hundreds of bold bad men, who have had the effrontery to express doubts as to the wisdom of a prohibitory liquor law, have been crushed by a few simple inquiries as to their mothers. Now, it never happens to the ordinary man to be stopped in the street by an eloquent orator and asked if he ever had a mother, and if so, how many, and of what varieties; and it never happens to the eloquent orator to be handed over to the Police as a disorderly lunatic by the persons to whom he has proposed his curious question. Hence, it follows that these persons are a class by themselves, living apart from other men, and known only to the eloquent orators.

The extent to which these remarkable people are addicted to infidelity is only paralleled by their wonderful readiness to discard their heretical opinions whenever they meet an eloquent preacher. The other day, as an eloquent preacher was walking down the aisle of his crowded meeting-house, an infidel handed him a copy of Paine's *Age of Reason*, and arrogantly asked him to refute it. The eloquent preacher immediately proceeded to do so by sternly informing the infidel that he was a very wicked man, and that his countenance was written all over with the characters of vice. Of course, the infidel instantly burst into tears and asked the eloquent preacher to pray for him. It need hardly be pointed out that no ordinary man of the present day dreams of reading Paine's stupid blasphemy, and that no man who has sufficient vulgarity and self-conceit to invite an eloquent preacher to a public discussion of the so-called arguments of the *Age of Reason*, would burst into tears and change his creed merely because he was called a very wicked man. The infidel in question was one of the extraordinary class who furnish moral anecdotes, and he illustrates the wonderful facility with which that class abandons infidelity.

Last Sunday Mr. Talmage told a touching story of a "good-looking gentleman" who frequented a rum-shop, and of a remarkable small boy who constantly followed the gentleman, and watched him in the act of drinking. After a time the gentleman asked the small boy why he followed him, and was told that the boy's father had drank himself to death, and that the boy was interested in seeing the good-looking gentleman marching toward a similar fate. Whereupon the good-looking gentleman "dashed down the glass upon the floor, and went forth to become a Christian man." Whether he paid for the broken glass or not, Mr. Talmage omitted to mention.

Of course, both the good-looking gentleman and the remarkable small boy were members of the mysterious class of anecdote furnishers. The exceptional conduct of the small boy defines his character, and the fact that the gentleman dashed down his glass, instead of quietly leaving it on the counter, leaves no doubt as to his place in the community. To dash down a glass or a beer-mug is the invariable practice of the variety of reformed drunkards known to eloquent speakers, and there is no doubt that the destruction of glass and earthenware thus produced must be enormous.

The few examples which have been given are sufficient to prove that there exists a class of people who have extraordinary things happen to them in order that eloquent orators may be supplied with extraordinary anecdotes. We know from these reported acts that they are, in their original condition, both vicious and idiotic, and that after an eloquent orator has reformed them, they become men of remarkable piety and intellectual force. How they can successfully keep themselves hidden from all the world except the eloquent orators, is a mystery. In all probability they receive a regular salary for their services as furnishers of anecdotes, for they are uniformly represented as passing their entire time in drinking, gambling, blaspheming, and other unprofitable employments, and hence must have some other source of income. Whether it is right to thus hire men to live in idleness and vice is a question which concerns the eloquent orators, and it is difficult to see how it can be answered in the affirmative, except by those who believe that the end justifies the means.

HARTFORD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS BY THE REPUBLICANS—THE MAYOR DEMOCRATIC, BUT THE MAJORITY OF THE WARDS REPUBLICAN—WHAT THIS GAIN SECURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hartford, April 2.—The annual city election took place to-day, and was very exciting in the several wards over candidates for seats in the city Government. Of general city officers only the City Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, and Marshal were voted for. The Mayor and Collector were elected last year for two years. On the general ticket the Democrats elected their candidates by an average majority of about 700, but were badly beaten in a majority of the wards. The Republicans united with disaffected Democrats in the Fifth Ward, which is one of the strongholds of the Democracy, and elected Gideon D. Winslow by a majority of 83. The result made the beaten party desperate, and as soon as the ballots had been counted they destroyed the check list and committed other acts of violence. In the Third and Fourth Wards, which were divided last year, the Democrats were thoroughly beaten. In the former the Republicans ran F. S. Brown, of the principal dry goods firm here, who, against large odds, succeeded by a majority of 64. The Democrats of the Fourth ran Dr. R. J. Gatling, of Gatling gun fame, hoping to elect him through his connection with the Colt Armory, where his guns are made, and which is located in the ward, but he was beaten by Capt. Dwight, the incumbent of the office last year, by 280 majority.

In the aggregate the Republicans have elected 18 out of 32 Councilmen, and have made a tie in the Board of Aldermen, which is composed of 16 members, one-half holding over each year, so that they have a majority of four on joint ballot. This is the first time in several years that so substantial a victory has been won here. This secures the election of Republicans to the office of City Attorney (the best local position, as to emoluments, in the city,) Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, Coroner, and Assistant Coroner, Marshal, City Surveyor, and to some minor places. The Republicans are very jubilant to-night over their very decided success.

THE ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

A SMALL VOTE CAST—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY ASSURED BY THE USUAL LARGE MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Detroit, April 2.—The State election for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University has passed off to-day with quietness and fine weather, which will insure a reasonably full vote in the rural towns where there are local contests. In this city there was no interest manifested whatever, and the total vote polled was as follows: Cooley, Republican, 1,709; Severens, Democrat, 1,762. Last Fall the Democrats polled 10,245 votes in this city, to 8,836 by the Republicans. The returns from the State at large are only scattering, but they indicate the usual sweeping Republican victory, and our majority may be anywhere from 15,000 to 40,000. From various towns and villages such reports as have been received up to midnight show that local considerations have largely determined the result of their home contests, and thus deprived them of any particular significance.

OBITUARY.

GEN. ADDISON FARNSWORTH.

Gen. Addison Farnsworth died on Sunday last at his residence, No. 229 Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, in the 52d year of his age. The deceased gentleman was a brave soldier, and did good service for his country in two wars. He was born in Albany in the year 1825, and resided there until the outbreak of the Mexican War. He then entered the volunteer service as a second lieutenant, and by his bravery won rapid promotion. At the close of the conflict he held the rank of Major. He was then offered a commission in the regular Army, but declined it. Returning to civil life, Major Farnsworth became a journalist, and founded a paper called the Albany *Dutchman*. This venture did not succeed, and he obtained the position of a storekeeper in the Custom-house of this City, which place he held at the beginning of the rebellion. At the first note of war he engaged in the organization of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and became its Lieutenant-Colonel. He did not retain this position long, but was advanced to the Colonelcy of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. With this command he participated in the battle of Bull-Run, in which conflict he was severely wounded. Recovering in a measure from his wounds Col. Farnsworth was appointed Commander of the First Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, with the rank of Brevet-Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he was again employed in the Custom-house, where he held a position at the time of his death. Gen. Farnsworth's body will be taken to Albany for interment this afternoon.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Edmund B. Murray, formerly of Erie, a wood contractor, and brother of ex-Congressman Ambrose S. Murray, died at Goshen, Orange County, on Saturday. He was 60 years of age.

RESUMPTION BY A SAVINGS BANK.

Boston, April 2.—The West Boston Savings Bank, which suspended business Jan. 11, 1876, on account of impaired capital, reopened business to-day, and has been besieged by depositors since the opening. The bank has now a balance of $120,599 over all its liabilities.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

"DIE WALKURE" AT THE ACADEMY.

The first representation in this country of "Die Walkure" in its entirety occurred at the Academy of Music last night. The performance commenced at 7:30 o'clock, and did not terminate until 11:45. That the representation attracted an exceedingly large audience and riveted attention until the curtain fell upon the last scene indicates the interest felt in Herr Wagner's music, and also the merit of the rendering. In spite, then, of the fact that pretty exhaustive reviews of the operas constituting the "Ring des Nibelungen" were printed in these columns during the festivities at Bayreuth, it may be worth while to once more refer to a subject likely to claim notice not only at present, but at intervals, probably, for many years. "Die Walkure" is the second of the four operas intended for successive rehearsal, but is, in reality, the first part of the trilogy. It is most conspicuous in the series, however, as well fitted for interpretation without either preface or subsequent chapters. Its story is quite comprehensible, and embodies, too, an amount of action not found in its sister works. The incidents it compasses may be briefly recounted. *Wotan*, the ruler of the Walhalla, during a brief sojourn among mortals, has united himself with one of the daughters of earth, and has become the father of twins—*Siegmund* and *Sieglinde*. The children are separated from each other by a life of wild adventure, and only meet under the roof of one *Hunding*, now the husband of *Sieglinde*. The woman, who does not recognize her brother, although she feels herself drawn toward him by some mysterious power of attraction, refreshes the stranger with drink and performs all the duties of a hostess. Soon *Hunding*, who chances to be one of *Siegmund's* bitterest foes, returns. *Hunding* bids his enemy pass the night in peace, but prepare for mortal combat in the morning. As he withdraws, *Sieglinde*, obedient to his orders, makes ready the night-draught for her lord, and throws into it a narcotic. *Siegmund* remains alone, almost in darkness, save for the dim light of a smoldering fire. Soon the door of *Hunding's* chamber opens, and *Sieglinde* comes forth. She then narrates to her guest that on her wedding day, when a festive company was gathered around *Hunding's* board, a tall old man, (*Wotan*) wrapped in a cloak, and wearing his hat so as to allow but little of his face to be seen entered the room, and after having driven his sword up to the hilt into the huge ash stem which formed the central pillar of the rude dwelling, promised the weapon as a gift to the man who should show himself worthy to wield it by wrenching it from the wood in which it stood firmly wedged. The old man then departed as mysteriously as he had come, and there the sword had remained undisturbed, for no one had been able to pull it out. At this moment a last flickering flame casts a ray of light upon the ash stem, and shows the hilt of the imbedded sword. The fire goes out, but a soft breeze gradually opens the door. It is a lovely night; the light of the moon streams into the quaint old rustic dwelling; the brother and sister recognize each other. *Siegmund* rushes to the ash trunk, and with one stout pull makes himself master of the sword, which he names Distress, because it was revealed to him in the hour of distress. It is the bridal gift which he brings to his sister, now to be united with him in a closer and more mysterious tie, and the pair sink into each other's arms in an ecstasy of delirious passion. The morning dawns, and *Hunding* and *Siegmund* prepare for their mortal strife. *Wotan* calls before him his favorite daughter, the Walkyrie *Brünnhilde*, bids her arm for the fray, and give the victory to the Velsing, that is, to *Siegmund*, the son born him on earth. But *Fricka*, *Wotan's* spouse, who hates *Siegmund* as a living proof of her lord's infidelity, forces him to reverse his decision. *Wotan* resists her entreaties, and *Brünnhilde* also intercedes in behalf of *Siegmund*, but in vain. *Siegmund* and *Sieglinde* appear, and, directly afterward, as *Sieglinde* faints away in terror at *Hunding's* fancied approach, *Brünnhilde*, as a messenger of death, reveals herself. The Walkyrie summons him to follow to the Walhalla. *Siegmund*, bending over the prostrate form of *Sieglinde*, refuses. *Brünnhilde* is moved by his disdain of her promises of heavenly joy and his devotion to *Sieglinde*, whom he swears to protect. *Siegmund*, drawing his sword, threatens to kill both his bride and himself. The Walkyrie relents and assures him of her aid in the approaching combat. *Hunding's* horn is heard summoning *Siegmund* to battle. The struggle commences, and *Brünnhilde* is seen covering *Siegmund* with her shield. Suddenly, however, *Wotan* is beheld over *Hunding*, and *Siegmund* falls while *Brünnhilde*, appalled at her defiance of her father, seizes *Sieglinde*, throws her upon the steed she rides, and vanishes amid lightning and thunder. The third act opens with the scene known in the concert-room as "The Ride of the Walkyries." *Brünnhilde* with *Sieglinde* joins her sisters and implores their protection. They listen with terror to her words. She commands *Sieglinde* to flee to the woods where the might of the Nibelungen Ring may guard her from harm. *Sieglinde* departs. A chorus of Walkyries heralds the approach of *Wotan*. The furious god confronts them. His daughters intercede in behalf of *Brünnhilde*, but *Wotan* is implacable. In the duet which follows he condemns her to slumber on earth until awakened by a mortal, to whom she then must be a wife. *Brünnhilde* asks that at least the approach to her resting-place be so dangerous that none but a hero shall awake her. *Wotan* grants her prayer, and bids her farewell. *Brünnhilde* sinks to slumber on a mound, as *Wotan*, striking the ground with his spear, calls upon *Loge*, the god of fire, to surround her with a circle of flame. A curtain of fire slowly rises from the earth, and as *Brünnhilde* is hidden from his view, *Wotan*, stern but sorrowing, vanishes. The story of "Die Walkure," as will be seen, is not particularly intricate, and it has over many of Herr Wagner's dramatic achievements the advantage that it deals with personages and passions appealing more powerfully to human sympathy than the myths which the composer generally chooses for lyric illustration. The music accompanying it reveals to the attentive listener rare beauties. It should be said, once for all, that these beauties are only perceptible to the attentive listener, and that many of them, indeed, require a certain amount of preparation for their appreciation. Setting aside the significance which attaches to about 20 typical motives accompanying the diverse characters and scenes, and recurring whenever suggestions of the personages and situations are necessary; dismissing, too, the richness and grandeur of the instrumentation; it must be conceded that even the most melodious and best defined passages exact several hearings for their thorough comprehension. In other words, an opera like "Die Walkure" is not a work which can be enjoyed after the fashion approved by occupants of private boxes, who occasionally interrupt a conversation to lend an ear to an aria by the prima donna or to a final quintet of particular resonance. To the student of the libretto and score, however, familiarity with "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will open up an endless vista of delight, while the merely sensuous but not unwatchful dilettante will find in its progress stages at which his admiration will be excited with a force seldom experienced. To make a distinct reference to each of the motives by which Herr Wagner renders his characters and events recognizable to people acquainted with his methods cannot, of course, be attempted within the limits of such a review as this. And of the orchestra's share of the labor of interpretation we need but observe, bearing in mind how much has been written in this place in relation to Herr Wagner's compositions, that no one, not excepting Beethoven, has succeeded in handling the band with more triumphant results in respect of superb sonority. The passages standing forth, by their shapeliness and tunefulness, with sufficient prominence to command immediate recognition, require, however, a rapid enumeration. In the first act of "Die Walkure" are to be cited, after some lovely measures for the orchestra interrupting the first scene between *Siegmund* and *Sieglinde*, some wonderfully realistic bits of writing, which enhance the effectiveness of the illumination of the sword hilt from the kindling fire, a delicious love-song ("Winterstürme wichen dem Wonnemund") and a very fine duet between *Siegmund* and *Sieglinde*, with themes of marked fluency and an orchestral accompaniment of symphonic fullness and weight. The second act is chiefly noticeable for a short but admirable duet between *Siegmund* and *Sieglinde*, and

of *Brünnhilde* and *Siegmund*, while the climax of the act, although vigorous, is a trifle confused. The third act, on close acquaintance, impresses us as the most beautiful of the three. It compasses the "Ritt der Walküren," a sort of tone-picture of exceeding vividness and weirdness; some impassioned measures for *Brünnhilde* when she meets *Sieglinde*, a magnificent duo, full of sweet and sorrowing strains, between *Wotan* and *Brünnhilde*, and the highly pictorial fire-scene, which, like the "Walkyries' Ride" has often been given in the concert-room. But as we close this hasty enumeration we cannot help reiterating the assertion, often made, that an opera on the plan and with the proportions of "Die Walküre is not to be judged by its "points." Its rendering last evening was enjoyed, as mentioned already, by an assemblage that filled every part of the Academy. The performance was an exceedingly creditable one. Most praise is, of course, due the orchestra. For four hours the spirit of Mr. Neuendorff's forces never flagged, and the precision of their execution never faltered. Even the brass instruments were equal to their share of the common task, and their vigorous accents, in emphasis, mainly, of the passages suggestive of Walhalla and of *Hunding*, were never once out of tune. To acknowledge that the work of the band was so good, is to affirm with renewed force the excellence of the representation. But several of the artists' performances were excellent, too, and the impression of the ensemble calls also for commendation. That Mme. Pappenheim's *Brünnhilde* was the finest effort of the evening was to be expected. The merits of the personation as a dramatic and a lyric effort were very happily balanced, and, in the third act, throughout the long and impassioned duett with *Wotan*, the prima donna's acting and singing were particularly admirable. Mr. Bischoff, although by no means at ease on the stage, got through with *Siegmund's* Duties as a comedian quite cleverly, and his singing, especially in the first act, was uncommonly good. In Mlle. Canissa, a thoroughly proficient musician, the management was fortunate enough to find a conscientious and forcible *Sieglinde*, and a songstress without whose co-operation it would scarcely have been possible to bring out "Die Walkrüe." Mlle. Canissa's voice has not suffered during her temporary retirement from the stage, and the duet between Mr. Bischoff and herself in the first act went off very successfully. Mr. Preusser, who embodied *Wotan*, filled the rôle with appropriate dignity, and, occasionally—and chiefly in the scene with *Brünnhilde*, in the second act—declaimed the flowing recitative allotted to the god with decided eloquence. Mme. Listner, as *Fricka*, was a passable representative of that disagreeable character, and Mr. Blume did all that could be done with *Hunding*. The eight *Walkyries* were hardly equal to their duties yesterday, and the effect of their grand scene was more than once destroyed by uncommonly wide departures from correct intonation. A word of notice must be given the stage-dress of "Die Walküre." For the first time in many years, the frequenters of the house were gladdened with the sight of an opera produced with brand new scenery. Thanks to Mr. Fryer's liberality, the action of "Die Walküre" progresses in front of three fresh "setts," all fresh and painted from sketches taken at Bayreuth. The costumes of the artists, too, are new, and some cleverly managed dissolving views, showing the Walkyries' course through the clouds, are exhibited at the proper time and in the proper place, while the exigencies of the "fire scene" have not been neglected. In brief, the mise en scène of the opera has been looked to—a very rare thing, as the habitués of the Academy must concede. There were numerous outbursts of applause last night, but the spirit which checked all similar demonstrations as Bayreuth ruled in New-York on the occasion we write of, and the tributes of plaudits and flowers were very sensibly deferred until the curtain had fallen upon each act. "Die Walküre" is to have but one representation more; this will occur to-night, and Mme. Pappenheim will benefit by it.

DRAMATIC.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

It is 32 years since "Antony and Cleopatra" was brought out at the old Park Theatre, with Mr. Vandenhoff as *Antony*, and Mrs. Bland as *Cleopatra*, and the tragedy was placed upon the stage in a manner considered in those days as magnificent. Fourteen years later, in 1859 Shakespeare's work was represented at the old Broadway Theatre, the late Mr. Edward Eddy and Mme. Ponisi filling the titular rôles. Last night's performance of "Antony and Cleopatra," at Niblo's Garden, after the play had enjoyed a rest of nearly 18 years, was on that account an event which attracted considerable attention. In many respects it justified popular expectation as to its importance. As a spectacle, the revival was undoubtedly highly successful. Several of the scenes were of rare beauty, (notably the panorama of the open sea, and that illustrating the voyage of *Pompey's* galley up the Nile;) the costumes were fresh and tasteful, many of the tableaux were extremely picturesque, and there was some graceful dancing by the Misses Minzelli. The distribution of characters was, however, not remarkable for its strength. There was no pretense of adherence to the original text, and as in the case of other spectacular revivals at City theatres, everything was subordinated to scenic effect, and no especial effort was made to catch the subtle spirit of the play. Mrs. Agnes Booth was the *Cleopatra* of the occasion, and the lady must be credited with having compassed the dramatic success of the evening. Her portrayal of the contending passions which filled the breast of the Egyptian Queen was sufficiently eloquent to more than once secure hearty and genuine applause. Mr. Joseph Wheelock, an actor who is pretty well known to local audiences, was a painstaking *Marc Antony*. The rest of the cast does not call for special attention, unless it should be thought worth while to notice that the *Octavius Cæsar* was remarkably disagreeable—even for Mr. D'Orsay Ogden. "Antony and Cleopatra" may be witnessed, it is announced, until further notice.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. John McCullough appeared at Booth's Theatre, yesterday evening, in a rôle which, while it is admirably adapted to his style of acting, is comparatively unfamiliar to the majority of modern play-goers. He personated *Virginius* in Sheridan Knowles' play bearing the same name for its title. The character, judging from the success with which it was rendered last night, may be said to fit Mr. McCullough better than almost any one of his previous parts, and to rival, if not to excel, his best efforts in such works as "Jack Cade" and "Spartacus." The commingled tenderness, pathos, and dignity of the Roman father were all delineated with a vividness which called forth, as it deserved, enthusiastic plaudits. The climax in the fourth act in which *Virginius* stabs his daughter to prevent her falling into the hands of *Claudius*, was a master-stroke of art. In the last act, also, Mr. McCullough appeared to marked advantage, and simulated the insanity of the grief-stricken Virginius in a most realistic way. The minor characters in the cast were capably sustained, Mr. E. K. Collier as *Appius Claudius*, Miss Maud Granger as *Virginia*, and Mr. Frederick B. Warde as *Icilius*, doing creditably in their respective rôles. Mr. McCullough will continue to play "Virginius" until further notice.

EAGLE THEATRE.

The representation of the historical play, "A Crown of Thorns," which was announced to occur at the Eagle Theatre last evening, and in which Miss Anna Dickinson was to make her Metropolitan début in the character of *Anne Boleyn*, was postponed in consequence, it is understood, of the sickness of Mr. Frank Evans, who was to fill the part of *King Henry VIII.* Persons who visited the theatre last evening were informed of these facts by large bills posted on the doors. Ticket-holders desirous of having their money refunded were then given an opportunity to do so, and the announcement was made that tickets purchased for last evening's performance will be good for Wednesday evening, when the first representation of "A Crown of Thorns" will surely take place.

A ROBBER FATALLY SHOT.

BOSTON, April 2.—Hiram Green was fatally shot in North Stonington, Conn., Friday night, by Nathaniel Crumb, whose house Green was breaking into.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PROTOCOL AND ITS RESULTS.

THE SIGNING OF THE DOCUMENT—THE ACCOMPANYING PROCES VERBAL—OPINIONS AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE AGREEMENT—DISAPPOINTMENT SAID TO BE FELT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 2.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of Saturday, says: "I have received information concerning the arrangements which have been made for signing the protocol. Immediately after the reading of the protocol, and before its signature, it was arranged that a *procès verbal* should be drawn up. As a matter of fact this *procès verbal* is the sole possible means of obtaining the written evidence of Russia's declarations without the appearance of distrust. The *procès verbal* will contain, when drawn, an exact report of the declarations which Count Schouvaloff will make, and these declarations will consequently form a document containing the conditional, but well defined, engagements of Russia relative to disarmament."

The *Times*, in a leading article, says: "Now that the protocol has been signed, we may fairly credit our Government with considerable diplomatic success. Our Government has abandoned a point of form to Russia, but, on the other hand, Russia is ready to declare that she will consent to demobilize her forces, and to receive an envoy from the Porte for the purpose of considering disarmament on both sides, if Turkey should make peace with Montenegro, and show herself disposed to disband her forces, and also manifest an earnest wish to set about the work of reform. Were Russia really anxious for war, some weeks or months hence she would not be barred by anything in the protocol. The value of the protocol depends on the disposition of Russia herself. There is good reason to believe, however, that Russia is really anxious to secure a dignified way of retreat from a position of terrible danger and perplexity. We need not pay much attention to rumors that her warlike preparations have recently been growing more definite than ever. Such reports may have been spread to secure diplomatic ends, and, even if accurate, they may reveal nothing more than precautions against necessaries which Russia would gladly avoid."

As justification for peaceful hopes the *Times* instances a recent remarkable speech of the President of the Moscow Sclavonic Benevolent Society, who admitted that Sclavonic enthusiasm had vanished, except among the peasantry. The *Times* considers the admission important that the Czar would be supported by the most influential part of the Muscovite society if he should fulfill his Moscow speech by so easy a means as signing a protocol which does not bind any power to do anything in particular. "It is not surprising," it adds, "that the rich, educated, and official classes should flinch from war when they see what it really means, and the extent to which it might spread. Our Government will be applauded by both Liberals and Conservatives in so far as it may have helped to prevent what might have been an indescribable calamity to the whole of Europe."

Special dispatches from Berlin to the *Post* and *News*, and from Paris to the *Standard*, represent public feeling in those places as not increased in hopefulness by the signature of the protocol.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* has the following: "The attitude of the Russian press during the last eventful fortnight may be said to have been diametrically opposite to that of the Government. The more pacific the policy of Prince Gortschakoff the more bellicose was the language of the St. Petersburg and Moscow journals. Even the country papers—under strict censorship—were allowed to take part in the martial movement, the object of this concentrated literary attack apparently being to represent Russia's new propositions as an ultimatum, and their acceptance by England as a concession to Sclav interests. Only a few advanced journals formed an exception to the rule, and, deprecating any settlement short of the disintegration of Turkey, rejected half the concessions supposed to have been demanded of England. Though the Russian public were at first but very moderately interested in the Eastern question, the series of exciting articles and energetic diplomatic notes during the current year have led them to expect a very different result from the one attained. Hence we have the striking spectacle that while anti-Turkish enthusiasm was always restricted to a few towns, and even there evaporated quickly, the disappointment felt at the present termination of the diplomatic campaign is serious, and extends to many."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says the Turkish Caomet met to-day to consider the change in the situation resulting from the signing of the protocol. No final determination was arrived at in regard to sending delegates to St. Petersburg, for the reason that the Porte awaits official cognizance of the protocol.

Reuter's Paris telegram reports that the representatives of the powers, in giving the Porte notification of the signing of the protocol, will urge Turkey to send as soon as possible a delegate to St. Petersburg to negotiate for disarmament.

Mr. Layard is expected in London on the 7th inst., and will probably reach Constantinople on the 15th.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The *Golos* regards the signature of the protocol as a recognition of Russia's right to proceed to measures of coercion should the Porte not fulfill the conditions under which Russia considers it possible to withdraw her troops from the Turkish frontier.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople says England's sanguine expectations as to the effect of the protocol are by no means shared there. Turkey is as resolved as ever to resist interference in her internal affairs. If Russia chooses to insist on Montenegro's making peace, Turkey will probably consent to send an agent to St. Petersburg to confer in regard to a simultaneous disarmament.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pera says it seems to be certain that Reouf Pasha will go to St. Petersburg to negotiate a simultaneous disarmament.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE MONTENEGRIN BOUNDARY—MEASURES AGAINST CONFLICTS WITH CHRISTIANS IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, April 2.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Telegraph* has the following: "The Prince of Montenegro has refused to command the Bosnia insurgents, alleging that consideration for Austria obliged his doing so."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says it is stated that the Montenegrins will be satisfied with the cession of a portion of the Niesics district.

BUCHAREST, April 2.—Signs of agitation having appeared in some parts of the *vilayet* of the Danube, Sadyk Pasha has addressed a very peremptory circular to the authorities, enjoining them to prevent any collision with the Christians.

LONDON, April 3.—A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* reports that on Saturday a mob smashed the windows of the Italian Consulate in Belgrade because the Consul did not keep his illumination in honor of the anniversary of Servian independence alight as long as they thought proper. The Consul took immediate steps to obtain satisfaction, and Minister Ristics apologized.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* remarks that the first effect of the protocol has been to set agoing again negotiations between Montenegro and Turkey. This of course could only have been done by Turkey coming forward with a new proposition, which is that the Montenegrins shall renounce their claim to Niesics on receiving a larger compensation of territory about Koloschin. The new idea about Koloschin seems only to have a chance of succeeding if the Montenegrins will consent to a rectification of the frontier. In favor of the Turks in the Wasojevitch districts. The Montenegrins have hitherto refused this. Wasojevitch is a part of Montenegro jutting out toward Servia. The Turks are anxious to widen the distance between the two principalities, so as to prevent them in the event of future hostilities from uniting and cutting off Herzegovina and Bosnia from the rest of Turkey by seizing the narrow neck of Turkish territory.

COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA.

A SECRET BROTHERHOOD REVEALED BY AN INVESTIGATION — ORGANIZED PLANS BASED ON THE "INTERNATIONAL" SYSTEM.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Post's* St. Petersburg letter says: "The condemnation of the youthful demonstrators before the Kasan Cathedral has been followed by a suit against 150 persons of both sexes, for secret brotherhood, the circulation of treasonable writings, and preparatory steps for a communistic revolution. Investigations by a special committee of the Senate, which create a great sensation, prove that a well-organized plan existed based, on the principles of the International Social Democrats. As an instance of the significance attached to the trial, Prince Gortschakoff, despite his ailments and laborious duties, has already appeared twice in court to watch the case."

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK TENDERED TO THE EMPEROR—REFUSAL OF THE LATTER TO ACCEPT IT—A YEAR'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO THE PRINCE—THE DIFFICULTY WITH GEN. VON STOSCH, CHIEF OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE CAUSE.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Post's* special dispatch from Berlin says Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship. The intelligence occasions immense excitement. The reasons for the step are not positively known; but the recent difference between Prince Bismarck and Gen. Von Stosch, the head of the Admiralty, is believed to have provoked it. The Crown Prince has endeavored to induce Bismarck to withdraw his resignation. The Emperor has declined to accept it, acknowledging at the same time, in the most gracious terms, Bismarck's great services and the country's need for their continuance. The Emperor has, however, granted Bismarck a year's leave of absence, of which the Prince will shortly avail himself to recruit his health.

The following is the full text of the Reuter telegram foreshadowing the above, a brief extract of which was cabled late this afternoon to the Associated Press:

BERLIN, April 2.—Prince Bismarck will shortly quit Berlin on a prolonged leave of absence, a step which he has long been contemplating. It has not yet been definitely decided who will represent him during his absence, but it is considered probable that Von Bulow will take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Camphausen of the Interior.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin correspondent says: "I am assured on high authority that Prince Bismarck has requested and received a year's furlough, which is considered equivalent to a total retirement from public business. Herr Camphausen will take his place as Chancellor of the Empire. Bismarck's resolve is attributed in diplomatic circles to the mortifying results of the Spring session of the Reichstag, growing complications with South Germany, and a strong personal feeling that his popularity is rapidly diminishing throughout the country. Camphausen's nomination will certainly be regarded unfavorably by the whole of non-Prussian Germany; and, in fact, Bismarck's resolution to retire cannot but be esteemed as a most serious calamity for the Empire."

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* dated Paris, April 2, midnight, says: "The startling report is circulated here that Prince Bismarck has resigned. It is said the step was due to the Emperor's refusal to accept Gen. von Stosch's resignation. The intelligence comes from a particu arly good source."

THE DEATH OF JOSEPH STAHL.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST AT GUTTENBURG—EVIDENCE POINTING TO THE ACCUSED MAN, SCHARNEGEL.

The inquest into the case of Joseph Stahl, a former employe in Kohler & Kamena's brewery, at Guttenberg, N. J., who is supposed to have met his death by foul means on the morning of the 25th of March, by burning, was resumed last evening before Coroner Crane, at Kohler & Kamena's brewery. Peter Frank, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon on Bull's Ferry road, testified that he saw deceased on the 18th of last March in witness' saloon; remembers three men being in his saloon on the night of the 24th of March, who left about 11:50 P. M., together with these men, a man with curly hair, whose name he did not remember, but who goes by the name of Smartmeyer, came into the saloon about 10:30 the same night, and left shortly after the three men. The witness remembered having seen Smartmeyer at the previous session of the Coroner's inquest, who gave his name as Franz Scharnagel, and who was held by the Coroner, on suspicion, in $2,000 bail.

Frederich Dieterich stated that he is an employe in the brewery; he went into the boiler-house at 10 P. M. on Saturday, the 24th of March, and saw deceased in the boiler-room sitting on a bench; deceased at that time said that Mr. Kohler had discharged him; he looked as if he had been drinking, but was not drunk; he had a lighted candle in his hand, was sitting down in a partially recumbent position, and a horse-blanket was on the bench by his side. Witness heard deceased and Scharnagel scold each other on several occasions, but has never saw them come to blows. First heard of Stahl's death at 6 o'clock the morning of the 25th of March. Witness went down to the boiler-room where he saw the deceased lying dead on the floor, and Scharnagel was stretched on a bench; the latter told witness that he was asleep in bed when he heard some one cry in the boiler house; that he went down stairs and found Stahl "all on fire." Scharnagel further said to witness that he then called Valentine to come to the rescue of Stahl.

George Bertram was next examined. He is employed in the brewery; he saw the deceased and Scharnagel and other workmen there about 7:30 P. M. the day before Stahl's death; they were drinking; witness left the brewery about 8 P. M., and knew nothing of Stahl's death until the following morning; the witness heard deceased and Scharnagel frequently quarrel, but never saw them come to blows. Theodore Goerig said that on the 25th of March, about 12:30 A. M., while in bed, he heard Peter Kohler coming up stairs and calling out "fire." The witness went down to the wash-room, where he saw Joseph Stahl lying on the bench next to the boiler, naked, and badly burned; witness heard Mr. Kohler say, "How did it happen?" to which Scharnagel replied, "I came home at 10 o'clock and went to bed, when suddenly I heard some one down stairs crying, 'Luis, help me.' I ran down stairs and saw Stahl standing there enveloped in flames. I ran through the boiler room and woke Valentine Bartlein and told him what I saw. Valentine pulled the burning clothes off Stahl, and with my assistance carried him to the boilerroom and laid him on the bench." The cook and the servant girl came into the boiler room, the witness stated, when Scharnagel said: "That, pointing to Lizzie Jordan, is the fault of it all; she is the cause of his death." The doctor asked Stahl how it happened. The deceased replied: "I was lying on the bench by the boiler. I was awoke through feeling kerosene oil coming through my jacket, and I saw a man set it on fire and run away; I tried to catch him, but could not; I followed him to the rear door, then ran to the bench, wrapped some blankets around me and ran to the wash-room, where I called for help; I knew it was a man, I could tell it by his clothes; I could not recognize him, but saw that he was pretty tall." Witness said that he examined the bench and found a spot of kerosene oil on it, and under the bench was some more oil. He put his finger on it, and found by the smell that it was kerosene. The doctor smelled Scharnagel's hands, and declared that Scharnagel's right hand smelled of kerosene oil.

Some further test imony having been taken, the inquest was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 3—1 A. M.—For New-England, colder, clear or fair weather and rising barometer, with light northerly to westerly winds during the day.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds shifting to east and south, rising barometer near the coast, and no change in temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	32°	43°	3:30 P. M.	50°	50°
6 A. M.	31°	43°	6 P. M.	42°	46°
9 A. M.	39°	44°	9 P. M.	39°	42°
12 M.	46°	47°	12 P. M.	35°	36°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 44°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 39½°

SENTENCES OF ORGANIZED MURDERERS.

POTTSVILLE, April 2.—In the County Court to-day Neil Dougherty and John Campbell, for complicity in the Langdon murder, at Audenried, in 1862, were sentenced to solitary confinement in the Penitentiary for five and nine years respectively. James Laughlin, James Lehman, and Michael Colgan, for participation in the Boskill murder, at Locustdale, were each sentenced to six years solitary confinement. All the prisoners except Colgan were members of the "Molly Maguire" organization.

MUSIC BY TELEGRAPH.

PROF. GRAY'S TELEPHONE CONCERT.

SUCCESSFUL TRANSMISSION OF A MUSICAL PERFORMANCE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK—THE INSTRUMENT AND HOW IT WORKS—A GREAT CROWD IN STEINWAY HALL—THE PHILADELPHIA END OF THE AFFAIR.

Mr. Strakosch has struck a "bonanza." The rush to Steinway Hall last evening was unparalleled. The stairways, previous to the hour of beginning, were blocked, so that entrance was a matter of dishevelment and ruffled temper. At 8 o'clock every seat was occupied, and standing room was scarce. It was a paying audience, too, and a very miscellaneous one. All classes were represented, from the man of science to the mere curiosity seeker, though these last were by far in the majority. They were evidently bound to have the worth of their money, and encored everything indiscriminately. Mr. Strakosch had provided, in addition to the feature of the evening, a very excellent concert programme, including vocal selections by the Young Apollo Club, Miss Sallie C. Reber, Signor Tagliapietra, and Miss Fanne Kellogg, and arias on the piano by Mme. Carreno Sauret. The Telephone exhibition was sandwiched between the two parts of the concert, and owing to the enthusiasm of the audience and the graciousness of the performers, it was 9:30 before Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor, appeared. There were two grand pianos on the stage, and on the one that had not been in use stood what afterward turned out to be the receiving sounding-board of the new wonder. It consisted of a doubly graduated series of rectangular hollow wooden tubes, joined by wooden bars, to which they were attached in the middle by pivotal brass keys. They ranged from two feet to six inches and under in length, and were of corresponding breadth. To the centre of one bar was attached an electro magnet, out of which ran two ordinary covered wires. One of these continued up and out through an aperture on the left of the back of the stage, near the top, and the other through a corresponding aperture on the right. A table with an ordinary telegraph instrument was placed on the left of the stage. The operator was loudly applauded when he took his place, as was also the supe who followed him for the purpose of arranging the pianos.

The third outburst greeted the Professor, who stepped forward and made a neat little preliminary speech. He said that he proposed to show, not a musical instrument merely, but something wonderful in electricity. The audience would bear music, not as good as had already been performed before them, but coming from a much greater distance. He would ask their indulgence on account of the weather, as the rain had a tendency to permit the electricity to escape from the wires, so they must not expect very full sounds. He did not know what they did expect. Some, he supposed, had come to hear a full orchestra, and others nothing. [Laughter.] Both would be disappointed. In the brief time allowed him he would not be able to give an adequate description of the principle upon which the instrument worked, but he would say that it came under three general heads: The transmission of simple melody; the transmission of composite tones, of which eight or ten might be sent over the same wire by the same instrument and analyzed into distant sounds on the receiver, and the transmission of the human voice. The latter result was produced on a different instrument from that on the stage—one which was the invention of Prof. Bell, who was in the audience. In an upper room of the Western Union Telegraph Office, at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, was seated Prof. Boscovitz, the pianist, with a sounding-board before him, fitted with keys, each capable of making an electro-tone corresponding to that of one of the reeds in the receiving sounding-board. The least depression of any of the keys would cause an electro magnet to vibrate as many times a second as the sound produced. This vibration would be sent through the wire by electricity, and would be communicated to the air in the hollow tubes through the magnet on the bar. A corresponding sound would be developed. The tones were on the principle of the reeds of an organ, and were capable of sounding both the upper and the lower octaves. The Professor said that he and his colleague had spent very little time in developing the telephone as a musical instrument. In conclusion, he wished to call the audience's attention to the fact that the music would pass under three rivers and through the down-town Western Union office before reaching them.

The operator on the stage was then directed to telegraph to Philadelphia that all was in readiness, the Professor removed the sounding-board from one piano to another, and a dead stillness fell over the audience. Presently the familiar tones of "Home, Sweet Home" were heard, proceeding from nowhere in particular. The general sound was much subdued, but every individual tone was quite distinct, especially the lower notes. The higher notes were very faint, yet perfectly audible. Not a note was missed. The music bore no resemblance to that of a piano. It had rather the sound of an organ. The applause was very hearty, and that fact being telegraphed to Philadelphia, Prof. Boscovitz sent back a message to the effect that he was much gratified. "Come, Gentil," and "You'll remember me," were also successfully reproduced, so far as distinctness was concerned, the transmission of the variations in the latter air being especially worthy of mention. Prof. Gray here removed the sounding board to the floor, lest, he said, the audience might think the pianos had something to do with it. While in this position the "Last Rose of Summer" was given, but in this and the subsequent performances the sounds were much fainter. In this tune one high note was completely missed. "M'Appari," from Martha, the "Carnival of Venice," and "Yankee Doodle," the latter in response to an encore, concluded the telephonic portion of the entertainment, which, as a novelty, was highly entertaining, though, unless an almost incredible improvement be effected, it is difficult to see how the transmission of music over the new instrument can be of permanent or practical value, the inferiority of the reproduction in contrast with the performance being very great.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE WIRE—A DISAPPOINTED CROWD WHO COULD HEAR NOTHING BUT A WHIRRING NOISE—HOW THE MUSIC WAS SENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—It was rather a disappointed party of distinguished Philadelphians which assembled in the operating-room of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company's building at Tenth and Chestnut streets this evening to hear the telephone concert, as they suppose that to be, which in reality was nothing more than a view of Prof. Frederick Boscovitz, the New-York pianist, fingering the keys of a double-octave telegraphic harmony apparatus, the invention of Prof. Gray. This instrument was composed of 16 keys, the lower or bass octaves being adjusted to the sound of the hunt-boy, and the upper octaves to the sound of the clarionet and flute. On this was played the entire music heard in Steinway Hall. This is the largest instrument of the kind ever made, and to transmit the sound to New-York it was necessary to attach it to the 300-cell battery of the Western Union Company. Prof. Boscovitz performed nearly all the music with one hand, seldom requiring the use of both. The only sound that was apparent here was a whirring noise, and occasionally a bass note could be distinguished. Further than this it was the same as pressing down the keys of a piano detached from the key-board and the strings of the piano. The large audience waited, expecting to reap the benefit of the concert, but after the first piece had been performed they concluded that it was a one-sided affair, and rapidly left the hall. The Professor was enabled to play and hold conversation with those around him at the same time, and allow telegraphic messages from Mr. Strakosch to be read as to the effect it had without being in the least disturbed. Previous to the playing there was a private exhibition on a smaller instrument of one octave, the sound being transmitted to ordinary Morse sounders situated in different parts of the room. This was very faint, but by holding the ear close to the desk, the airs could be distinctly heard, sounding like the distant playing of a flute. The instrument on which the music for New-York was given resembled a large cabinet organ, the keys being on top, and a sounding-box, perforated like a violin, with a large-sized Morse sounding-board placed thereon. Below this, on shelves, were the resounding coils, or buzzers, which were adjusted to A, F, C, &c. The keys struck communicated to these, and they in turn threw off the sound, and it sought its sympathetic chord in the receiver on the stage at Steinway Hall. The performance here commenced at 9:14, Philadelphia time, when the word was given, "Go ahead." At 9:18 the following was received from Steinway Hall from Prof. Gray: "They are cheering heavy; that was good." The audience then applauded the performer, and at 9:18 a message was received to go ahead with "Come Gentil." A number of dispatches were received stating the condition of the audience, until 9:29, when Mr. Heber Robinson, the Manager of the Western Union Company, received a message that the audience were getting excited and Mr. Strakosch instructed the Professor to play the next two pieces without waiting for orders—to give "M'Appari," from the opera of "Martha," and the "Carnival of Venice." These were followed by a request for "Yankee Doodle" and an Irish jig. Then we were informed that the audience were leaving Steinway Hall.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION—A FIRST VIEW.

From a first view of a collection of some 700 paintings little beyond a general impression can be gained. To judge them fairly it is necessary to see the pictures by day, when fewer people are in the halls, when the galleries are quiet and the sunlight allows of an estimate of color-values. Naturally enough, a picture painted by daylight ought not to have a judgment passed on it by night. Yet certain general impressions can be gained. The roughest decision and the commonest form of comment are in answer to the blunt question: Is the collection good or bad? Plenty are found to answer it categorically, either one way or the other, but the wiser or wilier refrain from a decision point-blank. There are some very excellent features to this exhibition, particularly the presence of artists now abroad, who are benefiting more or less by their foreign teachers and examples. There is Edgar M. Ward, for instance, who has been making studies in France and exhibits at No. 36 a girl going to the fountain, at No. 192 an old maker of sabots in his shop, the light falling through a window on his left; also No. 264, "Carding Wool;" and 387, "Washing Place, Brittany." The last is a large canvas in the south room, and very naturally suggests the pictures of Jules Breton in the same line. Mr. Ward's washerwomen are not on the seashore, but at a spring. His pictures are subdued in color, but not so much so as others, themselves influenced by recent French art, such as, for instance, those of Abbott Thayer, who is at present living in Paris. No. 194 is a spirited and clever painting of a stubborn donkey, which is even grayer and less warm in coloring than the work he used to do in America. Yet it has a very charming quality besides being occupied with a very pleasant subject. Donkeys are a never failing butt for the wit of men, yet few animals appeal more to their secret affections, owing in part to a sympathy with patience and resigned philosophy in the beast world. Mr. Thayer has also a view on the Seine (No. 235,) and another picture which allows him to indulge his preference for cool and not vivid colors, called "A Cloudy Day in the Pasture." It is marked No. 296 and has a good share of that indefinable excellence one may call character. His former animal studies also appear to be kept up, to judge from No. 530 "English Setter." Still another American in France is T. Hovenden, who contributes No. 123, "Thinking of Somebody;" No. 497, "News from the Conscript," No. 581, "The Image-seller, Brittany," and No. 601, "Mother and Child." All these are worth looking at, but are by no means equal in excellence. In the east room there is a good landscape by another artist living in France. It is No. 308, "Scene near Boissey-le-Chatel," and the painter is Alois O. Kelly. Under No. 340, "Industry," he has another. William H. Lippincott also sends from Paris "Les Blanchisseuses," hung under No. 118. Mr. F. Duveneck, we suppose, may be classed under Munich painters, for his studies are said to have been made chiefly in that city. He made a rapid mark in Boston some years ago, having been introduced as a phenomenal product of the West, who knew how to paint without going through the years of drudgery other men require. However improbable this tale was, his success was certainly great, and not without good reason. Two pictures here attest the boldness and solidity of his brush, or to be more definite both are bold and one solid. The portrait of Charles Dudley Warner, in the south room, marked No. 441, is decidedly slight and wanting in finish. Mr. Duveneck's system is said to be a rapid one. He paints very fast for fear of losing the spirit of the original sketch. In theory nothing could be better. There are several hundred pictures in this collection which ought never to have been finished but the theory can be carried too far, as it has been in the case of this portrait. Moreover, the likeness is not good. But of the other picture, a more ambitious one in size, the same thing can not be said. It is finished as much as it should be. No. 431 is a Turkish page, of tender years and extreme emaciation, who shares his fruit with a parrot. It is a rather meaningless study at best, but has good painting of the free kind Mr. Duveneck employs.

W. M. Macy, again, is given as a resident of Munich. His "Lake Stanberg," in the north room, is a fine piece of work, and even better is No. 280, "Early Winter, Forest Scene." In the south room he has an "Autumn," (No. 408,) and in the north-west room a "Road Scene in Germany," (No. 613,) as well as a "View near Munich," (No. 620.) Another very promising young artist who has points of resemblance with Duveneck, is F. D. Millet, two of whose portraits hang in the north room. One is No. 187, and is a portrait of C. F. Adams, Jr.; the other is a head of Mark Twain, the comic writer. An example, though it is nothing but a sketch of the artist who is said to lead the school of the present day in Munich, will be found in the east room at No. 292. This is C. V. Pilsty, who has made an illustration of Schiller's tragedy of Wallenstein's Death. The picture is repulsive, but a closer examination shows that it is the sketchiness of it that repels rather than any inherent repulsiveness—or in other words, that what is harsh and disagreeable would have been softened by further treatment, merely leaving the action bold.

Among the Paris students, two more might well demand a notice. These are William Sartain and Wyatt Eaton. The former still resides in Paris; the latter is teaching at the Cooper Art School. Sartain has a good head of an Italian boy in the corridor; (No. 166;) in the east room a "Street View, Algiers," which is still better, (No. 296,) and a "Narcissus," (No. 344) very remarkable for its flesh tints. The body of the is admirably painted. There is also in the north-west room a "Court Yard, Trastavere, Rome," No. 629,) which will repay a visit. Wyatt Eaton has a "Noon Time" in the north-west room, (No. 656,) a view "From Chailley to Barbison" in the west, room, and finally in the north room, (No. 215,) a large painting of "Harvesters at Rest." For directness and restraint in painting, for clearness simplicity, dignity and grace, this picture may rank with the best of its kind. Perspective and atmosphere are equally good. Wyatt Eaton has been subjected to the influence of the French painter, Millet, but has not lost his own individuality. Where Millet would have made this weary reaper, and his wife who suckles her baby, the veriest drudges, glad to get a moment's heavy sleep between grinding work, Mr. Eaton has given them hope while at the same time expressing finely weariness. The husbandman, tired as he is, seems to be still capable of admiring his wife and child. It is a picture which ought to have an alcove to itself.

On the other hand, there are artists here whose work has been influenced more by Rome than Paris or Munich. Here is Eugene Benson with his "Peasants of Cadore (Titian's Country) at Religious Worship," (No. 22) "Cairène Bazar, Interior," (No. 178.) "San Marco, Venice," (No. 607,) and "Renunciation." He will be found much warmer in color than the foregoing. So, too, Charles Caryl Coleman, in No. 31, "Venetian Scene," and George H. Yewell, in Nos. 354 and 542. George Inness has lived so long in Italy that he has brought away on his canvases a trace of the same warmth. Luckily, we are given a fair list of paintings by him, some of them less pleasing than others, but none indifferent. No. 154, "The Mountain Stream," will be found in the corridor. A very lovely landscape, with cattle, called "Autumn," hangs in the North room, labeled 221. The trees in this are especially fine, but by gas-light the stream looks hard. The South room has a "Homestead," (No. 410,) and the North-west room one of his beautiful Italian landscapes, (657.) A small picture hangs not far away, numbered 661, and called "Passing Clouds." It has much sentiment, and is painted with a fine touch. All these men have had the best instruction Europe affords. To some natures the contemplative German school is pleasanter than pictures done after the clearly reasoning methods of Frenchmen. Still others prefer a more florid style, deep or vivid, as the case may be, such as Italy may teach a sensitive painter. The collection has stuff in it for generalizations of this and many other kinds. Perhaps it is not risky to say that when an American painter attempts the florid he is doing a more dangerous thing than if he should go to the colder painters of France or Germany. At least, the number of young Americans who make failures in Rome seems to be greater than in Paris or Munich. A mention of many other good pictures in the fifty-second exhibition must wait for another occasion.

THE BOND ROBBERIES.

ENDEAVORING TO IDENTIFY THE PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY—TWO OF THEM TO BE TAKEN TO BOSTON ON ANOTHER CHARGE.

Detectives George H. Dilks, Garrett S. Walling, and Owen Healy, who, on Saturday arrested Joseph Baldwin, alias "Peppermint Joe," and Joseph Adams, alias "Joe Butts," noted criminals, on suspicion of having stolen a tin box containing about $100,000 worth of bonds and stocks from the office of James G. King's Sons, bankers, yesterday rearrested Bill Vosburgh, an alleged accomplice. Mr. A. Gracie King and several of the firm's clerks were summoned to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, where the three prisoners were brought before them, but while Mr. King appeared to be morally certain that they were the culprits, he was not able to positively identify them as the men who visited the office on the morning on which the tin box disappeared from the safe of the firm. Mr. Von Sachs, a broker, who owned $159,000 worth of bonds and securities stolen recently from the stationery store of Clayton & Co., No. 31 Pine-street, with whom they were deposited in a box for safe keeping, produced a member of the firm of Wood, Davis & Co., of No. 31 Pine-street, who identified the three prisoners as men who endeavored to

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 2, 1877.

On this forenoon trade opened slow. Good quality Steers were scarce, and the arrivals being light, prices were steady. The quality of the herds to hand was irregular in choice, in general character, at Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 9¼c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weights 5¼ to 9½ cwt, strong. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 8¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weights 4¾ to 9¼ cwt. from 55 lb. to 68 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows held on sale. No smooth quality Veals to hand; coarse quality Calves in moderate demand, at 6¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Sheep slow of sale, on a moderate supply of generally good quality Sheep; Sales sold at 5½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Yearling Lambs at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs not on sale. Two cars of Ohio Live Hogs sold, but terms not obtained. Trade in City Dressed inactive at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 146 cars of horned Cattle, which contained 250 head of Illinois Steers; terms not obtained. Thos. Chester sold for J. Stern 15 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for self 32 good Illinois Steers at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights 8 cwt. T. Gillis sold for self and Brown 29 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 23 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 24 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt., strong. Dietz & Cary sold for M. Kirchway 35 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weights 8½ to 8¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 53 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head, weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers, at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 94 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; 31 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 67 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head, weight 8 cwt. H. F. Barnard sold on sale for Rankin & Thompson 18 Illinois Steers. Dixon & Thompson sold for selves 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off ℔ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 31 Illinois Steers. Thos. Hall sold for Morris 10 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head on 14 head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 39 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Thos. Hall sold for H. S. Rosenthal 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 6 cwt.; 57 Cherokee Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waizer sold for Waixel & Allerton 29 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head on 22 head, sold at top rate, weights 6¾ to 6¾ cwt.; 54 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong, to 7¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 35 generally fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head; 17 head sold at top rate, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; for H. Vogel 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Louterbach sold for H. S. Rosenthal 45 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾c. to 6 cwt.; 27 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 43 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off ℔ head on 15 head, and $1 on ℔ head on 30 head, weights 6¾ cwt. S. O. Bonnell sold for Waixel & Allerton 21 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 35 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Davis & Hallenbeck sold for N. Reel 48 fair Michigan Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 Michigan Bulls, huge weight 1,410 lb. ℔ head at 4c. ℔ lb. for both. Corbett & Cosgrove sold for self 12 fair 10¾c. ℔ lb. weight 7¼ cwt., scant, for Christie & Co. 18 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for Waixel & Allerton 35 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 18 head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 20 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold on commission 17 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: for self 61 State Sheep, weight 13,420 lb. at 9¾c. ℔ lb.; 135 State Sheep, weight 14,130 lb. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 129 State Sheep, weight 12,680 lb. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 185 State Sheep, weight 16,220 lb. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 130 State Sheep, weight 12,870 lb. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 125 State Sheep, weight 13,010 lb. at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 142 State Sheep, weight 17,550 lb. at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 28 Yearling State Lambs, weight 2,570 lb. at 8c. ℔ lb.; 110 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,680 lb. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 38 Calves, weight 3,760 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 46 Calves, weight 4,630 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 620 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 25 Calves, weight 2,180 lb., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 16 Calves, weight 1,410 lb., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 780 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 780 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; sold for week ending March 31, 1877, 1,268 sheep and Lambs at $6 31 average ℔ head; 229 Calves at $8 36 average ℔ head. Dillenback & Hume sold 183 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,490 lb. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 183 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,545 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 183 State Sheep, weight 16,470 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 187 State Sheep, weight 17,410 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 126 State Sheep, weight 16,540 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 76 yearling State Lambs, weight 6,190 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 199 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,940 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 183 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,350 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; sold for week ending March 31, 1877, 4,383 Sheep and Lambs at $6 07 average ℔ head.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for O. McPherson 35 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for S. Brown 28 good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for Dalaman & Beverly 20 generally good Ohio Steers at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. weight 9 cwt.; 14 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 9¼ cwt.; for D. Thompson 106 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for S. Lewis 17 fair Ohio Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for D. Lefevre 17 common Pennsylvania Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for N. Morris 92 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for H. Klopier 142 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 10½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Kahn & Furst 27 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 72 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 33, weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 22 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 11 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 34 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off ℔ head, weight 6½ cwt., strong; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; held on sale 120 Illinois Steers. The trade in Sheep, Lambs, and Milch Cows, together with that carried on in Veals and Calves heretofore at the Forty-eighth-Street Sheep Yards, was on this forenoon transferred to the Sixtieth-street Sheep Market. The house of T. Kirby, as also the firm of Davis & Hallenbeck, have not only transferred their business as Sheep salesmen to the Sixtieth-Street Yards, but they have brought thither the entire prestige of their large connection in the trade, including the Western shippers and the City wholesale and retail butchers. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 266 State Sheep, weight 24,930 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 100 State Sheep, weight 7,710 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 81 State Sheep, weight 6,440 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 62 State Sheep, weight 6,770 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 42 State yearling Lambs, weight 2,950 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 82 State yearling Lambs, weight 6,340 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 103 State yearling Lambs, weight 14,940 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 199 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,250 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 180 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,740 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 231 Michigan Sheep, weight 37,000 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 129 Ohio Sheep, weighs 124 lb. ℔ head, at $7 80 ℔ cwt.; 142 Indiana Sheep, weight 120 lb. ℔ head, at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 39 Indiana Sheep, weight 4,350 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 16 Calves, weight 2,190 lb., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 16 Calves, weight 2,120 lb., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 16 Calves, weight 2,430 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb. J. Kirby sold 105 Sheep, weight 8,300 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb., with $5 off the flock; 30 Sheep, weight 2,590 lb., at 6¾c., 109 Sheep, weight 10,980 lb., at $6 85 ℔ cwt.; 165 Sheep, weight 17,460 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb., with $10 off the flock; 28 Sheep, weight 2,250 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. Hume & Elliott sold 61 State Sheep, weight 5,490 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 135 State Sheep, weight 14,130 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 129 State Sheep, weight 12,680 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 185 State Sheep, weight 16,220 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 130 State Sheep, weight 12,870 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 125 State Sheep, weight 13,010 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 142 State Sheep, weight 17,550 lb., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 28 Yearling State Lambs, weight 2,570 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 110 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,680 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 38 Calves, weight 3,760 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 46 Calves, weight 4,630 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 620 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 25 Calves, weight 2,180 lb., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 16 Calves, weight 1,410 lb., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 780 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 780 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; sold for week ending March 31, 1877, 1,268 sheep and Lambs at $6 31 average ℔ head; 229 Calves at $8 36 average ℔ head. Dillenback & Hume sold 183 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,490 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 183 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,545 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 183 State Sheep, weight 16,470 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 187 State Sheep, weight 17,410 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 126 State Sheep, weight 16,540 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 76 yearling State Lambs, weight 6,190 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 199 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,940 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 183 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,350 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; sold for week ending March 31, 1877, 4,383 Sheep and Lambs at $6 07 average ℔ head.

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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

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FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., April 4 ALGERIA...WED., April 18
*RUSSIA....WED., April 11 BOTHNIA...WED., April 25

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M., on Wednesday, April 4, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Course, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the proper season.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star dock, Pier No. 32 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $28.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
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ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,

ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....April 14
ETNA.....April 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....April 4
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....April 7

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class sail or steam ships will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday May 3

First cabin, $80, $85, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; round tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North river.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SON'S, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria....April 7, noon. | Ethiopia....April 21, noon.
Calhornia..April 14, 3 P. M. | Victoria...April 28, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Devonia.....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $65 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21
NECKAR.....Sat., April 14 | WESER.....Sat., April 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. S.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with

CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, April 3, 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, WEDNESDAY, April 4. Pier 15 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FRES-CH & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

ALLEGHANY, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. MCCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 4
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND PAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents to Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....April 5 | NUEVIA.....April 19
GELLERT.....April 12 | HAMMONIA.....April 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, April 16

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 2

From San Francisco to Sandwich islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....SATURDAY, April 8, 12:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, April 7, 12:30 P. M. | Spain...April 21, 11:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 9 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 5, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Troy 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. Y. C. and L. S. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 291, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan daily at 8:03 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:03 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10:40 A. M., 12 M. (9 P. M. on Sunday) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE S. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST. REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 6 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal offices in the City. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only: steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. H. W. HICKING, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, Mar. 31, 3:30 A. M.	Friday, Mar. 30, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 3, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, April 2.....9 A. M.
Thursday, 5th...12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.....11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....12 M.
Tuesday, 10th...3 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th...3 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.....3 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Custer and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES H. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M., commencing March 28, 1877.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

S. S. MAYO, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY.—FIRST TRIP THURSDAY, March 29, and regularly thereafter from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS

leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME FOR Children is offered in a cultivated family, where a mother's care will be combined with instruction and healthful out-of-door exercise. Address Mrs. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn., or Mrs. ELY, No. 29 East 29th-st., N. Y.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—This house will be opened by Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR, May 1, for permanent and transient guests. Apply No. 46 West 31st-st.; references.

HAMILTON HOUSE, Stamford, Conn.—Health, home comforts, accessibility. Send for circulars.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s, 1878 TO 1896; JERSEY CITY 7s, 1886 TO 1913; NEW-YORK CITY 6s and 7s,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF THE GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY, GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 24, 1877.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company,

said company having forty-five (45) miles of railway completed and free from debt, and a land grant of sixteen (16) sections of land per mile from the State of Texas.

BIDS ARE INVITED FROM RAILROAD CONTRACTORS TO EXTEND SAID ROAD TWO HUNDRED MILES!

receiving in payment the bonds of the company, secured by a first lien on the entire road, property, and franchises of the company. For further information address J. M. BROWN,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Galveston, Texas.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,053	5,563	4,511	4,031	5,998
4,079	3,954	5,213	5,310	4,469
6,156	6,006	4,724	5,964	.....
5,543	4,143	5,138	4,710	.....
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	.....
4,130	4,930	6,023	6,067	.....

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY,
J. HOOD WRIGHT, } Trustees.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

STOLEN.

Three Promissory Notes viz:

$1,875 86, due 24th May, 1877, drawn by James Woods, and indorsed by him to H. H. Murray.

$1,628 81, due April 13, 1877, drawn by Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company to their own order and order of Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

$1,230 37, due 12th May, 1877, drawn by Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company to their own order and order of Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

Also several blank bonds of the company, unsigned and not filled out.

Were stolen out of the office of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, New-York, and the public are warned not to negotiate them, as payment of them has been stopped. H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1877.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL IS PREPARED TO ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the World.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS,
WALTER WATSON, } Agents
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Railroad Bonds and other Choice Securities,

Paying 10 to 15 per cent.

For sale on favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 26 years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 106 Broad way cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 28, 1877.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors of election for the next ensuing year will be held at their banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, MONDAY, April 9. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M. By order

C. W. STARKEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BELOW named bonds, due April 1, will be paid at this office, viz:

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Sinking Fund Bonds of 1879 and 1832.
Lake Shore Railway Company Dividend Bonds.
Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company Third Mortgage.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company Second Mortgage.
Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company First Mortgage.

OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAC SILVER-MINING COMPANY, OF NEWBURYPORT, MASS.,
No. 70 State-st., BOSTON, March 31, 1877.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. has been declared this day, and will be payable at the new office of the company, No. 87 Milk-st., Boston, Mass., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, to all stockholders of record April 5, 1877.

H. C. ADAMS,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HEKILL GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 17 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HEKILL GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after April 10, at the office of the company as above.

The Transfer books will close April 7 and reopen April 11.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS, Secretary.

SEATON CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on the 10th day of April.

Transfer books will be closed on the 5th and reopen on the 11th of April.

H. H. DUNCKLEE,
Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that they will pay the coupons that mature 1st January, 1877, of the first mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, on presentation of the coupons on 31st March inst., at the office of the Company at Savannah, Ga., or at the office of PARRISH, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SAMUEL A. STRANG,
JOHN SCREVEN, } Receivers.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to depositors on the 5th day of April, 1877, at the office of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver, No. 21 Nassau-st.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage (Pink) bonds.—The holders of coupons due Oct. 1, 1872, and April 1, 1877, on the above bonds are requested to present the same at the Third National Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stores, tin and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 in the manufacture of ladies' underwear, cloaks and suits. House established. Selling large jobbing trade. Suitable party can have full financial control. Reference given and required. M. H. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER HAS SEVERAL THOUsand dollars which he desires to invest in a safe, legitimate business, to which he would give personal attention. Address MORTON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

Gibson & McClintock, No. 341 Sixth-avenue.

On and after MONDAY, April 2, we will exhibit the following departments:

HOSIERY

IN CHILDREN'S, MISSES', and LADIES',

in all the newest designs, new combinations, and colors suitable for the Spring season. This department is very complete, all having been selected within the last ten days, prices ranging from 10 cents to $5 per pair.

CORSETS

in all the leading makes which are well known in the market. We have Moody's Health Reform and a variety of other makes.

COLLARS,
CUFFS,
RUFFLINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
NOTIONS.

In the above departments we have styles to suit the most fastidious.

RIBBONS.

In our Ribbon Department we have every shade which a lady could desire, including the latest colors just out for the Spring season.

SASH RIBBONS,

in all widths, including plain and striped, at prices to suit every one. Ladies' waist sashes made of silk and Ribbon, fringed in various styles.

LADIES' TIES.

This department is the most varied and complete in the City. Having large facilities for manufacturing ladies' neckwear IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, we are enabled to offer the goods at very low prices. Our assortment is full, and a great many styles, exclusively our own designs, cannot be seen elsewhere.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

GIBSON & McCLINTOCK, 341 Sixth-avenue, New-York,

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

THE LOWEST PRICES AND THE BEST GOODS!

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BEDS, BEDDING, AND UPHOLSTERY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE CELEBRATED EASTLAKE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY WITH US.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS, BOARDING-HOUSES, HOTELS, AND STEAM-BOATS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE IN THE MOST COMPLETE MANNER.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING WHITE GOODS.

SANDRINGHAM, PASHETTA,
and MATELASSE CLOTHS,
STRIPED and PLAID LAWNS,
NULLS and ORGANDIES, LACE PIQUES,
PIQUE MUSLINS in CORDS and FIGURES,
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SWISS FABRICS,
of LATEST DESIGN.
WHITE, COLORED, and SPANGLED TARLATANS
in ALL the NEW SHADES.
EMBROIDERED and TUCKED
JACONETS and CAMBRICS,
ENGLISH SATTEENS in COLORS,
FRENCH COUTIL in DRAB and WHITE,
Together with
MANY NEW and SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
TO WHICH WE INVITE INSPECTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMAN'S, (FROM PARIS,) Agent, importer finest creations in Parisian art millinery; new large invoice French bonnets Monday; No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

PARIS MILLINERY.—NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.—Mme. Ferrero's successor, Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, has now an elegant choice of SPRING BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 618 East 119th-st., a handsome assortment of rosewood parlor furniture, walnut damask; rosewood library, book-case, and tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, extension dining table, buffet and chairs, silver-plated ware, glass and crockery black-walnut bedsteads, mirrors, and chamber furniture, gilt frame mirrors, cornices and lace curtains, Axminster and Brussels carpets, hair mattresses, &c. Boats of the Harlem and Morrisania Lines from Peck and Fulton slips land close by the house.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF FINE SECOND-HAND CABINET FURNITURE.

BARKER & C

THE RAILROAD WAR.

POLICY OF THE TRUNK LINES.

VARIOUS REPORTS IN CIRCULATION AS TO THE METHOD TO BE PURSUED—VIEWS OF MERCHANTS ON THE SUBJECT—WHAT MR. JEWETT SAYS.

All sorts of rumors were afloat in the street yesterday in regard to the policy to be pursued by the executive officers of the trunk lines. Early in the morning the report was put forth, and subsequently reiterated, that Mr. Garrett was on his way to this City to endeavor to patch up matters, but an authentic dispatch received late in the afternoon represented that gentleman as still in Baltimore, with no appearance of going on a journey. Another rumor was that Mr. Vanderbilt had declared that he would refuse to see Mr. Garrett, but this, too, was denied. It was also reported that a meeting had been arranged between all the Presidents for to-day, but there is probably no truth in the statement. The only thing about which positive information could be obtained was a corroboration of the assertion made in Sunday's TIMES that at the meeting of Saturday afternoon an alliance had been formed between the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Roads for the purpose of forcing the Baltimore and Ohio Company to terms. The source whence the information was derived renders it beyond doubt that such was the action taken. Part of the programme is said to be that the Pennsylvania Central shall at once cut off all privileges from the Baltimore Road, and charge it local rates from that city to this. This is what was done in the previous fight, when the Baltimore and Ohio were compelled to make use of the Old Dominion Line of steamers as a connecting link.

The "war" was a subject of general discussion among the merchants down town yesterday, and the statement of their views on the subject printed in Sunday's TIMES met with general approval. It is well to state, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt's action under the circumstances is indorsed by the merchants, and the blame for the trouble is laid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Road, which, it is claimed, began it in this way: There is a grain firm in Baltimore titled "Gill & Fisher," who do business through Robert Garrett & Sons' banking-house. Robert Garrett is President Garrett's brother. It was discovered a short time ago that Sherry, Kiegler & Co., of St. Louis, had cornered the grain market there by purchasing all the grain that offered at 5 cents a bushel above current rates. Sherry, Kiegler & Co. is a branch house of Gill & Fisher. Kiegler having once been a clerk of that firm. It was also learned that the St. Louis firm had secured a contract from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the transportation to Baltimore of an indefinite quantity of grain at 10 cents per bushel less than anybody else could get it. President Garrett is accused of trying to favor Baltimore by this action, to the detriment of New-York and other seaboard cities, but it is claimed that he has not done so, while injuring all the rest. New-York, the merchants say, is the natural outlet of the Continent, and when goods that should pass through it are diverted to other places no further proof is required that something underhanded is going on.

At the same time the merchants deprecate any war, alleging that it is ruinous to their interests. In addition to the instances before given in THE TIMES, another was mentioned to the reporter yesterday which aptly illustrates a new phase of the question. A member of one of the largest firms engaged in the South American trade in the City complained that his business in five geese feathers, which was once a very large one, had been completely taken away from him. He used to purchase very largely in the West, selling in the North and East. He paid the regular rates of transportation to this City. It he wished to ship a consignment to Albany, for example, he was compelled to pay a further rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds, whereas a dealer in Cincinnati could send the same goods to Albany at a gross charge of $1 per hundred weight. Such a policy has caused large numbers of wholesale houses to be established in the interior during the past 10 years, and New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore dealers have suffered. The remedy proposed lies in the hands now in committee of the Legislature for the appointment of a Board of Railway Commissioners, who shall establish a uniform set of rates and abolish the contract system and fast dispatch lines altogether. The original charters of the various great roads gave any citizen the privilege of running his own cars over them on the payment of certain tolls. They were, indeed, specially designated as public highways. That right has since been done away with through legislation, but the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Granger decision given a few weeks ago, confirmed the principle that not only all railroads, but any business necessary to the comfort of the public may be controlled by the State, just as hacks are licensed and their rates of fare fixed by the municipality. Stockholders, it was decided, had only a right to a reasonable profit on their investment, and all above that belonged to the people. The Cheap Transportation Association has sent several committees to Albany to argue in favor of the bill, whose provisions, it is asserted, will do equal good to the railway corporations and the public by preventing the former from cutting their own throats as they are now doing.

In regard to the result of the war it was generally thought that the Baltimore and Ohio would get the worst of it. On one hand it was conceded that that road has been in the habit of using its surplus profits for extensions and improvements, while the New-York Central has continually issued new stock to represent any alterations on its line. This, it is said, is what has enabled the Baltimore and Ohio Company to withstand hitherto the repeated and determined assaults that have been made upon it. On the other hand, New-York Central has an immense advantage in superior ability to transport freight. The distances from Chicago by rail are as follows: To Baltimore via Baltimore and Ohio Road, 835 miles; to New-York via New-York Central Road, 980 miles; to New-York via Erie Road, 961 miles; to New-York via Pennsylvania Road, 899 miles; to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Road, (about,) 840 miles. The distance from Chicago to Philadelphia is not 90 miles less than to New-York, as the distance between Philadelphia and New-York,) from the fact that the through line to New-York, known as the Pan Handle Route, leaves the main line of the Pennsylvania Road at Harrisburg and runs considerably north of Philadelphia. Most people, knowing only these facts, have been led to favor of supposing the advantage with the Baltimore and Ohio Road. It must, however, be taken into consideration that the grades and curves on that road are numerous and enormous, while the line of the New-York Central is almost a perfect level from end to end. A locomotive on the latter road can consequently haul a great many more cars at much less cost than on the former. The proportion of superiority in favor of the New-York Central is as 85 against 53. Then there are, besides, the New-York road's four tracks and its immense financial resources, whereas it is authoritatively reported that a large quantity of the Baltimore and Ohio Company's paper has recently been put upon the market.

No expression of opinion from President Garrett has yet been furnished to the public, but the representative of the company in this City yesterday indignantly denied that there had been any cutting of rates. He said he knew this of his own knowledge. He claimed that the other roads had been at fault—that they had cut promiscuously under the cover of private contracts, which he said had not been excepted under the compact of December last.

WHAT MR. JEWETT SAYS.

Mr. H. J. Jewett stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was no truth in the report that the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Roads had united in an "offensive and defensive alliance" against the Baltimore and Ohio Road. He said, however, that there was a very serious difficulty between those roads and the Baltimore and Ohio, which would certainly continue until Mr. Garrett satisfactorily explained the conduct of his Western freight agents in breaking the "December agreement," and also gave trustworthy guarantees that such action would not be repeated in the future. The only way in which Mr. Garrett could bring about a reunion of the trunk lines was by "explanation and condonement." If, as was claimed by his friends, he had all along been in ignorance of the "cutting under" policy of his road and would undertake to put a stop to it, the door to reconciliation was open; if not, then the fight must continue. When the Central and Erie went into the December compact, they did so in good faith, but to their surprise they found that other parties had been cutting under them, and were accordingly forced to reduce their own rates in self-defense. Mr. Jewett hinted that the Pennsylvania people had not in all cases adhered to the compact as strictly as they might, but added, that however that might be, the Erie and Central were agreed in their determination not to yield to the policy inaugurated by the Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. Jewett did not know when the next conference would take place. He said that he and Mr. Vanderbilt were here in New-York, and if Mr. Garrett wanted to see them, he could do so at any time.

LETTER OF COL. TOM SCOTT TO MR. GARRETT DENYING THE EXISTENCE OF A COMBINATION.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—In regard to the meeting of the Presidents of the trunk railroad lines, which is said to have taken place in New-York on Saturday, in reference to freight rates East and West, the following is furnished in this city for publication:

In order to correct the mischievous effects of false statements which have been made as to the combination of the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies in opposition to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the following dispatch from President Scott is published:

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1877.

To John W. Garrett, President, Baltimore:

I notice in some of the papers a statement to the effect that the two New-York lines and the Pennsylvania Road had entered into a combination on Saturday, offensive and defensive against your road, all of which you have the best of reasons for knowing is, of course, without any foundation whatever.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

President Garrett states that all the allegations of bad faith against the Baltimore and Ohio Company are equally without foundation, and that this company can clearly demonstrate that its action has throughout, under the agreement of December, been just and proper. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has been, and continues to be, not only willing but earnestly desirous to advance rates to a remunerative standard, and to arrange and maintain all tariffs upon perfectly just and equitable principles, such as will without doubt meet with general approval. It is understood that Mr. Garrett left for New-York this evening.

THE M'CAFFREY SCANDAL CASE.

MRS. LEAVITT'S ALLEGATIONS DENIED BY THE DEFENDANT AND BY OTHER WITNESSES—DECISION RESERVED BY THE COURT.

The McCaffrey scandal investigation was resumed yesterday before Judge Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court. The prosecution having rested their case at the previous examination, Mr. Tyng, the defendant's counsel, addressing the court, said that if the defendant did not occupy the position he did, he [counsel] would feel it his duty to address the court on the law bearing on the case, from which it would appear that no offense had been committed by his client, even if all that was alleged against him were true. But he did not intend to take advantage of any technicalities, because there was just enough aroma of wrong surrounding the alleged transaction to make it necessary that the defendant should entirely and absolutely exculpate himself. He intended, therefore, to show that this transaction on the 15th of March was simply an atrocious conspiracy, hatched and put in operation by the complainant and her husband. Counsel then called Delia McCaffrey, sister of the defendant. She testified that she was in the Church of Our Saviour on the 15th of March, the day the alleged assault was committed on Mrs. Leavitt; her brother was in the vestry-room, and did not leave it at any time while the complainant was present in the church; she did not hear her brother say he loved Mrs. Leavitt, nor did he attempt to kiss or follow her to the front door; Mrs. Leavitt applied for aid for herself and children, saying her husband was a loafer and a drunkard, and that he would not work to support his family. Mr. McCaffrey said that he could not give her any aid without first investigating her case, but at the request of witness he finally consented to give her some tea and a few bread tickets. Witness was all day in her brother's company.

The next witness was Mrs. Hunil Ganesfort, who said she was also present in the church when Mrs. Leavitt applied for charity; Mr. McCaffrey did not leave his study at any time while Mrs. Leavitt was in the church; she remained in the church about an hour and then left with Miss McCaffrey.

Mrs. Jane A. Beggs, of No. 226 East Forty-sixth-street, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Rev. Mr. McCaffrey, the defendant, was next examined, and gave testimony substantially the same as heretofore published in THE TIMES, denying all the allegations of the complainant. In reply to the court, he said that he had severed his connection with the Church of the Mediator in Eleventh-avenue, as Dr. Tyng was not able to pay him his salary.

Q.—Was that the only reason? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—Do you know a person by the name of Mrs. Ellen Ward? A.—Yes, Sir; I do.

Q.—Did she have anything to do with your discharge from that church?

Mr. Tyng, defendant's counsel, having objected, the court declined to press the question. It was stated in court that a Mrs. Ward had made an affidavit charging Mr. McCaffrey with "indecent proposals" while he was Pastor of the Church of the Mediator, but as the complainant's case had been closed, the affidavit was not admitted in evidence. Other witnesses having been examined, the court reserved its decision.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

About a week ago Mr. Kosciusko H. Koselowski, a reporter attached to the Brooklyn *Freie Presse*, was directed by the city editor of the paper to attend the investigation into the condition of the insane at the Flatbush Asylum. Mr. Koselowski went to Flatbush and found that the investigation did not take place until the afternoon, which would be too late, the *Freie Presse* being an evening paper. Wishing to inform the city editor of this fact the reporter went to the Almshouse at Flatbush, and telegraphed a request to Police Headquarters that a man be sent to inform the *Freie Presse* that he was at the Lunatic Asylum, but could not get back before the paper went to press. The message was sent from Head-quarters to the First Precinct, near which the office of the newspaper referred to is situated. The Sergeant who received it said to one of the men, "Just step round to the *Freie Presse* office on Myrtle-avenue, and tell the people there that Koselowski is at the Lunatic Asylum." The man hurried round to the office in question, and informed the astonished publisher that Cardinal McCloskey was in the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush. The information, coming from a policeman, was deemed trustworthy, and upon the strength of it the *Freie Presse* announced with startling headlines in its last edition that Cardinal McCloskey was insane and had been taken to the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum. Further particulars were promised in an extra edition. It is unnecessary to say that the "extra" did not appear. The ludicrous mistake arose either from the mispronounciation of the name Koselowski by the policeman or a misapprehension on the part of the publisher.

FUNERAL OF SIMON K. BURKHOLDER.

The funeral of Mr. Simon K. Burkholder was held at his late residence, No. 250 West Twenty-fourth-st, yesterday afternoon. The body, encased in a handsome rosewood casket, reposed on a catafalque in the back parlor. The lid was thrown back, and the features of the deceased were exposed to view. Upon the lid was a silver plate bearing the inscription, "Simon K. Burkholder, died March 31, 1877." A large floral cross rested on the lower part of the casket, and at its head on a little table was a large pillow composed of white roses and orange blossoms, bearing across its surface in violets the word "Father." Behind the pillow was a tall broken column of white flowers, capped with violets, and on either side was a small basket containing white and orange flowers, and sprays of wheat. Upon the mantelpieces were three large floral wreaths, and a sickle composed of immortelles. At the foot of the bier was a stand bearing a miniature sheaf of wheat from which protruded callas and lilies of the valley. Both parlors were filled with ladies, and the hall and vestibule were crowded with gentlemen, among whom were many members of the Produce and Stock Exchanges. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

BUYING GRAIN ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

There was a meeting of the grain trade at the corn table of the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon to consider a proposed supplementary rule providing for the delivery of graded grain on warehouse receipts. Considerable opposition was developed to the rule, especially to that portion of it entitling the buyer to one day's storage and insurance free of charge, and several amendments were offered and rejected in turn. Finally, Mr. Martin's substitute was adopted by a tie vote, the Chairman casting his ballot in its favor. The rule as amended reads:

"On sales of graded grain the tender of elevator receipts of the grades sold having a free delivery afloat shall constitute a delivery of the grain as between seller and buyer, on the same terms which govern the delivery of similar railroad guaranteed certificates, except as hereinafter stated, viz: In addition to the lay days afloat as provided in rule 5 of the rules of the railroad companies for graded grain at the port of New-York, the buyer shall be entitled only to the day of sale, and in addition thereto any unexpired portion of a term of storage."

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner H. C. Murphy, the President, in the chair. Mr. Murphy read the report of the proceedings of the Executive Committee previous to the convening of the board. The report stated that the contract for reducing the height of the buildings under the bridge and re-roofing them with fire-proof roofs had been awarded to William H. Hazard, whose bid was $17,000. Proposals had also been received from various manufacturers for galvanizing the last series of anchor bars, and the contract awarded to Messrs. McClees & Co., their bid of 1 cent per pound being the lowest received. The contract for the couplings of the wires in the large cables had been awarded to the Brady Manufacturing Company at 4 cents each, for 120,000. The report having been adopted, the Treasurer read the financial statement for March, showing the receipts during the month as $109,188 35, and the expenditures as $16,195 29. After transacting some further general business, the meeting adjourned.

A GRAND FLOWER PARTY.

The Young Men's Charity Association, of which Dr. F. Seeger, is President, and its honorary members, presided over by Mrs. A. C. Bettner, of West Twenty-fifth-street, will welcome the return of the gay season by a grand flower party, to be given this evening at Delmonico's. The following are among those who are expected to be present: Sir Charles and Lady Young, Baron and Baroness Bussierre, Mrs. Jacob Vanderpool, Gen. Hancock, Admiral Rowan and staff officers of the flag-ship Powhatan; Mayor Ely, Commodore Baldwin, United States Navy; Commodore Nicholson, United States Navy; ex-Gov. Tilden, Chief-Justice Church, Hon. Clark Bell, Mrs. G. W. McLean, Miss Mary Vanderpool, and Mrs. Fanny Barrow.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SUIT AGAINST PETER B. SWEENY

THE TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE ON JUNE 4—A NEW JURY TO BE STRUCK.

The counsel engaged in the People's suit against Peter B. Sweeny appeared before Judge Westbrook, in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to settle the order on the motion recently granted in the case. The text of the order as settled is as follows:

"The defendant Sweeny, having moved to adjourn this cause, (The People vs. Sweeny,) on account of the engagement of his counsel, until the 4th day of June, 1877, and the court having consented to grant such motion on condition that the defendant Sweeny shall stipulate to try such cause at such adjourned day, and shall also stipulate that the plaintiffs, on the trial of this action, may read, as evidence in this cause, the testimony taken in a certain action between these plaintiffs and one William M. Tweed, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, defendants, as printed in the Case for appeal to the General Term in said action, with the testimony of John B. Draper, John L. Everitt, Assel E. Parkhurst, Mahlon Stockman, William H. Cox, Edward D. Williams, Benjamin D. W. Bleecker, John C. Cumkhanke, Howard B. Park, Arthur E. Smith, Sydney E. Fordham, Francis A. Palmer, Arthur T. J. Rice, John W. Ables, John C. Wood, William M. Simpson, John H. Stopford, Joseph W. Stopford, and Francis Tuomey, to the same effect and subject to the same objections to its admissibility as if the said persons were present in open court, witnesses on the trial of this action; and on the further consideration that the defendant Sweeny, consent to the discharge of the jury now struck for the trial of this action, and to the striking of another jury for the trial of this action, and to the entry of the proper order therefor. And the defendant, Sweeny, having by his counsel in open court, consented to said conditions, now therefore, on motion of John McKeon, Esq., attorney for said defendant Peter B. Sweeny, and after hearing Mr. Peckham for plaintiffs, and Mr. Whitney for the defendant corporation, it is ordered that this cause be, and the same hereby is, set down for trial on the 4th day of June, 1877. Ordered further, on motion of Mr. Peckham, and the defendant Sweeny, by his counsel, John McKeon, Esq., and the defendant corporation by its counsel, William C. Whitney, Esq., in open court consenting, that on the trial of this cause the testimony of the persons hereinbefore named may be read by either party from the printed Case on appeal in the action of the People, &c., against William M. Tweed et al., with the same force and effect, and subject to the same objections to such testimony, and any and every part thereof as if the said persons were personally present and examined as witnesses in this action; and on like motion and like consent in open court, it is hereby ordered that the jury heretofore struck for the trial of this action be, and the same is, hereby discharged; and on like motion and like consent in open court, and it appearing to the court, on the suggestion of the counsel for said Peter B. Sweeny, agreed to by the other parties of this action, that the County Clerk is not indifferent between the parties to this action, it is ordered that another jury be struck for the trial of this action, and that Henry E. Davies and Wilson G. Hunt, Esqs., are hereby appointed the proper persons to strike such jury, and that such jury be struck on or prior to the 10th day of May, 1877."

The names of the struck jurors in the case were then called by the Clerk, but only four answered. The jurors were then discharged from the consideration of the case. The counsel in the Sweeny suit were unable yesterday to give any information in regard to a prospective settlement of the case. The counsel in the Tweed suits also said there is at present no information to be given to the public. The trial of the suit against Comau has been adjourned until Monday next.

A CARD FROM SWEENY.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

It is usually unwise to discuss in the press subjects expected to be submitted to an early judicial investigation. Sometimes, however, public rumor assumes shapes hostile to an impartial trial, and such seems to be the effect of the many injurious speculations concerning myself. I do not propose to try my case out of court.

I returned to this city as soon as I learned that my presence here was desired by the complainants. I came to attend the trial of my cause, and expected it would be tried on the 2d day of April instant. The engagements of one of my counsel made a postponement necessary, much to my inconvenience and disappointment. The statement that I had revelations to make concerning Mr. Hall, or any other person, is entirely without foundation; nor can any be truthfully made in regard to myself. It is equally unfounded that I am negotiating, or attempting to negotiate any compromise of my litigation, or that I am in any way concerned with any supposed compromise between others. I am here to try my cause, and am ready to try it, and not to hesitate to submit myself to the unprejudiced judgment of my fellow-citizens. I left this City without secrecy. My intended departure was announced in the press. The District Attorney, Mr. Phelps, was notified of my intention and stated that he knew no reason why I should not travel where I pleased. No charge, civil or criminal, was pending against me. I had sought an investigation of my alleged relation to the matters involved by those who acted on behalf of the public authorities. It failed without my fault.

Under these circumstances I may, I think, appeal to the justice of the press and the public to suffer me to await, unobtrusively, the result of any litigation without enduring the ceaseless and injurious imputations which have pursued me ever since my return.

PETER B. SWEENY.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A WOMAN FOUND GUILTY OF ATTEMPTING TO PASS COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS—OTHER CASES TO BE DEALT WITH.

Mrs. Ernestine Bukwitzze, who keeps a gentlemen's furnishing store at No. 59 Bowery, was placed on trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit silver half dollars. The testimony was to the effect that on the 30th of last January she offered one of the counterfeits to Robert Rogoneski, a grocer at No. 101 Division-street, in payment for 24 cents' worth of groceries; that it was refused, as counterfeit, when she handed another of the same character, which was likewise refused, when she produced 24 cents in change and paid for the articles she wanted; and that it was afterward ascertained that she offered similar pieces to Gesta Jarus, of No. 117 Division-street, and to a grocer named Schroder. She was convicted and remanded for sentence, and wept bitterly as she was removed from the court-room to be taken to Ludlow-Street Jail.

It was announced that Mrs. Bukwitzze, John Cantalupi convicted of selling counterfeit $10 currency notes, Christian Morgenweck, convicted of passing counterfeit 25-cent coins, and James Brown, who pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit half-dollar coins, will be arraigned for sentence to-day. In Cantalupi's case, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer gave notice of an application for mitigation of sentence, on the ground that Cantalupi had been made the dupe of others.

TRIAL OF POLICE CAPTAIN MURPHY.

Capt. Michael J. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was arraigned before the Police Commissioners yesterday to answer charges of neglect of duty heretofore preferred against him. He was defended by Assemblyman Strahan. The first charge that the accused was called upon to answer was for failure to execute promptly warrants against two houses of ill-fame, issued by Police Justice Bixby. The warrants were issued on March 17, and were not executed until the 25th and 28th respectively. The defendant admitted the facts as set forth in the complaint, but claimed that in delaying the execution of the warrants he was acting under instructions from the magistrate who issued them. Justice Bixby appeared as a witness on behalf of the defense, and testified that when he gave the warrants to Capt. Murphy he instructed him not to serve them until a favorable opportunity occurred, so that the evidence necessary for a conviction could be obtained. His instructions were so well carried out that the proprietor of one of the houses had already left his establishment, and the occupant of the other establishment was preparing to vacate. The defendant then stated that he kept the houses indicated under surveillance during the time he had the warrants in his possession, and when the first favorable opportunity arrived the houses were raided and the inmates locked up. The complaint was dismissed, and the Commissioners are endeavoring to ascertain for what purpose such a wanton complaint was brought before the Board. The hearing in the charge preferred against the Captain by Mr. Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was then commenced. Capt. Murphy is charged with having permitted indecent and immoral performances at the Egyptian Hall in East Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. Comstock and Mr. Samuel Colgate described the performances, the programme being similar in a great many respects to that of the Columbia Opera-house, which was the subject of an investigation before the Commissioners in the complaint against Capt. Kennedy, tried last week. At the conclusion of the testimony of Messrs. Comstock and Colgate, the further hearing was adjourned to next Monday at 9 A. M.

COMMENCING THE SHOOTING SEASON.

The first rifle match of the season at Creedmoor will take place on Saturday, the 14th inst. The contest will be for the Remington prize of $300 in gold. The conditions of the match are as follows:

Open to all comers; rifles, any Remington breech-loader, which must be loaded only at the breech, with cartridges furnished by the Remington Company at the rate of $1 for 40 rounds; distances, 900 and 1,000 yards; 20 scoring without previous sighting shots; position, any without artificial rest. The highest aggregate in each competition will be the winning score; ties to be decided according to the rules; no coaching, spotting, or exchanging information will be permitted; no previous practice will be allowed on the day of the match; entrance fee, $2. The prize must be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. One-half of the entrance money in each competition will be divided between the makers of the two highest scores—two-thirds to the first, and one-third to the second. In all cases 10 entries will be required to constitute a match.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

HEARING IN THE SUIT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL BEFORE JUDGE WESTBROOK—THE CONSTRUCTION TO BE PLACED ON THE INSURANCE LAWS—A PROPOSITION TO REHABILITATE THE COMPANY—DECISION RESERVED.

The complicated litigation of the Continental Life Insurance Company, which involves some nice legal questions, was up for hearing on Saturday last, before Judge Westbrook, at Kingston, N. Y., on the order to show cause why the company should not be dissolved and a Receiver appointed, obtained by the Attorney-General. This action was brought for the purpose of settling an abstract question of law as to whether a creditor of a corporation, be he stockholder or policy-holder, can move to wind it up, except through the Insurance Department and the Attorney-General. When it was commenced Mr. John J. Anderson was the Receiver of the Continental, having been appointed in the suit instituted by John O. Hoyt, in the Supreme Court of the First Department. Then it was alleged that his appointment was made by collusion with the former officers of the company, but his subsequent removal and the appointment of Mr. William R. Grace to supersede him, inclined the Attorney-General to the belief that it was not necessary to raise that question, and it was therefore abandoned. The question now arises, however, as to the equitable rights of the policy-holders, and others interested in the fund, who desire a speedy and economical winding up of its affairs, and they oppose the Attorney-General's proceedings because, in the event of a decision in his favor, the suits for the recovery of some of the lost money, commenced by Mr. Grace, fail to the ground, or must become involved in hopeless litigation.

The argument was opened by Attorney-General Fairchild, who presented the report of Referee Abram V. De Witt, appointed by Judge Osborn to take proofs touching the application. In this report the Referee simply submitted the testimony taken at the several hearings held in this City, showing that the liabilities of the company amounted to $5,791,099, and the assets, including premium notes, to about $3,000,000. He moved for dissolution, taking the ground that the entire proceedings in the First Department, especially the order making the people of the State parties to the suit, were null, and should be set aside.

Mr. William Barnes, the ex-Superintendent of the Insurance Department, who appeared for numerous policy-holders in support of the motion, said the question was one of the greatest importance to the entire community, inasmuch as it involved the question as to the manner in which life insurance companies should be wound up. He urged that if it was within the power of a stockholder of a life insurance company it would give ample opportunity for collusion between the petitioner and the officers of the company. When the clause in the Revised Statutes was enacted the business of life insurance had been only slightly developed, and, in his opinion, it therefore only referred to fire and marine companies. He claimed that the General Insurance act of 1853, which created the department, was intended to supersede the Revised Statutes, and cited in support of his claim a decision in the Bankrupt law to the effect that national banks, although mentioned in express terms in the act, were not subject to such proceedings, because they were organized under special acts which in themselves provided special methods of distribution in case of dissolution. Except its charter was repealed by the Legislature, the only way in which a life insurance company could be dissolved was through the Attorney-General.

Mr. John L. Hill, on behalf of several policy-holders, opposed the motion for a decree of dissolution, on the ground that such a construction of the statutes as that set forth by Mr. Barnes would leave the creditors of the institution wholly remediless. A life insurance company, he claimed, might have sufficient assets outstanding to meet its liabilities, but it is its current policies—and yet be wholly unable to pay its actual indebtedness then due. The act of 1853 being a remedial measure, should be held to provide additional remedy instead of cutting off that which already existed. If any other construction than this obtained with the court, then there would be presented the spectacle of one Receiver against another.

Attorney-General Fairchild spoke of the importance of the question before the court, and said that a life insurance company with its varied liabilities was a corporation not contemplated when the Revised Statutes were enacted, and they had therefore been found inadequate in many respects to deal with the questions that from time to time arise. A life insurance company reaches a condition where its assets are not sufficient to meet its liabilities, but this was very different from the insolvency of a private firm, inasmuch as the ordinary calculations of duration of life is correct, and if the condition of the corporation does not improve within a specific time, there will come a time in the future when it will not be able to pay its debts, or in other words it will be insolvent. It was his desire that the question at issue should be decided, in order that he would know what course to pursue in future.

Mr. Raphael J. Moses, Jr., on behalf of several policy-holders, cited the date of the company's incorporation—March, 1866—which was prior to the passage of a law fixing an insurance valuation, and the law on this subject was, therefore, not applicable to this corporation. Mr. Moses asked that an order of the same practical nature as that granted by Chancellor Runyon in the case of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, be entered, appointing a Receiver to continue the business, and directing the policy-holders to pay in a proportion of their premiums, now due, equal to the dividend that could be declared, and that the distribution be made in insurance, payable on the termination of the policy, and not in a present cash dividend.

Winchester Britton appeared on behalf of Receiver Grace, not, however, submitting to the jurisdiction of the court, for the purpose of showing the difficulties and embarrassments that would result in the event of the appointment of a Receiver other than Mr. Grace, at the same time disclaiming any seeking of the office by that gentleman.

Judge Westbrook decided that he would first determine the question as to whether the proceedings in Hoyt's action abated the application of the Attorney-General, and should the decision be in the negative, he would then hear full argument upon the proposition submitted by Mr. Moses.

Some time ago David Lyon, one of the policy-holders in the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, of New-York, were removed to the Commonwealth, moved before Judge Pratt, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, that the judgment be opened and he be allowed to come in and defend. The main ground on which the application was based was that the court in which the judgment was entered had no jurisdiction. Judge Pratt yesterday rendered decision denying the motion. The opinion is a very elaborate one, and discusses at great length all the questions raised in the argument published above, and the court holds that if the views taken therein are correct the court had jurisdiction.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday, after much wrangling, referred a petition of the New-York, Brooklyn and Sea-shore Railroad Company, for permission to use steam on Metroplitan-avenue and North Second-street, from the East River to the city line, to the Aldermen of the Eastern District. A report from the Special Railroad Committee, in favor of denying the petition of the New-York and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company to run their cars through certain streets in the Eastern District, also gave rise to considerable debate, and was finally referred to the Railroad Committee in connection with the Aldermen through whom wards the company propose to run their cars. A motion requesting the Mayor to send in other names for Park Commissioners was carried. Alderman Fisher offered a resolution, which was passed, urging the Kings County Senators and Representatives to urge the passage of the bill giving the Union Ferry Company an additional slip at the South Ferry on the New-York side. The object of the resolution was to increase the number of boats for the accommodation of passengers by the new rapid transit road in course of construction on Atlantic-avenue. Alderman Murtha tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on the new Municipal Building, but it was not accepted. The last committee was instructed to draw up an ordinance providing that all bidders for public work shall furnish a bond for 5 per cent. of their bid, as a guarantee of good faith, before such bid shall be entertained.

INDORSING THE TIMES.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at the Bleecker Building, G. D. Ackerman occupying the chair. On motion of Mr. E. J. Tinsdale the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the course pursued by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the late Presidential campaign, in its firm maintenance and unwavering advocacy of the principles embodied in the platform of the Republican National Convention, and its earnest support of the candidates of said convention, places the party under the deepest obligations. As the leading newspaper and Republican journal, we commend the study of its columns and its entire hearty support to all good citizens and true Republicans.

MONTHLY REPORT ON STREET CLEANING

A report was made to the Board of Police, by Capt. Gunner, chief of the Street-cleaning Bureau, yesterday, which will be a revelation to most of the residents of this dirt-inoumbered City. Capt. Gunner reports that during the month of March 182 miles of streets were cleaned, and 72,800 loads of sanes and 21,400 loads of mud and street sweepings were removed. The expenses of the bureau for the month were $56,917 39.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An Easter entertainment was given last evening to the boys of the Rivington-street Lodging-House.

The Concert of the Beethoven Choral Society announced for last evening, at Harlem, has been postponed until further notice.

The barge Chesapeake was run into and sunk by the ferry-boat Superior at Pier No. 34, East River, yesterday. No person was injured.

Samuel Larkin, of No. 308 East Fifty-first-street, was run over by a wagon at Forty-fifth-street and Third-avenue yesterday, and severely injured.

An infant named Margaret McVicar was accidentally suffocated last evening while sleeping at the residence of her parents, No. 411 East Eighteenth-street.

Jacob Jones, of No. 19 Walker-street, states that he did not take laudanum with suicidal intent, but that it was given to him by a bar-keeper in Orchard-street.

Patrolman Thomas Murphy, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was dismissed from the Police Force yesterday on charges of intoxication, neglect of duty, "off post," &c.

Michael Noonan, of No. 49 Cherry-street, an engineer, employed at No. 115 Liberty-street, was caught in the machinery at that place yesterday morning, and had his right arm severed from his body.

William Connell, of No. 10 Dover-street, fell yesterday afternoon through a hatchway from the fifth to the first floor, at No. 65 Cliff-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital suffering from compression of the brain.

Isaac Van Winkle will deliver, at the Columbia College Law School, this evening, the twenty-seventh lecture in his course of free lectures on Comparative Jurisprudence. The theme of the lecture will be "Servitudes."

At a regular meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association a resolution was adopted approving the reappointment of Postmaster T. L. James, and thanking those who were instrumental in procuring the appointment.

Thomas C. Doyle, the aged second-hand furniture dealer, who shot himself with suicidal intent on Saturday night at his store, No. 39 Oak-street, died in the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner Woltman was notified to investigate the case.

Frederick J. Grace, telegrapher and journalist, died yesterday of bronchial consumption. Mr. Grace was a pioneer telegrapher, and for many years was Manager of the Broad-street office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. For several years past he has been editor of the *Journal of the Telegraph*.

George H. Chadwick, who was jointly indicted with Horace E. Brown and Louis Brown for the $64,000 forgery on the Union Trust Company, was arraigned yesterday by District Attorney Phelps in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was remanded back to the Tombs.

Special Agent Brackett's force seized, in a Christopher-street liquor store yesterday, 32 bottles French brandy, two bottles of bitters, 110 bundles of cigarettes, and a quantity of cigars, burnishers' tools, silver knives, forks, and spoons, and other miscellaneous articles that had been smuggled from the Canada by some sailors.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society held last evening, Grand Sachem Schell presiding, State Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., and Gen. Edward Ferrero were elected members. Adolph Neuendorff, of the German Opera Troupe, Deputy Coroner McWhinnie, and ex-Assemblymen Matthew Patten, and G. Hauschell, were duly initiated into the mysteries of the secret organization, shortly after which an adjournment took place.

A statement of the work of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, located at No. 1,036 First-avenue, shows the total number of patients who have received treatment since the organization of the Dispensary in 1866 to be 36,581; 6,570 day visits and 312 night visits, free, have been made; 90 confinement cases have been attended; there have been 2,337 vaccinations, 2,105 surgical, and 453 dental cases. Total receipts for last year, $918 63; total expenditures, $912 59.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. George Batty, who was clubbed by Officer Cleary, of the First Precinct, about 10 days ago, is still in a precarious condition. His recovery is doubtful.

Charges were preferred yesterday by the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches against 11 liquor dealers who were detected violating the Excise law on Sunday.

William Johnson, alias Brown, charged with manufacturing counterfeit money, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday by United States Commissioner Winslow.

Sarah Redmond, aged 22, an expert shoplifter, who within the past two years has stolen a large amount of property, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday in default of $2,000 bail.

A delegation of wood peddlers called on Mayor Schroeder yesterday and complained that wood peddlers from New-York were in the habit of selling wood in this city without paying a license. The Mayor promised that the matter should be attended to.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery, held yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, on Henry-street, Rev. Arthur Crosby presiding, Rev. Edward Love was elected Moderator for the ensuing six months. The session will be continued this morning at 9 o'clock.

The trial of the suit for the Surrogateship of Kings County, in which W. L. Livingstone is defendant, and A. H. Daily complainant or claimant, was set down for trial by Judge Pratt yesterday for the third Monday in April. Daily is the defeated Democratic candidate for the office.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man named Toulmin committed suicide Sunday, at Middletown, by hanging himself to a beam in the barn. He is supposed to have been insane.

Gen. Kilpatrick lectures this evening at

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7974. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE CONCILIATORY POLICY.

THE RIVAL SOUTH CAROLINA EXECUTIVES —HAMPTON RESTRAINED BY HIS FRIENDS FROM REPLYING TO CHAMBERLAIN— SENTIMENTS OF SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN REPUBLICANS AS TO THE WORKING OF THE NEW POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Gen. Hampton intended to leave for home this morning, but, after reading the letter of Gov. Chamberlain, he remained over for the purpose of preparing an address to the country in reply. He mapped out the document, which was to be a complete denial of all the allegations made by his competitor, and had commenced its preparation, when a number of his friends called upon him and strongly advised against it. In deference to their wishes he has delayed, if not entirely abandoned, the work of replying to Chamberlain's strictures. He may, however, upon reaching Columbia, it his friends think best, make a public denial of the charges made by Chamberlain as to the intentions of himself and friends. Hampton is considerably nettled by the tone of Chamberlain's letter to the President, and seems anxious to impress every one with the idea that he and his followers mean to do even and exact justice to all parties and all classes when they shall be in possession of the State Government. He will leave at an early hour to-morrow morning, and will stop a day or two on his way to visit relatives at Charlottesville, Va. He is to be lionized at some points along the route, and at Charlotte, N. C., will be met by a delegation of citizens of South Carolina, who will escort him to Columbia. He scouts the idea that he or his friends will need or attempt force to obtain possession of the State Government. He says there will be no trouble, and that the courts furnish ample means for the maintenance of the rights of all parties. He is exceedingly anxious to impress upon the country the fact that he means to deal fairly with the colored people. He talks freely of the result of his visit to Washington, and seems to be much pleased with the President and his position upon the Southern question. He declines to express an opinion as to what effect the policy of the President will have upon the Democratic Party in the South, but intimates very strongly that it is likely to strengthen the Administration very materially in that section. Gov. Chamberlain left tonight for New-York, where he will remain for three or four days.

There is no truth in the statement published to-day that an informal meeting was held of Northern and Southern Republicans who are opposed to the Southern policy of the Administration. The gentlemen whose names are mentioned as having been present at the imaginary meeting deny all knowledge of any such assembly. Southern Republicans, and very many Northern Republicans, are much discouraged at the prospect of having South Carolina and Louisiana handed over to the Democracy, because they believe that it will result disastrously to the interests of the colored people; but there are no threats about exposing telegraphic or other communications, and no talk of an organized opposition to the policy of the President. These men express the belief that the President is acting conscientiously in the discharge of his public duties, but knowing the character of the Southern Democratic leaders, they have no confidence in their pretensions, and believe that a few months will reveal their hollowness to the President and the country, and bring about a change in public sentiment that the President will be among the foremost to recognize.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE-HOUSE.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, DIRECTING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following letter was written by the President and sent to the Secretary of War to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1877.

SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the State-house at Columbia, S. C., a detachment of United States Infantry. Finding them in that place I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could consider and determine whether the condition of affairs in that State is now such as to either require or justify the continued military occupation of the State-house. In my opinion, there does not now exist in that State such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defense of the State. There are, it is true, grave and serious disputes as to the rights of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State, but these are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the Constitution and laws of the State. I feel assured that no resort to violence is contemplated in any quarter, but that, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled solely by such peaceful remedies as the Constitution and law of the State provide. Under these circumstances, in this confidence, I now deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are therefore directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops from the State-house to their previous place of encampment.

R. B. HAYES.

To Hon. GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

The following letter was sent to Gen. Sherman this afternoon by the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3, 1877.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding the United States Army:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of the United States troops now stationed in the State-house at Columbia, S. C., be withdrawn and returned to their previous barracks or camping ground. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 10th of April, at 12 o'clock M.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

WADE HAMPTON'S PLEDGES.

HIS LETTER OF MARCH 31 TO THE PRESIDENT—HE PROMISES, FOR HIMSELF AND FRIENDS, TO ABSTAIN FROM VIOLENCE AND TO EXTEND EQUAL PROTECTION TO ALL CLASSES.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following letter was addressed by Gen. Hampton to the President:

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March, 31, 1877.

To the President:

SIR: The result of the conference to which you did me the honor to invite me has been to leave on my mind the conviction that you sincerely desire to see a peaceful and just settlement of the questions which are distracting our people and injuring seriously the material interests of our State, and I trust you are equally convinced of my earnest wish to aid in accomplishing this happy end. As I may not have the pleasure of seeing you again on this subject, it may be proper to put before you in the fullest and most definite form the assurances given to you verbally. I repeat, therefore, that if the Federal troops are withdrawn from the State-house there shall be on my part, or that of my friends, no resort to violence to assert our claims, but that we shall look for their maintenance solely to such peaceful remedies as the Constitution and laws of the State provide. I shall use all my authority to repress the use or the exhibition of force in the settlement of all disputed questions, and this authority shall be exercised in such a manner that the peace shall be preserved. We only desire the establishment in our State of a Government which will secure to every citizen, the lowest as well as the highest, black as well as white, full and equal protection in the enjoyment of all his rights under the Constitution of the United States. No one can be more deeply impressed than myself with the imperative necessity of establishing cordial relations between all classes and both races in South Carolina, for it is by these means that the true and enduring welfare of the State can be secured. With the recognition of the perfect equality of every citizen before the law, with a just and impartial administration of the laws; with a practical, secure exercise of the right of suffrage; with a system of public education which will open the sources of knowledge to all classes, we may hope to see our State soon take the position to which she is entitled. It was the patriotic hope to aid in the accomplishment of these high aims that called me from my retirement to become a candidate for the office of Governor of South Carolina. It was through the confidence of the people of that State that I would honestly and faithfully carry out all these purposes that I was elected their chief magistrate, and I feel profoundly that peace can be surely preserved there, and prosperity restored by assuring our people that the right of "local self-government" so prominently brought forward in your inaugural, and so favorably received by the whole country, is to be promptly carried out as the rule of your Administration. I anticipate the ready fulfillment of the just and reasonable hopes inspired by the announcement of the policy you have unfolded, a policy which found a responsive echo in every patriotic heart, as indicating a purpose to administer the Government in the true spirit of the Constitution. In conclusion permit me to assure you that I feel the strongest confidence that the wise and patriotic policy announced in your inaugural will, as soon as it takes shape in action, produce such fruits that the whole country will enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity, and harmony.

Thanking you, Sir, for the courtesy you have extended to me, and with my good wishes, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE— THE QUESTION OF MILITARY INTERFERENCE—DISPUTES WHICH THE PRESIDENT WISHES SETTLED—NO LIMIT AS TO TIME IN WHICH TO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following is the President's letter of instructions to the Louisiana Commission:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1877.

To Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, Joseph R. Hawley, John M. Harlan, John C. Brown, and Wayne MacVeagh, Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the President to lay before you some observations upon the occasion and objects which have led him to invite you, as members of the commission about to visit the State of Louisiana, to undertake this public service. Upon assuming his office the President finds the situation of affairs in Louisiana such as to justly demand his prompt and solicitous attention; for this situation presents as one of its features the apparent intervention of a military power of the United States in the domestic controversies which undoubtedly divide the opinions and disturb the harmony of the people of that State. This intervention, arising during the term and by the authority of his predecessor, throws no present duty upon the President, except to examine and determine the real extent, and form and effect, to which such intervention actually exists, and to decide as to the time, manner, and conditions which should be observed in putting an end to it. It is in aid of his intelligent and prompt discharge of this duty that the President has sought the service of this commission to supply by means of its examination, conducted in the State of Louisiana, some information that may be pertinent to the circumspection and security of any measure we may resolve upon. It will be readily understood that the service desired of and intrusted to this commission does not involve any examination into or report upon the facts of the recent State election, or of the canvass of the votes cast at that election. So far as attention to that subject may be necessary, the President cannot but feel that the reports of committees of the two houses of Congress and other public information at hand, will dispense with, and should preclude any original exploration by the commission, of that field of inquiry; but it is most pertinent and important, in coming to a decision upon the precise question of executive duty before him, that the President should know what are the real impediments to regular legal and peaceful proceedings under the laws and Constitution of the State of Louisiana, by which the anomalies in government there presented may be put in course of settlement without involving the element of military power as either an agent or a makeweight in such solution. The successful ascertainment of these impediments the President confidently expects would indicate to the people of that State the wisdom and mode of their removal.

The unusual circumstances which attended and followed the State election and canvass, from its relation to the excited feelings and interests of the Presidential election, may have retarded within the State of Louisiana the persuasive influences by which the great social and material interests common to the whole people of a State, and the pride of the American character as a law-abiding nation, ameliorate the disappointments and dissolve the resentments of close and zealous political contests; but the President both hopes and believes the great body of the people of Louisiana are now prepared to treat the unsettled results of their State election with a calm and conciliatory spirit. If it be too much to expect a complete concurrence in a single government for that State, at least the President may anticipate a submission to the laws and Constitution of the State of all their dissensions, at once relieving themselves from the reproach and their fellow-citizens of the United States from the anxieties which must ever attend a prolonged dispute as to the title and administration of government of one of the States of the Union.

The President, therefore, desires that you should devote your first and principal attention to a removal of the obstacles to an acknowledgment of one Government for the purpose of an exercise of authority within the State, and a representation of the State in its relations to the General Government, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, leaving, if necessary, to judicial or other constitutional arbitrament within the State the question of ultimate right. If these obstacles should prove inseparable, from whatever reason, and the hope of a single Government in all its departments be disappointed, it should be your next endeavor to accomplish the recognition of a single Legislature as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana. This great department rescued from dispute, the rest of the problem could gradually be worked out by the prevalent authority which the legislative power, when undisputed, is quite competent to exert in composing conflicts in the co-ordinate branches of the Government. An attentive consideration of the conditions under which the Federal Constitution and the acts of Congress provide or permit military intervention by the President in the protection of a State against domestic violence, has satisfied the President that the use of this authority in determining or influencing disputed elections in a State is most carefully to be avoided. Undoubtedly, as was held by the Supreme Court in the case of Luther vs. Borden, the appeal from a State may involve such an inquiry as to the lawfulness of the authority which invokes the interference of the President in supposed pursuance of the Constitution. But it is equally true that neither the constitutional provision nor the acts of Congress were framed with any such design. Both obviously treated the case of domestic violence within a State as of outbreak against law and the authority of the established Government, which the State was unable to suppress by its own strength. A case wherein every department of the State Government has a disputed representation, and the State therefore furnishes to the Federal Government no internal political recognition of authority upon which the Federal Executive can rely, will present a case of so much difficulty that it is of pressing importance to all interests in Louisiana that it should be avoided. A single Legislature would greatly relieve this difficulty; for that department of the State Government is named by the Constitution as the necessary applicant when it can be convened for military intervention by the United States. If, therefore, the disputing interests can concur in, or be reduced to, a single Legislature for the State of Louisiana, it would be a great step in composing this unhappy strife. The President leaves entirely to the commission the conciliatory influences which, in their judgment, formed on the spot, may seem to them to conduce to the proposed end. His own determination that only public considerations should inspire and attend this effort to give the ascendency in Louisiana to the things that belong to peace, is evinced by his selection of Commissioners, who offer to the country in their own character every guarantee of the public motives and methods of the transaction which they have undertaken. Your report of the result of this endeavor will satisfy the President. He does not doubt of the wisdom of his selection and his plenary trust in the commission.

A second and less important subject of attention during the visit to New-Orleans will be the collection of accurate and trustworthy information from public officers and prominent citizens, of all political connections, as to the state of public feeling and opinion in the community at large upon general questions which affect peaceful and safe exercise, within the State of Louisiana, of all legal and political privileges conferred by the Constitution of the United States upon all citizens. The maintenance and protection of these rights and privileges by all constitutional means and every just moral and social influence, are the settled purpose of the President in his administration of the Government. He will hope to learn from your investigations that this purpose will be aided and not resisted by the substantial and effective public opinion of the great body of the people of Louisiana. The President does not wish to impose any limit upon your stay in Louisiana; that would tend to defeat the full objects of your visit. He is, however, extremely desirous to find it in his power, at the earliest day compatible with a safe exercise of that authority, to put an end to even the appearance of military intervention in the domestic affairs of Louisiana, and he awaits your return with a confident hope that your report will enable him promptly to execute a purpose he has so much at heart.

The President desires me to add that the publication of the results of your visit he shall hope to make immediately after their communication to him. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The members of the Louisiana Commission left here this morning for New-Orleans. They go by way of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville, and expect to reach New-Orleans on Friday, and hold their first session on Saturday.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—T. T. Allain, colored, one of the holding-over Senators, who has heretofore affiliated with the Packard Legislature, took a seat in the Nicholls Senate to-day. Allain addressed the latter body, saying he was there in obedience to the best dictates of his conscience, believing the time had come when the white and colored people of Louisiana should unite to bring about peace and prosperity to the State. He was there not as a Democrat, but as a Republican. He relied upon the promises made by Gov. Nicholls in his letter of acceptance at the Baton Rouge Convention. Allain made an appeal for clemency for the colored recruiting officers who were in the parish prison. The recruiting officers referred to have been released.

COLORED PEOPLE AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A report of an interview of Senator Bruce and Representative Lynch, (colored,) of Mississippi, with the President, stating that they called to urge him not to withdraw the troops from South Carolina, is contradicted, and Mr. Lynch, in connection with the contradiction, states that while it was a source of regret to him that the Administration could not see its way clear to recognize and support the Government in South Carolina of which Mr. Chamberlain is the head, still, from several interviews had with him on the Southern situation, he is thoroughly satisfied that the President is actuated by the best of intentions and the purest of motives, and that he is a true friend to the colored man. If his policy should prove disastrous to the interests of the colored people, it would be the result of mistaken judgment, and not political treachery. Mr. Lynch believes the colored people should support the Administration until they have stronger reasons for doing otherwise than have yet been presented. Gov. Chamberlain left here this evening for New-York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE PRESIDENT'S RULE IN MAKING APPOINTMENTS—FOUR YEARS' SERVICE A RECOMMENDATION FOR REAPPOINTMENT—EIGHT YEARS THE MAXIMUM TERM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In making appointments, the President has adopted the general rule that where an officer has served for four years in a satisfactory manner, the character of his official services will stand as a recommendation for reappointment, unless there be well-sustained objections of a personal or moral character to the reappointment of the incumbent. Where, however, an officer has served for eight consecutive years, this period of service will operate against reappointment, the President holding to the opinion that eight years is the maximum term which a man should be retained in public service, provided an equally competent and meritorious man is an applicant for the place. This rule is to be specially applied to the appointment of Postmasters whose salaries exceed $1,000 per annum, and who are commissioned by the President. The rule will not be applied with the same rigor to Postmasters whose salaries are below $1,000 per annum, and who are appointed under the law by the Postmaster-General, as to those Postmasters who are commissioned by the President. There are about 1,600 Postmasters who are required to receive their appointments from the President, and over 38,000 who are appointed by the Postmaster-General.

The President to-day appointed George J. Krebs to be Postmaster at Fremont, Ohio, the President's home, vice Samuel J. Snyder, resigned. This appointment is somewhat noteworthy, as being the direct result of a local election which was held in that town last Thursday. As there were several applicants for the place, it was agreed at a Republican mass meeting that a popular election should be held, and that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes of citizens should be recommended by the Republicans of Fremont for the appointment. Mr. Krebs received 255 votes, against 245 votes divided among four opponents. He was accordingly recommended and duly appointed, the plan having previously received the President's acquiescence. The salary is $2,200 per annum. The President has also appointed J. A. Warden United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1877.

The Commissioners appointed to survey and appraise the Hot Springs property will not leave for Arkansas until next month. After arriving at the Hot Springs they will remain there until December next, investigating titles and awarding valuations to claimants. The value of the property is estimated at about $5,000,000. It will require a year to finally dispose of the work of the commission.

The bids for printing postal cards will be opened at the Post Office Department to-morrow. The contracts will amount to $1,500,000, and as there has been considerable reduction in the cost of material and labor since the last contract was awarded, the bids are expected to be about 15 per cent. lower than last year. The present cost of a postal card to the Government is one and one-half mills.

A large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day, including a delegation of colored men from Baltimore, who saw the President in behalf of a candidate for office in Maryland. None of the numerous delegations from Baltimore, visiting Washington from time to time, have yet been successful in securing their political ends

THE ENGLISH BOAT-RACE.

THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE THAMES.

A GREAT ANNUAL AQUATIC EVENT—FOLLOWING THE BOATS ON THE PRESS STEAMER—NOW THEY ARE OFF—A SCENE OF WILD EXCITEMENT—GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF A STRUGGLE WHICH RESULTED IN A DEAD 'EAT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE PRESS-BOAT, THAMES RIVER. LONDON, Saturday, March 24, 1877.

A leaden, watery sky, and 6 o'clock in the morning. I am dashing along Regent-street in a hansom cab, secured over night at a boat-race premium. It has been raining in torrents since 11. The streets are seas of mud, but troops of laborers are sweeping it into carts and are taking it away. Early workmen and late coffee-carts make the only life beyond scavenging in the great West End thoroughfare. We spin along by Covent Garden, which is busy with stacks of vegetables and flowers; we dash into the Strand to encounter the newspaper carts, hurrying in all directions, laden with the morning sheets, then turn short round on this side of St. Dunstan's Church, and pull up at the Temple Pier on the Thames Embankment. "Press," fluttering in the chill air, greets us at the bow of the little river steamer, and we see and are exchanging greetings with the gentlemen who are going to tell the story of the great aquatic event of the year in the London, American, and colonial papers. Mr. Ashley, editor of the *Sportsman*, a fresh, hearty-looking gentleman, is chatting with Mr. Ilentz, of the *Standard*. Mr. C. Williams, of the *Advertiser*, is telling Mr. Legge, of the *Post*, all about the lively debate in the House last night, and in the midst of the talk a couple of reporters who were at St. Stephens until nearly 3 this morning present themselves. "You have had a hard time, boys." "Yes, we turned into bed at 3:30 for two hours, and here we are again." But, I think, they liked this morning's business, and that it was a holiday in their eyes, for even press men feel a deep interest in the University race.

The wind blows stiffly up the river. Capt. Hamber, the genial, military-looking editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, says the weather is against Cambridge. The half-hour is struck out at Westminster. Half-past six! The paddle-wheels revolve. We are on our way. We pull up at the Charing-Cross pier to take in Mr. Forbes, of the *Daily News*, and Mr. Rice, who is here to represent the Toronto *Globe*. Mr. Brickwood, who "does" the race for the *Times*, also comes aboard, followed by Mr. Sanders and his *Central News* staff. The palace of Parliament rises in Gothic beauty, as if it sprang from the lumpy waters of the river. A gaily-decorated barge plunges along by our side to the strains of martial music. The first of the public steamers comes plowing through the water, the University colors at her prow. A few row-boats plod along with cheery oarsmen. The clouds have lifted slightly. It is going to be fine. But the wind thinks it will make up for that. It is bitterly cold. The beautiful panorama of the river banks flies by, decorated here and there with flags. The crowd grows; it is moving along the banks in a double stream. Presently we are at the starting point. The river is alive with all kinds of craft, and glints of light flash out from the clouds and flit across thousands of eager faces. Mr. Michael Boyton, (brother of the Captain,) in a Merriman Boyton dress, greets us with a fog-horn. Half a dozen canoes shoot athwart our bows. A skiff capsizes, amid a shout of surprise, followed by a hearty laugh, when the waterman bobs up, rights his boat, and gets into her again. A loud cheer. The Oxford men are pushing into the river. The deep blue of their oar-blades rests on the brown water. They pull up to the "press" and "umpire" steamers. We are moored and waiting. Ten thousand throats greet the Oxford colors. As many welcome the light blues, who make an especially pretty object on the river as they pull up in their azure jerseys and straw hats. They take their places in front of the starter's boat and strip.

Now they are ready. And now they are off. Oxford dips her oars first. The great race has begun. The intelligence goes down the river in a buzz of cheers and alternate cries of "Oxford," "Cambridge," for many thousands of spectators are out, despite the early hour of the race and the clouds that threatened rain and tempest. We follow in the wake of the boats. This is the privilege of the press steamer, and never did pressmen witness the race to better advantage, for they lead the "umpire." It is wrong, but it has occurred through the rope breaking by which we were originally moored at starting. "Get back, get back," cry the occupants of "the umpire" vessel. We don't do it. We can't. On the contrary we get on. So do the two racing boats, cheered all the way from barge and steamer, from row-boats and yachts, from housetops and green fields, from carriages and balconies. Mile upon mile the combatants pull; mile upon mile the thirty-two oars flash alternately in and out of the water, and yet they are level. Mr. Walsh, the editor of the *Field*, who came on board at Putney from a wherry, declares there has never been such a race before. "But Oxford wins," is the response from a juvenile journalist, who has backed the dark blue. It is a marvelous race. Half of the course is behind us, and yet neither one nor the other leads, and both have made spurts.

"Bravo, Oxford;" the dark blue is a trifle ahead. "Bravo, Oxford!" The bow-oar makes a slight feint, as if his rowlock has slipped. It is nothing. The dark blue leads only for a minute. Cambridge is level again, and the banks, with their crowds and flags, slip by. The oars move like clock-work. The white flag of the winning post is in sight. Oxford leads by a few feet. The feet are yards. Now there is perceptible distance between the two for the first time. Oxford is half a boat's length in advance. "Now, Cambridge, for your lives—now, Cambridge." The Cantabs give a last spurt; it is the work of young giants. They fairly lift the boat. She almost shoots under the superhuman effort. The half a boat's length have gone back to yards, the yards are feet. "Cambridge wins!" "Oxford," "Cambridge." The cries succeed each other. All is wild excitement. The pistol-shot that denotes the end cracks over the river. The Oxford coxswain raises his hand. "Hurrah! Oxford, Oxford!" shout thousands of voices. The two crews gasp for breath, and rest on their oars.

Messengers leave the press steamer with the simple but sufficient news, "Oxford has won." They have reached the shore. Away they go for London, on horseback, by cab, by train. They are not out of sight before somebody says "A dead 'eat." Yes, the "h" was not in it. "What!" exclaims the press boat in chorus, "A dead 'eat!" "Who says so!" "The umpire." And, "By jove, I thought it was," says one. "Nonsense," sneeringly remarks a third.

Now, on board "the umpire" steamer is a crowd of betting men. When the cry of Oxford rent the air, and the dark blue coxswain raised his hand, half that crowd set up a howl of delight. The other half were silent. Presently that other half set up a howl of rejoicing, for the judge had come on board with his judgment—"A dead heat." As the tidings spread, the spectators cheered and cheered again. Everybody felt that both had deserved to win, for never was a pluckier or better race rowed in the world than that which all London is talking about while I write. The sun comes out gloriously, as if to indorse the popular sentiment; and we return to the Temple Pier along what might be another river, so bright and radiant has the flood become. In the strand we encounter the newsboys of the *Globe* and *Echo*, with that first report in enormous letters, "Oxford won!" Ten minutes later the truth is out, and puzzled groups stand at every corner comparing notes and then you hear passing from lip to lip the words, "all bets are off."

Through all the long years of this great match, a dead heat has never yet been rowed until to-day, and so long as the blue ribbon of the Thames is a prize deemed worthy of this annual struggle, the people of England will never see a better race. The weights of the crews as they rowed to-day are as follows:

OXFORD.	Lbs.
1. D. J. Cowles, St. John's	157
2. J. M. Bonstead, University	176
3. H. Pelham, Magdalen	173
4. C. J. Grenfell, Balliol	176
5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's	174¾
6. A. Molholland, Balliol	173¾
7. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, B. N. C.	170
H. M. Marlor, B. N. C., stroke	168
F. M. Beanmont, New, coxswain	92½
CAMBRIDGE.	Lbs.
1. B. G. Hoskins, Jesus	151
2. T. W. Lewis, Cains	163
3. J. C. Fenn, First Trinity	161
4. W. B. Close, First Trinity	163½
5. L. G. Pike, Cains	176
6. C. Gurdon, Jesus	181
7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	179
C. D. Shutte, Jesus, stroke	168
G. L. Davis, Clare, coxwain	101

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RESULTS OF MONDAY'S AND TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—CINCINNATI CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The result of the municipal election in this city yesterday has proved an unexpected and very gratifying success for the Republicans. The city for the past four years has been wholly under Democratic rule. The various municipal boards have become filled with incompetent and corrupt men, and it has required continual legislation by the Assembly to protect the city from plunder. The campaign this Spring was not conducted on reform principles, but the ticket put forward by the Democrats was so palpably in the interest of the Rings that hundreds of their own party repudiated it. An unusual feature of the contest was the general support of the Republican ticket by the Irish, the Germans voting largely with the Democrats, and the same phenomenon is reported from other towns throughout the State. The Republican majority here will range from 100 to 4,000 on the different candidates. Both branches of the Council and the School Board will be Republican. About 3,500 votes were cast by the working men's party.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—The city election was held yesterday. There was an immense amount of scratching done on both sides. The Republicans have elected their candidate for Mayor, 13 out of 18 Councilmen, and the balance of their ticket with the exception of the City Solicitor.

TOLEDO, April 3.—The city election yesterday was a very quiet one. The vote was light and greatly split up, which delayed the count. The latest returns show that the Republicans have elected their entire city ticket, with the exception of Mayor, by a majority of probably 300. The Council will be Republican in both branches.

COLUMBUS, April 3.—Complete returns are not yet in, but it is now definitely known that the Democrats elect their candidate for Mayor by reduced majorities, and the balance of their ticket except Police Commissioners.

EVANSVILLE, April 3.—The municipal election took place in this city yesterday, and resulted in the Democrats electing their candidates for Mayor, Marshal, Surveyor, and two Councilmen, and the Republicans their candidates for Clerk, Treasurer, City Recorder, and four Councilmen. The election was remarkably quiet and orderly.

DETROIT, April 3.—The election throughout the State yesterday was quiet, and, as a rule, the vote cast was light, although in some cities the charter elections were unusually exciting, and a full vote was polled. Democratic Mayors were elected in Grand Rapids, Bay City, Marshall, Flint, Monroe, Saginaw City, East Saginaw, Ann Arbor, Manistee, Pontiac, Niles, Lansing, Grand Haven, and Muskegon; and Republican Mayors in Adrian, Port Huron, Jackson, Ypsilanti, Big Rapids, Greenville, Corunna, Hillsdale, and Owasso. The returns on Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University are meagre, but the Republican candidates are undoubtedly elected.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Returns from the city election up to midnight show that 90 per cent. out of a total of 111 districts give Heath, (Republican,) for Mayor, 24,147, and Smith, (Democrat,) 13,352. The rest of the Republican ticket, including Tuthill for City Attorney, Casper Butz for Clerk, and Larrabee for Treasurer, is undoubtedly elected. Clinton Briggs, Democrat, for Treasurer, ran far ahead of his ticket, but is doubtless defeated. The Council, from latest returns, appears to be almost entirely Republican, though subsequent returns will probably change this somewhat. A disturbance occurred in the Seventh Ward on account of a challenge to a vote offered by a repeater and rough. It resulted in the fatal shooting of Michael Fitzgerald by a policeman. The election was otherwise quiet, and a full vote was polled.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Returns from 41 out of 185 precincts give Henry Overstolz 1,438 majority over Nat. C. Hudson for Mayor. Overstolz was the nominee of the regular Democratic Convention, and was indorsed by the regular Republican Convention. Hudson was placed in the field by a fusion of the Democrats and Republicans who repudiated the action of the regular conventions, and is known as the independent or citizens' candidate. Appearances indicate that Overstolz will get 5,000 majority.

DENVER, April 3.—At the city election here yesterday the Republicans elected five of the six Aldermen, giving the Democrats one.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The Mayor to-day addressed a letter to Charles Webb Howard, President of the Spring Valley Company, demanding that the water connection be at once restored in Portsmouth-square. Mr. Howard answered declining until provision is made for paying for the same, and stated if connection is made by any person whatsoever without consent of the Water Company, such person or persons would be held personally responsible. The Mayor then engaged a plumber who performed the work necessary to restore the connection, though with reluctance, fearing trouble with the Water Company. The Mayor states it is his intention, if necessary, to call out a sufficient number of police to protect the connection.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The glazing-house of the powder mills at Santa Cruz blew up to-day, killing one man who was employed cleaning cylinders and injuring several others in the vicinity. About nine tons of powder were in the mill, and the explosion did considerable minor damage in the town of Santa Cruz, two miles distant, breaking glass, crockery in stores, &c.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. The loss is about $10,000.

THE LICK ESTATE CLAIMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—This morning, in the Nineteenth District Court, Richard S. Floyd, Charles M. Plum, and George Schonewald, Trustees of the trust created by the late James Lick, commenced suit against John R. Lick and a number of others. The plaintiffs ask the court to sanction and approve of the compromise recently made with the heirs. The suit is for the purpose of disposing entirely of all conflicting claims and placing matters in such shape that the wishes of the testator can be carried out.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE MONEY?

THE SALE OF THE OLD PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD—HOW THE LAW WAS DISREGARDED—A LARGE PART OF $1,000,000 NOT YET ACCOUNTED FOR—SECRETARY THOMPSON'S INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Thompson is still engaged in an investigation as to what disposition was made of the $1,000,000 received from the sale of the old Philadelphia Navy-yard. The facts thus far brought to light show that the law has been disregarded, and funds of one bureau of the department devoted to the use of others. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, contained a clause creating a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Robeson,) the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Bristow,) the Chief Engineer of the Army, (Gen. Humphreys,) and the Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes of the City and County of Philadelphia, (Mr. Cochran,) to sell the old Navy-yard and convey all the lands, docks, wharves, &c., to the purchasers. It further provided that the money derived from the sale of the old yard should be used to establish the yard at League Island, remove the movable property from Philadelphia to League Island, and in building the necessary docks, wharves, shops, &c., at that place; but that only one-third of the sum derived from the sale should be available during the first fiscal year. Reports thus far submitted to the Secretary show that not more than $81,000 of the $1,000,000 received for the sale of the old yard will remain on hand after the payment of $88,000 for certain work now in progress for which contracts have been awarded. Of the $1,000,000 received, $232,000 have already been expended for work upon buildings at League Island, about $100,000 in moving material, machinery, &c., and for various expenses at the new yard, $26,581 as expenses of the sale, $19,000 of which was for advertising alone, leaving a balance of about $472,416 to be accounted for. Soon after the money was received $301,000 were taken from the Treasury by one draft, ostensibly for the purpose of improving the League Island yard; but it has come to light that only a small portion of the sum was expended for any work at League Island. The act designating the commission to sell the Philadelphia yard provided that it should be after 30 days' notice in three newspapers of Philadelphia having the largest circulation, but accounts show that the advertisement not only appeared in none of these Philadelphia paper, but in several Washington papers besides, one paper in the latter city having received $1,900, another $1,200, and a third—a Sunday paper—about $400. It is not charged that the money to be accounted for was stolen, but circumstances all point to the fact that it was used in payments of contracts for the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Under the new order of Secretary Thompson organizing the chiefs of the bureaus of the department into a kind of advisory board, the duty of which will be to pass upon all proposed expenditures of moneys for the several bureaus, proper fulfillment of contracts, &c., it is asserted that there can be no further diversion of the funds of one bureau to the use of another, as heretofore. The naval officers in charge of the various bureaus have long urged the adoption of such a system.

FRESH TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT DIAZ AND HIS SECRETARY OF WAR, MENDEZ, QUARRELING — BITTER DISCUSSIONS IN CONGRESS — DIAZ'S FRIENDS DEFEATED—RETURN OF LERDO CALLED FOR.

HAVANA, April 3.—The steam-ship City of Merida from Vera Cruz has arrived. She brings the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, March 25.

The dissensions between President Diaz and Gen. Mendez are beyond settlement. During the absence of President Diaz, when Gen. Mendez had charge of the Government, the latter sent 10,000 Enfield rifles and several batteries into the Sierra of Puebla for distribution to his followers. President Diaz ordered the return of the rifles, which Gen. Mendez refused. Gen. Mendez charges the President with bad faith in the election of a President of the Supreme Court. The quarrel has been carried into Congress, where dissension is rife. Diaz's friends were defeated in the election of a Committee of Scrutiny on the 50 seats contested in Congress.

The restoration of the Constitution and the return of ex-President Lerdo is openly demanded. A pronunciamento against Diaz has been issued in Chihuahua. Oliveira has pronounced for Lerdo in the Sierras of Queretaro.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED.

GALVESTON, April 3.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the International and Great Northern Railroad, the following Directors for the ensuing year were elected: Samuel Sloan, Moses Taylor, John S. Barnes, T. W. Pearsall, and Jacob S. Wetmore, of New-York; R. S. Hayes, H. M. Hoxie, James A. Baker, D. H. Smith, and Ira H. Evans, of Texas. In the directory meeting the following officers were elected: Samuel Sloan, President; R. S. Hayes, Vice-President; D. H. Smith, Treasurer; Jacob S. Wetmore, Assistant Treasurer, and Ira H. Evans, Secretary.

A RAILROAD SETTLEMENT.

OGDENSBURG, April 3.—An agreement for the settlement of the matters in difference between the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain and Central Vermont Railroad Companies, was consummated to-day before a special term of the Supreme Court, held at Ogdensburg, by the formal entry of judgment in favor of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Company for full possession of its road and property, and discharging the Receiver.

VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMMISSION.

RICHMOND, April 3.—The General Assembly to-day elected Col. T. H. Carter, of King William County, Railroad Commissioner, under the bill just passed, providing for the appointment of such an officer to supervise railroad rates and charges, their condition, and the manner in which they are operated with reference to the security and comfort of the public, &c.

A CHARGE OF TREASON DISMISSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—Judge W. R. Whitaker, of the Superior District Court, on motion of the Attorney-General, ordered the charge of treason against Packard's recruiting officers dismissed, and the prisoners, nine in number, who were confined in the parish prison, released from custody. The Attorney-General, however, gave notice that should any one hereafter be guilty of the same crime, he would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

DISHONEST PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTER.

BETHLEHEM, April 3.—An examination of the accounts of Robert Peysert, Postmaster at this place, discloses a deficit of about $1,500. There are also charges against Mr. Peysert of t

from the Sheriff and his keepers the usual "privilege of the jail yard," to visit his family and transact some business. The Sheriff being allowed by law to treat prisoners for debt to this privilege, as necessary for the purpose of enabling them to get bail and look after their suits, it becomes one of the perquisites of that officer, and also a principal responsibility and risk, for the exercise of which he gives his bonds. Tweed, being held on civil process, stood in a different light from his former attitude under a penal sentence. In leaving his jail he exercised a right in which he had only the Sheriff to consult, being with him discretionary and a legitimate matter of fees or costs within the county limits. Several such visits having been made to his house at the usual hour, after dark, he secretly made some preparation of personal matters, and, putting his business affairs in as good order as possible, finally reached the 4th of December 1875, which proved the occasion of his departure.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

On the evening of that day he was driven in the customary hack, attended by two keepers, to his house. Ascending the stoop he saw the sign. It was about 7:30 o'clock, and a dreary December evening. The signal at once aroused him with a starting shock, and (as he describes the occurrence) his blood and his nerves were filled with an electrical excitement which thrilled every fibre of his frame. Controlling himself with some effort, he led his attendants to their wonted and welcome feast, which on this occasion was amply provided in the dining-room.

Mr. Tweed concealed his excitement by an affected display of appetite and a nervous and officious attention to his guests. The clock on the mantel, which had been carefully regulated, seemed to him to be almost immovable, as the hands developed the slow minutes of the half-hour preceding 8 o'clock. The keepers ate, and he took care, also, that they drank. The meal engaged the profound attention of the men, and they put in their time effectively and promptly. But Mr. Tweed says he thought he never had assisted at so anxious and dilatory a service of courses. He dreaded, on the one hand, to serve them so hurriedly as to have them rise and get in his way, and, on the other, he feared his detention with them beyond the close restriction of his moment of departure. This anxiety somewhat obscured the fluctuation of his resolution, which from time to time brought revulsions impelling him to give up the escape altogether.

But at just the right moment one of the keepers rose and went to the wash-basin in the room to wash his hands, and get ready for the luxurious and usual cigar after dinner. Tweed took the opportunity, rose also, and saying he would wash in the adjoining room, he passed into the hall, closing the door as he left the room. He quickly took the first hat and coat and slipped out the front door. He was a fugitive! He saw the hack before the door without the driver, who also took advantage of the occasion in the kitchen. Not a person or a sound appeared to respond to his appointment. It was not quite one minute past 8. The revulsion of his previous excitement seemed to have set in, and he began to experience peculiar sensations.

IN THE HANDS OF THE THIEVES.

He had stolen forth from his home to place himself in the hands and guidance of a picketed gang of desperadoes! As he shrunk back under the shadow of the stoop, it seemed to him a long period of doubt and self-examination, until his attention was attracted by the noise of wheels, and he saw a common tradesman's wagon, such as is used by grocers and express drivers. He saw also a man's arm reach out from the cover, which was the sign that it was for him. As he descended the stoop he also saw a man passing slowly, which caused him to hesitate; but this person said, in a low tone, "All right; get in the wagon." So he scrambled into the covered wagon, which drove quickly round the block into Madison-avenue; but as they got there, a car having run off the track, some mounted Police and passengers stood in the way, and the fugitive was stopped for two or three minutes. Before the car was righted and he had started again the suspense seemed to him an age. The presence of the Police, the possibility of his detection and capture, the sense of flight, brought out a vivid realization of his situation. He had borne the indignities and the privations of his prisons and his punishment heretofore, but that seemed something voluntary. Like the Indian in captivity and torture, he did not heed it.

Mr. Tweed dates from this inception of his flight a complete change, which has since taken full possession of his character and his tone of mind. Many hours and days of like experience have since deepened his emotions, and all who have seen him since his return, and who knew him in his previous pride, have been struck with the revolution in his mental condition.

The wagon soon started again, and drove zigzag across the City toward the North River, which was soon reached, and beside a big truck on the pier they stopped.

The driver said, "Get out on the river side." Tweed got out, seeing that the truck covered him from observation as he alighted.

A man stood near the truck also, who indicated that Tweed was to descend into a row-boat, in which he quickly embarked and crossed to the Jersey side. The place of this departure may be indicated as in a comparatively direct line from Tweed's house at Forty-third-street, possibly not very far away from Weehawken Ferry. This is a lonely and unfrequented locality at night, and the opposite shores on Jersey present the first bluffs of the magnificent Palisades. The rocky shores of the river under the Palisades have been modified in their wildness of aspect by a road which reaches to Fort Lee, with occasional steep ascending roadways used by the quarrymen cutting out and carting the Belgian pavements.

LANDING ON THE JERSEY SHORE.

The row-boat landed Tweed at an unfrequented spot in this neighborhood, not far distant from the well-known place where Alexander Hamilton was killed in the duel with Aaron Burr. There he was met by another vehicle in waiting for him on the shore road, to which he was driven off into the region beyond the river and the Palisades, climbing and descending as occasion was, but in a direction and to a termination where he never had been before, and could not now ascertain or indicate. This lonely ride in the darkness made half or three-quarters of an hour, mainly at a rapid pace when not delayed by the unfavorable roadway. They passed into the peculiar region beyond the Palisades, where the aspect of the scenery may be found as wild and primitive as in the Adirondacks, and a refuge would be far more likely to escape observation. Skirted by picnic taverns and Sunday beer-gardens, the population of this picturesque territory is chiefly German. Back from the river there are few traveled highways, and the few old farmhouses have a dilapidated and deserted appearance.

Reaching one of these decayed and unobtrusive homesteads, Tweed was received by another of his new-found friends, who greeted him quietly with assurances of kindness and safety. Being led into the house, his host tendered him the use of accommodations either on the ground floor or the one above. After examination, the second story was chosen.

In this refuge Tweed continued from his arrival, the 4th day of December, until about the first week in March.

After a fitful night's rest, the fugitive rose next morning to realize that he was an exile at his own threshold, as it were. From the neighboring bluffs and hills he could see his home in the City of New-York, which he dared not visit, and where he was "born and raised." When could he again return to it? His present resting-place was intended to last until it was convenient for him to start for Spain, after a little further delay for preparations. But it was months before he set out, or could tear himself away from New-York.

TWEED BECOMES "MR. JOHN SECOR."

The first care in the morning was to put on his disguise and transform himself into his assumed personality, "Mr. John Secor," an inland gentleman, seeking merely a little rest and recreation, as well as relief from business pressure. So, his whiskers being shaven off and his hair clipped short, he put on a wig. The removal of the whiskers gave his features, his jaws, and cheek-bones greater prominence, and with the wig and a pair of gold spectacles, he was quite transformed. The wig was of reddish-yellow hair, crinkled or curled in appearance, cut square, and quite well down on his neck.

The next anxiety of the day was to get the newspapers. It seems to have been a most exciting sensation to him when they were obtained. Nothing but Tweed. Column after column and whole pages on his flight, the search by the Sheriff and detectives, the theories and conjectures of the reporters, the proclamation of reward officially, the communications and letters from every quarter. The uproar seemed unprecedented, and at once to have its effect upon him. It was occupation for his mind. He read each day, and had every paper he could get brought to him. The excitement of the search was peculiarly his. Many times, as some corner of the discussion seemed to point toward his hiding-place, he started up to go on his voyage, then waited until the next day's batch of news, and was diverted from the idea. Reading the papers was his chief occupation. He seldom ventured out of doors in the day time. A walk in the early morning, and an occasional late sundown ride in the covered country wagon through the unfrequented wooded lanes, filled up the routine of his time for several weeks. After that he got an opportunity to watch the impaneling of the struck jury, and finally wound up with a naturally absorbing interest in the daily reports of the trial in the famous six million suit against him, as elaborately presented in the New-York papers.

It was during this opportunity of quiet and meditation, which his surrounding circumstances for the first time afforded him in many years, that the striking change began which has been observed in him since his return, and which the scattered indications in the brief diaries which he kept clearly indicate. It is important to note this here as a key to the concluding events of his extraordinary story.

HIS INTEREST IN THE RING SUITS.

The article published in *Harper's Weekly* on the Court of Appeals came out three days after the flight of Tweed. He never saw it until his return from Spain, but he read the discussions it had created, and saw the influence it exercised on the judiciary, which proved to be of the greatest importance to his destinies. O'Conor was not dead, but his condition was supposed to be such as to preclude any idea of his being ever able to resume his position in the courts again. The Ring men had nearly all fled, and there seemed to be nobody to carry on the unfortunate suits. The responsibility of a record which began to excite a good deal of odium against the Judges could no longer be shifted from them, and no amount of political maneuvering could head off the increasing scandal. Tweed had left no instructions about his cases, nor did his bondsmen or friends desire to move in them. But through the secret influence of the Judges the matter was put on its legs, and Judge Westbrook, whose decisions had been reversed before, was made the medium of a change of policy, which had also been distinctly intimated in the denial of a minor motion in the case of Tom Fields, one of the Ring suits, by the Court of Appeals.

Judge Westbrook had written in the general term what is known as the cumulative judgment decision of the Supreme Court, supporting the sentence of cumulative penalties inflicted on Tweed, and which the decision of the Court of Appeals had reversed. He was identified with the decisions in the Ring suits from the first, having been sought by reason of his peculiar ability, and his acknowledged independence of the influences which had been so manifest elsewhere in the courts. When the case of the Assistant State Treasurer Phelps came before him, it was presumed that he would treat it in the usual way as a mere misdemeanor or a breach of trust. In fact, the delinquent Phelps, who had in his capacity as a public officer embezzled some $40,000 or $50,000, went to a high legal practitioner in Albany, and in a panic took advice as to his difficulties. The lawyer advised him of the trivial punishment and comparative immunity hitherto usual in such cases; and taking courage again, he returned to his official post, and increased the amount of his theft to upward of $300,000. But on his trial before Westbrook, the surprise was developed of sending him, under heavy sentence, as a felon to the Penitentiary, and establishing such acts under the common law as punishable like any other robbery.

It is a curious coincidence, also, that during the administration of President Pierce, Westbrook was a member of Congress with Tweed, the latter having influentially exerted himself to procure the appointment of United States District Attorney for the man who has since so signally dissolved the "Tweed influence" on the bench. It should be remarked here, perhaps, that Judge Westbrook, having voted for the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, declined the appointment in question at the hands of Pierce, as it might seem like a payment for his vote—a delicacy not elsewhere manifested on that occasion by others. As a Judge, his decisions and rulings have been marked by great clearness and simplicity, his gentleness of manner and delivery being entirely wanting in any effort at oratorical or dramatic effect.

In view of the severity of the attacks which have been made upon our State Judiciary, this recognition, in a different key, would seem to be due to the Judge who finally disposed of Tweed's case. Its importance in tracing the course of the latter is absolute. Tweed watched the proceedings as if he were a spectator and listener, where he sat in his retreat, viewing through his window the masts of the distant shipping and the house-tops, just dimly visible in the smoke of the horizon. Tweed knew well the temper of his Judge, and in one regard it was the same to him whether he was on the ground to help, or out of sight and reach. Indeed, he conjectured that the inclination of the Judge would be less severe, in view of the conspicuous absence of all appearance of influence from him (Tweed.) He watched the defeat of the motion for a dismissal, and scanned with wonder the unprecedented and then novel proceedings for a "struck jury." Of course, he could know nothing of the secret counsels held by the jurors at the sick bed of O'Conor. The latter at Fort Washington, almost in a direct line across the river, and quite in sight of the hiding-place of the fugitive, had suddenly roused up from his long and extraordinary lethargy. He became convalescent, got out of bed, and rivaled Tweed himself in his growing interest in the trial.

Tweed had certainly made definite plans for his future in leaving his prison. But once at large, he lingered, intensely anxious that the result of the trial might admit of his return. He saw by the reports that the adroitness of David Dudley Field, in the absence of his old antagonist, Charles O'Conor, indicated an easy rout of the junior counsel, but whose hands the case and the people had dropped. The witness came on the stand from the public offices, from the city banks. Garvey and Ingersoll came. Mr. Tilden, the successful candidate for the Presidency, was put to the question. Tweed watched it all. He was certain, from appearances, that the prosecution of the suit was breaking down. The counsel, with their witnesses, and the proofs on the side of the people, seemed to him (as he describes it) like the stereotyped scene in a pantomime, where the great blower appears, and sends every body and every thing off the stage, or flying up in the air, at a puff. Such seemed the irresistible dexterity of the noted cross-examiner and coadjutor.

All these proceedings of the trial strung out, and had now reached the beginning of March. The suspense of Tweed had become intense. Upon the near event depended whether he should return to the native city or resume his flight and seek a permanent place of exile. He had occupied his present quiet retreat since the 5th of December, making three months. He continued under the control of the two men who had managed his escape and contracted for his safety. He did implicitly what they directed, and they held him in hand like trainers. He slept, he rose, he walked, he rode, ate, and drank only as they instructed him, and it may be remarked here that this discipline and relation were maintained until he closed his engagement with them satisfactorily in Florida. His days back of the Palisades being spent in strict seclusion, all his mind naturally centred upon reading the daily reports of the trial. And as the great length of the proceedings naturally grew monotonous, even to him, he was suddenly startled one day, on receiving his papers, by seeing the announcement, in the customary sensation head lines, that Charles O'Conor had reappeared in his case before Judge Westbrook! Of all resurrections and ghosts, this seemed the most fearful to Tweed. As he describes it, had he committed murder, and had the body of his victim been suddenly brought before him to confront, he might have felt as he did when he read the strikingly dramatic scene in the court, when the white and emaciated form of the venerable pleader rose and resumed his cause before the Judge.

All hope for Tweed at once seemed vanished. He had conjectured some brilliant technical stroke by his counsel which would quash the whole thing, as they did before the Court of Appeals. He had estimated the probabilities of "hanging" the jury on some disagreement. But the advent of O'Conor dissolved all. He did not wait for the end. He again gathered up his now scanty effects. In he (Tweed) did not make an end of this thing, O'Conor never would. Once more he was done.

IN A FISHERMAN'S HUT.

The scene now changes. Tweed had finally surrendered himself to exile. He took up a temporary abode about half a mile from Fort Wadsworth, at the Narrows, in a fisherman's hut, with his two companions. This shanty had been used by some shad fishermen, but the construction which their poles made caused their removal by order of "G. W. B.," the famous guardian of New-York Harbor. The shadman's hut was therefore vacant until the distinguished occupancy by this other great friend of New-York City and its less liquid highways, "W. M. T." The cottage, like others of the kind, was of small dimensions, with a tier of bunks or berths, like the forecastle of a ship. Here the party staid for two weeks making preparations. How they escaped the argus-eyes of the many joint and several Associated Press agents during this retreat on Staten Island is indeed a miracle—the very home of the agent of the Associated Press, Mr. Simonton, and the thickest haunt of the reporters, as well marin as ultramarine, special, regular, and regular special! Mr. Tweed not only lived at this shadman's hut for two weeks, but even made a visit across the channel, and stopped a night in Brooklyn! This was fairly the beginning of a course of rough life and free adventure which lasted until his arrest in Santiago de Cuba.

The judgment for $6,000,000 and upward which had now been entered up against him, sat as lightly, after all, upon his new resolution as the old badge of "Big Six" upon his breast in the early days of the old New-York fire laddies in the Bowery. He fully realized that the bail (not the judgment,) was a barrier which had been most ingeniously devised to banish him forever from the old haunts. It was as firm and relentless a decree as ever Venice had enforced in her bitter and relentless edicts of the secret chambers of the Council of Ten. But he had, in fact, far more apprehension and concern now about the prospective ocean voyage and the detestable seasickness than about O'Conor and the knapsack Westbrook had strapped upon his back. However, he dodged the main question of the sea-sickness by devising a coasting expedition by which, reaching Florida and thence crossing the Spanish Main, he might in easy stages land under the protection of the Spanish flag. His physique usually averaged some 280 pounds, a most inconvenient bulk on a sea-voyage, and in sea-sickness a proportionate source of increased disturbances.

During his stay on Staten Island a light and fast sailing little schooner was fitted out, and manned by himself and two companions, with a negro boy. He started at last from the pier in front of the tort in a row-boat in the night, and slipped away upon a pleasant breeze.

In due course, and without anything noticeable, they reached the lagoons on the coast of Florida. At one of the light-house stations they made a definite stoppage again, Tweed taking board with the keeper of the light as John Secor, an invalid gentleman seeking a restoration of health and the recreations of fishing and hunting. Here, too, he parted with his guides from New-York, closing his contract with them at that place.

PEACE AND SAFETY IN FLORIDA.

His new quarters stood out in the surf, upon a long and irregular strip of sandy sea-beach, outside of a bright and limpid lagoon between this beach and the main land, the lagoon averaging about half a mile in width. Here, in this lonely shelter, he took a melancholy and meditative rest. He experienced for the first time in years a feeling of perfect peace and safety which began to fascinate him. His restless activity and the tumult from which he had escaped had prepared him for a strong appreciation of this torn abode. The keepers, a simple and contented family, knew nothing beyond this blank line of their duty and their scanty resources. Communication was easily had with the main land, and the facilities of mails, and even the indispensable newspaper, were within easy reach.

His residence at this place marks a principal point in his adventures. Here, having parted with his "professional" friends, he was joined by the person who is known as Hunt in the reports of his subsequent arrest. This man, with a smattering of medical phrases and a practical experience as hunter and guide, was one of a class of local characters, like the guides or trappers, the men of the mountains, the prairies, and the wild border life of the West. In Florida the chief resource or profit for this class is to pilot the invalids and pleasure parties who seek that region for its climate during the Winter months at the North. Here Mr. Tweed bade farewell to what the denizens call a "dried shirt"—an article which was replaced in this region by a woolen or hickory shirt, which may last the owner a couple of years, (and frequently does without washing.) The other articles of costume usually are a high pair of jack-boots, truncated pants tucked inside the boots, and a slouched or straw hat. The hunting-knife, pistols, belts, blanket, and wallets are added, like pepper and salt, to suit the taste.

The new guide soon led Tweed into his own haunts in the interior of Florida. With a camping blanket and necessary arms they set forth, and Tweed entered upon the fascinations of a life which seemingly offers no serious prospects of hardship in that climate. They kept out of the range of the regular tourists, and got well beyond the settled resorts into the tropical wilderness. The everglades and forest life had the usual glitter and gorgeous aspects while the sense of novelty lasted. He speaks of many pleasures in his adventures during this expedition, but overtaken in due season by the torrid months he was driven back and took up his residence in the neighborhood of St. Augustine. It would be a commonplace matter to recite Tweed's local experience with the details of camp life, hunting, fishing, and seeking the usual expedients for killing time and the mosquitoes. It does not appear that Florida engaged his attention so much by its peculiar life, climate, and scenery, as it influenced him by the rest and self-review which it afforded him. Contemplating himself in the light of an Ishmaelite, and like the last of the Seminoles, Billy Bowlegs, driven out of civilized haunts into the everglades and the uninhabited wildernesses, he returned to the cooling breezes of the sea-shore, near the suburbs of St. Augustine, and there deliberately planned a new sphere and a new life of usefulness, if not of repentance and reparation.

When he left this place in a fishing smack for Cuba, he had completed a definite set of plans to be carried out on his arrival in Spain.

ON THE COAST OF CUBA.

Some 40 miles' sail brought Tweed and his companion to the coast of Cuba, some 10 miles outside the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The fisherman who brought them from the American coast did not dare to confront the Spanish officials with a freight which he strongly suspected was contraband. He was therefore brought moonlight as they made the point chosen for a landing. Tweed had already become habituated to the byways frequented by his guides, and, even where he might have taken one of the regular steamers plying among the West India ports, quite naturally continued his course as he had started, keeping himself away from the regular channels in which he might be inconveniently recognized.

There was no kind of habitation within sight, and the hour, notwithstanding the moonlight, precluded a search. Hunt wrapped himself in the blanket, and was soon asleep on the rock where they were left by the skipper. There was nothing unexpected or accidental in their situation. Camping out had been their custom for some months past. Avoiding the towns and settlements for the open country was also their habit. When the morning came, they looked around the shores of a bay that curved inland from where they were camping. On the opposite point a fisherman's cot was to be seen, and they observed a boy coming down to the beach. They beckoned to him with handkerchiefs, and he raised a lateen sail on the little craft and crossed to them, and bore them back to his father, who received them at the hut. After some breakfast prepared here, they arranged to be taken up to the City of Santiago de Cuba—which name the inhabitants shorten by using merely the last, "Cuba." Another rapid drift in the morning breeze with the lateen sails, and they landed upon the dock in the city. Here they were promptly confronted by the inevitable Custom-house officers. A demand for their passports led to the production of what they had—an American passport without the Spanish visé at any regular landing-place. They were at once arrested. Their appearance was suspicious, and they were sent on board the Spanish man-of-war in the harbor, the Cherueca.

Tweed's arrival at Santiago is noted in his diary as the 12th of June, 1876, about 2 P. M., and its release from on board the Cherueca at 1 P. M. on the 23d. The courage and arrival of a new Captain-General at Havana had caused both suspicion and delay in their case. The Cuban patriots were manifesting much activity, and all American arrivals were strictly watched. Then a variety of rumors had started up about the two men arriving in this mysterious manner, when, although suspecting them to a strict surveillance, secured them, nevertheless, a distinguished and courteous entertainment by the officers of the Spanish man-of-war. The diary contains the names of these officers in detail, and indicates a familiar and kindly intercourse with the Captain of the port, until Mr. Alfred N. Young, of Cincinnati, the American Consul, procured their release on parole by becoming bond for them. They were accordingly able to take up their quarters at the principal hotel, Kent in the name of Adell Lascelles, where, they occupied two connectable rooms until their case should be passed upon at Havana.

The routine here was merely one of delay. Tweed notes his walks, his rides in the volante, the streets and public places, the churches and buildings, the hot days, and their negro processions and carnivals. His social contact, through the American, French, and English Consuls' residences, with the local society seems to have been free and cordial, with dinners, picnics, and excursions around the city. The 30th of June, Consul-General Hall telegraphs a reply to Mr. Young, the Consul at Santiago: "The case of Secor and Hunt will be attended to as soon as papers arrive." A couple of Captains of American merchant vessels, also delayed for Custom-house infractions, made his companions at the hotel, and afforded him a sympathetic concert in maledictions against Spanish embargoes. On the 2d of July the telegraph announced the nominations at St. Louis of Tilden and Hendricks, of which ticket his anticipations were not altogether cheerful. His attention was recalled by the French Consul to one of his previous schemes by an examination of some pictures of Rio Janeiro, where this gentleman had formerly acted as Consul. Tweed remarks that he had originally contemplated making Brazil his place of refuge, but the arrival of the Emperor Dom Pedro in the United States made the idea unadvisable. The Centennial of America, the Fourth of July, he duly celebrated with the inevitable fire-works in the evening from the balcony of the Hotel Lascelles, the demonstration being highly appreciated by a concourse of the "chattels," mainly in a state of nature and absolute independence as to any apparel. On the 7th of July, having been detained a month, he concluded to settle down and make the best of it by employing a teacher of Spanish, and utilizing his time in acquiring a knowledge of the language. His teacher was a clerk in the Customs, and a capable man, with whom he expresses his satisfaction, making fair progress in his daily lessons. On the 11th he notes the receipt of funds and the sale of his bills on the United States at 10 per cent. premium. He began to grow "nervous and worried" about his case at Havana, and waited with anxiety for every mail. In view of the prospect of detention, he began to look about him for a house to rent, complaining, nevertheless, of the intolerable oppression of the climate, which began to tell on his health. The departure of his friend, the American Consul, on a furlough to the United States, he mentions enviously, as also the same day he chronicles gloomily the execution of a person who is taken out and shot in the outskirts of the city. He saw the parade of the victim through the town, escorted by the guard of soldiers and a band of music. At the place of execution the man was put upon his knees, blindfolded, with his back to the soldiers, and shot. A little harder than three millions bail.

THE VOYAGE TO SPAIN.

At last the Vice-Consul and the Consul-General, the Captain of the Port at Santiago, and the Admiral of Marine at Havana, were brought into accord, and he was permitted to engage passage in the Spanish bark Carmen for Barcelona and Vigo. Having given security to report at Vigo to the Captain of the port there, he went on board and sailed the 27th of July, paying $548 for himself and companion as the cost of the trip. Aroused on the morning of sailing by the bugle of the steam gun-boat Tornado, (the captor of the Virginius,) he saw with delight at last the slow departure of their bark down the harbor in the light breeze. Capt. Julia and his officers are promptly mented in the diary for their courteous treatment. The daily record of the voyage has the usual monotony of any other log at sea. Skirting the Cuban coast in light winds and calms, he began a heavy experience of his long-deferred horror, sea-sickness, which stuck to his ample stomach until it had reduced his weight materially. His weight at home was more than 280 pounds, whereas on his return he had shrunk down to 160 pounds, and the sea had mainly done this work on him. His notes upon the wind and progress of the ship present the usual daily chronicle until about the 5th of September, when they began to cross the track of the Mediterranean fleets bound in and out from Gibraltar. Here the number of the vessels and the busy preparations on board the Carmen indicated the close of the protracted voyage. Its effect on him may be well illustrated by the remark in his journal: "I still keep on the cloth [Summer] pants, a pair made for me in June, 1873, as the mark tells me. They are about 10 inches too large around the waist, so I think I must have decreased some in size there since that time." Of his living he says: "No appetite. Bowl of soup for breakfast. Soup made of a few hard sailor biscuit boiled in hot water and seasoned with thyme, and then a quantity of oil poured into and boiled with it, making a cracker or biscuit soup; no other seasoning than the oil, which seems to be the prevailing mixture in all the cooking on board." This diet, with a little sherry, he partook of merely in quantities to prevent the pangs of an empty stomach. Approaching Vigo, he expresses his longing for fresh meat at last, or a little fruit. He says: "I do try to eat what is provided, but I cannot do it; my stomach instantly turns when I get a taste of garlic, and as that is the only flavoring they use in cooking, I am sure to get it in the first mouthful. I have not eaten more than two plates of soup and a few soda biscuits in two days, and I begin to feel the necessity for food."

A PRISONER AGAIN.

On Sept. 6, after a voyage of 42 days, the Carmen arrived in the beautiful bay of Vigo. Boarded by the Custom-house and Health Officers, the anchor was cast at quarantine, a small island in the centre of the bay, where the Lazaretto buildings stand, and to which they were transferred for the usual cleansing and fumigations. Tweed found himself formally arrested there; his diary, papers, and baggage were taken from him; and after seven days in the Lazaretto he was ordered to be taken to the castle or fortress as a prisoner of State.

Tweed was taken from the little island of San Simon where the Lazaretto stands, over to the city, and in the custody of a guard of Spanish soldiers, he was marched up the hill toward the castle or fortress that crowns the City of Vigo. On his way along the steep road he had to stop and rest. Here he tried to communicate with the guard, but his defective Spanish enabled him to make out with difficulty that he must be held as a prisoner of state. In a maze as to what his fate must now be, he resumed his toil up the hill, and in due time reached his destiny in the castle. Ushered into an apartment, he found it to comprise a stone floor, stone walls, and a stone ceiling. There was nothing else except the door he had entered and a narrow window. They had the satisfaction, at least, of being shut in together and not separated. If they could not talk intelligibly to the guard, they could at least converse with and understand each other. But what was the use? They could not even satisfy themselves with conjectures as to the occasion of their position. Certainly, the old difficulty about the passports could not have given rise to all this grim proceeding. It seemed very weary waiting until a servant woman came, bringing two iron beds, with bedding, Spanish fashion, on her head. Indication was made by Tweed that he desired to see the officer of the guard or Governor of the castle. But his efforts merely enabled him to have permission to get temporary wants satisfied from a hotel or tavern. Food, such as they desired to pay for, with beer or wine, and some matting for the floor, were provided; and they started in with some idea of patience and cheerfulness, waiting what might next turn up.

One morning when the woman who took charge of their room brought their food from the hotel, she attracted attention, by her gestures, to the slop-bucket she had just emptied. After she left with the sentinel, who severely watched her when she came, Tweed examined the empty bucket, and found she had left him a note from his son. Having failed in every other attempt to communicate, he had succeeded in this. An answer was put in the bed-clothes next morning, which the chamber-maid as duly found, and also delivered. In this manner Tweed came to learn something of the new phase of his case. He learned that he was held by the Spanish Government, and supposed to be Secretary Belknap, a fugitive Minister of War of the United States. And this, at least, gave him the prospect of a release, his imprisonment being based on some mistake or Spanish blunder.

THE VIRTUOUS MR. HUNT.

Another scene which grew out of the new postal arrangement was the finding of one of the epistles placed in the bed-clothes by Soledad, the chamber-maid. One of these happened to fall into the hands of Hunt, who observed that the address to John Secor was superseded by what had until then been unknown to him, the real name of his companion, William M. Tweed. The result of this revelation produced temporarily unpleasant. Hunt exclaimed in astonishment, asking if his companion was actually the notorious Tweed. He broke out in indignation when he found such was the fact. He protested that he had never done any thing against the law to merit this association, and he stamped and swore and wanted the Governor of the castle brought that he might vindicate himself and be set at liberty, or at least set apart from his notorious companion. He was not pacified, nor was there much comfortable feeling possible between them for the remainder of the 14 days of their incarceration. By that time the Franklin had arrived, and they were taken duly on board, where explanation was more practicable. Hunt was clamorous on the way to the ship when he learned of the presence of the United States Consular Agent, protesting his American citizenship, his rights, and his entire ignorance of Tweed as such until the discovery in the castle.

Once on board the United States steam frigate Franklin, Tweed found at last solid and intelligible ground to occupy. The commander said, as he received him from the Spanish soldiers and officers, that his instructions were to bring Tweed to New-York; and to Tweed he also said what his mission was, and producing a photograph, said he was satisfied to receipt for him and bear him back accordingly, assuring him of his kindest feelings and of every courtesy and attention on the voyage back, placing at his disposal one of his best state-rooms, and extending to him the privileges of the officers' mess. As to Hunt, the commander had no knowledge, and would, if requested, extend to him the same privileges, or he was free to go ashore if he preferred.

Mr. Tweed's son had liberty to communicate freely with his father, which he availed of. As to Hunt, he speedily took himself out of sight of Tweed, and went off, returning, however, in restored good nature with young Tweed, when he found there was no more danger of detention. As a token of reconciliation and fraternity, too, he left as a little keepsake the usual compliments of a certain class on parting with their friends in difficulty—a file, a whipsaw, and a jimmy chisel.

The rest of the story of Tweed up to his return to Ludlow-Street Jail again has been widely published already. He was handed over to the Sheriff on the 23d of November, 1876.

TWEED'S LETTER TO O'CONOR.

Secluding himself a little from lawyers and reporters, he has maintained, as to the public, an absolute silence since his return. The following letter to Charles O'Conor will show, however, that he had adopted an intelligent though an altered course toward the public:

LUDLOW-STREET JAIL, Dec. 6, 1876.

Charles O'Conor, Esq.:

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you this letter, in view of the fact that your position as the counsel designated by the State authorities in my matters has professed only the public good, regardless of any fractions or personal interest. Heretofore I have met my troubles with every resource at my disposal. Possibly in a mistaken sense of duty I have stood up too long to shield others as well as myself, bearing such losses and punishment as were meted out to my transgressions and my misfortunes. It was truly more in the interest of others than in my own that litigation and resistance were prolonged. Viewing the manner of my return to the wards of this prison, realizing the events in the City, in the State, and in the nation, which I am brought here to confront, it will not, I hope, seem to be a presumption or insincerity in me to say that I am indeed overwhelmed; that all further resistance being hopeless, I have none now to make, and only seek the shortest and most efficient manner in which I may make unqualified surrender.

It is not my purpose to dispute, or appeal, or further resist the suits which you have against me in the name of the State and the people. I propose forthwith to place at your disposal a full surrender of all I have left of property or effects, and respond at once to such examination in this connection as may assure you and the public of the good faith of this assignment, as well as show the entire amount and disposition of all I have possessed, so far as you may wish it to be detailed.

I am an old man, greatly broken in health, cast down in spirit, and can no longer bear my burden. To mitigate the prospect of a hopeless imprisonment which must speedily terminate my life, I should, it seems to me, make any sacrifice or effort. During the early stages of the suits and proceedings against me I was ready to make restitution and reparation as far as in my power. Entanglement with the interests and counsels of others delayed and defeated this. I regret that my means have now become so utterly inadequate. I would not make the futile offer if I had not some assurance, through your published statements, that the vindication of principle and the prospect of permanently purifying the public service are the objects you have in view, as being more desirable than the recovery of money. It in any manner you may see fit to use me in such connection, I shall be only too glad to respond. Trusting implicitly in your high reputation and character, I ask to make only a single reservation—not as regards myself, but wherever others may be concerned. Leaving my personal and property interests to be put to the fullest test of examination and publicity, I would hope to have any matters affecting other persons restricted to your private knowledge and discretion. Knowing, as you do, every material fact already, it would be unavailing for me further to resist or withhold any details you may demand. I only ask, in qualification of the utmost frankness, that your more reliable judgment shall take the responsibility or publication, and the use of such matters only as may be necessary for the ends you wish to subserve.

For the present I have no legal counsel. I shall not employ any except to act in the spirit of this communication and conform to the usages of the courts. I send this by Foster Dewey, whom I have heretofore employed as Secretary. He is directed to receive from you any instructions or suggestions, and answer in detail as to my circumstances. I remain, very truly, yours, WILLIAM M. TWEED.

It is understood that Mr. O'Conor sent this letter to Attorney-General Fairchild with his favorable recommendation, and that Mr. O'Conor also signified his intention to terminate his more active connection with the Ring prosecutions, now practically ended. Acting upon this view, the Attorney-General has himself made several visits to Tweed, and has carried out the examinations of effects, and especially of information, which Tweed had to turn over. A large pile of checks, vouchers, and evidence is accordingly in the control of Attorney-General Fairchild. At the time this number of the *Weekly* goes to press his release has been provisionally agreed to, and will, as soon as due forms are complied with, be carried into effect.

As to what may become of Tweed, when he has surrendered all his property and turned over all his papers, we are enabled to say that his flight was not altogether that of an aimless fugitive. He intended to enter upon important railroad work in Spain, which may still engage him if he sees his way to it upon his release. He was 54 years old on Tuesday, April 3.

A POLICEMAN WITH $54 IN HIS POCKET.

John Sullivan, a peddler, and two street-walkers, named Mary Anne Madden and Kate White, were placed on trial before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, charged with stealing $54 from the person of Officer Bernard Dunn, of the Steam-boat Squad. Sullivan demanded a separate trial, and at its conclusion the female prisoners were placed on trial. Assistant District Attorney Lyon conducted the prosecution, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. James D. McClelland. Officer Dunn swore that at 3 A. M. on the morning of March 3, as he was passing along at Canal and Elizabeth streets, on his way home, he saw a group of men and women standing on the corner. One of the women, (Kate White) ran toward him, thrust her hand into the side pocket of his coat, and stole $54. He seized her hand and wrenched it making her scream, and while endeavoring to make her release her hold of the money, Sullivan, one of the men standing on the corner, caught his arm and held him. Mary Ann Madden, the other female prisoner, was standing by. The officer retained his hold of the woman White until she was arrested by Officer Hart, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Witness gave a description of the man who held his arm, and when Sullivan was arrested he identified him among 25 men. Officer Hart testified that at the station-house the woman White admitted that she had stolen the money, and passed it to her companion, Madden, who, in turn, admitted that she had passed it to "a fellow." The prisoner denied the theft, and swore that he had not seen Officer Dunn on the morning of the alleged larceny. The women prisoners were called to testify on behalf of Sullivan, and testified that they saw no money stolen from Dunn. The latter, they stated, had been drinking with them in several liquor-saloons in Hester and Elizabeth streets. Dunn was acquainted with Kate White, and attempted to take liberties with her on the street. She resisted, and raised an alarm, which brought a police officer to the spot, whereupon Dunn made a charge of larceny against them, and had them arrested. The jury in the case of Sullivan rendered a verdict of not guilty. The trial of the women had not concluded when court adjourned.

CAPTURE OF CIGAR SMUGGLERS.

On the 14th inst., Capt. Charles N. Brackett, Superintendent of the Special Agency of the Treasury Department in this City, seized, with the assistance of Officers Jackson and Hussey, 5,800 smuggled cigars, and 28,000 cigarettes, of the total value of about $2,500. The property was found at the residence of John Conklin, alias "Boots," and Charles Sinclair, No. 7 Morris-street. The cigars and cigarettes if, as alleged, were smuggled into this port on the steamer Vera Cruz, from Havana, and surreptitiously delivered over the side of the vessel by Joaquin Garcia, a pantryman, and Michael Harrington, an oiler, on the evening of the 13th ult. to Conklin and Sinclair, who received them in a boat, and took them to their residence. All these persons were arrested yesterday by Capt. Brackett and taken before Commissioner Shields, who held Conklin in $3,500, and the others in $2,000 bail for examination to-morrow afternoon.

NOVELTIES FOR BARNUM'S SHOW.

Eight stallions, all coal black, with white hoofs, and as handsome specimens of horse flesh as were ever seen in a circus ring, arrived yesterday on the Utopia, of the Anchor Line, for P. T. Barnum, he having purchased them from J. W. Myers, of the American Circus in Paris. Their performances are said to approach the marvelous. Some 500 persons witnessed the debarkation, which was attended with extreme difficulty. Mr. Barnum paid 100,000 francs for the eight. The other arrivals included some rare wild animals, and a number of male and female performers of reputation. Boa constrictors, measuring from 15 to 33 feet in length, arrived from Africa, also, for Mr. Barnum. The entire lot, as they were conveyed up Broadway to the Hippodrome, attracted a great deal of attention. The season opens here on the 9th inst.

LAW REPORTS.

A SUSPENDED CLERGYMAN'S SUIT.

REV. CHARLES P. M'CARTHY SUING FOR REINSTATEMENT IN HIS CHURCH—WHAT HE CLAIMS HE WAS SUSPENDED FOR.

The case of The People ex rel. Charles P. McCarthy, against Calvin G. Lippincott and others, was argued before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The relator, McCarthy, is the Universalist Minister who was recently suspended from fellowship by the respondents, who are the State Committee on Fellowship, Discipline, and Ordination. He seeks reinstatement by mandamus. Mr. L

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1036—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
3582—King et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2134—Wertheimer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2108—London, N. Y., and Pub. Co. vs. Galling.
1536—Schelley vs. Biehl.
1559—Same vs. same.
2220—Briggs vs. Howard.
2136—The Leonard Silk Co. vs. Prady.
2268—Lehwitter vs. Heineman.
338—Theobold et al. vs. O'Brien, &c.
2283—Robinson vs. Rose
2298—Hart vs. Wilkins.
2384—Rosenberger versus Burchard.
2402—Korn mann vs. Hermans et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
2593—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
1177—Roberts vs. Hill.
1801—Sofield vs. Compton.
2098—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
1247—Schwick vs. Boas et al.
1809—Moody et al vs. Pell.
1618—Beck vs. Wagener.
1579—Dunn et al. vs. Long.
145—Tyson vs. Hartford & N. Y. Steamb't Co.
1927—Patterson vs. Conner, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
53—Fowler vs. Butterby.
53—Griswold vs. Shoes et al.
58—Spies vs. Damm.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
393—Newfield vs. Copperman.
1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.
756—Bautenberg vs. Conner, &c.
572—Harrison et al. vs. Record et al.
573—Harrison et al. vs. Ross.
743—Uhl, &c., vs. Cremer.
314—Germania Bank vs. Frost.
1104—Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.
1138—Same vs. Same.
633—Matthews vs. Driscoll.
948—Schell vs. Butterfield.
591—Seymour vs. Fellows.
784—Bauman vs. Hitchcock.
751—Bawley vs. Selover et al.
754—Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.
777—Snider, Jr., &c., vs. Myerson.
1009—Henderson vs. Sexton.
1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt
886—Walling vs. Bensel et al.
887—Frey vs. Bensel et al.
1011—Jordan, &c. vs. Bowen.
1034—Morris et al. vs. Gaedeke.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
570 1/2—Gloggner vs. Berlin.
779—Havemeyer, &c., vs. Havemeyer et al.
854—Etzel vs. Byrne et al.
817—Roussel vs. The St. Nicholas Ins. Co.
361—Wireman vs. The Remington Sewing-machine Co.
640—Nickers on et al. vs. Ruger et al.
654—Gregory vs. Conner.
643—Lichlater et al. vs. Spofford et al.
745—Hoffman, &c., vs. The N. Y. Cen. & H. River R. R. Co.
860—Dunscombe vs. Bungee.
565—Fuselmann vs. Ehrlich.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.
606—Thurber et al. vs. Hughes.
808—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Patterson.
612—Buergess vs. Von Hoffman.
618—Gowdy vs. Pollanee.
690—Weber, &c., versus Schoff.
1035—Herzberg et al. vs. Murray.
703—Kyle vs. Marx et al.
809—Loeb vs. Ackerman.
810—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.
811—Mitchell vs. Conner, &c.
823—Ryerson et al. vs. Tone.
831—Manchester et al. vs. Kendall.
835—O'Keefe vs. N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.
943—American Coal Co. vs. Quintard.
946—American Trust Co. of N. J., vs. Feigelstock.
958—Lawrence vs. Taylor et al.
928—Jagger Iron Works vs. Phelps.
994—Ryer et al. versus Tinguc.
1013—Knapp vs. Berghaus
709—Morch vs. Priest et al.
710—Jovnson vs. Richards et al
800 1/2—Wermott vs. The Wyoming F. L. Co.
830—Rocker, &c., vs. King et al.
799—Oswell, &c., versus Hasbrouck et al.
894—Savage, &c., versus Thayer.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.
7—Gesner vs. Briant.
12—Girard vs. Revel.
15—Campbell vs. McEwen.
26—Wetteran vs. Goetz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1342—The B'way Stable Co. vs. Conner.
728—Rogers vs. Connelly.
240—Neftel vs. Lightstone.
1078—Zucker vs. Harris.
1170—Speeut vs. Kilpatrick.
658—Franchi vs. Canal.
657—Spofford vs. Northrup.
1475—Jaikle vs. Conner.
1161—Haly vs. Archdeacon
1139—Miller vs. Studwell.
695—Italia vs. Corbitt.
1149—Lunny vs. McGarrity.
1568—Wilker et al. versus Conner.
1217—Williams et al. vs. Uhlmann et al.
1623—Giles vs. Ryckman, Jr.
846—McDonald vs. The Irving Nat. Bank.
1518—Bolemius vs. Kreppel et al.
1519—Herman et al. vs. Kreppel et al.
705—Bangs vs. The Ocean National Bank.
661—Weber vs. Nickel.
27—Bolling vs. Bayne.
1186—Pizzo vs. Gasser.
1592—Bergholm, &c., vs. Conner.
698—Cogswell et al. vs. Way.
1148—Shallip vs. Torrey.
571—Keller vs. Sallibeler.
1254—Heinge vs. Parley, &c.
381—McDonald vs. Bradel.
627—Clark vs. Felton.
998—Hogg vs. Beach et al.
506—Cavanagh vs. Herzberg.
673—The American Literary Bureau vs. Dodd.
1504—Merrick vs. Winchell.
629—Fox &c., vs. Hinde.
512—Northwick vs. Boass et al.
1163—Briggs vs. Berdan.
1 47—Tysen vs. Hulin.
1049—Shaw vs. Bancock.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
560—Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.
1454—Towle vs. The Mayor, &c.
789—Donnelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
785—Eisner vs. Morgan.
1126—McGowan vs. McGowan.
1090—Haubert vs. Lerch.
786—Schroeder vs. Leubuscher.
1093—Baily vs. Shaw.
1136—Levy vs. Potsdam.
497—Brown vs. Patterson.
897—Walden vs. Schaaf.
1066—Cohen vs. Conner.
907—Schermerhorn vs. Devlin.
604—The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Crozier.
314—Devlin vs. Gallagher.
1497—Uhlman vs. Bayman.
1215—Shifferdecker vs. Gotwald.
365—Buckingham versus The N. Y. Cen. & H. River R. R. Co.
1055—Moore vs. James.
597—Machado vs. Sanders Jr., &c.
594—Morgan vs. Stroock.
819—Daly vs. Byrne, No. 1.
820—Daly vs. Byrne, No. 2.
822—Daly vs. Curtin.
902—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
907—White et al. vs. Gilsey et al.
723—Meacham vs. Berlin.
977—Hoghland vs. Barney.
983—Rich, Jr., vs. Sykes et al.
1050—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c.
735—Meacham vs. Campbell.
736—Hunt vs. Campbell.
737—Loomis vs. Campbell.
738—Brower vs. Campbell.
406—Kinkel vs. The Mayor, &c.
1123—Grabfelder versus Cohen.
740—Nevills vs. The Third-Av. R. R. Co.
1067—Thompson vs. Gray.
739—Smith vs. Maciav.
932—Rae vs. Hartman et al.
143—Hunt vs. Roberts.
1311—The Met. Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor.
516—Unione Vs. Derham.
1129—Brown vs. Freeman.
860—Mc Manus vs. Gavin.
1068—Lerch vs. McComb.
699—Levy vs. 6th Sixth-Av. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
511—Smith vs. Linley et al.
923—Schermerhorn vs. Dudley et al.
895—Talcott vs. Bronner et al.
595—Moore vs. James.
597—Machado vs. Sanders Jr., &c.
594—Morgan vs. Stroock.
819—Daly vs. Byrne, No. 1.
820—Daly vs. Byrne, No. 2.
822—Daly vs. Curtin.
902—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
907—White et al. vs. Gilsey et al.
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860—Mc Manus vs. Gavin.
1068—Lerch vs. McComb.
699—Levy vs. 6th Sixth-Av. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sheil, C. J.

Nos.
8663—Krekeler vs. Conner, &c.
2720—Reuben vs. Brewers' & Maltsters' Ins. Co
7703—Delavan vs. Stigen.
7772—Colwell Lead Co. vs. McCool.
7009—Metzinger vs. Wede.
8855—Goldsier vs. Young.
7204—Berger vs. Lindheim.
7869—Sanford vs. Schrlacge.
8039—Peurhyn Slate Co. vs. Meyer.
6910—Thornhill versus Siebrecht.
8504—Kelly et al versus Sheehy.
5801—Scott vs. Fottberg et al.
7793—Widmayer versus Schiele.
5435—Phillips vs. Heyt, &c.
5552—Murray vs. Lubby.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 105 3/4
51,000 L. & W. B. con. 26
19,000 N. J. C. 1st. con. 52
3,000 N. W. C. C. G. s. 86
50 Del. & Hud. 80 1/4
100 do. 80 1/2
100 do. 49 3/4
100 do. 49 1/2
3500 West. Un. 58 1/4
3000 do. 58 3/8
500 do. 58 3/2
2300 do. 58 1/4
1000 do. 58 3/4
1000 do. 58 1/2
200 Rock Island. 97 1/4
100 do. 97 1/8
200 do. 97
100 do. 96 7/8
300 do. 96 3/4
1100 Pac. Mail. 18 1/4
200 do. 18
300 do. 17 7/8
200 do. 17 3/4
100 do. 17 5/8
100 do. 17 1/2
1500 do. 17 3/8
900 do. 17 1/2
300 do. 17 3/4
200 do. 17 5/8
500 do. 17 3/4
500 do. 17 1/4
100 do. 17
200 do. 16 7/8
100 do. 16 3/4
200 do. 16 1/2
2500 do. 16 3/4
900 do. 16 5/8
600 do. 16 5/8
1000 do. 16 1/2
200 do. 16 3/4
300 do. 16 5/8
400 do. 16 3/4
1000 do. 16 7/8
800 do. 16 7/8
900 do. 16 3/4
1100 do. 16 7/8
1400 do. 16 3/4
3600 do. 16 7/8
10 Amer. Ex. 92
100 do. 91 1/2
500 do. 91 3/8
100 do. 91
400 do. 90 7/8
600 do. 90 3/4
705 do. 90 7/8
400 do. 91
100 do. 90 7/8
200 do. 90 3/4
300 do. 90 5/8
1300 do. 90 3/4
300 do. 90 5/8
400 do. 90 3/4
400 St. Paul. Pf. 46
400 do. 45 3/4
100 do. 45 5/8
100 do. 45 3/4
50 do. 45 5/8
700 Mich. Cen. 38
100 do. 38 3/8
100 do. 38 1/4
200 do. 38 3/8
200 do. 38 1/4
600 do. 37 5/8
1,000 Erie. 1st. 114
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s. '83. 103 1/4
4,000 West. Pac. 102
3,000 U. Pac. 1st. 104 1/2
12,000 U. P. 7s. l. g. 100
1,000 Un. Pac. & L. G. 92 1/2
4,000 Pac. Mail. 97 1/2
7,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95
10,000 Lou. & N. con. 90 1/2
'93. 90 1/2
1,000 W. U. R. 1900. 104 3/4
1,000 Lou. Sc. f. 92 1/2
1,000 Ill. Cen. 87
R. 110 3/4
do. b.c. 110 5/8
$1,000 Ga. 7s, new. 110
5,000 Ark. 6s, F. Act. 26
6,000 Mo. 6s, 'F. 105 1/8
1,000 A. T. & S. F. 1st. 91
2,000 N. J. C. 1st. n. 104 1/8
5,000 do. 104
10,000 Lehigh & W. B. con. 30
do. c.a30. 26
8,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 115
6,000 Mil. & st. P. 20
1,000 do. 84 1/2
2,000 Erie. 1st. 114
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103 1/4
1,000 Erie. 1st. 114
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103 1/4
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con. 76
13,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103 1/4
4,000 West. Pac. 102
3,000 U. Pac. 1st. 104 1/2
12,000 U. P. 7s. l. g. 100
1,000 Un. Pac. & L. G. 92 1/2
4,000 Pac. Mail. 97 1/2
7,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95
10,000 Lou. & N. con. 90 1/2
'93. 90 1/2
1,000 W. U. R. 1900. 104 3/4
1,000 Lou. Sc. f. 92 1/2
1,000 Ill. Cen. 87
R. 110 3/4
do. b.c. 110 5/8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 111 1/4
17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 112 5/8
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N. 108 3/8
12,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 R. 110 3/4
1,000 do. b.c. 110 5/8
$500 U. S. 5-20 C., 67. 111 5/8
20,000 do. 112 1/2
500 do. small. 111 1/4
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 67. 112
C. 112 1/2
15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 110 1/2

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ga. 7s, new. 110
5,000 Ark. 6s, F. Act. 26
6,000 Mo. 6s, 'F. 105 1/8
1,000 A. T. & S. F. 1st. 91
2,000 N. J. C. 1st. n. 104 1/8
5,000 do. 104
10,000 Lehigh & W. B. con. 30
do. c.a30. 26
8,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 115
6,000 Mil. & st. P. 20
1,000 do. 84 1/2
2,000 Erie. 1st. 114
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103 1/4
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con. 76
13,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103 1/4
4,000 West. Pac. 102
3,000 U. Pac. 1st. 104 1/2
12,000 U. P. 7s. l. g. 100
1,000 Un. Pac. & L. G. 92 1/2
4,000 Pac. Mail. 97 1/2
7,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95
10,000 Lou. & N. con. 90 1/2
'93. 90 1/2
1,000 W. U. R. 1900. 104 3/4
1,000 Lou. Sc. f. 92 1/2
1,000 Ill. Cen. 87
R. 110 3/4
do. b.c. 110 5/8
14 Amer. Ex. 92
20 do. 110
15 Cen. Nat. Bk. 101
5 do. 100 1/2
54 Adams Express. 100 1/2
200 Erie Railway. b.c 5 1/4
300 Pac. Mail. b.c. 17 3/8
300 do. 17 3/8
300 do. 17 3/4
400 do. 17 5/8
900 do. 17 1/2
800 do. 17 3/8
200 do. 17 1/2
100 do. 17 3/8
1500 do. 17 1/8
900 do. 17 1/2
300 do. 17 3/8
500 do. 17 1/4
100 do. 17
200 do. 16 7/8
1400 do. 16 3/4
100 do. 16 5/8
800 do. 16 3/4
2100 do. 16 5/8
1000 do. 16 1/2
200 do. 16 5/8
300 do. 16 1/2
400 do. 16 5/8
1000 do. 16 3/4
800 do. 16 7/8
900 do. 16 3/4
300 do. 16 7/8
1400 do. 16 3/4
3600 do. 16 7/8
10 Amer. Ex. 92
100 do. 91 1/2
500 do. 91 3/8
100 do. 91
400 do. 90 7/8
600 do. 90 3/4
705 do. 90 7/8
400 do. 91
100 do. 90 7/8
200 do. 90 3/4
300 do. 90 5/8
1300 do. 90 3/4
300 do. 90 5/8
400 do. 90 3/4
400 St. Paul. Pf. 46
400 do. 45 3/4
100 do. 45 5/8
100 do. 45 3/4
50 do. 45 5/8
700 Mich. Cen. 38
100 do. 38 3/8
100 do. 38 1/4
200 do. 38 3/8
200 do. 38 1/4
600 do. 37 5/8
1,000 Erie. 1st. 114
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103 1/4
4,000 West. Pac. 102
3,000 U. Pac. 1st. 104 1/2
12,000 U. P. 7s. l. g. 100
1,000 Un. Pac. & L. G. 92 1/2
4,000 Pac. Mail. 97 1/2
7,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95
10,000 Lou. & N. con. 90 1/2
'93. 90 1/2
1,000 W. U. R. 1900. 104 3/4
1,000 Lou. Sc. f. 92 1/2
1,000 Ill. Cen. 87
R. 110 3/4
do. b.c. 110 5/8

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 L. & W. B. con. 25 3/4
5,000 do. 25 1/2
14,000 N. W. C. C. G. 86
2,000 L. S. Div. 104 1/8
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st. 104 1/2
do. 104
8,000 do. 116 1/4
4,000 Ohio & Miss. 30
do. 88
5,000 Cen. P. G'd. 106
5,000 West. Pac. 102
3,000 Un. P. 7s, l. g. 100
6,000 U. P. 1st. 104 1/2
1,000 N. J. C. & H. M. 94 5/8
1st. 94 5/8
100 Del. & Hud. b.c. 49 1/4
200 do. 49
100 do. 49 1/8
300 do. 49
100 Quicksilver. 14
200 do. b.c 14
100 Quick. Pf. 21
100 do. b.c. 21
200 do. 20
1400 West. Un. b.c. 57 5/8
100 do. 57 3/4
300 do. 57 5/8
2100 do. 57 1/2
100 do. 57 5/8
300 do. 57 1/2
400 do. 57 3/4
100 do. 57 1/2
100 do. 57 5/8
100 do. 57 3/4
100 do. 57 5/8
1400 do. 57 3/4
3600 do. 57 5/8
10 Amer. Ex. 92
100 do. 91 1/2
100 Harlem. 137 1/2
200 do. b.c. 137 1/2
100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 102
200 do. 102
100 do. 102 1/4
100 do. 102
500 do. 102
200 do. 102 1/4
700 do. 102
200 do. 102 1/2
300 do. 102 1/4
100 Mich. Cen. b.c. 38
100 do. 38 1/8
100 do. 38 1/4
200 do. 38 1/8
200 do. 38 1/4
600 do. 37 5/8
700 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 46 1/8
1100 do. 46 1/4
1400 do. 46 3/8
1900 do. 46 1/4
500 do. 46 1/8
500 do. 46 1/4
1200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 49
500 do. b.c. 49 1/4
600 do. b.c. 49
14 Cen. of N. J. 83 1/2
5 do. 83 3/4
100 Rock Island. b.c. 97 1/4
12 Q. O. of N. J. b.c. 83 1/2
100 C. & R. I. & P. b.c. 96 3/8
800 do. b.c. 96 3/4
30 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. G'd. b.c. 97 3/4

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st. n. 105
15,000 Leh. & W. B. con. b.c. 25 1/4
10,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 80
200 Erie Railway. 5 1/2
300 Panama. 80
100 Ill. Cent. 41 1/2
200 Lake Shore. 46
1000 do. 46 1/8
300 do. 46 1/4
100 do. 46 3/8
200 do. 46 1/4
200 do. 46 3/8
100 do. 46 1/4
200 do. 46 3/8
100 do. 46 1/4
200 do. 46 3/8
100

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Un Ballo in Maschera, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Maria Palmieri, Mlle. Marck, Signor Celada, Signor Dal Negro.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Antony and Cleopatra—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Virginius—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our Girl.—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Multon—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Telephone Concert—Miss Emma Thursby, Signor Tagliametra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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From the somewhat involved and cumbrous phraseology of Mr. Evarts' letter of instructions to the Louisiana Commission these two points may be gathered. 1. The Commission is to endeavor to have one acknowledged Government set up in Louisiana, leaving the other party to test their claims by such judicial methods as the Constitution of the State admits of. 2. Failing success in this effort, the Commission is to direct its efforts to procure the reassembling of the Legislature, so as to place in the hands of that body the power to give the State some constituted authority through which its affairs may be conducted. The principles laid down in the letter involve the withdrawal of the United States troops from New-Orleans, though they will probably remain there till the Commission has made some progress with its work. Mr. Evarts does not attempt to indicate how the composition of the legally elected Legislature of the State is to be determined, and as that will raise the whole question at issue, the Commission has got a problem in hand whose solution will tax all their patience and ingenuity.

A very fair indication of the condition of civil service reform ideas in this country is afforded by the announcement from Washington touching the President's appointments of Postmasters. Mr. Hayes is reported to have adopted the rule that faithful service for four years constitutes sufficient ground for keeping a Postmaster in office, but that eight years' service is a good cause for removal, provided there is a satisfactory applicant for the place. It is also to be remarked that the principle applies only to officers receiving over $1,000 per annum; for officers receiving less than that amount, any term of service consistent with human longevity, is considered allowable. Precisely why the line is to be drawn at eight years, or at $1,000 salary, we cannot say, and the only reason why it should be drawn at all, so far as we can see, is that the minds of the most advanced political reformers have not yet grasped the notion that tenure of office should be determined solely by efficiency and fidelity.

Next Saturday a public meeting will be held at Chickering Hall to sustain the amendments to the Constitution relating to municipal government, and "for the purpose of urging the passage of the several reform acts now pending." The second purpose is, in point of fact, of more immediate importance than the first. The essential feature of the constitutional amendments is the provision which secures the tax-payers' control over the finances of the various cities. The same end was sought in the Legislature by an amendment to the Charter bill now pending. This amendment provided for the appointment of a majority of the Board of Apportionment from among the tax-payers by an independent official, not bound by Tammany Hall. If this cannot be obtained, we may whistle for the constitutional changes. If we make the Board of Apportionment practically omnipotent regarding the City Government, and then turn it over to the dummies of John Kelly, we shall have the new constitutional provisions when Kelly gets ready to give them to us and not before. We trust this practical fact will be borne in mind by the speakers on Saturday evening.

Some features of the conduct of the members of the Stock Exchange at present are not likely to remove the prejudice which exists against that body. They smack, not to put too fine a point on the matter, of the morals of the gambling hell and the Peter Funk auction-room. The methods of the Exchange are not at any time particularly deserving of admiration, but during a period of business depression like the present, when every interest is trying to re-establish itself, they are less admirable than ever, because they tend, in the struggle to create false ideas of values, to confuse and break down real values. Just at present the "bears" are most active. They are not a whit more pernicious in their ways, and are, perhaps, less injurious in their influence, than the bulls; but at present they are deliberately seeking to overthrow public confidence in certain leading securities. Their motive is very simple. They have made bets, more or less heavy, and more or less genuine, that the prices of these securities will fall to a certain point by a certain day. To actual investors whose property is thus attacked, we have only to say that all the general causes that have tended to depreciate values in this country are weakening every month, and investments originally made with reasonable discretion are less uncertain now than at any time for the last three years. To speculators in the stocks which are being "beared" we have, of course, no advice to offer.

When, toward the last of January, the price of silver advanced in the London market to 58 pence per ounce, and even to a little beyond that figure, the silver men were elated, and we were told that now that the "silver dollar of our fathers" was equal to gold, it was the duty of the Government to commence coining it. But the rise had been so rapid—silver was down to 47 pence in the previous July—that we warned the advocates of silver coinage that a reaction might reasonably be expected, and especially since the German Government held an indefinite and unascertainable amount of silver, which it might throw on the market with more or less freedom at any time. This warning has proved correct. During January and February Germany sent to the London market $6,585,000 in silver, and the price fell from 58¼ pence to 57¾ pence. What the course of the German exports has since been it is impossible to say, but during February the price fell to 56¼ pence, and during March to 53½ pence, where for the moment it now stands. At this price the old silver dollar is worth 90.75 cents in gold, while the legal-tender one dollar note is, at the current rates, worth 95.46 cents. It is the opinion of the London *Economist* (March 24) that the "phenomena of last year are likely enough to be repeated."

THE THIEVES' PARADISE.

The story of Tweed's escape and wanderings is quite an interesting addition to the rogues' calendar. It is a pity that we could not have had it in his own unvarnished language, though for the romance of the thing, it is probably as well that it should have passed through the hands of a skillful and appreciative narrator. The hero of the tale, it must be confessed, plays a part which is anything but heroic. Tweed, quaking in the grocery wagon, skulking behind the Palisades in a tow wig and gold spectacles, dismally passing the time in the Everglades of Florida, and drifting helplessly into Spanish custody at Santiago de Cuba and at Vigo, suggests *Falstaff* in the buck-basket rather more strongly than Baron von Trenck, or even Jack Sheppard. In truth, his flight is about as vulgar an episode as the career of knavery which preceded it. It was planned by shrewder heads than his, and directed by spirits more daring; every step he took was paid for with stolen money, and the last step of all, the snivelling appeal to Charles O'Conor, was taken because his plunder was nearly enough spent to induce him to make a cheap surrender of certain not very solid assets for the purpose of buying his freedom.

"Poor Tweed!" will doubtless be the general exclamation on reading the appeal from the "old man, greatly broken in health, cast down in spirit, and no longer able to bear his burden." "Poor Public!" would be a somewhat more appropriate ejaculation for the intelligent reader who finds that in counseling the release of Tweed, Mr. O'Conor is assumed to have had in view "the vindication of principle and the prospect of permanently purifying the public service." Two principles seem to be very fully "vindicated" in this latest chapter of Tweed's career. The one is that the big thieves, like the lesser ones, are decidedly more adroit than the persons charged with their custody, and the other is that our laws are all but powerless to reach the man who steals his millions, and our prosecuting officers and Judges totally inadequate to cope with crimes against the people considered in their collective capacity rather than as individuals. What shall we say about the plan of purifying the public service by means of an accepted system of whitewashing the men who have been chiefly instrumental in degrading all its agents and methods, and what of the prospect of either permanent or temporary purification, when even the virtuous indignation of an O'Conor is not proof against the cooling influence of a few years, and not capable of rejecting with scorn the offer to compound a series of the most flagrant robberies of modern times?

The way in which Tweed alludes to his "troubles," his "transgressions," and his "misfortunes," and claims credit for resisting the law so long rather in the interest of others than in his own, is as instructive as the way in which Peter B. Sweeny coolly requests the public to suspend judgment upon his "cause" till it has been fairly tried. At this rate the members of the Ring will shortly be resuming their old truculence of six years ago, and we shall have the *World* asserting that the frauds were all the work of the Board of Supervisors, while the *Herald* lends its columns to the tomfoolery with a purpose of Oakey Hall, and the *Tribune* shrieks in its loudest falsetto for libel suits. Could the Ring Judges only be restored to their places, there might be a fair chance of reviving the old persecution against any newspaper which should be bold enough to pronounce Sweeny to be aught but a virtuous gentleman of vast executive ability, and Tweed a blameless patriarch, who had been led into some questionable associations by certain wicked politicians. On the whole, New-York is the paradise of thieves, and if we could only reduce our debt a little and get our people once more into the condition where a few hundred dollars more or less of taxes were of no consequence, the aspiring Tammany politician might well say in the words of Blucher: "What a city to sack."

And so, while the struggle against the still vital influences of Ring corruption is making painfully slow progress at Albany, the curtain is about to fall on the drama of the Ring prosecutions—a drama which posterity will be likely to place in the category of farces. Mr. O'Conor, who assumed the responsibility for their conduct without hope of pecuniary reward, has hardly succeeded in making of this work the crown of his legal fame. Mr. Peckham and others who went in for fees have got them in pretty liberal measure, and have acquired an experience which may be found more valuable in defending rogues than it has been proved to be in prosecuting them. The thieves' attorneys have got the lion's share of the plunder which was left after family considerations had been attended to, and the people are presented with the beggarly remainder. Sweeny will find that he has lost nothing by waiting for compromise, and when Connolly returns to plead *in forma pauperis*, he will doubtless be met by indulgent prosecutors and a sympathizing public.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

An influential Georgia newspaper has endeavored to elicit from prominent public men in that part of the South their views respecting the attitude which Southern Democrats should maintain toward the Hayes Administration. The results appear, not in the form of reported interviews, which, however interesting, are quite as likely to be wrong as right, but over the signatures of men who may be taken as fairly representing the opinions prevalent among the people.

The primary purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain whether, in the judgment of the parties addressed, "Southern men should apply for or accept office under Hayes." The question has been more or less discussed since the declarations of the President upon the subject of civil service reform gave rise to the belief that, in dispensing Federal patronage in the South, qualified and trusted residents will in all cases be preferred. The rule thus laid down is the essential feature of the plan of reform to which the President and his advisers are committed; it is a simple and just rule, and one might have supposed that it would be hailed by the Southern people as the best possible pledge of an honest and acceptable use of Federal influence. Violent partisans, however, apparently incapable of judging of any topic apart from their immediate interests, raised the cry that the President proposed to buy Southern support with appointment to Federal offices. On this hypothesis the Administration has been denounced as though it were engaged in a vile plot to corrupt Southern men, and the latter have been warned that they could not accept favors from the President without exposing themselves to distrust and contempt. The Augusta *Chronicle* applied itself to the task of examining how far these factious utterances reflected the views of men who carry weight in their respective neighborhoods; and the general ideas produced by a perusal of the letters are by no means discouraging.

It is evident that a strong undercurrent of common sense is at work, which insures for the President's policy a more just interpretation, as regards both motives and tendencies, than Northern Democrats are willing to concede. This is shown, first, in the absence of rancorous hostility in the discussion of the general position occupied by the Administration, and, in the next place, in the disposition to accord credit to the President for friendly intentions toward the South. The most notable exception, perhaps, is Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, whose chronic malignity obtains expression in epithets directed against the title of the President to his office. Even Vance sees "no objection to Democrats filling subordinate positions to which no political significance is attached;" and his bitterness will be left without excuse when Federal authority ceases to assert itself in the local affairs of South Carolina and Louisiana. Indeed, the step already taken in regard to South Carolina, to be followed, as it must be, by similar action in regard to Louisiana, will take the sting out of every one of the letters published in the Augusta journal. Ex-Gov. Perry, and Gen. Kershaw, of South Carolina, take substantially the same ground. They would not have Southern men humiliate themselves by accepting office if the policy of the Administration were deemed unfriendly to their section; and Gen. Kershaw is emphatic in his declaration that Carolinians cannot accept while the troops remain in possession of the State-house at Columbia. The order already issued from the War Department removes the only obstacle which these gentlemen see to the cultivation of official relations between Southerners and the Government. Judge Aldrich, of South Carolina, holds that, this object accomplished, the President can give no better evidence of the integrity of his purpose as already announced than by the appointment to office of Southern men of character and ability. Col. Walker, of Georgia, an implacable of the Vance type, meanwhile, doubts the sincerity of the President, and urges continued resistance to the Republican Party. Judge Wright, also of Georgia, asserts that though he voted for Tilden, he likes Hayes better, and that in the matter of principle one party is as good as the other. "We are no longer parties divided on principle," he says; "we have degenerated into factions struggling for spoils."

The most elaborate of the published letters is that of ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, who, without impugning the motives of Democrats who accept office under Mr. Hayes, imagines that mischief is hidden under the liberal "policy of the Administration." He regards it as an attempt to bribe Southerners with office, and the South, he informs us, is not for sale. Much more sagacious is the opinion attributed to a yet more conspicuous Georgian. Senator Hill has none of the mean suspiciousness which Gov. Vance rudely proclaims and ex-Gov. Brown more courteously suggests. Mr. Hill, instead of seeing in the friendly overtures of the Administration "only an instance of the Greeks bringing gifts in their hands," recognizes an obligation to "meet the President in a spirit of generous confidence," and to aid him cordially in his efforts to purify the proper work of the Federal Government in the Southern States.

Incidentally, both Gen. Kershaw and ex-Gov. Brown glance at the ulterior effect of such a policy as the President has faintly sketched upon the political affiliations of the Southern people. Men of the calibre and character of Gov. Vance and Col. Walker appear to care more for the maintenance intact of the Democratic Party than for any other thing. They have an almost insane dread of Mr. Hayes' intentions, for no other reason, apparently, than that they may alienate Southern votes from the Democracy. Ex-Gov. Brown has a little of this feeling, growing more out of an incurable distrust of the Republican Party than out of a blind devotion to its partisan opponents. Gen. Kershaw is more frank and demonstrative. His anxiety is centred upon the South, not upon the Democratic Party. He would accept office, if the President deal "simple justice" to the South, "without any special kindness or favor" to its people. If the President not only respect the constitutional limitations upon his power, but pursue a course which shall tend generally to restore peace, order, and good government to the South, Gen. Kershaw "would give his Administration a hearty support, whether an officeholder or not." On these grounds, and assuming that what Mr. Hayes has promised he means to perform, Gen. Kershaw holds that the South "ought by all means cordially and earnestly to support his Administration, let the results upon present party organization" be what they may.

On the whole, then, the testimony obtained from this cluster of Southern witnesses is not unsatisfactory. It forms a very good beginning. If the impression produced by the mere anticipation of a conciliatory policy is fairly presented in the general tone of the published letters, we may look forward with some confidence to the results that should follow the practical application of the President's views.

THE EUROPEAN PUZZLE.

At present the game in Europe appears to be one of mystification. By the Treaty of Paris the high contracting powers agreed not to interfere in Turkish affairs without the consent of each and all the signers of that convention. This agreement was made in 1856, at the conclusion of the Crimean war. Since that time, however, a great change has taken place in the relative strength and influence of the powers represented. France was then an Empire; Louis Napoleon was in the zenith of his splendor. Since that time, too, Prussia has been consolidated with the Empire of Germany. Bismarck was not then, as now, the master-mind in Europe. Cavour has passed away; but united Italy has an influence and prestige unknown in 1856. Austria has not gained anything since the treaty was signed, though she now occupies, geographically, a position of commanding importance in any solution of the Eastern question. Russia and Great Britain may be said to possess the same weight in any European conference which they then did, though the advantage, if any there be, is in favor of the first-named power, rather than of the latter.

But the protocol which has just been signed virtually transfers all negotiations from the allied powers to Russia and Turkey. Instead of requiring the unanimous consent of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia to any diplomatic arrangement with Turkey, the latest agreement contemplates rather such an adjustment as may be arrived at by Russia and Turkey. In the next few weeks, possibly in the next few days, we shall be obliged to look to St. Petersburg, and to the negotiations of the Turkish agents in that city, for a solution of pending difficulties. Perhaps, also, we may look there for the gradual entanglement which will lead to ultimate hostilities. The Treaty of Paris is so far abrogated, then, that Russia is left to deal alone with Turkey. How far other powers may hereafter be induced by policy, interest, and justice to interfere, in case of collision, the wisest of observers will hesitate to say. These thing are certain: Russia and Turkey are both fully armed; both are in a belligerent attitude; no disarmament, demobilization, or "deconcentration" will be begun by one while the other remains sullenly passive. This is the dangerous and alarming feature of the whole case.

There is nothing candid or frank about this diplomatic parley. All of the utterances of Ignatieff and of the St. Petersburg oracles have been peaceful. But the Russian newspapers, ever since the year opened, have been warlike and offensive in tone. When we consider that Russian newspapers are as completely under the thumb of the Russian Government as a disorderly house in New-York is under the thumb of a Police Captain, we see the significance of these unchecked utterances. When the editorial opinions and comments of a Russian journal are objectionable to the St. Petersburg Cabinet, the newspaper is summarily shut up. But through all the amicable entreaties and pacific professions of the Russian diplomatists, men could not choose but hear the warlike utterances of the Muscovite editors. In addition to this, the world has continually been entertained with accounts of the great military preparations of the Russian Government. Even to-day, while we are invited to join with the rest of the world in celebrating the signature of a protocol which settles nothing, we are told that Russia has 400,000 men ready to cross the Pruth.

It must be confessed that the world has long since learned that Russian diplomacy is treacherous. In European affairs there can be no greater contrast than between the diplomacy of England and Russia. In all diplomatic intercourse, the tradition of indirection and deceit still holds good. But English diplomacy is frankness itself compared with the insincerity of Russia. Men do not know what to make of the irreconcilable statements which emanate from St. Petersburg. On the one side, we have peaceful assurances; on the other, warlike preparations and truculent threats. But it should not be forgotten that if the pacific professions of Russia are realized, and if the protocol really results in disarmament, men will justly conclude that Russia has suffered a diplomatic defeat. This would be an unprecedented humiliation. Russia may be defeated in the field; her diplomacy, subtle and mysterious as it is, has never yet been disgraced by failure. Therefore, the opinion may fairly be held that the Russian preparations for war are not to be fruitless. Exactly what will be the issue no man can tell. But, until we are ready to concede that the Russian Government has been bullied and cheated by Turkey supported by England, it will be unsafe to say that Russia is ready to disarm and acquiesce in the present condition of things.

QUACKERY AND SCIENCE.

To mistake a mere symptom for a disease is the common error of ignorant people and quacks; and, of course, the medical treatment which is based upon such an error must be entirely useless, if not actually hurtful. For example, a pain in the foot is usually a symptom of tight boot; and when the symptom is mistaken for the disease, and the foot is treated with all sorts of lotions and other palliatives, the patient receives no benefit whatever. If, however, he calls in a scientific physician, the latter makes a careful diagnosis; finds that the real seat of the difficulty is in the boot, and thereupon blisters and scarifies the offending boot, instead of the inoffensive foot. No matter what the quack may do to cure the symptomatic pain in the foot, the patient does not improve, but no sooner does the intelligent physician begin to plaster and blister the outside of the boot, and to fill up its interior with laxative and antispasmodic pills than the patient feels strong enough to rise up and place that boot where it will do the most good. Thus we see that there is a wide difference between quackery and science, and that symptoms ought never to be confounded with disease.

Although medical science has made vast strides within the last century, and several novel and entirely incurable diseases have been discovered, there is still an almost universal ignorance displayed in the ordinary methods of treating the back fence. In this matter quackery monopolizes the field, and our strength is wasted in futile efforts to suppress the symptoms instead of the disease. Now the worst—and in most cases the only—symptom of a well-defined back fence is the nocturnal development of cats. It is this symptom which we attempt to combat with palliatives, while we leave the disease itself untouched; and we need not wonder at our total want of success.

It would be impracticable to give in this place a list of the popular quack remedies for cats. They are as numerous as the infallible remedies for consumption, and quite as useless. Stones, coal, bottles, crockery of all sorts, boot-jacks, other people's boots, borrowed books, and fire-arms have all been recommended as infallible remedies for cats on the back fence. That among these quack remedies there are several which may have a slight sedative action may be frankly admitted. Thus, when Rev. Mr. Smith, Pastor of the Eleventh Day Baptist Church of Oshkosh, writes to the proprietor of one of these remedies, saying: "I have used your 'Infallible Feline Boot-jack' with the best results, and have slept peacefully for two consecutive nights. Please send me two dozen more without delay, and make whatever use of this letter you see fit," we need not doubt the reverend gentleman's word. If a book-jack, or a bottle be suddenly applied to a cat, the cat will temporarily disappear. The difficulty is, the cat is sure to return the moment the effect of the boot-jack or bottle has passed off. Like all other palliatives, the best of these so-called cat cures have only a temporary effect, and if often repeated, they lose their power and have no effect whatever. There are few householders living in a neighborhood where back fences prevail who have not tried all the popular cat-cures, and found them useless. It is for this reason that the nocturnal cat is so generally believed to be entirely incurable, except by a total change of climate. Persons who have suffered from nocturnal cats for years have been completely cured by camping out in the Maine woods or taking a sea voyage. Nevertheless, they have always experienced a relapse on returning home, and as a rule they are perfectly convinced that in this climate the cat is incurable.

If we examine this subject in the light of science we shall arrive at a very different judgment. It is notorious that the nocturnal cat is uniformly connected with the back fence, and that, in point of fact, where there are no back fences—as in the Maine woods or on the ocean—the nocturnal cat is unknown. A very little observation, intelligently made, will demonstrate that the cat is simply a symptom of the back fence, and that the latter is the real disease to be attacked. We should discard all boot-jacks and other palliatives—except, of course, in emergencies, when the patient must have temporary rest at any cost—and should strive to cure the back fence. When once this has been thoroughly accomplished, the sympathetic cats will disappear, and the rear rooms of city-houses will become once more inhabitable by others than deaf persons.

The most obvious remedy which suggests itself is the total extirpation of the back fence by a surgical operation. This, however, would be so difficult and hazardous in many cases that we should seek rather to render the back fence harmless by the use of remedies less violent than the saw and axe. An alleged remedy of this sort has recently been discovered by a scientific person, and deserves to be briefly described. It consists of a parallelogram of wood, or any other material, two feet in length, and as wide as the back fence to which it is to be applied. The parallelogram is filled with upright wires, set close together and ending in sharp points. When placed on the back fence, it presents a complete barrier to the passage of any cat. It is claimed that this Back Fence Irritant, as it is called, acts upon the principle of an ordinary counter-irritant, and creates in the back fence to which it is applied sufficient strength to throw off even the most chronic cats, and to resist the development of any new ones.

Very possibly this remedy may not be so efficacious as it is said to be, but at all events the inventor comprehends that the back fence, and not the cat, should engage the attention of the medical man. If we once cure our back fences, we shall hear no more of the nocturnal cat. The wonder is that mankind has so long mistaken the symptomatic cat for the back fence disease, and now that a scientific diagnosis of the matter has been made, we may expect that before very long a specific remedy will be discovered.

ALBANY.

THE CITY BILLS.

A MEASURE EMBODYING THE PROVISIONS OF SEVERAL PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED—THE SAVING WHICH IT WILL EFFECT—THE BILL TO REORGANIZE THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION PASSED—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

The session of the Assembly this morning was occupied almost wholly by routine business. No debate of any moment took place, and the bills passed were local in their character. The House, at 2 o'clock, adjourned till evening. The Quarantine Commissioners are here to make their arguments on the Quarantine bill introduced by Mr. Cowdin.

A bill has just been placed upon the printed files in the Senate which embodies the provisions of the District Courts bill, the Court Attendants bills, and contains new provisions in respect to reducing the salaries of the judiciary. The compensation of the Judges cannot be reduced during their term of office, but all the other reductions provided for in the bill will be effected within 10 days after it becomes a law. Senator Woodin caused the bill to be drawn up, and by the same hand which framed the financial, the omnibus, and all the other City retrenchment bills now in the Legislature. It will be noticed that the principle of "home rule" is applied to the several courts, as in the financial bill it is applied to the City Government. The Judges appoint the clerks that each court is allowed by law to have, and the Board of Apportionment fixes their compensation, subject to the limitation of a maximum sum for each court, also fixed by law. The separate bills which this dispenses with will not be delayed, they will simply be put in a position where they may be taken up and passed should there be any impediment to the passage of the general bill. It will be seen from the summary of the bill printed herewith, that the measure is framed with no respect to persons or parties. The office and the system are alone considered; and yet it will be safe to say that the Democrats will cast a party vote against it. The minority are in a curious position just at this time. Against the financial, the omnibus, and the other bills named, no charge of partisanship can possibly be brought. There is no weak spot in them anywhere. They give home rule in its essence, but a home rule of reform and retrenchment which seems too substantial a dose for many gentlemen who have been loudly preaching reform to swallow. Even the ingenuity of Senator Jacobs could find no other accusation to bring against the omnibus bill than that it abolished offices which on the 1st of May next would fall into the hands of the Democrats. He said nothing about whether these offices were necessary or unnecessary, but made the bald statement, and made it in the strongest terms, that the vote of his party should be cast against the measure on the ground that it deprived the dominant party in the City of offices which were their legitimate patronage. I am quite certain that the stenographer's report of the Senator's speech would set forth his glorification of the doctrine of "spoils" a great deal stronger than it is stated here. It was the most open and cynical repudiation of anything like government for the people, as against political office-holders, which has been heard from any leading man in the Legislature for many a day. Following is an abstract of the bill's provisions:

The Judges' salaries will be reduced as follows: In the Supreme Court, from $6,000 to $4,000; Common Pleas, from $15,000 to $10,000; Superior Court, $15,000 to $10,000; Recorder, from $12,000 to $10,000; City Judge, from $15,000 to $10,000; Sessions Judge, from $12,000 to $10,000; Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, $10,000; Marine Court, from six at $10,000 each to four at $7,000 each. The salaries of the Clerks of the several courts shall not exceed in any one year the maximum amount following: Common Pleas, $25,000; Superior Court, $25,000; General Sessions, $17,500; Marine Court, $17,500. Stenographers are to be paid $2,000 instead of $2,500. The attendants in each of the several courts are to be cut down in numbers and in their salaries; that is to say, from 107 to 58, and from $1,200 to $1,000 per annum. The salary of the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions is reduced from $7,000 to $4,000, and of the Deputy Clerk from $5,000 to $3,500; there shall be but one stenographer of this court, at a salary of $1,500, thus cutting off two and an expense of $5,200 per annum.

The salary of each of the eleven Police Justices is reduced from $8,000 to $6,000, and the clerks each from $4,000 to $3,000. There shall be in the Police Courts 12 assistant clerks instead of 16, whose salaries remain the same. A slight reduction is made in the salaries of interpreters. No other assistant clerks, stenographers, attendants, janitors, or interpreters shall be hereafter appointed or retained or attached to said Police Courts or either of them. The salary of the 10 Judges of the District Courts is reduced from $6,000 to $4,000 each. The salaries of the clerks, officers, and attendants of these courts shall not exceed in the aggregate as to each court the sum of $7,500, as against $14,300 at present, and the janitor must also do duty as an attendant of court.

Ten days after the passage of the act the terms of office of the present clerks, assistant clerks, stenographers, attendants, and interpreter, of each of said courts shall cease, and no other officers, clerks, assistants, or attendants shall hereafter be appointed in any of said courts except as in the statute authorized. The section regulating the pay of other clerks mentioned goes into effect immediately on the passage of the bill. All fees, perquisites, or emoluments must be paid over by the clerks to Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty, and any clerk failing to make such payment shall, in addition to the other penalties incurred by him and through such failure, forfeit all right, claim and interest in and to the salary provided by the statute to be paid to such clerk. This clause will, it is believed, certainly prevent a repetition of what has been done by some of the clerks of these courts during the past year. And it is further required that the Commissioners of Accounts of said City shall at least once in each month examine and report to the said Controller on the accounts of the Clerks of said District Courts, and as to the payments made by them respectively to the Chamberlain, and the reports of said Commissioners shall be printed in the *City Record*. This provides a new and effectual check on the petty peculation charged against these court officers. The salaries provided for are to be paid monthly by the Mayor, &c., and all acts inconsistent with the provisions of the bill are by it repealed.

The bill reorganizing the Sinking Fund Commission, which was lost last Friday owing to the absence of Senators, was called up in the Senate this morning and passed by a vote of 19 to 7. All the Democratic Senators, except Messrs. Bixby and Morrissey, voted against it or did not vote at all, while all the Republican Senators voted for it, except Sprague and Baaden, who were absent. Mr. Gerard, in explanation of his vote against the bill, said that he approved of its main provisions, but objected to leaving out the Chamberlain from the Sinking Fund Commission. This official had always been in the board, and, being one of the chief financial officers of the City, it was eminently proper that he should be in it. To reorganize the board so as to leave him out was a piece of special legislation which he could not approve, and he was therefore compelled to vote against the bill. The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Bixby, Carpenter, Cole, Coleman, Doolittle, Emerson, Harris, McCarthy, Moore, Morrissey, Prince, Robertson, Sayre, Selkirk, Tobey, Vedder, Wagner, Wellman, Woodin—19.

Nays—Messrs. Bradley, Gerard, Hammond, Jacobs, Kennaday, St. John, Wagstaff—7.

Absent—Messrs. Baaden, Sprague.

Present, but not voting—Messrs Lamont, Loomis, Starbuck, Schoonmaker.

Mr. Woodin introduced three resolutions for amendments to the Constitution, being the same that were recommended by the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden to report upon the best plan of municipal government. One amendment makes minority representation in certain boards constitutional; another provides for the election of certain officials by the votes of tax-payers, and the third defines the powers of the Legislature in the government of cities, and requires all City Governments to exercise their franchises in conformity with the limitations and restrictions contained in the amendment.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Fish introduced the same in the House. The amendment to the Constitution providing for the perpetual maintenance of public schools in this State and prohibiting the appropriation of any moneys for sectarian schools was discussed at some length and laid over without final action. Mr. Gerard proposed an amendment, which was adopted, prohibiting the attendance at the public schools of children under six years of age. He said that the statistics of public school pupils in the City of New-York showed that out of 60,000 attendants 4,000 were under 6 years of age. A large portion of foreign parents sent their small children to the public schools to get them out of the way and have them taken care of, thereby turning the primary departments into nurseries. He read letters from President Wood, of the New-York Board of Education, and from physicians, to the effect that the habit of sending such young children to the public schools was injurious to the health of the children; that they derived no benefit in the way of education from the schools, and that they occupied the seats that ought to be kept for pupils of proper age.

The bill introduced by Mr. Gerard, to authorize Boards of Health of cities to exercise certain authority over nuisances in adjoining counties that are detrimental to the health of citizens, was discussed at great length, and "progressed" without a vote. The Brooklyn Senators opposed it vigorously, and claimed that it was designed to injure certain manufacturing industries in their city. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Gerard, Wagstaff, Schoonmaker, Bixby, and Harris, and stands a good chance of passing, in spite of the lobbyists whom the proprietors of the Hunter's Point stink-pots have maintained here all Winter to defeat it.

BUSINESS IN THE EVENING.

THE STREET-CLEANING BILL—LIFE INSURANCE AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Assembly spent nearly the whole evening on Mr. Cowdin's Street-cleaning bill, which Mr. Mitchell opposed. In the course of the debate Dr. Hayes created a ripple of excitement in the House by declaring that the Health Department, to which Mr. Mitchell proposed to send the Street-cleaning, had been engaged in more corrupt jobs, than any other department in the City Government. When the final vote was taken upon the bill, it failed to get the requisite 65 votes. Mr. Strahan moved to reconsider, and that the motion lie on the table. There it is now. The Committee on Cities are engaged in the consideration of the Omnibus bill, and have gone about half through it. They have cut down the salary of the President of the Board of Aldermen from $4,000 to $2,000, and the Commissioners of Charities from $6,000 to $5,000. The collection of water rents is to be put back to the Public Works Department, and very good reasons are advanced for this change. Mr. Ambrose was before the committee, and gave his views on street cleaning.

Senator Vedder's bill, amending the laws of last year relative to service of notice on life insurance policy-holders of the time for payment of premiums was ordered to a third reading. As amended, the law relieves companies from service of notice before the premiums become due, and provides that if payment is not made within 20 days after they are due, the companies shall then serve notice of non-payment, and if premiums are not paid in 30 days after such notice the policy may be forfeited. The object of the amendment is to save the expense and trouble of serving notice on all policy-holders, when only a small percentage of them require it.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF HON. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

A telegram from Auburn announces the death of Hon. Christopher Morgan, at his residence in that city. Mr. Morgan was born in Aurora, Cayuga County, June 4, 1809. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1830, and after his admission to the Bar became the law partner of the late Gov. Seward. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1841, serving usefully and creditably for four years. He was particularly active and influential during that important and exciting Summer session which resulted in the passage of the Bankrupt, Tariff, and Land Distribution laws. He was personally very popular, enjoying the confidence of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, John Quincy Adams, Speaker White, John Sargent, Edward Stanley, Senators Mangum, Morehead, Truman Smith, John Davis, Gov. Vance, John Bell, and other distinguished Whig members. Possessing tact, sense, and fidelity, he was constantly and actively engaged in organizations and conciliations calculated to produce beneficial results. He made strenuous efforts to prevent a breach between Congress and Acting President Tyler that, however, was impossible. From 1848 to 1852 Mr. Morgan was Secretary of State, discharging during another four years at Albany his duties with the same ability, diligence, and fidelity that distinguished his action at Washington. In 1860 he was elected Mayor of Auburn. He was for many years, and up to the time of his decease, a Trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Mr. Morgan was widely known and universally esteemed. He was in all respects a truly good man. A careful census of the State might be taken without discovering the first individual with an unkind word for, or an unpleasant remembrance of, Christopher Morgan. No truer friend, and no more devoted husband and father ever lived or died. He leaves to a bereaved wife and three daughters the consoling remembrance of the kindest guardianship and the most devoted affection. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Eugene Barber, with a large and interesting family, will bear of their great loss in Berlin where they have resided for several years. Col. Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, a member of the Thirtieth Congress, is a younger brother of the deceased gentleman. The funeral will take place on Friday next at 2 P. M.

JEAN BAPTISTE MADOU.

M. Jean Baptiste Madou was a painter of considerable celebrity, who was born in Brussels, Belgium, in the year 1796. He prosecuted his studies under Celestin François, and was represented at the Academic exhibition of 1835 by two master pieces of art, entitled "The Strolling Musicians" and "The Dealers in Jewelry." He subsequently received the degree of Professor at the royal school, and was appointed drawing-master to the junior members of the royal family. One of the finest paintings conceived by M. Baptiste was "The Marplots," which was purchased by the Government. Another of his best efforts was styled "The Entertainment at the Palace," which was the subject of much admiration from art critics at the Paris Exposition in 1855. He devoted considerable attention to engraving, and became a master of the art. Among his designs are those for a work on *Physiognomy of Society in Europe, from Louis XI. to our days*; a lithograph called "Belgian Designs and Costumes, Ancient and Modern," and "Scenes in the Lives of Painters of the Flemish and Dutch Schools."

DEATH OF A GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Mr. D. M. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who died at Jacksonville, Fla., to-day, was 37 years of age. He was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was in the railroad business all his life. His first position was on the Bellefontaine Railroad, and in 1864 he assumed the duties of Assistant General Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1872 the office of

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH PROTOCOL.

VIEWS ENTERTAINED OF IT IN RUSSIA—A MEANINGLESS DOCUMENT—RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—SINCERITY OF RUSSIA IN THE MATTER OF THE PROTOCOL QUESTIONED.

LONDON, April 3.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* has the following: "It is thought that the greater part of the Russian journals are endeavoring to persuade their readers that the protocol really means nothing, and that whether it is signed or not war is sure to ensue unless the demands of the conference are complied with. The Russian public no longer believes in the probability of these announcements being acted on. There is an impression that the Government has been acting indiscreetly, and that they are no less disappointed than the people. The result is considerable dissatisfaction. Encouraged by the prevalent feeling, the counsel in the new Socialist trial have just charged the Government with driving ignorant people into conspiracies by arbitrary and injudicious administration. The boldness of this style of defense is remarkable, as a few months ago a lawyer was banished for attacking the Government in court. In the present instance no such punishment has been inflicted. The Turkish Cabinet had better follow the Russian Government's example in sparing the susceptibilities of its subjects at this particular moment.

The *Times*, in a leading article, remarks the lack of elation in public feeling at the signature of the protocol, and, weighing the various influences which might incline Russia to peace or war, says: "It is doubtless true that war can only be carried on at an immense sacrifice, and that those with anything to lose know this and permit their zeal to cool accordingly. All intelligence from St. Petersburg and the chief cities of the Empire confirms this opinion, but at the same time accounts of Russian war preparations are too numerous and consistent to be fictitious. Our Belgrade correspondent telegraphs to-day that a Russian officer of rank, who has arrived from Kischeneff, says the army on the Pruth is in fine condition, fully equipped, ready for action, and numbers 400,000 men. Of course, this statement ought to be received with caution, but testimony in this direction is too uniform for us not to perceive the difficulties of any form of retreat when such a host has been collected filled with such expectations. At the same time nothing remains but for Russia to carry out the engagement assumed on Saturday, or to face the impatience and ill-will of Europe, expressed more emphatically than at any previous period. It the Russian Government is not sincere it would have been better to let Gen. Ignatieff stay at home, and have used the rejection of the conference programme by Turkey as a pretext for war. As it is, Europe is weary of what seems like craft and mystification. If negotiations now transferred to St. Petersburg and Constantinople do not produce a settlement, it will perhaps be possible to prove the fault is Turkey's, but in the absence of very strong proof to this effect, the belief will be that Russia never intended them to succeed. If the Russians desire to avoid this condemnation they will come to an understanding—as they know how—with the Porte.

LONDON, April 4.—Reuter's Constantinople telegrams says the Chargés d'Affaires of the great powers will communicate the protocol to the Porte at the end of the week, and at the same time urge it to come to an understanding with Russia relative to disarmament. The Porte, however, seems to consider that the protocol detrimentally affects its dignity. Another Cabinet council was held to-day. It is stated that the Porte intends addressing a note to the powers as a reply to the protocol.

The *Standard's* Constantinople telegram, dated Tuesday, says: "There is great uneasiness here to-day. The appearances are less pacific than those of yesterday. It is almost certain the Porte will enter a protest against the protocol as soon as it is officially communicated."

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg dispatch says a peaceful solution of the present difficulties is not expected, despite the protocol.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the chief obstacle to the conclusion of peace between Montenegro and Turkey is removed. Russia has advised Montenegro to renounce her demand for Nicsics and content herself with the cession of Kuczi or Kolooschin. The Porte, in recognition of this advance, sends Reouf Pasha as Special Ambassador to St. Petersburg to try and remove any further difficulties. The protocol only records those demands of the conference which had not been previously rejected by the Porte, and the dispatch of Reouf Pasha to St. Petersburg is regarded almost as a guarantee of an arrangement. It is certain that the Montenegrins will make no difficulties if Russia is willing to come to terms.

THE DISTURBED PROVINCES.

REPORTS OF INSURGENT SUCCESSES IN BOSNIA INDUSTRIOUSLY CIRCULATED—THE BOSNIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Times* special from Vienna says: "As during last Summer, bulletins relative to insurgent victories in Bosnia are beginning to fly about. They are moderate enough as yet, the Turks only being annihilated by dozens and scores, instead of hundreds. The scene of these occurrences is always laid in the Kosarac Gremee Mountains. Refugees are again beginning to cross the Austrian frontier—it not, as before, in caravans and shoals, anyhow in driblets—showing that desultory fighting, which can lead to absolutely no result except the misery of the whole population, has again begun. The Bosnian Mohammedans have decided to seek protection from the Turkish Parliament for their vested interests in the soil, in which the Rayahs claim a share. The Mohammedan Beys have drawn up a petition explaining their case, for presentation by the Mohammedan members for Bosnia."

RUSTCHUK, April 3.—It is declared here that no agitation prevails anywhere in the Vilayet Danube.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times* dispatch from Belgrade says a letter received there from a wealthy merchant in Bosnia states that the Turks have perpetrated cruelties rivaling those in Bulgaria in the villages of Partch, Busovatchia, Podgovic, and Valeschitza. The Russian Consul has left Serejevo and his Secretary is expecting instructions to follow him to the Austrian frontier.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE LUNEVILLE MONUMENT TO THE FRENCH DEAD—POSTPONEMENT OF THE UNVEILING ASKED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "M. Jules Simon, Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, writes as follows to Deputy Cosson, (Moderate Republican,) who was about to unveil a monument at Luneville to the victims of the late war: 'After having conferred with my colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, I think it right to ask you to postpone this inauguration. I reckon on your influence with the patriotic population of Luneville to make them comprehend the reasons which actuate the Government.' The correspondent remarks, 'This letter needs no other explanation than the fact that Luneville is not many miles from the present frontier, and the ceremony was to be attended by a deputation from Sarreboung in Lorraine.'"

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION OR VACATION AND ITS CAUSES DISCUSSED.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special telegram from Berlin as follows: "Prince Bismarck's resignation is to-day generally and eagerly discussed. His resignation refers solely to the Chancellorship and not to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which Prince Bismarck desires to retain. Several statesmen are named as the Prince's successor, either for good, or for the year of his leave. At first Herr Camphausen appeared to have the best chance, but now Prince Reuss, Prince Hohenlohe, and Count Stolberg are named as the most likely candidates."

LONDON, April 4.—Reuter's telegram from Paris says the report that Prince Hohenlohe is about to proceed to Berlin to replace Prince Bismarck as Chancellor of the Empire, is untrue. Prince Hohenlohe will retain his Paris ambassadorship.

The *Standard's* Berlin special this morning reiterates the story of Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Chancellorship of the Empire, and says Bismarck tendered his resignation on the 1st of April, and requested an immediate leave of absence for a year. The Emperor has not yet accepted the resignation, but had previously agreed to grant the furlough.

The chief reasons for Bismarck's sudden determination to resign are understood to be the Emperor's decision in the Gen. Von Stosch affair, and the recent vote in the Reichstag on the seat of the Supreme Court. Prince Bismarck has resolved emphatically to persist in his resignation, and will leave Berlin in a few days for his Lauenburg estate, whence he will go to Kissingen in May to take the waters.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck persists in his request to be permitted to retire on the plea of impaired health. The Emperor has not yet announced his decision. It is believed that he will consent, but not so as to debar Prince Bismarck from re-entering the service.

The *Standard* and the *Post's* specials say that Von Moltke is looked upon as among the possible successors to the Chancellorship. The *Standard's* correspondent, however, thinks it unlikely that he would undertake such a heavy burden.

The *Times'* Berlin special says Bismarck has resigned and asked permission to retire immediately. The news was published on Monday, but was not credited, even in official circles, but to-day there can be no doubt as to the reality of the fact. The Emperor has requested Bismarck to withdraw his resignation and accept a year's furlough, but Bismarck is believed to insist upon absolute retirement. As Bismarck is anxious to leave Berlin immediately, there is no time to appoint successors to his several offices. Herr Camphausen will provisionally assume the Prussian Premiership, while Von Bulow and Hofman will take the absolute direction respectively of Germany's foreign and domestic affairs.

The *Times'* correspondent mentions the same names as those already sent as probable successors to the Chancellorship if Prince Bismarck cannot be induced to return. Gen. Von Stosch seems to intend publishing the substance of his report to the Emperor, in which he answered Prince Bismarck's strictures.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. MARTINEZ-CAMPOS—NO QUARTER AFTER THE FIRST OF MAY.

The Spanish commander in Cuba, Gen. Martinez-Campos, has issued the following proclamations:

PROCLAMATION.

The insurrection on the west of the Trocha being reduced rather to small fractions of banditti and incendiaries than to whole parties; it being impossible to take consideration any longer with persons who are not ill-advised or led astray, but who are leading the life of bandits, I have thought it my duty to decree the following for the jurisdiction west of said Trocha:

ARTICLE 1. Every person returning to our flag before the 1st day of May, who has not committed any ordinary offense connected with this insurrection, will be pardoned.

ART. 2. He who presents himself after the 1st of May inclusive will be subjected to what has been decided about the prisoners up to the present time.

ART. 3.—The prisoners made after the 1st of May will be shot, subject to a verbal court-martial, whose judgment will be submitted to the Commanding General of the Trocha, of the Villa, or of Matanzas, according to the locality.

ART. 4. Those who are taken prisoners before the 1st of May will be treated as heretofore.

HEAD-QUARTERS IN SANTA CLARA, March 23, 1877.
The General-in-Chief,
ANSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

PROCLAMATION.

Having been informed that through fault of communications the insurgents of the Central and Eastern Departments have heard nothing of the proclamations published thus far, I have thought it convenient to recapitulate them in one which will be valid in those regions.

ARTICLE 1. The deserters from our lines, actually on the enemy's side, who present themselves to the authorities will be pardoned and incorporated into the Army, where they will serve the time necessary until their terms of service expire.

ART. 2. The deserters caught after the 1st of May will be shot without any other proceeding than the statement found after the capture by the Fiscal, and in which the identity of the prisoner and the manner of his capture shall be stated, which document, together with the prisoner, and the captors as witnesses, shall be sent to the respective Commanding Generals, where the prisoner will be submitted to a verbal court-martial, and after the approval of the sentence an order shall be given for his public execution, which shall take place with all due formalities, to serve as an example.

ART. 3. The deserters caught before the 1st of May, and they who by declaration, or by the manner of their capture, shall be able to present some extenuating circumstances of their crime, shall be subject to the ordinary proceedings.

ART. 4. The lives of persons not belonging to the Army will be respected, that is to say, in case they had not committed offenses punishable with death, reserving to myself the approval of the sentence.

ART. 5. Men over 60 years, women and children under 16 years, shall not be considered as prisoners, and shall be taken to the villages, where, if no work can be procured for them, they shall receive during 40 days full rations for adults and half rations for children.

HEAD-QUARTERS AT SANTA CLARA, March 23, 1877.
The General-in-Chief:
ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Un Ballo in Maschera" will be given at the Academy of Music, this evening. The distribution of rôles is as follows:

Riccardo	Signor Celada
Renato	Signor Bertolasi
Amelia	Signora Palmieri
Ulrica	Signorina Kamaelli
Oscar, the page	Signorina Marck
Samuel	Signor Dal Negro
Tom	Signor Rambelli

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' sixth and last symphony concert this season, occurs at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. It will be preceded, on Thursday afternoon, by the usual public rehearsal. The complete programme for both performances is as follows:

Symphony No. 2, in D major op. 36.....Beethoven
"Reverie et Caprice," for violin, op. 8.....Berlioz
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN.
Eine Faust-Symphonie.....Liszt

THE TELEPHONE CONCERTS.

The second exhibition of the telephone in this City occurs at Steinway Hall, this evening. The miscellaneous programme of vocal and instrumental music will be interpreted by Miss Thursby, Mme. Carreño-Sauret, and Signor Tagliapietra.

EAGLE THEATRE.

Miss Anna Dickinson is positively announced to appear this evening. By courtesy of Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Edward Arnott will play King Henry VII.; Monday's tickets are good for this evening.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 4—1 A. M.—For New-England, cold northerly to easterly winds, and clear or fair weather during the day, followed during the evening by cloudy and threatening weather, with falling barometer.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, and light north-east to south-east winds, with falling barometer, and in the extreme Southern portions light rain.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Dabris & Gay's block, on Main-street, West Randolph, Vt., with two smaller buildings, was burned yesterday morning. The losers are J. H. Lawson, hardware, $15,000; insurance, $9,000; R. G. Martin, drugs, $4,000; insurance, $1,200; the *Green Mountain Herald*, $3,500; insurance, $1,900; Dr. Blanchard, dentist, $8,000; insurance, $5,000; C. F. Storrs, drugs, $1,500; insured; Phœnix Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, $1,500; no insurance. Other losses foot $4,150. The total loss is $37,650; insurance $19,500. Two of the occupants of the buildings barely escaped with their lives.

Early yesterday morning a fire destroyed the Fredericks Block, corner of Main and Grove streets, Lockhaven, Penn. The following firms occupied the building, and are the principal losers: Wallace, Hilton & Co., drugs, loss $3,000; Melick & Schuyler, grocers, $10,000; Baker & McCormick, stoves and tinware, $8,000; George Eilert, painter, $1,200; loss on building, $15,000; total insurance about $25,000. The fire was probably caused by spontaneous combustion.

Glick's block, Hespeler, Ontario, occupied by V. Philip Ollendorff, stoves and tinware, Charles Glick, grocer, and Boldue & Pabst, butchers, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss is about $15,000.

The *Review* printing office, Arnprior, Ontario, and the adjoining building, occupied by G. M. Black, boat-builder, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning; insured for $5,000.

INGERSOLL-TWEED CASE IN CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, April 3.—The suit of James H. Ingersoll against William M. Tweed, assigned for trial in the Supreme Court this morning, has been taken out of court, and will be tried before Judge O. S. Seymour as a committee. The time of trial has not yet been agreed upon.

RECEIVER OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE.

ALBANY, April 3.—On the application of the Attorney-General, Justice Landon, of the Supreme Court, has appointed ex-Recorder S. W. Rosendale, of Albany, Receiver of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York.

MARRIAGE OF CHARLES HUGO'S WIDOW.

PARIS, April 4.—M. Lockroy, member of the Chamber of Deputies, married Mme. Charles Hugo, the widow of Victor Hugo's son. There was no religious ceremony. The crowd in attendance was very large.

A FLURRY ON THE STREET.

SUDDEN FALL IN CERTAIN STOCKS.

PANAMA AND PACIFIC MAIL—FAILURE OF TRENOR W. PARK'S BROKER FOLLOWED BY GREAT EXCITEMENT—PARK SAID TO BE UNABLE TO MEET HIS ENGAGEMENTS—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PANAMA COMPANY.

While the Chairman's gavel was rapping for the close of business in the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon, a communication was handed in from John Pondir, of No. 42 Exchange-place, announcing his inability to meet his engagements. Mr. Pondir was known to be the broker of Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad, and as rumors had been flying about for some time previously affecting Mr. Park's solvency, a scene of tremendous excitement ensued. Panama Mail stock fell instantly from 122 to 80 without buyers, and Pacific Mail, in which Mr. Park was also interested, went down to 12, having sold last week at 25. Mr. Pondir refused to furnish any information as to the cause or extent of his misfortune further than to say that he would pay his creditors 100 cents on the dollar. He failed once before about 10 years ago, having lost $180,000 through the downfall of Joseph Schedler, a large importing house. He then made a similar promise, and redeemed it on the following day. He stood very high on the street. He is an extensive owner of real estate, and has a very fine farm in Westchester County. It is believed that Mr. Park left him in the lurch owing to heavy losses of his own. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Park had been unable to meet certain large "puts" on Panama stock that had fallen due within the past few days. The amounts were variously stated at from 5,000 to 40,000 shares. Mr. Park could not be found in any of his usual haunts, and all his intimate friends from whom information might be obtained were also mysteriously absent. He left his office about 2 o'clock, it was said by his subordinates, to attend the annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but it was denied there that he had put in an appearance. He was evidently keeping out of the way. At the meeting of the Panama Railroad Company yesterday, he was elected President of the road, with J. G. McCullough Vice-President, and W. J. Emmott Secretary and Treasurer. The Treasurer's statement of the company to April 1, 1877, is as follows:

Assets.

Cash in bank	$10,483 00
Balance due as for discount of subsidy account unearned	10,040 31
Funds in London	35,000 00
Investment in Panama Railroad Company stock, (9000 shares.)	112,500 00
Due from Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.	397,656 00
Due from Panama Transit Steam-ship Company	14,336 52
Bills receivable	79,122 32
Petty cash	78 89
Due from sinking fund	94,155 49
Total	$802,769 53

Liabilities.

Interest on standing bonds due April 10, 1877	$97,790 00
Isthmus drafts	5,410 00
Cash bills	2,587 13
Drafts on banks in Colombian produce	1,200 00— 106,987 13
Surplus	$695,782 40

The $94,155 due from the sinking fund represent the excess of value of collateral held by said fund for a loan made to the company.

Discount on Colombian Government subsidy: Subsidy due from Colombian Government on April 1, 1877 ..... $413,732 81
Outstanding loans against said discount of subsidy, with interest 403,392 50
$10,040 31

As all outstanding loans now due by the company were contracted solely for the purpose of discounting the subsidy payable to the Colombian Government up to February, 1879, the above account will explain the item of $10,040 31 given in the assets of Treasurer's statement.

The Directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable May 1, books to close on the afternoon of April 20 and to open May 2. It was also resolved that hereafter all regular dividends be made payable on the first day of the month following the date of declaration.

A TIMES reporter called at the house of Mr. Trenor W. Park, in Brooklyn, last night, for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to make a statement respecting his relations with his broker, Mr. Pondir, and the causes which led to the sudden fall in the Panama and Pacific Mail stocks, but Mr. Park was reported to be very ill, too ill to see any person, and the servant stated that she had instructions to state that Mr. Park could not be seen under the circumstances.

STATEMENT FROM PACIFIC MAIL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY—ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION REVIEWED—WHAT THE NEW MANAGEMENT HAS DONE TO REDUCE THE LIABILITIES.

The following is a copy of the report made by Mr. William P. Clyde, the President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to the Directors at their meeting yesterday:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877.

To the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to your resolution, I present herewith a statement of the condition of the company, and its operation under its present management. On the 31st of May, 1876, its debts, deducting cash assets, were $2,003,078 79. On the 31st of January, 1877, they were, after deducting its cash assets, $1,081,249 39. The debts since that time have been still further reduced. It will appear by a comparison of the condition of the company as shown by the accompanying statement, that while increasing the efficiency of the service, and without disposing of any of its property or assets, the company's indebtedness has been reduced at an average rate of over $100,000 per month since the present board accepted office. In consequence of difficulties which had arisen between this company under the preceding administration and the Panama Railroad Company, the business of this company upon its most important line, that between New-York, Central America, and California, had been paralyzed, the Panama Railroad Company having terminated the contract previously existing between the two companies, and having entered into an exclusive contract with the Panama Transit Steam-ship Company, which gave to that company all the privileges and advantages which this company had previously enjoyed, so that during the months of April and May, this company has ceased to carry freight between New-York and San Francisco.

Upon assuming direction of the company's affairs, it was found not merely that the above amount of indebtedness was owing, an indebtedness which cannot be deemed very great in comparison to the value of the company's property, but, unfortunately, nearly all such indebtedness was past due, and among the liquid acts of the former board was the execution of $2,000,000 of bonds, secured by a mortgage on all the property of the company, and the delivery of all these bonds as security for the company's indebtedness to that board. The new board were thus deprived of the power to raise money for the use of the company, either upon the security of its property or upon its bonds. It also found that the credit of the company was greatly impaired, and its negotiable paper selling in the market at a ruinous discount. Persons holding large claims against the company, and to whom double the amount in bonds had been given as collateral, demanded their claims, advertised the bonds for sale, and gave notice that they would look to the company for any deficiency. Under these circumstances the following were compelled, in order to save the company, to raise the necessary means by their own personal credit and resources, which they did, acted liberally by the President of the Panama Railroad Company. Within the first five weeks they thus placed to the use of the company between $400,000 and $500,000. It was also found that the company's property in California had been attached and was in the hands of the sheriff as security for the company's debt. The first steps upon assuming control were to remove such attachments and start again the interrupted business of the company between New-York and California. This was done under an arrangement with the Panama Transit Company, made with the consent of the Panama Railroad Company, securing to this company the necessary privileges under which the fleets of the two companies are operated in harmony. The new management has, as far as practicable, rectified abuses, inaugurated economies, and the operations of this great company have been placed upon a solid business basis. Already the agency abroad and the expenses have been reduced at the rate of over $300,000 a year. The short time which the present management has been in charge, and the attention demanded by financial matters, have prevented the accomplishment of all the purposes designed for increasing the business and profits of the company, but nevertheless, much has been accomplished in this direction. The company's credit has been re-established; its supplies are all purchased for cash; not a note is outstanding except those held by the Panama Railroad company and the Directors, and none of the bonds of the company have been sold. The agencies have been placed in the hands of persons or firms of eminent respectability and large influence. The business upon all the lines has been developed. Those which last year showed a loss this year show a satisfactory profit, except in the case of the Australian Line, and negotiations for a modification of its mail contract have progressed so far with the Colonial Governments that this result will now be made to add satisfactorily to the company's profits. The company has on hand an ample stock of coals, stores, and materials at all its agencies. Its ships have been put in excellent order, and its City of Tokio has been added to the naval fleet of the nation. It has the capacity of great enlargement and increased usefulness and, if properly fostered, of benefiting the whole productive and commercial interests of the country. It is reasonable to expect that it will not be left alone to fight the battle for equality or supremacy of American commerce, and that the Government of the United States, following the wise precedent set by Great Britain, in order to build up its commercial marine, will again aid it by a proper recognition of the important postal and commercial service which it renders.

The attack which is being made on this company has no justification in the condition of its property or business. Considered as a private enterprise it would be deemed successful, and of satisfactory prospects. Nothing is needed on the part of the stock-holders to save their valuable property, but to refuse to sacrifice it to fraudulent misrepresentations and projects. Respectfully,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, President.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

The following is the statement accompanying Mr. Clyde's report:

Liabilities.

	May 31, 1876.	Jan. 31, 1877.
Bills payable	$599,590 78	$564,011 09
Unpaid bills, San Francisco	72,834 10	41,635 87
Loans	113,472 11	50,000 00
Panama Railroad Company, special loan	400,000 00	400,000 00
Panama Railroad Company, (in addition to notes)	535,168 75	184,113 86
Coal freights	69,819 13	11,013 39
George R. Dibbs & Co	23,256 05	
Passage credits and orders	11,705 44	3,243 95
Unclaimed dividends	4,434 00	1,844 00
Due steam-ship companies	14,313 49	18,786 70
A. D. Straus	52 59	.....
Francke & Co	1,606 32	.....
Himes Brothers	9 68	.....
Unpaid bills, New-York	65,227 75	63,000 00
Cash overdraft— New-York....$17,463 68 Yokohama....37,152 00	54,615 68	23,641 22
J. S. Morgan & Co. and McCulloch & Co	21,263 00	7,361 80
Gellies & Co. and Isthmus drafts	218 36	16,939 44
Steam-ship Costa Rica—judgment	43,000 00	20,000 00
New-York taxes, claimed in suit, 1874, (int. and expenses)	180,000 00	85,385 39
New-York taxes, 1876	15,333 33	38,000 00
Total	$2,231,921 36	$1,522,776 71

Cash Assets.

	May 31, 1876.	Jan. 31, 1877.
Due from pursers	$22,856 50	$21,126 64
Due from agents	20,141 30	74,979 88
Advanced charges	4,818 84	5,643 69
United States subsidy	83,333 33	83,333 33
Coin in Mexico	79 87	792 87
Due from steam-ships	9,187 08	.....
John Elder & Co	75,797 42	18,866 81
Gellies & Co	9,438 23	.....
Owners steam-ship Mikado	2,477 00	2,477 00
Due from railroads	.....	135,785 26
Due from Central American and British Columbian Governments	.....	65,000 00
Due from G. R. Dibbs & Co.	.....	8,525 88
Due from Australian Government	.....	25,000 00
Total	$228,842 57	$441,527 36

Debts after deducting cash assets May 31, 1876 ..... $2,003,078 79
Debts after deducting cash assets Jan. 31, 1877 ..... $1,081,249 35
The coal supplies and stores on hand exceed in value at present prices $600,000.

A FASHIONABLE "FLOWER PARTY."

What was announced as a "Flower Party" was given in Delmonico's last evening by the Young Men's Charity Association in aid of the North-eastern Dispensary. All the flowers visible were a number of button-hole boquets, which the lady managers were selling to the gentlemen at 25 cents each. Quite a large sum was realized. Miss Bremeu alone took in $23. When asked the significance of the term "Flower Party" one of the officers said that it sounded well and was calculated to attract people. The hour for beginning was set down at 8 o'clock sharp, but it was after 9 before anybody began to arrive, and nearly 11 before dancing began in the main hall. In the meantime the impatience of the prompt arrivals was somewhat allayed by an impromptu concert in the parlor, the performers being improvised from the most gifted of the band. By midnight the rooms were crowded, among those present being William Cullen Bryant and Manchere, Mayor Ely, Gen. Fremont's son Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Vanderpool and Miss Vanderpool, Lieut. Van Wyck, United States Army; Judge Larremore and wife, Major Eugene Earl, Doolittle and Edward Moran, the artists; Mr. R. L. Hargous, Hon. W. W. Niles, of Michigan; Capt. Constant, United States Army; Mr. Clarke Bell, Lieut. Dawd, United States Army; Mrs. John Bigelow, Miss Smith, a granddaughter of the late Gerritt Smith; Dr. N. Gano, Dr. Fuller Walker, Mrs. Morris Phillips, Miss Train, daughter of George Francis Train; Miss Agnes Vedder, Miss Sally Brock, Alderman Cole, Mrs. Jasmes Barrow and Miss Alice Barrow, Miss Boardman, Miss Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Martin I. Brown, the two Misses Soger, Mrs. A. Capes, Mr. and Mrs. Oswin O'Brien, Mrs. Agnes Vedder, Miss Sallie Brock, Lester Wallack, Jr., Miss Barrow, Miss White, John Stanchfield and wife, and numerous others. Mrs. Earl wore a very beautiful toilet of azuline blue corded silk, embroidered in colors all over with flowers. The sleeves were composed of narrow perpendicular bands of self-colored satin set in tulle. The corsage was *demi-décolletè* and *en train* with the overskirt and sash. The ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Bigelow's costume was a rich sleeveless black silk, with *décolleté* corsage, *point aiguille* lace shawl, and superb diamond jewelry. Mrs. C. C. Leeds displayed a white corded silk, shot with claret colored stripes. There were other elegant dresses, but these were the most remarkable.

OAKEY HALL'S FICTITIOUS NAMES.

A gentleman who is now President of one of the most prominent financial institutions in the City, and who is probably one of the best known men in town, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he remembers distinctly, when a boy, attending the New-York High School in Crosby-street, between Grand and Broome. He also remembers well a Mrs. Sutliffe who lived in a neat little wooden house opposite the school, and kept a candy store in the basement. Mrs. Sutliffe was the sister of Mrs. Joseph N. Barnes, and the aunt of Mrs. A. Oakey Hall. The gentleman has no doubt that Mr. Hall assumed this name, supposing that the family connection was long since forgotten.

A cable dispatch from London says: "The Victoria's passenger, identified as A. Oakey Hall, took a walk in Hyde Park yesterday. He was dressed in an ordinary morning suit, and was accompanied by a middle-aged lady. All efforts to obtain an interview with this man have failed thus far. He positively declines to be questioned. He is known at the house where he lodges as 'Garbutt,' and is accompanied by a woman who passes as his wife."

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The fourth annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club took place at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $225 51, and no indebtedness outstanding. The Executive Committee reported adversely to the challenge of the Irish Rifle Association, to shoot a match at Dollymount, Ireland, next Summer, and the invitation was declined. Letters were read from several rifle clubs, acknowledging the receipt of the invitation issued by the Amateur Rifle Club to send representatives to compete for places on the team to represent America. The Hudson Rifle Club accepted the invitation. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut-Col. E. H. Sanford; Vice-President, Major Henry Fulton; Secretary, Major Joseph Holland; Treasurer, A. Alford; Executive Committee, John B. Holland, L. C. Bruce, J. P. Waters, H. S. Jewell, and W. W. Reynolds. It was decided to hold eight weekly competitions at Creedmoor, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each distance; the dates to be announced hereafter. The eight men making the highest average will constitute the senior team, and the succeeding eight the junior team.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.

The certificate of incorporation of the Intercollegiate Literary Association of the United States was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, the incorporators being Eugene Frazer, Henry M. McDonald, John C. Tomlinson, John P. Gordy, Alexander S. Webb, Dwight H. Olmstead, Allan Marquand, and Edward L. Harris. The association is incorporated under the act of 1875, as amended by that of 1876, providing for the formation of clubs, &c. The object of the association is declared to be the promotion of general literary, scientific, and artistic culture among its members. The Trustees of the association are James McCosh, Howard Crosby, T. Wentworth Higginson, Cyrus W. Field, Dwight H. Olmstead, Allan Marquand, William C. Russell, Charlton T. Lewis, and George William Curtis.

A MATCH AT FIFTEEN-BALL POOL.

A match at 15-ball pool for $100 a side, the winner of 16 games out of 31 to take the money, was played at Gleason's billiard-room, in Nassau-street, last night, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The contestants were Clark Wilson, of Boston, and an amateur named Edsall, who are about as evenly matched as they could well be, if the result of the games is to be taken as the criterion of their relative skill. The players won alternate games in the first 12, and then Edsall drew ahead rapidly, winning four games in succession. From this point to the twenty-first game Wilson played very brilliantly, making the match a tie. A rest was here taken, and after time was called, Edsall added another game to his score. Alternate winnings were the order, and at the twenty-eighth game the players were even again. Edsall won his fifteenth game mainly through Wilson's bad playing. Another tie, and then came the last game of the series, which was won by Wilson, though he appeared to have had several excellent chances to get the necessary number of balls. Wilson is understood to be the champion 15-ball pool-player of the country, but he had been beaten several times by Edsall both here and in Boston.

THE SUSPECTED DETECTIVES.

Ex-Detective La Rue, who was recently remanded to patrol duty, in common with several other Central Office Detectives suspected of neglect of duty, and something worse, in Wall-street, yesterday sent a communication to the Police Board requesting an opportunity to vindicate himself. It is believed that if the Commissioners grant him a trial some strange revelations affecting the detectives who have been doing duty in the vicinity of Wall-street will be included in the evidence, and it is regarded as probable that certain officers will find it necessary to answer some very serious charges.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE AT KINGSTON—THE MEETING TO BE CALLED TO ORDER TO-DAY BY BISHOP FOSTER—THE PRESIDING ELDERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in the Cliff-Street Church at Kingston at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will be called to order by Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., who has been an honored member of the body for a quarter of a century. This conference is composed of the New-York District, which contains 83 churches and 62 Sabbath-schools; the Poughkeepsie District which contains 85 churches and 97 Sabbath-schools; the Newburgh District, 52 churches, 57 Sabbath-schools; the Prattsville District, 89 churches, 103 Sabbath-schools, and the Ellenville District, 67 churches and 118 Sabbath-schools, or a grand total of 376 churches and 455 Sabbath-schools. The report of last year now printed, shows that the churches in the New-York District, had 12,146 full members; the Poughkeepsie District, 8,643; the Newburg District, 6,114; Prattsville District, 6,496, and Ellenville District, 5,869, or a grand total of 39,265 members in full standing. All the churches owned in the conference are valued at $3,961,450, and the parsonages, 173 in number, at $663,600. The collections last year amounted to $89,121 for building and improving churches, $363,410 for indebtedness on church property, and $197,119 for ministerial purposes. This does not include money raised for benevolent purposes. The Sabbath-schools are attended by 39,286 scholars, who are taught by 5,993 teachers. The total expenses of these schools in 1875 reached $24,-928 58. And the school libraries contain 85,981 volumes.

The Presiding Elder of the New-York District is Rev. D. C. Crawford; of the Poughkeepsie District, Rev. De Los Lull; of the Prattsville District, John E. Gorse; of the Ellenville District, E. S. Dabon, and of the Newburg District, J. Y. Bates. There will be about 200 clergymen in attendance at this conference, the greater part of whom have already arrived at Kingston. The Kingston people generally have opened their doors to them, and extended to them the hospitalities of their households. The session will last seven days.

THE NEW-YORK EAST ANNUAL CONFERENCE—AN IMPORTANT SESSION TO BE HELD AT HARTFORD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

The twenty-ninth session of the New-York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin at the First Church, in this city, to-morrow. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D., presiding. About 300 ministerial delegates and visitors are expected, many of whom will share the hospitalities of the clergy and laity connected with other orthodox churches. It is expected that the conference will continue in session for at least one week. In addition to the ordinary routine business to be transacted, matters of interest to the denomination will be presented for action, including a vote on the expediency of changing the Restrictive rule of the Church relative to the powers of the General Conference.

Bishop Peck is a resident of Syracuse, New-York, and will be 66 years of age to-morrow. He was elevated to the Episcopal office at the age of 61, and, owing to his zeal and industry, is often styled "the Working Bishop." He has recently presided, in quick succession, at three Annual Conferences, namely, The Texas, the New-Jersey, and the Newark, and, shortly after the close of the New-York East, will meet the New-Hampshire Conference at Dover, in that State. This Conference includes in its bonndaries all of Long Island, the portion of New-York City situated east of Broadway, Chatham-street, Bowery, and Third-avenue; a fragment of Westchester County bordering on Long Island Sound, embracing also an irregular slice of Connecticut, through to the Connecticut River. Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport, Waterbury, New-Haven, New-Britain, Meriden, and Hartford, and other prominent points in Connecticut, will be represented at the Conference, in addition to Brooklyn and a portion of New-York.

At the last session the following statistics were furnished, which indicate the status of the body: Members, 37,879; probationers, 6,744; local preachers, 247; adults baptized, 1,935; children baptized, 1,876; scholars in Sunday-schools, 43,621; volumes in Sunday-school libraries, 101,072; number of churches, 377; parsonages, 146; total value of church property, $1,534,200, on which there remained an indebtedness of $908,494, while $98,180 had been raised during the preceding year for debts and improvements. For the salaries of Pastors $243,169 had been paid, and to other benevolent objects the amount contributed aggregated $97,905. The conference is divided into five districts, as follows: The Long Island North, Rev. John L. Peck, Presiding Elder; the Long Island South, under the

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 3, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the brick buildings with plot of land 75 by 200.10, Nos. 529, 531, and 533 West 54th-st., north side, extending through to 55th-st., 325 feet west of 10th-av., for $28,000, to Seaman's Bank of Savings, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert Dodge, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly disposed of a three-story basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 113th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av., for $4,000, to James Lynch, plaintiff, and John T. Boyd. By order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 50 by 131.5 by 54.9 by 100, on 125th-st., north-east corner Avenue St. Nicholas, for $6,100, to William Atkinson.

The foreclosure sale by William Kennelly, of a plot of land on East 52d-st. west of 1st-av., was adjourned to May 1.

Louis Mesier withdrew the property known as No. 3 East 14th-st., east of 5th-av., as no bid offered.

Lespinasse & Friedman report at private sale, a plot of land, 221 by 187 by 333 by 165, on Grand Boulevard, west side, between 121st and 122d sts., for $25,000, to N. D. Higgins. Also, two lots, each 25 by 100 on West 113th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 7th-av., for $4,950.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 10 by 98.9, No. 145 East 34th-st., north side, 150 feet east of Lexington-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 46, No. 97 Market-slip, west side, between Water and South sts.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.4 by 68.1 by 17.8 by 63.11, No. 262 Wilham-st., south side, 88.3 feetesst of Chambers-st. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18.3 by 100.11, on East 117th-st., south side, 127.4 feet east of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West 58th-st., north side, 153.4 feet east of 6th-av. Also one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 3d-av. Also a house, with lot 20 by 80, on 2d-av., east side, 40.11 feet north of 113th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 75, on Avenue A, north-west corner 76th-st.; also, similar sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, a plot of land, 50 by 49 by 53.9 by 48.1, on East 62d-st., south side, 52 feet west of 1st-av.; also, a plot of land, 123 by 15.2 by — by 32.6, on East 62d-st., south side, 152 feet west of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Johnes, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 82, on 4th-av., west side, 26.7 feet north of 84th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th-av., southwest corner 103th-st.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East 119th-st., north side, 263 feet east of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Brick buildings, with plot of land, Nos. 529, 531, and 533 West 54th-st., extending through to 55th-st.; plot 75x200.10.....$28,000

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av.; lot 25x100.11.....$4,000

By John T. Boyd.

1 plot of land, 125th-st., n. e. corner Avenue St. Nicholas, 50x131.5x54.9x109.....$6,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 2.

12th-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x103.3; Bank for Savings to Louisa Foeller.....$16,300

4th-av., n. e. corner 122d-st., 90x100.5; also, 123d-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5; Francis S. Keese to John M. Keese..... 16,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 66.8 ft. s. of 29th-st., 16.5x85; Stephen D. Simonson to Charlotte Simonson.....nom.

124th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.1x100.11; Almira A. Baldwin to Elizabeth Sullivan..... 4,500

129th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; William Lambert and wife to Amelia O'Neil.....nom.

51st-st., s. s., 86.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x100.5; John Metzger and wife to Hanne Metzger..... 6,000

59th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9; Philippina Seiffer to John Paul..... 7,225

37th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9; samuel Zeimer to Julius Schultze.... 40,000

Avenue A, e. s., 83.6 ft. s. of 3d-st., 44x100; same to same.....100,000

Delancey-st., n. s., 32.6 ft. e. of Orchard-st., 25x75; same to same.....nom.

63d-st., n. s., 100.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; Thomas J. Colton and wife to Theresa A. Colton.....nom.

Madison-av., w. s., 63 ft. n. of 61st-st., 16x85; Joseph Koch and wife to Henry Mezger..... 30,000

103d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.9; Joseph Rickenderfer and wife to David L. Einstein..... 15,000

38th-st., n. s., 236.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Anthony Schmitt and wife to Jacob Rupport. 14,950

104th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.11; Edward Walters to George Foster..

42d-st., n. s., 389 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; also 42d-st., n. s., 411 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; Samuel W. Andrews and wife to Simeon M. Andrews.....nom.

43d-st., s. s., 416 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; also 42d-st., n. s., 411 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; Simeon M. Andrews and wife to Samuel W. Andrews.....nom.

Madison-av., n. e. corner 124th-st., 44x55; William C. Aston and wife to Joshua Edwards.. 14,000

45th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4; Andrew Blessing and wife to Francis Blessing

Same property; Francis Blessing to Andrew Blessing.....nom.

Greenwich-av., n. w. corner West 10th-st.; William Evans and wife to Charles E. Fleming.. 8,000

Railroad-av., e. s., 423 ft. s. of Fletcher-st., 150x irregular, 24th Ward; Olive Hardy and husband to John Fitzpatrick..... 100

Orchard-st., w. s., Nos. 109, 25x87; August Hassey to Charles Tinkler..... 26,500

Avenue B, e. s., lot No. 52, 25x85.75; John H. Linderman and wife to Hermann Schoenicke. 9,000

51st-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; Alois Muller and wife to Eliza Hoffman..... 17,000

183d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x99.11; Robert B. Snowden and wife to Benjamin Floyd.....nom.

Madison-av., n. w. corner 132d-st., 19.11x80; John P. Pravor to William C. Flanagan..... 12,000

Willet-st., w. s., 193.3 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 18.9x75; Marianna Knecht and husband to —— Larzan.....

9th-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 126th-st., 75x15; Edward V. Powers and wife to Mortimer A. Plack. 13,750

Madison-av., w. s., 79.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 40x80; also, Madison-av., n. w. corner 132d-st., 19.11x80; Samuel S. Cantillo to John P. Pravor.....nom.

52d-st., south side, No. 222, 20x100.5; Elias Van Arsdale to William Watson..... 6,500

Columbia-st., e. s., No. 102, 25x80; Johannis Zink and wife to Lorenz Zink..... 2,033

51st-st., n. s., 368.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5; C. S. Shaler, Referee, to Albert Steinway.... 7,000

71st-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; William A. Boyd, Referee, to Bernard Fellman. 9,050

Mott-st., s. e. corner Cortlandt-av., 50x100, 23d Ward; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to Green Wright.....

139th-st., n. s., 130.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100, 23d Ward; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to Elizabeth Wright.....

92d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8½; C. E. Lydecker, Referee, to Edward Roberts.. 2,000

7th-av., e. s., 80.4½ ft. s. of 37th-st., 19.11x75; F. V. B. Kennedy, Referee, to Asa Hull.. 9,150

Washington-st., No. 801, 18.1x39.1⅛; D. J. Dean, Referee, to John Walsh..... 4,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THOSE ELEGANT AND ELABORATE four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, just completed and finished in cabinet style in variegated hard woods, highly polished, are offered for sale at prices to suit the times; built by day's work with best seasoned materials; elaborate mirrors, &c., situated north side 58th-st. just west of grand plaza entrance on 5th-av. to the Park, being the centre and heart of the City; must be seen to be appreciated; open daily; vacant lots received; every modern improvement; inspection invited. THOMAS McMANUS, mason and builder, owner.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47TH-st. 100 feet west of 5th-av.; lot, 100x100; house, 100x40, with extension of music hall in rear, 100x80; built by the late owner, Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy; Columbia College leasehold, $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., Or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT VERY LOW, MY RESIdence, when Horace Greeley lived with me; an elegant brown-stone house, frescoed and furnished; lot 25x100, on 57th-st., near Central Park; block all built upon. Address A. J. JOHNSON, owner, No. 11 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

AT GREATEST REDUCTION—FURNISHED and unfurnished houses in every section of New-York, Brooklyn, and country, for sale, lease, or exchange; $100,000 to loan at 6 per cent., five years, sums to suit. Offices, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st., and No. 1,193 Broadway. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF.

FOR SALE IN 14TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—An elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, well built and arranged, and in perfect order; lot 120 feet; price very low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A small amount of cash and country property, a number of new brown-stone houses, between Madison and 5th avs., Harlem. PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d-av.

OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FROM 3 TO 24 feet, ALL PRICES. LINOLEUM, the best substitute for oil-cloth, a specialty. LORD & TAYLOR. Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING, with fine stable attached, on Irving-place, in complete order throughout, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st. or 33 East 17th-st.

$32,000.—SUPERB FOUR-STORY MANSION near 5th-av. Four-story brown-stone house in 47th-st., $13,000; also, in West 35th-st., $8,000. K. F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE near 6th-av. Also, 3d-av. corner store to exchange for country property. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Three-story Mansard-roof high-stoop brick; price $25,000. L. J. CARPENTER, 26 3d-av., Bible House.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OLIVE-STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND lot, No. 310 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; lot 25x112 feet; house contains 18 rooms; is in fine order, and will be sold low. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, office Pier No. 36 North River, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD, N. J.—Thirty-seven minutes from New-York, via Erie or Delaware and Lackawanna Railways, handsome country residence, with modern improvements, and any part of the house or stable furniture. Photographs with owner, No. 121 Duane-st.

A FINE LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent, located on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, may be had by applying to the SECRETARY of the company, No. 197 Reade-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$750 EACH, TERMS EASY; TWO houses; lots 50x100 each; one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad; four minutes from depot. Inquire of J. G. BARROWS, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SAW-MILL AND SHOP—WITH WATER power suitable for manufacturing; 31 miles from New-York; very cheap. Address G. B. KEELER, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NICE COTTAGE; three large lots; fruit, water, &c.; near Clifton Depot, New-Jersey. Apply to J. BLISSELL, No. 46 East 21st-st., or S. NEWELL, No. 55 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 40 minutes from Wall-st.; partially furnished; location beautiful and perfectly healthy. Principals only; address Post Office Box No. 2,874, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 38th-st.; extra width on 22d-st.; bargains. GEORGE W. CARRINGTON, No. 173 6th-av.

MATS, RUGS, AND MATTINGS, IN EVERY variety and style, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

YONKERS.—THE SINGER MANSION, 2½ ACRES, fronting on 4 streets, in lots or entire, $35,000; cost $70,000; terms easy. SINGER, 704 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate situate at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-st., viz.:

OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,

to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, mounting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half-street, and containing 21,654 square feet. There is a 25-foot alley in rear of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard roof fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone front, and known as the

FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.

Also, a large two-story frame building with tin roof, and a large three-story brick dwelling.

This property, apart from the banking office on first floor, which is in the occupancy of the Commissioners, is now under leases aggregating an annual rent of $21,500.

An accurate plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the residue in equal annual installments of one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser.

A deposit of 2 per cent. required on acceptance of bid, and all conveyancing to be at cost of purchaser.

Terms to be fully complied with within seven days from day of sale, under penalty of a resale at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

W. H. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

BY JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF & CO., AUCtioneers and Real Estate Brokers. Established 1862. Offices Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st., 111 and 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st. Tuesday, April 10, 1877, at 12 M., at

THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS,

No. 111 Broadway, the first-class, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 457 West 21st-st., 20 by 58 by 98.8, containing

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT,

in perfect order.

EXCELLENT LOCATION.

One block from

ELEVATED RAILROAD,

and several car and stage routes.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Permits and full particulars at our offices.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIX LOTS ON BOULEVARD AND 107TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, sale by order of the Executors of the estate of Luke H. Holmes, deceased.

BOULEVARD.—The two lots, east side, about 56.10 feet north of 74th-st., and taken together, 52.3x81.5 x50x56.10.

TENTH-AV.—Four lots, west side, 54.4 feet north of 74th-st., 25x100 each.

Terms cash.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE, NO. 2,353 3D-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

Sale by order of the Executors of the estate of John Costello, deceased.

THIRD-AV.—The four-story brick store and dwelling, 18.85x50 feet, and lot 105 feet, east side, 62.5 feet south of 128th-st., known as No. 2,353 3d-av. The building is in fine order. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,

NO. 147 WEST 23D-ST.,

will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 10,

By order of Executor. Lot 25x98.9, fifty per cent, on mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE, 37 minutes from Pavonia Ferry; two acres and barn attached; board for himself, wife, and child of 12 in lieu of rent. Address A. P. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, near the Sound, an elegant mansion, furnished, for season; 15 rooms; all conveniences; lawn, garden, and grapery; plenty of shade trees; good stable and other out-buildings. THEO. B. POULKE, No. 13 Pine-st.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV. AND ELEVATED RAILWAY STATION—Very fine block and location desirable; three-story, high-stoop, 20-foot brownstone dwelling; only $45. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FORTIETH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—THE entire lower portion of an exceedingly desirable private dwelling, in exquisite order, to rent, unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT—SEVERAL furnished and unfurnished houses; modern conveniences; charmingly located; unexceptionable neighborhood; reduced rents. HINE & GRAY, No. 567 6th-av.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, STATEN ISLAND; furnished, 14 rooms; 10 minutes from depot; fine asparagus; fruit, shade, and lawn; fronts on river; ample buildings; five acres. Address POWERS, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, UNFURNISHED, THE upper part of brown-stone house, consisting of second and third floors, to a small family for light housekeeping. Can be seen from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Apply to owner on premises, No. 114 West 44th-st.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS FROM $1 50 to $2 per yard. BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS from 90c. to $1 25.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN; nine rooms, water, gas, &c.; splendid order; only $20 per month; 15 minutes from ferry. Apply at No. 22 Bridge-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Large four-story dwelling, furnished or unfurnished; exceedingly low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine-st., or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE No. 152 West 12th-st.; three-story, high stoop; location first class. Apply at Knapp's carpet store, 6th-av., corner 13th-st.

TO LET, AT WOODLAWN—HARLEM RAILroad—a large house, well furnished, with lawn, garden, and stables, by the season or year; fruit and shade. S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR UNION-SQUARE—A part of the rent taken in board. Address, with full particulars, BOARD, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS IN THE ROCKINGHAM, BROADWAY AND 56TH-ST.—Absolutely fire-proof; elevator; steam heat; nine rooms. Inquire on the premises.

ONLY $1,300.—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100, between 5th and Madison avs. Also, private house, West 34th-st., $1,300. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

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A TYONKERS.—HOUSE WITH TWELVE ROOMS; all modern improvements; garden, fruit, shade; river view; near depot; rent $600; good neighborhood. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

AMERICAN FLATS—BROADWAY AND 30TH St., fire-proof, steam-heater janitor, &c.; choice, new, and complete; prices reduced. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

RENT $700.—FOUR HIGH-STOOP THREE-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 106th-st., near 10th-av., or of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY, NO. 864 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising six lots of ground, 150 feet front, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order; offered at the low rent of $800 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO LET—ONLY ONE FLAT IN THE "LITTLE GEM," NO. 124 East 58th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; neighborhood first-class; house 25x90 feet; 10 rooms; sunny kitchen; parlor, &c., frescoed; modern improvements; cabinet mantels and mirrors; all rooms finished in hard wood; halls and stairs carpeted; only five flats in the building; superintendent and janitor in lower flat; best references required; American family preferred; rent $1,050 a year. Inquire of E. S. CUMMINGS, on the premises, or of A. J. JOHNSON, owner, No. 11 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT SHORT Hills, near Millburn, N. J., to rent, fully furnished, for the Summer or year. The house is large, and contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements; spacious piazzas, and ground over 30 acres, with fine lawn and shade, vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, stable, and out-buildings complete. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet doors, with mirrors, &c. EDWARD & CO. will sell at auction, on Saturday, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, sale by order of the Executors of the estate of Luke H. Holmes, deceased.

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A TYONKERS.—HOUSE WITH TWELVE ROOMS; all modern improvements; garden, fruit, shade; river view; near depot; rent $600; good neighborhood. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

AMERICAN FLATS—BROADWAY AND 30TH St., fire-proof, steam-heater janitor, &c.; choice, new, and complete; prices reduced. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

RENT $700.—FOUR HIGH-STOOP THREE-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 106th-st., near 10th-av., or of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT IN NEW-JERSEY—Not over one hour from New-York, a small house, barn, and about half an acre of ground, in an old-fashioned place, with shade, preferred; must be in genteel neighborhood; family consists of gentleman, wife, daughter, and servant. Address, stating rent, (must not be over $300,) location, and distance from depot, ADAMS, Box No. 2,205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE FULLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished; located between 17th and 42d sts., 4th-av. and Broadway; house must be in good order, and contain twelve to fourteen rooms; rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars, PERMANENT, Box No. 3,015 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BEtween Canal and 14th sts., the lower part of a house in a good locality. Address, stating rent, number of rooms, &c., D. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS five-story cast-iron-stone mansion No. 35 East 17th-st. (known as the Moffatt House.) This building has a frontage of 44 feet on Union-square, is well lighted throughout, and is in every way highly desirable for business purposes. Apply to T. BENTON, Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway and 19th-st.

AT LOW RENT—60TH-ST. AND 10TH-AV.—FINE store with dry and light basement and living apartments in rear, near terminus Elevated Road; large show windows; conspicuous corner, suitable for drug or fine grocery business; can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—ON WEST-ST., BETWEEN VESTRY AND Desbrosses sts., a five-story warehouse, 44x85 feet, suitable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods. H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 162 SOUTH-ST., CORner of Dover-st.; desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover-st. to second-story offices; at reduced rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, THE best rooms (50x95 feet) in the City, with or without steam power, at low rates. Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE-FRONT FOUR-story store, No. 52 Cliff-st.; built in the strongest manner for the iron trade. APPLY to F. S. TABLADOR, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 263 Front-st., suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—SPLENDID FLOORS, with steam-power, &c. Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th-st.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST FLOOR AND Sellar, 50x90. Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A WIDOW AND SON WOULD LIKE TO take care of a gentleman's house while the owner is in the country or Europe; the son would also like to obtain a situation as light porter. Address for one week, R. C. S., Box No. 3,210, New-York Post Office.

ATTENDANT.—BY A WIDOW LADY TO ATTEND an old lady; the best of references. Inquire for two days at No. 369 West 25th-st., for nurse.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable young girl; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Address W. A., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and sewing, or would take charge of children; is competent and reliable; no objection to the country; good City references. Call or address No. 146 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Canadian girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or assist with waiting; six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; fully competent; very willing; highly recommended. Call at No. 336 East 23d-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, RELiable girl in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent references. Call at No. 153 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; very best City reference. Call at No. 162 West 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced young woman; will assist with washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 288 3d-av., fancy store, between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or as chamber-maid and sewing; best City reference from last employer. Can at No. 154 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work alone; good reference. Call at No. 321 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or general housework; thoroughly competent; best City reference. Call or address No. 151 West 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl as chamberm aid or waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 902 3d-av., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing; no objection to the country; very good City reference. Call at 202 East 41st-st. Ring second b

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the south of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BATAVIA.....WED., April 4 ALGERIA.....WED., April 18
RUSSIA.....WED., April 11 SCOTHNIA.....WED., April 25

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA

embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey city, at 9:30 A. M., on Wednesday, April 4, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the same track recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 9 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 47 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria....April 7, noon. | Ethiopia....April 21, noon.
Cahiornia, Oct. 14, 3 P. M. | Victoria....April 28, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35. Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Devonia.....April 28, 3 P. M.
Canada, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, No. 20 and 21 North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21
NECKAR.....Sat., April 14 | WESER.....Sat., April 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 A. M. For pamphlets address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 4, Pier 19 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and steamers.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 (Canal st.), North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Monday, April 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1
From San Francisco to San Lwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newbern and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware Railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
S. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, DULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, April 5
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, April 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Steam-ship CITY OF VERA CRUZ will leave on THURSDAY, April 5, instead of Wednesday, April 4, as heretofore advertised. F. ALEXANDER & SONS.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 61 North River. FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, April 7, 12:30 P. M. | Spain, April 21, 11:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....April 5 | SURVIA.....April 19
GELLERT.....April 12 | HAMMONIA.....April 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Pettoleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 12 P. M. Express, at 3:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7: 30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 9, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant ann second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Bethlehem, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4:30, 5:30, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., viz:

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., Telephone call, CORTLANDT, Ages 15.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at Company's office, Westcott Express Company's office, No. 368 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Fulton st., at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. C. W. PICKING, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For Red Bank, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, Mar. 31, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Mar. 30., 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 3, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, April 2.....9 A. M.
Thursday, 5th, 12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.....11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....12 M.
Tuesday 10th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.....3 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT

Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Saugus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY,

connecting with railroad trains north and West. The elegant steamers DREW and C. VIBBARD leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

S. S. MAYO, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY,

—FIRST TRIP THURSDAY, March 29, and regularly thereafter from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Leroy-st. DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS

leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—

Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the city of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

CAPITAL AND SERVICES TO PUT INTO Business. Address B. Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT CENTENNIAL show-cases, costing $900, for $500. Also, for sale, cheap, large mirrors, desks, and safe. J. L. PETERS, No. 845 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CARPETS, TILE AND MANTLE MIRror, furniture, by best makers. Chickering piano. Apply for two days at No. 43 West 50th-st., between 5d and 4th ave.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

1878 TO 1896;

JERSEY CITY 7s,

1886 TO 1913;

NEW-YORK CITY 6s and 7s,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

FURTHER LARGE REDUCTION OF RATES.

Having completed a new through wire between New-York City and Chicago, the construction of which was begun on March 3, and having other new wire facilities in like progress, between principal points both to the East and in the West, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, in recognition of the very largely increased patronage extended to it under its latest and most important reduction in rates, respectfully announces the adoption of the *uniform rate of twenty-five cents for ten words* between all its offices east of the Missouri River, including Omaha, Nebraska, and Atchison and Leavenworth, Kansas, to take effect on Monday, April 9, 1877.

This company is now rapidly extending its lines south from Washington City via Richmond and Norfolk and the Atlantic coast route, and from Louisville via Nashville and the interior cities to Mobile and New-Orleans, upon the completion of which the benefits of low rates will be extended throughout the Southern States.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Between—	West. Union, Atl. & Pacific. Jan., 1876. March, 1877.	
New-York and Chicago	$1 00	25
New-York and Cincinnati	1 00	25
New-York and Kansas City	2 00	25
New-York and Louisville	1 25	25
New-York and Milwaukee	1 10	25
New-York and Omaha	2 00	25
New-York and Peoria, Ill	1 50	25
New-York and St. Johnsbury, Vt.	75	25
New-York and St. Joseph, Mo	2 00	25
New-York and St. Louis, Mo	1 50	25

Corresponding reductions have been made between all points within the territory east of the Missouri River, in addition to large reductions to all points west thereof.

A continued liberal public patronage is respectfully solicited. THOMAS T. ECKERT, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4,053	5,563	4,511	4,031 5,998
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,810 4,469
6,150	6,068	4,724	5,984 ....
5,543	4,143	5,138	4,710 ....
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231 ....
4,130	4,936	6,034	5,067 ....

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, in the regular way, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest. DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., }
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876. }

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of the denomination of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31,	282,	350,	530,	603,	1,158,	1,191,
1,223,	1,431,	1,471,	1,482,	1,485,	1,673,	1,744,
1,774,	1,813,	2,034,	2,105,	2,123,	2,141,	2,295,
2,305,	2,415,	2,536,	2,839,	2,978,	2,729,	2,795,
2,808,	2,812,	2,865,	2,910,	2,925,	3,096,	3,124,
3,245,	3,309,	3,315,	3,452,	3,508,	3,659,	4,073,
4,172,	4,309,	4,533,	5,030,	5,256,	5,294,	5,298,
5,328,	5,462,	5,473.				

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

STOLEN.

Three Promissory Notes, viz:

$1,875 86, due 24th May, 1877, drawn by James Woods, and indorsed by him to H. H. Murray.

$1,628 31, due April 13, 1877, drawn by Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company to their own order and order of Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

$1,230 37, due 12th May, 1877, drawn by Warren Chemical and manufacturing Company to their own order and indorsed by Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

Also several blank bonds of the company, unsigned and not filled out.

Were stolen out of the office of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, New-York, and the public are warned not to negotiate them, as payment of them has been stopped. H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1877.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1877. }

BOX NO. 2,173.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company: Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, 16th inst., at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $12,000 principal of said bonds.

Bidders will please indorse their communications "Bids for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds," and address them to ROBERT BAYARD,
Acting Trustee, No. 12 Wall-st.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

BEARING 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

These bonds are safe, desirable, and profitable. Send for price lists.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 166 Broadway cor. of Pine st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAC SILVER-MINING COMPANY, OF NEWBURYPORT, MASS., 70 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1877. }

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. has been declared this day, and will be payable at the new office of the company, No. 87 Milk-st., Boston, Mass., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, to all stockholders of record April 5, 1877.

H. C. ADAMS,
Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay on behalf of the said Railway Company on presentation at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, the following named interest coupons now due on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz: Coupons due Oct. 1, 1876, on seven Per Cent. Bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company; coupons due Jan. 1, 1877, on Seven Per Cent. Bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
Trustees, &c., and Receivers of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE DUKELL GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1877. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUKELL GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after April 10, at the office of the company as above.

The Transfer books will close April 7 and reopen April 11.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS, Secretary.

SEATON CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock; payable on the 10th day of April.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 5th and reopen on the 11th of April.

H. H. DUNCKLEE,
Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice that they will pay the coupons that mature d in January, 1877, of all the First Mortgage Sectional Bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, on presentation of the coupons on 31st March inst., at the office of the Company at Savannah, Ga., or at the office of the undersigned, WINGATE, PUST & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SAMUEL A. STRANG,
JOHN SCRYVEN, } Receivers.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to depositors on the 5th day of April, 1877, at the office of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver, No. 21 Nassau-st.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

THE KEOKUK & DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1877, of all bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.

HENRY A. DARLING, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage (Pink) bonds.—The holders of coupons due Oct. 1, 1872, and April 1, 1877, on the above bonds are requested to present the same at the Third National Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LETTER DIRECTED TO THE REGISTER of the United States Treasury, with the address of A. & L. Nelson on same. The finder will obtain a suitable reward by returning the same to A. & L. NELSON, No. 70 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Carpets and Rugs.

WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING SOME BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES In PERSIAN, TURKEY, and ORIENTAL CARPETS and RUGS, COMBINING NOVEL COLORINGS and DESIGNS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

Also, MANY EXCLUSIVE STYLES of FRENCH MOQUETTES and WILTONS, ENGLISH WILTONS and AXMINSTERS, And EVERY VARIETY of BERLIN, SAXONY, AUSTRIAN, And BELGIAN CARPETINGS, Including SAXONY WILTONS, The LATEST NOVELTY.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, at $2 50 per yd. Also, a CHOICE ASSORTMENT of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC BODY BRUSSELS, WILTONS, TAPESTRIES, INGRAINS, VENETIAN, and ENGLISH WOOL CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BOULINIKON, and LINOLEUM. WE INVITE INSPECTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

WET GOODS FROM THE FIRE IN FRANKLIN-st., composing table linens, napkins, towels, towelings, shirting linens, pillow-case linens, plaid and plain jaconets, Jones' cambrics, Swiss muslins, tarlatans, black Cashmere shawls, and a very large quantity of ladies' and gent's handkerchiefs, for sale at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BEST THREE-PLY CARPET FROM $1 to $1 35. Best Ingrain Carpet from 35c. to $1. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 53 and 55 Forsyth-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to a special tax, as above.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers in retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00

And on sales of over $1,000 fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the First, Second, and Fourth Wards of the city of New-York, liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 83 Cedar-street, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1877.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Special Taxes, May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

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Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00

And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

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Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INT. REV., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1877.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

A VOICE TO THE LEGISLATORS AT ALBANY—CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION TO BE SUPPORTED.

Since the meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce on March 29, the necessity for eliciting a positive expression of approval of the proposed constitutional amendments submitted by the Municipal Commission, in order to secure their favorable consideration by the present Legislature, has forced itself upon many leading citizens. Their anxiety, which is shared by all persons who desire to see better government of cities, will find expression in the meeting which is called for to be held on Saturday evening, in Chickering Hall. Among the speakers who have been invited, and who are expected to be present and address the meeting, are Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State; Mr. William Allen Butler, Mr. George W. Curtis, Mr. E. S. Jaffray, Mr. S. D. Babcock, Mr. J. C. Casper, and others. The attention that is to be directed to the danger to which it is now feared the Legislature is exposed will be well-timed. Among the opponents in this City of several well-considered measures in the Legislature designed to benefit the tax-payers of New-York, the intention to defeat those measures by any means is openly avowed, and delegations of "managers" have within a day or two gone to Albany for the purpose of directing how the "influences" used are to be brought to bear. If by this meeting the members of the Legislature may be impressed with the idea that they are not out of sight or mind, and that the community are really in earnest on the question of Municipal reform, the words of the speakers on that occasion will have been spoken in a good cause with gratifying effect.

THE CALL.

To the residents of the City of New-York who are in favor of reform and retrenchment in the management of our Municipal Government:

You are requested to attend a public meeting, to be held at Chickering Hall, Saturday, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving expression to such views as may tend to strengthen the resolution of the members of the Legislature who are using their influence in the interest of procuring the passage of the constitutional amendments recommended by the Municipal Commission, and also for the further purpose of urging the passage of the several reform acts now pending.

The present is a very critical period in the history of this Legislature. It is believed that a large corruption fund is being raised by interested parties, to be used in defeating the much-needed legislation in the interest of this City. In order to prevent the success of such a scheme it is absolutely necessary that the members of the Legislature who are working so earnestly for the interests of our citizens should receive their cordial support.

T. M. Adams, C. S. Agnew, W. H. Appleton, D. F. Appleton, S. D. Babcock, David Banks, Henry Bergh, George Bliss, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Joshua M. Brewer, Isaac V. Brokaw, Joseph H. Brown, Lewis B. Brown, David N. Bruce, Henry A. Burr, Samuel D. Bussell, George E. Butler, Richard Butler, Seymour A. Bunce, James Buell, Charles J. Canda, Le G. B. Cannon, J. M. Constable, J. B. Cornell, Peter Cooper, F. H. Cossitt, H. H. Cammann, Joseph H. Choate, Alfred W. Craven, T. C. Campbell, L. L. Delafield, David Dows, Frank R. Draper, A. S. Darling, W. E. Dodge, Jr., Amos R. Eno, A. J. Edwards, Josiah M. Fiske, C. S. Francklyn, Emerson Foote, J. W. Goddard, James Galway, Rush C. Hawkins, Ellis S. Higgins, Wm. B. Hoffman, Prof. Henry Draper, Thomas B. Eaton, John C. Eno, John Irving, John H. Hall, Joshua Hendricks, Alfred C. Hoe, H. L. Hegner, Meyer S. Isaacs, William B. Isham, Charles H. Isham, Morris K. Jesup, Robt. L. Kennedy, Woodby Langdon, Joseph N. Lowrey, William H. Lee, Joseph S. Lowrey, W. A. McCurdy, George C. Magoun, Levi C. Morton, S. A. Main, T. M. Marcoe, M.D., T. H. Mead, T. H. Moulton, Wm. H. Hoffman, B. H. Hutton, Prof. H. Draper, Thomas B. Eaton, John C. Eno, H. M. Smith, John Irving, B. L. Solomon, John H. Hall, Simon Sterne, Francis A. Stout, Chas. S. Smith, H. F. Spaulding, Robt. M. Strebeigh, W. L. Strong, Henry M. Taber, Benj. Tatham, Samuel Tourne, James H. Titus, F. D. Tappen, Jos. Thompson, F. B. Thurber, Simeon Vansey, P. V. Volkenburgh, K. V. Volkenburgh, Mason Young, Benj. C. Wetmore, C. S. Whitehead, Wm. H. Wiley, Simon Wormser, R. T. Wilson, C. C. Waite, Chas. Watrous, Geo. C. Wetmore, A. R. Whitney, Geo. H. Yeaman.

THE TRADE BOOK SALE.

VERY MODERATE PRICES ONLY REALIZED—THE WORKS OF THE BEECHER FAMILY BRING THIRTY PER CENT. OF THEIR RETAIL PRICE.

Leavitt & Co. continued their semi-annual trade book sale at Clinton Hall yesterday. Goods from the following houses were disposed of: J. B. Ford & Co., bankrupts, New-York; Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia; William L. Allison, New-York; T. Belknap, Philadelphia; Shaefer & Koradi, Philadelphia; Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia; J. W. Scott & Co., New-York; Central Catalogue Company, Philadelphia; William W. Harding & Co., Philadelphia; and William Rutter & Co., Philadelphia. The stock of Ford & Co. was, with the exception of a few books, made up of the remnants of works by the Beecher family. All of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's books except his "Life of Christ," were in the collection, and sold for about 30 per cent. of their retail price. The books of the other members of the family brought even less. The Lea & Blanchard lots were made up of medical, chemical, and surgical works. They also brought 30 per cent. of their retail cost. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger had a number of good books for sale, and a few examples of the prices which were paid for them will indicate fully how the general bidding goes. In the department of history, Macaulay's "England," 12mo, cloth extra, gilt, sold for 65 cents per volume; the same, in library sheep, brought 90 cents, and the same in half calf, $1 65; Marshall's "Life of Washington," 8vo, sheep, $1; Rollins' "Ancient History," library sheep, $1 30 per volume; Timrs' "History of the Consulate and Empire of France," $4 25 per volume; the same, bound in library style, $1 35; "Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution," 8vo., cloth, illustrated, $3. In law books, "Dunlap's Digest," which retails at $6 50, sold for $1; "Flanders on Fire Insurance," retail price, $7 50, sold at $4 36, and Flanders' "Exposition of the Constitution," for 60 cents. The medical books were very cheap, the highest price paid for a $10 book being $1 50. The sale in the evening was confined altogether to albums and religious books, and fair prices were realized for this class of goods. To-day Hurd & Houghton; Little, Brown & Co., of Boston; J. B. Meyers, of Philadelphia; W. J. Widdleton, of New-York; Andrew F. Graves, of Boston, and D. Appleton & Co., will have their stocks sold.

THE BROWN HOMICIDE CASE.

The April term of the Hudson County (N. J.) Courts opened yesterday. Judge Knapp delivered the usual charge to the Grand Jury. He directed particular attention to the case of Thomas Walsh, the boy who is in jail on a charge of atrocious assault and battery upon William Brown. On Jan. 22 last, Brown, who was employed as a driver by William J. Winges, of Hoboken, was driving through Willow-street in a sleigh, when Walsh and another boy named Mulcahy jumped on the sleigh. Brown picked up a strap with a heavy buckle on one end and, stopping the horse, ran after Mulcahy. He overtook Walsh first and struck him on the head, the buckle sinking into his skull and inflicting a deep wound. The force of the blow knocked the boy down. As he fell Walsh's hand came in contact with something hard, and, impulsively, with a half defined motion of defending himself from another attack, he picked up the hard substance and threw it at Brown. The missile struck Brown in the head, and although his skull was not fractured, the blow stunned him. He was removed to his home in New-York, where, after a few days, he began to recover, and soon was able to go out. He subsequently fell into a relapse, however, and died. Judge Knapp instructed the Grand Jury that the fact that Brown's death occurred in New-York should have no influence on their deliberations. It is probable, if the boy is indicted at all, it will be for manslaughter. It is understood that Senator Abbett has been retained for the defense.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Albert Kral, boxes, of No. 55 Columbia-street, made an assignment of his property to Emanuel Berger.

David Glein, glass, of No. 145 Sullivan-street, assigned his property, for the benefit of creditors, to Louis Cohen, yesterday.

At a meeting of the creditors of Maas & Wiel, artificial flower manufacturers, at No. 594 Broadway, before Register Ketchum yesterday, the composition of 25 cents on the dollar was confirmed.

No opposition was made yesterday before Register Dayton to the application for a discharge in bankruptcy of Albert S. Gallup, a member of the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., the Rhode Island manufacturers.

At a meeting of the creditors of Freeman, Barents & Co., clothing manufacturers, of No. 106 Duane-street, before Register Dayton yesterday, Thomas H. Spaulding was elected assignee in bankruptcy. The liabilities are $38,000.

Applications were made before Register Dwight yesterday by Burke & McKee, stove dealers, at No. 208 Centre-street, and Charles T. Pegg, late proprietor of the Westchester House, for discharges in bankruptcy, which will be granted, there being no opposition.

The creditors of Alsberg & Jordan, gentlemen's furnishing goods, at No. 26 Lispenard-street, met yesterday before Register Dwight, and refused to accept the compromise of 40 cents, and the Register decided to issue a warrant for their adjudication. The liabilities are $80,000.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. KENNEDY.

The trial of Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, who stands charged with having permitted indecent performances at the Columbia Opera-house, was resumed before the Police Commissioners yesterday. Several witnesses were introduced by the prosecution, and their testimony was, in the main, corroborative of that given by Mr. Anthony Comstock at a previous session, in relation to the indecent, immoral, and obscene nature of the performances. Several witnesses, including a Sunday-school Superintendent, a Police Captain, two Police Sergeants, and two patrolmen, testified on behalf of the accused that the exhibitions at the Columbia Opera-house were not, in their opinion, immoral, and no worse than the spectacles of "Baba" and the "Black Crook." Capt. Kennedy testified that he had applied for a warrant to raid on the place, but the application was refused by Justice Kaumer. A motion was then made by counsel for the defense to dismiss the complaint, but it was denied and the case referred to the board for decision.

IMPORTANT CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett obtained evidence a short time ago that the Government was being extensively defrauded by a Chicago firm through means of triplicate invoices. He visited all the large auction rooms but could not trace any of the goods. He then sent Officer Nevin to Chicago, and the result was the arrest in that city of Charles Finkler, of William Finkler's Sons, extensive importers, and his giving bail in $5,000 to answer. Yesterday Chief of Brackett seized in the Hoboken General Store 20 large cases of silks, linen goods, shawls, Italian cloths, velvets, and other valuable merchandise, marked for immediate transportation in bond, and consigned by William Finkler, the head of the firm, who is in Augsburg, Bavaria, to the Chicago house. The accompanying invoices represent the value of the goods to be 47,000 marks, or about $12,000 in gold, which, it is alleged, is an undervaluation of about 25 per cent. It is believed that the frauds during the past two years by the firm in question amount to $40,000.

CENSURES BY CORONER'S JURIES.

Coroner Ellinger held inquests yesterday in several cases of accidental death. In the case of Michael Mullin, who was struck and killed by Engine No. 37 of the Hudson River Railroad, on March 29, at Fifty-seventh-street, the jury rendered a verdict exonerating the employes of the road, censuring the company, and recommending the immediate employment of a flagman at each street-crossing between the depot in Thirtieth-street and Fifty-ninth-street. The jury in the case of Charles McEvoy, who was crushed between cars of a Hudson River Railroad and run over on March 27, at Sixty-fifth-street, censured the company for employing men not fully acquainted with the duties required of them.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Manhattan Congregational Association, the society recently organized by the seceding members of the Association, of which Mr. Beecher's church is a member, held its Spring meeting yesterday at the Church of the Pilgrims, in Remsen-street, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor presiding as Moderator. The chief business transacted was the granting of licenses to Messrs. F. H. Allen, Francis Brown, J. F. Fisher, W. Griffa, W. H. Holman, Isaac O. Rankin, and John L. Scudder, all members of the Senior Class of the Union Theological Seminary of this city. The discussion of an essay by Rev. Dr. Gilman on "What Constitutes a Congregational Ministry" was postponed.

OFFICER CLEARY DISMISSED.

Officer Michael Cleary, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, was yesterday dismissed from the Police force by the Commissioners, on the charge preferred by several citizens of brutally and wantonly clubbing Mr. George Batty on last Saturday night week. Cleary is in Raymond-Street Jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of assault with intent to kill, preferred against him by Acting Captain Easton, of the First Precinct.

from Mr. H. K. Van Sicien of a double-barrel shotgun, as a prize for a special match, was accepted. The Secretary was directed to prepare a programme of matches to take place during the present month, commencing on April 14.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

THE INVESTIGATION AT ALBANY.

TESTIMONY OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE GLOBE MUTUAL—RELATIONS WITH THE LONG ISLAND CITY SHORE RAILROAD—RELATIVES IN THE PAY OF THE COMPANY—THE PRESIDENT OF THE EQUITABLE ON THE STAND—THE TONTINE THEORY—THE MERCANTILE COMPANY—THE PRESIDENT'S STOCK IN THE UNIVERSAL COMPANY.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Insurance Committee resumed their investigation at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Gowdin presided, and said that the committee had devoted a great deal of time to the investigation, and had taken full testimony in regard to the subject. The members have received a number of anonymous letters of a denunciatory character, but very few offering any valuable information or suggestions as to legislative remedies. He believed the country was greatly alarmed by the outcomings of the investigation, but he was anxious that policyholders should not be wrongly informed that their money had been thrown away, as the committee has still the highest confidence in many of the larger companies. He desired, therefore, to have the testimony hereafter taken refer solely to the facts of life insurance management.

Mr. Skinner read a letter to the effect that a society calling itself the Order of United Workmen was engaged taking out insurance policies that were worthless by reason of the disturbance among policy-holders.

Mr. Weiant desired to say that he did not wish it to be understood that he or the committee had done anything in the furtherance of this investigation which they wished undone.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

James M. Freeman, Vice-President of the Globe Mutual, was called to the stand, and in relation to his previous testimony that neither he nor any officer of the company had any office in any other corporation, said that he desired to qualify that statement. The answer was wrong. He had meant insurance companies only, and not other corporations. The President of the Globe Mutual is President of the Long Island City Shore Railroad, and the witness is Treasurer; the capital stock of the railroad is $75,000, not all paid; there was about $50,000 paid in which had been issued to contractors for building the road; there was no money paid upon the stock; part stock and part bonds were issued to the contractors; about $45,000 of the stock; $20,000 had been otherwise issued; $10,000 to the President and witness, without payment of consideration; the company owed the contractors for five miles of railroad, for which this $45,000 in stock was paid them, and say about $50,000 in bonds; the cost of the road was something over $100,000; the Globe Mutual loaned the railroad company first $50,000; then a double track was laid; the road was extended; more bonds were issued, and the company then advanced them $10,000 at one time and $15,000 more at another; these bonds covered the whole franchise; the cost was about $108,000; the Globe Mutual Company did not loan any money on stock; witness had borrowed from the company on about $15,000 of the bonds; some of these bonds came to him at par, and others at 80 per cent.; had hypothecated to the company $24,000 of the bonds; that is at 75 per cent. of the par value; he had paid for the bonds by cash; the remaining bonds were sold by the company at par to the amount of $17,000.

Q.—Can you not tell us where your company got these bonds? A.—There were two loans to the railroad contractors; the first one of $50,000, for which he got these bonds at 80 cents on the dollar. Witness borrowed $16,000 also, he having done some contractor's work; for this he took bonds of the company at 70, and pledged them to the Globe at 80; the contractors are Worrell & Co.; they are responsible men, Queens-county men; the firm being worth $50,000 or $75,000; the last investments have been made by the President and myself out of our own pockets. Witness resides on the line of the railroad, at Ravenswood; Pliny Freeman resides there also; he owns considerable real estate there and witness about 10 acres; none of the bonds have been offered for sale; they are not quoted in the market; $50,000 of the bonds were taken by the Globe in 1874; the railroad company has never paid any interest upon its loan; interest is due twice a year; the interest upon the loans made by me and by Worrell & Co. has been all paid; the receipts of the railroad are from $20,000 to $21,000, and the expenditures were over $17,000; the Globe has also loaned money upon other railroad bonds; to John Van Nest, $16,000 on $32,000 of the New-York West Shore and Chicago Railroad; the road was never built, and the bonds are not worth more than 10 cents on the dollar; the interest has been paid upon the loan; Mr. Van Nest paid off $8,000 of the loan, and the rest is secured by his notes; he is wealthy, and his estate is fully able to pay it; the Globe has loaned no other money upon railroad stock; it has never lost anything; all temporary loans; has loaned $10,700 upon shares of the Home Fire Insurance Company to me; the par value of the stock is $12,000; we have no other loans with fire insurance companies; William Sturgis is a Director in the Home Fire and Atlantic Marine Insurance Company; he is no relative of mine; my father married his daughter; he is managing agent of the Globe at a salary of $4,000; I have a brother who is not in the employ of the Globe; the Cashier is my brother-in-law; he receives $3,500, and has no other business; I have a brother in London who was in the pay of the Globe on a commission of 35 per cent. upon original premiums; he has received about $45 on each policy, and has sent over about 300 policies; he has done no business for the last six months, and has received nothing except as stated. The witness stated that he wished to correct his previous statement as to there being only one Director insured; there are three; also the statement that his law's charge was 5 per cent. and expenses for searches; that was a mistake; he charges only 1 per cent. and necessary disbursements.

THE EQUITABLE.

Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable, being called, testified that he could not give the total amount of tontine policies in his company; they are loaded from 30 to 40 per cent., the balance is a reserve upon the policy. This system was commenced seven or eight years ago. The tontine reserves are kept with the reserves on other policies; the estimate was that should be set aside for the tontine policy, and a separate actual amount was kept; he declined to go into a detailed statement at this time, saying it would be too complicated; the tontine theory is as the ordinary life rate, reserving the same that is reserved under other policies, but the surplus is held subject to the policy-holders at the end of the tontine period, which varies from 10 to 20 years; if one of the tontine policies is forfeited the reserve goes to those which are not forfeited; it would require an actuary to explain all the technicalities of the tontine theory; a statement is to be published in a few days as to the amount of reserves held upon tontine policies, and the witness very positively refused to guess at it.

Q.—Exclusive of the loading upon the premiums of the tontine policies, has the reserve ever been used for any other purpose?

Mr. Hyde—Please state things correctly; you get the matter all wrong. I will say that the reserves are not used for any incorrect purpose; we have to use the legal reserve required by the State. The tontine fund bears the common expense of a per cent. and pays all the losses, say about 1½ or 13 per cent; the premium would consist of the reserve and the loading; we know which is tontine reserve and which the ordinary life, although we keep the funds together; in our accounts the two are kept separate; the surplus upon all the tontine policies is about $2,250,000; the reserve in our company is never assessed to pay anything; did not use 5 per cent. of it or any part of it to pay dividends; no dividends have ever been declared when there were no funds in the assets to pay them; our first dividend was declared in 1864; have no means of knowing how many tontine policies were forfeited, nor how much was the amount of insurance upon them, nor the amount of reserve upon them; have no information as to the amount of reserve upon life policies which have been forfeited; no portion of the tontine fund has ever been applied to any other purpose. In the report to the State Superintendent the witness thought the company stated the tontine reserve separate from the life reserve, but on a copy of the last report being shown him he could not find it in that paper, and stated he does not recollect in regard to it; the amount was ascertained for 1876 separate from the life reserve, and also at various other times, but cannot state more specifically; presumed there were entries of the amounts made in the companies' books; cannot approximate to the amount of policies forfeited in 1876, nor as to the amount of surplus; no part of the surplus upon the tontine policies has ever been used for the purpose of paying life policies; no dividends have ever been paid except from the right funds; our surplus fund from all classes of policies is $5,500,000; the Mercantile Trust Company has an office in the Equitable Building; witness is a stockholder and Director in it; its capital stock is $2,000,000; have taken about one year and a Director about seven years; a small amount of stock was standing in his name previously, sufficient to qualify him as a Director; the company moved into the Equitable Building about seven years ago; have had no other office in it; the business of the company is lending money on farms in the West, and on real estate in cities outside of New-York State; the Equitable has no loan in the Mercantile; it holds a majority of the stock in it; I would cast the vote of the Equitable upon their stock in that company; the Equitable first purchased $350,000 of the stock of that company about six years ago, at par; this has been increased, and cash paid for the increase; when the stock was increased, we took $700,000 more of it, again at par; the Mercantile has paid 7 per cent. dividend, and now pays 5 per cent; cannot name the reserve upon that stock; have never received anything from the company on account of connection with the Equitable; receive no compensation from the Mercantile; no male member of my family living is old enough to occupy any position; no relative of mine, directly or indirectly, occupies any position in the Mercantile; there is a safe deposit company in the building; I have $265,000 worth of stock in that; the whole stock is $300,000; it was organized two years ago; the Equitable holds no stock in it; witness paid for his stock in cash; its business is to store valuable packages; it pays $22,000 a year rent for about a fifth or sixth of the basement and sub-cellar of the Equitable Building; am a Director, but receive no compensation; the Equitable has loaned no money to it or to the Mercantile Trust Company, nor has it ever purchased mortgages or borrowed money or securities from either.

WITNESS' RELATIONS WITH THE UNIVERSAL.

Q.—Are you a stockholder in the Universal Life Insurance Company? A.—I am.

Q.—To what amount? A.—Is it pertinent to enter into my private affairs?

Mr. Moody and Mr. Husted held that the committee had no right to ask the question. A sharp discussion ensued, Mr. Moak arguing that the question should be asked, as the witness was the Equitable Insurance Company himself, and possibly had a controlling influence in the Universal.

Mr. Hale, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Hyde, argued on the other side that it was not pertinent to inquire into his personal investments. Finally, Mr. Hyde voluntarily stated that he was not an officer of the Universal Company, although a stockholder, and did not hold a controlling influence in the stock.

Mr. Husted having moved that the question as to Mr. Hyde's amount of stock be waived,

Mr. Weiant demanded a record of the vote, which resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Cowdin, Husted, Moody, and Floyd Jones.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ising, Weiant, and Conite.

Mr. Hyde was excused, and Mr. Moak continued the examination. Witness did not know what proportion of the stock of the Universal is owned by the Equitable; is not a Director in the Universal; was a Director about 10 years ago; held no office in the company since then; the officers are: William Walker, President; Henry J. Furber, Vice-President; John H. Bewley, Actuary, and H. L. Montague, Secretary; Mr. Walker owns stock in the Equitable to the amount of about $1,000; cannot say how many persons are stockholders in both companies; witness had nothing to do with the change of officers in the Charter Oak, and neither he nor the Equitable ever advanced money on account of it; am a stockholder in the Guaranty Fire Insurance Company, to the amount of about $2,000; when Furber attempted to obtain control of the North American and the Guardian Companies, neither witness nor his company advanced any money in further the transactions; had nothing whatever to do with Furber's transactions in regard to either of those companies, except to advise against them; do not know whether the Universal had anything to do with them or not.

The Equitable pledges its stocks of the Guaranty Fire as collaterals, but they have insured only a very moderate amount. There is an understanding that the Equitable shall give a proportion of the insurance to the companies in its building—to the Hanover and to the Guaranty—but what sum I do not know; do not know what proportion of fire insurance policies is held in these companies; no commission is paid on account of obtaining fire insurance policies; have received no consideration from any one as an inducement for a loan or deposit in or by the Equitable; do not remember the amount of advertising last year, but should say it was about $40,000; this report shows $55,000; no commission was paid upon it; it was all paid for advertising; the company's building cost $1,000,000; we pay rent of offices at Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Philadelphia; the general rents are $20,000 to $23,000; the largest amount received by our general agents is probably $6,000 or $8,000; there were variable sums paid for surrendered policies, but cannot remember what was the per cent.; the checks for issues are payable to the beneficiaries; as a rule, they are sent to the agent for delivery; the aggregate of commissions paid during the year to agents was $411,810 30, and for traveling expenses some $36,000; these expenses were paid only to persons traveling exclusively on the business of the company; the company pays $65,000 for rent of its own rooms in the Equitable Building, in order to show exactly what the building produces, which amounts to 5½ per cent. but; the gross rents for the building are over $300,000; the Boston building produces 3½ per cent. net rent; none of the rent is paid in any other way than by cash; we have brought up future commissions; the returns to the Superintendent include the expenses for all purposes. The real estate includes our buildings in New-York and Boston and property which we have purchased under foreclosures; the mortgage loans in 1876 were $16,237,264 35, all of which sum were secured on mortgages; we have charged off $200,000 to expenses as a sinking fund. We own a law library, which is in the building, worth about $20,000; we have very little loaned on anything but bonds and mortgage.

I remembered the difficulty with Stephen English; had something to do with the settlement; nothing was paid to English by any life insurance company, or out of the funds of any life insurance company; the quarrel was a private one, and had nothing to do with any life insurance company; no settlement was made in reference to the alleged libel suit against English by the Mutual; the matter was entirely a personal one.

Q.—Was anything paid or agreed to be paid to English directly or indirectly to settle that matter by any one connected with insurance companies?

Mr. Husted amended the question so that it should read "paid out of the funds of any insurance company."

To this Mr. Hyde answered "No." He said he would meet the question frankly; "the quarrel was a private one; it had no reference whatever to any transaction of the Mutual Life; it was a fight against Mr. Winston, who was in delicate health, and friends privately secured a settlement with English." (Resuming)—The company did not guarantee $10,000 a year to an agent named Hadden, in Cincinnati, but it may have guaranteed salaries to some of their agents.

Q.—Was there any arrangement that the builder of the Equitable Building should build you a house out of his contract for the erection of the Equitable Building?

Mr. Hyde (with great indignation)—No, Sir; and I appeal to this committee that I ought not to be subjected to such insulting questions.

Mr. Cowdin and Mr. Husted here protested very strongly against the question, and Mr. Hyde very vehemently defended his character, protesting that not a dollar had been illegitimately taken from the funds of the Equitable Company or from the policy-holders.

Mr. Cowdin said it was a great shame to ask a man if he had stolen from his own company, and declared the question irrelevant.

No additional testimony of interest was adduced.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Hyde was on the stand two hours, and was closely questioned, and in a manner which was not considered pertinent by the several members of the committee, but he answered every question frankly and fully, showing no disposition to evade anything.

INSURANCE NOTES.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. William R. Grace, Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, filed a preliminary statement showing that since the date of his appointment he has received $230,526 11. It is further set forth that no moneys have been received by any of his agents or attorneys; that he has a right to retain in his possession the sum above named less necessary expenditures. The balance at present in his hands he states is $211,343 46, which is almost wholly on deposit with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, in pursuance of the order appointing him, as the persons to whom it should be distributed are not yet ascertained.

In the same court, Mr. Grace has commenced an action against Rufus C. Frost, the former President of the company, for the recovery of $32,060 68. The affidavit attached to the complaint sets forth that Mr. Frost was, prior to the appointment of the plaintiff, an officer of the company; that the institution agreed to issue to him, in addition to his salary, certain life annuities, which, between the years 1869 and 1875, were commuted for the sum sought to be recovered. It is further alleged that these acts were illegal and a fraud on the company, and that Frost has absconded and quitted the State for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. Justice Gilbert granted an order of publication.

The Essex County Grand Jury convened yesterday, and in his charge to them Judge Depue instructed them to investigate the troubles of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. The officers and managers of financial institutions, he said, were Trustees, and any misconduct or neglect on their part to protect the interests of their creditors—in this case the policy-holders—is indictable. He urged upon them the necessity of the fullest inquiry to ascertain whether the condition of the company resulted from the general financial depression of the country or misconduct, and added that if it resulted from the latter cause the jury must indict the officers under the criminal law.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A LITTLE GIRL.

The Police of the Ninth Precinct were informed early last evening that Martin Delaney, proprietor of a second-hand book store in the basement of No. 85 Sixth-avenue, had perpetrated a dastardly assault upon Margaret McClelland, aged 8 years, a daughter of James D. McClelland, the lawyer, who lives at No. 53 Barrow-street. From the statement made by the child to her parents, and subsequently recited to Capt. Kennedy, it appears that the little girl, accompanied by a companion, went in the afternoon to Delaney's place to examine some toy books, and were enticed into a rear room, where he subjected her to indecent assaults. Mr. McClelland's child, on reaching home, informed her parents of the conduct of Delaney, who was arrested last evening and lodged in the Charles-Street Police Station. He will be arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Court, this morning.

A CHILD KILLED BY POISON.

A case of the accidental poisoning of a child under peculiarly distressing circumstances was reported to the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon. Coroner Ellingor, on investigating the affair, ascertained that yesterday morning Mrs. Tiffany, who resides in the French flat, No. 38 West Forty-eighth-street, purchased some carbolic acid to use as a disinfectant. Placing the bottle on a table in the kitchen, she went into an adjoining room for a dish in which to dilute the disinfectant, and during her absence her child, Marie, aged 1 year and 9 months, obtained possession of the bottle and swallowed a small portion of the contents. She was immediately prostrated by its effects, and Dr. Jay and Prof. Crosby were summoned to attend her. Despite their efforts, she died within an hour.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting has been called in the Produce Exchange for Friday, to consider the propriety of a change of grade in corn.

The Easter Festival of the Home for the Blind, No. 219 West Fourteenth-street, will be held at the Home to-morrow, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

William Connell, of No. 10 Dover-street, who fell through a hatchway at No. 65 Cliff-street on Monday, died yesterday at the Chambers-Str eet Hospital.

Confirmation services, Right Rev. Bishop Potter officiating, will be held at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, No. 305 Mulberry-street, this evening, commencing at 7:45 o'clock.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, in honor of Mrs. E. C. Babcock, deceased, late President of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of New-York.

The bark Embla, from Hull, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the crews of the ship Bosio, Italian, and a French schooner, both of which were sunk in a collision off Beachy Head on Feb. 7. Three of the crew of the French vessel were drowned.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Arrangements to take charge of the new Gold Department of the Exchange: George W. McLean, G. H. Brodhead, D. T. Worden, Frederick White, and Howard Lapsley.

Mr. Charles F. Maclean, counsel to the Board of Police, yesterday presented to the board an opinion in relation to the claim of the Department of Parks to the exclusive right of arrest on the sidewalks adjoining the parks. The opinion is to the effect that the claim of the Park Department is unwarranted by law.

The dead body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the river at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. He was about 37 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, had sandy hair, mustache and goatee, and wore dark overcoat, two pairs of trousers, congress gaiters, striped calico shirt, and blue check "jumper."

Custom-house Inspector Samuel W. Dunham has been removed, and Inspectors Disney and Gillette have been suspended on charges made against them to the Collector. The charges are believed to be in connection with the clothing recently seized while an attempt was being made to smuggle it on behalf of prominent brokers.

The President of the Cotton Exchange, in compliance with a numerously signed petition from the members, has called a meeting of the Exchange for this afternoon to consider the new constitutional amendments proposed by the Committee on Cities. The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade will pass upon the same subject at their meeting this afternoon.

The New-York Presybtery met yesterday in the Scotch Church for the purpose of examining a large number of candidates for the ministry. A report was made favoring the transferring of these examinations from the Presbytery to the Union Theological Seminary, which met with strong opposition, as being inimical to Princeton and other theological seminaries.

The "Sisters of Industry," an organization composed of young ladies, gave to the inmates of the Orthopædic Hospital yesterday an Easter entertainment, consisting of recitations, dialogues, songs, sleight-of-hand performances, and a Punch and Judy show. The children, all of whom are lame or deformed, sang in concert, and the whole affair afforded much enjoyment.

Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, held an election of Officers on Monday evening at the Asylum, Masonic Temple. Ellwood E. Thorne, Eminent Commander for the past four years, presided, and installed the following-named officers: Henry W. Myers, Eminent Commander; George W. Skellen, Generalissimo; Thomas B. Land, Captain-General; Horace H. Brockway, Treasurer; James A. Rich, Recorder.

Obrich Viehr, a Bohemian, living at No. 437 West Thirty-seventh-street, reported to Inspector Thorne last night that Matie Zordes, a young female relative of his, arrived from Lilientha, Bohemia, on the steam-ship Rhein, on March 3, and that soon after she disappeared from Castle Garden, leaving no clue to her whereabouts. Viehr fears that the girl was allured into a house of ill fame.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, complaint was made against the Police Department of having dumped four scow-loads (about 800 cargoes) of refuse into the East River, at the foot of One Hundredth-street. Letters were directed to be sent to the Department and the Mayor, calling attention to the violation of the law. A communication was received from the Staten Island Ferry Company adverse to the proposed compromise with the rival company on the subject of the pier at Stapleton.

Michael Lloyd, of No. 18 Baxter-street, was arrested last night by Capt. Murray and Officer Flanagan, while attempting to pick the pocket of Daniel Steele, of No. 2,230 Third-avenue, opposite French's Hotel. On the person of the prisoner was two United States interest-bearing bonds of the issue of 1862; one for $100, (No. 44,615,) and the other for $50 (No. 26,554.) They each had 18 coupons attached. The $50 bond has the name of S. D. Watson, Perth Amboy, N. J., written on the back. They are supposed to be a portion of the proceeds of some bond robbery.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, on recommendation of the Committee on Stock List, have declared themselves of the unanimous opinion that the Exchange should as soon as possible establish a call for mining securities, to consist of those that are now on the list and the stocks and bonds of such other mining companies as may comply with the requirements of the Exchange, and prove on investigation to be fair business enterprises. The committee that has had charge of arranging the new Gold and Government Department have been directed to take the necessary steps to carry out this plan.

BROOKLYN.

Fire-Marshal Keady reports that during the month there were 50 fires, which occasioned a loss of $124,285, covered by an insurance of $188,500.

The Board of City Works has adopted a resolution requiring the General Inspector of Street Cleaning to report the condition of the streets every Tuesday, and furnish the names of the contractors who have failed to comply with the requirements of their contracts.

Thomas Gould, a seaman, was committed by United States Commissioner Winslow yesterday on a charge of assaulting with an axe James McMasters, the mate of the schooner Darius Eddy, while the vessel was at sea on a voyage from Rio Grande to New-York. It is believed that Gould is insane.

Bridget McKenna, of No. 65 Franklin-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of cruelty to her son, aged 6 years. The boy, John Simmons, is a son of the defendant by a former husband. The woman is in the habit of getting drunk, and while in that condition beating the little fellow in a brutal manner.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County met last evening. An effort was made on the part of some gentlemen in the committee to have expunged from the records of the last meeting a resolution condemning the action of Mayor Schroeder in nominating Corporation Counsel De Witt. The action taken at the previous meeting was, however, sustained.

James Gallagher and Charles Smith, "runners" for rival New-York boarding-houses, quarreled on board the bark Investigator, at the foot of Bridge-street, as to which should take possession of a sailor named Charles Keegan. Gallagher drew a revolver and fired at Smith. The latter dodged the bullet, which struck Keegan in the breast, inflicting a slight wound. Both the runners were locked up, and the sailor's wound was dressed at the City Hospital.

Douglas Walker, an amateur actor, who horsewhipped Thomas F. Clark, another amateur actor, about two months ago, has been expelled by a unanimous vote from the Amaranth—a society of amateur actors. Walker was arrested at the time of the assault, convicted before Judge Walsh, and sent to the penitentiary for 60 days. Walker's influence with politicians obtained his release on a writ of certiorari, and District Attorney Britton has failed to take any steps leading toward a final disposition of the case.

STATEN ISLAND.

The trial of the laborers held for dumping garbage at Stapleton has been postponed until next Wednesday.

Gottlieb Korner and Philip Batz, for interfering with the Sealer of Weights and Measures of Edgewater, were brought before Justice Garrett yesterday, and committed in default of $250 each.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Buckley was renominated by the Patterson Republicans last night.

The new District Court in Hoboken, over which Judge Ogden presides, was opened for business yesterday.

The wages of trackmen and night workmen in the employ of the Central Railroad Company have been reduced to $1 a day.

The Republican members of the Newark Common Council in caucus have agreed to abolish the office of Police Captain and cut down the police force. The duties will devolve on Chief of Police Mills.

Burglars attempted to enter J. W. Rice & Co.'s paint store, No. 578 Broad-street, Newark, on Monday night. They were discovered by an employe who fired two shots at them. The burglars ran down Rector-street, pursued by four policemen, and escaped.

In

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7975. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE OPENING DAY OF CONGRESS NOT TO BE CHANGED—THE PRESIDENT DESIRES TO HAVE THE DIFFICULTIES ADJUSTED BEFORE CONGRESS CAN STIR UP FEELING ON THE SUBJECT—HAMPTON ON THE CHAMBERLAIN LETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The statement published to-day that the President has decided to call the extra session of Congress early in May is not true. Members of Congress have recently called upon the President and urged him to name an earlier day than June 4, in order to avoid the hot weather, but he declined to alter the day already decided upon, as he desires to obtain all the time possible for the full development of his Southern policy before Congress can have the opportunity to stir up political feeling in the country. The President believes affairs in Louisiana and South Carolina will be settled and smoothed over before June 4, thus taking the controversy which has existed so long over those two states out of Congressional discussions. Senator Patterson and other South Carolina Republicans called upon Wade Hampton before he left, and admitting they were finally defeated, cordially expressed a purpose to support his Administration provided he fulfilled the pledges made in his letter to the President. Hampton received them kindly, reiterated his determination to administer the State Government impartially toward all class of citizens, and expressed a desire to have the support and co-operation of his visitors. The indications now are that there will be no judicial proceedings at Columbia beyond a formal notice to secure the ejectment of Gov. Chamberlain's followers from the State-house.

Gen. Hampton left Washington early this morning on his way to Columbia. Previous to his departure he said, in conversation with friends, that the militia companies which Gov. Chamberlain styled "unlawful organizations" were composed of some of the best citizens of South Carolina, and have been in existence for a long time, some dating back prior to the war, and that Gov. Chamberlain often addressed these very "unlawful organizations," and occasionally joined them in procession. He was an honorary member of some of them, and has presented them with flags. Gen. Hampton further said with reference to Gov. Chamberlain's letter to the President that the Supreme Court of the State, consisting of three Republican Judges, unanimously decided the Mackey (Republican) House illegal, and yet in the face of this Gov. Chamberlain allowed this very House to count the votes and declare him Governor, and proposed in his letter to stand by that proceeding. Gen. Hampton, in reply to the question what he expected would be the result of his recognition as Governor, said that in his judgment the results would be the best indication of the wisdom of the President's policy, which would finally be sustained by the whole country.

Gen. Sherman went to Baltimore to-day to attend the wedding of Miss Barry, a daughter of Gen. Barry, and, in consequence of his absence, the formal order directing the withdrawal of the troops from the State-house at Columbia will not be issued until to-morrow. The order will be very brief, and be signed by Gen. Sherman. As heretofore stated it will be sent to Gen. Ruger through Gen. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, by mail, there being ample time for him to receive it through the Post Office before the time for its execution on Tuesday next.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says: "A caucus of Republican leaders, white and colored, was held to-day, at which the Hayes Administration was denounced. Ex-Gov. Moses was the ruling spirit. It was decided that a convention of Republicans should be held for the purpose of making the best terms possible with the Conservatives. A great demonstration is preparing at Columbia to welcome Gov. Hampton back."

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE DEPARTMENTS BESIEGED BY APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE — MR. SCHURZ OVERWHELMED—THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—There being no session of the Cabinet to-day the President and nearly all the Secretaries were literally besieged by applicants for appointment to office. Secretary Schurz, notwithstanding his known civil service theories, suffered to a greater degree than any other head of department, and about noon was obliged to notify the crowd in waiting that he would receive no more callers on account of the pressure of important public business. The rush upon Mr. Schurz was caused no doubt by the fact that the Commissioners of Patents, Pensions, the Land Office, and Indian Affairs had recommended a slight reduction of their present forces, and some change in the *personnel* of those offices. The crowd, however, was disappointed, for the uniform answer to all applicants was that no appointments could be made, as no vacancies existed. It is the purpose of Secretary Schurz to make no removals or changes in the department until he can have time to study the reports of bureau officers, learn the exact condition of affairs, and what reductions or appointments are necessary to increase the efficiency of the force now employed. When he has had time to determine these essential points he expects to put his ideas on the civil service into practical operation.

Assistant Secretary McCormick assumed his duties in the Treasury Department to-day. Secretary Sherman will commit to him all matters relating to the reorganization of the department, appointments and discharges. It is said the Secret Service Division, which was transferred to the Solicitor under Secretary Bristow, will be restored to its original relations with the Assistant Secretary's office.

Secretary Thompson left to-night for his home at Terre Haute, Ind. He will return in a few days with his family, after which he will make a tour of inspection among the various navy-yards on the Atlantic coast. It is the purpose of the Secretary to closely scrutinize the organization of the several yards, particularly their civil establishments, with a view of placing them on a strictly legal basis. In all cases where men are employed without warrant of law, their immediate discharge will be ordered.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF RECIPROCITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN ON THIS POINT — COMMUNICATION FROM EARL DERBY TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—For the past year there has been a disturbance of the reciprocal relations heretofore existing between this country and Great Britain regarding the registration of labels and trade-marks in the United States Patent Office by the citizens of the latter country. It had been the practice up to Aug. 26 last to register, under the rules and regulations of the Patent Office, the trade-marks and labels of British subjects. The registration was permitted under the treaty of 1794, but attention being called to the subject by the application for a similar privilege for her citizens, Attorney-General Taft held that it could not be permitted under that treaty, and the practice was discontinued. Mr. Doolittle, who was Acting Commissioner of Patents last Winter, in his annual report strongly recommended such legislation as would enable the registration to continue, as our citizens enjoyed a like privilege in Great Britain. Congress paid no attention to this recommendation. A few days since Earl Derby sent a request to Secretary Evarts that the former practice of registration be resumed, submitting at the same time a proposition in relation thereto which he thought would cover the objections raised. Secretary Evarts submitted the papers to Secretary Schurz, who sent them to Gen. Spear, Commissioner of Patents, for his action. A reply has been sent to the State Department, in which Gen. Spear holds that the registration cannot be allowed without treaty, or some further legislation by Congress. All the officers of the department familiar with this question hold that the privilege should be granted, and as the privilege is a very important one to the trades people of Great Britain it is probable some steps will be taken to obtain legislation upon the subject at an early day. As the case stands now, no British subjects could in our courts protect their trade-marks against counterfeiters, or from being appropriated by those who may be disposed to dishonestly use them.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1877.

The opening of bids for supplying the Government with postal cards for the term of four years from May 1, which was to have taken place at noon to-day, has been indefinitely postponed by order of the Postmaster-General, and a new advertisement will be issued. The late advertisement contained a proviso under which the department has recently announced that it might require the cards to be made with differently tinted sides. Several manufacturers this morning filed protests, representing that there are only three or four establishments in the country where cards of this description can be cheaply manufactured, and that they had put in proposals under the impression that the present style of card was to remain unchanged. Under these circumstances, and acting on the advice of Judge Spence, the Assistant Attorney for the department, the Postmaster-General determined to re-advertise for proposals. About 30 bidders were in attendance at the department to-day.

Congress having failed to provide for the display of the Centennial donations made to the United States by foreign Governments, and which have been stored in the Old Armory Annex to the Smithsonian Institution, the anagers of the institution have placed on exhibition in the western hall of the Smithsonian Building the finest of the works of art comprised in the collection. These are the terra-cotta copy of the group "America" upon the Albert Monument in London; two magnificent vases, inscribed respectively "1776" and "1876," and adorned to illustrate these two eras in American history; an octagonal pnipit in terra cotta, with designs from the life of the Redeemer, and two terra cotta baptismal fonts of tasteful and artistic workmanship. These articles attract much attention from visitors.

Among the large crowd at the Executive Mansion to-day eager to see the President, was a foot-sore homespun-clad Georgian, who, upon the assertion that he had walked all the way from Georgia to see the President, was admitted to his presence without the usual waiting. The Georgian informed the President that he had no favor to ask in the way of obtaining an office, but desired to give him some information regarding affairs in Georgia. The opportunity was at hand, and the pedestrian related several matters that he thought should be attended to, of which the President made a note with a view to their proper official reference.

Judge Spence has submitted his opinion on the question submitted to him by Postmaster-General Key as to the validity of the recent award of the postage-stamp contract to the Continental Bank Note Company of New-York City, which was contested by the *Standard* Publishing Company of Pascuag, R. I., he takes the ground that the award was legal, and that the Continental Company should be allowed to fulfill the contract. At the request of the contesting party the matter will now, however, be referred to the Attorney-General.

A recent marked increase in the number of applications for patents is noted at the Patent Office, and considered indicative of a general revival of business throughout the country. The receipts of the office last month were nearly $75,000, being $12,000 more than the total receipts during February, and $20,000 more than the receipts for January.

From the 1st inst., the rates of postage on correspondence from the United States for Tripoli and Tunis, by the Italian mail, are the same as for correspondence to Italy. Postal cards are not transmissible, however, and registration is not possible. Prepayment of letters is compulsory in case of Tripoli, and optional in the case of Tunis.

The Post Office Department being to-day notified by the British Government of an increased postage charge on letters from Great Britain to St. Helena, gives notice that from this date 27 cents per 15 grammes (one-half ounce) will be charged on letters from the United States to that colony, sent in the British mails.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Armsted M. Swope to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Seventh District of Kentucky, and James H. Mills, of Montana, to be Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

Gov. McCormick entered upon the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to-day, Mr. Conant retiring. Gov. McCormick was visited by a vast number of friends offering congratulations.

There was no meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and this is the first regular day upon which a council has been omitted since the inauguration of President Hayes.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $329,419 91, and from Customs, $504,383 18.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Board of Naval Inspectors, recently reorganized, have inspected the new steamer Adams at Norfolk. She will be detained a short time for some necessary alterations, and then leave for Rio Janeiro. The Ranger, now at New-York, will be inspected soon, and then leave for the Asiatic Station.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral George H. Preble, commanding the South Pacific Station, dated Flagship Omaha, Panama, March 18, announces his arrival at that place. A general order names the following as the staff of the Rear Admiral: Capt. L. A. Kimberly, Chief of Staff; Lieut. A. M. Thackara, Flag Lieutenant; A. M. Massie, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; Ensign E. L. Reynolds, Aid to Commander-in-Chief; Frederick W. Dow, Clerk to Commander-in-Chief; Fleet Marine Officer, Capt. W. Wallace; Fleet Engineer, Albert Alston; Fleet Surgeon, G. R. Brush.

Rear Admiral Murray was to leave Panama in the Pensacola for San Francisco after the arrival of the mail steamer, due March 25, and would touch at the intermediate ports on the Central American and Mexican coasts. He does not expect to reach San Francisco until late in August.

The department has also received information that the Vandalia and Marion were at Nice on the 18th of March.

Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffinger has been detached from the Onward, South Pacific Station, and placed on sick leave.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following assignments and changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters of the Army have been made: Major N. Vedder is relieved from duty in this city, and will report for duty to the commanding officer, Department of the South. Major J. B. Keefer will repair to Portland, Oregon, and report for duty to the commanding General. Department of the Columbia. Major C. W. Winyard, as soon as his health will permit, will repair to this City, and report for duty to the Paymaster-General. Major J. R. Wasson will repair to San Antonio, Texas, and report for duty to the commanding General, Department of Texas. Major J. A. Broadhead is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will report for duty to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri. Major J. B. M. Potter is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, for duty in the Department of California. Major J. W. Wham will repair to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and relieve Major T. H. Stanton, who, upon being relieved, will repair to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and relieve Major J. O. Dewey; Major Dewey, upon being relieved by Major Stanton, will repair to New-York City and report for duty to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

A general order just issued from the War Department announces the various promotions and appointments in the Army during the past six months, nearly all of which were published when confirmed by the Senate. Since the adjournment of that body the following promotions have been made: Capt. Joseph R. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, vice Hasson, deceased; Second Lieut. Edwin H. Shelton to be First Lieutenant in the First Cavalry, vice Kyle, deceased; Second Lieut. Fielding L. Davies to be First Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry, vice Reedy, resigned; Second Lieut. Julius H. Pardee to be First Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Infantry, vice O'Connor, dismissed.

LONDON, April 4.—The United States screw corvette Yantic, returning from the Asiatic station to Norfolk, Va., arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, March 3.

LARGE WHISKY COMBINATION.

THE RECTIFIERS WORKING TO SECURE LARGER PROFITS—A COMPACT TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF HIGH WINES—DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The whisky rectifiers of the country have entered into a combination calculated to place the price of their products on what may be considered a profitable basis, and, at the same time above suspicion of crookedness. For many months products of distilleries in Northern States have sold at such figures as to puzzle persons even as shrewd as the oldest inhabitants to figure out about what margin of profit, if any, the so recently crooked could lay aside in a heavy deal. For this reason many of the largest firms, representing Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pekin, Peoria, Dubuque, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Evansville, and other centres of the traffic, entered into a compact at Peoria, the other day, to the effect that as high-wines were now forced on the market at rumous rates, the rate on and after April 5 should be uniform at $1 30 ₰ gallon. Correspondence was entered into with New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Maryland dealers, with marked success. Those persons doing business at Clarksville, Montgomery County; Paris, Henry County; Cross Plains, Turnersville, and Springfield, Robertson County; Lafayette, Macon County; Lexington, Anderson County, and Gainsboro, Jackson County, Tenn., answered in favor of anything that would increase their cash receipts. So far as the matter stands at present it is the intention to tack on the extra dimes some time during the latter part of this month or in the earlier portion of May. It is not the intention to fire the mine at once, but the first increase will be a general one of five cents per gallon, and then, inside of 14 days, the thumb-screws will again be applied, the augmentation being only two and one half cents, and so on *ad libitum*. It has a tendency to allay suspicion, and thus keep a great quantity of the spirits in dead stock, which would be eagerly sought out by speculators, if prospects for an immediate rise in prices were flattering. It is also a hidden chapter of the story to ease up the market to such an extent as to create in the minds of the unwary the belief that while production is the same, yet the supply is not over abundant, hence the hypothesis that a general buoyancy is caused by an excessive demand for stock, instead of by lessening the bulk offered for sale. In view of the precarious condition of affairs, it is expected that a number of New-York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati whisky men will be in Chicago by Saturday morning to look over the field. A delegation from Charleston, S. C., New-Orleans, and Nashville, Tenn., are also expected to arrive some time during the latter part of the week. Boston and Baltimore are also supposed to furnish a flock of gentlemen interested within a week. The prospects for a wholesale assembling of whisky men in Chicago by Tuesday next are flattering in the extreme, when matters of considerable importance to those interested are looked for.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

TAXATION IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND—AN IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Judge Dobbin, of the Superior Court, to-day gave an opinion that has an important bearing on the amount of taxes to be paid to the State of Maryland by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The State brought suit against the company for the recovery of one-half of one per cent. taxation upon its gross receipts, and claimed that the law contemplated a taxation upon all its receipts from any source whatever. The court decided that the tax could only be levied on the actual earnings from passenger and freight traffic, and not on receipts from investments in steam-ships, elevators, hotels, transportation lines, &c. This exemption releases from the tax several millions of dollars of investment of the descriptions mentioned. Before the State can determine on the main issue what it will sue for, as due it under the law, it is to be decided whether the exemption from taxation of the capital stock of the company granted by the charter of 1826 extends to the capital stock since created for the new lines purchased or built by the Baltimore and Ohio Road beyond the Ohio River. This side issue is as important as the one decided to-day, and if the position of the company is sustained, as seems probable from the tenor of Judge Dobbins' decision, the State will be limited to taxing simply the earnings of the road from transportation over that portion of its tracks within the confines of Maryland.

SALE OF A WESTERN RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Peoria and Rock Island Railroad was ordered to be sold, under a foreclosure decree, some time since. The decree was for $1,500,000, in favor of the first bondholders. The road was sold to-day in this city. There was very little bidding. The purchaser was R. R. Cable, Esq., of Rock Island, for $55,000. A new company will be organized, and the road operated carefully. This road is 91 miles long, and was built in 1870 and 1872 for $2,000,000.

COL. TOM. SCOTT AND THE STEAM-SHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Steam-ship Company was held to-day, to consider the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad to accept from the said steam-ship company 5,000 shares of its capital stock at the par value of $100 per share in lieu of its indebtedness, amounting to $500,000, to said railroad company. The proposition was accepted, and a resolution to increase the capital stock of the steam-ship company to the extent of 5,100 shares was unanimously adopted.

A VICE-CONSUL MISSING.

ST. JOHN, April 4.—A. D. Goodwin, United States Vice-Consul, and member of the firm of Quill & Goodwin, ship brokers, left for Providence, R. I., on the 20th of March, to wind up the affairs of Warner, Goodwin & Co. On the 27th of March he telegraphed to Gen. Warner, United States Consul at St. John, that he had completed the business and had mailed that day to him $5,000, and that he would be home in a few days. Nothing has since been heard of Goodwin or the money.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

HALL-SUTLIFFE-GARBETT.

DESCRIPTION OF HIS FEMALE COMPANION—THE FUGITIVE IDENTIFIED FULLY AS THE EX-MAYOR OF NEW-YORK.

LONDON, April 4.—Following is a description of the woman who accompanied "Sutliffe-Hall." She is about 38 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, has a good figure, dark brown hair, clear complexion, large eyes, and large mouth. She has a wart about two inches below her left ear. The woman was here in advance of "Sutliffe," and undoubtedly made all the arrangements against his arrival. They are lodging in ordinary apartments, and the people of the house are evidently ignorant of their identity.

Yesterday the representative of the New-York Associated Press who identified A. Oakey Hall at Liverpool, accompanied by a former New-York journalist of prominence, waited on the person giving the name of "Garbett," and requested an interview. This was declined. A note was then written by the journalist referred to, and addressed to "Mr. Garbett" on the envelope, and to Mr. A. Oakey Hall inside. This was forwarded by a messenger, and a verbal answer was returned, expressive of Mr. Hall's willingness to meet the writer thereof. As the result of this correspondence, the gentleman in question writes to the London agency of the Associated Press this morning as follows: "I am satisfied that it is Mr. Hall whom you have seen."

The Associated Press representative called at Mr. Hall's lodgings again to-day and sent up a letter asking for an interview, or for any statement Mr. Hall might be willing to make. The letter was addressed to "A. Oakey Hall," and was inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Mr. Garbett." The letter was returned with the following indorsement in a woman's handwriting: "The gentleman to whom your envelope was addressed certainly has no concern with its inclosure, and, therefore, respectfully returns it, that an evident mistake may be rectified." Request was then made for a personal interview with "Mr. Garbett," and it was refused.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

ACTION BY TURKEY ON THE PROTOCOL ANXIOUSLY LOOKED FOR—EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE SULTAN, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL—NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PROVINCES—A BRITISH OFFICIAL INDULGES IN SELF-GLORIFICATION.

LONDON, April 4.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* has the following: "The next phase of the Eastern question at Constantinople is likely to be the most interesting, as it will probably decide the question of peace or war. Conjecture as to the decision would be idle, as it will depend on a number of factors, some of which, like the Turkish Parliament, or a turn in popular feeling in Russia, are quite incalculable. Relative to the negotiations with Montenegro, the last illusion of the Turks as to the possibility of settling the matter by a mere exchange of territory must have been dispelled by a sort of reminder which the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is said to have lately addressed to the Porte, urging the conclusion of the negotiations, and strongly advising it to give way. But this had quite a contrary effect to what was expected, being looked upon as a hostile step on the part of Russia tending rather to encourage the Turks in their resistance to the Montenegrin demands, and to diminish considerably the hope for a peaceful solution. As yet the impression produced in Constantinople by the protocol negotiation seems to be very slight. The impression exists more strongly in Turkey than anywhere else that the negotiations are only a Russian device to gain time and establish the Russian position whenever she chooses to bring about a collision."

The *Times'* Pera correspondent, under date of March 30, writes as follows: "Amid all the fluctuations between hope and fear, one thing is becoming clear, that the men who are responsible for peace or war—such as the Sultan, Mahmoud Damad, and Said Pasha—are earnestly, and even anxiously, desirous for peace. They have good reasons for this. The Government dare not issue more than 3,000,000 Turkish pounds' worth of paper money lest it should become utterly worthless. The provisions for the Army, although they consist only of flour and rice, involve a monthly expenditure of 700,000 Turkish pounds, which will in a year amount to 6,500,000 Turkish pounds in excess of the budget of the War Department. The Government is also unable to obtain 1,000,000 Turkish pounds to pay the outstanding debts of the late Sultans—Murad Effendi and Abdul Aziz. The thought that Russia, even if out of respect to Germany she does not venture to march on the Danube, may next month resolve on an attack on the Eastern frontier, and that upon her winning a battle or two, Persia, Greece, and other latent enemies may fall on Turkey on all sides, is well calculated to sober the enthusiasm of anybody who knows how utterly destitute this country would be of all resources of war at the very opening of a campaign.

A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* notices the dispersal of the foreign officers who were recently in the Servian service to Russia, Greece, Bosnia, Persia, and other countries hostile to Turkey, and says: "It is stated that 160 members of the Russian Red Cross Society have arrived at Jassy and are arranging hospitals there. Indications on the political horizon suggest that, while diplomatists are quibbling over the exact meaning of words, events are drawing a cordon round Turkey which may soon furnish a surprising spectacle to Europe."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople this evening reports that another council of the Turkish Cabinet was held to-day. No decision was taken respecting disarmament. Military preparations continue without interruption. Negotiations with Montenegro are at a standstill.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a speech at a banquet in Gloucester, this evening, in which he alluded to the Eastern question. He said he thought when the protocol was fully explained it would meet the emphatic approval of the country. It was difficult, in many ways, to overrate the importance of the signing of that document. It was a renewed proof of the union of the six great powers on a question which would be most dangerous if left to one of them. It was also a pledge of the maintenance of a peace, during which the Government hoped Turkey would effect reforms, impossible while the thunderbolt of war was hanging on her frontier. In the negotiations, England was now the leader of Europe. She was no longer the nation to which a Berlin memorandum previously concocted and signed by three great Powers, was sent with a demand for concurrence, even without the ceremony of previous consultation. The present moment was hopeful, but no one could tell what difficulties and dangers might arise.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Post*, in its leader, says: "We understand that the Porte will display readiness to carry out the reforms which are demanded, premising only that they shall flow from the Sultan's authority and are to be applied to the whole empire. The Porte will dispatch an Ambassador to St. Petersburg to make arrangements for simultaneous demobilization. The Porte may be expected to meet the Prince of Montenegro on honorable grounds and show willingness to come to an accommodation if approached in the same spirit. At the same time, while willing to agree to the terms which Midhat Pasha originally proposed, the Porte will undoubtedly insist on the inviolability of Article 9 of the Treaty of Paris, and will expect that compliance with the exigencies of the situation shall not be construed as in any way admitting the right of interference with the Sultan's prerogatives or the political constitution of a free nation. There is reason for believing that yesterday the Russian Government telegraphed to the Prince of Montenegro advising him to take a conciliatory course. Whether this advice amounted to suggesting the abandonment of the demand for Niesics is not known, but within 24 hours the negotiations at Constantinople have assumed a less alarming aspect."

The *Times* special from Pera states that the Porte has released Tosoon Bey and his accomplices, charged with the destruction of the town of Klissoura during the Bulgarian atrocities.

A Pera dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that all the Chargés d'Affaires except the German yesterday delivered the protocol to the Porte. The Montenegrins in Constantinople express anxiety to conclude peace, even without receiving Niesics.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION OR VACATION STILL UNDER DISCUSSION—THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE TO BE DISCHARGED BY THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

LONDON, April 4.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times*, discussing Prince Bismarck's resignation, says: "Prince Bismarck's motive was probably complex. His health is by no means good and his influence on Prussian domestic affairs very limited, owing to the traditional independence of each Cabinet Minister, while the concentration of affairs in the hands of the Imperial Administration is impeded, not only by the resistance of the minor Governments, but also by opposition proceeding from the chiefs of the various Prussian departments. As, for instance, two gentlemen appointed by Prince Bismarck to the direction of the new Central Railway Department have successively resigned because their communications were slighted by the railway departments of individual States. As was concluded from Prince Bismarck's language on the occasion, the Von Stosch affair made a deep impression upon him. Gen. Von Stosch is a German, not a Prussian Minister, and as Prince Bismarck has always endeavored to break Prussian traditions in the organization of German bureaux, and to assign the chiefs of the German departments to a strictly subordinate position under the absolute control of the Chancellor. Gen. Von Stosch's independent bearing must have appeared like an attempt to transfer the deprecated Prussian system to German institutions. Whether the Prince's withdrawal was directly occasioned by this affair or not, there is little doubt it has been indirectly occasioned by his unwillingness to endure official friction greater than his health could well support."

The *Times*, in a leading article after commenting on Prince Bismarck's well-known difficulties relative to internal affairs, says: "It cannot be overlooked that Prince Bismarck's retirement is simultaneous with the acceptance of the protocol. Prince Bismarck's power naturally prompts men to connect his retirement with the greatest event in contemporary history." The *Times* considers that the idea of separating the various offices hitherto held by Prince Bismarck will tend to strengthen the elements of Particularist opposition. If war breaks out in Europe Prince Bismarck must return to the helm, as we have no evidence that there is any other statesman in Germany. The proposed distribution of offices is, indeed, described as provisional, which may mean that it is to take effect until Prince Bismarck returns to take care of the Empire, and there is, indisputably, a danger that a struggle of independent departments, each claiming freedom from the control of any other, may provoke administrative anarchy, requiring his presence for its cure.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "At the Emperor's request Prince Bismarck leaves his resignation in abeyance during his year's absence. Prince Bismarck declares that his present health incapacitates him for work, and that he feels attendance at Parliament an intolerable burden. Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of the German Admiralty, and Prince Bismarck are on good terms. It seems that the Von Stosch incident was not the cause of the Prince's retirement. The provocation is supposed to be of an earlier date—something which occurred at court. It is understood Prince Bismarck will visit England during his retirement."

A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says it has been decided that the heads of departments will provisionally discharge the duties of the Imperial Chancellor during Prince Bismarck's absence.

BERLIN, April 4.—The *Provincial Correspondence*, a semi-official journal, states that Prince Bismarck asked to be relieved from his official position because his health was seriously impaired. The Emperor's decision has not been given, but a prolonged leave of absence will probably be granted, which will relieve the Prince of all participation in public affairs.

PARIS, April 4.—The *Temps* asserts that Bismarck will content himself with a six months' furlough. He wishes to leave to others the responsibility of deciding the Eastern question should Russia determine to have war.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the Emperor must decide in regard to Prince Bismarck's application within a few days. The Reichstag reassembles on the 10th, and its assent must be obtained to arrangements which the Chancellor's absence for a year would render necessary. Such a long furlough must produce many inconveniences and difficulties. On this account Prince Bismarck insists upon being relieved of all his duties, wishing to spare his powers for the time when Europe may be in danger. The correspondent refers to an article in the Berlin *Poste* on the subject, which is considered to have been "inspired." This article concludes: "We believe the Empire will still have to stand the severest test, and that the hour of trial may be nearer than is generally supposed. It is Bismarck's duty to spare himself for that hour."

LONDON, April 5.—The London *Post's* special from Berlin says the consent of the Reichstag is necessary for the year's leave asked by Bismarck, for without it he would remain responsible for the acts of his substitute. No definitive answer, therefore, has been made to the request, but an application will be laid before the Reichstag immediately on its reassembling.

VAN EYCK'S MASTERPIECE.

RECOVERY OF A VALUABLE PAINTING RECENTLY STOLEN FROM THE BERLIN GALLERY.

BERLIN, April 4.—Jean Van Eyck's painting of "The Virgin and Child," which was stolen from the National Gallery here a few days ago, has been recovered.

[The picture referred to was one of the most celebrated paintings by Jean Van Eyck, (Jean De Bruges,) and was stolen March 15. It is a small painting on wood, representing the Virgin crowned, with the Infant Jesus, in a Gothic church. It is considered the masterpiece of the most celebrated painter of the early Flemish school, to whom is attributed the invention of painting in oil. It measures about 12 inches high by 5½ broad, and bears the signature "Jan Van Eyck, Brugge." Most of his works, as is well known, are at Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Munich, and Berlin. The Louvre possesses two: "The Virgin Crowned by an Angel," and "The Marriage Feast at Cana."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

SIXTEEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN AN ENGLISH SCHOOL-HOUSE—STORM—RINDERPEST IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 4.—A school-house in the Norwegian village of Ellengso has been burned. Sixteen children perished in the flames.

A heavy thunder-storm occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Paris telegrams are delayed.

The *Official Gazette* announces three more outbreaks of rinderpest in London.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* announces that M. Godefroy-Dieuty has agreed to stand at Bordeaux as a moderate Radical, against M. Mie, irreconcilable Radical.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—The Rigsdag was closed to-day by royal decree.

ROME, April 4.—The improvement in the Pope's health continues. The Pope was able to walk from his apartments to give an audience this morning.

CAIRO, April 4.—Peace has not yet been concluded between Abyssinia and Egypt, but probably will be, because the King of Shoa has captured Gonda, and the Abyssinian Army has in consequence been withdrawn from the Egyptian frontier. The projected treaty will cede no territory to Abyssinia, but will provide for a reduction of the Egyptian export duties.

LONDON, April 5.—The shipwrights of Glasgow have struck for higher wages.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

BRITISH COMPETITION IN THE AMERICAN IRON MARKET — SILVER AND INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a Sheffield dispatch which says a telegram from America states that an English firm has successfully tendered for over 20,000 tons of iron in face of the competition of all the American manufacturers and despite the heavy import duties.

Silver closed to-day at 53¾d. per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at about 1-32d. per rupee higher than last week. A double quantity allotment was begun to-day.

GLASGOW, April 4.—Sugar is active; medium grades are 6d. and fine grades 3d. per cwt. higher.

BANQUET TO GEN. GOSHORN.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION HONORED AT HIS OWN HOME—SPEECHES BY JUDGE TAFT AND GEN. GOSHORN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The banquet tendered to Gen. A. T. Goshorn at the Grand Hotel this evening by about 150 of his fellow-citizens was an elegant affair. It was intended as an expression of the high regard in which he is held by the leading men of his own city, and also as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services as Director-General of the Philadelphia Exhibition. It is the desire of many in this section of the country that Gen. Goshorn should be appointed to represent the interests of the United States at the approaching exposition at Paris, and this idea found frequent expression in the proceedings to-night. The manufacturing establishments of Cincinnati have had large displays in recent European expositions, and the appointment of Mr. Goshorn would greatly stimulate interest in that of 1878, so far as this city is concerned.

Ex-Attorney-General Taft presided, and after the dinner made an eloquent address of welcome, in the course of which he reviewed the work performed by Gen. Goshorn at Philadelphia. In reply, the distinguished guest said that after an absence of almost four years, engaged in an important national work, he had returned to renew his interests in the affairs of this city. He then referred to the work in which he had been engaged, and thanked his associates of the commission and the other officials for their hearty co-operation.

A GREAT VICTORY IN RHODE ISLAND.

A STATE ELECTION CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS—THE ADMINISTRATION INDORSED.

PROVIDENCE, April 4.—Present returns indicate that the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected by from 400 to 600 majority, and the remainder of the Republican State ticket—Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and General Treasurer, by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The General Assembly will doubtless be Republican, though there will probably be no choice in this and several other towns.

For the first time in three years the Republicans have elected their entire State ticket by the people. The plurality for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor is about 500. The plurality of the remainder of the State ticket is two or three times as large. This city gives Barnaby, Democrat, for Governor, probably 500 plurality, but the returns are not all in. Newport gives Vanzandt, Republican, for Governor, 1,174; Barnaby, 476. Pawtucket—Vanzandt, 764; Barnaby, 773. Woonsocket—Vanzandt, 417; Barnaby, 574. Cumberland—Vanzandt, 290; Barnaby, 250. Newport County, (all but one town,) Vanzandt, 1,934; Barnaby, 776; Washington County (complete)—Vanzandt, 1,417; Barnaby, 1,128; Bristol County (complete;) Vanzandt, 840, Barnaby, 621; Kent County (complete;) Vanzandt, 1,144, Barnaby, 1,231; The Republicans have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Later, 1:40 *A. M., April* 5.—Vanzandt, Rep., for Governor, receives from the whole State (one town lacking) 12,334, Barnaby 11,623, scattering 226. Providence gives Vanzandt 3,441. Barnaby 3,971, scattering 93.

Later.—The plurality for Albert Howard, Republican, for Lieutenant-Governor, is 1,064; for Willard Sayler, Republican, for Attorney-General, 3,490; for J. M. Adderman, Republican, for Secretary of State, 4,193; for Samuel Clark, Republican, for Treasurer, 4,456. The Senate has 27 Republicans, 5 Democrats, and 3 no choice.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CITY ELECTION IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, April 4.—The election in this city yesterday resulted in a victory for the Republicans, except on the Treasurer.

SCHNECTADY, April 4.—The charter election here yesterday resulted in the election of the whole Democratic city ticket by the usual majorities. The Republicans elected two of the five Supervisors, and the Democrats all the Aldermen.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Full returns of the election yesterday show that Oglesby polled 25,827 votes, and Hudson 16,518, leaving Oglesby's majority 8,769. The Republicans elect their President of the Board of Assessors, President of the Council, Controller, Auditor, Collector, Treasurer, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Coroner, Marshal, President of the Board of Public Improvements, and eight out of the 13 members of the Council. The Democrats elect their candidates for Register, Sheriff, Public Administrator, and five members of the council. It is also believed the Republicans elect a majority of the House of Delegates, but this is not definitely ascertained at the time of writing this dispatch, (12:30 A. M.)

A TRAIN WRECKED BY A LAND-SLIDE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Richmond express on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, which left Washington this morning, ran into a land-slide about two miles north of Quantico. The engine was badly damaged, and the postal car was shivered to fragments. The other cars were not much injured. The only person hurt was fireman William Fisher. A train of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad came up from Quantico and transferred the passengers. The wrecking train left for the scene of the accident shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, and it is thought the track will be cleared in five or six hours. Gov. Wade Hampton was among the passengers.

THE "ROANOKE" AND UNDERWRITERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—William Maguire, the sole survivor of the ill-fated Roanoke, was taken before the Board of Underwriters and subjected to a searching examination to-day.

by a vote of 9 to 1. Tighe tried to get the report disagreed to; but Gilbert, the Chairman, met him, and there was no standing against his opposition. The House would not even allow the yeas and nays to be called, but killed the bill by a perfectly overwhelming rising vote. No session of the House will be held this evening: and the caucus is again put over till to-morrow.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate in executive session to-day suspended for one week the rule requiring unanimous consent to go into executive session on any other day than the first and third Wednesdays in each month. This action effectually disposes of the excuse which Gov. Robinson is trying to palm off on the public for neglecting to send in another nominee for Superintendent of Public Works. There was never anything in the excuse, as the Governor well knows, for, although the rule only provides for executive sessions once in two weeks, yet there has been no time when the Senate would not have gone into executive session, by unanimous consent, on any day, to consider a nomination for this office. The truth is that Gov. Robinson has conceived the foolish idea of making the rejection of Gen. McClellan by a Republican Senate a political issue for the Democratic Party to go before the people with next Fall, and, on this issue he expects to alter the political complexion of the next Senate. It matters not that the ablest Democratic papers in the State, like the Rochester *Union*, warn him that such a course will be disastrous to the party, and expressly decline to be led to the slaughter on any such issue, Gov. Robinson thinks he is wiser than they, and he has that kind of mulish obstinacy that will not allow him to change his resolution, even though his whole party were to protest against it. There is no doubt that he has fully determined to send in no other name for the office of Superintendent of Public Works, and he is even reported to have said that he will send in no more names for confirmation to any office this session. He proposes to go before the people next Fall with the lofty proposition that a Senate which refuses to confirm the great name of George B. McClellan for the office of Superintendent of Public Works is unworthy the confidence of the people, and ought to be supplanted by a body that harmonizes with the views of the Governor—in other words by a body that thinks McClellan the only man fit to hold the office. The issue is to be "McClellan or nobody" for this office. The Republican Senators, without exception, express themselves entirely willing to go into the Fall canvass on that issue, but the Democratic Senators, particularly those living on the line of the canals, are by no means pleased with it, and they openly declare that they cannot win on any such issue.

There is a little secret connected with this business which, when it comes to be generally known, as it will be during the next campaign, will entirely upset the Governor's lofty pretensions with regard to the superlative fitness of Gen. McClellan for the office to which he was nominated. It turns out that he was not the first choice even of Robinson, but that the nomination was first tendered to De Witt C. West, who declined it on account of a press of other engagements. Had Mr. West allowed his name to go into the Senate he would have been confirmed without opposition, because he is a man recognized by everybody to be well qualified for the position, and the Senate refused to confirm the Governor's second choice for the reason that he was not qualified. So far as the people have had an chance to express themselves, they agree with the Senate.

Senator Vedder's bill regulating the service of notice on life insurance policy-holders of the time of payment of premiums, came up on its final passage this morning, and after a long discussion was referred back to the Committee of the Whole. Senator Morrissey's bill providing for Spring elections in New-York and for the election of Controller and Corporation Counsel by the people, which was made a special order for to-day, was postponed at his request till Tuesday next.

IMPORTANT NEW-YORK BILLS.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSION BILL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—THE OBJECT OF THE BILL—THE OMNIBUS BILL—TAMMANY'S HOWLING OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Committee on Commerce and Navigation gave a hearing this afternoon to the Quarantine Commissioners on the bill relating to their department which was recommitted to the committee on Monday night. The whole purpose and object of the bill, which is long and technical, is embodied in one small section which transfers in bulk the powers now exercised by the Commissioners to Health Officer Vanderpool. Dr. Vanderpool is accused of having been guilty of something very like deception in respect to this bill. To the Commissioners he represented that he knew nothing about, and disclaimed all responsibility for, it. At the same time he is said to have been writing to the committee and warmly urging its passage. Mr. Cowdin, who introduced the bill, said it came to him with the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, and was given to him by a Mr. Solon Humphreys. The committee considered that the only question presented for their consideration was whether the Quarantine Commissioners should be abolished and their powers transferred to Dr. Vanderpool. In the absence of any good reasons why this should be done, they agreed without debate to report the bill adversely. Mr. Cowdin said he had not read it, and for a man to read and understand every measure presented for his consideration would require not one but three lives.

The Assembly Committee on Cities considered the Omnibus bill in executive session this afternoon, and agreed to report it favorably. It is somewhat doubtful whether the street cleaning provision in it will be retained. It seems likely that the committee will, when the bill is in the House, put in a section or sections providing for the adoption of what is called the "Ambrose" system of street cleaning, which is not a contract system at all. Yet it is hard to say what will be done with anything which touches the Board of Police Commissioners.

It is almost nauseating to witness the tremulous anxiety which seems to agitate some of the City Republican members when anything comes up affecting this department. On the other hand, the rage and fury of the Tammany members at the bare mention of the words Police Board are absolutely ludicrous. The explanation of the whole thing seems to lie in the one word "patronage." The board is composed of two Democrats and two Republicans. The Democrats it seems, are not the right sort of Democrats. That is to say, the Tammany men cannot get anything out of them, while local Republican politicians are suspected of getting all the favors. The whole business, as daily evidenced here, has come to be perfectly contemptible. One side is no better than the other. In the Omnibus bill it is proposed to put the permit and licensing bureau in the Police Department, and also the Excise. As to the first, it may be said that this is the custom in nearly every large city the world over, and in many the Excise and Police are also united; but the Tammany members, for the reasons stated, are furious at any increase of the powers, and consequently of possibilities of patronage, of any department where they are likely to be left out in the cold. It is also proposed in the bill to leave the street-cleaning with the Police, and for this there is no defense. It is not a Police duty in any sense at all, as Commissioner Erhardt stated before the Joint Committee on Cities some time ago. He also said that the board would be glad to be rid of it. So it looks now as if the cleaning business was actually forced upon the board, for reasons which may be imagined. It is the single weak point in the bill, and, of course, it is the one which the Tammany men are howling about most loudly. They talk about the Governor vetoing the bill on this ground. It is understood that even if the "Ambrose" system be adopted, the control of it will be left to the Police instead of with the Public Health Department, where it properly belongs. But "patronage" is the moving cause of the howling rage of the one side and the tender nursing of the other.

The bill sent up here by the Board of Education, which is intended to remove that department from the check and supervision exercised over it by the Financial Board of the City, was favorably reported from the Committee on Cities to-day. Fortunately, it is in no great danger of becoming a law, notwithstanding this action.

THE CANAL BOARD.

THE ONEIDA LAKE CANAL TO BE COMPLETED—THE TOLL-SHEET—SUPERINTENDENTS APPOINTED—REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

ALBANY, April 4.—At the meeting of the Canal Board to-day the resolution of Mr. Walrath, offered at the last meeting, directing the State Engineer to prepare plans for the completion of the Oneida Lake Canal, was taken up, and carried by a unanimous vote.

After a hearing from Judge Comstock and Hon. A. P. Wood, a resolution was adopted by 5 to 1, requesting the Legislature to modify the toll-sheet of 1877 so as to permit a reduction of 50 per cent. on domestic salt.

The following appointments of Superintendents were made, at a reduction of $300 on each salary:

Erie Canal.—Section 1, M. McDonough, West Troy; Section 2, B. Van Vranken, Schenectady; Section 3, Charles Zeiley, Fort Plain; Section 4, B. C. Petrie, Little Falls; Section 5, Joseph Fuss, Utica; Section 6, C. W. Avery, Dewitt; Section 8, P. Jerome, Thomas; Section 9, William H. Bunn, Brockport; Section 10, Charles Moore, Albion; Section 11, Patrick Short, Buffalo.

Champlain Canal.—Section 1, James Dongrey, Jr., Mechanicsville; Section 2, George Shannon, Argyle; Section 3, John W. Ingalls, Whitehall.

Black River Canal.—Charles D. Moore, Martinsburg.

Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal.—James R. Flanigan.

Oswego Canal.—Alexander Hammell, Baldwinsville.

Chenango Canal.—Edward Smith, Norwich.

Genesee Valley Canal.—William A. Kirkpatrick, Olean.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.

The semi-annual book-trade sale of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co. was continued at Clinton Hall yesterday. The stocks sold were those of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton and Little, Brown & Co., of Boston; J. B. Myers, of Philadelphia; William J. Widdleton, Andrew F. Graves, and D. Appleton & Co. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton's stock comprised the works of the Cary sisters, Cooper, De Quincey, Macaulay, Sir Walter Scott, John Adams' letters, a valuable collection of books on gardening and horticulture, and quite an extensive lot of Episcopal prayer-books, besides a miscellaneous collection of works of fiction and poetry. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s collection embraced Bancroft's "History of the United States," "Lives of the Several Patriots of the First Century of American Independence," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and a miscellaneous collection of prose and poetry, among which were some of the British classics. Mr. J. R. Myers furnished 200 copies of the "Centennial Cook Book," which brought 90 cents per volume, although the established retail price was $2. Mr. William J. Widdleton was represented by the complete works of Benjamin Disraeli, Charles Lamb, Burton, Byron, Hallam, May, Dean Milliman, Edgar Allen Poe, Simms, and miscellaneous works, including "The Ingoldsby Legends" and "Conington's Æneid." The most important sale of the day was the stock offered by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. Prof. Tyndall's new book, "Lessons on Electricity at the Royal Institution, 1875-6," brought 60 cents; 11 copies of Preston's "Electricity and the Electric Telegraph" sold for $3 12½ per volume, the retail price being $5; Appleton's "Hand-book of Ancient Geography," valued at $3, brought $1 85; Rev. Dr. Hawks' edition of the "Cyclopedia of Biography, Foreign and American," brought $1 80 in cloth and $2 90 in calf; Appleton's "Dictionary of Mechanics," rated at $15 per set, brought $4 25 a volume; Foster's translation of the "Arabian Nights," valued at $4, brought $1 60; "Bryant's Poems," 12mo edition, brought 75 cents, valued at $1 50, and the red-line edition of the same work, valued at $3, sold for $1 85. Ten copies of Robert Burns' complete works, bound in cloth, and valued at $3 50, sold at $1 85; Burns' poems and songs, valued at $6, brought $2, and the same in calf, marked $15, sold for $5. The sale will be continued to-day, when the stocks of Messrs. Janeau, McClung & Co., Chicago; Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Lee & Shepard, George Routledge & Sons, and R. Worthington will be disposed of.

LONG ISLAND CITY ELECTION.

The result of the election in Long Island City on Tuesday was a surprize to many of the politicians there, the "Graham" Ring of the Democracy being defeated on their entire ticket, and the "Noble" Ring taking possession of the offices now for some time held by their opponents. The full vote for Supervisor is as follows—Mr. Howell being the Graham candidate, Mr. Hunter the Noble candidate, and Mr. Anable the Republican candidate:

	Howell.	Hunter.	Anable.
First Ward	355	406	73
Second Ward	266	183	19
Third Ward	56	281	22
Fourth Ward	227	369	129
Fifth Ward	115	172	55
Total	1,019	1,256	299

Plurality for Mr. Hunter, 237.

At the closing of the polls on Tuesday evening the impression was that John Horan had been re-elected City Treasurer, but the official canvass shows that his opponent beat him by 70 majority. The full vote is as follows:

	Horan.	Tieman.	Tisdale.
First Ward	381	393	53
Second Ward	282	121	19
Third Ward	139	176	31
Fourth Ward	149	275	236
Fifth Ward	107	166	66
Total	1,061	1,131	407

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

The committee appointed by the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to complete the unfinished business of the order, adjourned yesterday afternoon, after having prepared for publication a synopsis of the work of the convention. It appears that 153 delegates were present, representing 26 States. The Committees of the Order on the Revision of the Constitution struck out everything which, in their opinion, was objectionable to the Catholic Church. A strong and earnest protest was also entered against the belief that the order had any sympathy with the Molly Maguire movement. A National Directory, consisting of eight members, was elected, to act with the national officers in the management of all national affairs. The following were selected: E. M. Morriarty, Massachusetts; J. J. Donovan, California; M. J. Ward, Indiana; B. T. Mulligan, Ohio; E. L. Carey, New-York; P. McGuinness, Connecticut; and P. Kerrigan, Illinois.

CHARGES OF PERJURY NOT SUSTAINED.

Thomas L. Birch, who has been confined in the Tombs for many months past on a charge of perjury, he having given "straw" bail, was brought before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Bell stated to the Court that he had certificates from the physician of the Tombs and another medical gentleman, setting forth that Birch was the victim of epileptic fits, the recurrence of which had impaired his memory and rendered him unfit for trial, or excitement of any kind. Mr. Bell added that he had examined Birch's mental condition carefully, and was satisfied that it would be dangerous to put him on trial. He would therefore ask his Honor to discharge the prisoner on his own recognizance. Recorder Hackett granted the motion, and discharged the accused.

AN OLD THIEF CONVICTED.

On March 23 an old thief named William Raymond, alias Wallace, and a confederate, entered the jewelry store No. 817 Broadway, and asked to see some watches. While Simon Mehrbach was engaged in displaying the watches to Raymond, he heard the door of the safe shut, and saw the confederate running off with a pocket-book containing $266, which had been placed in the safe. Raymond also ran off and rejoined his accomplice. The thieves were pursued by Mehrbach, who succeeded in capturing Raymond, finding in his possession the stolen pocket-book and money. When Raymond was called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, yesterday, in Part II., of the Court of General Sessions, he pleaded guilty to the offense. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years and six months in the State Prison. The prisoner gave his address as No. 113 West Forty-second-street.

THE RASH ACT OF A FRENZIED HUSBAND.

On Feb. 11 Victor Oese, a frame-maker, visited the residence of his father-in-law, George T. Charlton, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street and Clinton-avenue, and in a fit of frenzy, for which his friends could not account, fired a loaded pistol at Mr. Charlton's neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. Oese's wife was dying of consumption in her father's house at the time of the assault, and the only explanation of the prisoner's conduct was that he wished to revenge himself on Mr. Charlton for having compelled him to leave the house and look for work. Mrs. Oese died on March 12. When the prisoner was called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, he pleaded guilty to the offense, and Recorder Hackett sent him to the State Prison for three years.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Chamberlain Tappan yesterday paid into the City Treasury the sum of $1,849 50, being the amount of interest on City deposits for March.

The monthly conference on City affairs between the heads of the various departments and the Mayor was adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum. Only a few of the Commissioners were present.

The monthly statement of the Controller shows that the debt of this City on March 31 was $122,611,438 78. The stocks and bonds issued for various purposes since Jan. 1, 1877, amounted to $4,580,301 90. The total payments on warrants since that date were $9,498,201 74.

SUFFOLK COUNTY TOWN ELECTIONS.

Only partial returns of the town elections in Suffolk County have yet been received. The Supervisors elected, so far as heard from, are as follows:

Southold—Henry A. Reeves, Democrat, by only 27 majority.
Babylon—Charles T. Duryea, Democrat.
Huntington—S. C. Rogers, Democrat.
Smithtown—Lyman B. Smith, Union.
Islip—John Wood, Republican.
Riverhead—Hubbard Corwin, Democrat.

LIFE INSURANCE ON TRIAL.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY—"LOADING"—NO PROXIES—TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN ENGLISH — EFFORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES TO STOP HIS ATTACKS ON LIFE INSURANCE—HOW HE WAS FLECCED BY THE SHERIFF'S OFFICERS.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Insurance Committee resumed its investigation this morning. At the opening Mr. Moak, counsel for the committee, asked permission to make a statement to the committee in reference to the condition of the Equitable, as shown by the testimony of Mr. Hyde, upon which he desired to make a suggestion to the committee. It appearing that the statement should be made solely in executive session, it was ruled out, and will be made this afternoon.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE.

Mr. Henry Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life, testified that he had held that office since 1860; his company had presented to the Legislature a statement of the salaries called for by the original resolution, and was not one of the five companies in default; the average loading of policies in his company, he guessed, was about 20 per cent. of the gross premium, the amount set aside as a reserve would depend upon the age, but it was so purely an actuary's duty that he could not venture to state it; the character of their investments in stocks had not changed in 1876 from what it was in 1875; they usually held to an investment once made. The company had on bond and mortgage in December, 1876, about $5,040,000; the property was situated in various localities, principally in New-York City; it has no home office; pays about $14,000 rent; hires no offices elsewhere, except in allowances to agents, say about $15,000 a year; the usual percentage to agents is 25 per cent. on the first premium and about 10 per cent. for renewals. "Loading" is an actuary's word, and is his way of getting at the proper reserve on the policies; the balance is an excess applicable for dividends and contingencies; in our company the reserve is everything after the loading; everything except the loading is invested except that used for the expenses of the business; the reserve loaned at 4 per cent. is expected to equal the total policy at the time when it becomes due, according to the American mortality tables; the company charges an excess for insurance over the legal reserve and the loading; we return to policy-holders from 15 to 60 per cent. upon their premiums in the way of dividends; if we charge more for insurance than it is worth, it is because we prefer to keep the company strong and be prepared for any contingencies; the surplus of $1,972,282, in our last report, was in addition to the dividends paid to stockholders, which was about $95,000 in all; these two items do not represent the entire surplus; they are not connected at all; the entire amount of funds which the company had on the 31st of December, was $9,977,413 17; the company is a mixed mutual and stock company; each policy-holder casts one vote; the capital stock is $100,000; we have divided about 55 per cent. on our capital stock during the last five or six years; the charter allows us to pay them 7 per cent. and one-eighth of the profits; it was organized in 1850, and we paid our first dividend about three years after; about 8 per cent. for the three years; the next was declared three years later, and was about 8 per cent. per year, or 24 per cent. for three years. Since then to the time when we paid 55 per cent. it kept at 8 per cent., with interest, but jumped up to 25 per cent. finally. Mr. Kerr was the largest stockholder; he held $12,000 or $15,000; I hold $5,000; my brother holds $1,000; there are only two stockholders larger than myself; a son of mine is Assistant Cashier at $5,000 salary; the board usually make a New Year's present of about $5,000; no other member of my family receives a salary; the present is made out of the same fund out of which we pay for advertising; I cannot say that it comes from loading; that is an actuary's term to cover the expenses of the business; it must come out of the dividends to the stockholders, of course, as other expenses must; we determine the dividend arbitrarily; one-eighth of the profit is set aside for the purpose; it is a rule of the charter to pay that; the rule has never been changed; the profits are the surplus beyond the necessary revenue; the present is a percentage on the officer's salary; it is usually 10 per centum; it is given to all the minor clerks in the office; the salary to the Assistant Secretary has been $5,000 for the year; the $500 has been given him because the expenses of living are high, and we can increase his pay in this way without compelling ourselves to continue it; we believe we have a right to exercise discretion in disposing of the funds of the company; the salary to the President was $10,000, and other bonuses amounting to some $15,887; the excess was a per centum of the net profits; 2½ per centum was allowed to be distributed among certain officers, in proportion to their salary; the Vice-President received $2,355 in addition to his salary of $6,000; no other additional to this bonus was allowed to any one; the salary of the President has been $10,000 for six or seven years; the bonus has seldom exceeded the amount paid last year; the total additional compensation paid to officers was $12,952; the medical examiner has not been paid any additional compensation; I hold no proxies from a policy-holder; no one connected with the company does, nor does any one else so far as I am aware; the bonuses paid to the officers were paid out of the general fund.

Q.—Does the payment of that sum as a bonus depreciate the dividends to the policy-holders to that extent? A.—No, sir; not to that extent; the policy-holders have some interest in the profits; the property will show that with the reduction at the end of the year it would be in the surplus if it were not paid out; but we consider it part of the expenses of the company.

By Mr. Graham—What was the amount of cases litigated during the past three years by your company? A.—In all about 10 suits, running from $4,000 to $5,000 risks each; the amount of foreclosures was two hundred and odd thousand dollars; the value of the property at cost was some $20,000; the price paid for the property, with interest and taxes added, was one thousand dollars more than the amount of the appraised value; loans near home are preferred rather than those in other States; we do not like to own out of the State; we cannot get such personal information as we like; there might have been some stock proxies voted at the last election; the defense against policy claims which have been litigated in this State is usually misrepresentation and fraud; such litigations have never been threatened, as far as I know, against the company on unfounded grounds for the purpose of extorting money or black-mailing.

STEPHEN ENGLISH AND HIS SUITS.

Stephen English testified that he had never had any litigation with the Mutual Insurance Company; it was with Mr. Winston, the President; I am editor and proprietor of the *Insurance Times*; the litigation grew out of a statement made in that paper; there were so many actions against me I do not remember the number; there were two against me by Mr. Winston; they grew out partially out of matters connected with the Mutual Life; they were settled, but there was no arrangement that the publication relative to Mr. Winston should cease; they did cease some time prior to the settlement, but not while I was in jail; the bail required of me was $80,000 in two actions—one by a fire company, and another by Mr. Winston; the aggregate of bail for all actions and five indictments against me was over $440,000; the whole thing grew out of my having Mr. Miller turned out; the companies were favorable to Miller, and Mr. Winston tried to have them take away my patronage; then I turned against Mr. Winston.

Q.—Were you paid anything by Mr. Winston in settlement of these troubles? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much?

Counsel for Mr. English objected, and said that was a private matter.

Mr. Husted said, as acting Chairman, that the question was not pertinent.

Q.—What irregularities did you charge against Mr. Winston? A.—He had proxies upon which he voted, and he paid something to State officers for some purpose connected with the soldiers during the war.

Mr. Husted—It was a loan to the Controller, was it not? A.—Yes, sir; to the present Governor; there was no loss by it to the company, but I objected to the principle; I objected also to the giving of bonuses, which was done, and the sums given were charged as dividends; then he allowed his son's policy to lapse, and had it revived after his death.

Q.—Were these the charges upon which he brought suit? A.—No, Sir; he brought suit upon other matters; they were not embodied in the suits against me; these charges provoked the suit probably; I do not remember what was the real charge against me.

Q.—Did you cease the publications after the settlement? A.—I ceased them several months before the settlement; the settlement did not include them, and I have never resumed them; my business was injured, my health was ruined, and I came out of jail wrecked; that rascally Mr. Winston became ashamed of himself and did what he could to retrieve the wrong he had done me. [The witness here became so affected that his emotion overcame him.] I was robbed by the Sheriff's officers; they charged me $150 a night trying to get bail; Judson Jarvis, the Clerk of Arrests, extracted $250 from me for one night going around with me trying to get bail.

The committee here declared that the whole testimony was out of order.

Mr. Moak then urged his original question, as to how much money the witness received in settlement, and a general discussion ensued.

Mr. English very positively stated that he never received one cent from a life insurance company, or any corporation, in settlement of that difficulty. The question was thereupon rejected.

Mr. Moak then asked if any person had sent for him to settle the difficulty. A.—Yes; Mr. Hyde and Mr. Bliss, but I spurned the proposition; they offered no money, but said the attacks were injuring the insurance business; nearly every life insurance company asked me to stop, for the same reason; I had something to do with the commencement of the suit for winding up the Continental Life; when the Superintendent of Insurance and the officers of the company were fighting, witness had gotten up all the facts placed before the Receiver; he had been insured in nearly every company in the country, and now holds policies in the Mutual, United States, New-York, Columbia, and St. Louis Mutual, all for small sums.

Q.—What were the charges against the officers of the Continental? A.—The charges against them were levying money on the fire companies to corrupt legislators; in 1875 Stephen H. Hammond introduced his bill to tax insurance companies, but Mr. Tobey told me it was in the handwriting of Miller; George T. Hope then began levying assessments on the fire companies to defeat the bill, and I denounced him; Mr. Hammond then brought his bill into the Senate, where it is now; the bill was what I call a "striking" bill.

Here it was discovered that Mr. English was talking of the Continental Fire instead of the Life Company, and, on motion of Mr. Cowdin, the testimony was stopped and declared irrelevant.

Continuing, Mr. English, speaking of the Continental Life, related what practices the officers of that company had been guilty of, for which he had denounced them. For instance, buying up policies on statements that the company was in danger, and "swallowing" the reserve; transferring assets to the New-Jersey Mutual, of which Frost, President of the Continental, was also an officer, for that company to hold as assets of their own while the Superintendent was preparing to investigate them; of these assets, $87,000 of bonds; fell out on the way, and were never returned; the buying up of policies cost about $120,000, and these officers drew checks for them as lapsed policies amounting to $800,000; the officers afterward ran away; I know nothing detrimental to any of the other companies; I do not know of any other companies having persons buying up policies or transferring assets in the same way as the Continental; the companies generally are all sound and solvent.

A recess was taken until 3 o'clock P. M.

TESTIMONY OF MR. FURBER.

The Insurance Committee resumed its investigation this afternoon, and Henry J. Furber, Vice-President of the Universal Life Insurance Company, testified that he is connected with the Universal, the Charter Oak, and, until a month ago, was President of the North America Company; There is no stock in the Guardian and the New-York State Companies which has been held in his name to qualify him as Director in them, but it was owned by the Universal Company; first became connected with the Universal in November, 1865, as manager of the agents, but with the title of Vice-President; the Universal was organized in February of the year; witness still holds the position of Vice-President; the Universal is a purely stock company, with a capital of $200,000; it was the first purely stock company in this country; it started with the policy of no dividends—so much insurance for so much money; I became connected with the Guardian in 1874; in February my attention was called to that company, and upon an examination into it found an apparent deficiency of $650,000 in its assets as compared with its legal reserve; I said to the Directors of the Universal that this company had built up $30,000,000 of business with this deficiency; we needed the business; it had been let alone it would have gone into the hands of a Receiver; could we with $650,000 build up an equal business, or should we not buy that business for that sum; I believed the Universal could afford to take it and take care of all of its policy-holders and build up our business; the Directors discussed the matter and agreed to make that $650,000 good in such a way as not to create a liability; the sum was added to the assets and contracts were made between the Universal and myself—one for $320,000 and one for $330,000—to the effect that I advance those sums and should receive a certain percentage upon the business of the Guardian's business until the sum advanced by me should be returned to me; that payment was arranged so as not to create a liability, because there was no agreement to pay that money back to me except out of certain sources of profit that were sure; the "apparent" deficiency proved afterward to be nearly twice that sum; the cause—inflation of the deficiency was not discovered, possibly because I had no time to investigate it; the $650,000 would not have certainly gone into the hands of a Receiver if a Receiver had been appointed afterward, because it would have made the company apparent solvent; the Universal agreed to pay the Guardian 80 per centum of its losses upon outstandings, and the Guardian agreed to pay the Universal 80 per cent. of its premium income; the contract was made to protect me, because I knew the Universal had enough to pay that 80 per cent. No loss could have resulted to the Universal if a Receiver had been appointed, nor to me, either; of the policies $2,400,000 were reinsured in the Universal at the time, by the Guardian.

Q.—How does that prevent the Universal or you being out in case a Receiver of the Guardian was appointed? A.—The addition of the $650,000 to the assets of the Guardian made the assets equal its liabilities and prevented the appointment of a Receiver. Mr. Furber then went into a long explanation of the business methods by which all three parties to this transaction were perfectly secure. He continued: Upon reinsuring, the previous loading is not paid for, only the reserve; in reinsuring, the Universal, in fact, receives a risk at a charge of 25 per cent. more than the usual rate; if the Guardian had gone into the hands of a Receiver, and the Receiver had seen fit to pay the 80 per cent. to the Universal, the contract continues, and the Universal does not lose; and if he does not, the policy is forfeited, and the Universal does not have to pay. As to other outrageous rates the witness preferred the opinion of the Court rather than his own; the money, $330,000, was paid on a check of witness', certified by the bank on which it was drawn; the money was in the bank at the time, and was his own; no other company had anything to do with the transaction.

The witness appealed to the committee that they ought not to ask him to go into his private affairs on the question as to where he obtained the money, or how long he had had it. The $320,000 on the other contract was put up in mortgages; when I first commenced to look into the affairs, the officers of the Universal assured me that the deficiency was not over $350,000; Mr. J. S. Homans put up the additional amount of $320,000 in mortgages; I did not do it personally, but procured it to be done; he was to receive one-half of the percentage paid to me for the transaction; the money was actually drawn on the bank and sent to the Universal; I received the whole of the $330,000 in a little over a year; Mr. Homans' contract was closed last year; he received his share back in the same securities as he put in; it made no difference whether it was paid back in money or securities; the Guardian received no good commercially from the money, but it did receive good from it in the way of meeting the requirements of the law; after the contract was made the policy-holders were offered the opportunity to make changes if they desired; I cannot say how many changes were made; a large proportion of the policies of the Guardian were surrendered; every surrender came upon its own merits, no arrangement having been made in general by which the premiums of these changed policies were paid ahead; the Universal was cheaper than the Guardian, but we gave them the benefit of the reduced rates; the amount of insurance liabilities in the Guardian at the time of the contract was $28,000,000; the amount of risk of a Receiver three years afterward; I cannot say what were its assets at that time; the assets of the Guardian, Widows and Orphans', North America, and the New-York State were equal to $1,200,000 at the time they were put into the hands of a Receiver; they had altogether about $3,200,000 assets when we took hold of the Guardian; the $2,000,000 difference went for payments of matured endowments, death losses, &c.; there was a large number of endowment policies in the Guardian; I do not know how many matured during those three years; about $900,000 had been paid by reason of deaths; the absolute forfeitures will probably not exceed 10 per cent; the Guardian kept on its business as the Guardian after the arrangement was made; Mr. Sill was President when it was made, and continued so until a Receiver was appointed; I was a Director, but held no other office; I received nothing personally by the change; the regular agents of the company secured the changes of the policy; I do not know what rates were paid; it was about 15 or 20 per cent. of the premium on the new policy; Mr. Homans was a Director of the Guardian; he was no party to either contract, except that I assigned one to him; the securities put up by him were not the property of any life insurance company.

The committee at this point went into executive session, and then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

THE TRIAL OF BENJAMIN NOYES.

The examination of Benjamin Noyes, charged with attempting to defraud the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company out of $1,500,000 worth of assets was resumed before Justice Jessup, in Newark, yesterday. Mr. Ludlow McCarter, counsel for Receiver Parker, testified that on Monday last a box purporting to contain the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life was handed to Gov. Parker at the Park House, in Newark, by Noyes' counsel; that witness took possession of the box, and subsequently opened it; it contained about $100,000 in mortgages, among which were $80,000 on the Avenal property, in Middlesex County, which witness called the "Middlesex swindle;" there were also from $18,000 to $20,000 in Marion Building Association stock, $30,000 in Louisiana bonds, some Virginia State bonds, and $1,800 in detached bonds of same State; there were no Government bonds, no deeds for property in Washington, Chicago, and elsewhere held by the company, and the contract between the National Capitol Company and Mutual Life was also missing. Secretary of State Kelsey testified that on Jan. 29 he met Mr. Noyes in the office of the Mutual Life; said he was President of the National Capitol which had been merged into the Mutual Life; Noyes said that the transfer had been made at midnight of the day before. Daniel B. Fackler, Consulting Actuary, testified that on the order of the Secretary of State he made an examination of the Mutual Life; he found among the assets United States coupon bonds valued at $150,000; mortgages for $289,000, and premium notes valued at $350,000; he estimated the total assets at $1,208,500. James H. Canniff, Cashier of the company, testified that the assets filled two such tin boxes as that delivered by Mr. Noyes. The case was then adjourned.

INSURANCE NOTES.

On Monday next argument will be had in Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge C. P. Daly, on the demurrer put in by the Secretary of the United States Life Insurance Company to the complaint of a policyholder named Tilton, which has been heretofore published.

Ex-Recorder Rosendale, of Albany, who has been appointed Receiver of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, an institution that has done no new business for two years past, and which is only possessed of about $133,000 of assets, has not yet taken possession, but will doubtless do so to-day.

The papers used on the argument before Judge Dykman, at White Plains, on the application of John L. Hill to have the order of discontinuance in the suit of Tremaine against the Guardian Mutual, North America and Universal Life Insurance Companies set aside, have at last been submitted to the court, but no decision is expected for several days.

ANNUAL CHURCH MEETINGS

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCES.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH MEETING AT KINGSTON—EULOGY ON BISHOP JANES—DEBATE ON COMMITTEES—DENIAL OF REPORTED DECLINE—THE WHITE PLAINS CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, April 4.—The 87th Conference of the New-York Methodist-Episcopal Church, Bishop Harris presiding, was called to order in the Clinton-Avenue Church, in this city, at 9 o'clock this morning. Out of a membership of 277 members, about 100 answered to the roll-call. A number of ladies were also present. After the reading of the Scriptures, prayer, the singing of a hymn, and roll-call, Mr. Alexander McLean was re-elected Secretary, with authority to name his own assistant. Bishop Harris then addressed the Conference in eulogistic terms upon the late Bishop Janes, and on motion the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions to be placed upon the minutes, and to make such other arrangements for a memorial service as they see proper. A. Ostrander, C. W. Millard, and P. R. Hawxhurst were appointed Assistant Secretaries.

As soon as the power to nominate the standing committees was given to the Presiding Elders of the district, Elder Brown read the list off, and moved its adoption. W. C. Browning, of Cornwall, got the conference in a breeze by getting up and objecting to the committees as named because no man named in them was ever on any of them before. He wanted to move that the members of the standing committees be nominated in open conference, but his proposition was met by a storm of "No! no! no!" from all parts of the house, which he respected. Dr. Foss, of New-York, favored Mr. Browning's ideas. He believed in "civil service reform" in the Church as well as in politics. If men who served in the committees last year did their duty he would have them retained. Four or five other members talked with much spirit on the subject, and it was evident that the conference was in favor of a new deal in standing committees, and then the report of the Presiding Elders announcing the standing committees for the session was adopted as follows:

Stewards—S. J. Ferguson, J. G. Oakley, S. Merchant, R. Kelly, G. Clark.

Necrology—Rev. Messrs. A. Coons, G. Woodworth, D. Buck, E. E. Pinney, J. M. King.

Education—T. Lamont, W. W. Taylor, C. S. Harrower, S. Fitch, J. N. Scnaffe.

Statistics—F. D. Adams, J. T. Hargraes, E. Lewis, W. K. Ketchham, L. G. Niles.

Sunday-schools—D. McCartney, G. H. Carey, P. Gormond, W. S. Winans, F. Quick.

Tract—Rev. Messrs. Bard, F. M. North, E. F. Barlow, C. Gorse, M. Brosie.

Bible Cause—W. Stevens, A. Gaylord, O. Van Kemen; W. S. Tuthill, C. M. Eggiestone.

President's Aid—J. C. Miller, J. H. Gorse, C. Roebr, J. W. Selleck, J. C. Hoyt.

Periodicals—F. Bottome, S. G. Keyser, J. Rowe, S. J. Mc'utcheon, J. H. Wood.

Book Stewards—W. Smith, W. Ostrander, S. P. White, O. P. Dales, F. Tetley.

Temperance—W. H. Mickle, W. E. Clarke, J. Kugan, A. Barue, G. Henry.

Church Extension—H. B. Mead, J. G. Slater, J. N. Bryers, A. N. Mulnix, W. S. Bouton, H. B. Mead.

Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union—J. F. McClelland, A. N. Haynes, C. P. Nixon, W. W. Sever, T. Elliott.

Apportionment of Benevolent Moneys—D. Wardle, N. E. Thompson, J. Wiley, J. P. Burger, M. Symoon.

Memoirs—T. Lodge, on memoir of J. Davies; L. M. Vincent, on memoir of M. Richardson, W. H. Ferris, on memoir of W. Goss; J. R. Vandewater, on memoir of E. Cooper; A. K. Sanford, on memoir of N. Whittaker; A. K. Sanford, on memoir of J. K. Whittaker; J. K. Wardie, on memoir of J. K. Still; A. M. Osbon, on memoir of T. Newman.

After the adoption of the committees the rules governing the last conference were adopted to govern this. Next followed reports from the various districts. M. D' C. Crawford, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, reported from his charge. He denounced utterances that had been made in New-York Preachers' Meeting, which had led the outside world to believe that Methodism in New York is in a rapid decline. He said that those statements did not represent Methodism in New-York, and that notwithstanding such reports the cause was never sounder in that City than now. In his report, Mr. Crawford stated that Dr. Chapman, of the Fourth-Avenue Church, New-York City, had collected the past year $10,000 for missionary purposes, which announcement was applauded, as was also Mr. Abbott's announcement that St. Luke's Church, New-York, had raised $7,000 the past year for miss

forest, respondent, vs. The City of Utica, appellants; submitted. No. 326—William A. Guess, appellant, vs. The City of Brooklyn, respondent; argued by John J. Townsend, for appellant; John H. Knoebel, for respondent. No. 247—Henry Bleecker, Jr., respondent, vs. John Thneon et al., appellants; argued by A. J. Vanderpool for appellants; Dewitt C. Brown for respondent. No. 258—Isaac Allen, respondent, vs. The Williamsburg Savings Bank, appellant; argued by Amasa J. Parker for appellant; D. P. Barnard for respondent.

The day calendar for Thursday, April 5, is as follows: Nos. 253, 118, 267, 270, 270½, 271, 272, 273.

COURT NOTES.

The Emma Mine case was resumed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Wallace, after a fortnight's recess, and the testimony of Joseph E. Clayton, a mining engineer, corroborative of that given by Prof. Silliman, was concluded.

John Cantlin, alias "Boots," the man charged with being the leader of a gang of smugglers, was released on $5,000 bail yesterday by Commissioner Shields, Assemblyman Thomas Foley, of the First District, and Philip Cantlin, brother of the accused, becoming his sureties.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday William, alias "Screw," Reilly, of No. 243 West Forty-first-street, who, on the morning of Feb. 25, fired a loaded pistol at the proprietor of the liquor saloon No. 500 Third-avenue, on being ejected for disorderly conduct, was found guilty. Recorder Hackett sentenced Reilly to two years and six months in the State Prison.

In the case of Charles E. Anchist, the Secret Service detective, who has been undergoing an examination before Commissioner Shields on a charge of withholding payment to the Government of witness' fees alleged to be due from him, Assistant District Attorney Gen. Foster stated yesterday that a discontinuance of the proceedings had been consented to by the Government.

John S. Macduff, a diamond broker, of No. 77 Bleecker-street, who was arrested by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the charge of purchasing from John Elliott a portion of the jewelry stolen from the room of Gen. Francisco Leyva, in the Remito House, has been discharged by Justice Osterberg, there being no evidence against him except the assertion of the thief.

The case of Abraham Newfield against Hyman Copperman was brought to trial before Judge Freedman and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The action is to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in an article published in the *News* in 1873. In this communication, the plaintiff, who was a Keeper in the Penitentiary, was charged with arson, swindling, &c. The case is still on.

Twenty-seven of the lottery policy dealers arrested by Mr. Anthony Comstock in his recent raids were in attendance in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the cases having been placed upon the calendar for trial. On motion of Col. Fellows, counsel for the accused, whose engagements did not permit him to go to trial then, Recorder Hackett allowed the cases to go over until next week.

Frank E. Towle sued the City in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $8,223 30 as fees for surveying new grades of numerous streets in 1871, and the suit was brought to trial before Judge Larremore yesterday. The City's defense was that according to the rates agreed upon by the Commissioners authorizing the work, the plaintiff's pay would be only $2,530, and that the plaintiff's bills had been approved either through negligence or with fraudulent intent by Tweed, then Commissioner of Public Works. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5,179.

CONVICTED OF ROBBING AN OFFICER.

The trial of Kate White and Mary Ann Madden, charged with stealing $54 from Officer Bernard Dunn of the Steam-boat Squad, on the morning of March 3, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Lyon proved the case for the prosecution by the same witnesses as had been examined on the trial of Sullivan the previous day. Mr. McClelland, for the defense, sought to prove, as in the other case, that no larceny had been committed; that Officer Dunn had drank with the women in several saloons, and that the officer had made no charge of larceny until after one of the girls had repulsed his improper advances. Patrick Casey, a witness for the defense, testified that Dunn had told him that the had been robbed of $54, and admitted having been drinking with the women. Under the cross-examination of Mr. Lyon, Casey stated that he was a vagrant, and had some knowledge of the women. The jury found the prisoners guilty of the offense charged. Recorder Hackett sentenced the woman White to two years, and Madden to 18 months in the State Prison.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

Joseph Butte, otherwise Welgmont, and Joseph Spencer, otherwise "Peppermint Joe," were arrested some time since on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of a box containing $100,000 of bonds from William King's Sons & Co. On a hearing before Police Justice Kilbreth the men were discharged, the magistrate holding there was not sufficient evidence on which to hold them. They were held, however, by Superintendent Walling to await extradition to Boston, Mass., where they have been indicted for offenses similar to that of which they had been accused here. The cases were brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on writs of habeas corpus. The District Attorney put in as a return two extradition warrants granted by Gov. Robinson. The cases were then adjourned until to-day, to enable the counsel for the accused to put in a traverse to the return. The identity of the prisoners with the men indicted in Boston is disputed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

DeCamp vs. Dempsey.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and injunction order dissolved,

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—In the matter of Dicke; Harrison vs. Withers; Cutter vs. Cohn; Fullerton vs. Sheridan; Matter of Baker; Frodsk vs. Stevenson; Rosecrans vs. Simons; Freeman vs. Buel; Beekman vs. Dunscomb; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Eggers; Spurr vs. Schaefer; Clark vs. Woerner; Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Kinsella; Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Cummings vs. Berger; Union Theological Seminary vs. Powers; Sidenburg vs. Lund; Wilmerding vs. Sturtevant; Segnn vs. Slevin; Simmons vs. Mutual Benefit Savings Bank; Simmons vs. Simmons; in the matter of Hyatt.

Lester vs. Cohen.—Motion granted.

De Lavellette vs. Wendt.—Granted. Memorandum.

Fox vs. Hawkins.—Granted, without stay.

White vs. White.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Matter of Gallaud; Michael vs. Scherry.—Memorandum.

Segraw vs. Platt.—Denied.

Motions Denied.—Medbury vs. McKenna; Matter of Fairbanks; Campbell vs. Eager; Brodie vs. O'Brien; Palto vs. Schappert.

Mattiarge vs. Squire.—Denied, without costs.

Laeffler vs. Goldsticker.—Motion denied, without costs.

Potsdamer vs. Gregory.—No merits being shown, motion denied.

Albert vs. De Greff.—Motion denied, without costs. See memorandum.

White vs. White.—Motion denied, as the cause should be referred.

Simmons vs. The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank.—No proof of service.

Almy vs. Myers.—No authority to make this order.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Stilwell.—Where is the report?

First National Bank of Meadville vs. Smith National Bank.—Allowance 5 per cent.

Reference Ordered.—In the matter of the Receivership of the State Loan and Trust Company.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Moller vs. Schlopp.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Motions Granted.—Blossom vs. Hiller; Kittel vs. Stratton; Loughran vs. Sayles.

Orders Granted.—Weidner vs. Fowler; Canhape vs. Blanchfield; Smith vs. Johnston & Whitelegge; Hayes vs. Goodwin; Mendelsohn vs. Foss; Moses vs. Mueller; Levy vs. Fogg; Beveridge vs. McLaughlin; Minor vs. Van Enpen; Miller vs. Fay; Fanning vs. Fay.

Cook vs. Schramm.—Proceedings are dismissed by default.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Crane vs. Walker.—Motion on minutes for new trial denied. There is sufficient evidence upon which the jury could find that there was a publication. That was an issue which, as one of fact, was properly submitted to the jury. Their verdict finding that there was a publication cannot be disturbed. The matter written was defamatory, clearly libelous, and its manner of publication not within the protection of privileged communications.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
47—Belter vs. Smith.	148—Hunting vs. Stewart.
67—Kliot vs. King.	172—Matter of Winter.
80—Decker vs. Decker.	179—Moser vs. Lange.
104—Parodi vs. Bertolino.	194—Hoffman vs. Sparling.
136—Weston vs. Rogan.	201—Dinkelspiel vs. Levy.
141—Elder, Jr., vs. Gallagher.	216—Mason vs. Libbey.
	242—Pond vs. McKay.

The assessment calendar will also be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
195—Lecustrine Fert. Co. vs. Stillwell et al.	96—Canfield vs. Wood et al.
198—Hirsch vs. Trainer.	235—Woolsey vs. Wood et al.
200—King vs. Shears.	236—Odell, &c. vs. Mylius et al.
214—Kimber vs. Glaser.	240—Conner, &c. vs. Starbuck.
216—Noble vs. Dooley et al.	241—Nichols vs. McMahon et al.
217—Jaeger et al. vs. Muldoon et al.	242—Wood vs. Wilcox.
194—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. De Mier et al.	243—Same vs. Same.
218—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Same et al.	244—Same vs. Same.
219—Hurd, &c., vs. De La Mier et al.	245—Same vs. Same.
220—Shoards vs. Cookburn	246—Same vs. Same.
227—Harlem Bank vs. Bennett et al.	247—Same vs. Same.
111—Jones vs. Mittnacht et al.	248—Same vs. Same.
233—Sperber, &c., vs. Sperber et al.	249—Same vs. Same.
234—Rosse vs. Knapp et al.	250—Same vs. Same.
	251—Same vs. Same.
	252—Same vs. Same.
	253—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
1903—Erwin, &c., vs. Neversink Steamboat Co.	3271—Chamberlain vs. Webster.
902½—Henlin vs. Powers.	3278—German-Am. Bk. vs. Andreyan.
3009—Hughes vs. Rubino.	2985—Bottum Bank vs. Adams.
2913—Aden et al. vs. Acheson.	4673½—Patterson vs. McCunn et al.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie.	3237—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
1583—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	777—McHarge vs. Stratton.
3679—Bozatzke vs. Bozatzke.	3175—Smith versus Kayne et al.
3205—Lester vs. Wolf.	2719—Haden vs. Coleman.
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.	3835—McKeever vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2305—Bischoff vs. Bauer.	3277—Robinson et al. vs. Muller.
2103—French, &c., versus Redman.	
3153—Butler, &c., vs. Phyfe et al.	
3155—Butler, &c., versus Freudentels et al.	
3157—Butler, &c., versus Dreyfoos et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on.—1906—Hewlett vs. Wood.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
2089—McKnight, et al. vs. Devlin.	825—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Scharrer et al.
569—Lynch vs. Kieran.	3029—Craven vs. Proud et al.
1177—Roberts vs. Hill.	1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
1801—Schield vs. Compton.	936—Beale vs. Mackey et al.
2096—Hart vs. Taylor et al.	1195½—Toher vs. Mott.
1247—Northwick vs. Boas et al.	923½—Fessenden vs. N. J. Car Spring and R. Co.
1809—Moody et al vs. Pell.	328—Ferguson vs. White.
1618—Beck vs. Van Wagoner.	4356—Kornemman vs. Conner et al.
373—Chase vs. Lord et al.	1509—Cardwell vs. Fettrecht.
1927—Patterson vs. Conner et al.	
884—Darling vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
1177—Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.	887—Pray vs. Bensel et al.
756—Rastenberg vs. Conner, &c.	1011—Jordan, &c. vs. Bowen.
814—Germania Bank vs. Frost.	1034—Morris et al. vs. Gaedeke.
1104—Stothead vs. The Mayor, &c.	1252—Meade vs. The Mayor, &c.
1138—Same vs. Same.	794—Wasson vs. Conover.
591—Seymour vs. Feltman.	683—The Harlem Bank vs. Tate.
784—Bauman vs. Hitchcock.	256—Rogers vs. Hagen et al.
751—Hawley vs. Selover et al.	927—Schlle vs. Bookbalm.
754—Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.	755—Hartman vs. The Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co.
777—Snider, Jr., &c., vs. Myerson.	268—Walter, &c., vs. Bernard.
1009—Henderson vs. Sexton.	971—Rostheberger vs. Peter.
1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt	
886—Walling vs. Bensel et al.	972—Gerber vs. Peter.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	
670½—Gloggner vs. Berlin.	836—McGeorge vs. Sykes et al.
817—Roussel vs. The St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	983—Rich, Jr., vs. Sykes et al.
361—Wireman vs. The Remington Sewing-machine Co.	997—Webb vs. Carnen.
640—Nickerson et al. vs. Mayer et al.	1014—Kelly vs. O'Donnell et al.
654—Gregory vs. Conner, &c.	552—Dunn vs. The Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.
643—Linklater et al. vs. Spooner et al.	554—Dunn vs. the Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
745—Hoffman, &c., vs. The N. Y. Cen. & H. River R. R. Co.	535—Levins vs. Wood.
819—Daly vs. Byrne, No. 1.	536—Freeman vs. Garner.
820—Same vs. Same, No. 2.	538—Milne vs. Gallaher, No. 1.
973—Mulcahy vs. Felton vs. McClave.	540—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
642—Tobin et al. vs. The Boston and Albany R. R. Co.	541—Felton vs. McClave.
620½—Sayers vs. Feyh.	547—King vs. Thurston, &c.
	550—Jones vs. Stevens.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	
608—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Patterson.	943—American Coal Co. vs. Quintard.
612—Burgess vs. Von Hoffman.	946—American Trust Co. of N. J., vs. Feigelstock.
618—Gowdy vs. Pollaine.	710—Joynson vs. Richards et al.
690—Weber, &c., versus Schiff.	830—Rocker, &c., vs. Kunz et al.
1035—Berberg et al. vs. Murray.	799—Olwell, &c., versus Hasbrouck et al.
703—Kyle vs. Marx et al.	553—Butler et al. vs. Hodges et al.
909—Loeb vs. Ackerman.	592—McNicol vs. Green.
811—Mitchell vs. Conner, &c.	593—Mitchell vs. Cornell et al.
823—Ryerson et al. vs. Tone.	598—Kaufman et al. vs. Levengon et al.
831—Manchester et al. vs. Kendall.	259—Cullen vs. Twenty-third-St. Railway Co
835—O'Keefe vs. N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	
53—Griswold vs. Schoch et al.	12—Milbank vs. Nat. Bank of N. Y.
	26—Jones vs. Kent et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Demurrers.
12—Girard vs. Revel.	5—Phelps vs. Redford.
26—Wetteran vs. Goetz.	6—Hoffman vs. O'Connor.
29—Hollbrook vs. Stafford.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Same calendar as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	
789—Donnelly vs. The Mayor, &c.	738—Brower vs. Campbell.
786—Schroeder vs. Lonsdale.	406—Kinkel vs. The Mayor, &c.
1093—Ruddy vs. Shaw.	1123—Grabfelder vs. Cohen.
1136—Levy vs. Potsdam.	740—Neville vs. The Third-Av. R. R. Co.
497—Brown vs. Patterson.	1067—Thompson vs. Grey.
897—Walden vs. Schaaf.	932—Rae vs. Hartman et al.
907—Schermerhorn vs. Devlin.	143—Hunt vs. Roberts.
604—The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Schenck.	1311—The Met. Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
314—Devlin vs. Gallagher.	1129—Brown vs. Freeman.
1097—Uhlman vs. Hayman.	860—McManus vs. Gavin.
1215—Shiffordecker vs. Holwadel.	1068—Lerch vs. McComb.
385—Buckingham versus The N. Y. Cen. & H. River R. R. Co.	175—Newitter vs. The Ger. Fire Ins. Co.
1050—Gowen vs. The Mayor, &c.	687—Gross vs. Tribble.
735—Meacham vs. Campbell.	1040—Smith vs. Parmentier.
736—Same vs. Campbell.	1769—Haswell vs. The Mayor, &c.
737—Loomis vs. Campbell.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
925—Coo k vs. Clark.	1272—Keller vs. Brodck et al.
1023—Levene vs. Brush.	493—Brower vs. Dayton.
1184—Ackerman vs. Mc-Arthur.	631—Kusl vs. The N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Co.
1183—Gamble vs. Conner, &c.	1145—Collins verans The Mayor, &c.
541—Schlag vs. Schlag.	1250—Rosen vs. Nicholls.
1115—Vande Wiele vs. Callahan.	1238—Dutel vs. The Compagnie Gen. Transatlautique.
827—Helche vs. Boyd.	1178—Flaherty vs. Greenman.
277—Petouiski vs. Levy.	1279—Caruso vs. Salomon.
1760—The People, &c., ex rel. Gilchrist vs. Murray.	1280—Mibet vs. Andres.
1261—Cook vs. Hupfel et al.	
1262—Leverson vs. Scott.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	
6761—Young vs. Cutler.	8003—Hollister vs. Mulholland et al.
8041—Ablowich et al vs. Isenbeer.	7748—Rean vs. Heppenheimer.
2969—Smith vs. Zoldo et al.	7961—Manchester et al. vs. Smith.
7883—Goodman vs. Keiter et al.	8077—Bugenstetter et al. vs. Roberts, Jr.
7459—Wheeler vs. Leland et al.	7964—Beach vs. Bruff.
7460—Wheeler vs. Hudnut.	8079—The Graphic Co. vs. Morgan.
7998—Spooner vs. Siebrecht.	8005—Levi vs. Berringer et al.
7783—Slater et al. vs. Solomon.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	
5943—Haas vs. Conner.	
5430—McAuley vs. Levy.	
3816—Hine et al. vs. Farrell	
3739—Titus vs. Schwind.	
4229—Beekman vs. Raepke	
3085—Gallagher et al. vs. Kinowski.	
734—Thulemeyer vs. The World Mu. L. Ins. Co.	
8034—Murray vs. Hurlig.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	
8663—Krekeler vs. Conner, &c.	7832—Moses vs. Sause et al.
8855—Goldsier vs. Yonng.	2719—Watt vs. Randall.
7669—Sanford vs. Schrelney.	5086—Eills et al. versus schenck.
8039—Feirhyn State Co. vs. Boyer.	7097—Fochrenbach et al. vs. Mylius.
6910—Thornhill versus Siebrecht.	8958—O'Neil vs. Pentz.
8504—Reilly et al verans Sheely.	5789—Parker et al versus Merriam.
5552—Murray vs. Luthy.	8112—Spoar vs. Conner, &c.
8686—Hobart, Jr., versus Kearney et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, J.

Joseph Rosetto. Rape.
James McQuillan, felonious assault and battery.
James H. Humphrey, felonious assault and battery.
Frederick Hensher, felonious assault and battery.
Hugh McCormick, burglary.
Harry Reiber, burglary.
Daniel Reid, burglary.

Jeremiah Callahan, felonious assault and battery.
Nelson Gordon, grand larceny.
Dominico Leisete, assault and battery.
William Dwyer, false pretenses.
Robert Brady, petit larceny.
Joseph Kelitner, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve. J.

Mary Gibbons, burglary.
Thomas Williams, burglary.
Michael Kelly and Thomas Kiernan, burglary.
John Larin and Joseph Frasini, burglary.
Frederick Muller, burglary.
John H. Thomas, false pretenses.
Michael Quigg, petit larceny.
Frank Walter petit larceny.
Herman Weister and George Barth, adulterating milk.
Henry Ludmeier, adulterating milk.
Ernest Hass, adulterating milk.
Henry Weihe, adulterating milk.
Adolphe Zeigler, adulterating milk.
Charles H. Bradley, false pretenses.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	74	400	Del. & Hud.		49
100 Mich. Cen.	37¼	100	do	c.	49
200 do	37¼	300	do		48⅞
100 do	37⅜	100	do		48⅞
100 do	37⅜	10	Panama		90
300 do	37⅜	25	do		90
2000 do	37⅝	100	Erie Railway		15⅝
100 U. S. Ex.	83	44	200 Un. Pacific	c.	97
50 Wells-Far.	83	83	600 Rock Island		97
2500 West. Un.	56	100	North-western		81½
1500 do	56¼	100	North-west. pf.		81¾
1000 do	56⅜	40	Cen. of N. J.		83
1000 do	56⅜	10	do	c.	81½
1500 do	57	500	Lake Shore		46⅝
1050 do	57⅛	300	do		46⅝
1500 do	57⅛	500	do		46⅞
1000 do	57⅜	500	do		47
1000 do	57⅜	2500	do		47⅛
1200 do	57⅜	1000	do		47
500 do	57⅜	28	do		46⅝
3000 do	57⅜	1100	do		47
1000 do	57½	1100	do		46⅞
1000 do	57⅝	700	do		46⅝
800 do	57⅝	800	do		46⅝
200 do	57⅝	100	do	c.	46¾
500 do	57⅝	500	do		46⅝
1000 do	57⅝	2500	do		46⅝
1000 do	57⅝	1000	do		46⅝
4400 do	58⅛	200	do		46¼
2800 do	58	300	do		46⅝
4700 do	57⅞	30	Erie Railway	b.c.	16¼
400 do	57⅞	500	do		16¼
1200 do	58	500	do	c.	16¾
1000 do	58⅛	350	C. & H. I.	b.c.	90⅞
1500 do	58¼	100	do		90⅝
1000 do	58⅜	500	do		90⅝
4000 do	58⅛	100	Albany & Sus.		70
5000 do	58⅝	100	Mor & Ra.		81¼
2500 do	58⅝	40	do	b.c.	81½
200 do	58⅝	100	D., L. & W.	b.c.	98⅞
400 N. Y. C. & H.	90⅞	300	do		58
300 do	90⅞	500	do		57⅞
200 do	90⅞	400	do		58
300 do	90⅞	1000	do		58⅛
100 do	91	300	do		58⅜
2200 do	91¼	1300	do		58⅜
200 do	91⅛	100	do		58⅜
10 Del. & Hud.	48½	1000	do		58⅜
300 do	48⅝	500	do		58⅛
100 do	48⅜	1700	do		58¼
200 do	48⅛	200	do		58⅜
450 do	48¼	1000	do		58⅜
100 do	48⅝	500	do		58⅜
300 do	48⅜	400	do	c.	58⅜
100 do	48	500	do		58⅜
100 do	48⅜	500	do	c.	58⅛
1600 do	48⅜	400	do		58⅜
1500 do	48⅛	400	do		47⅜
2100 do	48⅝	100	C. & N. W.	b.c.	83
2500 do	48⅝	300	do		31¼
3900 do	48⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	pf.	49¾
2600 do	48⅝	1200	C. & R. I. & P.	b.c.	97½
1400 do	48⅝	150	P., Ft. W. & C.		97½
100 Pac. Mail	b.c.	100	do	c.	97½
800 do	15⅝	100	C., M. & St. P.	b.c.	16⅞
100 do	48⅜	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.		16⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c.	92¼	do	pf.	45⅝
700 do	92⅛	200	do		45⅝
100 do	92	200	do		45⅝
500 do	91¾	200	D., L. & W.	b.c.	58⅝
100 do	91⅞	700	do		58¼
200 do	92	200	do	s3.	58⅜
100 do	91⅞	500	do		58⅜
300 do	91⅜	400	do		58⅝
200 do	91¼	200	do		58⅛
1300 do	91⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	b.c.	10½
100 do	91⅜	10	Chi. & Alt.		90¾
900 do	91⅝	40	Mor. & Es.	b.c.	81

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 M., K. & T. s.f. Assets	50	100	Un. Pac.		68
3,000 Cen. P. g'd.	106	100	North-w. Pf.		49½
1,000 Mich. Cen. s.f.	111½	100	Cen. of N. J.		87⅝
100 Del. & H.	49½	41	New-Jersey		133½
200 do	49⅝	100	do		133¼

900 West. Un.	b.c.	58⅜	300	Mich. Cen.	89⅝
1500 do		58⅜	400	do	39⅝
1900 do		58⅜	800	do	40
400 do	s3.	58⅜	800	do	40⅛
2000 do		58⅜	400	do	40⅛
500 do		58⅞	100	do	40⅜
1880 N. Y. C. & H.		92	700	do	40⅜
300 do		92¼	1100	do	40⅜
100 do	s3.	92¼	300	do	40⅜
100 Pacific Mail		15	100	do	40⅜
100 do	s3.	14⅞	400	do	40⅜
200 do	s3.	15	100	do	40⅜
200 do		15⅛	100	do	40⅜
300 do		15⅜	100	St. Paul Pf.	45⅜
100 Quicksilver	b.c.	14⅞	200	do	45⅜
100 Quick. Pf.	b.c.	21	300	C. & N. W.	b.c. 31¼
100 At. & P. T. S.	s3.	12	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	49¼
100 do		23¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P.	
700 West. Un.	b.c.	57⅜			b.c. 16¼
600 do	b3.	57⅜	100	Chi., M. & St. P. Pf.	b.c. 45
100 do		57⅜	400	do	45¼
1100 do		58	200	do	45⅜
800 do		58⅛	100	do	45⅜
800 do		58⅛	100	do	45⅜
400 do		58⅛	2200	do	45⅜
2400 do		58⅜	200	do	46¼
2800 do		58	300	do	45⅝
4700 do		57⅜	30	Erie Railway	b.c. 16¼
400 do		57⅜	500	do	16¼
1200 do		58	500	do	16¾
1000 do		58⅛	350	C. & H. I.	b.c. 90⅞
1500 do		58¼	100	do	90⅝
1500 do		58⅜	500	do	90⅝
4000 do		58⅜	100	Albany & Sus.	70
5000 do		58⅝	100	Mor & Ra.	81¼
2500 do		58⅝	40	do	b.c. 81½
200 do		58⅝	100	D., L. & W.	b.c. 98⅞
400 N. Y. C. & H.		90⅞	300	do	58
300 do		90⅞	500	do	57⅞
300 do		90⅞	400	do	58
200 do		90⅞	500	do	58⅛
300 do		91	300	do	58⅜
2200 do		91¼	1300	do	58⅜
200 do		91⅛	100	do	58⅜
10 Del. & Hud.	b.c.	48½	1000	do	58⅜
300 do		48⅝	500	do	58⅛
100 do		48⅜	1700	do	58¼
200 do		48⅛	200	do	58⅜
450 do		48¼	1000	do	58⅜
100 do		48⅝	500	do	58⅜
300 do		48⅜	400	do	58⅜
100 do		48	500	do	58⅜
100 do		48⅜	500	do	58⅛
1600 do		48⅜	400	do	58⅜
1500 do		48⅛	400	do	47⅜
2100 do		48⅝	100	C. & N. W.	b.c. 83
2500 do		48⅝	300	do	31¼
3900 do		48⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	pf. 49¾
2600 do		48⅝	1200	C. & R. I. & P.	b.c. 97½
1400 do		48⅝	150	P., Ft. W. & C.	97½
100 Pac. Mail	b.c.	15⅜			g'd b.c. 97½
800 do		15⅝	100	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 16⅞
100 do		48⅜	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c.	92¼			Pf. b.c. 45⅝
700 do		92⅛	200	do	45⅜
100 do		92	200	do	45⅜
500 do		91¾	200	D., L. & W.	b.c. 58⅝
100 do		91⅞	700	do	58¼
200 do		92	200	do	s3. 58⅜
100 do		91⅞	500	do	58⅜
300 do		91⅜	400	do	58⅝
200 do		91¼	200	do	58⅛
1300 do		91⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	b.c. 10½
100 do		91⅜	10	Chi. & Alt.	90¾
900 do		91⅝	40	Mor. & Es.	b.c. 81

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:45 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112½	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, N.	112 10⅜
35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112 11⅞	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.	112 10⅜
30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110½	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	110⅝
10,000	12.110¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	43	200	Pac. Mail	b.c.	15½
9,000 Tenn. 6s, n.s.	43⅛	100	do		15⅝
3,000 Tenn. 5s, old	90⅝	100	do		15⅝
500 C. & A. inc. x.	103	100	do		15¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. L. & C. Div.	99	200	do		15⅞
1,000 Mich. & St. P. 1st. L. & M. Div.	84½	300	do		15⅞
4,000 N. W. C. C. G.	86	100	do		15
2,000 C. & N. W. con.	105½	100	do		15⅛
3,000 Erie 2d.	102⅞	100	do		15⅛
2,000 do	103	200	do		15⅛
1,000 Erie 4th. x.	102	100	do	c.	15⅛
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st.	106½	100	do	c.	15⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s. con.	76	1300	do		15⅜
4,000 Lehigh & W. B. con.	b.c. 26½

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

EAGLE THEATRE.—A CROWN OF THORNS—Miss Anna Dickinson.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—VIRGINIUS—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR GIRL—Miss Marian Mordaunt, Mr. L. Barrett, Mr. E. D. Walton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DIE WALKURE, (Opera)—Mme. Pappenheim.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL AND EASTER CHARITY BALL.

STEINWAY HALL—At 2 P. M.—SYMPHONY CONCERT, under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

CHICKERING HALL.—ORGAN CONCERT—Mr. F. F. Muller, Mrs. Kate Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The President very wisely adheres to his resolution not to summon the extra session of Congress before the first Monday in June. He thinks that by that time the Southern difficulty will be bridged over, and that affairs both in South Carolina and Louisiana will be in such a condition as to disarm the adverse criticism which his action would be certain to evoke from members of his own party were Congress to be assembled in the course of a few weeks. Little as we approve of the solution of the South Carolina dispute, and much as we apprehend a dangerous sacrifice of principle in dealing with the contestants in Louisiana, the fact may as well be recognized that the country seems disposed to judge the President by the results of his Southern policy, rather than by the expedients which have been adopted to carry it out. Resolutions like those introduced in the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday will, indeed, find an echo in the breasts of many sincere Republicans, but the prevailing feeling in the party is one of weariness with the hopeless complications of the Southern question, and of readiness to embrace any solution that promises to end the perplexities which seem to defy equitable adjustment. Wherever the course of the President may lead, it is as well that he should be allowed to take it undisturbed by the public excitement which would be raised by partisan debates in Congress.

Rhode Island yesterday elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and various State officers. The Republican candidates were successful by fair majorities for the first two offices, and by handsome majorities for the others. Two days ago the Boston *Post*, which is reckoned as high Democratic authority in New-England, said that a careful canvass of the State showed that Rhode Island was sure for the Democratic Party. There has been a tremendous mistake somewhere.

The general law for the reduction of the salaries of municipal officers and employes in all the cities of the State was passed by the Assembly yesterday. It was first amended, however, so as to except from its provisions the salaries of firemen, police, and school-teachers. No fault can be found with the exemption of the last-named class of public servants, who, in proportion to the qualifications required of them, are poorly paid. The same cannot be said, however, of firemen or police. In this City the salaries paid to these two classes amount to over $4,000,000 a year—$1,200 a year being the remuneration of patrolmen and firemen, with proportionately higher sums in the upper grades. More than half a million a year could be saved to New-York tax-payers by the application of the bill to these two classes, and that without subjecting them to any more hardship than the vast majority of their fellow-citizens have had to undergo since the advent of hard times. Altogether, the amendment smacks much more strongly of demagogism than of regard to the public interest, and suggests the conclusion that the presence of Republican politicians in certain City departments is good neither for the party nor the public.

Of course, if we can have a Board of Apportionment so constituted as to enforce economy in the interests of the tax-payers, we can have salary reduction without the aid of a general law, though that is hardly a reason for making the bill a ridiculously imperfect one to save the interests of a gang of trading politicians. And it is by no means certain that we shall have a Board of Apportionment more independent of this species of dictation than the majority in the Assembly. Were Republicans at Albany thoroughly awake to the kind of service which the people expect from them, and without which they will have a very poor chance of securing a renewal of public confidence this Fall, the amendment would not have been adopted. Let us hope that the general uprising of the business community in favor of giving the tax-payers an opportunity to enforce the economies which are imperatively demanded may open the eyes of the Legislature to the dangers of evading its obvious duty in this matter.

The influences which control the action of certain Republicans in the Assembly can be illustrated by small matters as well as by acts of general public interest. The efforts which are being made at Albany by certain agents of the Brooklyn Ring to steal the charter of a rival railroad to Coney Island seemed to have met with defeat about ten days ago, but yesterday they succeeded in having their bill, which had been adversely reported, placed on the general calendar. Of course, the job can only be advanced by Republicans, and there are evidently members of the party in the Assembly who are as much disposed to serve the purposes of "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN and his friends as they are to do the bidding of the New-York Police Board. The fact that MCLAUGHLIN'S henchman, Gen. JAMES B. CRAIG, holds a large amount of the stock of the Gravesend Steam Railroad would doubtless furnish a key to the unwillingness manifested by certain Republican Legislators to thwart this pet job of MCGROARTY and JACOBS. In any case it is about time that, whether in dealing with small jobs or great ones, the majority in the Assembly showed a somewhat clearer perception of the ruin they will bring on the party by lending themselves to the dirty work of the Rings of either of these twin cities.

Prince BISMARCK is evidently in earnest, this time, in his withdrawal from public affairs. It is a concession that he consents to regard his resignation as temporary. But if all goes well, his leave of absence will not be for a year, but for the remainder of his life. Various conjectures are made to account for this step. But there need be no mystery about the question, so far as distant observers are able to see the matter. It is natural for those who study diplomacy as the art of concealment to search for occult explanations. It is well known that BISMARCK'S health has long been infirm, and that he is a great sufferer. Besides this, he has been surrounded by intrigues and jealousies, the natural result of the consolidation of the German Empire. No statesman of modern times has been obliged to confront more formidable difficulties than those which surround BISMARCK. The great man retires, and the various offices which he held—Chancellor of the Empire, President of the Council of Ministers, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister for the Duchy of Lunenburg, &c., will be divided among several officials. It is said that he desires to leave to his successor the responsibility of conducting the German Empire through the war, if Russia and Turkey should yet come to blows.

The absolute retirement of BISMARCK would certainly add to the certainties of war in Europe. No man is more feared than he by all the jarring States. When the situation was darkest, England abjectly called on BISMARCK to speak the word which should command peace. Now that his astute diplomacy is to be taken out of account, the situation looks less peaceful. Singularly enough, as we receive the news of the great Chancellor's withdrawal, we hear more warlike notes of preparation. It can no longer be doubted that Russia has steadfastly gathered herself for a tremendous conflict; and everything confirms the opinion that she has never for a day relaxed her activity in making ready. The signing of the protocol has not had the least effect on these preparations.

AFRAID OF WALL-STREET.

Wall-street should not wonder why it is regarded by prudent people as a source of dangers to be shunned rather than as a financial centre to be watched carefully and turned to honest account. The reasons are on the surface. As long as the business was confined to legitimate transactions, and faith was felt in the integrity of corporate management, investors sought Wall-street as the channel of information by which they might be safely guided. In those days, Presidents and Directors were not stock gamblers, and the art of cooking statements to serve a speculative purpose was in its infancy. Men who had money to invest were not then afraid of knavish tricks by the officers of a company in manipulating its stocks and bonds, or of misrepresentations that should be criminal in relation to the value of these securities. The business of a broker was *bonâ fide* in those days, and Wall-street prospered because the moneyed classes made proper use of its machinery. There were gamblers who called themselves speculators, even then, but they were not the controlling influence in the affairs of the street. The conditions of its business underwent a change, and investors became distrustful. The gamblers acquired the upper hand. Presidents and Directors were not unwilling to play with the stocks and bonds of the companies. They managed, as with so many loaded dice. Persons reputed to be honorable were not ashamed to get up "corners" at the expense of friends, and to play the game of "bull" or "bear" without reference to interests, which by every consideration of duty they were bound to protect against all speculative operations. Once inaugurated, the system grew apace. Unscrupulous speculators acquired the ascendency. The success of their schemes more than atoned, in the estimation of many, for the infamy of the methods which made success possible. They became governing powers in Wall-street. They forced stocks up or down at pleasure. Values sunk into uncertain quantities, and prices fluctuated according to events of which the general public could know nothing. From that time dates the fear which cautious people entertain of Wall-street transactions. They regard them, not unreasonably, as traps baited to catch simpletons. The consequence is that "bulls" and "bears" are left to prey each on the other, and that the tribulations of either are to the community matters of trifling concern. The market is, at best, a gamblers' market, and few outside the vicious circle care whether the Goulds or the Parks are crushed by the day's disasters. They are common enemies of the careful investors.

Both Mr. JAY GOULD and Mr. TRENOR W. PARK derive much of their capacity for mischief from the prevailing laxity of opinion in regard to corporate responsibility. They are full-blown examples of the impunity with which men may acquire the control of important undertakings only to pervert their trust to infamous ends. Everybody is persuaded that the Union Pacific, in the hands of Mr. GOULD, and Panama, under the management of Mr. PARK, are mere lotteries. If you buy the stock of either you put your money into a bottomless bag and take your chance of ever seeing it again. You are at the mercy of gamblers who think only of themselves, and whose statements respecting the companies they are connected with are entitled to very little credence. The statements may be partly true or wholly false; you cannot verify them, and you have excellent reasons for discrediting them. In ordinary circumstances this would be a formidable indictment. If New-Jersey justice, as expounded by Judge DEPUE, could be applied to the managers of the companies with which Messrs. GOULD and PARK are identified on the Stock Exchange, we might hope to see a great moral lesson taught in one of Mr. PILSBURY'S model institutions. The misfortune is, not only that Judge DEPUE'S doctrine as to the criminal liability of faithless managers of a company is not acted upon in New-York, but that the open disregard of it by corporate managers generally relieves schemes of the Gould and Park school of much of the odium that would otherwise break them down. They employ their opportunities for baser purposes than the average President or Director, but they only carry out fully the system of suppression or exaggeration which prevails to a greater or less extent in other corporations. Amid the discredit which has overtaken almost all corporate undertakings, proceedings which, in a healthy state of things, would be punished as crimes, pass unrebuked; and the public sense of right becomes so blunted by recurring misdeeds that it no longer operates as a restraint upon faithless officials. This is really the crowning evil of Wall-street, and of Lombard-street as well.

That the loose notions of financial morality which are the bane of corporate management are neither better nor worse than those which predominate among the financiers and schemers of England, the revelations of the Foreign Loans Committee of the House of Commons clearly prove. Men whose names are known over the world were not ashamed to argue that in seeking a loan, facts which would prejudice it in public estimation might be properly withheld. However disguised, this is but a plea for fraud. The same disposition to extenuate roguery, and to find excuses for false representations, whether practiced by syndicates or individual speculators, is apparent throughout the testimony; the conclusion being inevitable that, as regards financial integrity, New-York does not suffer much by a comparison with London. One difference there is, however, which darkens the case of Wall-street. Fraud in corporate management, whether it take the form of false representation or of a more direct perversion of fiduciary power, is in England somewhat hazardous. Here it entails little or no inconvenience, save upon its victims. Confiding investors may be ruined. Great enterprises may be made the playthings of speculative cliques. Alarm may be kindled which culminates in panic. And all as a result of negligence or bad faith on the part of those who direct the affairs of this or that company. Still, they need not be in any dread of punishment. They may have made their violation of trust more heinous by fostering gambling movements on the Stock Exchange, and yet they go unwhipped of justice. Persons holding good positions are not unwilling to help them in the execution of their plans, or to share the profits of transactions which no honest man can defend. It is at this point that improvement must begin. Wall-street cannot offer any temptation to investors until its PARKS and GOULDS look in vain for reputable associates. When the gamblers are unable to find decent abettors, there will be room for hope. Its realization, however, will require the enforcement of Judge DEPUE'S view of corporate responsibility by the exercise of an authority which in this State is practically non-existent.

COMPETITION AS A TEST OF FITNESS.

An eminent advocate of civil service reform once said that he did not care if the candidates for the civil service were examined in trigonometry, so long as the examinations were competitive, and were fairly conducted. The remark has a double meaning. It means that any system which establishes an impartial method of selection is better than the old system of favoritism. It means, also, that a plan which tested the qualifications of a candidate in a single direction is an improvement on one that did not test them at all. The form of the remark may be exaggerated, but the substance of it is correct. The chief excellence of the competitive system is that it absolutely excludes the operation of influence and favoritism. It may not always bring the best of the competitors to the top of the list, but if impartially applied, it furnishes the assurance that the successful candidate has won his place by his own merit. No currying of influence is necessary to secure the opportunity to enter the public service. The politician's favorite and the friendless son of the humblest citizen stand on the same level. The contest is open to all who bring the requisite evidence of age, health, and character, without regard to their "influence" or their "claims." The achievement of such a result would be a great gain, even if the service itself were in no degree improved. The dependence of our civil service on partisan politics and the use of the public patronage to defeat the real will of the people in the primaries and nominating conventions are evils of even greater magnitude than the debasement of the service. To the people at large, who are not brought into contact with the civil service, the latter is simply a question of dollars and cents—whether more or less persons shall be employed to conduct the public business. The former corrupts our political system at the fountain-head.

But there is no question that the intelligent application of the competitive principle would also improve the public service. It is absurd to suppose that candidates who had distanced their competitors in a properly conducted examination could fail to be more competent than those dumped into the public departments by the present haphazard system of appointments. If it be, indeed, true that superior intelligence and education are not evidences of superior competency, then our whole system of education and training is wrong, and the parent who gives his sons a thorough schooling does them a grievous injury. He ought rather to teach them to despise scholastic attainments, and to trust solely to so-called "practical" acquirements. The world has left this mode of thinking far behind. It has learned that all knowledge is in one sense practical, and that the best foundation for success in practical affairs is trained intelligence. It is a common dictum that public officers should select their subordinates in the same way that a merchant chooses his clerks. Mr. STEWART needed no examination for his hundreds of employes, it is said, and he was well served. We are not sure that some system of examination would not be a benefit to employers in large establishments, but every one having any knowledge of the public service knows that it is utterly impossible for a public officer to choose his clerks as Mr. STEWART chose his. The incentives that actuate a private employer are lacking in the public officer. With the former the ruling consideration is self-interest. The salary of every inefficient or worthless clerk whom he employs is a deduction from his profits. In the sharp competition of trade, the merchant who employed slothful or incompetent men to conduct his business would go to the wall. With the public officer no such considerations exist, and no such penalty is incurred. His interest and his comfort may both be best subserved by filling his office with indifferent men in deference to political influence, and every one knows that a large proportion of public officers act on this view. The public interests may suffer by it, but the officer's own income is not impaired. It is not too much to say that no public office has ever been, or ever will be, conducted, under the present system, on the same principles as a well-managed private establishment. The most conscientious officer can only choose between the candidates of different politicians; he is not permitted to go into the market and select the best men that the salaries will command, as a private employer does.

The mistake is continually made of condemning the competitive system because it is not an infallible test, instead of simply comparing it with the atrocious system that prevails. No merely human system of action is infallible, and the competitive system is no exception to the rule. The only question to consider is whether it would not be an improvement on the methods of appointment now in vogue. It is often said that competitive examinations give to boys fresh from school and college an advantage over trained and practical men. As a matter of fact, this is not true, as the statistics published in the various civil service reports showed. It is an exploded error which intelligent men ought not to fall into. But even if it were true, it does not necessarily condemn the competitive system. The argument assumes that the trained and practical men get into the service under the present system, which is as far as possible from the fact. A system which should fill the service with the brightest of our youth would be a vast improvement on one which makes it a dumping ground for political bummers and men who have broken down in every other pursuit. It is the avowed object of the English system to recruit the civil service with young men of education and intelligence, and to offer them a career for life. It is thought better to take men at a time when they are tractable, and to train them after they enter the service, rather than to take older men, whose habits and ideas are fixed.

The last report of our Civil Service Commission presented the strongest possible proof of the merits of the competitive system. All of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus to which the rules had been applied were asked for their statements of the results of the application of the civil service rules. Few, if any, of these officers were specially favorable to civil service reform, and yet all of the Cabinet officers and a great majority of the bureau officers reported that the rules had greatly improved the character of the appointees, benefited the service, and diminished the pressure for place. Such testimony from such a source must be accepted as conclusive. It ought to have subjected to public condemnation the Congress which, in the face of such evidence of the success of the reform, ruthlessly strangled it. It is not too late to repair the error, and we shall look to the new Administration for the re-establishment of the reform on the broad and enduring basis of the competitive system.

MACROBITES.

In our obituary column of yesterday, FREDERICK LAHRBUSCH is stated to have died at the age of one hundred and eleven. This announcement is sufficiently startling to invite some comment, not only on this alleged longevity in particular, but on longevity in general. The subject has always had a fascination for many minds, and quite a literature has arisen upon it. In 1722 there was published in London "*Long Livers*, a Curious History of Such Persons who have Lived Several Ages and Grown Young Again, with the Rare Secret of Rejuvenescy of Arnoldus de Villa Nova, with a great many Approved and Invaluable Rules to Prolong Life; as also how to Prepare the Universal Medicine; dedicated to the Fraternity of Freemasons." Among the various remarkable and original facts recorded in this volume, we learn that the Abbé DUPIN gave to the long-lived the name of "Macrobite," from two Greek words meaning long and life; and we have a list of persons alleged by the Abbé to be entitled to the designation. These instances were chiefly Frenchmen, and it is asserted that in France a special interest had been excited in such cases, and that a list was annually presented to LOUIS XIV. In 1799 appeared a work, published in London, by JAMES EASTON, recording the name, age, place of residence, and year of decease of 3,712 persons who attained a century and upward.

Since that date magazines and newspapers have been filled with cases of centenarians, but although the public was disposed to look with some doubt upon them, little would probably have been ascertained on the subject with any degree of certainty, had not it occurred to the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, the late Sir GEORGE C. LEWIS, to ask whether any perfectly authenticated cases of longevity in modern times were on record. This question was raised in the pages of *Notes and Queries*, to which Sir GEORGE was a frequent contributor, and excited so much interest that Mr. THOMS, then editor of that periodical, set himself assiduously to the task of investigating it. Mr. THOMS spent several years in laborious investigation of longevity, having at his command all possible means to aid him in arriving at a correct conclusion. At the outset he alludes to the statement of Prof. OWEN, in a remarkably interesting article, "On Longevity," that the conclusions of Prof. FLOURENS, an able French authority, to the effect that, in the absence of all causes of disease, and under all conditions favorable to health and life, man might survive as long after the procreative period—ending say at 70 in the male—as he had lived to acquire maturity and completion of ossification—say 30 years—are not unphysiological, only that under the circumstances in which the battle of life is fought, the possible term of one hundred years inferred by FLOURENS, as by BUFFON, is the rare exception. Mr. THOMS found that two well-known actuaries stated in an elaborate paper "On the Rate of Mortality Prevailing Among the Families of the Peerage during the Nineteenth Century," that the average mean duration of life among the members of that class is materially greater than with the general population, and that this notwithstanding no authenticated case of centenarianism had ever occurred in its ranks, although the Baronetcy afforded an indisputable instance in the case of a lady named SHAFTO. Information from the National Debt Office, where all records relating to Government annuities are deposited, proved conclusively—on the authority of Sir ALEXANDER SPEARMAN, the Controller—that this lady and RENNIE, a Scotch farmer, who undoubtedly reached the age of 102, were the only cases of centenarianism known to that office. And the experience of that department was confirmed by that of the insurance offices. At the Amicable, established in the reign of Queen ANNE, 97 was the extreme limit of age attained, and the only case which could be discovered elsewhere was that of a man who had died in his hundred and fourth year. Since then, however, another instance, beyond all doubt, has occurred in the person of Lady SMITH, who died two months ago.

Both Mr. THOM and Prof. OWEN afford ample proofs of the easy way in which centenarians are created, both by themselves and their neighbors. In December, 1863, Miss MARY BILLINGE died at Liverpool, at the alleged age of 112 and 6 months. The certificate of baptism showed that MARY, daughter of WILLIAM BILLINGE, was born May 24, 1751, and christened the 5th of June. Inquiry proved beyond a doubt that this was quite another MARY, and that the one quoted as 112 was really in her ninety-first year. And as regards the Countess of Desmond, who has been alleged to have lived to 160, and to have enjoyed what, alas! many of us want before we are 61, three new sets of teeth from the dentistry of nature, Prof. OWEN tells us "that some years ago chance revealed to him the origin of these dental hallucinations, for which he had been puzzled to account. While staying in Ireland, a clergyman triumphantly adduced to my demurrer to her ladyship's third set of teeth—which he blandly deprecated as the scientific skepticism of the age—the case of one of his own parishioners, who was now getting a third set which she had begun to cut when she was a hundred." Off they went next day. "I never saw," he continues, "a more perfect picture of extreme old age. The smoke-dried, blear-eyed, many-wrinkled hag was crooning over the remains of the turf-fire, her bare toes buried in the marginal ashes." Examination showed a lower jaw, toothless, save for one black stump. The truth of the matter was this: At fifty, say, the gum had closed over what remained of a tooth, and and "the absorption which reduces the vertical extent of the jaw, by removing the alveolar part, touched not the retained fang, and spared in part its particular socket, when the tooth stump protruded through the prending gum. Such stumps, retained gum-covered until extreme old age, might be pushed into light by the shrinking of the jaw, and pass as phenomena of the cutting of teeth of a new series." The owner of the tooth vehemently repudiated this theory. "She knew, sure, she had no tooth there for fifty years, and two years ago the new tooth came up. And this was very true."

Of the claims to centenarianism of the late Capt. LAHRBUSCH, Mr. THOM disposed in the following decisive terms:

"Mr. L. says, but does not produce the slightest evidence in support of his statement, that he was born in London on March 9, 1766. He states that he entered the British Army in October, 1789, but his Ensign's commission in the Sixtieth bears date 10th November, 1809. As to quitting it, he says that after a service of 29 years, he sold out his Captain's commission in the Sixtieth Rifles in 1818. He never was a Captain. He did not sell out, but was cashiered. In the Army List of 1819, under the head of 'cashiered,' will be found the name of Lieut. DE LAHRBUSCH, 60 F. And in connection with this unhappy incident, LAHRBUSCH has furnished evidence that his statement that he was born in 1766 is not true. Had he been born in 1766, he would have been 52 in 1818, whereas in 1846, writing to the War Office on the subject of his services, he pleads, as an excuse for the conduct which led to his removal, 'youthful errors.' Youthful errors at 52!"

We have never been able to learn that Capt. LAHRBUSCH took any steps to refute these very substantial charges. That he had left the British Army under a cloud there is, we have otherwise good grounds to believe, no question. When the Prince of Wales was here he received the *ci devant* British officer with cordiality, but when Prince ARTHUR visited this country in 1869–70 the gallant Captain waited upon His Royal Highness, but was not received by him, and it became well understood that circumstances had become known to the Prince's advisers which led to the adoption of this course. Mr. THOM is of the opinion that he was born in 1786, which would give him at his death the not very extraordinary age of 91.

NEWARK INFANTS.

A few days since an infant residing in Newark fell from the second-story window to the pavement, and "miraculously escaped injury." A day or two later another infant residing in Newark fell from the second-story window to the pavement, and "miraculously escaped injury." To these facts the Newark papers bear testimony, and it is rumored that great uneasiness pervades that city, and that the leading mothers and most prominent nurses—whether of the damp or desiccated variety—live in constant terror of a general avalanche of infants from the second, third, or even fourth story windows.

Persons of a flippant turn of mind will, of course, assert that the fall of the two Newark infants was purely accidental; that their so-called miraculous escape from injury was a mere coincidence, and that the mishaps of two, or of any number, of Newark babies are of no possible consequence. It is this flippant and careless spirit that constantly hinders the progress of science. Men allow themselves to be satisfied with trivial and false explanations of phenomena which deserve to be thoroughly investigated. Why was not the theory of gravitation discovered centuries before the time of Sir ISAAC NEWTON? Simply because people preferred to explain the fall of apples by the superficial theory that all apples were either shaken or knocked from the trees by boys. This theory obtained such universal acceptance that no scientific person could oppose it without incurring ridicule. Sir ISAAC alone had the courage to go to sleep under an apple tree and wait until an apple, without the aid of any living boy, fell and hit him on the forehead. The hollow sound of that sudden blow was the knell of the old theory of the fall of apples, and in its place the glorious theory of gravitation, with the railways, telegraphs, Sunday-schools, and civil service reform which flow from it, was given to a gratified world. The same shallow and silly opposition to scientific investigation which delayed the great discovery of NEWTON will now seek to hinder the scientific investigation of the recent events in the infant circles of our New-Jersey suburb. It shall not, however, be permitted to succeed. We are brought face to face with the solemn question, "Why do Newark infants fall?" and it must not be allowed to share the fate of that other question, "Why do Summer roses fade?" which no man has dared to answer, lest he should thereby expose himself to some unknown but humiliating repartee.

The facts with which we have to deal are universally admitted. Two infants, residing in the same city, and both constructed after the most approved feminine model, fell from second-story windows within a few days of each other. So far, it is possible to regard these two events as constituting a simple coincidence; but the further fact that in neither case did the fallen infants sustain any injury removes the phenomenon from the category of accident. Nothing is simpler than to drop an infant out of the second-story window, or to leave one on the window ledge and so permit it to fall of its own accord; but hitherto the experiment has never been tried without the complete or partial destruction of the infant, and it may be unhesitatingly asserted that, outside of Newark, no infant can be dropped in the manner aforesaid without being badly broken. If any one has any doubts as to the subject, let him borrow or buy a cheap infant and drop it out of his second-story front or back window. The result of the experiment will fully convince him of the essentially brittle character of the ordinary human infant. Now, when two consecutive Newark infants are dropped from second-story windows, and are picked up unhurt and clamorous for the maternal fount, we are compelled to recognize the existence and operation of some hitherto unsuspected law of nature; for we may safely assume that Newark infants do not fall in opposition to any natural law, and that no natural law is set aside in order that they may escape injury.

That among the latest Newark babies there are those which are not brittle, but on the contrary are wonderfully tough, can hardly be denied. This sudden introduction of a new class of infant has followed close upon the introduction of the Bastie glass-lamp-chimneys. These chimneys are so tough that they can be used for the purpose of driving nails. In fact, they are expected to completely supersede the ordinary hammer, and the company which manufactures them is anxious to supply them to the Police in place of clubs. There is no matron who will deny that of the two, the ordinary human infant is more brittle than the ordinary lamp-chimney. The new kind of Newark infant is, however, as tough as the best Bastie chimney. Can we avoid the conclusion that the same process which has toughened the glass chimney has been used to toughen the latest Newark infants! There is no doubt that an infant who can be safely dropped from a second-story window can be used to drive nails, or as a substitute for the police club. Very probably there are fathers in Newark who, at this moment, are driving stakes in their back yards or nailing up boxes of groceries with toughened infants, and if a burglar to-night breaks into a Newark house, he runs the risk of being struck on the head by a heavy infant in the hands of the exasperated householder, and perhaps seriously injured.

This, then, is undoubtedly the true explanation of the harmless falls of Newark infants. They have been toughened by the Bastie process, and hence they can be dropped without any danger of breaking. By what means this ingenious process is applied, and whether male infants, as well as female infants, can be toughened, are questions which must for the present be left unanswered. The chief purpose of our scientific investigation has been attained. We now know that Newark babies fall without sustaining injury, because their original brittleness has been entirely eliminated by the Bastie process. Let us hope that Newark mothers will not monopolize their valuable secret, but will teach all mothers in good and regular standing how to toughen thier infants, and to thus supply themselves with convenient substitutes for the hatchet which hides itself at noonday and the tack-hammer which can never be found.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Congressman H. C. Pratt is among those named for the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa.

Hon. Daniel Voorhees is said to be the favorite candidate among the Democrats of Indiana for the United States Senate at the next election.

John T. Ginn set fire to one barn too many in Indiana last October, and he has just been fined $2,000 and sent to the State Prison for nine years.

Of Hartford fire insurance companies, the Ætna has just declared a quarterly dividend of 6 per cent., the Phenix 5 per cent., and the Orient 3 per cent.

That "Maine neighbor" slandered Gov. Packard when he asserted that he was a Copperhead before the war. He enlisted in the Union Army early in the rebellion.

Senator Blaine has arrived at his home in Augusta, Me. His friends wished to signalize his return by a formal reception, but at his request there was no public demonstration.

A lady was taken ill on a Philadelphia street car Saturday, and the conductor offered to hand his car over to a substitute and accompany her to her home. The lady died before his good offices could be availed of.

Mr. Warren Jones, an old resident of Berlin Wis., has undertaken to drive from his home to Northern New-York in an open buggy. He intends to travel by easy stages, and expects to reach his destination in about two weeks.

Capt. Sidney Grant, of this City, and wife, celebrated their golden wedding at the old family homestead in Manchester Centre, Conn., March 28. Six of their nine children are living and were present, also eight grandchildren.

Six hundred and thirty persons pleaded guilty before the United States Court at Atlanta, Ga., of illicit distilling, and on promising not to do so any more were all set free. This seems to be the sum total of the recent raids into the mountains.

It is intimated that Congressman William R. Morrison is using what influence he can bring to bear, through the Democratic members of the Legislature of Illinois, to advance his ambition to become Speaker of the new House of Representatives.

The Medina (Orleans County) *Democrat*, after a fitful life of six years, goes out with this plaintive utterance: "We are not going to publish this paper any longer. It is not self-sustaining, and we're too weak (financially) to support the institution."

According to the *Transcript*, a common ground sparrow was seen to vanquish six English sparrows in a contest in the Boston Public Garden, Saturday, and to end the fight by taking one of the invaders by the wing and shaking him, much as a terrier dog would a rat.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* hits the exact state of the case when it says: "The South wants population, but we cannot have it until the New-England 'Yankee' is just as free to speak his political sentiments and express his views on all questions in Georgia and Tennessee as he is in Massachusetts."

The Washington *Herald* says that when Gen Sherman was abroad he was honored by some minor potentate with an escort of troops befitting his rank. The compliment was appreciated for one day, when the discovery was made that he was expected to pay the expenses of the guard of honor out of his own pocket.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says that letters have been received there from a large company of New-England manufacturers inquiring into the actual cost of a 32,000 cotton spindle mill at Columbus. If such a mill is established, it says, they will have 92,000 spindles in operation along the Chattahoochee inside of two years.

The Raleigh *News* says that though the pages of history embalm the memory of Richard Caswell, the first Governor of North Carolina, as an incorruptible patriot, wise statesman, and intrepid soldier, yet his grave, near Kinston, is unmarked by a single stone or tablet, and his posterity is left to find shelter in a public charity.

A resident of Petersburg, Va., was waited upon last week by another, and asked to take $10 in payment for a buff vest loaned to the latter 22 years ago, that he might attend a wedding, and never returned. The fact had been forgotten, and the proffer was declined. The privilege of giving the money to the poor was, however, graciously accorded.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* compliments Gov. Miller on his opposition to ill-advised expedients calculated to imperil the credit of the State, and at the same time denies that any considerable portion of its people desire repudiation. They are willing, it says, to stand by the Administration in its efforts to secure a settlement of the debt which will be honorable alike to debtor and creditor.

Last week a couple were divorced by Judge Blanchard, of Jasper County, Iowa, on the petition of the wife. Immediately after the decree was ordered the lady and her ex-husband had a conference and concluded it was better for them to make up. Accordingly they proceeded to the Clerk's office, procured a marriage license, returned to court, and the Judge that had just divorced them remarried them.

FOREIGN NOTES.

At the recent annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils in the Royal Dublin Society's Art Schools, the gold medal was won by Miss M. Irwin.

Sentence of 10 years' penal servitude has been passed at the Liverpool Assizes on James Gallagher, an American citizen and pensioner, who was convicted of stabbing Joseph Dunn in a model lodging house.

There are 1,200,000 children in Ireland of school age, and more than 1,000,000 of them are on the rolls of the National Board schools—a proportion greatly in excess of the proportion which prevails in England.

At the last opera ball in Paris, when the public had departed, the watchmen, on going his round, found the body of a well-dressed lady in one of the private boxes; she had been stabbed, but whether her death was due to suicide or murder is not stated.

A French woman of any position will never show herself in the street without having paid the most scrupulous attention to her toilet. If you surprise the same lady at home of a morning, you will find her in a slovenly négligé, which inspires anything rather than admiration.

A farmer of Western France lives on the simplest and coarsest fare; never dreams of going to the village shops for anything for which he can find a home-made substitute, and denies himself every indulgence which would leave him a few sous out of pocket. His only beverage besides water is home-made wine or cider.

The soldiers of England may be employed in the harvest field under certain restrictions. Such work is to be at the discretion of the general officers in command, provided the employment of ordinary laborers is not interfered with, nor can such permission be granted where strikes and disputes between farmers and hired men exist.

At a recent funeral in Perpignan, France, the friends of the deceased, not content with dispensing with anything in the shape of religious consolation, carried their want of common decency so far as to follow him to the grave with pipes in their mouths and bottles under their arms. As soon as the body was lowered into the grave, the mourners began singing and drinking, and, having exhausted their liquor, threw the empty bottle on to the coffin, exclaiming, "*Tiens, voilà ta part!*" This done, they returned to the wine-shops.

At Shrewsbury, England, not long since, a servant girl named Sarah Natt, aged 16, was put upon her trial for debt, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. She appeared exceedingly ill in the dock, and she got so bad the same evening that the jail Surgeon was called to see her. He found her suffering from fever, which he afterward pronounced to be typhoid. The girl got worse and died in prison two days later.

STATE AND CHURCH IN ITALY

THE ALLOCUTION OF THE POPE.

DEADLY ANTAGONISM TO THE GOVERNMENT—THE PONTIFF'S APPEAL TO THE BISHOPS AND CARDINALS—THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE—THE PEOPLE'S SAINT—A REMINISCENCE OF SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, March 20, 1877.

A ray of hope has been thrown upon the situation by the turn affairs have taken in the past few days. If there is a prospect that Europe may escape from the calamity of a general war, there is no nation more ready than Italy to congratulate itself upon so happy a postponement of the risks and inevitable sacrifices which war entails. At the same time, there are not many who believe that the lull is other than temporary. The War Department of this country, through its commission, asks Parliament to make larger provision for the purpose of strengthening the defensive arm, and it is probable that additional sums will be voted. Indeed, the discussion of the question of armament has begun in the Chamber to-day, with a favorable hearing given to the new schemes.

The leading topic of talk and newspaper comment of the past two days has been the allocution of the Pope, which has before this fallen under your observation. Breaking silence for the first time after so long an interval, the words of the Pontiff have been read with curiosity in Italy, and they will doubtless be read with not less interest in other countries. By this address of the head of the Church to the Bishops and Cardinals we see not less clearly than before what is the position which the Papacy is determined to maintain in its controversy with the Italian Government. That position is one of deadly antagonism. People of right feelings, whose interests are not involved in the dispute, are shocked at the thought that an Italian, and one in the position of the Hierarch, should call upon foreigners animated by the passions of his party to come with arms in their hands to invade this country, and, if they have the power, undo the work of unity and independence which this people, with so much labor and patient suffering, have so far accomplished. It our own feelings are those of surprise and abhorrence, what must be those of the Italians themselves? Most of the leading newspapers have had articles upon the Pope's address, and, with few exceptions, in a tone of greater moderation than might be expected. Besides the appeal made to the enemies of Italy to come and make war upon the country, the language of denunciation of acts of the Government offensive to the Pope has never been stronger than that which makes up the bulk of this allocution. It is a fact not to be lost sight of that while the Pontiff protests in the most violent manner that he is deprived of the exercise of nearly all his liberties and rights, he nominates, without the slightest interference of the civil power, sacerdotal agents of the highest rank to defend his cause in Italy and in all the world. He is allowed to call the Government of the country an iniquitous usurpation, and to repeat the phrase in all its inflections so as to give greater emphasis to the accusation. One is not surprised that the Holy Father and the company of his followers are vexed beyond measure on account of the restraints which the civil authority, for its own protection, has been obliged to put upon its enemies. The Papal diadem, like the crowns of so many deposed sovereigns unfaithful to trusts, is rolling in the dust, and most of these dishonored baubles are the symbols of a merited humiliation. In casting his eyes around the horizon to see from what quarter help is to come, the Pope discovers no luminous ray to enliven his hope. The calm and self-assured tone of the comments of the more serious journals is a sign that no immediate bad results are apprehended from the Pontiff's passionate appeal.

In this discourse, not only are facts greatly exaggerated, but some things are said which are really not true. The convent system, as it has so long existed, is certainly abolished, and much of the property before held by so-called religious corporations has been put to secular uses, and with great present and prospective benefit to the State. France, which the Pope praises so highly—and from which country he hopes the acts of violence to the Italian Kingdom will come which will restore his temporal rule—at the time of the invasion under the first Bonaparte, despoiled the Church of such portions of its wealth as suited the needs of those trespassers. It was only following the rule which had already been applied to France, and from which that country has derived such great benefits. The Italians have tried a similar experiment, with the hope of not inferior results.

It is a proof that the Government does not fear any bad effects in Italy from the Pope's words, that the newspapers so disposed have been allowed to print the discourse *in extenso*. It is indeed true that the Minister of Grace and Justice has to-day published a circular letter in reply to the inquiries made by the attorneys of the Crown to know what action they must take, as the publication of a document directed against the peace of the State is in violation of law. The Minister replies at some length to the Pope's complaint, but in a much more temperate tone, and leaves to the discretion of the solicitors to act only in cases where newspapers have printed the discourse, accompanied with articles approving the ends which it is its scope and purpose to promote. In the language of the Minister, "Europe will have a new and clear proof that the Pontiff not only enjoys complete liberty and independence in the exercise of his spiritual ministry, but may put to the test the generosity of the Italian Government. When going beyond the limits of the religious office, he enters the political field, even so far as to treat with contempt the sovereignty of Italy, and threaten by his investigations the stability of our national edifice."

This allocution may be accepted as the last will and testament which the Pope leaves for the benefit of his successors. The heritage is to be one of stormy litigation, and the gloomy annals of the Church in the long and turbulent past are to be continued in the coming time. The Pontiff thus wills it. The State will make no war upon the rights of the Papacy which it may legitimately enjoy, or which do not menace the well-being of Italian society. The first acts of aggression must come from the Church itself. We are reminded of the fatal persistency of Southern slavery when it made war upon the Government with the purpose of establishing upon its ruins its baleful system. The Papacy must take care that it does not, by its malignant obstinacy, pull down upon itself a fate of equal disaster.

Yeaterday was the fest of San Giuseppe: a fact of not much consequence in itself, but not to be lost sight of in its connection with past and present political events. The Church has raised the humble and good St. Joseph, distinguished as the faithful husband of the Virgin, to sovereign rank, and has put a tinsel crown upon his head. It was the wish of the Pope, expressed a few years ago, that St. Joseph should be considered the protector and primate of the ecclesiastical establishment. Petitions are addressed to him, with the desire expressed that he will keep a sharp lookout that no clerical interest is allowed to suffer. Joseph is pre-eminently the people's saint, and is *molto simpatico*, as we frequently hear the Italians say. But the name is more associated with Garibaldi and the recent movement of national emancipation than with the Pope and clerical designs. It is Garibaldi's *onomastico*, and in the popular mind the festa is associated with his name, and the honors are dedicated to him, and both the saint and the hero are crowned with the bays worthy to be worn by those who faithfully serve. This day reminds us that a few years have wrought a great change in the social and political state of this musty Rome. Seventeen years ago to-day I was witness of one of those acts of brutality so common under the Papal Government, when some incident, a little out of the ordinary line, excited alarm for its safety. In the afternoon of that day an unusual number of the popular classes came out on promenade in the Corso, wearing no devices, and making no sign with a political significance. But it was really meant to be a demonstration of sympathy for the people's friend, and it was an offense not to be tolerated by the obedient servants of the Pontiff. An order was given for the street to be cleared, and it was executed without ceremony. A body of mounted dragoons dashed rapidly through the length of the street, cutting right and left with their naked swords among a defenseless mass of men, women, and children. It was reported afterward that the number of wounded was not less than 150, with several deaths; but the precise truth was never known, as the Pope's servants, whether of the military or Police, were sole masters of the situation. Now happier times have fallen upon us, and the Italians, who have the habit of making the *fritella*, or sort of *beignet*, the type of St. Joseph's Day, are able to eat their pancakes in peace.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A representation of "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given at the Academy of Music last evening by a company of Italian artists who have passed the Winter in Havana. Their earliest performance had the merit—somewhat uncommon, under the circumstances—of excellence in point of ensemble as well as that of effectiveness at those stages of the opera where the composer appears to have been most happily inspired. There is no occasion to dwell at length upon "Un Ballo in Maschera," which has often been given in this City. Its story, though not remarkable in a dramatic sense, is carried on by personages whose contrasted characteristics offer capital opportunities for varied musical illustration, and some of the scenes growing out of the plot are quite impressive. Signor Verdi, while he has not sought to attain to Wagerian consistency and realism, has kept the proprieties more closely in view in "Un Ballo" than in most of his works. The score has less of the air of a succession of ballads than his earlier achievements, and in the delineation of the chief characters their traits are depicted lyrically with no little ingenuity and felicity of thought. The performers who were heard in "Ti Ballo," last night, were Signori Celada, Bertolasi, and Dal Negro; Signora Palmieri, and Signorine Rambelli and Marck. Mme. Palmieri, who will be remembered as a soprano gifted with a strong but not very fresh voice, and possessed of a style of rather unusual purity and breadth, is the only member of the company who had been listened to before. Signor Celada, the tenor of the troupe, has a voice of passable quality in the medium, while the two or three highest tones are of remarkable volume and quality. Signor Bertolasi's baritone voice was not in as satisfactory condition as could have been wished, and the singer, too evinced a tendency to force it, but, in spite of both drawbacks, it was clear from his first air ("Alla vita che t'arride") that the artist has experience, taste, and force. Signorina Rambelli and Signor Dal Negro approved themselves, respectively, a competent contralto and an efficient basso, and the bright music of the page revealed in Signorina Marck the owner of a light and flexible voice, which the lady used with commendable precision and *brio*. The co-operation with these singers of a pretty numerous band and chorus, both of which bodies were kept well in hand by Mr. Maretzek, secured, as mentioned above, a smooth and enjoyable performance. Signor Celada's first air ("La rivedrà nell' estasi") had to be repeated; the magnificent quintett in the second act, which is almost as admirable as the quartet in "Rigoletto," was loudly applauded; the quartet and finale of the third act had to be recommenced; Signor Bertolasi's "Eri tu" narowly escaped the same distinction, and *Oscar's* "Saper vorreste" did not, for it was sung anew in deference to an encore. This record of fact bears sufficient testimony to the effectiveness of the representation, and need not extend further. All the artists are to perform again to-morrow, when "Il Trovatore" will be the attraction.

EAGLE THEATRE.

A pretty numerous audience, gathered for the purpose at the Eagle Theatre yesterday evening, shared with Miss Anna Dickinson her "Crown of Thorns." The piece is the same made known in Boston in May last. It deals with the love of *Anne Boleyn* for *Lord Henry Percy*, with the interference of *Cardinal Wolsey*, and with the wily churchman's downfall, and it is written, as was then recorded, in a manner indicating the author's total blindness to the dramatist's art. "A Crown of Thorns" has not undergone any perceptible modification since it was brought out, and Miss Dickinson, as an actress, has not changed materially. Last night she appeared somewhat more at ease on the stage than when she first trod the boards a twelvemonth ago, but something of the little fire and force then observable at intervals seems to have vanished. Miss Dickinson, at present, is simply an intelligent and ambitious woman who knows exactly how feeling and passions ought to be depicted for the edification of the public, but is debarred by nature and ignorance from the gifts and acquirements needed for their illustration. She has neither voice, nor a commanding figure, nor expressive features, nor power of gesture. Her anger is mere pettishness, her pride vexation and her vengeance spitefulness. Her wrath is akin to that of "Hildebrandt Montrose," and her denunciations suggest the blow of that familiar personage's vindictive feather. It were a waste of space to go further into the subject, for Miss Dickinson, as an actress and dramatist, has not the slightest claim upon public attention. Although the general performance, last evening, was far from good, the labors of the humblest "utility man" would in justice merit more consideration than those of the leading personage. Mr. Edward Arnott acted *Henry VIII.* in precisely the same mercurial style as *Corry Kinchela* in "The Shaughraun," and the monarch was often heartily laughed at and ironically applauded.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 8 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the three-story brick building in the rear of No. 39 Bethune-street, occupied by John J. Budd, paint and putty manufacturer, and A. R. Loomis, manufacturer of sewing-machine cases. Before the fire was extinguished the building and contents were damaged to the amount of $5,000. Budd is insured for $3,800 in the Ætna, Empire City, St. Paul, Hoffman, Guardian, Manhattan, and National Companies. Loomis is also fully insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained.

A fire occurred in the Post Office building at Jacksonville, Fla., on Monday. It was confined to the third floor, but the entire building was flooded with water. The building was also occupied by the United States and State Courts, and United States offices. All of the records were saved. The loss is about $10,000; insurance $6,000. The court-room is not much injured, and the Post Office will be re-occupied Saturday.

A special dispatch from Moresville, Delaware County, says the hotel of Crispell & Elmendorf was burned yesterday morning, and John Smith, of Pine Hill, perished in the flames. His body was found in the ruins this afternoon. The loss on the building and contents is between 6,000 and $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

TWEED'S LITTLE ROMANCE.

A NARRATIVE FULL OF FICTION.

THE STORY OF HIS ESCAPE FULL OF MISSTATEMENTS AND INCONSISTENCIES—A BADLY CONSTRUCTED PLOT FALLS TO PIECES—VARIOUS INACCURACIES IN THE NARRATIVE POINTED OUT.

The narrative of Tweed's escape from his jailers and his subsequent flight as detailed in *Harper's Weekly* and copied into the morning papers yesterday, is very interesting reading, but it lacks one essential point—truth. It is safe to say that the greater part of the story, so far as it relates to his flight from this City, is pure fiction. The writer evidently drew upon his imagination for many of his assertions, and his plot is so badly constructed that it falls to pieces at a glance. The foundation of his structure topples away the moment it is handled, leaving the author in a very unpleasant plight. The writer says that Tweed "was to find occasion to visit his house in Fifth-avenue, corner of Forty-third-street," and that on the evening of the 4th, December, 1875, "he was driven in the customary hack, attended by two keepers, to his house." There is one very important error in this statement. Tweed was not driven to "his house in Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street" on the night in question, but to his house in Madison-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. He had no residence in Forty-third-street at the time in question; his wife resided in Madison-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, and it is admitted by Warden Dunham, by the Police, and by Mr. Tweed's family that the escape took place from this house. Again, the writer gives it to be understood that Tweed and his keepers drove direct from the Ludlow-Street Jail to his house; "where they arrived at about 7:30 o'clock." and that Mr. Tweed stole out and escaped at 8 o'clock. All the facts in the case show that all these assertions are unfounded. Mr. Tweed did not go direct from the jail to his house; he entered it long before 7 o'clock, and he had escaped from his keepers before the hour at which he is said to have entered the house.

Warden Dunham, who had Tweed in charge, gave many contradictory statements respecting Tweed's movements on the day of his escape. This much is admitted. That Tweed left Ludlow-Street Jail in a carriage early in the afternoon of the day in question, accompanied by Warden Dunham, Keeper Hogan, and Tweed's son William. They drove to the Bowery, through Fourth-avenue and Tenth-street, and thence to Broadway, to Fifth-avenue, thence up the Western Boulevard to King's Bridge road. They returned to the City by way of the Southern Boulevard. After crossing Harlem Bridge they drove through One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street to Sixth-avenue, to the terminating point of Central Park. Dunham told a reporter that the party at this point alighted from the carriage and ascended a knoll on the west side of the avenue, where they remained 15 minutes. Dunham subsequently said that they did not stop on the way, but this point is not material. They continued their homeward journey through Central Park to Fifty-ninth-street, and from there to Tweed's house in Madison-avenue. Dunhem stated at the time that they reached the house between 4 and 4:30 o'clock, and subsequently he stated that they arrived at the house "between 6 and 7 o'clock." A private watchman named McGoldrick stated that he saw Tweed's carriage "come up" about 5 o'clock, and that it waited in Sixtieth-street for two hours.

Again, as to the hour of his departure. It could not have been 8 o'clock. The records at the Seventeenth Precinct Station and at Police Head-quarters show that Tweed must have fled as early as 7 o'clock. Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, informed Sheriff Conner that Warden Dunham reported Tweed's escape at the station at about 7 o'clock. The blotter has the following:

"About 7:30 this evening Warden Dunham and Keeper Hogan, of Ludlow-Street Jail, called at this station, and stated that William M. Tweed had just escaped from them, at his residence in Madison-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and wanted a general alarm to be sent to all stations, which was complied with."

The time at which Tweed's escape was reported is fixed definitely by the following dispatch from the Nineteenth Precinct to Head-quarters:

Dec. 4—7:14 P. M.

From Nineteenth Precinct on Alarm:

William M. Tweed just escaped from custody of Keeper Dunham in the vicinity of Madison-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. CAPT. MOUNT.

Per E. P. W.

This shows conclusively that the story published yesterday is not founded on fact.

Other portions of the narrative are also of the same character. The writer states that the keepers partook of a welcome feast at the dining-room, while the statements published after Tweed's flight all agree that the party remained in the parlor, and not in the dining-room. It is not at all probable that Tweed allowed his keepers to return to the house after a long drive without having appeased their hunger somewhere in the neighborhood of the Central Boulevard. The writer further says that "Tweed took the opportunity, rose also, and saying he would wash in the adjoining room, he passed into the hall, closing the door as he left the room." Tweed did not make any such excuse for leaving the room; he asked permission to be allowed to see his wife, which having been granted, he left the room, and Keeper Hogan saw him "go up-stairs." Again the writer says "he saw the back before the door," whereas the back or carriage was, it is admitted, but a block away, at the corner of Sixtieth-street.

The whole narrative, in the face of the fictitious statements already pointed out, is clearly worthless, and the portions relating to Tweed's flight to New-Jersey are doubtless not more worthy of credence than those which relate to his escape from "his house in Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street."

The Florida portion of the story is no exceedingly improbable one. In the first place it is, to say the least, a very singular circumstance that none of the places Tweed is alleged to have stopped at are mentioned by name except St. Augustine and the Everglades. The only inference to be drawn from the narrative is that they were situated somewhere on the west coast. One of THE TIMES attaches is familiar with that portion of Florida, and spent two months of the past Winter there. The only "lagoon" on that coast is Mosquito Lagoon. It is true that parts of the Indian River and Lake Worth might answer the description of the "long and irregular strip of sandy beach outside of a bright and limpid lagoon between this beach and the mainland," but no person who ever spent any time along either would be likely to speak of them other than by their right names—certainly not as "lagoons." The light-house business is also absurd. Light-houses are few and far between along the west coast, and there is not one of them that is not such a resort for Winter pleasure-seekers from the North that Tweed could have maintained his incognito for two consecutive days. Indeed it is not probable that he could have done so outside of the Everglades, under any circumstances. There is not a dweller from one end of the thinly populated coast to the other who is not acquainted with everybody else. Officials like light-house-keepers, keepers of life-saving stations, postmen, Custom-house officers, and persons possessing any authority of any kind whatever are particularly well known everywhere. But above all others those who are or have been in the habit of acting as guides to Northerners, or who have or had any skill as hunters, are continually in the mouths of every other person of their calling from Jacksonville to Cape Sable. Such a man as Hunt the TIMES correspondent never heard mentioned, although he was on terms of intimacy with several of the most famous guides and hunters on the coast. Another peculiarity of the region is that everybody knows everybody else's business, owing to the constant passing up and down of boats which form the usual conveyance of that part of the country, the propensity for gossipping, and the natural or acquired imbecility of the inhabitants. The most trivial domestic items are discussed, and the arrival of every new arrival is canvassed until his family history, the amount of his possessions, his future intentions, and everything appertaining to him is soon known to everybody as well as to himself. The writer has frequently been astonished after traveling many miles into the wilderness to find himself greeted by name by a perfect stranger, and to learn that his business, the length of his stay, and all about him were perfectly familiar subjects. He was always sure, too, after pitching camp at some unfrequented spot, miles away from any house, to receive a visit during the night from some unknown "cracker," in search of a square meal and a horn of whisky, who had been forewarned of his coming. It was the same when camping in the interior of the country. He never found a spot, whether in the middle of a dense swamp or deep in a trackless pine barren, where the natives could not hunt him up. How they did it has always been a puzzle to him, but the fact remains. Mr. Tweed's appearance was made perfectly familiar to everybody in Florida by the caricatures in the illustrated newspapers. In one remote little settlement—as it happens in the vicinity of the only light-house on the Mosquito Lagoon—are three men named Smith, who, to distinguish them, have been nicknamed by their neighbors Black Smith, Wire-grass Smith, and Tammany Smith. The reason given for the last name was that the Smith in question bears a remarkable resemblance to Tweed, and he does, although he is not so stout. The details of the Tammany Ring business were well known to the Floridians. They often spoke of Tweed's case, and said that he was a fool not to trust himself to them, as they would engage to guard him safely from the interference of any detectives. Granting the existence of an unknown guide named Hunt it is possible that he might have effectually hidden Tweed in some of the many fastnesses of the interior, but it would be necessary for him to know his man and to be constantly on the alert to prevent discovery. On the supposition of the story that he was unaware of the character of his employer the theory is utterly absurd. It is equally improbable under such circumstances that a guide would leave Florida and go to Cuba and Spain, as Hunt is represented to have done. Then it is impossible to reconcile the statements that Hunt was a "local character," residing on a lagoon, and "having haunts" in the everglades, or even far in the interior. The two points are too far apart for a Floridian guide's habits. Besides, the everglades have been very seldom penetrated by white men. There are only one or two persons on the whole west coast who will attempt to enter them with a reasonable probability of success. The costume described as that common to the denizens of the coast is one that it seem there would subject the wearer to as much annoyance from prying curiosity as it would on Broadway. "High jack-boots, pistols, belt, blanket, wallet," are never worn in Florida except by greenhorns. The story says that when the weather got too warm he went—from the everglades—to near St. Augustine to live. If he went outside he was sure of being sea-sick—a calamity the chronicler says was postponed until later. If he went by the inside route he could not possibly have escaped detection. The idea that he did so is simply ridiculous. It is equally preposterous to suppose that he could have lived "near St. Augustine" a single day without discovery. Finally, it is asserted that "a forty miles' sail brought Tweed and his companion—from St. Augustine—to the coast of Cuba." The distance is nearer 500 miles; it is about 150 miles from Cape Sable to Matanzas.

FAILURE OF A GRAIN OPERATOR.

EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO—CAUSES OF THE SUSPENSION OF A. FRIEDLANDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The failure of A. Friedlander, a prominent grain operator, was announced to-day. Mr. Friedlander states that in case he can collect the amounts due him his unsecured indebtedness will be about $600,000. As nearly as he can judge from the present condition of affairs, his indebtedness is entirely local and affects but few persons or firms, all of whom can stand it, with perhaps the exception of one or two in the interior. He attributes his failure, to some extent, to losses on charters, having early in the season chartered vessels at comparatively nigh figures, which he subsequently was obliged to recharter at much lower rates; but the greatest weight under which he labored was the condition of affairs in San Joaquin Valley. He had purchased large tracts there which he subsequently sold to a farmer who paid down a small portion of the purchase money. Bad crops prevented a continuance of these payments, and he advanced means to enable them to sow the ground and continue business. Last year a portion was repaid him, but the gloomy prospects for the present season in that section of country convinced him that it was useless to struggle longer. A meeting of creditors will be held on Saturday or Monday next, when the future course will be decided. The report has created great surprise and called forth much sympathy in this city.

The failure of Mr. Friedlander is the principal topic of conversation, and rumor has been running wild, as usual. The lists already telegraphed may be relied upon as correct as far as they go. As regards creditors, whose names Mr. Friedlander at present declines to mention, it is reported on apparently good authority that the principal one is the Nevada Bank. It is known that after the failure of the Bank of California Mr. Friedlander transferred his accounts for some two months to the London and San Francisco Bank from which they were carried to the Nevada Bank. The officers of that bank decline to make any statements, but it is reported that Mr. Friedlander owes there upward of a million dollars, secured on real estate. There is also a reported indebtedness to the Bank of California, contracted prior to the failure of that institution, of several hundred thousand dollars, and also secured on real estate. Falkner, Bell & Co., are reported to hold his notes for some $200,000, and Balfour, Guthrie & Co. for about half that amount. There seems to be good grounds for the belief that arrangements will be made by the creditors to enable Friedlander to resume business at an early date. He states personally that the failure of the Bank of California placed him in a very cramped position for available funds, from which he has not since been able to extricate himself.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLER.

A DEVICE WHICH DID NOT SUCCEED—A WARNING TO SUBSCRIBERS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

On Monday last, while Mr. Henry R. Winthrop, of No. 35 West Twentieth-street was absent from his residence, a man giving his name as William H. Hall, and representing himself as the "financial agent" of the Presbyterian Hospital, called there and introduced himself to Mrs. Winthrop. He informed that lady that he had been authorized by Mr. Aaron B. Belknap, of No. 46 Fifth-avenue, the Treasurer of the hospital, to collect subscriptions in aid of its funds. Mrs. Winthrop was very much impressed with the manner of the "financial agent," but before giving him any money prudently said she would consult her husband. Mr. Hall then took his departure, but before leaving placed in Mrs. Winthrop's hand a copy of the eighth annual report of the hospital, and a subscription-book bound in black leather, on the outside cover of which was stamped in gilt letters, "Presbyterian Hospital, 1877." On the fly-leaf inside was written, "The financial agent will call to-morrow for your reply," under which was pasted the following authorization in the shape of a printed form, with the names written:

Mr. William H. Hallis duly authorized to obtain subscriptions and collect funds for the Presbyterian Hospital of New-York City. A. B. BELKNAP,
MARCH, 1877. Treasurer.

When Mr. Wenthrop returned home on Monday evening his wife spoke to him about the "financial agent," and Mr. Wenthrop at once supposed him to be a fraud. He consulted Mr. Belknap, who said that the "financial agent" was an impositor, as his [Belknap's] signature in the book was a forgery. Last evening the financial agent called again at Mr. Winthrop's and the servant handed him his subscription book, between the leaves of which $30 in currency had been placed after the bills had been marked for future identification. Hall was then arrested by Detective Schmittberger and taken to the West Thirtieth-street Police Station, where Mr. Belknap appeared and preferred a charge of constructive larceny against him. He was locked up in a cell, and he subsequently told the officer who arrested him that his name was not Hall. He will be arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

On Tuesday afternoon Michael Lloyd, of No. 18 Baxter-street, was arrested for attempting to rob Mr. Daniel P. Steele, of No. 2,230 Third-avenue, of a pocket-book containing about $400. At the station-house two United States interest-bearing bonds of the issue of 1862 were found concealed under one of the prisoner's arms. The bonds were for $50 (No. 26,554) and $100 (No. 34,615,) respectively. One of them was marked on its back "S. D. Watson, Perth Amboy, N. J." The publication of this latter fact in THE TIMES of yesterday resulted in the discovery of the rightful owner of the bonds. A gentleman called upon Capt. Murray yesterday morning, and said he was the father of Mrs. S. D. Watson, of Perth Amboy. He said he knew that four years ago her house was entered by burglars, who ransacked it and, among other things, carried off a tin box containing jewelry and the two bonds found on Lloyd. The value of the plunder was in all $5,000. No clue to the stolen property was procured by Mrs. Watson until yesterday, when Officer Flanagan called upon her. She immediately identified the bonds as hers, and will to-day appear in the Tombs Police Court as a witness against Lloyd.

LOUISIANA MATTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4.—Gov. Packard made a speech in caucus to-day, declaring that he would insist on his claim to the Governorship to the bitter end.

The Board of Dirhetors appointed by Mr. Nicholls, took charge of the City Hospital to-day. This institution is in a sad condition, having 700 or 800 patients, and no money. To-morrow will be observed as Memorial Day, instead of the 6th as heretofore. Friday being set apart for the Nicholls's mass-meeting at Lafayette-square, all places of business will probably close at noon on that day.

The meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club will commence Saturday. Turfmen express the opinion that the racing will be unusually interesting. In addition to the stables heretofore represented there will be 15 or 20 horses here from Texas.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 4.—A large and enthusiastic meeting at Vidalia, La., to-day adopted resolutions pledging the payment of taxes and unqualified support to the Nicholls Government.

RUINOUS SALE OF A RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Peoria and Rock Island Railroad was sold, with all its appurtenances, to-day at auction, under a decree of foreclosure in favor of the first mortgage bondholders. The purchaser was R. R. Cable, of Rock Island, at $550,000. The sale was subject to an incumbrance of $150,000, consequently the first mortgage bondholders get only $400,000, and the second mortgage bondholders get nothing. The road originally, in 1870, cost $2,000,000. The amount of the bonds was $1,500,000.

RESIGNATION OF A PASTOR.

RESULT OF AN UNHAPPY STRIFE.

REV. DR. LUDLOW, OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, RESIGNS ON ACCOUNT OF TROUBLE WITH THE CONSISTORY—INDIGNATION OF HIS CONGREGATION—SOME PLAIN TALK.

The Consistory of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church owns and controls the three churches situated at Lafayette-place and East Fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, besides several missions and a vast amount of real estate devoted to secular purposes. Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers is Pastor of the Lafayette-place Church, Rev. Dr. William Ormiston of the Twenty-ninth street Church, and Rev. Dr. James Ludlow of the Forty-eighth-street Church. The Consistory has the power to call and remove Pastors, and to rotate them from church to church at each service. Dr. Ludlow is a young and progressive minister, who has been Pastor of the Forty-eighth-street Church from the time of its completion, about eight years ago. He is opposed to the Consistory exercising its power of removing Pastors whose congregations are satisfied with them, and dislikes the late frequent exercise by the Consistory of its power of rotation. About five months ago the Consistory intimated to him that it could dispense with his services, but as his congregation was almost a unit in favor of his continuing with them, he did not act upon the suggestion of the Consistory, and considerable ill feeling was generated against the Consistory in the minds of the congregation. Dr. Ludlow became satisfied that this state of affairs was detrimental to the progress of the church, but he did not feel like obeying what seemed a command of the Consistory, as his congregation stood by him. The Consistory, feeling that it was his intention to leave, if he could do so with self respect, resolved about two weeks ago to leave the matter entirely in his hands, so that his act of leaving might appear voluntary. Dr. Ludlow concluded to notify his congregation of his intention to leave the church, and did so last evening, at the conclusion of devotional exercises held in the lecture-room of the church. He rose, laboring apparently under deep feeling, and said that, as they were all well aware, he had been long laboring in an undecided condition as to what course he ought to pursue. He now saw light, and had determined how to act, and thought it was his duty to acquaint his congregation of his resolution. About five months ago, when trouble came, his congregation had thrown their arms about his neck and said that they would stand by him. It had been asked how it could be that when nineteen-twentieths of his congregation were thoroughly satisfied with him, and a great spiritual growth had obtained in the church, that a separation should become necessary. There could be no answer to this other than that it was owing to the peculiar form of their Church Government. He had counseled with ministers and prominent members of his own and other denominations in relation to the matter, and had found an almost universal expression of indignation. He had found himself in apparently the unenviable position of trying to hold his place simply because it was a desirable one. That position he could not consent to occupy.

As Dr. Ludlow concluded his remarks he seemed almost overcome by his feelings, and deep emotion was shown by the congregation, many of whom were in tears. After singing and prayer Mr. Henry Snyder asked the congregation to wait, and a meeting was convened, Mr. Thomas Jeremiah being called to the chair. It was announced that Messrs. Howard Payson Wilds, Theodore Roosevelt, and Josiah M. Fiske, a committee which had been appointed to prepare addresses in relation to the action of the consistory, were given power to add to their number. Mr. Edward A. Merrison said that perhaps it would be better to appear to consent to the withdrawal of Dr. Ludlow. This proposition met strong opposition. The Chairman said that the whole difficulty originated out of their system of church government. It had succeeded before, simply because the fathers of the church were better than the system. Any system not elective was entirely unsuited to the present time, and was a tyranny that could not be endured. [Great applause.] It was ruining their churches. The Lafayette-Place Church was dying out without making a sign, the Twenty-ninth-Street Church was in a bad condition, and would now be dying out were it not for the exceptional energy of its Pastor. There appeared now very little hope for the future progress of the churches controlled by the consistory, and, in fact, he thought that their decadence was only a question of time. [Applause.] He had become satisfied of this fact, and should take his departure from the church more in sorrow than in anger. [Applause.] Remarks of a similar nature were made, amid applause, by many other prominent members, some of whom said that they and their ancestors had been connected with collegiate churches for generations. Mr. Peter Donald, one of the Consistory, was present, and was called upon vociferously to explain its action, if it was possible, but he contented himself by saying that it may have erred, but that was simply human, and he sat down amid derisive laughter. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, In view of the present position of Dr. Ludlow, and after careful consideration of the matter, we are convinced that his usefulness is impaired to this field of his labor. Our confirmed opinion of the success of his ministry here, in opposition to the expression of the consistory, is that he has attained the standard of our collegiate church, that he is the equal among his associate ministers in the Collegiate Church, in his Christian character, his theological attainments and public eloquence, and in all the essential elements in a pastor—a sincere and devoted friend and Christian adviser. He is to the people the beloved Pastor, yet in the antagonistic situation in which the Consistory stand toward Dr. Ludlow and this congregation, and in the interests of all parties, much and healthy as we deplore the necessity; be it

Resolved, That, having the matter in his own hands, and, if circumstances will not allow a reconciliation, we unwillingly submit to the separation of Dr. Ludlow from this charge.

Resolved That he will take with him our deep and heartfelt affection, together with our grateful remembrance of the past and the full assurances of our implicit confidence.

Dr. Ludlow said he would preach his farewell sermon on the fourth Sunday of this month, (the 29th inst.)

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 5—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, threatening weather and rain, with slightly warmer east to south winds, and falling barometer, followed during the afternoon in the southern portions of the Middle States by clearing weather, and south to west winds.*

THE WAR OF THE TRUNK LINES.

The conference between the Presidents of the New-York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, was continued yesterday at the Brevoort House. Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Scott, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania road, were present, and occupied the greater part of the day in discussing various plans of compromise. Up to a late hour last night no agreement had been reached, and the gentlemen mentioned positively refused to state the nature of their deliberations. It is generally expected that the conference will to-day come to some conclusion which will put a stop to the present "war" between the rival corporations, and restore a uniform freight tariff on all the trunk lines.

DEMOCRATIC METHODS IN KINGS COUNTY.

In order to carry the elections for the Ring Democracy in Flatbush on Tuesday, the male inmates of the County Alms-house, which is situated in that town, were taken out to the polls and required to vote for the Ring nominees. To do this, men were furnished with the citizens' clothes which they had on when they entered the institution. Supervisor Nathan called the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the fact yesterday, and a committee of five was appointed to make an investigation. An investigation, however, is hardly necessary. The unfortunate inmates of the Alms-house have been required for years to vote the Ring ticket by the Charity Commissioners. Senator Jacobs owes his last election to the pauper vote.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, April 4.—The State Conservative Committee to-day fixed upon the 8th of August as the time, and Richmond as the place, for holding the next State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers.

DEMOCRATIC PURITY IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, April 4.—Four indictments have been found against Col. C. T. Grittenden, doorkeeper of the House of Delegates; two for forgery and two for larceny.

THE LADIES' BATTLE FIELD.

A terrible war, which we trust will not result in loss of life, though serious damage to temper will undoubtedly be incurred is now waging between those ladies who still have remnants of old dresses which will only make over in the long need clinging styles, and our merchants and modistes who wish to bring out the beautiful Spring goods in new and becoming modes. There is no need of fighting; almost any dress must look graceful and elegant over the the new style wire panier skirt, destined soon to be universally worn. These are of fashionable shape, close at front and sides, with delicate tornure and train. They wear well, are unobtrusive, and comfortable.—*Home Journal.*

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL

Ever imported. Selected especially for, imported and bottled by, Caswell, Hazard & Co., druggists, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING and Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street; also No. 132 Thomas street, Newport, R. I. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

A Physician's Testimony.

BREESPORT, Chemung Co., N. Y., Oct., 16, 1876.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Last Spring I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and a general giving way of the whole man. Failing to find relief in remedies ordinarily prescribed, and not expecting any benefit, but to satisfy friends, I tried a bottle of your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. When I had taken it I was so much improved that I continued, taking three in all, and it effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like *Othello*, find their occupation gone.

Yours, gratefully, L. B. MCMILLAN, M. D.
—*Advertisement.*

To the Limbo of Things Lost

on earth the coarse tooth-powders and corrosive tooth washes are rapidly departing, as SOZODONT, fortunately for the teeth of this generation, is supplanting them. That universally-popular article is as wholesome as it is beautifying.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Spring has come, and if you wish Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 849 Broadway, Domestic Building.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use.
For sale by grocers and at No. 1,155 Broadway.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding, Business, and Ball CARDS, Foreign note papers, Crest, Monograms, lowest prices.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

Trade in horned Cattle was slow on this forenoon; good quality Steers were scarce and in fair demand; inferior quality hords off in feeling and in demand. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices ranged from 9¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 634 cwt., scant, to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 9c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ to 11 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 lb. net. Milch Cows slow of sale at $42@$65 ℔ head, Calves inclined. There were no smooth, quality Veals to hand. Coarse quality Calves sold at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.; Bobs at 6¾c. ℔ lb. Trade in Sheep slow and small. Sheep sold at $6 25@$7 56 ℔ cwt.; Yearling Lambs at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs sold at $5 87 ℔ cwt. City Dressed in moderate demand at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 81 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 37 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 634 cwt., scant; 12 good Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 44 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 104 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 57 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 15 Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 12 Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold four selves 85 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., with $1 on ℔ head on 55 head; 54 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., and $1 on ℔ head on 10 head, sold at both rates, weight 7 cwt.; 37 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt., scant.; 29 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weights 7¼ cwt., strong, to 7½ cwt.; 5 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Dillenback & Hume sold 166 State sheep, weight 88 lbs. ℔ head, 64 State Lambs, 74 State Shoats, weight 92 lbs. ℔ head, at $6 08 ℔ cwt.; 102 State Sheep, weight 95 lb. ℔ head, at $6 68¾ ℔ cwt.; 48 State Sheep, weight 98 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 127 State Sheep, weight 101 lb. ℔ head, at $7 05 ℔ cwt. Haines & Elliott sold 23 Calves, weight 142 lb. ℔ head, at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 11 Calves, weights 133, 136, to 150 lb. ℔ head, at 9c. ℔ lb. J. Kirby sold 190 Michigan Sheep, weight 84 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 42 State Sheep, weight 79 lb. ℔ head, at 6c. ℔ lb.; 163 State Sheep, weight 96 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 128 State Sheep, weight 97 lb. ℔ head, at $6 80 ℔ cwt.; 159 State Sheep, weight 113 lb. ℔ head, at 7c. ℔ lb.; 28 State Yearling Lambs, weight 74 lb. ℔ head, at 7½c. ℔ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 134 Michigan Sheep, weight 83 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 64 Michigan Sheep, weight 86 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 156 State Sheep, weight 82 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 127 State Sheep, weight 92 lb. ℔ head, at $6 56 ℔ cwt.; 161 State Sheep, weight 100 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 30 State Yearling Lambs, weight 62 lb. ℔ head, at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 18 Calves, weight 138 lb. ℔ head, at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 149 lb. ℔ head, as 9c. ℔ lb.; 2 Bobs, weight 105 lb., at 6½c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 142 Ohio Hogs, five weight 175 lb. ℔ head, at $5 87 ℔ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for Kerr, Taylor & Co. 27 good Missouri Steers at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for W. Morris 32 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 9¾c. to 11c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; for N. Morris 97 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c. to 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale 102 Missouri Steers. S. W. Sherman sold for Walxel & Allerton 48 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. P. Rogenstein sold for self and Myer 0 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 94 Fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 54 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., including 3 coarse quality Steers, 8 cwt. ℔ head; 75 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 29 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. D. Walxel sold for Walxel & Allerton 94 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. M. Louisenbach sold for Walxel & Allerton 33 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. M. Goldschmidt sold on commission 24 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: For H. Hopper 97 mix Missouri Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 10 fair Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 19 fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 good Missouri Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong, for L. Rice 2 coarse Missouri Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt. For L. Rothschild 99 fair Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant, with $1 on ℔ head on 56 head; 17 fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 19 good Missouri Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 43 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 6 cwt. S. O. Bonnell sold for Walxel & Allerton 19 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6 to 6½ cwt. Tolley & Sons sold for N. Morris 83 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with 50c. on ℔ head on 25 head, weights 10 to 10½ cwt.; held on sale 17 Illinois Steers. B. & H. Westheimer sold for M. Baker 19 common Ohio Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt., 13 Ohio Oxen at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., quality coarse but fat. C. Kohn sold for S. Brown 13 coarse Kentucky Oxen at 10c. to 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for G. Becker 80 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c. to 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. For Kahn & Furst 165 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 9¾c. to 11c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 155 State Sheep, weight 100 lbs. ℔ head, at 7¾c. ℔ lb. Kaus & Pideock sold 178 Illinois Sheep, weight 11,530 lb. at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 229 Illinois Sheep, weight 19,480 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 171 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,900 lb., at $6 78 ℔ cwt. R. Newton sold 178 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,780 lb., at $6 30 ℔ cwt.; 109 Missouri Sheep, weight 10,150 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 142 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,050 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth-Street Yards: 1,013 head of horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 419 Calves, 2,628 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards: 3,746 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,721 head of horned Cattle, 2,041 Sheep and Lambs, 2,342 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weekawken Yards for week ending April 2, 1877: 516 Beeves, 3,746 Sheep and Lambs, 220 Calves, 3,449 Hogs, 48 Horses.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 310 head; a total for the week thus far, 1,339 head; for the same time last week, 8,082 head; consigned through, 320 cars; decrease in receipts, 28 cars for the week; demand and offerings light; market dull and slow, closing with continued weak tendency; sales of 30 cars Shippers at $5 25@$5 40; Butchers' at $4 40@$5; Stockers', good flesh, at $3 75@$4 25; common and thin at $3@$3 50; 5 cars in the yards unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,200 head; total for the week thus far, 8,000 head; for the same time last week, 13,900 head; fair demand; market lower, closing steady at a shade to 5c. decline; offerings generally of good quality; sales at $6 50@$6 75; choice at $6 45@$6 25; extra, averaging 126 lb., at $7; 6 cars in the yards unsold, held noove buyers' views. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,550 head; total for the week thus far, 9,500 head; for the same time last week, 9,800 head; market dull and slow, demand and offering light; sale of 1 car prime heavy, averaging 246 lb., at $5 65; 3 cars good to choice Yorkers at $5 35@$5 50; supply equal to the demand; yards bare of stock.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., April 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 221 head, all for sale here, making the total for the two days 340 head; supply fair, but few buyers, and slow demand; a good many remaining unsold; best, $5; medium to good, $4 75@$5 00; common to fair, $4 25@$4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,155 head, making the total for the two days, 2,035 head; Yorkers, $5 20@$5 40; Philadelphias, $5 25@$5 35. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total for the two days 6,500 head; selling at $4 25@$6 25.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Cattle—The market during the past week was a shade more active and prices were ¼c. higher; very best at 5¾c.@6¼c.; first quality at 5c.@5¾c.; medium at 4¼c.@5c.; common to good fair at 3¾c.@4¼c.; most sales at 4¼c.@5¼c.; receipts, 790 head; sales, 923 head. Hogs were ¼c. lower and fairly active at the decline; light to fair Bacon at 7c.@7½c.; good to best packers at 7¼c.@7¾c.; receipts, 5,795 head. Sheep were dull and prices ¼c. lower; sheared at 4c.@5¼c.; Wool at 5c.@6¾c.; receipts, 2,073 head.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 800 head; quiet, weak, unsettled; Feeders, $4 12½@$4 25; fair to good steers, $4 12½@5 00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,800 head; in good demand, firm; light, $5 25@$5 30; heavy packing, $5 30@$5 50; medium to extra prime, smooth, $5 25@$5 40; closed quiet. Sheep quiet but steady; unchanged; receipts, 2,000 head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 9-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds—New 5s, 108¾. Erie Railway shares, 5⅞.

2 P. M.—Illinois Central, 4⅞.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

5:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ℔ cent. Rentes 108f. 45c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—United States bonds, new 5s, 103⅝.

PARIS, April 4.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Pork steady; Eastern at 72s.; Western at 59s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 36s.; Short Rib steady at 39s.; Long Clear steady at 39s. 6d.; Short Clear steady at 41s. Hams—Long Cut firmer at 44s.; Shoulders dull at 32s. 6d. Lard—India Meal at 38s.; Extra Mess at 39s.; Prime Mess at 73s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 47s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 40s. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 29s. Resin—Common steady at 5s. 9d.; Pine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice dull at 73s. Linseed—None in the market. Flour—Extra State steady at 27s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 Spring steady at 11s.; No. 2 Spring steady at 10s. 8d.; Winter Southern, none in the market; Winter West, steady at 10s. 10d. Corn—Mixed soft steady at 22s. 9d.

12 M.—Cotton—The receipts of Cotton to-day were 33,000 bales, including 21,900 bales American. Futures 1-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 7-16d.; also sales of the same, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 19-32d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active; Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; additional sales late yesterday after the regular closing, 5,000 bales; Uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 9-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 41s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 3-4d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6¾d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 15-32d.; also sales on the same, 6 7-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 13,500 bales American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6¾d.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

6:45 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 5-16d.

LONDON, April 4—5 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 29s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 29s. ℔ cwt. for dh. afloat.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 48s. 3d.@48s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

HAVANA, April 4—Sugars more active; firm. Exchange weak; Spanish Gold, 223@223¾.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 4:

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, sold the six-story brick building, with lot 18.4 by 68.1 by 17.8 by 63.11, No. 262 William-st., south side, 88.3 feet east of Chambers-st., for $13,500, to P. H. Fowler. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John H. Barbour, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following improved real estate: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West 58th-st., north side, 153.4 feet east of 6th-av., sold for $23,000 to Edward Lauterbach; one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 105 feet east of 3d-av., sold for $8,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff and a similar house, with lot 20 by 80, on 2d-av., east side, 40.11 feet north of 113th-st., sold for $3,000, to same buyer.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, F. W. Losw, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 46, No. 97 Market-slip, west side, between Water and South streets, for $5,000, to T. P. I. Goddard and others, plaintiff and Trustees in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. Jones, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 82, on 4th-av., west side, 26.7 feet north of 84th-st., for $4,000, to Rennerts, plaintiff; also one lot, 25 by 82, on 4th-av., west side, adjoining above, sold for $4,000, to Julia Hunt, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East 119th-st., north side, 263 feet east of Avenue A, for $9,500, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by Louis Mesier, of the leasehold premises on East 62d-st., west of 1st-av., to April 10; sale by Bernard Smyth, of four lots on 4th-av., south-west corner 108th-st., to April 11, and sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house, with lot on East 117th-st., east of 1st-av., to April 21.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By William Kennelly, public auction sale to close the estate of James McIlvany, deceased, of two stables, with lots each 26 by 98.9, Nos. 148 and 150 East 24th-st., south side, 236 feet west of 3d-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.3, on Morris av., south-east corner Elton-st., Morrisania.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on 13th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 5th-av.

By J. O. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 19.2 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., north side, 329.2 feet west of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, G. H. Foster, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., south side, 421.6 feet west of 6th-av.

By Jos. Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.11 by 100, on 8th-av., north-east corner 142d-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Clinton-av, east side, 100 feet south of Gray-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Losw, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with plot of land on Avenue A, north-east corner of 83th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 six-story brick building, with lot, No. 262 William-st., s. s., 88.3 ft. e. of Chambers-st., or 18.4x68.1x17.5x63.11..... $13,500

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 58th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 6th-av. lot 16.8x100.5..... 23,000

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 76th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x102.2..... 8,000

1 similar house, with lot, 2d-av., e. s., 40.11 ft. n. of 113th-st., lot 20x80..... 3,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, 4th-av., w. s., between Water and South sts., lot 25x46. $5,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 lot, 4th-av., w. s., 26.7 ft. n. of 84th-st., 25x 82..... $4,000

1 lot, 4th-av., adjoining above, 25x82..... 4 000

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 119th-st., n. s., 263 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 20x100.10..... $9,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 3.

112th-st., s. s., 279.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5 x100.11, Margaret L. Pope to William R. C. Higgins..... $8,000

10th-av., s. e. corner of 45th-st., 25.3x75; Frederick Baker and wife to Esther M. Nevins.... 26,000

14th-st., n. s., 456.7 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25.8x100; George W. Coster to Charles H. Coster and others..... 4,425

Lexington-av., e. s., 65.9 ft. s. of 36th-st., 16.4 x95; Susan Fay to Thomas K. Brosiway..... 16,100

36th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x100, block; Charles H. Heimburg and wife to Elizabeth Kelly..... 5,800

20th-st., s. s., 85.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.4x98.9; Matilda A. Lamb to James Stewart..... 12,000

10th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x75; James McGuinness to James Brooks..... 14,000

3d-av., e. s., 42.2 ft. s. of 83d-st., 20x80; Hugh McGinness and wife to Daniel O. Savage..... 20,000

11th-av., s. e. corner 78th-st., 75x102.2, Daniel Shannon and wife to Austin Gibbons, 56th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.5; Ludwig Schmidt and wife to George Burger. 9,500

50th-st., s. s., 132 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x100.5; Franz Sigel and wife to August L. Nosser..... 22,000

Nowav., w. s., 62.6 ft. n. of 123d-st., 25x 100.5; Edward Cunningham and wife to Thomas E. Fond..... 6,500

Thompson-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Broome-st., 63.9 x100; Hugh Cassidy, Executor, to Jeremiah W. Dunbar..... 16,500

East Broadway, n. s., 27 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 27x104; Frust F. Gouraud to Charles R. Parfitt..... nom.

100th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100; Same to Same..... nom.

Same property; Charles R. Parfitt and wife to Martha B. T. Gouraud..... nom.

104th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100, C. E. Bydecker, Referee, to J. Hendricks..... $5,000

East Broadway, n. s., 27 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 27x104; Charles R. Parfitt and wife to Martha B. T. Gouraud..... nom.

3d-av., w. s., 49.3 ft. s. of 66th-st., 50x49.3; Charles Lowenthal and wife to Moses Lindheim..... 6,000

49th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100; Henry McGeekin to Michael Hogan..... 14,000

27th-st., n. s., 172.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27.6x 98.9; August L. Nosser and wife to Franz Sigel..... 16,300

42d-st., n. s., 249 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100; Josephine Ross and husband to Caroline D. Langlois..... 18,750

2d-av., e. s. corner of 75th-st., 100x204; John Weber and wife to Solomon Beiman..... 50,000

2d-av., s. e. corner of 93d-st., 25x100; W. S. Yard, Referee, to John Lowden..... 3,100

7th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 121st-st., 25x99.5 also, 7th-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 121st-st., 25x92; also, 7th-av., e. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 121st-st., 25x92; W. B. Winterton, Referee, to Francis H. Dueles..... 165

48th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 11th-av., 74.2x 16.8; W. V. McDaniel, Referee, to Hamilton Fire Insurance Company..... 2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$32,000.—SUPERB FOUR-STORY MANSION near 5th-av. Four-story brown-stone house in 47th-st., $13,000; also, in West 35th-st., $8,000. K. F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

NO. 13 EAST 32D-ST.—FOR SALE OR TO rent: size, 25x60x100; four stories; brown stone high stoop; in good order; price, $37,000, rent, $2,8000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN EXTRA-SIZE CORNER DWELLING ON Irving-place, with fine stable attached; in complete order throughout; for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 east 17th-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE near 5th-av. Also, 3d-av. corner store to exchange for country property. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

PRINTED LISTS COMPLETE AT 4 PINE st. or 33 East 17th-st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 35th-st.; extra width on 22d-st.; bargains. GEORGE W. CARRINGTON, No. 175 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"GLENWOOD." ONE OF THE most desirable country seats on the Hudson River, situated near the city of Hudson; fine large mansion thoroughly furnished; orchard, pictureque cottages, hot and cold graperies, extensive stables, barns, &c., all in excellent repair, 170 acres of arable and pasture land, 50 acres beautifully wooded and watered, with two miles of graveled paths, romantic glens, &c.; water and gas throughout, and all modern improvements; magnificent view of river and Catskill Mountains; large part immediately available as building sites, nearly half the railroad fare to the city. For photographs, and description at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1, or at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—AN ELEGANT FIVE-ACRE building site, at Mountain Station, for sale cheap; purchase money may remain if improved; $10,000 have been expended in fencing, grading, sewerage, &c.; location grand and healthy, no nuisances; everything ready for buildings; money advanced to improve on good security. Address J. L. P., north-west corner Lexington-av. and 79th-st.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE LINE OF THE N. New-jersey and New-York Railway, in Bergen and Hackensack Counties; frequent trains and low rates of commutation; a beautiful and healthy region of country; information free concerning places for sale or to rent, board, &c. Call or address A. N. DE YOE, office of the company, No. 64 Broadway.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND. For sale, exchange, to lease, or to rent for the season, furnished; the house has accommodations for about 100 guests; very desirable as a Summer residence, the sailing and fishing in the bay being unsurpassed. WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD, N. J.—Thirty-seven minutes from New-York, via Erie or Delaware and Lackawanna Railways, handsome country residence, with modern improvements, and any part of the house or stable furniture. Photographs with owner, No. 121 Duane-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH FIVE Acres, one hour from City, modern improvements, stables, gardener's lodge, graperies, for half its value; owners going abroad; call between 1 and 3 o'clock. EDWARD S. VAIL, Room No. 15, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Chestnuts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NICE COTTAGE; three large lots; fruit, water, &c.; near Clifton Depot, New-Jersey. Apply to J. BISSELL, No. 44 East 21st-st., or S. NEWELL, No. 55 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OLIVE-STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND lot, No. 319 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; lot 25x12 feet; house contains 18 rooms; in fine order, and will be sold low. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, office Pier No. 36 North River, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

32 lots separately,

comprising

the entire block bounded by

Madison and 4th avs.,

71st and 72d sts.,

LENOX HILL,

Sale on

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877,

at 12 o'clock,

at the

Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Supreme Court,

under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.

This is the first opportunity ever offered to purchase a separate lot on the Lenox Farm, at auction, under any proceedings.

MORAIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 38 EAST 33D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room:

EAST 33D-ST.—The fourstory high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 38 East 33d-st., built by the late owner for his own use. Complete in all its appointments, marble hall, hard wood finish throughout, new windows front and rear, mirrors, and stationery bookcase, and in perfect order. Lot, 98.9 feet.

For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, modern improvements, &c.; rent from $600 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ABOUT ONE HOUR from New-York, large house, five minutes' walk from station, occupied for seven years past as boarding-house; splendid location and view; 1½ acres land; stable, &c., unfurnished, and only $40 to A. ORACLE, Summit, N. J., or JOSHUA YOUNGS, No. 40 Spring-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.—Rent, furnished, (unfurnished,) elegant residence containing every convenience; conservatory, billiard-room; large stables; garden, fruit; Montrose Mountain-side; excellent neighborhood; terms low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, OR FOR one year, the country seat of the late Henry R. Remsen, at Scarboro, Hudson River Railroad; good garden, stable, ice-house, &c.; rent for one year, $1,400; until Nov. 1, $900. Apply to Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB, No. 15 Lexington-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, NO. 46 WEST 45TH-st., three-story, 20x50; also 48 West Washington-place, $1,500; No. 603 5th-av., $3,500; No. 313 East 14th-st., four-story, $1,50.; 54th-st., near 5th-av., 25 feet, $2,800. Permits from P. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

APARTMENT BUILDING—NOS. 126-130 East 24TH-ST.—Unfurnished suites to let, May 1; the largest, most conveniently arranged, and centrally located in the City; every room light; steam; janitors; district and livery stable telegraphs, &c. Owner resident. On view 10-1, 2-3.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT—SEVERAL furnished and unfurnished houses; modern conveniences; charmingly located; unexceptionable neighborhood; reduced rents. HINE & GRAY, No. 557 6th-av.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to the City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—THE entire lower portion of an exceedingly desirable private dwelling, in exquisite order, to rent, unfurnished. Inquire of V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEARSTH-AV. AND ELEVATED RAILWAY STATION.—Very fine block and location desirable; three-story, high-stoop, 20-foot, brown-stone dwelling; only $1,450. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

STABLE AND COTTAGE—THE PREMISES NO. 223 East 9th-st., for private stable; stalls for four horses, &c.; cottage, with sewerage, water and three rooms. Apply to BENJ. TATHAM, No. 38 Stuyvesant-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Two desirable high-stoop 23 foot residences, each three rooms deep; all improvements; in perfect order, to let separately or together. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN ELEgant four-story house, elegantly furnished, on Lenox Hill, near Park entrance; if desired, board taken for rent. Address A. M., Box 60.

TO RENT—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE built suitable for two families; with all improvements separate for each family. Apply to owner No. 239 West 49th-st.

TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A PLEASANTLY situated, thoroughly furnished house. Apply to WALTER COGILL, Garden-st., or in this City to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 124 East 24th-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND AT-tic high (marble) stoop dwelling-house, No. 63 Washington-square, south. Apply to WM. A. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY FRAME House; all the improvements; fine condition; very cheap; rent, $550. Call at No. 15 East 128th-st., on premises.

OWNERS HAVING TROUBLESOME PROP-erty can find first-class tenants by applying at W. N. GRISWOLD'S Central Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

FIFTH-AV. NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Extra large four-story dwelling; furnished or unfurnished; exceedingly low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

BROADWAY, NEAR 47TH-ST.—DESIRABLE medium-size brown-stone dwelling; exquisite order; rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

ONLY $1,300.—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100, between 5th and Madison avs. Also, private house, West 44th-st., $1,300. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES at rents to suit in all localities; call for a printed list. Office open evenings from 7 to 10 P. M. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

AMERICAN FLATS—BROADWAY AND 30TH st.; fire-proof, steam-heater janitor, &c.; choice, new, and complete; prices reduced. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., recently occupied by the Messrs. Delmonico. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

RENT $700.—FOUR HIGH-STOOP THREE-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated; inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av., of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 15TH, 23d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 58th sts., at reduced rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

FLOORS TO LET—SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth stories, No. 112 5th-av., over Knabe & Co.'s; extra wide; adapted for Conservatory, Art Gallery, Studios, &c. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 239 EAST.—THREE-story, high-stoop; perfect order, with parlor carpets and oil-cloth; rent low to good tenant. Apply to RICHARD PARKHURST, No. 238 West 19th-st.

A CHARMING HOUSE ON 53D-ST., NEAR 6th-av., to rent, fully furnished, at a low rent to a desirable tenant. It must be rented. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone and brick houses, high-stoop; all modern improvements; West side, near Elevated Railroad. Apply to OWNER, No. 392 West 31st-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—HIGH-STOOP, 25 feet, 18 rooms, 23d-st., near 6th av.; low rent. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—NO. 480 WEST 22D-ST., 16 ROOMS. No. 66 West 45th-st., near 5th-av., $1,600. No. 33 West 45th-st., near 5th-av. Open to-day.

NEW LISTS FREE—AT 4 PINE-ST., OR 33 East 17th-st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOUSES and flats, $500 to $2,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A WIDOW AND SON WOULD LIKE TO take care of a gentleman's house while the owner is in the country or Europe; the son would also like to obtain a situation as light porter. Address for one week, R. C. S., Box No. 3,240, New-York Post Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN a respectable private family, as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with waiting; has eight years' reference from late employers. Call at No. 341 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid, or assist with laundry work; is capable, willing, and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 154 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Address No. 233 East 46th-st., 3d floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS chambermaid, sewing, or waiting; City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 328 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; would assist with washing in a small private family. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 47 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 208 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS competent chamber-maid and waitress, or as seamstress; good references; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced young woman; will assist with washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 288 3d-av., fancy store, between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen No. 414 Madison-av. No cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; has five years' reference from her last place; country preferred. Call at No. 201 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, or would assist with the cook; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 525 East 35th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or light housework. best City reference from last place; country preferred. Call at No. 581 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman; understands dress-making; five years' reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; City reference. Call at a former employer's, No. 137 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 368 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid or waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 402 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; will do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 28th-st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; first class City reference. Call at No. 325 East 34th-st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS.—BY two sisters together, both girls; good washers and ironers; will do the work of small family between them if required; country or city; best of references. Address M. B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress in a private family; understand their business thoroughly; can give satisfaction; good reference from last place. Address C. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, soups, game, jellies, and desserts of all kinds; is also an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; no objections to the country; the best of City references. Call at No. 271 West 33d-st., corner 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; is a good baker; will attend to milk and butter; City or country; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 413 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and waitress.—By two girls to go together; in the country preferred; will do work of a family between them; best City reference. Call at No. 52 West 10th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Cook; understands soups; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, and dessert maker; good City reference. Address No. 141 West 19th-st., in grocery store; no cards answered.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS EXCELLENT plain cook and baker; will assist with washing and go to the country. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 248 West 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A LARGE private family; would prefer the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 47th-st. present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; also an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Address No. 234 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 13.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and baker, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call two days at No. 239 East 69th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Address No. 150 West 29th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as good plain cook and laundress; excellent bread and pastry baker; best reference. Address No. 201 West 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant girl in a private family; employer breaking up house; best City reference. Call at No. 75 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City and country reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman; is a good family cook; understands bread, biscuit, and pastry; has lived in a small private family only; good reference. Call at 112 West 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, AND assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 283 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and to assist with the washing; has four years' reference from her last place; no boarding-houses. Call at No. 1,100 3d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; IS AN excellent bread, biscuit, and roll baker; understands meats, soups, game, creams, and jellies; country preferred; City reference. Call at 326 East 31st-st.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS COOKING in all its branches; will do coarse washing in private family; City or country; excellent references from last place. Call at No. 145 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; understands her business; would do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman in a small family; knows her business thoroughly in all its branches; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 211 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best reference from last place; no washing; City or country. Call at No. 408 7th-av., near 32d-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, or would do house-work in a small family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; first-class cook; excellent baker; would be willing to do the coarse washing of a private family; best reference. Apply at No. 733 2d-av., second floor back.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent woman; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., basement, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands family cooking perfectly; will assist in coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 214 West 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, and game; good baker; good City reference from last place. Call or address No. 256 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 18th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 238 East 29th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; THOROUGHly understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 414 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL (lately landed) in a private English family preferred; is a first-class cook. Address A. C., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; good City references; no washing. Call at No. 450 7th-av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups; making butter; good reference. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; WOULD assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 383 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD COOK and baker; excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 439 West 49th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK and excellent laundress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 227 East 46th-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; DOES ALL KINDS OF Cooking in all its branches; entrées and desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook; is willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 626 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO Cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Call at or address No. 321 East 24th-st., care Mrs. Clark.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook and to do washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 1,219 3d-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; excellent baker; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 25th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—IN A small private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; City or country; with references. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK; GOOD bread and biscuit maker; also meats; references. Call at No. 110 West 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRSTClass cook; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A FIRSTClass cook and a good bread and pastry baker; best City references. Call at No. 270 West 38th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker a few more engagements in private families. Call at No. 751 3d-av., near 47th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; will engage for $8 a week. Address J. W., Box 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

EMPLOYMENT.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, by the day; can do any kind of sewing and carpets. Address M. J., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; City or country; good reference. Address for one week, M. A. P., Box No. 311, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW as working housekeeper where order and economy would be appreciated; competent to take full charge. Call at No. 160 West 25th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan as working housekeeper or infant's nurse, or would take care of an invalid; a good home desirable. Call on A. B., No. 715 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE, middle-aged American lady as housekeeper in a small genteel family; widower's preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 82, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to take care of a private house or private stable. Call at No. 137 West 51st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 857 7th-av., near 56th-st.; No. 4 bell. No notes answered.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; UNderstands hair-dressing; good operater and seamstress; City reference. Address F. H., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English woman as maid and seamstress; no objection to travel; good personal references. Address M. S., No. 143 West 28th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN obliging German Protestant girl; willing to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 636 3d-av.; second bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman; understands sewing in all branches; operates on Wheeler & Wilson; is good hair dresser. Call or address No. 150 East 28th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; six years' reference; prefers West Side; can do sewing machine. Call or address for two days No. 240 West 20th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A THOROUGHly competent lady's maid. Apply Thursday morning at No. 5 East 33d-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, competent German as lady's maid or seamstress. Address B. S., No. 112 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class laundress; is thoroughly competent; understands French fluting, puffing, and laces; best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 47th-st., bakery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 14th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress. Apply to-day at her present employer's, No. 36 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family. Call on or address No. 213 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS Nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 1,428 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent girl; present employer going to Europe; best City references; City or country. Address H. M., Box 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; UNDERstands the care of a baby from its birth, or would take care of grown children; would travel; best City references. Call for two days at No. 266 West 38th-st.

NURSERY-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, speaking French; will travel with a family; first-class City reference. Address K., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good City reference. Address A., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse, and to do plain sewing or light chamber-work; best of reference. Address No. 525 6th-av., ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress or to do chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen at 142 East 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS BABY'S nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady; best City references. Apply at No. 214 East 40th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 219 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTant girl; recently from Paris; City or country. Apply at No. 419 3d-av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A PERSON OF first-rate capabilities; understands dress-making and all kinds of sewing; also, hair-dressing and the duties generally of a maid; is willing to travel; will be disengaged in a few days; first-class references. Address C. K., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a good operator; no objection to assist with chamber-work, and would assist with grown children; best of reference. Call or address No. 254 West 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS, who understands all family sewing and dressmaking; fitting; can do lace work; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibb's machines; will assist with other duties; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 419 3d-av., bell No. 3.

SEAMSTRESS.—WILLING TO ASSIST WITH Schamber-work, or wait on a lady; understands cutting and finishing all kinds of family sewing, and operating on different sewing machines; first-class reference. Address M., No. 393 Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT HAND SEWER, AN Scotch woman, family sewing by week or month; can assist with dresses; references. Address C. M., No. 210 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING, Strimming, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist with chamber-work; is a good operator; several years' City reference. Can be seen at 245 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT AND fit; best of years' reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 201 Lexington-av., third floor.

WET NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WET NURSE; baby one month old; good City reference. Address Julia, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands the getting up of salads and care of silver; first-class City reference. Call at No. 158 West 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress in private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, and making all kinds of salads; can take man's place; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 459 6th-av., near 28th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow in private family as waitress and to assist with chamber-work; has the best City reference, two years'; home more an object than wages. Call at No. 219 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A smart, neat young girl; is not afraid of work; willing and obliging; first-class references. Apply at No. 798 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 206 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman; has three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 882 6th-av., rins second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 249 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 348 East 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AND ASSIST in chamber-work; two and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, City or country; can furnish good City references from last places. Apply at No. 117 West 26th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY THE DAY, to take home, or go out; good hand at lace curtains; good reference. Call at No. 307 East 60th-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing at her home, or will go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 235 East 59th-st., second flight.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; gentlemen's and families' done up in first-class style. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 28th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO take in washing or go out by the day; best of reference. Call at No. 733 2d av., second floor back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or family washing; City reference. Call at No. 857 7th-av., near 56th-st., No. 4 bell.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MANUENSIS.—NEAT, RAPID, AND CORRECT; desires permanent position in mercantile or insurance office, at moderate salary. Address X., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT ENGlishman; can furnish the best City reference from present employer. Address B. E. B., No. 1,143 Broadway, fruit store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address P. J., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; married; understands both branches thoroughly; will be found sober, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country; not afraid of work. Address J. K., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; Protestant; no family; is a good groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands vegetable gardening; wife is a good cook or laundress; best City reference. Call or address for two days, W. M., No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPEcienced City driver; also care of a gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; aged 30; single man; no objection to the country; first-class reference; is a good gardener, if required. Address W. C., Box 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; good groom and careful City driver; no objection to country; seven years' best City reference from last employer; is a good plain gardener; not afraid of work. Address M. H., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED Cman; Protestant; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; incumbrance, one child; wife would do the washing and cooking if required; both can be personally recommended. Address S. L., Box 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man; understands the care of coach and road horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; good practical gardener; not afraid of work; temperate and capable; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman in a private family, or can take charge of a pair of road horses; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address J. J. C., Box No 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PROTEstant German single young man; city or country; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; can do gardening if required; best City references. Address E. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend as honest and discharged his duties to me with honesty and sobriety. Call or address J. S. D., at business place, Nos. 29 and 31 Chiff-st., corner of Fulton-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Cman; no family; is willing to assist in garden and make himself useful generally; has a place; can milk; first-class reference from present employer. address Coachman, No. 188 Nelson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGClishman; middle-aged; single; four years' good reference from last employer; is willing and obliging; and is a good City driver. Address J. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; sober, industrious, and obliging; best of reference. Address A. L., Box No. 225 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG MANJaggie; fully capable; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; can take care of garden and milk if required; City or country; first-class reference. Address J., Box No. 237 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle man; thoroughly understands both branches; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good city and country references. Address for three days L. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SINGLE; thoroughly understands the business; with the best of City references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M. C., No. 142 West 37th-st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cman; can give the best of City reference for the last 16 years; has no objection to the country. Address P. S., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cman; can give the best of City reference for the last 10 years; has no objection to the country. Address F. S., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Ccoachman; thoroughly understands his duties; can give good reference from last employer, with whom he has been for three years. Apply to J. M., No. 124 East 13th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; will be highly recommended by last employer; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO Thoroughly understands his business; has lived with private family; first-class references; can be well recommended by his employers. Address Andrew, at Coen & Currie's harness store, 644 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD MAN; is a careful and steady driver; is a good horse breaker and rider, and willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cman; careful driver; honest and trustworthy in every respect; understands the care of road horses; City or country; best of City references. Address F. L., No. 111 West 18th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHOSE FAMILY IS breaking up, but yet in their service; is sober, honest, and reliable in every respect; willing and obliging; best of City references from present and past employers. Address J. M., No. 133 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GOOD Csteady, sober man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH ONE Child; perfectly sober and industrious; understands the care of horses and carriages; best of reference given. Address J. D., New-Rochelle Post Office.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN Cman and wife; man as coachman and do housework; the wife as perfect cook; City or country. Inquire in the store, No. 345 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; has first-class reference from last employer; no objection to country. Call or address Continental Market, No. 1,266 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHCman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; City or country; married; best of reference. Address F. S., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTCant single man; can milk, and will help in garden; has some of the very best City references. Address C. H., Box No. 216, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS Ccoachman; thoroughly understands his business; five years' City reference. Call or address J. F., for two days, in private stable No. 17 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of road and saddle horses; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address H. B., No. 47 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A COLORED Cyoung man; City or country. Call or address John, No. 61 West 36th-st., second floor.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands farming, care and management of all kinds of stock; has the best of reference. Address L. C., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED SCOTCHman; no family; understands the care of horses and raising of stock; best of references. Address S. B., No. 67 Nassau-st., sixed store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER—DAIRY WOMAN.—MAN UNDERstands breeding and raising stock, grain, root crops; dairy farming, &c.; to work, not to boss; wife is a first class dairy-woman and poultry raiser; ten years' references, three from present employer; wages to suit times. Address, three days, J. W. N., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF SUPERIOR ABILITY, possessing a commanding control of all sorts of glass culture, comprising graperies, plant-houses, peach and rose-houses, with other fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying out of grounds, farming, &c; unexcelled testimonials of reputed merit. Address Prudential, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN, who has learned his business, and is highly qualified in the cultivation of green-house plants, roses, hot and cold graperies, peaches under glass, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and the full management of lawns; best references. Address Edwards, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A FIRSTclass man; understands gardening and farming thoroughly, care of horses and stock, and most kinds of work on a gentleman's place; is a good steady man, or would go as foreman on a farm; first-class City reference. Address N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, no incumbrance, a first-class place as gardener; thoroughly understands greenhouses and graperies, and is capable of taking full charge of a gentleman's place. Address J. K., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCumbrance; is a practical workman; thoroughly understands green-house, graperies, the laying out of grounds or general improvements of a gentleman's place; first-class references from his late employer. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardener, with best references from last and former employers; rough places where improvements are wanted preferred. Address Box No. 3,625 New-York City Post Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A GOOD Cvegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and fully understands the management of a gentleman's place; can milk; best of references. Address T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD. On a gentleman's place; sober, honest, and trustworthy; has fourteen years' good reference from his last place; understands greenhouse, flowers, and vegetables. Address A. M., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE Englishman, long experience in all its branches. Best reference can be had by applying to E. H., care of B. K. Bliss & Son's, seed store, No. 34 Barclay-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN; WILLING AND obliging; good four practice in this country seven years' reference from his last place. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches; unexceptionable references. Address C., care of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH FIRST Class references; understands greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and all that belongs to gardening. Address Gardener, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM AND Cootman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness. Call or address J. W., No. 204 West 18th-st.

JANITOR.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; NO INCUMbrance; as janitor in a respectable tenement, or any place where such are required; would take care of a private house in family's absence; is experienced; good references. Address J. M., No. 19 East 3d-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A hotel or store, or will make himself useful in a private family; can bring references. Address George Appleton, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

STOCK FARMER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, 28 years old, with two children, on a stock or truck farm, or as vegetable gardener and useful man about a gentleman's place; any one requiring a good working man will do well to address; highest references for the last four years are undeniable; wages a second consideration if place suits. Address J. C. N., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN CARE cows and horses; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; is a good plain gardener; not afraid of work. Address M. H., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; can furnish the highest City reference; City or country; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Address Waiter, 208 3d-av., in toy store.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Call or address J. M., No. 1,203 Broadway, in florist's.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references; no objection to live in the country. Address W. M., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, IN A private family or boarding-house; no objection to country; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Call or address William V. Thomas, No. 11 Cornelia-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man, with the highest testimonials as to capabilities; no objection to the country. Address Waiter, No. 441 4th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH several years' best reference, as waiter or valet in a private family. Apply at present employer's, No. 1 East 41st-st., corner of 5th-av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CITY OR country, by a capable man with first-class references; can be address Waiter, No. 125 Sullivan-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER, IN a private family; best references. Call at No. 52 East 42d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN A PRIvate family; good City reference. Address J. A., No. 342 East 21st-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE AYANT une très bonne methode pour enseigner desire se placer comme gouvernante; elle a de très-bonnes recommandations, et veut bien s'occuper d'ouvrages à l'aiguille. S'adresser No 51, West 34th-st., chez Mme. Stebenin.

ON DEMAND UNE FRANCAISE POUR SOIgner deux jeunes demoiselles, et pour faire la couture. S'adresser avec l'adresse par lettre pour deux jours, No. 16 Hotel Brunswick.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CHILDREN'S NURSE TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; must also assist in chamber-work and do plain sewing; Protestant preferred. Call, with references, at No. 218 Washington-st., before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LADY'S maid, with City reference; must understand hairdressing, and be a good seamstress. Apply at No. 279 Madison-av., between 9 and 4 o'clock to-day; entrance in 40th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan to sew and take charge of a baby; French or German; City reference required. Apply from 10 to 12 at No. 110 5th-av.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WILLING AND able to do marketing. Call from 10 to 12, at No. 56 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GERMAN NURSE; BEST references required. Apply at No. 35 East 17th-st., this Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 1.

WANTED—A WAITRESS. CALL FROM 9 TO 11 at No. 36 West 27th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in the country. Apply at No. 22 Bridge-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME FOR children is offered in a cultivated family, where a mother's care will be combined with instruction and healthful out-door exercise. Address Mrs. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FAVORING A MONOPOLY.

THE OWNERS OF THE NEW RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND PUSHING THEIR WAR ON THE OLD CORPORATION—M'GROARTY'S BILL MYSTERIOUSLY RESUSCITATED IN THE LEGISLATURE—PETITIONS OBTAINED BY FALSE REPRESENTATIONS—RUMORS OF BRIBERY.

Steam routes to Coney Island, approaching the objective point through different streets of Brooklyn, have of late occupied much of the attention of politicians in that city, and at Albany. The reason may, perhaps, be found in the fact that last year one of the most outrageous swindles ever perpetrated on a tax-paying community proved to be not only financially a grand success, but escaped besides the general condemnation with which, under other circumstances, it would have been received. The swindle in question, conducted chiefly and fitly, by Senator John C. Jacobs, consisted in obtaining, without a shadow of right or justice, the possession of a beautiful avenue for the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company. Gravesend-avenue which runs in a direct line from Twentieth-street and Ninth-avenue to Coney Island beach, was laid out and graded at the expense of the property-owners, who were heavily assessed for the improvement. When the avenue was completed a bill was smuggled through the Legislature at the end of the session, giving to the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company the right to lay on it tracks for a steam railroad. Last Summer the road was opened. It proved to be a great convenience to the thousands of city people whose circumstances permit only short and cheap trips to the sea-side. In the general approval of this new and rapid means of reaching the only watering-place within easy distance of the two great cities the wrongs of the property-owners were forgotten. The owners of the road, however, cared only for the profit it might bright bring them, and not at all for the interests of the traveling public. This fact is easily demonstrated.

Last year Coney Island, as a watering-place, grew greatly in the popular favor, and it became apparent that to accommodate the public the means of reaching the island should be increased and improved. A railroad was built from Bay Ridge to connect with boats from the Battery, and another from Greenpoint to connect with boats from Harlem and the Twenty-third-Street Ferry. These roads are intended chiefly for the accommodation of New-Yorkers. In order to give the Brooklyn public something like equal facilities for reaching the beach, the Directors of the old Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company determined to take off their horse cars and put on steam. The right to use steam on this road was acquired several years ago. When the company announced their intention of using steam on the road, the Ring men, who control the Gravesend Road, at once took alarm. They had surreptitiously obtained from the people possession of a magnificent avenue without paying for it, but they did not propose that the people should be benefited by any competition. The old horse car route strikes Ninth-avenue at Sixteenth-street, five blocks below the depot of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Road. Steam on the new road would, of course, bring the island that much nearer to a large part of the City of Brooklyn, and would have the further effect of largely reducing the fare between the island and the city. A consultation of the men controlling the Gravesend-avenue Road was held and it was determined to prevent at all hazards the introduction of steam on the old road. The interests at stake were large and peculiar efforts were made and are still being made by the Ring men to retain possession of their ill-gotten gain. The plan settled on was to introduce a bill in the Legislature prohibiting the use of steam on the old road where it crosses one of the entrances to Prospect Park. The pretext was that the park would be injured, and that irreparable injury would also be done to the new drive to the beach, known as Ocean Parkway. Senator Jacobs and Assemblyman McGroarty, turned apostles of reform—at least of the kind that has taught a variety of reform—and bold champions of the people's interests, are the sponsors of the bill in Albany. To back up the efforts of this worthy pair, men were hired in Brooklyn to go round soliciting signatures to petitions protesting against the use of steam any where near the Prospect Park. These petitions were signed by many men who drive fast horses on the Ocean Parkway on the representation that the introduction of steam on the Brooklyn and Coney Island Road would destroy the drive. The fact was carefully concealed that the grade of the line along Fifteenth-street is such that a viaduct will have to be built for a good distance on either side of the park entrance, and that the cars will cross the plaza at a distance of 20 feet above the ground on an ornamental covered bridge. Where the road runs alongside of the park on Fifteenth-street, a high bluff shuts out all sight of the cars. The petitions, however, are only gotten up to mislead members of the Legislature who are not acquainted with the facts. The Common Council of the City of Brooklyn can at any time prevent the use of steam on any of the streets of the city, and if its use on the present horse-car road were at all detrimental to the Park, no steam cars would be allowed to run on Fifteenth-street.

The bill introduced by McGroarty for the purpose of monopolizing steam travel from Brooklyn proper to the eastern end of Coney Island was, two weeks ago, adversely reported from the Committee on Cities and laid on the table. Of the nine Assemblymen from Kings County six are opposed to the bill. During the past week it was extensively rumored in Brooklyn that a large amount of money would be sent to Albany to be "placed where it would do the most good" in connection with the bill to prevent the use of steam on the old Brooklyn and Coney Island Road. A bill adversely reported and laid on the table so late in the session is usually looked upon as dead. Yesterday, however, for some reason that remains to be explained, in view of the report of the Committee on Cities, the bill was taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Whole, (that is, placed on the general calendar,) on motion of McGroarty. With regard to the so-called petitions in favor of the bill, it should be remembered that documents of that kind are easily procured. Some of the greatest frauds perpetrated on the City were put through by means of petitions from property-owners to open streets. One City lot, 25 feet front, was owned in equal parts by 40 of these property-owners.

THE NEW COAL COMBINATION.

An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the various great coal companies was held in the rooms of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday afternoon for the purpose of endeavoring to form a new combination. There were present Thomas Dickson, of the above company; F. B. Gowen, of the Reading; Asa Packer, of the Lehigh Valley; Dr. Linderman, of the same; G. A. Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania; Samuel Sloane, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; J. C. Bullett, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre; John Taylor Johnston, of the New-Jersey Central, and A. Pardee and J. Sceslering, representing various interests. The committee appointed at the previous meeting presented two reports. One comprised the appointment of a sales agent who shall have charge of the sales of all the coal made by the several companies in this city. This was looked upon with some favor by the meeting. The other provided for an apportionment of the future tonnage of the various companies, under certain conditions. This gave rise to considerable debate, each company demanding the lion's share. As it was evident that no agreement could be reached on the reports as presented, both were referred back to the committee for revision, and the meeting adjourned until this afternoon.

THE WALL-STREET FLURRY OVER.

The "bear" raid on Panama and Pacific Mail has utterly failed. Some powerful friends came to Mr. Trenor W. Park's rescue yesterday, and enabled him to meet his obligations. Several banks and prominent capitalists were mentioned, but Mr. Park declined to confirm any of these reports. It was enough, he said, for the public to know that he would be able to pay all his creditors and "have a little left." Beyond this statement, he would give no information. Just before the hour of closing business, Mr. John Pondir, the broker who suspended on Tuesday, sent a communication to the Stock Exchange saying that he would pay all claims against him in full to-day. The announcement was received with loud cheers. To THE TIMES reporter, Mr. Pondir smilingly said that principal and interest were ready for everybody, and that he would resume business to-day as usual. He was readmitted to the privileges of the Exchange. A large crowd, among them many stylishly dressed ladies, thronged the gallery of the Exchange all day, in the expectation of witnessing a panic scene, but they were disappointed.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE EXCITED.

Yesterday afternoon a ballot was taken in the Produce Exchange on the question of erecting a new building. More interest was manifested in this question than any other subject that has occupied the attention of the members for years, and the largest vote ever polled in the Exchange was drawn out. The result, as announced, showed a total of 1,425 ballots cast, of which, 669 were in favor and 756 against. The principal cause of the defeat of the proposal was the wording of the question offered by the Board of Managers for the decision of the Exchange. Many of the members who voted "No" declared that they were in favor of a new building, and that had the issue been confined strictly to that they would have cast their ballots the other way. They did not care, they said, to commit themselves to anything which might give a privileged few undue power or authority. The advocates of a new building were greatly disappointed, and long after the balloting, groups of men remained on the floor of the Exchange excitedly discussing the matter.

A YOUNG WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN A BROTHEL—A YOUNG MULATTO GIRL FATALLY BURNED—WAS SHE MURDERED?—A MAN WITH A DARK OVERCOAT WANTED BY THE CORONER.

A mysterious affair, involving the burning to death of a mulatto girl named Lucy J. Freeman, occurred late on Tuesday night in a brothel kept by a colored woman known as Winters, in West Twenty-seventh-street. An unknown white man, who was closeted with the girl for upward of an hour previous, and who left the house during the confusion attending the occurrence, is under suspicion of having set fire to her dress, but whether he did it designedly or merely accidentally is a mystery which the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct are endeavoring to solve. The house in which the tragedy occurred, a three-story brick building, has been occupied by the woman Winters for several years, and its inmates have invariably been young mulatto and quadroon women. Lucy Freeman, who was a particularly attractive mulatto, aged 20, became an inmate of the place about a year ago, she having, three years previous to that period, deserted her parents in Lynchburg, Va., where her father is at present employed in a tobacco factory. She corresponded with her family, and supplied them with money, but sedulously refrained from acquainting them with the character of the disreputable existence which she was leading in this City.

The circumstances of her terrible death, as related by Mrs. Winters and her unfortunate companions in crime, appear to be as follows: Shortly after 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, while the majority of the occupants of the house were assembled in the parlors on the first floor, a short, thick-set man, apparently a Frenchman or German, having blonde side-whiskers, and attired in a dark overcoat, light undercoat, silk hat, and dark trousers rather short as to the nether ends, was announced. Approaching Lucy Freeman, he spoke to her a few moments, and then accompanied her to her room, situated in the rear of the second floor. After the pair had been absent from the parlor about an hour those gathered in that apartment were startled by peculiar noises up stairs, succeeded by loud screaming. Rushing into the hallway, the proprietress of the house saw Lucy in the act of descending the stairs, completely enveloped in flames. As she reached the landing the girl fell, and Mrs. Winters, while vainly endeavoring to extinguish the fire, had her own hands severely burned. Meanwhile, the man had hastily emerged from a bath-room communicating with the unfortunate girl's apartment, and, running down stairs, cried out that the house was on fire. He made no effort to save the life of his companion, and escaped unnoticed from the house during the excitement. The suffering girl tore herself from the grasp of the women, and staggered to the sidewalk, where she clung to a post near the curb. Several men who happened to be in the vicinity endeavored to extinguish the fire, which had by this time reduced her clothing to shreds. A colored man named Nathan Brown divested himself of his Ulster overcoat, wrapped that garment about her, and with the assistance of Patrolman McDonnell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, carried the girl into the house. She retained consciousness throughout, and pending the arrival of an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, was attended by a physician residing in the neighborhood. Her explanation of the manner in which her clothing was set on fire was that the unknown man, who was a stranger to her, had ignited the skirt of her dress with either a match or a lighted cigar, but she did not state definitely that he had intentionally done it.

The injured girl was taken at 12:30 A. M. yesterday in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Mills. It was discovered that she was terribly burned in all parts of the body. Death from shock and exhaustion terminated her sufferings at 8 A. M. Her funeral will take place to-day at 1 P. M. from the establishment of an undertaker at No. 315 East Twenty-sixth-street. Coroner Woltman, who has assumed charge of the case, made an informal investigation yesterday. From the woman Winters he ascertained that the deceased and the man quarreled in the former's room about the payment of some money which the girl demanded. While in conversation with Mrs. Williams she positively denied that any quarrel had taken place, and further stated to that official that when the man ran down stairs he carried a newly-lighted cigar. This latter assertion supports the theory that the ignition of the girl's clothing was probably accidental, from the fact that the man may have, after lighting the cigar, inadvertently thrown the match in close proximity to the unfortunate girl's skirts. The Police have, as yet, no clue to the identity or whereabouts of the man.

DISSATISFIED TAX-PAYERS.

SOUTHFIELD PROPERTY-OWNERS INDIGNANT —HOW THE DRAINAGE SCHEME WAS CARRIED THROUGH.

The property-owners and tax-payers of Southfield, Staten Island, have been for years protesting against what they consider to be an injustice. A few enterprising citizens, as far back as 1868, considered that the village required an elaborate system of drainage. They argued that property would never increase in value so long as chills and fever spread their miasmatic mantle over an otherwise attractive and picturesque locality. To make the village and surrounding country a very paradise nothing was needed, they claimed, but a thorough and scientific system of drainage. When that was accomplished land would become so valuable that they might dictate their own terms and name their own price. These arguments in time produced the desired effect. Public opinion was soon converted to the scheme, and several engineers volunteered their services to survey the land, draw the necessary plans, and report on the actual cost of the enterprise. Their report was made in due time, and it was so glowing and satisfactory that the project met with little opposition. The land proposed to be drained took in the principal part of the second district of the town of Southfield, and was but very sparsely inhabited. Taking advantage of the favorable turn in public opinion, three enterprising citizens, John Voght, Frederick Bardes, and Dr. O'Meagher, made application to the County Judge to grant the village powers to institute the desired improvement. Their petition was granted, and they were rewarded by being appointed a committee of drainage Commissioners. Their zeal was not to be checked by legal impediments. They at once began operations, but they overlooked the preliminary legal formality of first condemning the lands and awarding damages to the owners of the property, and this oversight has been made a fruitful source of litigation. The contract was awarded to Samuel R. Brick, Jr., who guaranteed to do the work to the satisfaction of all parties concerned for $47,000.

In due time the appropriation ran out, and Mr. Brick had his contract but very badly under way. More money was demanded to complete the work, but the ardor of the property-holders had by this time considerably abated. They began to view their drainage project with alarm, but Mr. Brick and several of his friends urged them to proceed. At last the drainage system took such alarming proportions that the tax-payers organized, and appointed a committee from their body to investigate the work performed and the actual expenditure incurred. This committee in turn delegated their powers to two engineers—George E. Harding and Charles J. Moore. These gentlemen, after instituting an examination, reported, in substance, that the whole system was one in which an extraordinary amount of ignorance had been shown on all technical points; that the original design, the design of the works as carried out, and the manner in which the work was done, all led to the conclusion that a badly-conceived scheme was carried out under the supervision of incompetent Superintendents; and, furthermore, that it never had been their fortune to inspect any undertaking which exhibited so many faults. This report was the means of ousting the old Drainage Commissioners, and George M. Root, Richard Christopher, and Isaac Marsh were appointed in their place. At last it was ascertained that the drainage scheme, even in its incomplete condition, cost the county $240,000, or about one-quarter the value of the whole property assessed. Bonds were issued to the amount of $180,000, and these were bought up by New-York brokers at a great discount. In view of the fact that damages were never awarded to the property-holders, proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court to have Commissioners appointed to estimate and award damages. A demurrer to this motion was brought in, but it was overruled by Judge Gilbert. The question of the demurrer was then taken to the General Term, where the decision of Judge Gilbert was sustained; an appeal from the decision was next taken, and the demurrer was brought for a hearing to the Court of Appeals. To prevent the legalizing of this enormous and destructive assessment a meeting was held at Southfield, last night, when a tax-payers' protective union was organized, and Mr. George S. Scoffield elected President. The drainage contract was severely denounced. It was stated that the assessment sought to be imposed amounted to virtual confiscation. The property-holders of the district, it is said, are all hard-working business men, and the drainage improvement is no compensation to them for the enormous outlay incurred. The contractor, Mr. Brick, was spoken of in bitter terms. One leading property-owner stated to the writer that the Southfield drainage was a gigantic swindle. The pipes, he claimed, were laid down loosely, without any attempt being made to make the joints water tight. In several cases, where there had been an old sewer, the drainage-pipes were only thrown in, more for form's sake than for any practical use. He said that if the bonds were ever redeemed that the tax-payers of the district would be ruined. "As for the contractor, Brick," said he, "it is not too much to say that he is principally to blame. Whoever loses, he will win. He found a big bonanza in the contracts, and he has made the most of it. There are $180,000 of bonds issued for this work. How much of that sum has found its way into his hands I cannot say, as it is supposed that the bonds were sold to New-York brokers at a sacrifice. Will you believe it," exclaimed the indignant tax-payer, "but this same Brick was nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic Party as a reform candidate, and, of course, the machine pulled him through. What between the trouble we have with this garbage war, the defalcation of Treasurers, and other jobs of public plunder, a Staten Island tax-payer is not without his grievances."

THE INTEREST FRAUD CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF GEORGE S. JENKINS — TESTIMONY REGARDING AN OFFER BY HIM TO COLLECT INTEREST FROM THE GOVERNMENT—THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The case in which the claim agent, George S. Jenkins, is charged by W. H. H. Timmons with having bribed Thomas G. Douglas, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to give him information on which to prosecute claims against the Government for interest on registered bonds, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Osborn. John Maginnis, a broker in Broad-street, testified that he received a letter in December last from Mrs. Martha Ann Wallace, widow of Gen. William H. L. Wallace, of Iowa, inclosing a letter to her from Jenkins, offering to collect interest which he had found was due to her on two registered bonds for $1,000 each, if she would give him half the amount collected. She asked Maginnis' advice, saying that she had not known of the existence of the bonds until the letter came from Jenkins, when she instituted a search, and found them in an old money belt which had been thrown aside. Maginnis sent for Jenkins, and was told by him that he [Jenkins] would have to give 25 per cent. of the interest due to the clerk who informed him of the matter, and he suggested to Maginnis that he, [Maginnis,] if authorized by Mrs. Wallace, could give him a power of attorney to collect the money. Maginnis did this, but when Jenkins endeavored to get the money from the Treasury Department he found that it had already been paid to Henry M. Williams on a forged power of attorney, of which he informed Maginnis, who caused Williams' arrest in Washington, where he is now held on the charge. Frank Gittings, money package clerk in Adams Express Office at Washington, testified that he had on Oct. 6 last, delivered to Douglas, in Washington, a package marked "$300," consigned to Douglas on the day previous by "G. Sharpe" in New-York, and that on the 17th of the same month he delivered to him another package, marked "$500," consigned to Douglas in New-York by "G. Sharf." Mr. Timmons was cross-examined by Jenkins' counsel, on the testimony given by him at the previous hearing. He admitted that he had been tried in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1869 or 1870, on a charge of forgery, but said he had been acquitted by the jury. This closed the case for the prosecution, and counsel for Jenkins said that he would, at the next hearing, move to dismiss the complaint and discharge the defendant, and stalked to the sidewalk, where she clung to a post near the curb. Several men who happened to be in the vicinity endeavored to extinguish the fire, which had by this time reduced her clothing to shreds. A colored man named Nathan Brown divested himself of his Ulster overcoat, wrapped that garment about her, and with the assistance of Patrolman McDonnell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, carried the girl into the house. She retained consciousness throughout, and pending the arrival of an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, was attended by a physician residing in the neighborhood. Her explanation of the manner in which her clothing was set on fire was that the unknown man, who was a stranger to her, had ignited the skirt of her dress with either a match or a lighted cigar, but she did not state definitely that he had intentionally done it.

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In due time the appropriation ran out, and Mr. Brick had his contract but very badly under way. More money was demanded to complete the work, but the ardor of the property-holders had by this time considerably abated. They began to view their drainage project with alarm, but Mr. Brick and several of his friends urged them to proceed. At last the drainage system took such alarming proportions that the tax-payers organized, and appointed a committee from their body to investigate the work performed and the actual expenditure incurred. This committee in turn delegated their powers to two engineers—George E. Harding and Charles J. Moore. These gentlemen, after instituting an examination, reported, in substance, that the whole system was one in which an extraordinary amount of ignorance had been shown on all technical points; that the original design, the design of the works as carried out, and the manner in which the work was done, all led to the conclusion that a badly-conceived scheme was carried out under the supervision of incompetent Superintendents; and, furthermore, that it never had been their fortune to inspect any undertaking which exhibited so many faults. This report was the means of ousting the old Drainage Commissioners, and George M. Root, Richard Christopher, and Isaac Marsh were appointed in their place. At last it was ascertained that the drainage scheme, even in its incomplete condition, cost the county $240,000, or about one-quarter the value of the whole property assessed. Bonds were issued to the amount of $180,000, and these were bought up by New-York brokers at a great discount. In view of the fact that damages were never awarded to the property-holders, proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court to have Commissioners appointed to estimate and award damages. A demurrer to this motion was brought in, but it was overruled by Judge Gilbert. The question of the demurrer was then taken to the General Term, where the decision of Judge Gilbert was sustained; an appeal from the decision was next taken, and the demurrer was brought for a hearing to the Court of Appeals. To prevent the legalizing of this enormous and destructive assessment a meeting was held at Southfield, last night, when a tax-payers' protective union was organized, and Mr. George S. Scoffield elected President. The drainage contract was severely denounced. It was stated that the assessment sought to be imposed amounted to virtual confiscation. The property-holders of the district, it is said, are all hard-working business men, and the drainage improvement is no compensation to them for the enormous outlay incurred. The contractor, Mr. Brick, was spoken of in bitter terms. One leading property-owner stated to the writer that the Southfield drainage was a gigantic swindle. The pipes, he claimed, were laid down loosely, without any attempt being made to make the joints water tight. In several cases, where there had been an old sewer, the drainage-pipes were only thrown in, more for form's sake than for any practical use. He said that if the bonds were ever redeemed that the tax-payers of the district would be ruined. "As for the contractor, Brick," said he, "it is not too much to say that he is principally to blame. Whoever loses, he will win. He found a big bonanza in the contracts, and he has made the most of it. There are $180,000 of bonds issued for this work. How much of that sum has found its way into his hands I cannot say, as it is supposed that the bonds were sold to New-York brokers at a sacrifice. Will you believe it," exclaimed the indignant tax-payer, "but this same Brick was nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic Party as a reform candidate, and, of course, the machine pulled him through. What between the trouble we have with this garbage war, the defalcation of Treasurers, and other jobs of public plunder, a Staten Island tax-payer is not without his grievances."

THE INTEREST FRAUD CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF GEORGE S. JENKINS — TESTIMONY REGARDING AN OFFER BY HIM TO COLLECT INTEREST FROM THE GOVERNMENT—THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The case in which the claim agent, George S. Jenkins, is charged by W. H. H. Timmons with having bribed Thomas G. Douglas, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to give him information on which to prosecute claims against the Government for interest on registered bonds, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Osborn. John Maginnis, a broker in Broad-street, testified that he received a letter in December last from Mrs. Martha Ann Wallace, widow of Gen. William H. L. Wallace, of Iowa, inclosing a letter to her from Jenkins, offering to collect interest which he had found was due to her on two registered bonds for $1,000 each, if she would give him half the amount collected. She asked Maginnis' advice, saying that she had not known of the existence of the bonds until the letter came from Jenkins, when she instituted a search, and found them in an old money belt which had been thrown aside. Maginnis sent for Jenkins, and was told by him that he [Jenkins] would have to give 25 per cent. of the interest due to the clerk who informed him of the matter, and he suggested to Maginnis that he, [Maginnis,] if authorized by Mrs. Wallace, could give him a power of attorney to collect the money. Maginnis did this, but when Jenkins endeavored to get the money from the Treasury Department he found that it had already been paid to Henry M. Williams on a forged power of attorney, of which he informed Maginnis, who caused Williams' arrest in Washington, where he is now held on the charge. Frank Gittings, money package clerk in Adams Express Office at Washington, testified that he had on Oct. 6 last, delivered to Douglas, in Washington, a package marked "$300," consigned to Douglas on the day previous by "G. Sharpe" in New-York, and that on the 17th of the same month he delivered to him another package, marked "$500," consigned to Douglas in New-York by "G. Sharf." Mr. Timmons was cross-examined by Jenkins' counsel, on the testimony given by him at the previous hearing. He admitted that he had been tried in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1869 or 1870, on a charge of forgery, but said he had been acquitted by the jury. This closed the case for the prosecution, and counsel for Jenkins said that he would, at the next hearing, move to dismiss the complaint and discharge the defendant.

CITY EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

DISCUSSION IN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON THE REDUCTION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES — RESOLUTION BY PRESIDENT WOOD PROVIDING FOR THE REFUNDING OF THE DEDUCTED AMOUNTS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, President Wood in the chair. The Superintendent of Truancy reported that during the month of March the total number of cases investigated was 1,228, of which 740 were not classed as truants, leaving 488 truants and non-attendants. Of this number 481 were returned to school and 7 were committed to the New-York Catholic Protectory. A communication was received from Henry Fibel, of No. 625 Lexington-avenue, protesting against the custom of compelling children of Jewish persuasion on all their religious holidays to report in person to their teachers and remain 30 minutes in school, or else lose marks for absence. The writer begged the board to consider the matter, and if possible abolish the "oppresive and unjust" custom. A resolution was read from the By-law Committee recommending the submission to the District Attorney of the communication from the Trustees and citizens of the Tenth Ward relative to moral nuisances in the vicinity of the schools, with a request to take legal measures to abolish the evil complained of. The resolution was adopted and the matter referred to the District Attorney. A resolution of the Finance Committee appropriating $4,421 for alterations and repairs in Primary School No. 18, in the Ninth Ward, was adopted.

Commissioner Wood at this point took the floor, and addressed the board on the subject of the reduction of the salaries of the teachers and employes of the board, object which he plea recently adopted of making monthly reductions of 3½ per cent., and offering for adoption the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Board of Apportionment of 1876, among other moneys appropriated for the purposes of the board of Education, designated the sum of $300,000 "for purchasing, hiring, erecting buildings, &c.," and "for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of school moneys, and such further sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by law;" and

Whereas, On the 21st of February, 1877, this board "set apart and reserved" this said sum of $300,000 "to be expended as may be required by appropriations to be made therefrom by this board for any of the purposes herein named;" and,

Whereas, The Board of Education, in its budget of the 20th of September, 1876, asked the Board of Apportionment for $195,000 for the corporate schools, and the said Board of Apportionment only granted $102,000; and,

Whereas, It appeared upon a final adjustment of accounts that the sum legally due to the corporate schools was $107,198, or $1,196 46 in excess of the sum allowed by the Board of Apportionment of 1876; and,

Whereas, On the 21st of March, 1877, on recommendation of the Finance Committee, this board appropriated $1,196 46 from the said reserved fund of $300,000 to pay the salaries of the teachers and other expenses of the corporate schools, in addition to the sum of $103,000 allowed for that purpose by the Board of Apportionment of 1876, the authority for making such grant being found in the provision by which the reserved fund is set apart "for any of the purposes authorized by law;" now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to appropriate a further sum from said reserved fund of $300,000 to refund to the teachers of the common schools of the City of New-York and to the employes of this board the sums in which they have been mulcted from their salaries for the months of March and April, 1877, and further, to make such provision as may be necessary to pay their salaries on the present scale until 31st December, 1877, and that the requisite amount be hereby fixed at $4,196 46 as the fund for these several purposes, and that said Finance Committee so report at the next meeting of this board.

After some discussion the resolution was laid on the table until the next session and ordered to be printed in full in the minutes. A motion was made for the reconsideration of the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, directing that $4,196 46 be appropriated from the reserve fund of school moneys in addition to the $103,000 apportioned by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for distribution among the corporate schools to meet the deficiency caused by the insufficient appropriation of $103,000. After discussion as to the propriety of reconsideration, the matter was postponed until the next session of the board. Considerable debate followed a motion introduced by Commissioner Goulding requiring the Committee on Teachers to report at the next meeting their finding in the case of Miss Anna Marsh, who was charged with violation of the by-law against corporal punishment, and was acquitted. The motion having finally been carried, the meeting adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday. Mr. David M. Turnure read a number of extracts from the report of the Commission on Cities, and spoke energetically in favor of some action by the board, advocating its adoption by the Legislature. He offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, approving the suggestions contained in the report of the commission, and recognizing the importance of immediate action, that the people of this City may avail themselves at the earliest possible moment of the benefits to be derived from the amendments, respectfully adopted by members from this City, in both branches of the Legislature, to exert their utmost personal influence in promoting and consummating the necessary legislation to secure the adoption of the amendments as proposed by the commission.

Mr. William A. Booth seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was directed to transmit copies to the New-York City members of the Senate and Assembly. The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Stock Exchange yesterday, the following resolution in favor of the constitutional amendments was adopted:

Resolved, That the business interests represented by the New-York Stock Exchange demand the speediest and most effectual legislation to prevent Municipal taxation from reaching the extremity of absolute confiscation of property, and that the constitutional amendment submitted by the commission of eminent citizens appointed by the late Governor to provide checks upon Municipal misgovernment should be submitted to the people at the earliest possible period. It is the unanimous opinion of the members of this board that one of the first duties of this Legislature is to facilitate the object by appropriate action. The proposed amendment would have saved the City from at least half of the burdens under which it now labors had it been in force the last 10 years.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—THE GAMES TO TAKE PLACE IN MAY OR JUNE AT MOTT HAVEN—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The second annual convention of the American Intercollegiate Athletic Association met at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday for the purpose of arranging the details for the college games of this year. The President, Mr. G. Creighton Webb, of Yale, occupied the chair. The members of the association represented by delegates were: Amherst, by E. C. Morell; Columbia, by J. W. Pryor and C. W. Francis; Dartmouth, by H. L. Moore; Harvard, by E. H. Merrick and Sycamore Butler; College of the City of New-York, by B. Loth; Princeton, by H. B. Thompson and J. A. Campbell; University of Pennsylvania, by H. L. Geyelin and G. S. Philler; Wesleyan University, by William C. Wallace; Williams College, by Walter Geer; and Yale by G. Creighton Webb and C. H. Strong. Bowdoin, Brown, Cornell, Hamilton, Trinity, and Union were not represented. The President stated that after the last annual meeting several colleges made application for membership, but nothing had been heard from them on the subject since. A committee should be appointed to consider those applications, which no doubt would soon be received. The association was now open once, designed to admit all colleges in good standing to membership, and the claims of all were entitled to a full hearing, which they could not get from the association as a whole. Hence the necessity for a committee. The suggestion being favorably received, the following Committee on Membership was appointed: Mr. Francis, of Columbia; Mr. Geyelin, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Morell, of Amherst.

Messrs. Morell, Pryor, of Columbia, and Geyelin were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They reported the following list, who were elected by acclamation: President, C. W. Francis, of Columbia; Vice-President, Cyrus W. Field, Jr.; of Williams; Secretary, G. S. Philler, of the University of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, J. A. Campbell, of Princeton. The new officers took their seats, and the Executive Committee was formed of the President and Messrs. Morell and Merrick, the latter being elected. Mr. Webb, from the outgoing Executive Committee, made a verbal report, in which he referred somewhat warmly to the unhandsome treatment received by the college men at the hands of the citizens of Saratoga Springs last Summer. Their convention had been waited on by a citizens' committee which promised to give the association ground for a course and fit it up in proper shape, and also to subscribe $1,000 to the prizes, the understanding being that Saratoga would be benefited by the annual college games. A committee from the association selected a course, and it was supposed the citizens would proceed immediately to put it in order. Shortly before the time for the games, the ground was visited, and it was found to be an unimproved sand-bar, utterly unfit for the purpose for which it was needed, and not at all resembling the piece of land selected by the association committee. It was too late then to remedy the matter, and the games came off at Glen Mitchell. The outlook as regards time and record this season would be no better than it was last season, unless the sports were conducted in a cooler month and on a proper course, properly measured.

The time of holding the games was next brought up, and gave rise to a long discussion of the relative merits of the several seasons of the year for out-door exercise, college duty being taken into consideration. Several delegates, among them those from Yale and Harvard, favored the Fall, and a number of others, the delegate from Princeton especially, sounded the praises of Spring or early Summer. The latter party triumphed after more than an hour's talk, and the probability is that the games will come off in the latter part of May or in June. The course of the New-York Athletic Club, at Mott Haven, was selected as the place without dissent. The Executive Committee was empowered to name the precise dates, and also to draw up rules for the guidance of the contests and select the referee. The following programme was adopted: One-mile walk, two-mile walk, one-mile run, one-half-mile run, one-quarter-mile run, 100-yards dash, 220-yards dash, 120-yards hurdle race, pole-vaulting, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, running high jump, running high jump, one-mile walk for graduates, and 100-yards dash for graduates.

A committee was appointed to have the constitution printed and distributed to the colleges, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the colleges which had contestants in the games last year, and are in arrears for dues, that they must pay up if they desire to compete this year. The convention then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamers Batavia and Canada took out, yesterday, 24,591 letters, 217 registered letters, and 44 bags of newspapers.

Ex-Secretary Belknap was on Wall-street yesterday. He visited the Custom-house and other public buildings in the vicinity.

On an examination of the charges against Custom-house Inspectors Disney and Gillette, mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, both officers have been fully exonerated and restored to their positions.

James Lewis, the colored man who was assaulted in a First Ward liquor saloon by Frank Copeland, the proprietor, on Saturday evening last, was in a very precarious condition yesterday. Copeland is in the Tombs.

Charles Sotheran addressed a large meeting of the Spring Valley Grange on "Progress," at Mechanicsville, N. Y., on Tuesday night, 3d inst. A large number of the Rockland County farmers were present, who expressed themselves well pleased with the lecture.

Martin Delaney, the second-hand book dealer, of No. 85 Sixth-avenue, who was arrested on Tuesday evening for having enticed a child of a well known lawyer into his store and there committed an indecent assault upon her, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Two complaints were made against him by children whom he had indecently assaulted, and the magistrate held him for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail in each complaint.

Gen. John Newton will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the New-York Central Dispensary, on Wednesday evening next, at the Cooper Institute, his subject being "Hell Gate, and the Improvements being made in the East River." A plaster model of one section of Hallett's Point reef will be blown up by a miniature blast, thus giving a practical illustration of the great work. The lecturer will be assisted in the experiments by Mr. Julius H. Striedinger, Civil Engineer, who had charge of the batteries and electrical apparatus at the demolition of the Hell Gate re

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7976. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DIFFICULTY.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN ON HIS WAY TO COLUMBIA—HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS—GEN. SHERMAN'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MAJOR-GEN. HANCOCK ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Gov. Chamberlain arrived here this evening, and proceeded on the late train to Columbia. He is undecided as to his plans for the future. He says the published statements that he proposes to leave South Carolina are premature. His action upon reaching Columbia will be determined by circumstances, but he has no intention to resist Hampton. He regards the controversy as settled in favor of Hampton and the Democracy, and thinks it would be useless to attempt to maintain the struggle. It is not probable that he will make any effort to delay Hampton in gaining full possession of the Executive powers of the State. He thinks the recognition of Hampton will give the Democracy political supremacy in South Carolina which will be continued for many years. He declined to discuss the situation and the results which may follow, remarking that the whole subject has been thoroughly presented to the country, and nothing that he might now say would throw additional light upon it.

The following letter directing the removal of the troops from the State-house at Columbia, S. C., was this morning sent to Major-General Hancock by Gen. Sherman:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1877.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, New-York City:

GENERAL: I now have the honor to inclose you certified copies of the letters of the honorable Secretary of War, of April 3, inst., and of the President of the United States, of the same date, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the State-house at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock M. You will please cause the order to be executed precisely at the time and in the manner described in said letters, and report the fact promptly to these head-quarters. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

STATEMENT BY GOV. KELLOGG—THE PACKARD LEGISLATURE A LEGAL AND RECOGNIZED BODY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday your Washington correspondent states that it is the object of the commission sent to Louisiana to secure the meeting of a Legislature at which there shall be "present a quorum of members of both Senate and House holding Returning Board certificates," and he further states that "such a quorum has never yet been secured by either the Packard or Nicholls Legislature." I desire to state explicitly that this is an entire mistake. The Legislature now known as the Packard Legislature did meet with a quorum of members returned as elected by the Returning Board in both houses, my then Lieutenant-Governor, presiding over the Senate regularly organized as the Constitution of the State requires, on the first Monday of January, at which time I was Governor. I recognized this Legislature, transmitting to it my annual Message and also sundry veto Messages. The different departments of the then State Government recognized this Legislature and sent their reports to it as the law directs. During the entire first week of the session this Legislature passed laws which I approved and caused to be duly promulgated, and which became unquestionably valid laws of the State. On Tuesday, the second day of the session, both houses, having an undisputed quorum of members returned by the Returning Board, met in joint session as required by the Constitution, and counted the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, declaring Mr. Packard Governor and Mr. Antoine Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Packard was inaugurated the following Monday in the presence of a full quorum of both houses, the oath of office being administered to him by the Chief Justice. I was also elected Senator, a clear majority of all the members returned elected by the Returning Board being present and voting for me; indeed, I received all the votes cast.

Now, the election law of the State expressly empowers the Returning Board to make returns of the persons who alone shall constitute the Legislature. The Supreme Court of the State has repeatedly affirmed the constitutionality of this law, and especially this provision of the law. The Electoral tribunal decided the Returning Board of Louisiana to be "a legally constituted body by virtue of a constitutional law."

As I have said, a Legislature having an undoubted quorum of members in both houses as returned elected by the Returning Board did meet, and in strict conformity with the Constitution and with all precedents, counted the vote for Governor and declared Mr. Packard to have been elected. So much for Mr. Packard's title. Now let us see the nature of Mr. Nicholls' title. Mr. Nicholls was declared Governor by an assemblage of persons who met at the same time in Odd-fellows' Hall, 20 less than a quorum of the House members being present, and two less than a quorum of the Senators. Neither house did or could organize. The Governor did not recognize them. The Lieutenant-Governor was presiding over the legal Senate at the State-house. The Secretary of State—the custodian of the election returns—did not recognize them. They had no returns whatever, a mere town meeting, so to speak, without a semblance of legality met and declared Mr. Nicholls Governor. Now, if the foregoing statement be correct, and it absolutely cannot be successfully controverted, I ask which is the de jure Governor of Louisiana, Packard or Nicholls? The other State officers who were returned elected, viz., the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Auditor, were commissioned by me, gave bond, and respectively entered upon their official duties weeks before Mr. Packard was inaugurated. (Packard's State Treasurer was elected in 1874.) The Judges of the superior and inferior courts were all commissioned by me in strict conformity with law before I went out of office.

Now, I ask which is the legal Government of the State and which represents that republican form of government guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, the Packard or the Nicholls Government, the former, having a clear and indisputable legal title, or the latter, having no shadow of legal title, but resting wholly on armed revolution and domestic violence? If Nicholls ultimately becomes Governor, doubtless under the operation of the well known Mississippi plan all the old State officers will be compelled to make way for those commissioned by Nicholls since January, among them the Superintendent of Public Schools, an educated colored man. It will then be an interesting study to note what becomes of the public school system, with its hundreds of public schools. I sincerely hope it will be administered justly to all.

Now, a single word as to the equity of the claims of Mr. Packard and his Government. All of the ballots polled for Presidential Electors in the State on the 7th of November, contained the names of Mr. Packard and of the other State officers. Their ballots were placed in the same boxes, counted by the same Commissioners, certified together to the Returning Board, canvassed, compiled, and officially promulgated and deposited with the Secretary of State, as the law directs, together and at the same time. They are the only legal returns in existence. These returns as a matter of fact show that as against all the Electors, except myself and two others, Packard and the State ticket received by several hundred the most votes. I think no man conversant with the details of the election in Louisiana can doubt that the Republican Presidential Electors were chosen by a majority of the legal votes cast in the State. Is there a fair-minded man in America who will say that the Republican Presidential ticket was elected, and that Mr. Packard and his State officers were not? And if Mr. Packard and his State officers were legally elected, ought they not to be recognized by the Federal Government as the legal State Government of Louisiana?

W. P. KELLOGG.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5, 1877.

GOV. PACKARD TO THE PRESIDENT.

POINTS OVERLOOKED IN THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSION—THE GOVERNOR'S ARGUMENT ON THESE POINTS—THE LEGALITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COURTS, AND THE QUESTION OF VIOLENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—Gov. Packard addresses the following open letter to the President:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, April 5, 1877.

To His Excellency President Hayes, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Permit me respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the instructions issued to the commission delegated by you to visit this State and report upon the situation of affairs, either excludes or do not direct inquiry upon three essential points:

First—Which is the legal Government entitled to recognition?

Second—Which is the legal judiciary?

Third—Do domestic violence and insurrection prevail within the meaning of section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States?

On the first of these points the instructions say the service desired of, and intrusted to, this commission does not include any examination into, or report upon, the facts of the recent State election, or of the canvass of the votes cast at that election. This inhibits the commission from all inquiry as to who is entitled to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by virtue of the late election, and the canvass of the votes by the General Assembly, and also as to who were elected to the other disputed State offices. It is my desire that a searching and satisfactory investigation should be made upon this important point. I believe the nation will judge of my claim according to whether it be a fact that I was elected. I am constrained to think that your Excellency is in doubt upon this point, as repeated requests for the recognition of my Government have not yet been responded to, and I confess that, having received several hundred more votes than some of the Republican Presidential Electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question. It further seems to me that in considering the situation of affairs in this State, it is of material importance to ascertain whether the Supreme Court appointed in obedience to the Constitution by my predecessor, Gov. Kellogg, is the legal court. If it be so determined by the commission the ascertainment of that fact will probably prove of assistance in the solution of the existing difficulties. If the opposing Nicholls court be found, as stated by President Grant, to be entitled to no more recognition than any "other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen in the State." The nation will surely justify the commission in so declaring. By investigation on these two points your Excellency will thus be able to ascertain the lawful executive and judicial branches of the State Government. The legislative branch will adjust itself when you determine who is Executive of the State. The fact as to which Government was elected being once established the commission would probably find little difficulty in coming to a conclusion.

On the third point, as to whether or not there exists such domestic violence and insurrection against that Government as contemplated by section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and sections 5,297, 5,299, and 5,300 of the United States Revised Statutes. The honorable Secretary of State, differing from Chief-Justice Taney and the United States Supreme Court in the well-known case of Luther vs. Borden, holds, if I correctly understand his letter of instructions, that neither constitutional provisions nor acts of Congress were framed with the design of giving the President power to decide between contesting claimants to a State Government. In the case referred to Chief Justice Taney, as the organ of the court, said: "By this act the power of deciding whether the exigency had arisen upon which the Government of the United States is bound to interfere is given to the President," he to act upon the application of the Legislature or of the Executive, and, consequently, he must determine what body of men constitutes the Legislature or who is the Governor before he can act. The fact that both parties claim the right to the Government cannot alter the case, for both cannot be entitled to it. If there is an armed conflict like the one of which we are speaking, it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful Coverument, and the President must of necessity decide which is the Government and which party is unlawfully arrayed against it before he can perform the duty imposed upon him by the act of Congress. May I not expect that this decision, rich with precedents, from your predecessor, will be taken as a safe guide for your action? The distinguished gentleman by whom the instructions of the Commission were prepared is understood to favor the line of policy toward this State which has been foreshadowed by Hon. Stanley Matthews. The nature of that policy is disclosed in a statement of Hon. John E. Ellis, the most candid of the Democratic Representatives in Congress, from this State, published in the *National Republican* of the 30th ult., from which I quote: "I then told Mr. Matthews that his views and those he attributed to Gov. Hayes were most gratifying to me; but there appears to me a good deal of practical difficulty in carrying out those views; I told him, for instance, with regard to Louisiana, that the people who had voted for Hayes had voted for Packard; the supporters of Tilden were the supporters of Nicholls; that the Returning Board which had assumed to award the vote of Louisiana to Hayes had awarded also a majority to Packard, and that I did not see how Mr. Hayes could consistently sustain Nicholls under the circumstances." He replied very quickly: "I can see very easily how Nicholls can be sustained. I do not assume to speak absolutely for Gov. Hayes, but my policy would be to obtain from Nicholls assurance that the peace would be maintained, no one persecuted on account of political offenses, life, liberty, and property guaranteed to all. Then withdraw your troops. Your people would then pay taxes only to Nicholls, while his Government would grow firmly in authority and Packard would starve to death for lack of money to support his Government, and should it become necessary for the President to recognize any Government in that State he would find only one Government in the State—that of Nicholl's—and that without inquiring into its original title he would accept the fact and recognize it." I earnestly urge that the investigation by the Commission be not confined to the narrow inquiry "how Nicholls can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his Government." If the inquiry be thus restricted, a great wrong will be done to those by whom I was called to the Executive chair, and whose votes cast, often at the peril of their lives, have elevated your Excellency to the Presidency of the American people. In their name and on their behalf I ask that the instructions given to the commission may be so amended and enlarged that the right can be ascertained, and the Government thus found to be republican in form and to have been chosen by a majority of the people, according to the legal methods sanctioned by the Constitution, may be recognized and sustained. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOV. POTTS OF MONTANA—THE SHORT APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ORDINARY EXPENSES—THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DEFICIENT $500,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—At a Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Schurz presented for consideration charges against Gov. Potts of Montana Territory. These charges have been on file for some time, and accuse Gov. Potts of accepting bribes. It is not known what action was taken on the charges, but those familiar with the case express the belief that Potts will be removed. He is from Franklin County, Ohio. Charges were filed some time ago by Gov. Potts against James E. Galloway, of Illinois, who is Secretary of the same Territory, and yesterday James E. Mills, of Montana, was appointed in his place, but after a re-examination of the case Mills' appointment was withdrawn and Galloway is continued in office until a further investigation can be had.

The financial condition of the various departments was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day. All of them were found in good condition except the Navy Department, which is now being investigated by Secretary Thompson, who is not ready to report. The Department of Justice was represented to be about $500,000 short, and a question arose whether the United States Courts can be legally continued in the absence of the necessary funds to pay their expenses. After discussion the Cabinet unanimously concurred in the opinion of Attorney-General Devens, that they can go on as usual; but the District Attorneys and Marshals will be instructed to be as economical as possible in their expenses. Congress will be asked to make up the deficiency at the extra session.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

REVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PAST NINE MONTHS—COMPARISON FOR THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A review of the financial operations of the Government for the nine months ended March 31 last, shows a falling off in the aggregate receipts for the three quarters embraced in that period, of $15,714,932, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. As will be seen by the tabular statements given below, this large falling off was almost entirely in receipts from Customs, the actual falling off in receipts from that source for the nine months being $16,364,714. In receipts from internal revenue there was an increase for the nine months just ended, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, of $2,024,372. A sum equal to more than one-third of the deficiency from Customs is made up by a decrease in expenditures for the nine months, as compared with the same nine months of the preceding fiscal year. The expenditures for the nine months ended March 31, 1876, were in round numbers $121,000,000, while the expenditures for the nine months just closed were $114,500,000, which shows a reduction of nearly $6,500,000 in favor of the present fiscal year. These figures do not include the disbursements on account of interest on the public debt. The reduction made is in the ordinary expenditures for the administration of the Government, and is what Messrs. Randall, Holman, and their followers in the last House would call "in the direction of economy."

The following tabular statement will show the receipts for the last nine months in detail, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. The statement is made in quarterly periods. The first quarter ended Sept. 30, 1876:

First quarter:	1876.	1877.
Customs	$44 233,626	$37,554,729
Internal revenue	28,199,723	28,813,336
Miscellaneous	8,522,795	6,742,460
Total for quarter	$81,956,144	$73,210,525
Second quarter:	1876.	1877.
Customs	$32,267,932	$27,793,129
Internal revenue	29 258 070	29,242,882
Miscellaneous	4,464,521	1,966,885
Total	$65,990,523	$59,502,896
Third quarter:	1876.	1877.
Customs	$38,269,535	$33,058,521
Internal revenue	25,820,140	27,246,087
Miscellaneous	6,271,946	9,175,327
Total	$60,361,621	$63,479,935

The following recapitulation will show the gross receipts for the nine months ended March 31 last, as compared with the same nine months of the preceding fiscal year:

	1876.	1877.
Customs	$114,771,093	$98,406,379
Internal revenue	83,277,933	85,302,305
Miscellaneous	19,259,262	17,884,672
Total	$217,308,288	$201,593,356

As will be seen by the foregoing recapitulation, the ordinary receipts of the Government for this year fell off nearly $16,000,000 below the receipts for the same nine months of the preceding fiscal year. The actual ordinary expenditures of the Government for the nine months ended March 31, 1876, were $120,928,566, and the expenditures for the same purpose for the nine months just ended were $114,540,250, a saving in expenditures of nearly $6,500,000 in favor of the present year. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the nine months ended March 31, 1876, were $96,379,722, while the excess of receipts over expenditures for the last nine months are $87,053,040, showing the actual net falling off in revenue for this year thus far over the same period last year to be $9,326,682.

The March debt statement shows a reduction in the public debt for that month of $14,107,016. This large reduction is not attributable to any act of administration, but rises from the fact that under an act of Congress the balance of what is known as the "Alabama award" was directed to be paid into the Treasury. The balance of this award, after settling all claims, was $7,150,000. The entire amount of the Alabama award was $15,500,000, which was invested in 5 per cent. bonds. The interest on this investment, which was also invested in Government bonds, amounted to $2,403,800, and this sum, together with the balance of the principal, amounting in all to $9,553,800, is the sum total which passed to the credit of the United States, and 5 per cent. bonds equal to that amount have been canceled, thus reducing the public debt for the month of March by that amount, as is shown by the debt statement. The actual reduction in the public debt for the month of March, exclusive of the bonds canceled, as stated above, was $4,553,216.

The coin balance in the Treasury on March 31 was $86,818,285, of which $48,279,400 were due on coin certificates, and $2,846,803 was in silver coin, making the actual gold coin balance owned by the Government on March 31, $35,692,082. Against this amount there was due by the Government for interest accrued and unpaid, and for interest accrued to that date, $26,757,996, which would make the coin balance, after meeting all liabilities accrued to April 1, $8,934,086. As compared with the preceding month, this shows a falling off in the coin balance of over $1,000,000. The currency balance on March 31 was $3,184,864, a falling off of nearly $1,000,000 as compared with the February statement.

During the month there was a decrease in the amount of legal tenders outstanding of $1,574,280. The decrease in legal tenders outstanding for the nine months just closed was $7,116,080. The decrease in national bank circulation outstanding for the same period was $857,150. The reduction in fractional currency for the month of March was $993,908. The amount of fractional currency now outstanding, as shown by the books of the Treasurer, is $23,440,512. The amount of silver subsidiary coin disbursed since April 19, 1876, in redeeming fractional currency, and in lieu of legal tenders, is $30,244,666. The books of the Treasurer show that there is now held in legal tenders for the redemption of national bank circulation $15,525,815.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

ORDER OF SECRETARY SCHURZ RELATING TO CHANGES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Schurz today promulgated an order providing for the investigation and practical determination of questions connected with appointments, removals, and promotions in the various bureaus of his department by means of a Board of Inquiry, to be constituted from time to time as follows: The board is to be composed of three members selected from clerks of the fourth class, (the highest grade,) or from the corps of Examiners in the Patent Office; one to represent the Secretary's office and be appointed by the Secretary, one to be selected from such bureau as the Secretary may indicate, and named by the head thereof, and the third to be designated by the head of the bureau from which the charges or recommendations emanate. The two first-named are to serve for three months, and the latter is to serve only during the continuance of the particular investigations in aid of which he is appointed. It shall be the duty of the board to examine such employes as may be ordered before them by the Secretary, to determine by practical tests their fitness for the positions they hold, and recommend such advancement, reduction, suspension, or dismissal as the facts ascertained by the examination may warrant. If specific charges are submitted by the head of the bureau against any employe of his office, the latter shall be notified and allowed at least two days' time to file an answer, or to appear in person, if so requested, to make explanation touching the charges. If the charges are of a character affecting the official integrity of the employe and the evidence submitted is reasonably clear as to their truth, it shall be the duty of the board to recommend the immediate suspension of the party until the inquiry is concluded. When reduction is made necessary in any of the bureaus of the department, a list of names, 25 per cent. in excess of the actual number to be dismissed, shall be furnished to the Secretary, and the required number shall be selected from them by the board after careful inquiry as to the relative merit of each employe. The list so furnished by the head of the bureau must set forth the official standing of the employe, including therein the nature of their work, and such remarks in each case as may clearly indicate the judgment of the head of the bureau in relation to the respective qualifications. All recommendations from persons not connected with the department urging the retention or promotion of any employe shall be referred to the Board of Inquiry, and it shall be discretionary with the board to notify the parties so recommended to appear before them for such examination as may be necessary to determine the value of the indorsements filed in their behalf. Finally, it is provided that this result of the board's inquiries shall in every case be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

The system of investigation thus outlined has been prepared by Secretary Schurz after much deliberation and a careful consideration of views presented to him on his invitation by the various chiefs of bureaus and other responsible officers of the department. It is believed the system will in its practical workings not only relieve the Secretary and the bureau officers from the present necessity of devoting a large portion of their time to matters of comparatively little public importance, but will secure exact justice to all parties concerned. The especially novel features of the plan are the provisions for frequent changes in the membership of the Board of Inquiry and for representation upon it in every case of the particular bureau which may be directly affected by its action. Every deserving employe of the department will, therefore, have reason to feel that his merit is his real protection, and not his political influence, or such personal relations as he may in time establish with a superior officer or with the members of a permanently constituted tribunal.

The President has appointed John S. Hoyt, of Michigan, to be Governor of the Territory of Arizona. John S. Hammond, of Illinois, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency in place of Enoch Hoag.

W. L. Hopkins was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Third District of Texas, and Cyrus C. Holmes for the Second District of North Carolina; W. B. Richardson, Gauger for the First District of Ohio, and M. S. Spooner Storekeeper for the First District of Ohio.

The President has also appointed Alfred E. Lee, of Ohio, to be Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort, Germany, and G. W. Town to be Register of the Land Office at Evanston, Wyoming Territory.

The following Postmasters were appointed by the President to-day: George W. Pond at Milford, Mass.; Thos. Jane Popple at Dunkirk, N. Y.; John C. Davis at Riverhead, N. Y.; Mrs. Miranda Williamson at Media, Penn.; Clark Pierson at Lambertville, N. J.; John R. Manville at Rantoul, Ill.; Mrs. Eliza Sellers at Pekin, Ill.; Clarence L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Mich.; Horace M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Henry W. Wright, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Jane Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Joseph S. Linney, Danvill, Ky.; John M. Stockton, Maysville, Ky.; Wesley C. Snow, Palatka, Fla.; S. B. Anderson, Santa Clara, Cal.; Amasa Morse, Petaluma, Cal.; William Vawter, Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Applications for office continue to crowd the desk of the Secretary at the Executive Mansion. Some of these petitions are from persons heretofore, and still prominent in public knowledge; and the favors requested range through the list of officials, from foreign appointments to messengers and watchmen in the executive departments. It is no slight labor to give attention to them, and, as a general rule, the inevitable disposition of these requests is a reference of them to the departments to which they officially belong. Rumors are in circulation throughout the Treasury, of changes in important heads of divisions of that department, but none have yet been made, and no authority is given.

THE LOUISIANA SENATE.

RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER BARGAIN AND ADVISING THE ORGANIZING OF MILITIA TO SUPPORT GOV. PACKARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—The Packard Senate have adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the pledges of Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster for the withdrawal of the troops as a corrupt and dishonorable bargain. They say they are slow to believe President Hayes a party to such a bargain, and call on the President to furnish the assistance necessary to protect the State against domestic violence, and put down Nicholls' insurrection. They assert that the legality of Mr. Packard's election cannot be questioned by any one who does not question the title of President Hayes, and that both titles are the same. They recommend that Mr. Packard organize militia in every parish to meet any emergency which may arise in the future, and intimate that if the President fails in his duty, which it is not believed he will do, the responsibility will rest where it belongs. In conclusion, the resolutions express unabated confidence in the patriotism, firmness, wisdom, and forbearance of Gov. Packard.

THE CASES OF THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

BLOOMSBURG, April 5.—The argument for a new trial in the cases of Hester, Tully, and McHugh, the convicted Molly Maguires, was heard before the County Court to-day. Decision was reserved until the May term of the court.

TRAGEDY IN BURLING-SLIP.

A MAD MAN'S DESPERATE CRIME.

AN OLD BUSINESS FIRM NEARLY WIPED OUT BY ITS JUNIOR MEMBER—HE KILLS HIS UNCLE AND HIMSELF—INSTANT DEATH OF GEORGE W. JEWETT—SUICIDE OF HIS MURDERER, ORVILLE D. JEWETT—DANGEROUS WOUNDING OF JOSEPH A. DEAN.

One of the most startling tragedies in the annals of Metropolitan crime was enacted yesterday morning on the corner Burling-slip and Front-street, the establishment of John Jewett & Sons, paint and oil dealers. The firm was rated as an old established one in 1847. It was founded by Mr. John Jewett who resided in Brooklyn, and had three sons—John, Jr., George W., and Charles H. These he took into partnership with him, and when he retired turned over the business to them. John, Jr., died, and his son, Orville D., succeeded to his interest on Jan. 24, 1859, having previously been employed as a clerk. Previous to this, however, another partner had been taken into the firm in the person of Joseph A. Dean, son-in-law of Judge Lathrop, Receiver of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The concern is the largest in the business in the country. They have two factories, one for the manufacture of linseed-oil and the other of white lead, both at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Some years since they had also an oil-cloth factory at Elizabeth, N. J., but gave it up six years ago, as the business did not pay. They employ about 200 hands. They are rated A A 1 in the commercial agencies, and are reputed to have over $1,000,000 invested in business. During their entire career no inquiries were ever made affecting their credit, and they were regarded, collectively and individually, as good for any contracts they chose to make. George W. Jewett and Joseph A. Deah were the senior members, and Charles H. and Orville D. Jewett were the junior members. George was 61 years of age, married, and resided at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Mr. Dean is married, 55 years of age, and resides at No. 14 Waverley-place. Charles H. is married, 38 years of age, and resides at No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Orville D. was 35 years of age. He married the daughter of John T. Barrett, of Barrett, Nephews & Co., the Staten Island Dyeing Works. He resided at West Brighton until about two years ago, when, his wife being an invalid, change of air was prescribed for her. He took her to Bermuda, and to the South during the Winter of 1875-6, and after their return they went to Orange, N. J., to reside. All the members of the firm bear the very highest possible reputation, not only for probity, but for amiability of character and charitableness, except Orville D., who was of a close, surly disposition. Orville's original interest was $150,000. He never got along very well with his uncles. He was not in the habit of attending to his business; came and went as he pleased, and refused to be tied down to any routine whatever. He was quite a sporting character, too, and notwithstanding his extreme penuriousness, he did not hesitate to spend money freely for his own enjoyment. He kept a yacht, fast horses, and dogs, and was a generous liver. These characteristics naturally brought him into frequent collision with his partners, who were steady-going, hard-working men, and he received their remonstrances in anything but a friendly spirit. The breach thus formed was continually widening until about four years ago, on the occasion of the annual settlement, there was an open rupture caused by a demand that Orville should change his course or leave the firm. This was settled, however, at the time, but without producing any alteration in the relations of the members of the concern. Orville constantly grew more insolent and independent, and finally, about four weeks ago, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he was informed that his connection must end without further delay. Heretofore his uncles, presuming on their relationship, had taken upon themselves the duty of chiding him, which produced a feeling of intense bitterness against them in his breast, but now Mr. Dean added the weight of his outspoken determination to theirs, and Orville saw that he must go. He made a stubborn resistance, however, but on one day of last week he went up to Mr. Dean, and, begging his pardon for anything offensive he might have said to him in the past, told him that he considered him his best friend, and if he wished to buy out his interest he might have it at a fair price, but he would not sell to his uncles on any terms. Mr. Dean told him to name his own price. He said he would take $200,000, but would require that the papers should be drawn up by his own lawyers. Mr. Dean replied that he did not care what lawyer drew up the papers, so long as he was respectable; all he wanted was a receipt for the money which he would pay over. This was the understanding arrived at. Orville went to John L. Sutherland, of No. 54 Wall-street, his attorney, and employed him to draw up the papers. Mr. Sutherland said yesterday that they were all ready and were to be signed by appointment at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The money consideration, all in cash, had been provided, and a happy ending to the long continued troubles of the concern was promised.

ORVILLE'S ARRIVAL AT THE OFFICE.

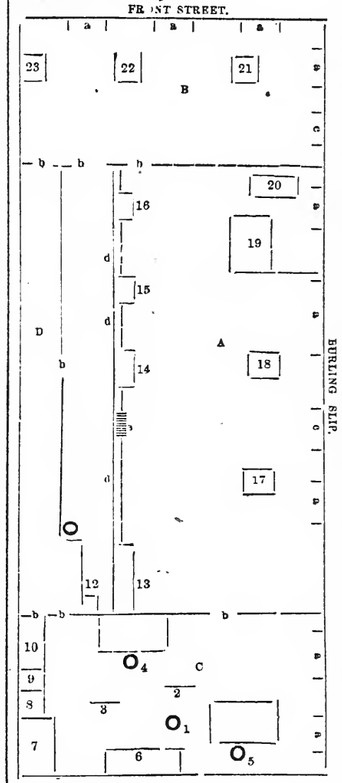
Mr. Orville D. Jewett was on hand, contrary to custom, at the early hour of 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He wore a large ulster overcoat. On the sidewalk in front of the office he met his brother-in-law, Mr. Barrett, who passed the compliments with him, and—he said last night—noticed nothing unusual in his demeanor. Having bid Mr. Barrett good morning, Orville entered the office, passed Moses Isles, the porter, Thomas Jackson, the janitor, and Charles Campbell, the shipping clerk, without speaking to them, and walked directly into the front office, where he busied himself a few moments at his desk. He then went out again into the hall and up stairs into a small room on the third floor, where he remained some 15 or 20 minutes. What he did there will never be known, as a subsequent close search failed to discover any letter or other trace of his occupation. Descending the stairs again he re-entered the front office, and that is the last that is known of his movements up to about 10:30 o'clock. The different clerks were busy at their desks, and say they did not pay attention to him. It is certain, however, that in the interval he went out, but whether into the street or up stairs again, could not be ascertained. Neither was the hour of arrival of the other members of the firm noted, except that Charles H. entered about 9 o'clock, and at once set to work going through the mail, and answering such letters as came within his province. Mr. Dean and George W. were in their private office in the rear before 10 o'clock, because it was about that hour that Charles H., having finished his task, went into them and recited to them the contents of the various letters, at the same time handing to them several that required their special attention. While they were still conversing Orville entered from the hall and proceeded directly into the room where they were gathered, wearing his overcoat, which was regarded by the clerks as an extraordinary circumstance. In the outer office were James W. Silleck, book-keeper; Charles Taintor, (son-in-law of George W. Jewett,) salesman; Arthur Dean, (son of Joseph A. Dean,) clerk; C. P. Pollock, entry clerk, and Charles Campbell, shipping clerk, all absorbed at their desks. The porter, Mose Isles, had been sent to the Post Office with the letters Charles H. had written.

THE EXPLOSION.

The conversation about the mail ended, Charles H. left, and went through the main office to the front office and sat down at his desk. In a few moments George W. followed him, and asked him to go to Peter Cooper's store around the corner to make some purchases for the firm. Charles put on his hat and did so, and George returned to the rear office and seated himself at his desk behind the partition. Mr. Dean was busy writing at his desk, which was beside the window toward the rear of the room. Orville's position is uncertain, but he was probably standing in front of the grate, behind his uncle, and at the side of Mr. Dean. The door of the office was open, and the clerks unanimously say that they heard no conversation of any sort. Hardly was George W. in his chair when a loud explosion shook the building, the glass of the windows on Burling-slip were shattered, and the rear office was filled with smoke and soot. While the dazed clerks still remained motionless, Mr. Dean, pale, and with clots of blood dropping from his pantaloons, staggered out into the main office, and made direct for the door. He had reached the stairs when Mr. Silleck, the book-keeper, sprang after him. His son, Arthur Dean, who had run down on the first alarm, turned back on hearing him coming, and the two grasped him together as he was about to fall. He muttered something about George W. Jewett being badly hurt, as though to signify that somebody should go to his assistance, and then suffered himself to be borne down stairs and placed on an improvised lounge, composed of a settee and a couple of chairs. Having dispatched a messenger to the Astor House for Dr. Farrington, Mr. Silleck, who seems to have been the only one who had presence of mind, bounded back up stairs, and made an attempt to enter the rear office. The stifling atmosphere drove him back, however. At that moment Henry Murray, of Engine Company No. 32, who was on the sidewalk at the time, rushed into his room and dashed into the inner office. He made first for the nearest window and threw it up. Then groping about on the floor his hands touched the body of Mr. George W. Jewett, who was lying about the centre of the room, with his head to the south. Hurriedly grasping him in his arms, Murray dragged him out into the main office, leaving a broad track of blood in his wake. Mr. Jewett was still breathing, but before he could be got more than half the length of the room he gave a gasp and expired. Seeing that he was dead, Murray dropped him and rushed back. Just then there was another report as of a pistol shot, but the brave fireman did not hesitate. He kept on until he found another body—that of Orville D. Jewett—which was lying in exactly the same position as his uncle's, but nearer the fire-place, and more toward the hallway. Murray carried Orville out also. He was bleeding profusely and groaning with pain.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The following diagram will give a clear idea of the scene of the tragedy:



The lower part of the building is used as a store, and the offices are on the second floor. The front office was set apart for the use of the junior partners, and the rear for the seniors. The main office for the transaction of business is in the middle. The various offices are divided by thin board partitions, painted a light green, which is the prevailing tint of the walls and ceilings, which are also of narrow boards. They are plainly, yet comfortably, furnished. The two private offices are carpeted with Brussels. On the walls are hung a number of engravings, none of them of a costly character. The windows are screened by green latticed shades. In the front office, placed facing each other, are two large desks, and a large safe stands near the northern wall. There are four windows in this office, three facing on Front-street and one on Burling-slip. There is a fire-place near the partition on the Burling-slip side, and the office has three exits, one to the hall and two into the main office on either side of the counter. A space in the main office, running parallel with the hall partition, is partitioned off by a counter and railing. On the counter are two desks, one a large one with a glass front for the transaction of business with the outer public, and the other a small one for the use of the same public. A glass case containing a fine specimen of lead crystals ornaments the eastern end. The book-keeper's desk is a large, handsome one with a glass front. It stands back from the counter, and has a sort of half partition of boards between it and the western end of the room. A large desk between it and the partition was used by Mr. Taintor. On either side of the fire-place are two small desks used by Arthur Dean and a drummer, who is absent on the road. Mr. Pollock's desk—another large one—stands against the railing at the extreme western end of the room. The hall partition takes a turn just before reaching this spot, and becomes narrowed. In the turn is placed a gold and stock telegraph instrument, and in the end corner, tidied on by the last desk mentioned, is the common wash-basin. There are three windows to this room, all facing on Burling-slip. The front office is about 19 feet front and about 10 feet in depth, the middle one about 36 long and 12 wide. The rear office is about the same depth, and about 15 feet wide in its widest place. The main hallway stops just before reaching it, but a part of the space gained is taken up, first, by the stairs to the third story; secondly, by a small safe let into the wall; thirdly, by a closet, on whose shelves were a few papers yesterday; and, lastly, by a hotstway, both of which latter take an additional six inches from the width of the room. There are three doors leading from this office—one to the stairs, another to the hall, and the third into the main office. It is lighted by two windows only, both facing on Burling-slip. Mr. Dean's desk stands near the westernmost window, between it and the fireplace. It was a handsome piece of furniture, with a glass front between the two book-cases. Mr. George W. Jewett's desk, a larger and plainer affair, is placed against the eastern partition. All the fireplaces are furnished with old-fashioned grates, in only one of which a fire was burning yesterday—that in the rear office.

AFTER THE TRAGEDY.

Such was the appearance of the offices yesterday at the time of the tragedy. The events previously described had not occupied a minute in their occurrence. The next man to arrive after Murray was Assistant Foreman Cook, of the same company. The company had just returned from a fire, and were entering their house on the opposite side of the street at the moment of the first explosion. Cook arrived in time to assist Murray in carrying out Orville's body. Officer Sullivan, of the steam-boat squad, who was stationed on Pier No. 20, ran in at the same moment and put out the fire, which was consuming Orville's clothing over his left breast. The wounded man was writhing in pain, and complaining that his heart hurt him. Several officers and a Roundsman from the Fourth Precinct, Officer Peter O'Donnell, on whose beat the building was, and a number of the members of No. 32 Engine with a fire extinguisher followed quickly. An immense, excited crowd gathered in the neighborhood, completely blocking up the streets and putting a temporary stop to travel. Many endeavored to force their way into the building,

and Mr. Arthur Dean was in attendance on his father. All agreed, however, that no such thing as the hand grenade had ever been in the office, and the janitor stated that although he had been cleaning out the office for two years, he had never seen it. He was positive it was not there yesterday morning. Mr. Sutherland's statement was the first clue to the real cause of the tragedy. Then came a report that Orville had confessed. When Mr. Charles Jewett heard this rumor he said that Orville had undoubtedly been insane for some time. Judge Lathrop also gave out the same story. He said that he was certain from Orville's actions that he has been crazy for at least 10 days. Mr. Pollock likewise confirmed this theory. He too had noticed that Mr. Orville was acting queerly. It came out that Orville was in the habit of carrying the large revolver when he went to the factory to pay off the men. There is no doubt that, owing to his peculiar disposition, he became insane by brooding over what he considered his wrongs, and deliberately armed himself, intending to murder the other members of the firm and commit suicide. The two pistols and the knife were undoubtedly his, and he had the hand-grenade in his pocket when he went to the office yesterday morning. He probably drew the large revolver, and held it in one hand while he dashed the grenade to the floor with the other. The subsequent shot and, the burned clothing over the region of his heart point to attempted suicide, though, as no post-mortem has yet taken place, it has not been possible to ascertain the presence of a bullet in his body. His victims were totally unaware of his intentions. Mr. Dean says that he saw and knew nothing of any demonstration until he found himself wounded. Mr. George W. Jewett was killed while sitting with his back to the murderer. Mr. Dean was comfortable last evening, and his physicians expressed strong hopes of his recovery. The body of George W. Jewett was taken to Staten Island last evening by a local undertaker named Steele. The excitement caused by the tragedy was increased as the true facts leaked out, and the vicinity of the building was thronged all day by a crowd, who buttonholed everybody coming out and plied them with all sorts of questions.

WHAT THE FIREMEN SAY.

Assistant Foreman Martin Cook, of Engine No. 32, who was the first person to enter the building after the occurrence, made the following statement to a TIMES reporter: "The members of the engine company were all in the house; Fireman Murray and myself were sitting upstairs about 10:30 o'clock, when we were startled by a loud noise, resembling an explosion. On looking out of a window we saw a cloud of smoke issuing from the windows on the second floor of the building occupied by John Jewett & Sons, which is nearly opposite the engine-house. Accompanied by Murray, I went right over, and on ascending the stairway leading to the offices on the second floor found the place filled with smoke and dust. There was a very strong smell of burned powder, and in consequence of the density of the smoke objects in the place were barely discernible. I, however, distinguished the forms of two men lying on the floor in the back private office, and, assisted by Murray, I removed them to the outer office. The gentleman whom I carried out was Mr. Orville D. Jewett. I think that when we entered the private office both were groaning on the floor. On returning to the apartment in which the explosion occurred we found that the clothes of the elder Mr. Jewett's desk was on fire, that the room was smeared with black dust. Fragments of a shell, which had evidently exploded, lay scattered in all directions and in some places imbedded in the walls and articles of furniture. The windows were completely blown out. On the floor, near the spot where we found the bodies, I picked up a large navy revolver, a small five-chambered revolver, and a closed jack-knife. All these things I handed to the Police. After we had extinguished the fire in the carpet I went into the office occupied by the clerks, and stooping over the prostrate body of Mr. Orville D. Jewett, I noticed that a portion of his vest near the breast was on fire. A policeman put the fire out, and then I saw that the wounded man wore a leather belt, with an attached pistol holster. I sent out two ambulance calls from the fire alarm opposite the door of the engine-house. Subsequently I found Mr. Dean lying on the floor down stairs, surrounded by several men. He refused to say anything about the occurrence, except that he was engaged in writing at the moment, and could not tell how the shell came there or how it exploded." Fireman Henry Murray said: "I was sitting in the engine-house when the explosion took place, and as I looked across the street I saw smoke coming out of the windows of the firm's office on the second floor. Assistant Foreman Cook and myself ran over immediately, and rushed up stairs into the office, which was filled with smoke and dust. Groping our way into the rear private office, the first objects that met our gaze were the prostrate forms of two men, whom we immediately removed to the outer office. Blood was flowing in streams from the old gentleman's legs and breast, and I am convinced that he was dead when I carried him out. We found the pistols in the manner described by Assistant Foreman Cook. I believe the character of the large one was empty. When I first entered the private office I heard a noise like a slight explosion."

WHAT RELATIVES OF THE FAMILY SAY.

Mr. John P. Jewett, a cousin of the actors in the tragedy, lives on William-street, in Orange, N. J. He was not at home when a TIMES reporter called at the house yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Jewett was shocked when told of the tragedy, but said she could throw no light upon its cause. She had seen neither George W. Jewett nor Orville D. Jewett for a long time. The former she eulogized as one of the noblest men that ever lived. Of the latter she said little except that he was a Colonel of volunteers during the war, and a brave man. She supposed that there must be some very strange cause for the terrible tragedy, and deplored the fact that the family name must be brought into disagreeable prominence. Mrs. John Jewett, the grandmother of Orville D. Jewett, resides in a handsome mansion on Munn's avenue, at Orange Junction, N. J. The house is surrounded by a large space finely set with trees and parterres. Mrs. Jewett is now 85 years of age, and the shock of this terrible affair, it is feared, will be very dangerous to her. She was in Brooklyn yesterday, and, hearing of the tragedy, returned to her home bowed down with grief and prostration. Her son, Mr. Austin F. Jewett, the uncle of Orville D. Jewett, learned of the tragedy while at home, and started for this City at 5 o'clock last evening to inquire into it.

WHAT MR. CHARLES TAINTOR SAYS.

Mr. Charles Taintor, the son-in-law of Mr. George W. Jewett, was seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter of THE TIMES, to whom he stated that he was in the office at the time of the explosion, having arrived there only a short time before in company with Mr. Jewitt. The latter gentleman went into the front office and had some conversation with his brother, Mr. Charles H. Jewett, after which he retired into the inner room where Mr. Dean and Mr. Orville D. Jewett were seated. The door was partly closed and no loud or angry conversation was heard. Suddenly, and without any warning whatever, the explosion took place, and Mr. Dean rushed from the room. Mr. Taintor professed to be ignorant of the causes leading to the tragedy, and was not possessed of any knowledge of the troubles that have existed for some years between the members of the firm.

THE NEWS ON STATEN ISLAND.

The news of the tragedy first reached Port Richmond, Staten Island, the home of Mr. George W. Jewett, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and created considerable excitement all along the north shore, where the deceased gentleman was well known and highly respected. Mr. Charles Taintor, his son-in-law, one of the clerks in the office, conveyed the startling intelligence of her husband's sudden death to Mrs. Jewett, who was terribly affected upon receiving it, and was unable to leave her room during the rest of the day. News of the sad affair was transmitted to the white lead works and also to the oil works, the respective Superintendents of which dismissed the workmen and suspended operations. Mr. George W. Jewett was one of the Trustees of the Village of Port Richmond, and was known as one of the leading members of the Unitarian Church at New-Brighton. He was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social life, and his loss will be severely felt by all who knew him. He was in the habit of paying almost daily visits to the white lead manufactory, and here he was held in high regard by all the employes, who were much attached to him. Late in the afternoon the body of Mr. Jewett was brought to Port Richmond by R. Steele, the undertaker of the village, and placed in one of the rooms in the upper part of the house. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. There were but few persons on Staten Island who knew anything whatever regarding the cause of the fearful tragedy. The foreman of the white lead factory, however, stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that at every annual settlement for the past three or four years there had been trouble between the different members of the firm, Mr. Orville D. Jewett seeming to be of the opinion that he was not being properly treated by his partners. When this dissatisfaction was first shown he wanted to retire from the firm, but the others persuaded him that their best interests, as well as his own, would be best subserved by his leaving his money in the business, which he consented to do. Finally, however, it was agreed that he should retire, and yesterday was the day fixed for settlement, and in view of this fact, the presence of so many firearms and the consequent termination to an apparently friendly interview was looked upon as being very suspicious.

MR. JEWETT'S STATEN ISLAND HOME.

The white lead manufactory of the firm is situated at the eastern end of Port Richmond, Staten Island, near the ferry landing, and is an immense building, in which about 75 men are kept constantly employed. Here about 12 tons of white lead were turned out each day. Some distance to the westward of the white lead manufactory are the linseed-oil works, in which over 100 men are given employment. This establishment, although its business was carried on by the firm, was owned by only three of the partners—Mr. George W. Jewett, Mr. Joseph A. Dean, and Mr. Charles Taintor. Midway between the lead and oil works is situated the mansion in which Mr. George Jewett and his family, consisting of his son-in-law and his wife and two grandchildren, resided. The grounds surrounding it stretch from the shore road down to the water's edge, and are magnificently laid out in graveled walks and drives, stretching away through long avenues of tall trees. The building is of gothic architecture, and is built of wood, presenting a very imposing exterior. In the interior a wide corridor virtually divides the house into two parts, a broad stairway leading from it to the upper stories. The parlors, reception-room, and library, all of which, together with the dining-room, are on the ground floor, are elegantly furnished in satin, and bear evidence of great care in the selection of harmonizing colors. Nothing about the house or grounds looks gaudy, yet all the appointments are of the richest character. The stables are situated immediately within the grounds, to the right of the house, and here, also, are found the same signs of careful selection as were noticeable in the mansion itself.

ORVILLE D. JEWETT'S RESIDENCE.

The house of Orville D. Jewett, in Orange Valley, N. J., is situated on the northern side of what is known as Otis' Hill, near the summit of that eminence. It is upon Highland-avenue, about 150 feet below Lincoln-avenue. It is a cottage with rear and side extensions, after the fashion of the majority of suburban dwellings. A neatly laid out plat of ground surrounds it. Within there are evidences that its occupants were people of taste. A sitting-room, sitting-room, filled with easy chairs, tables covered with *bijouterie*, and book-cases, is on the right of the entrance, and opens upon a pleasant vestibule. In this room the reporter met a sister of Mrs. Orville D. Jewett last evening. The young lady appeared overcome with grief, and was unwilling to talk much about what she termed "the accident in New-York." She said she had heard that her brother-in-law was badly hurt by the explosion. She had not told Mrs. Jewett of the occurrence, because that lady was extremely sick. She had simply informed her that her husband had been suddenly taken ill in New-York, and would be unable to return home perhaps for several days. That meagre intelligence, however, was sufficient to increase the prostration of Mrs. Jewett, and her condition was such that she could not receive visitors. In response to a question the young lady said she could give no reason for the occurrence of "the accident." She knew nothing of Mr. Jewett's business, and had never heard that differences had arisen between that gentleman and his partners.

ACTION OF THE CORONER.

A JURY IMPANELED—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF GEORGE W. JEWETT—AT THE BED-SIDE OF ORVILLE D. JEWETT—HIS SUBSEQUENT DEATH—CONDITION OF MR. DEAN.

Coroner Ellinger arrived at the place at 2:30 P. M., and took the informal statements of several persons. Capt. Petty informed him that Mr. Dean, when questioned regarding the affair, refused to make any statement whatever, and that Mr. Orville D. Jewett was not in a condition to say anything definite. He, however, admitted to the Captain that there had been "trouble in the firm," but he declined to state its precise nature. Sergt. Blair explained the character of the exploded shell, and imparted the information that the chambers of the small pistol were empty; J. W. Silleck, the bookkeeper of the firm, being questioned, stated that he had been in their employ during the past 17 years, and was well acquainted with the business of the firm and the relations of the partners toward each other. He was in the outer office when the explosion occurred. His first impression regarding it was that the steam apparatus had burst. He was prevented from entering the private office by the dense cloud of dust and smoke, and, on retreating to the floor below, met Mr. Dean on the stairs. Mr. Dean was very pale, and clots of blood were on the legs of his pantaloons. Mr. Dean volunteered no explanation concerning the affair, merely observing that he believed Mr. George W. Jewett was very badly hurt. At this juncture the Coroner decided to question Mr. Silleck privately about the affairs of the firm, and all except Capt. Petty were excluded from the room. During the private interview Mr. Silleck stated he heard no loud words in the senior partner's room previous to the explosion, and could give no theory as to how the affair occurred. The following gentlemen were then impaneled as a jury of inquest, and were ushered into the front office, where the body of George W. Jewett was still lying:

John Treslop, No. 113 East Eighty-third-street.
Benjamin Collins, No. 118 East Sixteenth-street.
Edwin Lonteliow, No. 23 South-street.
Adam C. Martin, No. 305 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.
Joseph C. Canning, No. 83 Cedar-street.
Robert G. Hardie, Jr., No. 52 West Thirty-eighth-street.
Thomas Kennedy, No. 322 Riving on-street.
Emil Sauer, No. 1 East Fifty-ninth-street.
George H. Pell, No. 170 Broadway.

Coroner Ellinger, addressing the jury, said he was not then in a position to present to them the evidence in proper form, and all he could say was, that the deceased, George W. Jewett, had been killed by the explosion of a shell, but by whom it was impossible to say at this time and how it was exploded he could not tell. There were also two pistols found in the office and a large clasp knife, and this circumstance gave the affair a very mysterious appearance. He would make an investigation, and when the testimony was in such a condition that it could be presented to them he would call them together and the inquest would then proceed. The jury were then sworn, and after formally viewing the body of the deceased were discharged to await the Coroner's summons.

In the meantime, Dr. Leopold Goldschmidt, Deputy Coroner, had made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, which were lying on the floor of the front office. The body was examined by the Doctor, who found no marks of violence except about the left knee and thigh, the clothing at the points being torn into shreds. A fragment of the bomb entered the body at the posterior portion of the flexur of the left knee in the popliteal space, tearing all the muscles, arteries, and veins, and passing out on the inner surface of the lower portion of the thigh, causing an aperture about six inches long and wide. Death was due to the shock and hemorrhage from the injury described above. Dr. Goldschmidt, at the conclusion of the post-mortem examination, filled out the usual certificate of death, which was given to an undertaker. The remains of Mr. George W. Jewett were then placed in a casket and removed to his late residence on Staten Island.

ORVILLE D. JEWETT.

After the jury had been dismissed, Coroner Ellinger, accompanied by Dr. Goldschmidt, visited the Chambers-Street Hospital where Orville D. Jewett was then lying. The Coroner found Mr. Jewett in a semi-comatose condition, and remained at his bedside for nearly an hour. At intervals during that space of time he questioned Mr. Jewett in regard to the manner in which the terrible affair occurred, but could not succeed in obtaining any intelligible answer. The patient groaned pitifully from the pain occasioned by the injuries from which he was suffering, and cried continually, "Oh! my God; Oh! my God." Finding that it would be impossible to obtain any statement from the sufferer, the Coroner took his departure. The attending surgeons stated that the patient's left wrist was lacerated up to the forearm, the tissues and muscles were torn, and all the tendons and blood vessels were exposed. He had also several superficial wounds on the chest, and a terrible wound, made evidently by a large fragment of the shell, in the epigastric region to the left of the median line. When he was admitted to the hospital he was in a semi-comatose condition, but he rallied slightly, and for an hour it appeared as though he would regain consciousness, but a relapse ensued, and he soon sank into a state of coma, from which he did not revive, and death ensued at 5:45 o'clock in the evening. Death was due to shock and hemorrhage from the injuries as described, above. The patient was attended by Drs. Budd, Jayne, and Blauvelt, who did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. He was not at any time while in the hospital able to make any statement that would tend to elucidate the mystery surrounding the terrible tragedy in which he was beyond a doubt the chief actor.

JOSEPH A. DEAN.

Coroner Ellinger, after leaving the hospital, proceeded to the house of Mr. Joseph A. Dean, the third victim of the explosion. Mr. Dean was found in bed, and is attended by Drs. Willard Parker, Walker, and Jones. His left thigh and right arm were badly cut by fragments of the exploded bomb, and he is suffering greatly from shock. The Doctors say that the injuries are not in themselves necessarily fatal, but fears are entertained that if the patient does not rally promptly from the shock to his nervous system death may result. There is, however, no immediate danger. Mr. Dean stated, in answer to questions from the Coroner, that he was sitting at his desk when the explosion occurred, and does not know how it was occasioned. He does not remember what followed, or how he got down stairs, and the next thing he remembered after the explosion was finding himself lying on a settee on the first floor with a surgeon dressing the wound in his thigh, from which a piece of the exploded shell was extracted. At the suggestion of the physicians the Coroner did not question Mr. Dean too closely, as it was noticed that the patient was becoming excited, and the Coroner therefore deferred a cross-examination of the witness until a more fitting opportunity presents itself.

WHAT THE CORONER SAYS.

Coroner Ellinger stated to a TIMES reporter, last night, that from all he could learn about the mysterious affair he was of the opinion that the grenade, or bomb, was intentionally exploded by Orville D. Jewett, without any warning to the other occupants of the room. He thinks that the relations of the other members of the firm toward Orville were inharmonious, and that the latter, though willing to sell out his interest in the business at the price agreed upon, ($200,000,) was greatly troubled about it, and his constant brooding over the matter had unsettled his reason, and he (the Coroner) could not look upon his conduct in any other light than that of a lunatic. The finding of the two pistols and the large clasp-knife on the floor of the room was a factor in the case which would need close investigation, and their presence there might never be satisfactorily accounted for. He would, however, make the most searching investigation possible, and would make every exertion to fathom the mystery surrounding the case.

THE POLICE ACCOUNT.

The following is the official entry on the blotter at the New-Street Police Station:

"*Explosion at No. 182 Front-street.*—At 10 this A. M. an explosion occurred in the private office of George W. Jewett and Orville D. Jewett, at No. 182 Front-street, manufacturers and dealers in oils. Explosion supposed to have been caused by a shell or hand-grenade, from what cause unknown. On entering the office the following persons were found: George W. Jewett, aged 61, United States, married, residing at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and Orville D. Jewett, aged 35, United States, residing at Orange, N. J., —both seriously wounded about the body. George Jewett died shortly after being removed from the office. Joseph A. Dean, aged 65, United States, residing at No. 14 Waverley-place, seriously injured about the body; attended by Dr. Farrington, of Astor House, and taken home by the Doctor in a carriage.

Witness: Charles Taintor, Arthur Dean, J. W. Selleck, book-keeper, and C. B. Pollock, entry clerk.

Martin Cook, Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 32, found a large Colt's revolver lying on the floor, one chamber of which was empty and an exploded cap on the nipple. Officer John J. Sullivan, of the Steam-boat Squad, found on Orville D. Jewett a large leather pistol holster buckled around his waist."

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

SUPERNUMERARY AND SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS—DISCREPANCIES IN PASTORS' REPORTS OF BENEVOLENT FUNDS —ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Thursday, April 5, 1877.

The Conference convened at 7:45 A. M. at the Asylum-Street M. E. Church for devotional exercises. Rev. I. Simmons, of Brooklyn, preached a brief sermon. At 9 A. M. the business session began, Bishop Peck presiding. The list of supernumerary preachers was then called, and the following were restored to effective work: Thomas G. Osborn, John E. Searles, James A. Dean, George W. Allen, Richard K. Dissey, and Spencer H. Bray. Albert H. Wyatt, Charles B. Sing, and William P. Corbit were continued on the supernumerary list, while action on other names was deferred. Bishop Peck then called the names of the superannuated preachers, and S. W. Scofield, R. D. Kirby, G. L. Fuller, W. F. Smith, Z. Davenport, S. S. Strong, J. Crawford, C. Brainard, L. Webb, S. H. Clark, A. S. Hill, John Parker, J. S. Mitchell, R. K. Reynolds, E. E. Griswold, W. Gothard, J. Abbott, A. B. Pulling, C. Silliman, A. Bushnell, S. Dunn, G. Waterbury, Moses Hill, Julius Field, L. D. Nickerson, S. W. King, Daniel De Vinne, Albert Nash, Seneca Howland, Nathan Tibbals, Abel Stevens, Justus O. Worth, and Isaac Sandford were continued on that list. Owing to domestic afflictions in the families of Revs. E. E. Griswold and Z. Davenport, a committee of sympathy was appointed with instructions to confer with them on behalf of the Conference. Rev. Nathaniel Kellogg stated that he had been a member of the Conference for 50 years, and that all of the class who entered Conference with him in 1827 were now dead. Revs. Thomas H. Burch, S. W. Powell, Benjamin M. Adams, William McAllister, and Isaac E. Smith were appointed a committee to investigate charges which might be preferred against any of the preachers. A communication from Rev. Samuel Dunn, a member of the Conference, now resident in England, was read. Mr. Dunn stated that he was 80 years of age, and preached occasionally. He deplored the publication of novels in religious papers and the ambition of many clergymen to receive the degree of Doctor of Divinity. There were no Doctors of Divinity in heaven and there should be none on earth. He sent $100 as his contribution to benevolent collections, and the income of a benevolent lunt written by himself, entitled *Jesus, the First and the Last*, to be sold for a benevolent object.

Rev. A. C. Eggleston addressed the Conference regarding the discrepancies existing between the reports of the preachers concerning benevolent funds. The Missionary Conference Treasurer, $50,000 passed through his hands, hence the need of care. One preacher had overpaid him $58 on the day previous. Prof. Strong, of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., described the financial condition of that institution. Rev. D. Curry, D. D., also spoke on the subject. Mr. Phelps, of the Book Concern, spoke of the unpaid bills of many of the preachers on their books, and urged prompt settlement. A communication from the Convention of the Congregational Church in Connecticut, soliciting fraternal and co-operative relations in that and other of the two Conferences in that State was read by the Secretary, and referred to the following committee for examination: Rev. Robert Meredith, Asahel C. Eggleston, Benjamin Pillsbury, William H. Boole, William McAllister, William North Rice, and Levi S. Weed. A memorial signed by 170 District Stewards asking for the reduction of the number of districts in the Conference from five to three, was read by the Secretary. It was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 10 A. M. At 3 P. M. the anniversary of the Conference Sunday-school Union was celebrated, Rev. J. Willis, of New-York, presiding. Addresses were made by Rev. John Pegg, Jr., Rev. W. V. Clarke, and Mr. John E. Searles, Jr. In the evening Rev. George E. Reed preached the Conference sermon.

HOW TO REACH THE BLACK HILLS.

A WAR DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR CONTAINING THE BEST ROUTES FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO DEADWOOD AND CUSTER CITIES.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The War Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War, has issued a circular announcing, for the information of all concerned, the following routes connecting the Missouri River with the Black Hills, in accordance with the late treaty with the SIOUX Indians:

Route No. 1.—Beginning as Bismark, Dakota, the present northern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, it will cross the 103d meridian of longitude, the western boundary of the Sioux reservation, on the shortest and most practicable route to Deadwood City.

Route No. 2.—Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Missouri River, known as Fort Pierre, or at some point not over 18 miles north of that place, it will cross the 103d meridian, on the shortest and most practical route to Deadwood City.

Route No. 3.—Beginning at the Yankton crossing of the Missouri River, and thence up the south bank of the Niobrara to its crossing opposite the mouth of the Keya Paha River, thence up the latter stream to or near the sources of Porcupine Creek, whence it will cross the 103d meridian on the shortest and most practicable route to Custer City.

All people who establish themselves at stations along these lines are notified that such establishing will not carry with it any proprietary right to the land, which will be subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Secretary of War. The western boundary of the Sioux reservation, as fixed by recent treaty, is as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the 103d meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of Nebraska, thence to its intersection with the south fork of the Cheyenne River, thence down said stream to its junction with the north fork of the Belle Fourche, thence up that fork to the 103d meridian, thence to the south branch of Cannon Ball, or Cedar Creek.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—This afternoon the Spring Valley Water Company filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking for a writ of prohibition restraining the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and all other city officials from making connections with mains of the company, or interfering in any manner with the company's water pipes, &c. The court granted an alternative writ, and the matter is to be heard next Monday at 2 o'clock. In the meantime, the Mayor, &c., are temporarily restrained from interfering in any manner with the company's mains.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A JEWELER.

ATLANTA, April 5.—George Sharp, Jr., a jeweler, who is well known throughout the South, mysteriously disappeared last Friday night. Nothing has been heard of him since. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of his disappearance, which is generally believed to be the result of heavy indebtedness.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12½	Justice	10
Belcher	6½	Kentuck	5
Best & Belcher	23⅜	Leopard	1¾
Bullion	12½	Mexican	12¼
Consolidated Virginia	40	Northern Belle	22¾
California	43½	Overman	4⅛
Chollar	45	Phœnix	17
Confidence	7	Raymond & Ely	4¼
Caledonia	5	Silver Hill	4½
Crown Point	6½	Savage	4⅜
Exchequer	4½	Segregated Belcher	50
Gould & Curry	10¼	Sierra Nevada	5
Hale & Norcross	3¼	Union Consolidated	5⅜
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	9¼
Julia Consolidated	2½	Eureka Consolidated	18¾

LIFE INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

SENATOR HAMMOND APPEARS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AND DENIES THE TRUTH OF SOME OF MR. ENGLISH'S STATEMENTS—MR. FURBER'S EXAMINATION RESUMED —HIS CONNECTION WITH THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY — THE COST OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Insurance Committee resumed its investigation at 9:30 this morning. Previous to the resumption of the testimony the committee went into executive session, and it is understood that Mr. Floyd Jones made a motion to discontinue the investigation and make a report. What the result of the motion was is unknown.

Senator Hammond also appeared before the executive session and made a statement in refutation of the charges contained in the testimony of Stephen English. Mr. Hammond also appeared in open session and demanded another hearing, which should go to the public, and at his own request was sworn. He recounted Mr. English's evidence as already printed, and said the bill referred to was drafted by himself, personally, in February or March, 1875. It reached the Committee of the Whole and was discussed at great length, both then and on the third reading; the bill passed the House; the committee of the Senate made a report, but it was defeated in the Senate; the bill was not in the handwriting of Mr. Miller, but in the writing of a person who then officiated as his clerk; Mr. English says truly that he abused me in his paper and distributed thousands of copies throughout the State; in 1876 I introduced the bill in the Senate, and it was there passed by a vote of 24; the libel against Mr. English, in the Geneva *Gazette*, was not written by me; the suit which he brought was withdrawn by Mr. English's counsel without solicitation from me; no arrangement was ever made by me, or to my knowledge, for his withdrawal of the suit; in short, so far as I am concerned, the statement of Mr. English is entirely false.

MR. FURBER'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Furber's testimony was continued as follows: When the Guardian went into the hands of a Receiver there were about 5,000 policies, including those it held for the other three companies; there were about $5,000,000 of insurance; the reserve was not intact; we have not made up the reserve on them; I presume the per centum of reserve on the policies which remained intact was about 75 per cent.; the defects in the Guardian which we had not discovered consisted of losses by deaths to the amount of about $200,000; the proofs were probably in the office, but were not shown me; they were marked off on the policy register, but I did not see them; other losses were upon shrinkage of amount of premium notes; I had not time to test their premium ledger; loss on this source was about $75,000; no more time was taken in the investigation, because it was necessary for the Guardian to make its statement to the Insurance Department within a few days; the reason the Universal was interested to save the Guardian was because it was safe for us to assume 80 per cent. of its outstanding obligations on the 1st of January, 1874; of the 80 per cent. of the reserve, $2,400,000 was paid over to us when the contract was made, with the agreement that the remainder should be paid over when the reserve was completed; a list of the obligations was furnished; the balance of the reserve was not actually paid over, because certain assets held by them could not be turned over, as they were deposited by the other three companies; the correctness of the schedule of obligations had been verified by the Guardian's books, but it was found to be incorrect afterward; therefore had been over $200,000 of reserve on policies scratched off the books as paid-up policies which were not paid up and which remained a liability against the company; these policies were paid up for probably $400,000 or $500,000.

At this point Senator Tobey appeared and said, in regard to the statement of Stephen English that he [Mr. Tobey] did not know Mr. Miller's handwriting, that he did not remember to have made any such remark, and if he did make it, he must have done so from mere humor.

Mr. Furber's testimony resumed: The instructions to agents of the Universal in regard to the change of policies was to state the facts clearly and truthfully, and he had sent circulars to all the policy-holders at the North America, suggesting to them to beware of any improper statements from agents, and to change only if they thought it to their own best interest; where misrepresentations were made by agents the Universal policy would be sent back and the North America policy returned. The North America, when witness became connected with it in October, 1874, had $5,013,000 assets, among them $213,000 agents' balances, $160,000 commutation of commissions, $102,000 bills receivable, $40,000 suspense account, $9,000 scrip redemption, (money paid for redeeming scrip; there had been $100,000 of this scrip issued;) $17,000 judgments against agents, $55,000 United States and State Company stock, which was in fact worth $25,000; of these $520,000 proved bad, and only $35,000 has been realized since upon that amount; there remained $5,087,000 on deducting these bad assets; the company had outstanding bills payable $147,000, leaving $4,940,000 of assets which the company had, and which was supposed to be good; during the time since I went to it I received premiums and interest, $1,966,000; amount disbursed on death losses, $797,000; $497,000 matured losses; $29,000 annuities, and $2,603,000 in secured policies, a total of $3,930,000, which leaves $2,976,000; I never went to Receiver Pierson $2,734,000 in assets, as follows: cash, $4,756; bond and mortgage, $1,210,000; fire insurance, $22,000; bills receivable, $10,000; real estate, (at least,) $891,000; United States stock, $905,001; premium on the stock, $10,800; Brooklyn bonds, $12,527; temporary loans, $3,376; suspense account, $6,705; Virginia bonds, $12,000; Virginia bonds, $12,000; Mobile Savings Bank, $939; H. N. Morgan, $2,500; premium notes on Standard Insurance policies, $2,463; loss on same company's stock, $4,000; premiums, loans on Government securities, policies on Streeter's horses, $2,573; I. S. Morgan & Co., $682; agents' balance, $9,163; approximate total, $2,734,000. Witness found also $2,000,000 of mortgages given to the company by John McCool, claimed to be usurious because of a bonus of $200,000 paid by McCool to the former President, Mr. Morgan; witness had succeeded in securing the property represented by the mortgages, notwithstanding the usury law, by paying John McCool $25,000 for an actual conveyance of the property; by this means he had relieved the company of the taint of usury; the books of the Guardian Company probably would not have positively disclosed all the liabilities of the company on their policies; the Superintendent of Insurance probably could not by any examination discover all the liabilities; witness, to remedy that, would require every company to keep exact copies of every kind of policy issued; there had been an examination of the Guardian by the Superintendent during the previous Summer; he went over their register and investigated the reinsurance of the Widows' and Orphans' and Reserve Mutual policies in the Guardian; those statements were easily discoverable by the examiner, and certain items found there were corrected by the Superintendent; none of the books of the Guardian Company were ever handed over to the Universal; five or six officers of the Universal became Directors of the Guardian, but the latter continued its business independently; the Universal men did not have a majority of the Board of the Guardian's Directors until the transfer; when I became connected with the Universal in 1865 I had the management of the agents, and a contract was made giving me a salary of $2,500 a year, and 2½ per cent. on its premium receipts; I worked under that contract till 1867, when the salary was made $5,000, and a percentage of 2½ upon the net receipts; all expenses to be paid out of it; this terminated in May, 1876; under that contract I have received all the money I have received, except my salary in the North America; as the total result of these two contracts I received from all the companies which I had to do with in the State for 11 years and 5 months, $205,500, less my outgoes; this was all, either as profits upon contracts or otherwise; something less than $18,000 a year; the North America reinsured the Government Security's and the Standard's policies; the Standard was a stock mutual company; the Government Security had reinsured its policies before the North America; reinsured both of them; N. D. Morgan was President of the North America; one of his sons was Secretary, and another was Actuary; witness became President, and retained no connection in the Universal and the Guardian; all the Morgan family then went out; there was no consideration paid for their going, except the loan by me of $95,000 to Mrs. Morgan, for which the company gave her certain bad claims.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY.

As to the Charter Oak Company, Mr. Furber testified that in October, 1875, he was introduced to E. R. Wiggin, of Boston, as a gentleman authorized by the Charter Oak to negotiate for the sale of $125,000 of the capital stock of that company; it having been unfortunate for three or four years in its investments—Mr. Walkley, the President, having invested over a million of its bonds in the Connecticut Valley Railroad—the Connecticut Superintendent of Insurance had insisted on a change in its management; Mr. Wiggin said he was authorized to sell the stock; witness inquired about everything connected with the matter; Wiggin said he had agreed to pay a certain gentleman $20,000 in relation to the transaction; certain capitalists in Boston wanted control of a certain railroad from Long Island to New-Hampshire, the Connecticut Valley being one of the three roads composing the pronosed line; they wanted to get the second mortgage bonds and so control the road; Mr. Wiggin was then introduced to Mr. J. C. Horton, who said he could obtain the purchase of those bonds for a commission of $20,000; that arrangement fell through, the other capitalists having dropped it; but Mr. Wiggin had met the officers of the Charter Oak Company, and the proposition for a sale of the company's stock grew out of this meeting; Mr. Horton thought he ought to have his commission, as control of the Charter Oak would carry control of the railroad. The witness urged Mr. Wiggin that he must live up even to a bad bargain. Witness did not know Horton by name until some weeks afterward; the interview led to witness' purchase of the Charter Oak stock; after consultation with the Superintendent of the company as to its affairs, the Superintendent said the company had its full 4 per cent. reserve, but some of the items were hard to pass at their face, and $500,000 would make the company all right; witness paid $115 a share for $135,000 worth of stock; the $500,000 was put in; Mr. Edward Mathews owned certain real estate at the corner of Broadway and Rector-street, which was appraised at $1,825,000; it was subject to mortgages amounting to $635,000; Mr. Mathews made a mortgage for $800,000 upon the same property to the Charter Oak Insurance Company; he received $300,000 in money for it, leaving the $500,000 that was needed to make the Charter Oak good; my pay for the mortgage was simply a commission of 7½ per cent. upon the receipts of the Charter Oak Company; the receipts are over $2,000,000 a year; the contract for this commission is canceled when the amount I have advanced is returned to me; witness upon making the arrangement became financial manager, and Mr. Wiggin became President of the Charter Oak.

Julius Hillborn, of New-York, testified that upon an application to the New-York Life for a loan of $70,000 or $75,000 on real estate, he was required to take out a policy for $60,000, from which they deducted the premium of some $2,300, and charged him over $700 for the search of the title to his property; when he found himself unable to keep up the premiums he asked to surrender his policy for a paid up one, but they refused to give it until he made another premium payment, which would have amounted to more than the amount of money to be paid on the surrender; the transaction was with Mr. Beers, Mr. Burton, and the General Agent; at the expiration of the first year he had allowed the policy to lapse.

A recess was then taken until 4 o'clock.

THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

After the recess Theodore Weston testified that he was architect of the Equitable building; the work was commenced in May, 1874, and was completed in July, 1876; the leases commenced in May, 1875; the original office of the Equitable was separated from the main building, and its completion was delayed; there is no restaurant in the building; Delmonico's adjoins it; the actual expense of putting up the main building was about $1,500,000, including the land; the additional building cost about $1,000,000; witness received a salary of $15,000 per year; the preliminary plans were drawn by Mr. Kendall; he had not completed the plans before the building was commenced; the internal arrangements were left entirely to the preliminary drawing; there was no percentage paid upon any of the material to my knowledge; furnished a statement of expenditures to the Building Committee of the Equitable at almost every meeting; Mr. Lambert was Chairman of this committee; they had meetings three times a week; the plans were submitted to them, and the contracts were made by their direction upon estimates made by witness; upon the larger contracts, bids were advertised for; all payments were made by approval of the committee; Silman & Cheney were the contractors for the stone; they bid $98,000, I think; it was the lowest bid of 17; it ran a little over $3 per cubic foot upon the granite actually furnished; the granite was measured by myself; no commission nor any consideration was paid on the contract; the contractor for the masonry work who cut the stone was T. T. Smith; his work was let in the same way at $18 per 1,000 foot of brick, and $9, or about that, for setting the granite; that included pay for everything; he was paid nothing more; no one else received any gratuity on account of the contract; he did the fire-proof wall in the interior and the plastering; for the first he received 40 or 50 cents, and for the last 42 cents, per square yard; Morton and Chesley did the carpenter work at about $65,000; no gratuity or commission was allowed any one on any work; a number of contracts were made for the elevators, for the boilers, for the sub-cellar, for taking down the old building, and for other purposes; the entire work cost about $1,000,000, and upon it no bonus or commission was paid to any one; neither to officers, Directors, nor any one else; the granite contractors furnished about $1,500 worth of work for Mr. Hyde subsequently; this was used in Mr. Hyde's house on Long Island; Mr. Calvert Vaux was the architect of the house.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Floyd Jones' motion in the Insurance Committee was withdrawn, and the investigation will be continued.

JEO

pellants; Edmon Blankman for respondent. No. 167—Levy Goldenberg et al., appellants, vs. Jacob Hoffman et al., respondents; argued by William Strauss for appellants; Cornelius J. Runkle for respondents. No. 118—Mechemiah Rappleo, appellant, vs. Stephen T. Arnot, respondent; argued by J. McGuire for appellant; George B. Bradley for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, April 6: Nos. 270, 270½, 272, 273, 276, 277, 279, and 280.

COURT NOTES.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the trial of a suit was begun in which the Government seeks to confiscate distillery apparatus seized at the vinegar factory of Frederick Fredericks, No. 3 Abattoir-place, on the ground that it was used for the purpose of distilling "crooked" whisky.

The examination was begun yesterday by Commissioner Shields in the case in which John Cantlin, alias "Boots," is charged with smuggling cigars and cigarettes into this port. Joaquin Garcia, an alleged accomplice of Cantlin, was examined as a Government witness, but failed to positively identify Cantlin, and the case was adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On the night of March 25 Hugh McCormack, of No. 422 West Thirty-second-street, broke into the premises of William Thomson, No. 521 West Twenty-fourth-street, and stole some metal implements valued at $20. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday McCormack pleaded guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to two years and six months in the State Prison.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of guilty from two Italians named Joseph Frazini and John Larri, who, on the night of March 30, broke into the lager beer saloon of John B. Dunder, No. 196 South Fifth-avenue, and stole therefrom property valued at $3. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoners to 18 months each in the State Prison.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the following milk dealers, arrested by the Board of Health for selling watered milk, pleaded guilty: Ernest Maas, No. 69 Greene-street; Adolph Zeigler, No. 27 Scammel-street; Henry Wiehe, No. 235 East Fourth-street; George Balth, No. 410 Fifth-street, and Herman Weister, No. 126 Third-street. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Maas, Wiehe, and Zeigler to pay a fine of $100 each, and Baith and Weister a fine of $50 each. The fines were promptly paid.

H. M. Coudy and Antoine Palleue lived in Georgia, and Coudy yesterday, in a suit brought in Superior Court, Circuit, before Chief Justice Curtis, alleged that during the war, in 1865, he deposited with Palleue, as commission merchant, tobacco, consisting of 420 packages, valued at $28,183. Plaintiff says that Palleue sold the goods and Coudy brings an action for recovery of commissions. The defense was that defendant had paid for all the proceeds of the sale and that the action had been already tried and determined.

Charles Hammond, of No. 57 Thompson-street, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday, by Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with highway robbery. The complainant was Annis Robinson, colored, of No. 59 Thompson-street, who made affidavit that the prisoner struck her in the face, and took five coins from her, valued at 25 cents. The arrest was made by Officer Mulligan, of the Eighth Precinct, who chased Hammond a number of street blocks. The complainant and Peter Monter, a witness, were sent to the House of Detention.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Percy vs. Chase.—This application must be denied; First, because it was not noticed for the first or second Monday, and no order to show cause was granted; second, because the proofs of the service of the notice of motion, and also of the summons and complaint, are defective.

By Judge Donohue.

Marine National Bank vs. Self-Acting Safety Hatch Company.—Granted.

Remorandums.—Wilkinson vs. Gill; Seguin vs. Devin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wood vs. Amory.—Order signed.

Semple et al. vs. Smythe et al.—See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Gessner vs. Briant.—Judgment is given for the plaintiff for $312 02, and $82 93 interest, together amounting to $395 43.

By Judge Larremore.

Fosgate vs. O'Connor.—Motion denied, without prejudice.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Cronogue vs. Quinn.—Decree signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Spratt vs. Tripler.—Case settled.

By Judge Robinson.

Magan vs. Magan.—Order signed.

Goldbaer vs. Levy.—Judgment for defendant, with costs. See opinion.

The Orphan Asylum Society vs. Waterbury.—Demurrer overruled, and judgment thereon ordered for defendant. See opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Stinnott.

Garvey vs. Dudley.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Motions Granted.—Rosenberg vs. Campbell; Abbott vs. Conner; Reck vs. Monchi.

Davis vs. Haines.—Motion denied.

Hutchins vs. McGrain.—Motion to open default denied, without costs.

Dewey vs. Burke.—Attachment allowed.

Complaints Dismissed.—Phelps vs. Redfield; Muller vs. Clarke; Vett vs. Leubuscher.

Orders Granted.—Goldzier vs. Young; New-York Manufacturing Leather Company vs. Pittsburg Bolt Company; Garfield vs. Pittsburg Bolt Company; New-York Waterproof Clothing Company vs. Pittsburg Bolt Company; Lawson vs. Foord; Watson vs. Callahan; Stern vs. Smith; Solomon vs. Schwab; Putnam vs. Andrews; Schwarzchild vs. Gregory; Thompson vs. Woglam; Fowler vs. Roderthush; Simonson vs. Kotertsch; Carpenter vs. Lighthall; Kay vs. Whitney; Leverack vs. Knowles; Siddall vs. Reynolds; Birkinshaw vs. Hazard; Wood vs. Meyer; Wise vs. King.

Booth vs. Barth.—Orders directing Part III. to pay over moneys, &c.

Silverman vs. Cohen.—Defendant discharged from arrest.

By Judge Sheridan.

Bank of the Metropolis vs. Mandle.—Motion denied.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, April 5.—Day calendar for Friday, April 6: Nos. 7, 20, 51, 71, 97, 100, 101, 107, 108, 109.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst J.

Nos.	Nos.
198—Hirsch vs. Trainer.	255—Duggan vs. Duggan et al.
218—Noble vs. Dooley et al.	256—Labutut, &c., vs. Delatour et al.
217—Jaeger et al. vs. Minstein et al.	257—Decker vs. Ingersoll
194—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. De Mier et al.	258—Schaffer vs. Stevens et al.
218—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Mauran et al.	259—Siewert vs. Hamel et al.
219—Hurd, &c., vs. De La Marc et al.	260—Roel vs. Byland.
220—Shoards vs. Cockburn	261—Bleecker-St. & F. F. R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
227—Harlem Bank vs. Benner, &c. et al.	262—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.
111—Jones vs. Mittnacht et al.	263—Southard vs. Frochich.
233—Sperner, &c., vs. Sperber et al.	264—Carr vs. Hall et al.
236—Odell, &c., vs. Mylius	265—Kleiner vs. O'Neil et al.
240—Conner, &c., vs. Starbuck.	267—Pinchbeck vs. The Mayor, &c.
241—Nichols vs. McMahon	268—McNulty vs. Masterson.
254—People State of New-York vs. 23d-st. R. R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence. J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
4531—Nat. Tube Works Co. vs. Harway et al.	4003—Bloom vs. Cohn et al.
2855—Cambridge V. Nat. Bank vs. Matthews et al.	4223—Pirsson vs. Cory.
4003—Loines vs. McDermott.	4275—Durackt versus Van Valkenburgh.
4617—Constable, Jr., &c., vs. Isaacs.	4523—Hunter vs. Tilden et al., &c.
4563—Sun Print. & Pub. Co., vs. Arnold et al., &c.	4577—Warren Foundry & M. Co. vs. Lord et al.
4489—Brassell et al. versus McCormick.	4425—Dwyer vs. Brady et al.
4369—Ferd. Kobbe et al. vs. Vehon.	4143—Dellviller vs. Bowen.
4620—Richards vs. Hanh.	4557—McPartland Fox vs. Hawkins.
4569—Manfs'. & M. Bank vs. Coonan.	4451—Zimmermann versus Nicolay et al.
4721—Wilkins vs. Cole.	4247—Kelly vs. Craig.
4405—Hedges vs. Dix.	4031—Dwyer vs. Hynes et al.
3861—Harlem Bank vs. Powers et al.	4329—Lester et al versus Cohen.
4758—Thompson versus Chrystal.	1968—Fullerton vs. Fisk.
	1190—Union Trust Co. of N. H., Conn., vs. Phipps et al.
	1756—Schmidt vs. Raeder

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1688—Baldwin et al. vs. Venner.	4410—Shotwell et al. vs. Mulligan.
2832—Greenwich Bank of N. Y. vs. De Groot.	4036—Falconer et al. vs. Tilden, &c.
3207—Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank vs. Kohn et al.	4782—Reynolds vs. Morris.
4298—Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bk vs. Hamberger.	2678—Goddings et al. vs. Lung.
3082—Tenth Nat. Bk. of N. Y. vs. Bank of N. Y. National Bank. Ass'n.	3766—Kershaw vs. Kent.
3108—Doyo vs. Hutonina.	4196—Van Schoonhoven vs. Rowland.
4192—George et al. versus Haughian.	4719—Black et al. vs. Saratoga Rowing Ass'n.
4294—Barnum versus Tamagno.	4786—Chandler et al. vs. White et al.
4468—Heisenbuttel, &c., vs. Weltreck.	4754—Camp vs. Balcoine et al.
4534—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck, &c.	4537—Hays vs. Wood.
4288—De Witt vs. Brown, &c.	4372—Bank of N. Y. Nat. Bank. Ass'n vs. Reed.
4402—Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurce Co. vs. Mudge.	4541—Nat. Shoe & Le'r B'k of New-York versus Phelps et al., &c.
4632—Jackson vs. Binns.	4729—Duden et al. versus Waltzfelder.
4580—Townsend et al. vs. Mines.	4477—Roberts et al. vs. Roster et al., &c.
4570—Jordan vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather B'k of N. Y.	4792—Cutler vs. Cohn.
3954—Gilbert et al. versus Whitehouse.	3263—Henry et al. versus Sweezer.
4462—Le Baron vs. Smith et al., &c.	—— Bear et al. vs. Levey

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue. J.

Nos.	Nos.
61—Cram vs. Sanderson.	203—Hackerman vs. Arnstein.
87—Mills vs. Rodewald.	209—New-York Steam Engine Co. vs. Dunn.
94—Vandervoort vs. The Lightstone.	210—Winthrop vs. Stout.
143—Greene vs. Graham.	214—Brewster vs. Cole.
152—Bernhelmer vs. Illg.	226—New-York Steam Engine Co. vs. Dunn.
158—Post vs. Pote.	228—Murphy vs. Scott.
162—Pelouhet vs. Harrison, No. 1.	231—Emmans vs. Campbell.
163—Same vs. Same, No. 2.	239—Matter of Streib.
164—Same vs. Same, No. 3.	241—Matter of Murphy.
194—Hoffman vs. Sparling.	250—Beers vs. Rathbone.
202—Lewis vs. Krone.	251—Herman vs. Ludvigh.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
756—Rautenberg vs. Conner, &c.	256—Rogers vs. Hagen et al.
314—Gennania Bank vs. Frost.	367—Quinn, &c., vs. The Turvan's G. C. Starch Co.
1104—Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.	1089—Waddell vs. Lee.
1138—Same vs. Same.	248—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
591—Seymour vs. Fellows.	780—Wallace et al. vs. Parish.
784—Bauman vs. Hitchcock.	555—Murphy vs. Becker.
751—Bayley vs. Selover et al.	930—Sacia vs. O'Connor et al.
754—Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.	1114—Sobnell, &c., vs. The N. Y. Elevated Railroad Company.
777—Shirley, &c., vs. Myerson.	179—Moore vs. Tower.
1099—Henderson vs. Sexton.	318—Whomington, &c. vs. The Forty-second-street and G.-street F. R. R. Co.
1011—Jordan, &c., vs. Bowen.	389—Holmes vs. Bleecker
1084—Morris et al. vs. Gaedeke.	861—Kelly vs. Laracey.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick. J.

Case on—No. 817—Roussel vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J

Nos.	Nos.
608—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Patterson.	943—American Coal Co. vs. Quintard.
690—Weber, &c., versus Schoff.	946—American Trust Co. of N. J., vs. Feigelstock.
1036—Herzberg et al vs. Hall et al	710—Joynson vs. Richards
703—Kyle vs. Marx et al.	830—Rocker, &c. vs. King et al.
809—Loeb vs. Ackerman.	799—Oswell, &c., versus Hasbrouck et al.
811—Mitchell vs. Conner, &c.	853—Butler et al. vs. Hodges et al.
823—Ryerson vs. Tone.	592—McNicol vs. Green.
831—Mauchester et al vs. Kendall.	696—Forstman et al. vs. Levyson et al.
835—O'Keefe vs. N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.	259—Cullen vs. Twenty-third-St. Railway Co

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Milbank vs. Nat. Bank of Norwalk.	45—Westerman vs. Remington.
	59—Gallagher vs. Blois.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
928—Rogers vs. Connelly.	1592—Bauerlein, &c., vs. Conner.
240—Neffat vs. Lightstone.	870—The Com. Car S. Co. vs. Vose et al.
1073—Bailey vs. Harris.	1005—Same vs. same.
658—Franchi vs. Canzi.	698—Creswell et al. vs. Way.
667—Spafford vs. Northrup.	2148—Wenship vs. Torrey.
1475—Jacklo vs. Conner.	671—Kellow vs. Soobbeler.
1396—Rockwell vs. The Mayor, &c.	723—O'Donell vs. Harlem Railroad Co.
1161—Daly vs. Archdeacon	42—Loughran vs. Kelly.
1139—Miller vs. Studwell et al.	914—Crow, &c., vs. Colton
895—Pallas vs. Corbitt.	1254—Helnge vs. Farley, &c.
1149—Lunny vs. McGarrity.	381—McDonald vs. Bradel
1568—Walker et al. vs. Conner.	627—Clark vs. Felton.
1217—Williams vs. Ullmann.	998—Hogg vs. Beach et al
846—McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.	508—Cavanagh vs. Herzberg.
1518—Bolemius vs. Krepplet et al.	673—The American Lith. Bureau vs. Dodd.
1519—Herman et al versus Kropplet et al.	1504—Merrick vs. Winchell.
705—Bangs vs. TheOcean National Bank.	639—Fox &c., vs. Hinds.
661—Wetherbee vs. Nickel.	512—Northwick vs. Boass et al.
27—Boiling vs. Bayne.	1103—Bridges vs. Berdan.
1186—Pious vs. Yasser.	1047—Tyson vs. Hulin.
261—Savage vs. Savage.	1049—Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
738—Schroeder vs. Leubuscher.	1163—Briggs vs. Berdan.
1093—Randy vs. Shaw.	1047—Tyson vs. Hulin.
1136—Levy vs. Potsdam.	1049—Shaw vs. Babcock.
497—Brown vs. Patterson.	496—Kinkel vs. The Mayor, &c.
1123—Grabfelder versus Cohen.	1123—Grabfelder versus Cohen.
740—Sayles vs. The Third-Av. R. R. Co.	740—Sayles vs. The Third-Av. R. R. Co.
1067—Thompson vs. Gray.	1067—Thompson vs. Gray.
932—Rae vs. Hartman et al.	932—Rae vs. Hartman et al.
143—Hart vs. Roberts.	143—Hart vs. Roberts.
1311—Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1311—Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1129—Brown vs. Freeman.	1129—Brown vs. Freeman.
860—Matsias vs. Gavin.	860—Matsias vs. Gavin.
1068—Lerch vs. McComb.	1068—Lerch vs. McComb.
175—Newitter vs. The Ger. Fire Ins. Co.	175—Newitter vs. The Ger. Fire Ins. Co.
587—Gross vs. Tumble.	587—Gross vs. Tumble.
1040—Smith vs. Farmendier.	1040—Smith vs. Farmendier.
1769—Haswell vs. The Mayor, &c.	1769—Haswell vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1272—Keller vs. Brodek et al.	631—Kuse vs. The N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Co.
1231—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.	1145—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.
1250—Rosen vs. Nicholls.	1250—Rosen vs. Nicholls.
1238—Hartel et al. vs. Com. Gen. Trans.	1238—Hartel et al. vs. Com. Gen. Trans.
1282—Hagen vs. Lanter.	1282—Hagen vs. Lanter.
1259—Hilton, &c., vs. Kane.	1259—Hilton, &c., vs. Kane.
1265—Merriam versus Malcolm.	1265—Merriam versus Malcolm.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
9049—Boyd vs. Ehler et al.	7894—Montrose et al. vs. Steinhardt.
8705—Burbank vs. Oppenheim.	9231—Kerr vs. Wyatt.
9263—Radlif vs. Schwab.	9209—Herman vs. Harris.
9258—Lightstone vs. Blomgart.	8455—Bishopp vs. Shook.
7820—Webling vs. Eldridge, Jr.	8314—Pfaenmayer versus Welsh.
9216—Hurley vs. Many.	8724—Hyams vs. Deitch.
6795—Oppenheimer versus Steven.	8765—Baxter vs. Andrews.
9002—Hope vs. Mulbank, &c.	9298—Roberts vs. Reed.
7773—Jackson vs. Husted.	9297—Hart et al. vs. Bonsall.
6983—Canadian Bank of Com. vs. Blakelee.	9271—Reid et al. vs. Kelly.
7618—Michel vs. Marivede et al.	9304—Homberger vs. Empire Laundry.
8867—Maloney vs. McDonald.	9080—Andrews et al. vs. Burns et al.
9278—Knapp vs. Blossom.	9310—Catlin & R. Powder Co. vs. Clark.
9063—Armitage vs. Lovejoy et al.	9273—Barns vs. Langevin.
	9330—Barns vs. Tilley.
	8286—Schmitt vs. Boehlout.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
9457—King vs. Phelps.	9058—Eckhardt vs. Bohnenkamp et al.
9102—Stillwell vs. Cushman.	7806—Disbrow vs. National Bury. & T. Inst. Co.
9191—Tripp et al. vs. Watson.	9155—Gosswycler vs. Kapp
9146—Claffin et al. vs. Wechsler et al.	9218—Cutter vs. Fischer et al.
8376—Newell et al vs. Mayer, &c.	9156—Cutter vs. Robinson.
9105—Sanborn vs. Rose et al.	9217—Wemple et al. vs. Searles.
8821—Junker et al. vs. Gerhold.	8737—Rosenoerg et al. vs. Campbell et al.
	8706—Same vs. Same.
	8034—Murray vs. Haring.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea. C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
9182—Cordts vs. Muller.	7091—Hasbrouck versus Stokem.
9111—Le Bour vs. Dyett.	
9187—Schellher vs. Gleim et al.	8440—Wagener vs. Gross et al.
9112—Waidheim vs. Deitz.	9212—Dalley vs. McArthur.
9101—Hoyt vs. Bergamini.	8861—Satte vs. Sommers et al.
6475—Lydon vs. Cook et al.	9138—Gorman vs. Leech et al.
9230—Medon vs. Harway.	9257—Muller vs. Thompson.
9186—Scheliha vs. Kurtz.	
9399—Carpenter vs. Lighball.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Edward Brocken, Edward Hanley, Edward Welsh, burglary.

George Hart, burglary.

Charles Wilson, burglary.

John Elliott, grand larceny.

Jeremiah Dwyer, petit larceny.

Anne Donohue, petit larceny.

William Eaton, petit larceny.

James O'Brien, petit larceny.

Stanislai Brokosa, petit larceny.

Jeremiah Callahan, felonious assault and battery.

Dominico Loerzie, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve. J.

Basqualle Erano, felonious assault and battery.

Thomas Coakley, burglary.

Thomas S. P. Whittaker, burglary.

Patrick Gorman, burglary.

Joseph Ford, grand larceny.

John Canary, grand larceny

James Shanahan, Terrance Brady, Frank Walker, petit larceny.

Henry Ludmier, adulterating milk.

Joseph Sadiele, adulterating milk.

Moses B. Polissky, adulterating milk.

Mary Gibbons, burglary.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors of Richmond County (Staten Island) continued yesterday the investigation into the alleged defalcation of ex-Treasurer McRoberts.

Mr. Herpich, on behalf of the committee appointed to examine the ex-Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, reported progress, and stated that a full statement would probably be presented to the board at the next meeting. After a debate it was resolved that only $1 50 should be allowed McRoberts for each sale of property for taxes, notwithstanding that he had exacted $6. It was also resolved to charge the ex-Treasurer with what he had actually collected on non-resident property. It was also decided that the returns of Collectors in regard to uncollectable taxes should be investigated, although counsel to the board said that the Collectors' returns were final and could not be appealed from. After transacting some minor business the board adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$22,000 L. &W.R.con.	29½	100 Ill. Cent.	44⅛		
400 Del. & Hud.	49⅝	100 do.	b60.	44¼	
300 do.	49⅜	100 do.		44½	
100 do.	49¼	100 N. Y. C. & H.		92½	
100 Pacific Mail	15⅝	300 do.		92⅜	
100 do.	15⅞	300 do.		92⅝	
100 do.	15⅝	1050 do.		92½	
100 do.	c. 15⅝	900 do.		92⅜	
200 do.	15⅝	500 do.	b5.	92⅜	
1,000 D. & H.C.7s'94	86	100 do.		92⅝	
1,000 D. & H. Can.'84	85½	100 do.		86¾	
4,000 do.	95⅝	100 C. & N. W.	b.b3.	31	
5,000 Lon. & N. con. 7s	90	425 Chi. & N. W. Pf.		40	
225 Fourth Nat. Bk.	99	200 L. S. & M. S.	b.c.	47⅜	
30 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	120	900 do.		47⅛	
1500 West. Un.	b.c. 58⅜	2150 do.		47⅜	
1700 do.	58⅜	1000 do.	s3.	47	
1500 do.	58⅛	500 do.		46⅞	
200 do.	58	1100 do.		46⅞	
2300 do.	57⅞	1200 do.		47	
1000 do.	57⅝	200 do.		47⅛	
1400 do.	57⅝	600 do.	s3.	47⅜	
2900 do.	57⅜	300 do.	b3.	46⅞	
100 do.	57⅜	100 C., B. & Q.		104	
800 do.	57⅛	100 do.	b.c.	104	
1000 do.	57⅛	200 C. M. & St. P.	b.c.	16½	
3500 do.	57⅜	100 Chi. Mil. & St. P.		45⅜	
1400 do.	57⅜		b.c.	45⅜	
2000 do.	57⅞		s3.	45⅜	
400 Wells-Far. Ex.	53	100 do.		45⅜	
25 Adams Ex.	b.c. 100	300 do.		45⅛	
300 Del. & Hud.	b.c. 49⅜	100 do.		45⅛	
700 do.	49	300 do.		45¼	
700 do.	49⅛	100 do.	s3.	45⅜	
600 do.	49⅜	100 do.	s10.	45	
400 Pac. Mail.	b.c. 15⅞	400 do.		45⅛	
900 do.	15⅝	100 do.	s5.	45⅛	
600 do.	15⅝	100 C. & N. W.	b.b.c.	83	
100 do.	15⅝	200 do.		96¾	
150 do.	15⅜	100 do.	s3.	96⅞	
200 do.	15⅜	100 do.		96¾	
100 do.	b3.	200 D., L. & W.	b.c.	58⅜	
200 do.	41⅛	800 do.		58⅜	
400 do.	41⅜	1500 do.		58⅛	
600 do.	41⅜	700 do.		58⅜	
700 do.	41⅜	500 do.		58⅝	
1000 do.	41⅜	300 do.		58⅝	
300 do.	41⅜	800 do.		58⅝	
2500 do.	41	800 do.		50	
300 do.	40⅞	2300 do.		58⅞	
400 do.	40⅞	100 do.	c.	58⅞	
925 do.	40⅞	400 C., B. & Q.		104	
100 do.	41	700 do.		58⅝	
200 do.	41⅛	500 do.	a6.	58⅛	
900 do.	41⅛	200 do.		58¾	
900 do.	41⅛	200 Rock Island.		97⅜	
200 do.	41	100 do.		97⅜	
700 do.	41⅛	100 do.		97¼	
700 do.	41¼	200 St. Paul. Pf.		45¾	
200 do.	41⅜	400 C., B. & Q.		104	
400 do.	41⅜	5 do.	c.	103¾	
700 do.	41½	100 do.		104	
400 do.	41¼				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	12 111⅝
1,000 do.	small. 111¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	b.c. 110⅞
8,000 do.	12. 110⅞
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	111⅜
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	12. 111⅜
23,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	110¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	110¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, Fd 94-5	106	100 Panama.	b.c. 92½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	43	100 do.	92½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n.s.	43	100 Ill. Cen.	b.c. 45
6,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	73⅞	50 do.	44½
1,000 Chi., B. & Q.	114½	50 do.	44⅜
4,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	51	100 do.	44⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P.	80	200 do.	45
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	99½	1600 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 84¼
3,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	93	100 do.	41⅜
2,000 N. W. C. G.	86¼	200 do.	41
3,000 Erie 2d.	103½	500 do.	40⅞
2,000 Erie 3d.	103	1400 do.	40½
1,000 Mil. C. Tm.	93	100 do.	40⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	103⅛	100 do.	40⅜
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	103¾	100 do.	40⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br.	86	100 do.	40⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br.	b.c. 86½	100 do.	40⅜
1,000 U. P. 1st.	104	100 do.	40⅜
5,000 do.	103⅞	200 do.	40⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	113½	400 do.	40⅜
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	73⅞	50 do.	40⅜
2,000 W. U. c. 1900.	105	600 do.	40⅜
5,000 D. & H. R. '91.	96	10 C. & F. Gd.	59
5,000 do.	96¼	100 do.	b.c. 87½
1,000 D. & H.C.7s'94	86	100 do.	87½
1,000 D. & H. '84.	95½	100 C. & N. W.	b.b3. 31
4,000 do.	95⅝	100 C. & P. Gd.	b3. 87
5,000 Lon. & N. con. 7s	90	300 do.	87¼
225 Fourth Nat. Bk.	99	200 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 47⅜
30 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	120	900 do.	47⅛
1500 West. Un.	b.c. 58⅜	2150 do.	47⅜
1700 do.	58⅜	1000 do.	s3. 47
1500 do.	58⅛	500 do.	46⅞
200 do.	58	1100 do.	46⅞
2300 do.	57⅞	1200 do.	47
1000 do.	57⅝	200 do.	47⅛
1400 do.	57⅝	600 do.	s3. 47⅜
2900 do.	57⅜	300 do.	b3. 46⅞
100 do.	57⅜	100 C., B. & Q.	104
800 do.	57⅛	100 do.	b.c. 104
1000 do.	57⅛	200 C. M. & St. P.	b.c. 16½
3500 do.	57⅜	100 Chi. Mil. & St. P.	45⅜
1400 do.	57⅜		b.c. 45⅜
2000 do.	57⅞		s3. 45⅜
400 Wells-Far. Ex.	53	100 do.	45⅜
25 Adams Ex.	b.c. 100	300 do.	45⅛
300 Del. & Hud.	b.c. 49⅜	100 do.	45⅛
700 do.	49	300 do.	45¼
700 do.	49⅛	100 do.	s3. 45⅜
600 do.	49⅜	100 do.	s10. 45
400 Pac. Mail.	b.c. 15⅞	400 do.	45⅛
900 do.	15⅝	100 do.	s5. 45⅛
600 do.	15⅝	100 C. & N. W.	b.b.c. 83
100 do.	15⅝	200 do.	96¾
150 do.	15⅜	100 do.	s3. 96⅞
200 do.	15⅜	100 do.	96¾
100 do.	b3.	200 D., L. & W.	b.c. 58⅜
200 do.	41⅛	800 do.	58⅜
400 do.	41⅜	1500 do.	58⅛
600 do.	41⅜	700 do.	58⅜
700 do.	41⅜	500 do.	58⅝
1000 do.	41⅜	300 do.	58⅝
300 do.	41⅜	800 do.	58⅝
2500 do.	41	800 do.	50
300 do.	40⅞	2300 do.	58⅞
400 do.	40⅞	100 do.	c. 58⅞
925 do.	40⅞	400 C., B. & Q.	104
100 do.	41	700 do.	58⅝
200 do.	41⅛	500 do.	a6. 58⅛
900 do.	41⅛	200 do.	58¾
900 do.	41⅛	200 Rock Island.	97⅜
200 do.	41	100 do.	97⅜
700 do.	41⅛	100 do.	97¼
700 do.	41¼	200 St. Paul. Pf.	45¾
200 do.	41⅜	400 C., B. & Q.	104
400 do.	41⅜	5 do.	c. 103¾
700 do.	41½	100 do.	104
400 do.	41¼		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 Mich. So. s.f.	111¼	100 N. Y. C. & H.	92¼
3,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s	107½	500 do.	92⅜
5,000 Erie 4th.	102	1100 do.	b3. 92¼
5,000 N. W. C. G.	86¾	100 Rock Island.	c. 96⅞
2,000 U. P. con.	99¼

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE—(Italian Opera.) Mme Palmieri, Signor Celada, Signor Dal Negro.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

STEINWAY HALL.—TELEPHONE CONCERT—Between Philadelphia and New-York.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—VIRGINIUS—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss MULTON—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OLIVER TWIST—Miss Marian Mordaunt.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

The compromise with TWEED hangs fire. Whether owing to the somewhat indiscreet haste of his friends, or to the protests of an awakened public sentiment, or to both, the prospect of TWEED'S liberation seems to be more distant than it ever was. It is sufficiently obvious that should TWEED be able to make terms with the State, the advantage will be all on his side. Of property he has very little to give which cannot be forced from him in any case; his evidence can be of very little value as against any of his fellow-conspirators as yet unpunished, and the moral effect of his release would, to say the least of it, not be particularly elevating. Its political effects, the Governor and Attorney-General may be left to take into account. Gov. ROBINSON seems to be already on the lookout for effective party weapons for the Fall campaign, and he may possibly conclude that it would be a help toward electing a Democratic Senate were his administration to have the distinction of liberating TWEED, making a bargain with SWEENY, and defeating canal reform because the Senate refused to confirm GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as Superintendent of Public Works.

The caucus of Republican legislators did not attempt to bind its members to any specific action in regard to the important bills affecting New-York City which are now under discussion, but it did bring about an agreement that no proposal for an adjournment of the Legislature should be entertained till these bills are finally disposed of. This is all that is at present necessary or desirable. All that appears to be needed to secure some tangible relief for New-York tax-payers is that time should be afforded for the discussion of the measures introduced for that end, and that there should be no opportunity given to dodge the responsibility of voting squarely upon the issue between the office-holders and the public. These bills afford an excellent chance to some of our ambitious legislators for making enduring reputations, though it is quite probable that they will also be the means of wrecking some promising political careers.

GOV. ROBINSON has plucked up courage to make some more appointments, and this time has had them promptly confirmed. The two Quarantine Commissioners are respectable persons whose only misfortune it is to be placed in an office which the merchants of New-York regard as totally superfluous, and who, therefore, occupy the position of barnacles upon the State Government. The appointment of "EDDIE" TOOHILL, of Brooklyn, as Harbor-master for the port of New-York looks like an insult to the people identified with our shipping interests. This individual is chiefly known as a representative of the lowest type of Democracy to be found in the tenement-house districts of Brooklyn, and has, we presume, earned the position by his questionable services in connection with the counting in of Senator JACOBS in the Fall of 1875. If we mistake not, TOOHILL was an Election Inspector in one of the districts disputed at that time, and did his share on the witness stand and elsewhere toward putting JACOBS into the seat he now occupies. Gov. ROBINSON seems to carry out very successfully the Tilden idea of civil service reform.

The coal companies have succeeded in arranging a certain kind of "combination," the principle of which is that the amount of coal shipped to competing points for the year 1877 shall be 8,000,000 tons, instead of the 10,000,000 which would be the result of the rate of delivery since the breaking up of the old combination. The new plan is participated in by the six principal companies, and includes a division of production. The Reading Company is allowed 25½ per cent., the Lehigh Valley Company 18 per cent.; 15½ per cent. each is given to the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Central New-Jersey, while the share of the Pennsylvania Company is 10 per cent. That this policy will temporarily cause an advance in the price of coal is probable, but how long that advance can be sustained depends on (1) the good faith of the companies, and (2) the general course of business, and especially of manufactures and transportation. The good faith of the companies is, moreover, not wholly a question of conscience. It is not difficult to conceive of circumstances under which one or two of the companies could not keep faith, however strong their desire to do so. The whole affair is an incident in the process of adjusting an enormously inflated business to new conditions and restrictions.

The terms of the protocol are made known, and it must be admitted that the European powers have signed a document which has more vigor than it has been reported to possess. It contains a very distinct threat in the clause which provides that, if the signatory powers "should be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent a return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East," the said powers will consider themselves at liberty to apply such remedies as "they deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations, and the interests of general peace." There is nothing in this which contemplates a dissolution of the present alliance of the powers, as agreed to in the Treaty of Paris. But a memorandum attached to the protocol, presumably as weighty in diplomatic estimation as that instrument itself, is significant. Russia is put on record as pledging itself to demobilization, when Turkey signifies its readiness to replace its forces on a peace footing and seriously to undertake the prescribed reforms. If these steps are not taken, (and Russia reserves the right of judgment in such case,) there will be no Russian disarmament. The allied powers humiliate Turkey with a direct threat. Russia persists in a menacing attitude, and notifies the Sublime Porte that there will be no change until Turkey has exhibited due penitence and reformation.

It needs some ingenuity to extract any "moral" from the shocking tragedy in Front-street yesterday, unless it be the too familiar one that there is a good deal of the unreclaimed savage beneath the varnish of the civilized man. Even this can hardly be applied without reservation to the case of young JEWETT, who had evidently become insane by brooding over some fancied wrongs, and whose mad frenzy was hardly that of an accountable being. The whole affair is one of those episodes which would seem wildly impossible if related in a novel, but which crop out every now and again in real life to verify the old adage about truth and fiction, and to deepen the hold which the ghastly and the horrible possibilities of existence retain over the imagination of men.

REPUBLICANISM AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It is certain that the only active opposition which any serious and practical reform of the civil service is to encounter will be made in the name of Republicanism. Some of this will come from honest and well-intentioned men, who are zealous for the success of the Republican Party, who believe that there is a great deal of "work" to be done in every political canvass, that this work cannot be done except by those who have a direct personal interest in the result, and that the only feasible method of securing this interest is to hold out patronage as a prize for partisan service. But the greater part of the opposition will come from politicians who have profited by the old system, who have, in fact, made a living, more or less fat, from it, and who see in the new principles the sure ruin of their occupation. To these will be added a considerable number of active "managers," who are not actuated by pecuniary interest alone, but whose ambition is centred in the successful manipulation of the present machine, who have very vague ideas concerning public policy, and with whom the triumph of their party, right or wrong, is the controlling aim.

So far as concerns the great body of well-meaning Republicans, who fear that the divorce of patronage and politics will deprive the party of its efficient workers, and will leave the field clear for the Democrats, who have no scruples about using offices as prizes of party warfare, one consideration ought to be sufficient. It is, that the Republican Party won its greatest and hardest battles when every office in the Federal service was held by an ardent, and generally by an unscrupulous, Democrat. It was not the office-seekers who raised the flag of Republicanism in 1852. It was not they who brought it the recruits that carried that flag well on the path to victory in 1856. It was not they who swept the North in 1860, and drove the South to the alternatives of political surrender or civil war. And certainly it was not they alone—though many of them were in the ranks—who sustained the party in the trying periods of war and reconstruction, and enabled it to lead the country in the greatest political revolution of modern times. And now that quieter times and different issues have come, it is absurd to say that there is not sincere conviction in the Republican Party firm and active enough to hold its members, independent of the question whether or not fifty thousand clerkships are held by a body of comparatively insignificant Republicans.

Indeed, nothing is plainer, if any one will take the trouble to examine the matter, than that the present system of using the offices is a positive injury to the Republican Party, because it keeps out of all posts of activity and influence men of intelligence and conviction, who want Republican success more than they want the success of the mere office-holders and office-seekers. Take our own City and State as an example. Is there any doubt that the life of the Republican Party has been gradually squeezed out of it by the office-mongers? Our organization in New-York is not Republican, because it is not representative. The machinery, which in theory is contrived to give effect to the desire and purpose of the party does nothing of the kind. It has been seized by the Federal office-holders and used to promote the interests of their chiefs and the followers of the chiefs. From the primary meeting to the State convention, the process which nominally is a representative one is a farce. Every step in it is arranged beforehand by men who do not care what the Republican Party really wants, but who care only that it shall be made to appear to want that which the managers are after.

The centre of this vicious and stupid system, which leaves no room in State politics for any considerable number of earnest and disinterested men, is, of course, in the New-York Custom-house. This is not because the chief officials there are worse than in other public offices, but because they have some 1,300 men under them, from whom they are compelled to require a certain amount of political service in the interest of their leaders, whoever these may be. Republican principles are necessarily of very little importance to men who know that their personal prosperity depends, not on the elevation of these principles, but on carrying this or that district, or this or that convention for their immediate superiors. A natural consequence of the arbitrary management of patronage, of which the Custom-house is the worst, because the most extensive, example, is a hopeless tendency to bargains. Men with honest convictions and free to carry them out do not trade in politics. But the history of the Republican Party in this State and City is a record of innumerable instances of traffic and dicker. Proposed reforms, which the best sentiment of the party unquestionably demanded, have been postponed, prevented, or defeated altogether by "combinations" with office-holding Republican managers. We have not the slightest doubt that if the Republican Party in New-York could be left free to choose its own representatives and shape its own policy, without dictation from Federal officials, it has within it an amount of earnest desire for good government and of practical good sense and sound political judgment which would enable it to command the confidence of the people of the State, and to hold control of it securely. New-York is not Republican to-day because the party is prevented from asserting its real purposes and enlisting its real strength. And the evils which exist here are to be found all over the country. Mr. HAYES could do no greater service to the cause of Republicanism than by abolishing patronage as a means of political warfare, and leaving the party to win its victories by the soundness of its principles and the vigor and fidelity with which they are sustained.

LIFE INSURANCE AT ALBANY.

We hear a great deal about the life insurance investigation at Albany, but very little about Mr. GRAHAM'S bill, or any decided step in the direction of the legislation so much required. The investigation is, in its way, useful. It may not always have been conducted with Chesterfieldian politeness, and doubtless it has brought to light many facts which gentlemen directly concerned imagined they had a right to conceal. But the purposes it has been obviously designed to save are legitimate, and the general results promise to be advantageous. If the parties investigated consider themselves aggrieved, they must be reminded that for all personal unpleasantness they can blame only themselves. Had they in the first instance responded to the call of the Assembly for certain specific information, to which the public are entitled, the more trying ordeal to which they have been subjected would have been avoided. They were required to furnish particulars respecting their expenditures in general and their salaries and fees in particular, and they chose to disregard the demand. Had the Assembly Committee allowed this deliberate defiance of its resolution to pass unnoticed, it would have been chargeable with neglect of duty. Its reserved power was brought into play, and the insurance officials who acted on the supposition that they might give or withhold information at pleasure, have been taught a lesson they are not likely to forget. In this respect, if in none else, the inquiry still proceeding is entitled to commendation. Now and then it has been burdened with irrelevant matters, and the want of technical knowledge on the part of the more independent members of the committee has enabled some of the witnesses to bamboozle the investigators with a cheap display of professional knowledge. Despite these drawbacks, facts have been elicited which destroy not a few illusions, rub the romance off the various notable illustrations of success, and more than justify the cry of the policy-holders for reform.

Upon two or three essential points the evidence acquired by the committee is conclusive as to the need of further legislation. The insufficiency of the inquires periodically conducted by the Insurance Department has long been known to those who have had occasion to turn its labors to practical account. It must now be apparent to the most ordinary capacity. Speaking generally, the reports of the department have concealed more than they have told; they have allowed the companies to keep back the details of management which were of the greatest importance to policy-holders and the public. No surprise can now be felt at the failure of the department to correct flagrant evils or to give timely warning of dangers that have shaken faith in the integrity of a vast provident system. In the next place, the statements obtained from officers of various companies indicate the prevailing tendency to extravagance in management, and to the use of questionable methods of increasing salaries and fees already much too large. The market value of service cannot better be tested than by comparison. Judged by this standard, it may be safely said that no parallel can be found in corporate management in this City, or in life insurance management in other cities, for the salaries paid by New-York life insurance companies for services requiring no special knowledge or capacity of any kind. As if this exceptional liberality in the expenditure of other people's money were not enough, the devices employed to cover extra payments are now proved to be indefensible. Witness after witness has reluctantly told of bonuses in the form of percentages, sometimes in pursuance of an agreement, at other times regulated by no fixed rule, but in all cases inexcusable, whether considered from a fiduciary point of view or with reference to the effect upon the conduct of business. Other considerations raised by the testimony before the committee are, perhaps, less striking, but they are hardly less important. Of this character are the facts which show with what slender regard for equity, or for any settled rule whatever, the companies act in the matter of surrendered policies, and other measures tending to establish the certainty both as to value and payment to which the holder of a policy is entitled. The abuse of the proxy power is another scandal which seems as common as it is mischievous.

There is nothing absolutely new in all this. The witnesses before the committee have revealed little that was not already known to those who had previously studied the subject with ordinary care. The only gain is in the confirmation acquired from sources which cannot be suspected of hostility to the companies. If, then, a comprehensive measure, in its general scope not unlike the bill reported by Mr. GRAHAM, were recognized as necessary before the investigation began, the duty of enacting it without delay is more apparent than ever. The investigation has demonstrated, first, the insufficiency of existing restraints upon the companies, and, next, the wisdom either of abandoning the present pretense of legislative supervision, or of making that supervision in all respects effectual. Mr. GRAHAM'S bill is not perfect, but it is at least a great improvement upon the present laws. It offers a basis upon which the Legislature may build all that is required. The question is, where is the bill now?—why is it held back?—for what reason is no attempt made to hasten its passage? The Insurance Committee cannot afford to allow these queries to remain unanswered. The companies are known to be against the bill, just as they are against nearly all the essentials of reform. They would have legislation remain as it is. They would have the department continued as a decoy in their interest, not as a vigilant guardian in the interest of the public. Everybody is aware that in past times the companies were enabled, by a little judicious management, to prevent legislation of an unpalatable character. They may have paid tribute to black-mailers sometimes, but they also contrived to frustrate reformatory measures. There may now be too many members honestly intent upon interposing the check of a well-considered law to render possible a repetition of this experience.

OAKEY HALL.

There is something at once tragical and comical in the fate which has finally overtaken Mr. A. OAKEY HALL. He was a clever littérateur, a sharp lawyer, once Mayor of the great City of the Republic, the custodian of important political and social secrets, one of the best-known men about town, a good authority in theatrical matters, (where his judgment was unbiased,) well read in the lighter sort of literature, and a thoroughly enjoyable after-dinner companion. At this moment he is a fugitive in a foreign land, hiding under several aliases, and dragged forth from his obscure lodgings by a pair of persistent newspaper reporters.

Mr. HALL, so far as the dramatic unities are concerned, might better have committed actual suicide. He might have been foully murdered in the "slums" of Brooklyn, or have fled to foreign parts with Ellen Davis Morgan, or Ellen Morgan Davis. Unhappily, however, there are no practicable slums in Brooklyn; and as for Ellen Davis Morgan, or Ellen Morgan Davis, as was remarked of the fabled *Mrs. Harris*, "there is no sich person." The truth remains that the late Mayor of New-York went to Boston, pretending that he was going to Albany; that he then bought a ticket for Liverpool; that he was recognized in a Boston theatre by old friends and acquaintances, whom he sought to avoid; that he returned to New-York, covertly settled his affairs, and, leaving his gum-shoes on his office door-mat, and his ulster hanging on its customary nail, looked the door behind him, sallied out into the night, went to Boston, and thence to Liverpool. How he made puns all the way across the Atlantic, walked straight into the unwelcome arms of a New-York reporter, called himself by turns Sutcliffe and Garbett, took lodgings in London with a mysterious female with a wart below her left ear, and subsequently disclosed his identity to an interviewer—all this has been duly exploited.

It probably happens to most men that at some time in their experience there comes a crisis when they would be glad to flee away and hide in some populous solitude, or in some lonely cave in the mountains. The need of keeping up social appearances, the burdens of other people's woes, the horrors of hopeless debt, or the unnamable complications in which a man may weakly ensnare himself, are too much for human endurance. Only the ties of kindred, the claims of friendship, or the difficulty of a successful escape give him pause. When to all these incentives to flight we add an ill-regulated fondness for notoriety and dramatic situations, it must be admitted that the temptation to the harassed and possibly eccentric man is very great. If his course has been erratic, or "a little queer," the chances are that he will run away, and heartily enjoy being the object of a nine days' wonder. It will be charitable to say that he is crazy, if he is tracked; and society will not consent that he shall drop out of notice and be forgotten. It will be natural to lament his untimely and mysterious death, if it happens that his tracks are covered and he vanishes forever into obscurity.

Since Mr. HALL did not perish miserably in any slum, and since "the louts of Mulberry-street," as our Police detectives have been injuriously called, did not inflame the town with vain cries of murder, the gravest of us must laugh at the grotesque ending of the affair. It was not permitted the ex-Mayor and clever story-teller to sit in secure obscurity, and enjoy the wild guesses and causeless lamentations of the newspapers. He had keenly appreciated the delightful absurdity of Sheriff CONNER'S declaring that TWEED could not be in Cuba, because he [CONNER] had spent so much money snow-sledging Canada in search of the fugitive. So HALL hoped to read in London of "Mulberry-street louts" raking the slums of Brooklyn for him, or, possibly, sledging the snows of Canada in the pay of some frantic Sheriff. This joy was not to be his. The impenetrable mystery which he had carefully hung up behind him was soon dispersed. The tragedy of his taking-off broadened into farce. It was like the exodus of the tragic LANDIS in the play of "Hamlet," who, when he has died decently to slow music, picks himself up and walks off the stage with an ill-suppressed grin. But in this case the poor player is dragged out by a detective, or, what is worse, a reporter.

Nevertheless this is a sorrowful ending to a conspicuous, busy, and once promising life. OAKEY HALL is naturally a trifler. His monogram was a pictorial pun. As Mayor, he attended an Irish parade in a bottle-green coat and thought it a joke; and when he was chief magistrate of the chief City of the Union, he played his part like a comedian. But whatever his failings and his errors, he was recovering himself, and making friends in what seemed his adversities. What private griefs he had to drive him to his last desperate step, we know not. It is enough to say that the step was fatal—worse than death. If he is demented, there is no need of further comment. If his disappearance be a great practical joke, he has outraged the friends who stood by him, and has done her best to recall the airy unconcern with which he tried to laugh down the first revelations of the rascalities of the infamous quartette with which her name is indelibly associated.

THE MULE ABROAD.

When Mr. CARLYLE raised his warning voice against the Americanization of England, or, as he preferred to call it, the shooting of a political Niagara, he asked what was to happen after the irrevocable leap over the cataract. Nobody answered his question, partly because nobody knew what the true answer was, and partly because every one dreaded to have Mr. CARLYLE retort, "You are wrong, as fools mostly are." But time, which is said to set all things right—though it was never yet known to set a cheap clock right—has answered the philosopher's question. After the shooting of Niagara, the American army mule has invaded England. The worst forebodings of CARLYLE are now realized, and the bitterest enemy of England may well forget his hatred, and extend his pity to the unhappy British Empire.

Only those whose lot has been cast in the vicinity of an American mule, and have been so far repaired as to be able to communicate their thoughts, know the true character of that extraordinary beast. The mule looks upon the world as a place in which to kick. ARCHIMEDES, who was the earliest scientific person to mention the mule, remarked that if he were to give his mule a place dotached from the earth on which to stand, that energetic animal could kick all creation into kindling wood. This was by no means an exaggerated estimate of the common mule, and the fact that ARCHIMEDES was familiar with the animal shows that the voyages of the Phœnician sailors were even more extensive than has usually been supposed. But this is a digression.

The mule's full capabilities never became known until he was introduced into the Army during the civil war. In the presence of strife and lawlessness, the animal promptly undertakes to have his due share of both. When in camp the mule generally managed to keep an average of at least one Brigadier-General and three regimental officers constantly in the air, and the enemy frequently learned the situation of a Federal encampment by noticing the constant rise and fall of blue-clad soldiers as displayed against the clear background of the sky. The losses resulting from mule accidents were so enormous that they would seem scarcely credible were they to be mentioned, but in the absence of official figures they cannot here be given without running the risk of inaccuracy. As is well known, the mule is not the only animal that kicks, for the horse, the cow, and even Dr. MARY WALKER have been known to kick to a greater or less extent. The peculiar characteristic of the mule as a kicker is the practically illimitable distance at which he can kick his victims. The horse, and the other animals just mentioned, can kick only within a circle of which the extreme length of the leg is the radius. Thus cautious persons, by keeping out of the circle, can save themselves from all injury. The mule, on the other hand, can send a Brigadier-General into the air whenever the latter approaches within forty or fifty feet of his hind legs. It was the universal belief in the Army that no man was safe in the vicinity of a mule unless he kept himself directly in front of the beast's head. This, however, was a mistake. A learned scientific person—either Prof. PETERS or Prof. HARKNESS of the Smithsonian Institute—investigated the matter in the Winter of 1864, at the request of the Government, and claimed that the range of a mule's hind legs was capable of being accurately calculated. The rule as given (Smithsonian Transactions vol. vi., p. 84,) is to multiply the square of the radius—or the mule's leg—by 3.14159. Thus, if the hind leg of a given mule is four feet long, its range for kicking purposes will be 77.52 feet. This corresponds closely with the majority of the known facts as to the army mule, but it must be mentioned that several scientific persons refuse to admit the truth of this formula, and that the apparently well authenticated case of a sutler who was found with his head bruised and without his whisky keg, 107 feet from the mule which, according to the testimony of seven disinterested soldiers, had kicked him, seems directly in conflict with the so-called Smithsonian law.

It is this terrible animal which has been introduced into England, and is destined to produce results in comparison with which the ravages of the potato-bug will seem trivial. How the mule was brought to England we are not informed; but in all probability the animal secreted itself in the cargo of some vessel. In this way the potato-bug and other objectionable animals have performed long sea voyages and have avoided the most stringent quarantine. How the mule reached England is, however, a matter of small importance. He is there now, and it will not be long before the astonished Englishman, as he sails swiftly through the air, will be comparing the merits of a mule and a volcano, with a strong preference for the latter.

England is a small and densely populated island. A mule that can kick over the area of a moderate-sized English county can fracture more Englishmen in a day than all the surgeons in the Kingdom can repair in a month. Before many weeks are over, the air of England will be dense with British subjects ascending and descending, and the insecurity bred by the presence of an animal which can kick a man who is out of sight around the corner will create a dissatisfaction which the Government will find it hard to allay. Mr. GLADSTONE will write a ponderous pamphlet, proving by an elaborate course of reasoning that the mule is addicted to kicking, and calling upon Englishmen, for the sake of humanity and the Protestant faith, to turn the Tories out of office and to put Mr. GLADSTONE in. Let us hope that the mule will not kick the British Empire to pieces, but at present it cannot be denied that the prospect is anything but hopeful.

ALBANY.

GENERAL ORDER DAY IN THE HOUSE.

A SINGLE-HEADED COMMISSION BILL FOR BROOKLYN ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—A PIPE-LINE BILL PRACTICALLY KILLED—DEBATE ON EXTENDING THE BEACH PNEUMATIC RAILROAD CHARTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5, 1877.

This was general order day in the Assembly; and in the first committee into which the House resolved itself there were two bills which provoked considerable and rather acrimonious discussion. The first of these was Mr. Bradley's bill—one of half a dozen lines only—reducing the several department commissions in Brooklyn to single heads. His Democratic colleagues would possibly have liked, if they could consistently, to have killed the bill entirely, because it reduced the number of offices; but as they did not dare attempt this, Lyon, of Kings, offered an amendment that the Commissioners be elected instead of appointed as they are now. Tolerably sure that they would get in their own men under the elective system, and that with Mayor Schroeder making the appointment they would not, they made a desperate fight to get the House to adopt the amendment. It was no use, however. The House had confidence in the sturdy independence and integrity of Bradley, and the Republicans rallied solidly to his support, and the Democrats were divided. The amendment was of course voted down, nearly 2 to 1, and Mr. Bradley had the great pleasure of having his bill ordered to a third reading in the form he introduced it. His Democratic associates were much enraged, and accused him of "giving all the patronage of the city to the Republicans." When this bill was disposed of another was taken up, which permitted the running of a pipe line, for the carrying of oil, through any of the counties of this State. This proposed pipe company would run an opposition to the Pennsylvania line, and what was worse, it would deprive the New-York Central Railroad of its enormous business of oil carrying. In the debate on this bill members got very warm, and a sudden outburst between Mr. Gere, of Tioga, and Gov. Alvord occurred, which caused a sensation. Both gentlemen, almost in the same instant, retracted their offensive expressions, to the extreme chagrin of Spinola, who tried his hardest to compel the House to take official cognizance of the affair; but it would not; and the chairman, [Mr. Flecke,] ruled Spinola out of order, and compelled him to keep quiet. The diversion was an extremely lucky one for the bill; since it raised such a favorable feeling for it that Mr. Shannon, who had charge of it, had it ordered to a third reading almost without a dissenting vote. The origin of the trouble was an amendment offered by Mr. Alvord, which would have prevented the pipe company from laying its pipe across the Indian reservation; and thus practically killed the bill.

One other debate took place during the morning, which is worthy of note. It will be remembered that early in the session a bill was introduced in the Assembly by Dr. Hayes to extend for several years the charter of the notorious Beach Pneumatic Broadway Company, which charter has repeatedly been forfeited for the reason that the company has not complied with the conditions of it in any way or manner. At the time the extension bill was introduced it was noticed in these dispatches, and some facts about this paper corporation were given. The bill went to the Railroad Committee, of which Mr. Gilbert, of Franklin, is Chairman, and with him are associated some of the best men there are in the House. The greatest possible care was taken by Speaker Sloan in making up this committee. For years it has rested under a cloud. The railroad committees in the past have been places where, it is scarcely too much to say, it was a misfortune for an honest and upright man to find himself. He was certain to have mud thrown upon him, or to get into it. With a full knowledge of this Mr. Sloan tried to make up a committee which should reflect credit upon him and upon the House, and every person who has watched, and closely watched, the work of this session, must acknowledge that the committee has proved itself to be all that it was expected and hoped it would be. It was to such a body that this Beach Pneumatic Extension bill was sent for hearing and inquiry. That this was done thoroughly, exhaustively, and deliberately; that every argument which the friends of the corporation could advance was heard and considered, Dr. Hayes cheerfully admits, and after all this the bill was reported from the committee with nearly every vote against it. With this adverse report, when it was made some weeks ago, Dr. Hayes moved to disagree, and asked that the bill be considered in the House. This was granted, and the discussion this morning occurred on the bill coming up in the regular way for consideration. Against it Mr. Gilbert made a most convincing, logical, and forcible argument. He showed the utter worthlessness of this pretended corporation; that it had not, and never had, any other asset than its charter; that when previous extensions had been granted it had failed to comply with the conditions attached to them; that one of these conditions (imposed as a protection to property owners on Broadway) was that it should execute to the City of New-York a bond in $100,000, and this it had never done. Being asked why it had not, the representative of the company told the committee "that the company was advised that there was no law which *compelled* them to comply with this requirement." Mr. Gilbert asked the House to consider what confidence could be placed in a corporation which acted in this way? Mr. Gilbert went beyond the question of whether or not this defunct paper corporation should once more be galvanized into life; and demonstrated in an exhaustive argument that no railroad ought to, even if it could, be constructed underground up the centre of Broadway. It is well known that the most difficult to construct, the most expensive, and the least satisfactory part of the first underground railroad built in a city, viz., the London Metropolitan, is that portion running for two or three miles up the centre of a road, and a road which is much wider than Broadway. The experiment has never been repeated there; the open sunken road being always used. When Mr. Gilbert had closed, Dr. Hayes rose to reply, but after speaking a few words, it being nearly 2 o'clock, he consented to progress the bill. There is no likelihood of its passing, and the only regret is that the time of the House should be wasted in discussing it.

The special order of this evening in the House was the General Game law. The consideration of a game law, it seems, is a subject which develops the fact that every member from the rural districts has a different opinion upon it. Under these circumstances, the debate was certain to be a warm one, and unfortunately it happened that the person called to the chair proved to be miserably inefficient. The members from the cities were, of course, quite indifferent to the fate of the bill, and were disposed to make all the fun possible. Under these circumstances, the House went all to pieces. Confusion and noise, half a dozen members on their feet shouting at once, amendments by the dozen offered, and all the time disorganization which comes of a wretched presiding officer was characteristic of the session. The Speaker had twice to resume the chair and bring the House to order. At last, in despair of anything intelligent being done, Mr. Husted moved to progress the bill and so carried it into the House, which put an end to the scene. The bill has been sent back to the Committee on Game Laws for perfection.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

THE "WOODIN CHARTER" BILL POSTPONED—PENALTIES FOR OBSTRUCTING RAILROADS—THREE OF GOV. ROBINSON'S NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED—MINORITY REPORT ON THE NEW CAPITOL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 5, 1877.

The bill known as the "Woodin Charter," which passed the Assembly last week and was made a special order for to-day in the Senate, was postponed until to-morrow at the request of Mr. Woodin. The bill did not come from the printer's hands in time to allow a thorough examination of the amendments inserted in the Assembly, and hence the postponement.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill imposing a penalty of not more than 10 years' imprisonment in the State Prison, or a fine not exceeding $1,000, on any person convicted of placing any obstruction upon any railroad track, or loosening, tearing up, or removing any part of a railroad, or displacing, or in any way interfering with any switches, frogs, or any part of any railroad so as to endanger the safety of any train, or who shall wilfully throw any stone or other missile at any train on any railroad.

Senator Vedder's bill regulating the service of notice on policy-holders in life insurance companies for the payment of premiums was discussed again in the Senate to-day, and finally ordered to a third reading in substantially the same form as previously reported. It is left optional with the companies whether to serve notices prior to the time the premiums become due or not, but after they become due, if not paid within 20 days, the companies must serve notices, and if the premium is not paid within 30 days after the serving or mailing of such notice the policy may be forfeited.

The supplemental bill to the "Code of Remedial Justice" was ordered to a third reading after a long discussion, and is to take effect Oct. 1 of the present year.

Gov. Robinson appears to be recovering from the terrible shock he sustained when the Senate rejected the nomination of Gen. McClellan, and there is a possibility that the State may yet get a Superintendent of Public Works without going to New-Jersey after him. It was currently reported yesterday that the Governor had said he would send in no more names for any office to the present Senate. If he ever made such a statement, the sober second thought has wrought a change in his mind, for the Senate were surprised to-day at receiving three nominations from the Executive Chamber for their confirmation. They promptly went into executive session, and unanimously confirmed all the names in less than ten minutes. The nominations were David W. Judd and James M. Oakley for Quarantine Commissioners, and Edward Toohill for Harbormaster. Two of the appointees—Messrs. Oakley and Toohill—are Democrats, so that the Governor cannot make the charge of partisanship against the Senate, in this instance at least. He is said to be highly pleased and not a little surprised at the prompt manner in which the Senate confirmed the nominations, and it is thought that he may now be prevailed upon to send in another name for Superintendent of Public Works.

The minority of the Finance Committee on the new Capitol presented a report to-day in which they discuss the relative expense of the new and the old plans, and deprecate a return to the latter. They estimate the cost of the work of completing the building under the present plans at a little over $3,500,000, nearly two-thirds of which will be necessary for interior work. The report is signed by Senators Hammond and Jacobs. The latter, in an addendum to the report, expresses himself as "satisfied that the building, complete in every way, will cost at least $10,000,000 more than has already been expended."

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE WORK.

ADVERSE REPORT ON AN ELEVATED RAILROAD BILL — THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SURE TO BE PASSED—A LEGAL OBJECTION TO THE DOCK BILL—ILLNESS OF SENATOR WOODIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Railroad Committee will report adversely on Mr. Ecclesine's bill requiring any person suing out an injunction against the Elevated Railroad to file a bond in the sum of $10,000. The committee were afraid that for such a bill to become a law, it being so strongly in favor of the road, would be establishing too dangerous a precedent.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee in favor of the constitutional amendments, were heard this afternoon. Their request was granted before they came to Albany. The amendments will certainly be passed by the Legislature.

A number of prominent ship-owners and gentlemen interested in the steam-ship lines, representatives of the Council of Political Reform and others, appeared before the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon to speak on the dock bill and the bill for reorganizing the Sinking Fund Commission. The former bill, however, had gone to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and discussion was necessarily limited to the latter. It soon appeared that there was a doubt, more or less strong, in the minds of all those gentlemen, whether the Recorder, the City Judge, and the Judge of the Superior Court could lawfully exercise the power of appointing Sinking Fund Commissioners, as was proposed in the bill. The committee were decidedly of the opinion that they could not, and the discussion ended with the retirement of the delegation to agree upon some other appointing power. They will report to the committee to-morrow. Of course if this legal objection is valid as to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, it is so as against the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment, and it is stated to-night that Senator Woodin has come to the conclusion that the officers named could not exercise the functions it was proposed to impose upon them. On calling on the Senator to learn the truth of this, the rather alarming fact was ascertained that Mr. Woodin was confined to his bed by sudden illness. It appears that he began to feel sick and weak while in the Senate this morning, and left the Chamber. He rested on a lounge in his room during the afternoon, but grew worse. About 5 o'clock he attempted to rise and found himself unable to move. A physician was summoned and the patient was carried to bed. Late to-night he seemed to be in much pain. He appears to be suffering from a sort of low fever. Considerable anxiety is manifested by the numerous friends of the Senator, and all hope that the attack will speedily pass off.

THE NEW-YORK REFORM BILLS.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS—THE "OMNIBUS" AND OTHER BILLS TO BE ACTED ON THIS SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Immediately after the Assembly adjourned this evening, the Republican members held a caucus in the Assembly chamber. It was understood that the New-York bills were to be the subject of consideration, but the caucus took only general action. A resolution was passed that no motion for final adjournment should be entertained until the same should previously be adopted in caucus. Another resolution was adopted that the "Omnibus" bill and other bills relating to New-York coming from the same source should be acted upon and disposed of before the final adjournment was had, if it took till the 1st of August to do it. Another resolution was adopted to give united support to the motions made to suspend the rules in order to put the bills on the preferred calendar. The caucus adopted no resolution binding members to vote one way or the other on the bills. Every man was left free to act as he chose, the bills to stand upon their merits. The determination of the caucus is generally regarded as being eminently judicious. The understanding that nothing can possibly be gained by fighting off the consideration of the bills will stop intentional waste of time. As the caucus refused to make bills party measures, it does not offer the minority the excuse that, being made caucus measures, they must cast a solid party vote against them. There is very good reason to expect that the bills will receive the support of a number of Democratic members. It it should be found that the influence of Tammany Hall has been strong enough to dragoon the minority into united opposition to the bills, the Republicans may then take such action as may be necessary.

INDIANS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 5.—Crazy Horse and 1,500 warriors encamped north of Bear Butte Creek last night on their way to the Spotted Tail Agency. They are in a destitute condition, and anxious for peace. They state that Sitting Bull will accept no terms of surrender, and that he is making for the British possessions.

THE GREAT SEAL OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, April 5.—In the Assembly to-day the Provincial Secretary introduced a bill to empower the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to alter and change the Great Seal of the Province from time to time; also, a bill to ratify and confirm certain acts and proceedings done under the Great Seal of the Province.

IS JOHN P. PHAIR INNOCENT?

A MYSTERIOUS VERMONT TRAGEDY.

DANGER THAT AN INNOCENT MAN WILL BE HANGED TO-DAY FOR MURDER—HE SEEKS TO PROVE AN ALIBI AND MAKES OUT A STRONG CASE—THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 5.—John P. Phair will be hanged at the County Jail, in Windsor, Vt., to-morrow, for the murder of Anne Frieze, and the State is confronted with the grave danger of hanging an innocent man. The murder was committed on June 9, 1874, in an outlying portion of the town of Rutland, where Anne Frieze resided. She was a woman of questionable reputation, and Phair was in the habit of visiting her house and going to places of amusement with her. The trial, at the time it occurred, created a good deal of excitement on account of the peculiar features of crime presented, and from the fact that the woman was a somewhat notorious character. Her house was discovered to be on fire about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of June 9, and when the neighbors were aroused and an investigation began the body of the murdered woman was discovered in her sleeping apartment. Two days afterward, Phair was arrested on his way home after having made a trip to Boston. He was tried at the following term of court, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the first Friday in April, 1877. The evidence against him was all circumstantial, but very strong. It was in evidence that he arrived in Boston on the day of the murder, and that somebody went to two or three pawnbrokers' offices and raised money on several valuable articles, such as an opera-glass, some rings, a shawl, &c.; that this somebody registered at the Adams House as E. F. Smith, St. Albans, Vt., and that his room being searched the day after he vacated it, a shawl was found there. These articles were identified as Mrs. Frieze's property. It was held that Smith and Phair were one and the same person. Then Phair's bad character was used against him, and the jury brought in a verdict in two hours.

He has always maintained his innocence, and during his confinement has prepared a long statement which will be published here to-morrow morning, in which he very forcibly reviews the evidence against him, and stoutly defends himself, claiming to show that he could not, by any possibility have been at the woman's house at the time the crime was committed. He also charges that public opinion had been so strong against him that it was impossible for a fair trial to have been had, and he charges the Judge with willful cruelty in refusing a change of venue to Bennington County. He says that he left home on the morning of the murder at 3:45 o'clock; took the 4:30 train for Boston, and according to the running time of the Rutland Railroad, was at Bellows Falls, 50 miles from the scene of the tragedy, at the time of the occurrence. He then goes into the details of his trip to show that circumstances alone prevented him from proving an *alibi*. He says he reached Boston about 2:15 P. M., and immediately on the arrival of the train, and in company with Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, of Rutland, took back and crossed that part of the city which leads direct from the Fitchburg Depot to the Boston and Providence Depot. At the latter depot I took the first train going to Providence, which left Boston at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrived in the former place about 5 o'clock P. M., my business in Providence being if possible to secure employment with the American Screw Company or Corliss Engine Works, both of which are well-known firms of that place. After consulting a few workmen who were in the employ of both these firms as to my probable chance of getting a suitable job, I was discouraged by being told that these companies were then discharging some of their best and oldest experienced workmen. These men, being members of the Working Men's Union, of which I was also a member, I knew if I couldn't get work through their aid it would be useless for me to apply at the company's office. I remained in Providence over night, and having no more than money to secure a respectable lodging for the night and to pay my fare home, I did not stop at a regular hotel, but at an ordinary lodging-house, where a room and bed only was to be had by paying 75 cents for the same before retiring for the night. I was not asked to register my name at this house, and, in fact, don't think there was a register in the house, but was simply assigned a good bed, where I slept well until morning. My supper and breakfast were taken at a restaurant near by the lodging-house at a cost of 40 cents per meal, making the total cost of my meals and lodging $1 55; had I stopped at a first-class hotel my name would have been written upon its register, and enabled me to prove an *alibi*; that would have upset all this misrepresentation and wrong, for it was claimed that Mrs. Frieze's jewelry were sold in Boston at the time I was in Providence, and as those Jews had sworn a false identity on me, I was obliged to prove that I stopped in Providence on that night, as I had stated.

"Now, this was a hard thing for me to do, as the following facts will show: In the first place, I never saw any but strange faces from the moment I separated from Mr. and Mrs. Stewart at the Boston and Providence Depot, until my return to Fitchburg on the following day. Secondly, I did not take a single number of any house or place I had entered while in Providence, Third, Providence has a population of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and is a city I had never been in before. Fourth, While on my journey I had never dreamed that such an accusation awaited my return home, for God, above all others, knows that my trip had been contemplated at least one month before it was taken, and that no dishonesty attended it. Fifth and last, When arrested and accused of the unfortunate woman's death I had only my wearing apparel in general and $5 in money to my name." He claims that when he was brought before the Boston pawnbrokers for identification he was brought into the room by the officers handcuffed, and they had seen his photograph previously, so that it was impossible for them not to pick him out.

Another argument which he uses in his statement, and which would seem to be incontrovertible, is as follows: "Be it understood that Mrs. Frieze's house was located in the outskirts of the village of Rutland. The distance between her house and the Berwick House, where I boarded, lacks a trifle of being a full mile. Now then, on my trial I proved by the best witnesses that can be found in the State, that on the morning of June 9, which is the same morning on which this woman is supposed to have been murdered, I came out of the Berwick House at precisely 5:45 o'clock, and in company with another man walked to the depot, where I ate breakfast at the restaurant with the conductor of the train on which I left Rutland for Providence at 4:30 sharp. I offered undisputed proof of this, and was backed by the conductor, baggage-master, and a brakeman of the train. I could have produced any amount of proof on this point had more been necessary. Now, on that morning this woman's house was discovered to be on fire at between 6:30 and 7 o'clock, which was the very hour at which I was in Bellows' Falls, a distance of between 40 and 50 miles from Rutland and the scene of the fire. This the prosecution admitted as a fact. It was further shown on the trial that the woman's house was built on the light, balloon-frame plan, and that the fire had originated in her bedroom up stairs, which was located in close proximity to the roof. There was no fire in the lower part of the house when the roof was discovered to be on fire and the fire seemed to be wholly confined to her sleeping apartment. The floor of this room was heavily carpeted and the room well furnished, with light, combustible furniture, all of which could not fail of burning as rapidly as the fire reached it. Now, if Mrs. Frieze was really murdered, as it is claimed she was, I believe that the party who burned her house was the same who murdered her, and as I am fully branded with the vile crime, I, in the name of reason and justice ask how it were possible that I could have been the perpetrator of this dastardly crime when I was so many miles away from where it occurred at the time? I repeat, How could it be possible? Just think of it. By the very best of proof I have proved my whereabouts three and a quarter long hours before her house was discovered to have been on fire. One more fact in connection with the above and then I am done with this part, and that is, it will readily be seen that if I had been the perpetrator of this enormous crime, it would have been an impossibility for me to have made my way through the largely populated streets of Rutland to my boarding-place without being met or seen by some one or another. It is broad daylight in the month of June at that hour in the morning, and a time when many people are stirring about, especially those citizens of the place who are more or less connected with railroads and hotels." Phair closes with a reiteration of his innocence and expresses himself as not afraid of death.

THE CALIFORNIA GRAIN FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The name of the grain operator whose failure has been announced is Isaac Friedlander, not A. Friedlander as previously reported. Upon being advised of the failure of Friedlander, the grain operator, the banks in the interior of the State, which hold his notes to the amount of $400,000, at once offered to carry them three or six months without interest. This offer was declined, as such accommodation would still fall short of the necessities of the case. Mr. Friedlander states, concerning the results of his tonnage operations for the season, that the charters which last June promised a profit of a quarter of a million, have actually made a loss of $150,000. He denies owing either Balfour, Guthrie & Co., or Falkner, Bell & Co., any amount whatever, and, while still declining to name his unsecured creditors, declares that they are all in the interior of the State, and that every dollar of his indebtedness to city creditors is amply secured.

It is reported that the city banks that are creditors of Friedlander have intimated their willingness to grant him such accommodation as may be necessary to enable him to tide over the present crisis in his affairs.

THE ELECTIONS.

RETURNS FROM RHODE ISLAND—THE LEGISLATURE—RESULT OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—The remaining town, New-Shoreham, on Block Island, gives Barnaby (Dem.) 40 majority. The Senate is for prohibition, the House adverse to it. Both bodies are largely Republican.

The results of the election in Rhode Island on Wednesday are thus summed up by the Providence *Journal*: "The majority for Governor is not large, to be sure; but when we consider that two years ago the Republican candidate for Governor lacked 2,775 votes of an election, and last year still fell short 2,888, we must say that, under the circumstances, the result is uncommonly satisfactory. It is a result, too, that has been accomplished without the illegitimate expenditure of a dollar of money. We give returns from every town in the State except the small town of New-Shoreham, on Block Island, the returns from which will not materially affect the result. As we figure it, Gen. Van Zandt has a plurality of 711 over Mr. Barnaby, and a clean majority of 431 over all. Mr. Howard, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has a plurality of 1,146, and a majority of 1,064. Joshua M. Addeman is re-elected Secretary of State by 4,193 majority. Willard Sayles is re-elected Attorney-General by 3,490 majority, and Samuel Clark is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 4,456, or only about 600 less majority than was given for President Hayes last Fall. It will be seen that Republicanism is not fast dying out in Rhode Island, notwithstanding the assaults of foes within more treacherous and mischievous than those without. The General Assembly will show about the usual Republican strength. The Senate comprises 27 Republicans and 5 Democrats, while there are 3 vacancies. The House, so far as elected, seems to comprise 43 Republicans and 13 Democrats, with 15 places to be filled. There is no choice for Senator and 10 Representatives in this city. One Republican and one Democrat who were on the Prohibitory ticket are elected. There is little doubt that the Republican candidates will be elected at the next trial, but that result is not essential to a Republican majority."

Following is a recapitulation of the vote for Governor, compared with the vote in 1876:

	1877.			1876.		
Counties.	Van Zandt. Rep.	Barnaby. Dem.	Scat.	Lippitt. Rep.	Beach. Dem.	Howard. Pro.
Providence	7009	7867	195	5936	1875	4097
Newport	1024	776	2	863	430	750
Washington	1417	1128	23	736	362	901
Kent	1144	1231	10	540	852	696
Bristol	840	621	..	564	250	280
Total	12334	11623	220	8639	3599	6733

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Errors were made last night in footing the election returns which gave Mr. Overstolz less majority than he really has. The returns are yet unofficial, but corrections in the footings give the Mayor over 10,000 majority, and may reach 10,500. The majorities of the four Republicans who were on both the regular and fusion tickets range from 13,800 to 17,400, and the majorities of the other successful candidates range from 600 to 8,700.

A MISSOURI RAILROAD IN TROUBLE.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, PETITION TO BE APPOINTED RECEIVER OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—It has just been learned that Gen. Noble, Attorney for the Union Trust Company of New-York, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court here last Monday, asking that the Union Trust Company be appointed Receiver of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. The explanation of this action is set forth in the petition in substance as follows: In 1874 the Cairo and Fulton, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroads were consolidated under the name of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, and consolidated mortgage bonds issued covering the amount of the original bonds issued by the consolidated roads, and which were to replace the old bonds. The Union Trust Company of New-York was made the Trustee of the consolidated mortgage bonds. The mortgage provides that whenever there is a default in the payment of the interest on these bonds the Union Trust Company shall take possession of the road and operate it in the interest of the bondholders. On Monday last the payment of the semi-annual interest on these bonds was demanded and not met. Gen. Noble then demanded possession of the road on behalf of the Trust Company, which was refused, whereupon he filed the petition abovementioned in the United States Court. The officers of the road have been cited to answer to the petition.

DEATH OF A NOTED GAMBLER.

"JACK" NILES DIES IN POVERTY—A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

"Jack" Niles, one of the best known gamblers in the City, died last Sunday, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery on Wednesday. He was at one time quite rich, his fortune being estimated at about $100,000, but at his death he was impoverished, and depended to a great extent upon those who knew him in prosperous days. When he made a sum of money at the faro bank or at poker, he spent it with reckless prodigality. He never hesitated to "get the best" of any one who was foolhardy enough to test his skill at gaming, and he frequently engaged in bar-room fights in which knives and pistols were freely used. He had, however, a number of good qualities. His word when given was inviolable, and he was honorable in all business transactions. His pocketbook was open to everybody in distress who appealed to him when he had money, and he often took care of his "professional" brethren when disabled. Niles began life as a butcher, and worked also with his father on a Hudson River steamboat. He was born in the neighborhood of Washington Market, and was 58 years of age when he died. He was a widower, and left a son and daughter. In 1853 he became prominent as a partner of Danser, the millionaire gambler, who died about a year ago, and the greater part of whose fortune, given to his daughter, was left on her death recently to charitable institutions. The game of faro which he and Danser ran together was situated on the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, and was called the "Jew game." He was also a partner of John Morrissey shortly afterward. Bill Poole, who was murdered at Stanwix Hall, on Broadway, near Prince-street; Harrington, John Ling, Tom Hyer, "Pandeen," John Morrissey, and Lew Baker were at this time noted as "sporting men" and pugilists, and Niles was nearly as well known as any of them. His operations were not confined to New-York. He figured as a gambler in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and Washington, and in the latter city kept one of the largest "hells" there, leading Congressmen patronizing his place, and meeting him upon terms of social equality. He came back from Washington rich after the war, and maintained a Summer residence on Long Island, where he kept fast horses and entertained his friends in princely style. He began to lose his money heavily in 1869 and 1870, and had been steadily going down hill until his death.

A subscription was being taken up to bury Niles, but his son, a young man, who has been educated by his father, and is now following a legitimate business, interfered and paid the funeral expenses himself.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Max Strakosch has returned to this City.

The last of the telephone concerts occurs at Steinway Hall, this evening.

Mr. Fryer is to benefit by a performance of "Tannhäuser," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next.

The rehearsal preliminary to Mr. Thomas' sixth and last symphony concert, this season, took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. The concert is set down for to-morrow evening.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening. Signor Celada's performance of *Manrico* ought to be very effective, especially at that stage of action when "Di quella pira" will test the power of his voice with the anxiously-awaited chest C.

LAWLESSNESS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

LITTLE ROCK, April 5.—Tom Williams, a Cherokee, was assassinated in his house at Tablequah, Cherokee Nation, on Saturday night. Two white horse thieves from Fort Smith were killed in the Choctaw Nation on Saturday evening. They were followed by parties from Fort Smith, and when overtaken showed fight, with fatal results to both.

A SAVINGS BANK ENJOINED.

BOSTON, April 5.—An injunction was issued to-day to prevent the North Bridgewater (Mass.) Savings Bank from doing business. The Bank Commissioner found certain business paper in the assets of the concern which induced him to seek the injunction. The bank may possibly resume business if the doubtful paper is guaranteed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TEXT OF THE EASTERN PROTOCOL.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE POWERS PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO SECURE REFORMS IN TURKEY AND PROTECTION TO THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION—THE RUSSIAN PROMISE TO DISARM.

LONDON, April 5.—The following is the full text of the protocol:

"The powers who commonly undertook the pacification of the East, and therefore participated in the conference, recognize that the surest means of attaining that object, before all, is to maintain the agreement established, and jointly to affirm afresh the common interest they take in the improvement of the Christians and the reforms in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which the Porte accepted on the condition of itself carrying them into execution. They take cognizance of the treaty of peace with Servia. Regarding Montenegro, the powers considered the rectification of the frontiers and the free navigation of the Bojana desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement. The powers consider the arrangements concluded, or to be concluded between the Porte and the two principalities, as a step accomplished toward pacification, which is the object of their common wishes. They invite the Porte to consolidate it by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand with the least possible delay the reforms necessary for the tranquility and well-being of the provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the conference. They recognize that the Porte has declared itself ready to realize an important portion of them. They take cognizance, specially, of the circular of the Porte, of Feb. 13, 1876, and of the declaration made by the Ottoman Government during the conference, and since through its representatives. In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the powers believe they have grounds for hoping that the Porte will profit by the present lull to apply energetically such measures as will cause that effective improvement in the condition of the Christian population which is unanimously called for as indispensable to the tranquillity of Europe, and that, having once entered on this path, it will understand that it concerns its honor, as well as its interests, to preserve in it loyally and efficaciously. The powers propose to watch carefully by means of their representatives at Constantinople and their local agents the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect. If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of general peace.

Done at London, March 31, 1877.

MUNSTER,	BEUST.
L. D'HARCOURT,	DERBY,
L. F. MENABREA,	SCHOUVALOFF.

To the protocol are appended the minutes of the meeting held at the Foreign Office, March 31.

Count Schouvaloff made the following declaration before the signing of the protocol: "If peace with Montenegro is concluded and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing, and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the protocol, let it send to St Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament, to which his Majesty the Emperor would also on his part consent. If massacres similar to those which have stained Bulgaria with blood take place, this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of demobilization."

The following declaration was made by Lord Derby before the signing of the protocol: "Inasmuch as it is solely in the interests of European peace that her Majesty's Government have consented to sign the protocol proposed by Russia, it is understood beforehand that in the event of the object proposed not being attained, namely, reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey, and peace between them, the protocol in question shall be regarded as null and void."

LONDON, April 5.—The Montenegrin delegates had an interview to-day with Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. They maintained all their previous demands, including the cession of Niesics, Kontchi, and Kolatchin, and requested of Safvet Pasha a categorical reply either of acceptance or refusal. The Minister responded that the Montenegrins ought to yield these points. He stated he could not give a definite reply to-day, as it was necessary to examine the question again. The Montenegrins then informed Safvet Pasha they were instructed to maintain the demand absolutely, and would leave Constantinople during next week in the event of receiving a definitive refusal.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times'* correspondent at Cettinje telegraphs: "I can assert positively that the Russian Government counsels Prince Nikita to make peace. No influence is exerted to induce the Prince to withhold further concessions; but he is determined at all hazards to retain possession of what he holds if the Porte refuses to make the concessions he demands.

GERMAN POLITICS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S INFLUENCE, AND THE EFFECT OF HIS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "The prevailing impression relative to Prince Bismarck's resignation seems less despondent than might have been expected. The opinion of the optimist majority is that there is nothing particular going on just now to retain Prince Bismarck if he requires rest. Politicians, however, attach graver importance to the unforeseen event. Not much discrimination is needed to predict that even if the Cabinet remains the same, a change is likely to come over the Reichstag. The moderate liberal party, which has supported Prince Bismarck for the last 12 years, has been kept together less by unanimity of sentiment or approval of all the Chancellor's acts than by confidence in his statesmanship. Even the radicals in many instances supported Prince Bismarck, and, as a rule, acted rather as monitors and unpleasant critics than as avowed and implacable adversaries. It is hardly to be expected that the same indulgence will be extended to his successor, and there is every prospect of the tone of Parliament becoming more that of an opposition in consequence of Prince Bismarck's retirement. Not that a very violent campaign is likely to commence against the Cabinet while it holds to the general course inaugurated by the outgoing Premier, for there is nothing to call forth a very anxious desire for improvement as long as there is no attempt at reaction. The Cabinet will probably experience some difficulty in dispatching ordinary administrative business when deprived of their chief. There is no doubt the conservatives and ultramontanes hope to profit by Prince Bismarck's retirement to procure a change of system, yet there is little chance of the realization of these expectations. Prince Bismarck's general programme is too necessary to be abandoned by the Emperor and nation. Not even an absolute rupture between the Cabinet and Liberals could produce such a result, as such a rupture, were it to occur, would more likely arise from Parliament surpassing the Cabinet in conservatism relative to commercial affairs than in political liberalism. The prospect of the Conservatives attaining office is thus very small indeed. Neither will the Particularists profit by the retirement of the Prince. German unity is too firmly based on lands, power, and necessity to permit of being curtailed by the retirement of an individual. To complete the foregoing sketch of the situation, it is necessary to remember that Prince Bismarck, though receding into the background, still remains the dominant figure on the stage. Whether he be permitted to retire absolutely, or whether he will be persuaded to content himself with a year's furlough, all are convinced that any emergency would call him to the front again."

A Berlin special to the *News* says: "There was great difficulty in arranging the plan for the administration of affairs during Prince Bismarck's absence. The plan seems to suit no party, and it will be sharply criticised in the Reichstag. Nobody is satisfied to see the Premiership suspended in air for a year. The Reichstag may also resent the proposal to have the Government represented so long by under officials. The many rumors circulating about Prince Bismarck's motives rather increase the obscurity. His health, of course, is broken, and his friends have long been pressing him to retire. His wife and his own family are particularly pleased that he is to have a respite, and both they and his enemies hope this is the first step toward final retirement. It is, indeed, doubtful whether he will ever return to the personal and active management of affairs. But while this view is generally accepted, his reasons for retiring by means of the circuitous route of a furlough are unknown. It is only supposed that the Emperor, in the disturbed state of Europe, wishes to retain the power of calling Prince Bismarck back again at any time in case of emergency. Even if Prince Bismarck's retirement is complete, the change will be chiefly personal, and no new policy will be introduced.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is now proposed that for the time of Prince Bismarck's retirement the Vice-Chancellor be appointed First Minister of the Crown, with full personal responsibility. This requires the sanction of Parliament, and a motion will be submitted to the Reichstag upon its reassembling. The Prince does not, however, intend to await the decision of the House, but proposes to leave before it reassembles, if the weather will permit. The better informed journals of this country deny that the Chancellor's resignation was prompted by any question of foreign politics. During his absence Prince Bismarck will be accompanied by his son, Hubert, a member of the diplomatic service, who has obtained leave of absence for that purpose."

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

THE AMERICAN PRISONER OF THE ABYSSINIANS — WHY HE IS NOT SURRENDERED TO THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Alexandria to the *News*, referring to the refusal of the King of Abyssinia to see Gen. Gordon or any emissary of the Khédive, or to release Mitchell, the American, says: "The King would only consent to surrender Mitchell if a certain traitor who had been made a Pasha by the Khédive, was delivered up to him. Barlow, the Englishman, who was seized by the Egyptians while on his way to take command of the Abyssinian Army, promises to release Mitchell if he is allowed to proceed to Abyssinia. Soliman Pasha has applied for more Egyptian troops. Trade is paralyzed, and the roads insecure."

OAKEY HALL.

PURPOSELESS COURSE OF THE EX-MAYOR.

LONDON, April 5.—Since his arrival here, Mr. Hall does not seem to be engaged in any business of importance. He has visited nobody, and has only made a few excursions to the shops, principally in the immediate neighborhood of his lodgings. He was in the city on Wednesday, but not with any apparent purpose.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE STRAUSBERG PROSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA—BRADLAUGH IN TROUBLE—SIX IRISHMEN DROWNED — GORDON THE EXPLORER.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "The sentence passed by the Moscow Court in the Commercial Loan Bank case having been appealed against, Dr. Stransberg, notwithstanding his sentence of banishment, has been detained in a Moscow hotel, as, possibly, he may be required as a witness. As neither he nor the prosecution has appealed against his sentence, no fresh proceedings against him are possible."

Charles Bradlaugh, the agitator, and Mrs. Annie Besant, the free thought advocate, were arrested to-day on a charge of printing and publishing a pamphlet alleged to be of an immoral character. The pamphlet is one by the late Dr. Charles Knowlton, which deals with the Malthusian theory. The case was adjourned to allow time to prepare their defense and the accused were released on bail.

A fishing boat, in endeavoring to enter Banff Harbor, Scotland, to-day, was dashed on the rocks. Six of her crew were drowned.

The latest transatlantic arrivals report that heavy weather was encountered and various damages sustained.

The returns of the Registrar-General show that the deaths from small-pox in London during last week numbered 86.

The Princess of Wales arrived at Boulogne this morning on her way to Athens.

PARIS, April 5.—The French Geographical Society have awarded the great gold medal of the society to Commander V. L. Cameron, of her Britannic Majesty's Navy, for his explorations in Africa.

M. Paul de Cassagnac has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for insulting the Chamber of Deputies.

The steam-ship Massachusetts, Capt. Walters, from Boston, March 25, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

POLITICS IN MEXICO.

DISCONTENT WITH PRESIDENT DIAZ—BANISHMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS FAVORABLE TO LERDO—RELEASE OF CORTINA ORDERED BY DIAZ.

HAVANA, April 5.—The English steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz, and brings the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, March 30.—Disaffection is spreading. The oldest adherents of Diaz denounce him, and a spirit of revolt has spread throughout the Army. On the 27th Gens. Fuerer and Regules and Sanchez Ochoa, citizens of Viliada and Hernandez, partisans of Lerdo, were banished and have left the country. Diaz is sick in bed, and various rumors as to the character of the disease are current. The manifesto of Lerdo has created a sensation. The Constitutional Party are rapidly organizing. Diaz has telegraphed Canales to release Cortina, and ordered the latter to appear at the capital. The troops of the State of Morelos have pronounced for Lerdo. Troops in other parts of the country are greatly discontented, and a general outbreak may be expected any day.

THE CHICO OUTRAGE.

HASTY ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY—MEMBERS OF THE "COUNCIL OF NINE" ALLOWED TO GO FREE—DISSATISFACTION OF THE CITIZENS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A dispatch from Oroville states that the Grand Jury to-day presented its report, after a session of three and a half days. They find indictments against E. R. Roberts, John and Charles Slaughter, Tull Hainbrook, and F. E. Conway, for the murder of each of four Chinamen killed at Lomm's ranche, near Chico; for arson against Wright, Jones, and Fay, the three Slaughter boys, and Conway, and for attempt to commit arson against Robert, John, and Charles Slaughter and Hilderbanm. Those charged with arson will probably be arraigned on Saturday, and the trials will commence on the 16th inst. The report of the Grand Jury closes as follows:

"We find there has been in existence in our midst an organized band of incendiaries and assassins, whose crimes may be compared with those of the worse criminals ever brought to justice, and we believe that some of them are still at large. We urge upon those whose duty it is, to pursue with relentless vigor every clue to their identity and punishment."

A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at what is considered the hasty and superficial manner in which the jury has conducted its inquiry, very little effort having been made to secure the indictment of a number of prisoners, including several members of the Council of Nine, who have been set at liberty, and have returned to Chico. The correspondent hints that by virtue of their presence there additional items of interest may soon be expected.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE PACIFIC ROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Early yesterday morning express train No. 2, westward bound, came into collision with a special freight train, about a mile from Cascade, near Summit, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Each train was drawn by two engines. The collision occurred in a snowshed. The engines were forced on top of each other; the rear end of the tank of the first engine on the passenger train and the front of the second engine on the same train protruding through the roof of the shed. The shock threw the passengers and train men in every direction, but none of the former suffered broken bones, although several were badly bruised. George Burt, engineer of the first locomotive on the express train, was killed, and his fireman, John Wright, was badly scalded. John Warren, engineer of the second engine on the express train, was severely scalded and died shortly after the collision, as did also his fireman, Frank Maxwell, who was crushed. Both engines of the express train and the first engine of the freight train were badly broken; otherwise no serious damage was done to either train. A wrecking train has been sent to the scene, and it will take about 10 hours to clear the track. It is supposed that the engineer of the express train forgot the orders he had received to wait at Cascade for the freight train.

It is reported that an engine and nine freight cars are ditched near Midway Station, on the Western Pacific Railroad.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE ACADEMY.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME ADMIRABLY EXECUTED—A JOYOUS SCENE OF YOUTHFUL FUN AND FROLIC—TABLEAUX, PROCESSIONS, AND FANCY DANCES—THE EASTER BALL OPENED WITH THE MINUET.

The Children's Carnival, at the Academy of Music, last night, for the benefit of the Homeopathic Western Dispensary, was one of the most delightful and entertaining events ever witnessed in that theatre of so many festivities. The entertainment, which was the first of its kind in this country, was arranged and successfully carried out by Prof. Carl Marwig, whose pupils filled the characters in the various pieces. The Children's Carnival is an established event in aristocratic circles in Denmark, Sweden, and other European countries, and it is hoped that the fête so brilliantly inaugurated at the Academy last night will become one of the most select and enjoyable events of the fashionable season in New-York. Rarely has such a scene of innocence and beauty been witnessed as that on which the eye rested last night, and the troupes of juvenile merry-makers darting hither and thither in the recess of their childish glee formed a picture of youthful happiness never to be forgotten. Very nearly 1,000 children participated in the festival, and their costumes displayed all the varities of airy elegance peculiar to juvenile toilets. Several hundred wore handsome fancy costumes, and added to the brilliancy of the scene. The proscenium boxes were handsomely draped with American flags, caught up by glittering transparencies, and on the floor beneath stood handsome vases of blooming flowers and shrubs. The box of the lady managers was tastefully decorated with festoons of smilax, adorned with pinks, roses, and Easter lilies, and a handsome basket of flowering plants depended from the centre. The lobbies and corridors were also decorated with lofty tropical shrubs, flowers, and statuary, which had a very pretty effect.

The little folks, accompanied by their parents and maids, began to arrive as early as 6:30, and by 7:30 the different tiers of boxes, as well as the seats surrounding the dancing floor, were filled with fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen. At 8 o'clock, to the music of the orchestra, the curtain rolled up, displaying a brilliant tableau. In the rear was set a beautiful Swiss garden and balcony scene, embellished at either side by lofty palms, and in front was suspended a floral bell and arch, which were subsequently utilized in the May-pole festival. The tableau represented Columbia (little Miss Dot Zerega) presenting Prince Carnival (Master Udo Keppler) to the public of New-York, while around were grouped the diminutive representatives of all nations. After the applause with which the tableau was greeted had subsided, a grand march was struck up, and the procession formed. The promenade was led by Mozart (Master Rietzel) and his juvenile band of 12 performers, followed by the 27 couples who were to dance the minuet, all attired in the superb court costumes of the reign of Louis XVI. Next came the Wagner Juvenile Brass Band, followed by heralds announcing the approach of Prince Carnival, who was borne by four clowns in a chair of state placed within a fool's cap. Following the equipage of Prince Carnival were the representatives of all nations, including of course, a diminutive Uncle Sam, and then came a delegation of Russian cossacks in picturesque costume, including a guard of honor mounted on wooden steeds. Following in line appeared heralds announcing the progress of Esmeralda (Miss Maud Earle,) who rode in a coach of crimson and gold drawn by four goats, and followed by the Misses Maud and May Clarke and 10 other pretty little girls, brilliant in armlets, anklets, charms, strings of golden coins, and parti-colored dresses. The Chinese nation was represented by 20 little Mongolians in long mustaches and pigtails, who were followed by a little sprite representing the Goddess of Liberty drawn in a golden ship by a bevy of young American sailors of both sexes. The naval portion of the procession was followed by a delegation of gaily attired Tyrolean peasants, followed by 12 maids of honor of the Flower Queen, (little Miss Josie Price,) who was drawn in a gorgeous car of pearl by two swans. The suite of the Flower Queen, a troupe of 36 misses in white costumes, bearing floral arches, brought up the rear of the joyous cavalcade.

After some intricate marching had been executed on the floor, another tableau was formed, and the juvenile orchestra performed a symphony. The revels of the gay juveniles then commenced. The Tyrolean peasants executed a dance with admirable grace, and were followed by the representatives of China, who performed a grotesque dance with gay-colored umbrellas, which set the house in roars of laughter. Next came a sailor dance, by the contingent of young American sailors, and then a brilliant tarantella, by Esmeralda and the gorgeously attired ladies of her court. A Russian Cossack dance was admirably executed by Master and Miss Martinelli, and was honored with an enthusiastic encore, which was gracefully responded to. A beautiful waltz by the May Queen and the members of her suite elicited rounds of applause. The floor managers then invited children and parents to take part in the order of dance which had been specially prepared for the juveniles, and in a short time the floor was covered with little atoms of humanity in all stages of childhood. In the last dance a new feature was introduced, a large cannon being brought into the centre of the room, from the mouth of which thousands of bonbons were discharged to the intense delight of the little ones, who, it is needless to say, danced very little of that dance.

This concluded the children's festival, and the regular ball for grown people was opened by the minuet and gavotte, which was danced by about 25 couples of ladies and gentlemen. The dancing of the minuet was loudly applauded, and the ball was immediately opened. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was continued until the programme had been exhausted. The Academy was well filled, and the promoters of the entertainment expect that, notwithstanding the enormous expense incurred in bringing the carnival to a successful issue, the Homeopathic Dispensary will net a profit of between $4,000 and $5,000.

Among those present were Mayor Ely, Collector Arthur, Gen. Hancock and Miss Hancock, Gen. Richard Arnold, ex-President Lerdo, of Mexico, and suite, Judge Hilton and family, the Mexican Minister and family, Judges Brady and Donohue and ladies, Col. Frank E. Howe, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. Gen. Fremont, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Darling, Dr. Egbert, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. W. Rider, Mrs. George H. Clark, and August Belmont.

RAILROAD KIDNAPPING OUTRAGE.

BOLD ATTEMPT OF MONTE MEN TO ABDUCT A WEALTHY LADY FROM A ROCK ISLAND TRAIN.

IOWA CITY, April 5.—Six men, supposed to be monte operators, attempted to abduct Mrs. George W. Watson, a wealthy and accomplished young woman, of Masillon, Ohio, from a Rock Island train between Rock Island and this city. Under pretense that she was a lunatic they kept her gagged, and held her down at each station. She, however, managed to escape from them at Wilton after a desperate struggle, during which she sprained her ankle. She convinced the conductor of her sanity, and was allowed to take rooms in a hotel here, where she is well known and respected. The object of the men was probably money, as she was richly dressed.

THE READING RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—General Manager Wooten, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, states that his controversy with the engineers of that road last evening ended with the agreement on their part to accept the new arrangement proposed by the company. The plan of insurance provides that the company is to contribute $15,000 to a life insurance fund, and $10,000 to an accident insurance fund, for the benefit of such of their train hands as comply with the provisions and pay the assessments agreed upon.

THE ABSCONDED VICE-CONSUL.

BOSTON, April 5.—A special from St. John, N. B., says the circumstances attending the disappearance of A. D. Goodwin, the United States Vice-Consul, indicate serious irregularity. His books and papers have also disappeared, and he is supposed to have taken with him $10,000. Gen. Warner, the United States Consul, who is a heavy loser, has gone to look for him.

THE FORGING VIRGINIA DOORKEEPER.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—A morning paper has the following from Richmond, Va.: "The trial of Col. C. T. Crittenden, Doorkeeper of the House of Delegates, charged with forgery, has been set for May 1."

THE ARIZONA HOSTILE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from Agent Clum, dated Tucson, Arizona, Saturday, stating that he expects to overtake the renegade Chiricahua at the Hot Spring Agency, New Mexico

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Flour scarce and firm with an advancing tendency; superfine Fall, $5 60@$6; extra Fall, $6 20@$6 50; double do., $6 75@$7. Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 55@$1 57, cash; $1 55, April; No. 3 do., $1 51¾@$1 52, cash; $1 51¾@$1 52¾, April; $1 51¾@$1 52, May. Corn active and a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 39½c.@40c., cash; 39¾c.@39¾c., April; 40c., May. Oats—An advance is asked, but no demand; 36c. asked; 35c. bid. Rye inactive; 64@c. bid, cash; 66c. bid April. Barley quiet but steady; No. 3 Spring, 45c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Pork inactive and lower; not saleable over $14, cash; sales at $14 75, May. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats easier; C. & R. Rib, 7@c. bid. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Clear Ribs, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Clear, 9c. Hogs fairly active and a shade higher; light, shipping to good Yorkers, $4 50@$5; Packing, $4 80@$5 10; Butchers' to fancy, $5@$5 35. Cattle strong; demand good; choice to fancy steers, $5 50@$6; good to prime, $4 87½@$5 25; light to fair, $4 12½@$4 75. Butchers, $4@$4 50; Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$4 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,500 head; Cattle, 1,100 head.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 27¾ cash or April; $1 32½@$1 32¾, May; $1 33¾, June; No. 3 do., $1 20¾; rejected, $1 02. Corn in fair demand but lower; 38¾c. cash; 42¾c. bid, May; 42¾c. bid, June. Oats dull and nominal; 30½c. cash; 34¾c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and lower at 52c.@53c. Pork in fair demand but lower; $14 12½, cash or April; $14 20, May; $14 30@$14 32½, June. Lard dull, weak, and lower; $9 45@$9 50, cash or May; $9 57½@$9 60, June. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 1,900 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 116,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat ½c.@¾c. higher; Pork 2½c. lower; Lard unchanged.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Trade light to-day; prices generally firm and unchanged. Four-seasons 4,000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat—Sales 5,000 bushels North-western Spring, and 2,500 bushels sample Spring, on private terms; 500 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 58; 700 bushels White at $1 53; 800 bushels North-western at $1 44. Corn—Sales 12 cars of new on track at 50½c.@52c.: 1 car Yellow do., at 52c. Oats—Sales 3 cars Toledo, on private terms. Other articles quiet and unchanged. Rail Freights unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 23,500 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,400 bushels Barley, 2,400 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 23,500 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,400 bushels Barley, 2,400 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Flour firm. Wheat stronger, scarce; Red, $1 50@$1 60. Corn strong at 41c.@43c. Oats steady at 31c.@40c. Rye easier at 74c.@76c. Barley dull; Fall, 60c.@70c. Pork easier at $14 55@$14 75. Lard active; Steam, $9 50; Kettle, 10c.@10½c. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 7½c.@7¾c.; Short Clear do., 7¾c. Bacon dull at 8¼c., 8½c., and 8¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky nominal at $1 03@$1 04. Butter steady, unchanged. Live Hogs in good demand for better grades; common, $4 25@$4 75; fair to good light, $4 95@$5 20; packing, $5 10@$5 20; selected butchers', $5 25@$5 50; receipts, 1,741 head; shipments, 890 head.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Flour in fair demand and moderately active. Wheat steady; opened ½c.@¾c. lower, closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 47; No. 2 do., $1 37½; seller May, $1 38⅝; seller June, $1 38⅝; No. 3 do., $1 20¼. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 43c.; new, 41c. Oats steady with a fair demand; No. 2, 31¼c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 1, 70c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring nominally 73c. Provisions unsettled and weak. Mess Pork, $14. Prime Lard, 9¾c. Dressed Hogs, firm; $6 bid. Receipts—Flour, 4,400 bbls; Wheat, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls; Wheat, 30,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, April 5.—Flour steady. Wheat strong; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 50; Extra do., $1 59; Amber Michigan, spot and April, $1 57; May, $1 59½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 44; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 55; April, $1 57; No. 3 do., $1 39. Duty on Red Winter and Michigan Red, $1 52; No. 3 Red, $1 44; Rejected Red, $1 15. Corn steady; High Mixed, 45½c.; No. 2, spot, 44¾c.; May, 45¾c.; Rejected, 44¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 35c. Clover-seed, $8 45; March and April, $8 75. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat scarce and wanted. Corn dull. White, 42c.; Mixed, 41c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet and unchanged. Lard firm; choice Leaf, tierce, 10¾c.; kegs, 11¾c.@12c. Whisky firmer at $1 04. Bagging quiet at 12c.@13c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) April 5:

William Kennelly, at public auction sale to close the estate of James McIlvany, deceased, sold two two-story brick stables, with lots each 26 by 98.9, Nos. 148 and 150 East 24th-st., south side, 236 feet west of 3d-av., for $22,000, to Solomon Merbach.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, on West 13th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 5th-av., for $5,500, to J. W. Palmer, plaintiff in the legal action.

J. O. Fullerton, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.2 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., north side, 329.2 feet west of 8th-av., for $8,600, to James D. Hall.

Louis Mesier, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Sidney Du Kay, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot, 24.11 by 100, on 8th-av., north-east corner 142d-st., for $7,000, to Union Dime Saving Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold one plot of land, 141.5 by 100, on Avenue A, north-east corner 88th-st. Also, one plot of land, 225 by 64 by 175 by —, on East 89th-st., south side, 100 feet east of Avenue A, for $40,080, to Theresa Schappert. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, W. S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, sold eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Clinton-av., east side, 100 feet south of Gray-st., Morrisania, for $3,000, to George H. Purser, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following foreclosure sales were adjourned: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house, with lot, on West 53d-st., west of 6th-av., to April 16; and sale by William Kennelly of one lot on Morris-av., south-east corner of Elton-st., Morrisania, to April 19.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 53.1 by 26.2 by 55.5, on West 16th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.7 by 97.6 by 93 by 98.7, on East 35th-st., south side, 279.7 feet east of Lexington-av., and southeast corner of Elbert-st. Also, similar sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, between 146th and 147th sts.; also four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., north side. 125 feet east of 8th-av.; also four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 147th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 8th av. Also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 199.10, on West 136th-st., north side, 235 feet west of 5th-av., extending through to 137th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. G. Garretson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 25 by 98.9 on East 36th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 3d-av.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Czaki, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 62.8 by 23.9 by 58.2 by 23.9, in the block bounded by 7th and 8th av's., 35th and 36th sts., 95 feet west of 7th-av., and 75 feet south of 36th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 90, on 4th-av., north-east corner 126th-st., also, one lot, 25 by 100, on East 126th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

2 two-story brick stables, with lots, Nos. 148 and 150 East 24th-st., s. s., 206 ft. w. of 3d-av., each lot 26x98.9.....$22,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

4 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 13th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 25x100.....$5,500

By J. O. Fullerton.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, West 50th-st., n. s., 329.2 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 19.2x100.5.....$8,600

By Louis Mesier.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot, 8th-av., n. e. corner 142d-st., lot 24.11x100.$7,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 plot of land, Avenue A, n. e. corner 88th-st., 141.5x100, and one plot of land, East 89th-st., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 225x64x175.....$40,080

8 lots, Clinton-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Gray-st., Morrisania, each 25x100.....3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 4.

1st-av., e. s., 71 ft. n. of 17th-st., 24x94; Emma Bandman and husband to Moritz Leipziger.....$18,500

1st-av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 17th-st., 24x94; Same to Same.....18,500

Irving-place, s. e. corner of 19th-st., 27.11x96.5; Darius G. Crosby and wife to Frederick H. Bette.....38,000

115th-st., n. s., 211.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11; Daniel Daly to Enamel Paint Co.....nom.

Riverside-av., Thomas H. Gerard and wife to James Kileen.....500

Monston-st., s. w. corner of Clinton-st., 25x100; Emanuel Hillman to Joseph Mehlhei-mer.....400

168th-st., s. s., 31.10 ft. e. of Concord-av., 30x125; Robert L. Harron and wife to Elizabeth A. Lee.....3,800

36th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; William R. Jones to Harietta E. Hewitt.....14,500

115th-st., n. s., 211.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11; Elizabeth Meehen and husband to New-York Enamel Paint Co.....nom.

56th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5; Cornelia Waters and husband to Andrew W. Toombs.....16,000

1st-av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 17th-st., 45x94; Israel L. Salomon to Emma Bandman.....nom.

Madison-av., e. s., 49.4½ ft. n. of 33d-st., 24.8½x100; Elizabeth I. Schack to Mary Rogers..

72d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2; Isabella Coha and husband to John F. Iden..

36th-st., n. s., 142.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x98.8; Thomas Hyslop to Charles E. Nelson...

Same property; Maria G. Morewood to Charles E. Nelson.....nom.

35th-st., s. s., 515 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x98.9; William H. DeLancey to Maria L. Travers.....nom.

21st-st., s. s., 98.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 21x92; Stephen Dwight and wife to Lucy H. Valentine.....25,000

34th-st., n. s., 126.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x98.9; Hannah Stiner and wife to Maria W. Livingston.....33,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THOSE ELEGANT AND ELABORATE four-story high brown-stone houses just completed and finished in cabinet style in variegated hard woods, highly polished, are offered for sale at prices to suit the times; built by day's work with best seasoned materials; contain ornate mirrors, &c.; situated north side 58th-st., just west of grand plan entrance on 5th-av. to the Park, being the centre and heart of the City; must be seen to be appreciated; open daily; vacant lots restricted; every modern improvement; inspection invited. THOMAS McMANUS, mason and builder, owner.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47TH-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av.; lot, 100x100; house, 100x40, with extension of music hall in rear, 100x30; built by the late owner, Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy; Columbia College leasehold. $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.,
Or H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH-BASEMENT house; in good order; full size; location 31st to 28th sts., 5th to 6th avs., to an

IMMEDIATE PURCHASER

will be sold for the low price of $24,000. Address GIBSON, No. 109 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 EAST 58th-st., between 5th-av. and Fifth-av.; lot 20 by 65, lot 100.5 feet; desirable location; extra well built, with all modern improvements, expensively painted and frescoed, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to the owner as above.

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-stone house, in excellent order, for sale, with or without Brooklyn property, located in healthiest, cleanest, and most desirable part of City; price reasonable; terms easy, as owner is about moving to country. Address HOME, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot, full size, very near Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway; will let furnished, whole or part, to private family monthly, till sold.

G. A. SACCHI, No. 19 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, AND ON very easy terms, an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; cabinet finished, splendid mirrors; has fine views of Central Park. Inquire on premises, No. 3,147 Madison-av., near 79th-st. entrance.

FOR SALE A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size, 20x50x100.5. Lot in fee and price low. For full particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A large number of furnished or unfurnished houses. Full list, &c., from

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN EXTRA-SIZE CORNER DWELLING on living-place, with fine stable attached; in complete order throughout; for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, UNFURNISHED—FULL size brown-stone house in Lexington-av., near 30th-st. W. B. CROSBY, No. 120 Broadway, Equitable building.

$32,000—SUPERB FOUR-STORY MANSION near 5th-av. Four-story brown-stone house in 47th-st., $13,000; is wide and West 35th-st., $8,000. K. P. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE near 5th-av. Also, 3d-av. corner store to exchange for country property. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT RUTHERFURD, N. J.—Thirty-seven minutes from New-York, via Erie or Delaware and Lackawanna Railway, handsome country residence, with modern improvements, and any part of the house or stable furniture. Photographs with owner, No. 121 Duane-st.

QUEENS, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO let very low, cottage, outbuildings, &c., and six acres beautiful ornamental shade and fruit trees in abundance, and near schools, churches, and depot; unusually healthy, and trains at convenient hours for business men. WOOD & MOIES, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village sites for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cooper sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NICE COTTAGE; three large lots; fruit, water, &c; near Clifton Depot, New-Jersey. Apply to J. BISSELL, No. 46 East 21st-st., or S. NEWELL, No. 55 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, situate at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half-street,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,

to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, fronting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half-street, and containing 17,324 square feet. There is a 25-foot alley in front of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard roof fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone front, and known as the

FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.

Also, a large two-story frame building with tin roof, and a large three-story brick dwelling.

This property, apart from the banking office on first floor, which is in the occupancy of the Commissioners, is now under leases aggregating an annual rent of $21,500.

An accurate plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the residue in equal annual installments of one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser.

A deposit of 2 per cent. required on acceptance of bid, and all conveyancing to be at cost of purchaser.

Terms to be fully complied with within seven days from day of sale, under penalty of a resale at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

32 lots separately,

comprising

the entire block bounded by

Madison and 4th avs.,

71st and 72d sts.,

LENOX HILL.

Sale on

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877,

at 12 o'clock,

at the

Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Supreme Court,

under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.

This is the first opportunity ever offered to purchase a separate lot on the Lenox Farm, at auction, under any proceedings.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 38 EAST 33D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room:

EAST 33D-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 38 East 33d-st., built by the late owner for his own use. Complete in all its appointments, marble hall, hardwood finish throughout, new windows front and rear, mirrors, and stationery book-cases, and in perfect order. Lot 20.9 feet.

For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIX LOTS ON BOULEVARD AND 107TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room of the Executors of the estate of Luke H. Holmes, deceased.

BOULEVARD—The two lots, east side, about 56.10 feet north of 74th-st., and taken together, 52.3x81.5 x50x95.1 b.

TENTH-AV.—Four lots, west side, 54.4 feet north of 74th-st., 25x100 each.

Terms cash.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE, NO. 2,353 3D-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

Sale by order of the Executors of the estate of John Costello, deceased.

THIRD-AV.—The four-story brick store and dwelling, 18.8x50 feet, and lot 105 feet, east side, 62.5 feet south of 128th-st., known as No. 2,353 3d-av. The building is in fine order. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 WEST 22D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:
West 22d-st.—The desirable three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 144 West 22d-st., 20.10x45 feet, with extension of 15 feet. Has been lately overhauled and is now in perfect order. Lot 98.9 feet. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, TO A RESPONSIBLE tenant, lower portion of four-story brown-stone house; terms moderate; possession immediate. No. 307 west 52d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN FLUSHING, first-class in every particular; spacious; all conveniences of best City houses; fine grounds; coach-house; near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine-st.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE, (17TH-ST.)—FLAT OF seven rooms and bath-room, and all the latest improvements; rent, $55. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND FRESCOED four-story brown-stone, 52d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., either for summer or year. MORRIS B. BAER & Co., No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, HOUSE NO. 509 Hudson-st.; water, gas, &c. Apply to G. M. THOMPSON, No. 511 Hudson-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—HIGH-STOOP, 25 feet, 18 rooms, 23d-st., near 9th av.; low rent. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

APARTMENTS AT "THE ALBANY," Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.; first-class in every respect. Apply to the Janitor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND—A large Summer boarding-house, containing over 60 rooms, within two minutes' walk from the railroad station, and about half a mile from the beach. There is about half an acre of ground, a large barn, an ice-house filled with ice, &c. It has always been well patronized by first-class families, and will be rented, either furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible party at a moderate rent. Apply to NEVIN W. BUTLER, No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—House newly papered and painted; twelve rooms, suitable for a large family; plenty shade, good well water, garden; stable if required. Also cottage house, new; garden and an acre land, with stable; eight minutes' walk of depot; time, twenty minutes to City; terms very low to good tenant.

FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO RENT—LOCUST GROVE—THE COUNTRY RESidence of the late Prof. Morse, at Poughkeepsie; one of the most beautiful and romantic places on the Hudson River; the mansion is plainly furnished for a Summer residence, and will be rented cheap. Apply to

THOMPSON & WEEKS, Poughkeepsie,
or to LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
April 3, 1877.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK Houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $800 to $4,500. Apply to J. WOOD office North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE house at Englewood; all conveniences, billiard-room, &c.; well stocked garden, five acres ground, fruit and shade; near depot; private family only; possession any time; family going abroad; use of horse, cows, and chickens if required; photograph and particulars with SMITH & TAYLOR, 76 and 78 Leonard-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.—Rent, furnished, (unfurnished,) elegant residence containing every convenience; conservatory, billiard-room; large stables; garden, fruit; Montrose Mountain-side; excellent neighborhood; terms low.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, OR FOR one year, the country seat of the late Henry R. Remsen, at Scarboro, Hudson River Railroad; good garden, stable, ice-house, &c.; rent for one year, $1,400; until Nov. 1, $900. Apply to Gen. ALEX S. WEBB, No. 15 Lexington-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, NO. 46 WEST 45TH-st., three-story, $2,000; No. 48 West Washington-place, $1,500; No. 603 5th-av., $3,500; No. 313 East 14th-st., four-story, $1,50 ; 54th-st., near 6th-av., 25 feet, $2,800.

F. O. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

APARTMENT BUILDING — NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Unfurnished suites to let. May 1; the largest, most convenient, arranged, and centrally located in the City; every room light; steam; janitors; district and livery stable telegraphs, &c. Owner resident. On view 10-1, 2-3.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Two desirable high-stoop, 23-foot residences; each three rooms deep; all improvements; perfect order; to let separately or together. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE elegant three-story mansion, north-west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., at present occupied by Hon. William M. Evarts. For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A PLEASANTLY situated, thoroughly furnished house. Apply to WALTER R. SMITH, formerly in this City to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 124 East 24th-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND ATtic high (basebic) stoop dwelling-house, No. 63 Washington-square, south. Apply to WM. H. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

ONLY $1,300.—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100, between 5th and Madison avs. Also, private house, West 34th-st., $1,300. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

AMERICAN FLATS—BROADWAY AND 30TH-st.; fire-proof, steam-heater janitor, &c.; choice, new, and complete; prices reduced.

JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

RENT $700.—FOUR HIGH-STOOP THREE-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av., of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 16TH, 23d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 56th sts., at reduced rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN; nine rooms, water, gas, &c; splendid order; only $20 per month; 15 minutes from ferry. Apply at No. 22 Bridge-st., New-York.

TO LET, AT WOODLAWN—HARLEM RAILroad—a large and well furnished, with lawn, garden, and stables; by the season or year. Fruit and shade. S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison-av.

A TONKERS.—HOUSE WITH TWELVE ROOMS; all modern improvements; garden, fruit, shade; river view; near depot; rent $600; good neighborhood. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, and Seabright cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

BROADWAY, NEAR 127TH-ST., DESIRABLE medium size brown-stone dwelling; exquisite order; rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine or No. 33 East 17th st.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS—FIVE OR MORE rooms, in full-size house; balance occupied by one family, (three adults;) rent low to a desirable party. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., Murray Hill.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Extra large four-story dwelling, furnished or unfurnished; exceedingly low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO LEASE—EITHER A DOUBLE house, a corner house, a house with a deep extension, or two three-story houses connecting, between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Apply to C. BAXTER, No. 53 West 15th-st.

WANTED TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BEtween Canal and 14th sts., the lower part of a house in a good locality. Address, stating rent, number of rooms, &c., D. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take care of a private house or private stable. Call at No. 137 West 51st-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEment (now) corner of Broome and Wooster sts., with a frontage of 75 feet on Broome-st. Apply to JOHN C. HENDERSON, Nos. 457 and 459 Broome-st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 102 SOUTH-ST., CORner of Dover-st; desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover-st. to second-story offices; at reduced rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, THE best rooms (50x95 feet) in the City, with or without steam power, at low rates. Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE-FRONT FOUR-story store, No. 52 Cliff-st.; built in the strongest manner for the iron trade. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 263 Front-st., suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—SPLENDID FLOORS, with steam-power, &c. Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFTS, BUILDING NO. 100 William-st. Apply to W. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST FLOOR AND Cellar, 50x90. Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston-st.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., for sale upon favorable terms. Apply at No. 340 West 22d-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, TWO CENTENnial show-cases, 4x7½ feet, Fraser's make. Apply at No. 76 North-st., first loft.

FOR SALE—CARPETS, PIER MANTEL MIRRORS, furniture, Chickering piano, almost new. Apply for two days, at 43 West 21st-st., between 3 and 4 P. M.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE City; 25 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 12 Bible House.

MILLINERY.

MME. MARIE TILMAN'S, (FROM PARIS,) Agent, importer finest creations in Parisian art millinery; new large invoices French bonnets TO-DAY. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do waiting and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference from where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 521 East 119th-st., Harlem.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN a respectable private family, as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with waiting; has eight years' reference from late employers. Call at No. 341 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid, or with laundry work; is capable, willing, and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Address No. 404 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Call or address No. 5 Pacific-place, West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 208 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 8 Stuyvesant-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 32 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 129 West 30th-st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS.—BY two sisters together, both girls; good washers and ironers; will do the work of small family between them if required; country or City; best of City references. Address M. B., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress in a private family; understand their business thoroughly; can give entire satisfaction; good reference from last place. Address C. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; understands meats, soups, game, jellies, and dessert of all kinds; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; no objections to the country; the best of City references. Call at No. 271 West 33d-st., corner 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker; will attend to milk and butter; City or country. City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 413 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and waitress.—By two girls to go together; in the country preferred; will do work of a family between them; best City reference. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Cook; understands soups; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, and dessert maker; good City reference. Address No. 134 West 19th-st., in grocery store; no cards answered.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO AMERIcan Protestant women; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Address E. S. M., Box No

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA....WED., April 11 | BOTHNIA...WED., April 25
ALGERIA...WED., April 18 | ABYSSINIA...WED., May 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lana Route, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. L. CRAIG, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,
ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....April 14
ETNA.....April 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....April 7
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....April 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st, corner Warren-st.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Saturday, April 5
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday April 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3

First cabin, $80, $100, and $75, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 46 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria.....April 7, noon. | Ethiopia.....April 21, noon.
California, April 14, 3 P. M. | Victoria, April 28, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations;
Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON
Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Bivalia.....April 28, 3 P. M
Cabins, $55 to $70 Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. R. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat., April 21
NECKAR.....Sat., April 14 | WESER.....Sat., April 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS LEAVE NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with
*ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez...Wed., April 18, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 41 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, April 7, 12:30 P. M | Spain, April 21, 11:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from 21 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Southst.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers

G. A. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MEXICO, &c.

Sailing from Pier (new) No. 42, North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, April 17
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to Interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware Rail Roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McKINNEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....April 12 | HAMMONIA.....April 26
SUEVIA.....April 19 | HERCULES.....May 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, *Limited Washington Express of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7: 30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6.30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., and 12 Midnight. Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight. Through Passenger Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 7:15 A. M., for Albany, Troy and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo, also, through car to Detroit.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

9:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.; for Harlem at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 8:30 A. M., Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
For REDBANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, May 31.....8:30 A. M.	Friday, May 30.....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 3.....10:30 A. M.	Monday, April 2.....9 A. M.
Thursday, 5th.....12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.....11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....12 M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.....3 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Jersey-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Richland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

S. E. MAYO, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1, steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

BARK CHANCE.—A NEAT, LIGHT, AND PROFITable investment for sale, only $200, with machinery and stock; profits, 300 per cent. For reasons for selling, call on A. H. LEONARD, No. 6 Liberty-place.

PARTNER WANTED—OR WOULD SELL STOCK and lease of an old established grocery store; capital small. Apply at No. 488 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York, Feb. 26, 1877.

This company have decided to avail themselves of the reserved right to call in for redemption the outstanding 7 per cent. Sinking Fund mortgage bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1890, and to issue 6 per cent. mortgage bonds payable 40 years after July 1, 1877, principal and interest payable in New-York City in lawful money. These bonds will be issued either registered or coupons, at the option of the holder. The coupon bonds will be in sums of $1,000 each, payable to bearer. The registered bonds will be in sums of $5,000 each, and transferable at the pleasure of the holder.

The present mortgage bonded indebtedness of the company is $9,000,000 7 per cent. bonds, and $1,000,000 6 per cents., and the proposed bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 will only be issued to retire and cancel the existing bonds, thus making this new loan a first lien upon the entire railroad, branches, franchises, equipment, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The railroad now owned and operated by the company is located in the States of Illinois and Iowa, and is as follows:

	Miles.
Main line from Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa	501
Branches Milton to Knoxville, in Iowa	127¾
South Englewood to South Chicago, Ill.	8
Total length of main line and branches	636¾
Length of double track on main line	75
Length of sidings and turnouts on main line and branches	152
Length of main line laid with steel rails	350

These Bonds will be secured by a trust deed or mortgage to the United States Trust Company of New-York as Trustees, and which new mortgage will cover over seventy-five miles of railroad not embraced in the former mortgage, and the value of the entire line and equipment has been otherwise greatly increased. The company have reserved the right to issue Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in bonds of this series, in addition to the $10,000,000 above specified in case it should be deemed necessary to do so for the purpose of construction of permanent improvements, branches or extensions of their system of railroads, or in securing arrangements with or interests in connecting or intersecting roads, and the property thus acquired shall be included in this mortgage, but in no event shall the principal of the bonded indebtedness secured by this and the prior mortgage, exceed the sum of Twelve Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Earnings of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for years ending March 31:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1871	$6,028,287 29	$2,932,838 23
1872	6,121,797 99	3,171,535 13
1873	6,657,050 87	3,139,267 18
1874	7,133,673 99	3,256,683 73
1875	7,399,613 34	3,543,283 73
1876	7,366,927 78	3,771,741 14

The net earnings for the year ending 31st March, 1877, it is estimated, will be fully equal to those of 1875.

The capital stock is.....$25,000,000
Less amount of shares held by the company.....4,020,000
Amount of stock issued.....$20,980,000

Dividends averaging over 8 per cent. per annum in cash have been paid on the capital stock since its organization in 1865.

Proposals are invited for these bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 up to 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1877, when the bids will be opened and awards made. Bidders must state whether they wish registered or coupon bonds, and state the price offered. A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required from all bidders, which must accompany the bid, and which 3 per cent. will be indorsed on all such bids as are accepted, and such bids as are not accepted will have their deposit returned. No bids under par will be considered, and the company reserves the right to reject any and all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. The bonds will be dated May 1, 1877, and bear interest from July 1, 1877, and full payment for the same will be required to be made to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, on the 20th day of June next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery. The present Sinking Fund bonds will be received in payment of bids for this new loan, at the rate of 5 per cent. premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1877, that being the price at which the company have reserved the right to redeem them.

Proposals must be sealed in an envelope indorsed "Proposals for 6 per cent. bonds," and sent to the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 3,779.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

1878 TO 1896;

JERSEY CITY 7s,

1886 TO 1913;

NEW-YORK CITY 6s and 7s,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

4,033	5,093	4,511	4,031	5,993
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,810	4,459
6,156	6,008	4,724	5,864	....
5,543	4,143	5,138	4,719	....
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	....
4,130	4,930	6,038	6,067	....

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, have the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY,
J. HOOD WRIGHT, } Trustees.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

Drexel, Morgan & Co.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public sale, at his office, No. 42 Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey, on saturday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock noon, the books of account of said bankrupt, with book debts and claims appertaining thereto, amounting to the sum of $43,032 16-100, or thereabouts, a schedule of which can be examined on application to the Assignee. Also, bond of Eliza Ross for $4,000, with interest from July 1, 1873; secured by mortgage on property in Elizabeth, New-Jersey; bond of William B. Campion for $3,000, with interest from October 1, 1873; promissory note, Frank Dibbin, $500; pew in the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt in lands in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of May, 1873, represented by J. N. Castle, of Stillwater, in said State.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

mh23-law3wF*

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

STOLEN.

Three Promissory Notes, viz.:

$1,875 86, due 24th May, 1877, drawn by James Weeks, and indorsed by him to H. H. Murray.

$1,628 81, due April 13, 1877, drawn by Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company to their own order and order of Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

$1,230 37, due 12th May, 1877, drawn by Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company to their own order and order of Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

$590 Metropolitan Gas-light Company bond, No. 510.

Also several blank bonds of the company, unsigned and not filled out.

Were stolen out of the office of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, New-York, and the public are warned not to negotiate them, as payment of them has been stopped. H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

New-York, April 2, 1877.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the committee heretofore appointed to receive deposit of bonds and effect a reorganization of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company have extended the time for the deposit of such bonds until the first day of May next, and that all holders of the consolidated bonds of the said company desiring to participate in the benefits of such reorganization, are required to deposit their bonds on or before May 1, 1877, with the Continental National Bank of the City of New-York, and to pay to the said bank to the credit of the said committee the amount of one-quarter of one per centum upon the par value of the bonds so deposited.

(Signed,) GEORGE OPDYKE,
M. K. JESUP,
HORACE PORTER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

BEARING 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

These bonds are safe, desirable, and profitable. Send for price lists.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES RAILROAD CO.

Bondholders of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company are requested to meet on MONDAY, April 9, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Canada Southern Railway Company, No. 13 William-st., over the Corn Exchange Bank. A. B. BAYLIS, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 108 Broadway, cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

SAUCES.

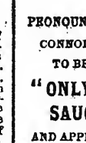
LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

PREMIUM AWARDED AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION FOR

1st, "Excellent Taste."
2nd, "Very Carefully Prepared."

Lea & Perrins

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION of CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, PLAIN CENTRES, with BORDERS, PRESENTS A GREAT VARIETY In NEW DESIGNS and NEW SHADES OF CENTRES. Also, The LARGEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY of FANCY SHAWLS and WRAPS Of EVERY DESCRIPTION, Including MANY ELEGANT NOVELTIES In TEXTURE, STYLE, and SHADE, Forming In QUALITY, NOVELTY OF DESIGN, AND PRICE, An UNEQUALED EXHIBITION OF THIS CLASS OF GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY; 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 26, 1877.

D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of Managers and other business, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 8th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 14, until the morning of May 9. By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and inspectors of the ensuing year will be held at their banking rooms on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877. Polls open from 12 to 3 o'clock. Transfer-book will be closed from April 4 to 11.

F. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL M. VAN DYKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Michael M. Van Dyke, of the County of New-York, of the state of New-York, in said district, adjudged

WM. M. TWEED'S PROSPECTS.

HIS CHANCES FOR ESCAPE FADING.

DENIAL OF THE ALLEGED DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION—HIS PROPOSED RESTITUTIONS AND DISCLOSURES DISCREDITED.

The prospects of Tweed's speedy release seem to lessen from day to day, and the determination on the part of the prosecution not to settle the cases seems to grow steadily stronger. The impression, too, is gaining ground among those familiar with the suits that the publication of the story of Tweed's wanderings was merely a device on the part of his friends to excite sympathy for him and create some kind of public sentiment favorable to his release from custody. The account of Tweed's sufferings, so dramatically told, and winding up with the appeal about his being old, broken down, and destitute, has fallen rather flatly on the public ear, and is generally discredited as to its details. The insinuations, too, concerning possible revelations by Tweed of a startling character, which can be made use of by the People to recover vast sums of money placed "where it would do the most good," have, when sifted, proved to have possessed no foundation. The Attorney-General himself has not hesitated to declare, within a few days past, that Tweed has nothing to divulge which would be of benefit to the People in the way of enabling them to recover any money or property. The Attorney-General has also written a letter denying, in the most positive terms, that he has refused to consult with Mr. Peckham on account of the latter's alleged bad conduct in the Woodward compromise, so-called. Attorney-General Fairchild has expressed himself as fully satisfied with Mr. Peckham's conduct, and has denied the story about the latter's having received $5,000 from Woodward. The pretext for the story was afforded by an accidental omission in the statement of the Attorney-General in regard to the settlement. Another alleged ground for differences which were said to exist between the Attorney-General and Mr. Peckham was found in some remarks made by the latter's brother, Rufus Peckham, in the trial of Lord for canal frauds, in which the Attorney-General was rather roughly handled. Several gentlemen intimately acquainted with Mr. Fairchild, and who have conversed with the latter about the matter, deny most emphatically that Mr. Fairchild harbors any ill-feeling toward Mr. Peckham. They say that Mr. Fairchild considered that Mr. Rufus Peckham was simply acting, as he was, in his capacity as a lawyer and for the protection of the interests of his client. Perhaps the most complete refutation of the statements in regard to supposed differences between Messrs. Fairchild and Peckham is afforded in the fact that these two gentlemen held a consultation yesterday morning. It is said that the rumors and statements on this subject had their origin with persons friendly to Tweed, who hoped to create or foment some differences which might be of use in bringing about the speedy release of Tweed.

Mr. Peckham, when visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday, said there was absolutely no truth in the statements made in regard to differences said to exist between the Attorney-General and himself. In corroboration of this, Mr. Peckham exhibited letters written by Mr. Fairchild only a few days ago, in which the latter expresses his annoyance and regret at the published statements concerning alleged disagreements between himself and Mr. Peckham. In response to questions concerning the Tweed cases, Mr. Peckham said he was decidedly opposed to any settlement or compromise whatever, and he believed the Attorney-General to be of one mind with him. In case, however, as was proposed, Tweed should make a proposition to the prosecution, Mr. Peckham said it would be carefully considered by him, and would be brought before the Attorney-General and the Governor. In case the Governor and the Attorney-General were desirous of making a settlement with Tweed, he [Mr. Peckham] would not make any opposition. He did not believe, however, that they were disposed that way. At any rate, Tweed cannot be released for a long time to come. In regard to the statements made in the published story of Tweed's wanderings, Mr. Peckham said that only portions of them were true.

A gentleman who had conversed with Tweed since the publication of the narrative, says that Tweed indorses the statements contained in it except as to a few minor details of his escape from the Deputy Sheriffs in December, 1875. The statement or proposition to be submitted on Tweed's behalf to the prosecution is now being prepared, and will probably be ready for submission in the early part of the coming week. This proposition, it is believed, will contain an account of what Tweed proposes to do, and what he intends to relinquish in consideration of his release. It has been hinted at and surmised, by reason of suggestions thrown out by Tweed's friends, that it will contain, first, a catalogue of property, or alleged property, which Tweed will transfer to the people; second, the offer by Tweed to testify in actions on fraudulent claims now pending against the City; and, third, the offer, also by Tweed, to testify against certain persons to whom he pretends he paid money for corrupt purposes while he was in power. With reference to the first of these—about transferring property to the City—it is generally believed that Tweed's pretense of being very poor is merely colorable and designed to impose on the prosecution. It is well known that he had, at the time of THE TIMES' exposures, enormous amounts of property, and it is also as well known that no statement he has yet made explains its disappearance fully or satisfactorily. Even before the exposure of the Tammany Ring, he gave one woman about $500,000 worth of real estate and other property, it is said, and this affords some indication of the wealth he possessed. He afterward made transfers to relatives and friends, by various fortuous conveyances, of the bulk of his property. An embargo, so to speak, in the shape of a *lis pendens* has been put on the disposition of this property. By putting Tweed under oath in supplementary proceedings he can be forced to disclose what disposition he made of every dollar of his property, and also be compelled to show what the consideration was in each and every case. Where the transfers were without adequate consideration the property can be recovered by the People. The assumption on Tweed's part that he has no property is universally regarded as the veriest nonsense, and as akin to the "tall" stories he was wont to tell when in his day of power. It has recently been stated—and by his friends, too—that he was to turn over to the People only a tract of land in Putnam County acquired by him while occupying the position of Commissioner of Public Works. In regard to this it must be said that his title to the property is very slim indeed. The City has possession of it and proposes to keep it. It really defies Tweed to prove any title to it, claiming, as it does, that the tract of land was purchased by Tweed for the City, he acting merely as a trustee. The surrender by Tweed of his supposed title to this property will not of itself alone be accepted by the People's counsel as any consideration for Tweed's release or for the discontinuance of the proceedings against him.

The second part of the statement—that having reference to Tweed's testifying against the plaintiffs in certain suits on fraudulent claims now pending against the City—is likewise considered as of very little importance. When sifted down to the plain facts thus far disclosed, it seems that this testimony on his part would be in three suits. These are the Navarro Water Meter claim, James O'Brien's claim for fees while Sheriff, and the claim of the Executors of John L. Brown on street cleaning. All these three claims, it is confidently asserted, can be as well fought by the City without Tweed's aid as with it.

The third point—in regard to alleged disclosures by Tweed—is in one aspect very amusing. Some of his partisans, who have been rather solicitous in his behalf recently—possibly to shield themselves—have pretended that Tweed was not willing to "peach" on his old associates, and on those on whom he had showered his bounty, unless he were actually compelled to do so by the prosecution. This notion has been widely circulated, and purposely, too, the evident import of it being an invitation to some "to step up to the Captain's office and settle" sundry little private claims. It had an effect, and quite a number of persons now holding office under the "reformed" Tammany Hall paid up claims of various kinds. Besides this, the threats of discosure were so be held *in terrorem* over the heads of others who might offer serious objections to the progress of a settlement. The great and manifest objection to any of Tweed's statements on this score would be his well-known tendency toward romancing, as shown in the narrative of his wanderings, and his equally well-known desire to "get even" with those who had been instrumental in punishing him. As he has no clear evidence or proofs he could not prove any charges, but he could fling mud, and thus try to besmirch honest records, substantiating his statements by artfully designed, though false, allusions. It would take only a short time before their falsehood would be exposed, but Tweed would be free by that time—and that is the point he is taxing all his energies to reach. After that is accomplished he could afford to laugh at the prosecution.

A statement of Tweed's present plight is interesting in this connection. He is now imprisoned in Ludlow-Street Jail, under an execution issued against his person in what is known as the $6,000,000 suit brought by the people of the State in behalf of the City. In that suit the jury rendered a verdict for the people for more than $6,000,000. Tweed appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term, and the judgment was affirmed. Tweed can now, if he chooses, appeal to the Court of Appeals, and place his reliance on having the judgment reversed on some technical point—since he put in no defense save technicalities. If the case is not appealed, or if the Court of Appeals, on appeal, reaffirm the judgment, Tweed cannot leave Ludlow-Street Jail except by death or by paying the amount of the judgment against him. Even if the judgment is reversed he can be proceeded against in the people's suit for $1,000,000, or the County suit for $6,000,000—in both of which fraud is charged, and in both of which he can consequently be arrested and held to bail in a very heavy amount. Even should all these fail Tweed can still be proceeded against criminally on other indictments. It has been attempted to excite sympathy for Tweed on the ground that he is very old and presumably infirm. This, like the portion of his destitution, is unfounded. He is now in his 54th year, and even on his own showing in the recently published narrative, has more vitality and energy than many men 20 years his junior. He is really in his prime. After helping to increase the debt of the City nearly $100,000,000 it would seem like putting a premium on rascality to let him off without refunding all that he possibly can be made to disgorge of the property he stole or helped to steal. The devices adopted for exciting sympathy in his behalf ignore all excepting his sufferings. There is no doubt but that he himself considers that he is on his "last ditch." He has fought the people to the last, and has been beaten. He really cannot help himself in any way, and can be kept in prison until his death. He is bound hand and foot, as it were, and the people are now, for the first time since the Ring exposures, in a position to dictate their own terms.

DEATH OF MAJOR BARKER.

A WELL-KNOWN AUCTIONEER DIES SUDDENLY—A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Major Charles W. Barker, proprietor of "Tattersall's" the well-known auction mart at Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, died very suddenly on Wednesday night, while traveling to Rochester on business. He is supposed to have died from heart disease, although he showed no symptoms of illness on leaving this City. On the contrary, he appeared in excellent health and spirits, and remarked to his foreman shortly before leaving that he had never felt better. He conducted an important sale on Wednesday with his usual success, and in the afternoon went out with a fast team for a drive. He enjoyed the drive thoroughly, and after taking dinner at his residence in West Forty-first-street, took the 8:30 P. M. train for Rochester from the Grand Central Depot. Yesterday morning his relatives received a dispatch from Port Byron, N. Y., stating that he had been taken suddenly ill on the train and died. His son, Charles W. Barker, Jr., left shortly after for Rochester to take charge of the remains. The deceased was one of the most widely known and respected auctioneers in the State, and among the numerous sales of horses, carriages, &c., conducted by him, are to be found important transactions with some of the most prominent sporting men of this and other cities. Mr. Barker was born in Nova Scotia, and started in life as the pioneer agent through the Western States for the sale of pianos—at that time a new and lucrative business. At the outbreak of the war he organized in Chicago the first cavalry regiment offered to the service of the National Government, and was on the Staff of Gen. McClellan when that officer commanded the Army of the Potomac. After serving through the war, he went to Rochester, N. Y., and came to this City in 1865. Under the firm name of Barker & Hamlin he opened business as an auctioneer at the quarters occupied by him at his death, and soon obtained prominence among owners of live stock as a successful auctioneer. His reputation for fair dealing and trustworthiness gained him the support of some of the most prominent men in the community, and his auction-rooms were extensively patronized. He subsequently carried on business under the name of Barker & Chase, and finally formed a copartnership with his son, under the name of Charles W. Barker & Son. Major Barker was not only a successful auctioneer, but one of the most expert pool-sellers in the City. He was 54 years of age, leaves a widow, a son, and an adopted daughter. The business conducted by Major Barker will be carried on by his son.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF BISHOP JANES TO BE HELD NEXT MONDAY—A WARM DEBATE ON THE WHITE PLAINS CHURCH TROUBLES—WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AND THE BOOK CONCERN TO BE AIDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, April 5.—Large numbers of ministers having arrived yesterday and last night, the number in attendance at the opening of the Conference this morning reached 200, besides quite a number of laymen. After roll call and reading of the minutes the Secretary read the names of A. K. Sanford, J. A. M. Chapman, and G. H. Gregory as the committee to present a memorial upon the death of Bishop Janes, and Monday, at 2 P. M., was the time fixed for memorial services.

Then the church troubles in White Plains came up again, the main question being—Was Rev. Mr. Tinker authorized in holding meetings at Moran's Hall in the village named? A. M. Osbon, of Newburg, doubted the propriety of discussing the question pending a decision by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Church. Bishop Harris didn't think any argument necessary. He had made up his mind about the whole matter from a decision he had read in the records of the church, and he read the decision in a similar case which was made by the Bishops in New-York in 1859. They decided, first, that it is contrary to discipline for one preacher to go into the pastoral charge of another and start meetings, and, second, that the Bishop has not powered to appoint or start meetings if the Presiding Elder informs the Bishop that the preaching is done in another charge and if the Bishop informs the preacher it is the latter's duty to desist. Bishop Harris stated to the Conference that he fully indorsed this view. Some discussion followed. A. M. Osbon hoped it would cease, and said that a resolution was being prepared expressing the sense of the members in the matter. This announcement was received with satisfaction and the Conference proceeded to routine business.

Dr. Foss used some of the time of the oConference in pleading for aid for Wesleyan University, and gave interesting facts connected with that institution, among which was the statement that out of the 1,100 graduates over 500 had entered the Christian ministry. In the college are 50 sons of Methodist ministers, many of whom had sacrificed bright prospects for business. They secured everything to get funds enough to stay there and finish their education. One young man was allowed the use of one of the rooms every Saturday, and there he would cobble the shoes of all the other punils, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, and he took one of the first prizes in the college. Dr. J. M. King, of New-York, presented a series of resolutions providing aid for the institution by collections, which were adopted. Rev. Mr. Crawford made a speech upon the subject, and in the course of his remarks said he was sorry to say that there was not a popular sentiment in the Methodist Church in favor of a higher education.

Dr. Nelson, of the Methodist Book Concern, addressed the members upon the general business of that concern previous to which the Conference contributed the full amount necessary to defray the current expenses of Wesleyan University. Mr. Nelson, in his address, said that for the year ending 1876 the profits of the Methodist Book Concern reached $71,326 40 and 52,500 copies of the *Christian Advocate* are circulated weekly. In his remarks about the Sunday-school libraries of the Church, Dr. Nelson denounced many of the books as worthless trash, unfit for perusal, bought at auction for a song, with 70 per cent. off. He plead hard for patronage for the Methodist Book Concern.

A. M. Osbon, of Newburg, presented a preamble and resolutions as a solution of the White Plains trouble, as follows:

Whereas, Rev. Ezra Tinken has, during the past year, changed the place of public worship from the house of worship of the First M. E. Church of White Plains to Moran's Hall, situated within the bounds of the Memorial Church in said village; and, whereas, said latter church complains,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference that this procedure of Brother Tinken and his congregation is in violation of the spirit of our discipline and of the unanimous judgment of the Board of Bishops meeting in 1859.

Resolved, That the Pastor and congregation ought to desist from further occupancy of the Moran Hall, and we hereby earnestly advise them to conform to the judgment of this body herein expressed.

Resolved, That Brother Tinken's character pass.

It was evident, as soon as these were read, that there was going to be trouble. Dr. Crawford was on his feet at once, urging that the Conference take a vote on the questions without discussion. In the meantime, Rev. George S. Hare, of Newburg, had reached a position in front of the Bishop, and remarked that he was inclined to discuss the document offered, and Bishop Harris recognized him as having obtained the right to the floor. Immediately there were exclamations all over the house of "Adjourn!" "Adjourn!" "Adjourn!" and during the contusion Rev. R. Wheatley, of Rhinebeck, moved that the preamble and resolutions be laid upon the table, and then some one moved to adjourn, and the Conference became entangled upon a question of parliamentary law, which Bishop Harris quickly solved, when Rev. Mr. Hare yielded his right to the floor to a member, who moved to adjourn, which motion was quickly agreed to, and thus a scene of confusion was avoided. The vexed question will come up again to-morrow morning, with Mr. Hare on the floor, and the chances are that there will be a warm debate.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RAILWAY WAR ENDED.

A NEW COMPACT SIGNED BY THE MANAGERS OF THE TRUNK LINES—A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN FAVOR OF PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE OVER NEW-YORK.

The conference of railway managers at the Brevoort House adjourned yesterday after arriving at an agreement, of which the following is an official transcript. As will be seen, it makes a difference in eastward-bound freights of 2 and 3 cents per hundred in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore over New-York. This is considered in railroad circles to be a victory for the New-York Central and Erie, the difference by the more southerly routes being too small to overcome the superior advantages of this City as a market. In western-bound freights of the first and second-class, Philadelphia and Baltimore are given a preference of 6 and 8 cents per hundred respectively. The greater part of the New-York Central's contracts do not terminate until July next, and these, as will be seen by the latter portion of the fourth clause, are fully protected. All the parties to the compact express themselves as satisfied with the result, although some doubts are felt in shipping circles concerning the duration of the new arrangement. Messrs. Scott and Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Road, left for Philadelphia yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock, Mr. Garrett remaining over for a day or two on private business.

Memorandum of agreement made this 5th day of April, A. D., 1877, between the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Erie Railway, by H. J. Jewett, Receiver; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, witnesseth: To avoid all future misunderstandings in respect to the geographical advantages or disadvantages of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York as affected by rail and ocean transportation, and with a view of effecting an equalization of the aggregate cost of rail and ocean transportation between all competitive points in the West, North-west, and South-west, and all domestic or foreign ports reached through the above cities, it is agreed:

First—That in lieu of the percentage differences heretofore agreed upon, there shall be "fixed differences" upon the rate on all east-bound traffic from all competitive points beyond the western termini of the trunk lines, whether on freight shipped for local consumption or shipped locally and afterward exported or shipped for direct export. These differences shall be as follows: Three cents less per hundred to Baltimore, and 2 cents less per hundred to Philadelphia than the agreed rates established from time to time to New-York. And all such traffic shall be billed at the rates thus fixed, and no export or other drawback shall be paid thereon; it being further agreed that the cost to the shipper of delivering grain at each port from the terminus of each of the roads to the vessel in which it is exported, as well as the number of days' free storage allowed thereon, shall be the same.

Second—That the rates to Boston shall at no time be less than those to New-York on domestic or foreign freight.

Third—Should rail and ocean steam through bills of lading be issued, neither of the parties hereto will accept, as its proportion, less than its current local rates to its seaboard termini. But no joint rail and ocean sail bills of lading shall be given or recognized by the parties hereto.

Fourth—That on all west-bound traffic passing over the roads of the parties hereto from competitive points at or east of their respective eastern termini to all competitive points west, north-west, or south-west of their western termini, the differences in rates from Baltimore to Philadelphia below New-York shall, on third class, fourth class, and special, be the same as the differences as at No. 109 Prince-street, and on first and second classes 8 cents less per hundred from Baltimore, and 6 cents less per hundred from Philadelphia than the agreed rates from New-York, and that after existing contracts governing foreign business can be terminated, neither of the parties hereto will accept as its proportion of the through ocean steam and rail rate less than the established local rate.

Fifth—All agreements inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have affixed their signatures, the day and year aforesaid, to this agreement, which is intended to be permanent, but in either party desires modification three months' notice must be given of such desire, said modification to be made by mutual agreement.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.
H. J. JEWETT.
THOMAS A. SCOTT.
JOHN W. GARRETT.

A COAL COMBINATION FORMED.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—EACH COMPANY'S SHARE OF THE PROPOSED APPORTIONMENT.

The committee appointed by the representatives of the various great coal companies to revise the plan of combination, offered at Wednesday's meeting, reassembled in the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, yesterday morning, and spent over two hours in wrangling over their report. The first difficulty was that each of the companies wanted the lion's share of the proposed apportionment. When this was settled, a motion was made to require security from each company for a faithful adherence to the regulations of the proposed combination. This was bitterly opposed by some, but was finally carried, and an adjournment was had to the adjoining room, where those representatives who were not of the committee were sitting. A general meeting was then convened and the report submitted, as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1877.

We, the undersigned committee, report the following as the proper quota of each region, viz.:

Philadelphia and Reading	25½
Lehigh Valley	18
Delaware and Hudson	15½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	15½
Central New-Jersey and Lehigh and Wilkesoarre	15¼
Pennsylvania Coal Company	10

and that each interest be left to sell at any price or in any manner it may desire, and that the committee of three be requested to prepare a proper monthly allotment of tonnage, based upon an assumed product to competitive points for the year 1877 of 8,000,000 tons, and to report a proper plan to provide for adequate security being given to guard against any interest over-shipping its proper quota.

THOMAS DICKSON, F. B. GOWEN,
E. W. CLARK, SAMUEL SLOAN,
G. A. HOYT, R. H. BAYLIS.
Committee.

The report was adopted, and Messrs. Dickson, Sayre, and Gowen were appointed a committee to carry out the provisions of the plan and to report to another meeting, to be held on Tuesday next. The shipping competitive business, which amounts to about half the product of the mines, has been at the rate of 10,000,000 tons per year since the breaking up of the old combination. The new plan will reduce the "competitive business" to 8,000,000 tons per annum. The provisions are to date back to Jan. 1, 1877.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, Mr. George W. Lane, Vice President, in the chair. Mr. Fogg, from the Executive Committee, reported a resolution to the effect that Messrs. George T. Hope, Henry Havemeyer, and Charles S. Smith be appointed as a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing term, which was adopted. Mr. J. Austin Stevens proposed that the subject of making suitable arrangements to celebrate the one hundred and ninth annual anniversary dinner be referred to the Executive Committee with power. The motion was adopted, and there is every reasonable assurance that the dinner will take place. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman of a committee from the Chamber to get up a memorial to Congress for a general monetary conference of the various powers, reported that his committee had so far been successful in preventing the "Bland Silver bill," which had passed the House of Representatives, from passing the United States Senate and thus become a law. He stated that hopes were entertained that the President might refer to this subject in his Message to Congress at the coming session in June.

Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, transmitted a communication on the subject of light dues, stating that the Boston Board of Trade had adopted a series of resolutions on the matter. He requests the New-York Chamber to do likewise in the endeavor to move the United States Government to start a treaty with Great Britain on the light dues now collected on American tonnage. The letter and circulars were referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. LAHRBUSCH.

The funeral of Capt. Frederick Lahrbusch took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and West Tenth-street. The body was brought from the Captain's late residence, No. 513 Third-avenue, to the church at about 9 o'clock, and his numerous friends were given every opportunity of viewing it. It was laid in a mahogany coffin furnished with silver-plated handles, and a silver plate on the lid bore this inscription:

"Frederick Lahrbusch, born 9th of March, 1766, died 3d of April, 1877."

The corpse was dressed in a plain black suit of clothing, and flowers were placed on the coffin. The principal piece being a crown surmounted with a cross. The impressive services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were celebrated, Rev. John Cotton Smith officiating. After the singing of the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," and the committal by the clergyman, the body was placed in a hearse, and, accompanied by a funeral train of carriages, including several private equipages, was conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetary where it was interred. The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Hon. Thurlow Weed, Dr. Irenæus Prime, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, and Messrs. Frederic De Peyster, Frederick G. Foster, and Edward L. Jaffray.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIALS.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM WINTER AGAIN IN COURT—SEVERAL ANXIOUS THUMBS OVER A PRETTY PIE.

The case of Livingston against John H. White came up again yesterday before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion by Mr. John R. Livingston, to confirm the report of Mr. Frederick Smythe, as Referee, appointing Mr. Henry S. Van Winkle as Trustee to succeed Mr. John H. White, deceased, in the care of the estate of William Winter. This case has been in the courts in one way or another for years, and promises to linger indefinitely. The income from the estate of William. Winter,—who was in Judge Barnard's time adjudged by a commission a lunatic and unfit to control his own property—is about $12,000 a year. Winter has had a variety of adventures within the last ten years, some of which were very disagreeable to him, and most of which were exceedingly profitable—to some one else. He is now 68 years of age, and has been pronounced of weak intellect, but not insane, and since the decision of Judge Barnard's commission two applications for writs *de lunatico* have been denied. In court, yesterday, Mr. John R. Livingston read affidavits made by his children—who claim a "remainder" in the estate—setting forth that, under the Trusteeship of Daniel C. Birdsall and John H. White, Winter was hidden away in Chappaqua, Tarrytown, in the State of Rhode Island, in several places in this City, and that he had received very little of the profits of the estate, through the operations of the previous Trustees. The old man was, according to the affidavits, constantly horrified with pictures of impending kidnappings, drugging, assassination, and other dreadful things at the hands of the Livingstons, and for this reason has kept secluded, so that none of these fates should overtake him. Mr. Ira Shafer, for Winter, who opposes the appointment of Mr. Van Winkle, made a vehement speech, in which he objected to Mr. Van Winkle, on the ground that to appoint a lawyer would be to entail needless expense in the employment of an agent—as the property was real estate, and houses were to be rented and rents collected—and the cost would fall upon Winter, who is entitled to the benefit of the estate. Mr. Shafer declared that the public mind had been poisoned by the opposing counsel with the idea that Winter was a lunatic. He urged that the appointment of the Referee should be that of a person who could take immediate control of the estate, and save to Mr. Winter the money that would otherwise be squandered in counsel fees and salaries to other persons. The court took the papers, reserving decision.

THE RECENT MAIL ROBBERIES.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED PRINCIPAL—HOW THE THEFTS WERE ACCOMPLISHED.

In December last it was ascertained that the mails between Philadelphia and Boston were regularly robbed of letters containing money, checks, drafts, &c., and that several of the stolen checks and drafts had been cashed in Philadelphia on forged indorsements. An investigation by Special Agent Benjamin K. Sharretts resulted in the arrest of John Kelly, James Crawford, John De Vrees, Clinton Eddy, and Mary J. Collins. Kelly had formerly been employed by Dodd's Express Company, but had served a term for stealing baggage, and Crawford had also been in the employ of the same company. De Vrees was driver of the mail wagon which brought the mails from Jersey City; Eddy could not be connected with the robbery and was discharged, and the case of the woman Collins was nolle prosequied, for, although a trunk full of stolen letters, containing over $30,000 in checks, drafts, &c., was found in her apartments at No. 109 Prince-street, which she occupied with Kelly, whose mistress she was, there was not sufficient evidence to connect her directly with the robberies. The robberies, which it was alleged were planned by Matthew Callahan, a notorious mail thief, who escaped arrest, took place with De Vrees' connivance, as his wagon was coming from Jersey City to the Post Office. Kelly and De Vrees are now serving terms in the Kings County Penitentiary for the part they took in the robberies, and it was ascertained that Callahan had fled to California. Among the checks stolen by the robbers was one for $2,000 drawn by Nelson, Bliss & Co., of Philadelphia, and made payable to A. J. Tillson, of Boston. This check was cashed in Philadelphia on a forged indorsement. Crawford, who had been allowed to turn State's evidence, made an affidavit to the facts connected with this transaction, and Detectives Pinkerton and Scanlon, and United States Inspector Newcomb, have since been endeavoring to arrest Callahan. He got tired of California and started for New-York, having a series of adventures in Utah, Virginia City, and other places in the West, and finally arrived at Tarrytown, which he made his head-quarters, occasionally coming to this City. He was tracked by the officers on Wednesday night to the St. Charles Hotel, where he was arrested yesterday morning, after making a desperate resistance, but he was finally handcuffed by Deputy Newcomb, and taken before Commissioner Shields, who held him for examination at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in default of $5,000 bail.

OBITUARY.

LOUIS MONTANT, MERCHANT.

Mr. Louis Montant, a member of the firm of Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., No. 81 Leonard-street, died on Wednesday last at his residence in West Twenty-second-street, after a brief illness. Mr. Montant was only 29 years of age, and was well and widely known among the mercantile community in this City, by whom he was held in the highest esteem for his honor and integrity in all business transactions. Last week he was at his office every morning, and never seemed to enjoy better health. He left the establishment at the usual hour on Saturday afternoon, and walked up-town in company with the senior member of the firm, apparently in as good health as he had been for years. About 11 o'clock that night he was taken ill with inflammation of the bowels, and died about the same hour on Wednesday night. Mr. Montant was born in this City, and received his education here. After leaving school, when about 21 years of age, he entered the firm of Messrs. Townsend & Montant as a clerk, his father being then the junior partner. After his father's death, some two years ago, he became a partner, to continue the firm in the same name. He was one of the most popular members of the Union Club, and was an intimate friend of the late Commodore Garner, who was drowned by the Mohawk disaster in the Bay on the 20th of July last, while endeavoring to rescue his wife. Mr. Montant was among the party who went on board the Mohawk with Mr. Garner on that ill-fated day, and by his bravery and coolness when the yacht capsized he succeeded in rescuing Miss Edith May, who was in the cabin at the time of the accident. In the face of imminent peril to himself he dragged Miss May to the bottom and pushed her up the steps, while he grasped Miss Hunter, who was also in the cabin, by the arm, and endeavored to pull her up with him. Owing, however, to the rapidity with which the water rushed into the cabin, Miss Hunter was carried away, and shared the fate of Mr. and Mrs. Garner. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third-street, of which he was a member.

P. T. BARNUM'S NEW SHOW.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, the popular showman, will commence a brief season at Gilmore's Garden on Monday evening next, on which occasion many interesting novelties will be introduced. Among the attractions will be the recently imported stud of performing stallions and Mlle. Hengler's performance with a tandem team. The company will include athletes, tumblers, clowns, gymnasts, jugglers, riders, and trapeze performers, while the museum and menagerie will contain some 50 cages of rare wild animals and a large collection of mechanical and automatic curiosities. The programme will include equestrian acts by Mr. Charles W. Fish, Miss Jennie Watson, and Miss Marcellus, and the performances of the Mexico Commission. One of the largest processions ever given in the City will take place to-day and to-morrow, a special permit having been obtained from the City authorities by the management. The Hippodrome is being rapidly transformed into a circus pavilion for Monday evening's performances.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT DEXTER PARK.

There was shooting at Dexter Park, on the Jamaica plank-road, all through the afternoon yesterday. Dr. Atkins and Mr. Selover first shot at double birds at 30 yards, the Doctor coming out victorious. Then followed the monthly shoot of the Nassau Club, for the championship of that organization. The summary of this contest is as follows:

DEXTER PARK—Jamaica plank-road, Long Island, April 5, 1877.—Monthly shoot of the Nassau Shooting Club, for the club championship; five single birds, 25 yards rise and 80 yards boundary; Long Island rules.

Williams	1	1	1	1	1
Selover	1	0	1	1	1
Edwards	1	0	0	1	1
A. L. Duryea	0	1	1	0	1
J. C. Van Sickles	0	0	1	1	1
Boehne	1	0	1	1	1
Powell	1	0	0	1	1
Livingstone	1	1	0	1	0
Dunham	1	1	0	0	0
J. Van Wickles	0	1	0	1	0

BASE-BALL.

The Hartfords played against a field team yesterday afternoon at the Capitoline Grounds, using a lively ball, and not having their regular nine present came near being defeated. The score is as follows:

Field	4	3	1	0	5	0	0	2	3—18
Hartfords	3	1	2	4	2	0	1	2	5—20

On Saturday the Hartfords will have their full nine out, and will play against a strong field team at the Capitoline Ground.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An extra lecture on India will be delivered by Judge Bick, in Association Hall, on Saturday next, at 4 P. M.

The book trade sale at Clinton Hall was continued yesterday, the publications of Messrs. Scribner & Company being the chief feature of the sale.

The Corporation Attorney, Mr. William A. Boyd, paid to the Controller yesterday $562 63, the amount of penalties collected last month for violations of City ordinances.

Two valuable Swiss gold watches, a superb necklace, and a diamond ring of the first water, were received in the Custom-house yesterday from the Brooklyn Post Office. An attempt was being made to smuggle them from Germany through the mails.

A complimentary concert to Mr. James A. Johnson will be given by the Orange Vocal Society, on Thursday evening next, in High School Hall, Orange. Among the artists who have volunteered to assist are Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Mr. J. R. Nilsen, tenor; and Mr. Charles T. Root, baritone.

The night-school held in connection with the Eleventh-Street Boys' Lodging-house, closed last night with appropriate exercises. Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst presided. Hon. Noah Davis made the principal address, and Judge Bassett, Mr. William A. Booth, Rev. C. L. Brace, and others occupied places on the platform.

Edward Toohill, of Brooklyn, was yesterday appointed by Gov. Robinson to be Harbor-master for the Port of New-York, in place of John W. Downing, resigned. James M. Oakley, of Queens County, was appointed Commissioner of Quarantine, to succeed William L. B. Stears, whose term had expired, and Quarantine Commissioner David W. Judd, of Richmond, was reappointed. All of these nominations were confirmed by the Senate.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held yesterday afternoon at No. 860 Broadway, Thomas C. Acton in the chair. The Secretary presented the work of the society for the past month, as follows: Complaints received, 81; complaints investigated, 79; complaints, advised given, 2; cases prosecuted, 23; children rescued and sent to homes or institutions, 37.

Miss Arabella Root, whose efforts to improve the condition of the destitute poor of the City have entitled her to praise and public support, will give the fifth of her series of benefit concerts at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the poor blind of the City who are unable to enjoy the advantage of the "Home for the Blind." Miss Root will be assisted by a number of popular artists, by whom a very interesting and varied programme will be interpreted.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week there were 199 deaths, 169 births, and 26 marriages registered at the Health Board.

The bricklayers of this city intend to demand $2 50 a day during the present Summer. Should the master builders refuse to pay that rate of wages a strike will be organized.

The keel of a new Rockaway excursion boat, to take the place of the one recently lost off the New-Jersey coast, was laid yesterday at Englis & Sons' ship-yard, Greenpoint.

The hearing of the suit of Kingsley & Keeney against the city for $178,000, alleged to be due for work done on the reservoir, was continued yesterday. The plaintiffs produced a number of experts, who testified to the value of the work performed.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge Pratt granted an order vacating a sale under a foreclosure suit brought by the Abigdon-Square Savings Bank against Patrick Cassidy and others in 1875. The property which passed into the hands of the bank was worth $50,000, while the sum due by the defendants was $12,000, the payment of which to the bank will release all the property sold under the foreclosure suit.

STATEN ISLAND.

Ex-Justice John Vaughan, of Southfield, has been appointed Excise Commissioner in place of John Morris, deceased.

Mr. Denyse, of Middleton, has been appointed by the Town Board, Excise Commissioner, vice Mr. Davy, who failed to qualify.

The Supervisors passed a resolution yesterday thanking the official stenographer, Mr. D. M. Dundon, for his services during the McRoberts trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark India Rubber Company, whose factories are located on High and Warren streets, Newark, has suspended business, and the company has decided to dissolve. The works are closed.

The weavers employed at the Favorite Silk Factory on South-street, Jersey City Heights, have struck in consequence of a reduction of from 3 to 4 cents per yard in the price of weaving silk. They claim that at the reduced rates they would be unable to make money enough to live on.

George M. Reilly, the proprietor of the fancy goods store at No. 642 Elizabeth-avenue, Elizabeth, who was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to his store, has been unable to procure bail as yet, and is still locked up. The stock, which was worth about $50, was insured for $500.

The counsel for the State Bank of New-Brunswick was notified by Chancellor Runyon yesterday that Col. John W. Newell, Superintendent of the Gas Company, has been appointed Receiver. Col. Newell has accepted, and will enter upon his duties at once. His bonds have been fixed at $100,000.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD EXTENDED.

The new time-table of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company went into effect yesterday morning, and the trains commenced running from the new station at the Battery, opposite Front-street. For the convenience of passengers, a stairway has been constructed, leading from the walk on the east side of Battery Park to the elevated platform. The latter extends entirely across Broadway, and terminates, with the supports of the road-bed, on the eastern side of that thoroughfare. Workmen were yesterday engaged in building a hand-railing along that end, and an ornamental shelter will also be erected on the platform immediately. A new station has been erected at the Morris-street crossing, which will replace the former terminus at Bowling Green. According to the new schedule,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7977. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE DIFFICULTY IN LOUISIANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION IN NEW-ORLEANS—STRONG BELIEF THAT THE QUESTION WILL BE SETTLED IN FAVOR OF NICHOLLS — DETERMINED STAND TAKEN BY GOV. PACKARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.—There is so general a belief in New-Orleans that the Louisiana difficulty will be settled by the recognition of the Nicholls Government, that the coming of the President's commission excites but little interest and creates no excitement. While this is the fact, I, however, do not find that the general belief referred to is based upon any good ground. It is very evident that the Commissioners have come here filled with the idea that they can settle the dispute between Packard and Nicholls by some sort of a compromise. Unless both the gentlemen named change their minds very materially, the President's representatives will find that their efforts in the direction indicated will be in vain; for at the present time both Nicholls and Packard declare positively that they will have all or nothing. Further than this, the Republican claimant is fully determined, in the event of the withdrawal of the United States troops from New-Orleans, to seek rather than avoid a conflict with his opponent, and by this means force the President into taking some definite action, and formally recognizing either himself or his opponent. In a conversation which I had with him this morning he said: "I am determined to maintain my position at all hazards and at whatever cost. I will not give up the State-house nor the Executive office unless forced to do so, and if there is bloodshed President Hayes must bear the responsibility." Those who know S. B. Packard know that he makes no idle boasts. In the event of a conflict with Nicholls he would, of course be defeated; but if he makes up his mind to fight he will do so. To-day he had a long and informal conference with the commission, in the course of which he told them very plainly that he was Governor of Louisiana, and that he would listen to no plan of compromise which did not in the first place recognize his title to that office. By one of the Commissioners he was asked, "What do you demand from the National Government?" To this he replied, "Recognition and support." He was then asked, "What are your reasons for making these demands?" and to this he replied by citing the law in his case, and by referring to the fact that the same board which declared Hayes elected in Louisiana had also declared that he was the Governor of the State. In conclusion, however, he said that if a flaw could be found in his title, under the law, he would consent to a reorganization of the Legislature on any basis which the commission might propose. This closed the conference. Afterward the commission had an unimportant conversation with Gov. Nicholls. They see many difficulties in the way, but they are still hopeful of effecting a compromise. They expect to remain in New-Orleans about two weeks, and it is not probable that any settlement will be made until the end of that time.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Louisiana Commission, Messrs. Lawrence, Brown, Hawley, Harlan, and McVeagh, this morning by special invitation visited the Cotton Exchange, accompanied by Gen. Bussey and ex-Congressman Levy, where they remained for some time in conversation with the members of the exchange. Shortly before 3 o'clock the members of the commission waited upon Gov. Packard in the Executive office at the State-house. The interview lasted over an hour. At first the discussion was extremely formal, but on the commission expressing a wish for a free interchange of views, Gov. Packard assented, but stipulated that the stenographer who had accompanied the commission should be requested to withdraw. This was acceded to. The discussion was opened by the comprehensive question addressed to Gov. Packard: "What do you ask the President to do, and what are your reasons for so requesting?" In reply to this inquiry, Gov. Packard made a brief statement of the organization of his Legislature with a Returning Board quorum in each house, and the canvass by that body on the day named, and in the way prescribed by the Constitution, of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. This brought up the decision in the Luther against Borden case, referred to in the Secretary of State's [Evarts'] letter of instruction to the commission, and Gov. Packard's letter to the President, which was telegraphed yesterday. A map was produced by Gov. Packard, showing a very large area of the State presided over by Republican District Judges, who, he claimed, had to a man refused to acknowledge the authority of Nicholls, or to enforce the mandates of his Supreme Court. The names of the Judges presiding over these districts and their places of nativity were attached to the map, the great majority of the Judges being natives of the State. This led to a discussion of the resolution recently passed by the Nicholls Legislature impeaching Judge Fortelien, one of the native-born Republican Judges, for not recognizing the Nicholls Government, and a messenger was dispatched for a copy of those articles of impeachment. It was claimed by Packard that nearly all the officials in these districts had qualified and obtained their commissions under Gov. Kellogg, but many of them, as a measure of precaution, had since filed an oath of office with the Nicholls Secretary of State.

The members of the Commission then took hold of the discussion and inquired especially as to the feasibility of uniting the undisputed members of the two Legislatures in one body. Gov. Packard replied that he had not consulted any member of the Legislature on this subject, but he believed it to be entirely impracticable. He did not think the Democrats would consent to any such arrangement. In answer to a question, Gov. Packard said that he was satisfied if recognized by the President and reinstated in possession of the court buildings, arsenals, and arms, of which he contended he had been illegally despoiled, and accorded the moral support of the National Government, he could sustain himself without the intervention of United States troops.

The Commission, in leaving, were escorted to the street cars by Gen. McMillan, and expressed themselves gratified with the interview. They left to wait upon Gov. Nicholls at Odd-fellows Hall. At 7:30 in the evening, a committee consisting of A. R. Leonard, of Shreveport, John Ray, of Ouachita, and J. H. Burch, (colored,) of Baton Rouge, appointed by Gov. Packard met the Commission at the St. Charles Hotel, by appointment. To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, the Leading Supreme Court are to present legal arguments in support of their claims to the Supreme Court of the State.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SITUATION.

COLUMBIA, April 6.—Gen. Hampton arrived here this evening on a special train, accompanied by large military and civic delegations from Charlotte and all points in this State on the line of the road. He was received by the entire military, fire, and other organizations at the depot, where a procession was formed and headed by the band of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. He was escorted amid great enthusiasm to Carolina Hall, where he was inaugurated in December last. Addressing the immense concourse of people, he announced that his policy in future would be one of peace and harmony, and that he would support President Hayes as long as he pursued the policy indicated in his inaugural address. The Governor reiterated the pledges made to the colored people in his campaign speeches, and said that in the administration of the laws he should know no race.

THE NEW-ORLEANS DEMOCRATS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A MASS-MEETING IN LAFAYETTE-SQUARE—A COURTEOUS RECEPTION PLEDGED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.—A very large mass-meeting of the citizens of New-Orleans was held at Lafayette-square to-day. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons were present. The following resolutions were adopted:

We, the citizens of New-Orleans, in mass-meeting assembled, representing, as we firmly believe, the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Louisiana, proclaiming anew our devotion to the Constitution of the United States and our unqualified acceptance to the amendments thereto, asserting that in loyalty to our re-established Union, and in true national patriotism, we do not yield to the people of any section of our common country, as we stand ready to prove by any test, declaring our earnest desire to obliterate the feelings of sectional bitterness which were left as the result of the late unhappy war, and to reunite the whole people of the United States in a common bond of brotherhood; equally desirous of breaking down the barriers of prejudice and distrust which designing political tricksters have, from base motives, reared between the white and colored citizens of the State, and to re-establish the relations of the two races upon a basis of just laws, equal rights, common protection, and harmonious and kindly sentiments toward each other; profoundly impressed with the gravity of the crisis through which our State is passing, and the feeling that we should publicly proclaim our sentiments touching the same, we do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

First—That the right of local self-government is the fundamental principle of our republican system; that it is the inalienable privilege of every State in this Union, deprived of which a State ceases to exist as such in a constitutional sense, and becomes a mere province of an alien Government.

Second—That for four years the people of Louisiana have lived under a usurping Government never elected by the people of the State, never voluntarily acquiesced in, established originally and maintained throughout its career by the military power of the Federal Government, and different from a direct military Government only in name and in the particular of its greater extravagance and unbridled corruption, the utter unfitness of the persons intrusted with its administration, its contemptible weakness and inability to enforce the laws or to protect the rights of the persons and property of its citizens, and the greater hatred and contempt with which it was regarded by the people.

Third—That the results of this usurpation have been to destroy happiness and prosperity, to foment discord and disorder, to lessen respect for law and government, to encourage violations of the rights of person and property, to repress all business enterprise, to impair confidence, and almost to annihilate the value of property; that whatever of enterprise in business, value in property, cohesion in society or contentment in life have survived this unhappy condition of affairs, are due solely to the confident hope that the late election in our State would result in restoring its Government to the control of its people; and if that hope shall now be disappointed, we see nothing in the future but anarchy, ruin, and despair.

Fourth—That the Government of which Francis T. Nicholls is the head is the constitutional Government of the State of Louisiana, elected by a majority of more than 7,000 votes, fully organized in all its parts, exercising the only governmental functions that are exercised in the State, making and enforcing laws, administering justice, collecting revenues, and preserving the peace and order of society; that there is not within the limits of the State an officer exercising any actual authority, except those whose official titles are recognized by this Government, because duly elected; that many of those elected as Republicans have already recognized the true Government, and those who have not yet done so will hasten to recognize it as soon as Federal interference shall cease; that this Government is not only capable of permeating itself and enforcing its authority, but that it would encounter no resistance, nor even a desire to resist, on the part of any portion of the people except an insignificant clique of ambitious politicians, with a small following of ignorant dupes.

Fifth—That the pretended Government of which S. B. Packard claims to be head, is a mere *simulacrum*, without body or substance; offspring of a legislative conspiracy of the late usurpers to perpetuate their power in defiance of the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, by fraudulent manipulation of returns, that it does not and cannot command the moral or physical support of any considerable portion of the people; that it exercises, and is capable of exercising none of the functions of Government, and that its authority is recognized nowhere outside of the limits of a single building in the State; that if hope of Federal interference were withdrawn it would dissolve without the uplifting of an arm against it; that it presents not a single title to respect or confidence, and that an attempt to establish and maintain it by the military power of the United States would be not only an outrage on constitutional liberty, but the greatest crime against civilization that has been witnessed in the nineteenth century.

Sixth—That the people of Louisiana observed with deep satisfaction the conservative sentiments expressed in the inaugural address of President Hayes, and hailed them as omens of a return to constitutional methods of government, under the observance of which the affairs of Louisiana would arrange themselves speedily and peacefully, and need give the General Government no greater concern than the affairs of New-York or Massachusetts; that by the adoption of such a policy he would confer an inestimable benefit upon the whole nation as well as upon this State, and would earn the respect and gratitude of the people of the United States, and especially of the people of Louisiana; that notwithstanding the disappointing delay which has intervened, we appreciate the difficulties of his position, and have not lost confidence in the sincerity of his declarations and the rectitude of his intentions.

Seventh—That the eminent gentlemen who are about to visit us by invitation of the President be heartily welcomed and extended every facility in their labors, assuming that they are impartial citizens who come here only for the purpose of ascertaining what Government is actually administering the affairs of the State, receives the support of the people, and is capable of sustaining itself and preserving order; and that we are unalterably opposed to any compromise, the effect of which could be to put into office men who were not elected, or to depose any only elected officer of State, or to impair the existing autonomy of the Nicholls Government.

Eighth—That the officers and soldiers of the United States Army, while engaged in the performance of their lawful and patriotic duties, are ever welcome guests upon the soil of Louisiana; that their services, however, are not proper in the preservation of the peace, except in certain well-defined contingencies, which have not arisen in Louisiana; that the existing Government of the State is fully capable of maintaining the peace, which is not threatened by any persons except those who invoke the aid of the troops to protect them in its disturbance; that we ask nothing of the President except to withdraw them from the upholding or a pretended Government, and the performance of their constitutional duty of non-interference except in case of domestic insurrection beyond the control of the constituted authorities, which does not exist, and which we pledge ourselves shall not exist, in the State of Louisiana.

Ninth—That the people of Louisiana, wearied with discord and strife, if not disturbed in the control of their Government, will demand nothing but peace and obedience to constituted authority; that they will yield to no spirit of revenge or persecution for past political offenses; that by fostering the interests of all people, extending the benefits of education to all classes, cultivating a spirit of toleration, guaranteeing the equal protection of just laws to every citizen, promoting harmony and good feeling among the people, and by wise and economical administration we believe the Nicholls Government will secure the end of all Governments—the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people.

Tenth—That we are well aware that a large portion of our colored fellow-citizens are at heart as devoted to the Nicholls Government as the whole white people of the State, and that they are only restrained from manifesting it by a system of intimidation and persecution by the worst elements of our people, to which they have too long submitted, and we call upon them to throw off this bondage and rally with us to the support of the only Government that can secure their happiness and prosperity in common with our own, pledging ourselves to maintain their equal rights as citizens and to secure to them their full share of all the benefits of just government.

Eleventh—Finally, that with a deep sense of responsibility, with a full recognition of all our obligations as citizens of the Union, in no spirit of threatening or braggadocia, with a profound consciousness of the power of the Federal Government and of our inability to resist it, but with the conviction that no calamity can possibly befall us more considerable than the ruin and disgrace of longer subjection to usurpation, we invoke the considerate judgment of the American people upon the resolutions which we here solemnly declare—Never to submit to the pretended Packard Government; never to pay it a dollar of taxes; never to acknowledge its authority, but to resist it at every point and in every way, and to require that every demand which it may make upon the obedience of the citizens shall be enforced only by a present physical power, which we are incapable of resisting. We appeal to the President to stand firm to the just and constitutional policy of non-interference, and we entreat the people of the United States to sustain and encourage, and if need be, by the mighty power of public opinion to enforce the adoption of that policy.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Pillsbury, who called J. A. Rozier to preside. Mr. Rozier made a short address. Speeches were made by J. H. New, T. J. Semmes, Charles E. Fenner, P. B. S. Pinchback, and T. T. Allain. Stores occupied by colored persons were generally closed during the progress of the meeting.

THE CATTARAUGUS INDIANS.

A COMMISSION TO SURVEY THEIR RESERVATION—HOW THEY DID THEIR WORK—HOW VOUCHERS WERE PREPARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In February, 1875, Congress passed an act creating a commission to survey the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation in New-York, and appropriated $5,000 to pay the necessary expenses. John Manley, of New-York; Joseph Scattergood, of Philadelphia, and Henry Shankland, of Kansas, were appointed the Commissioners under the act, their compensation being fixed at $8 dollars per day and actual expenses. In July, 1876, an additional sum of $15,500 was appropriated to continue the work. Scattergood took little interest in the work, leaving its performance mostly to Manley and Shankland, who, it appears, had a general good time, charging their expenses to the Government, and a number of their bills were paid before the attention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was called to them. A disagreement arose between Manley and Shankland, the latter charging that the former owed him between $300 and $400 for money advanced for expenses of the commission, while Manley charged that the reverse was the fact. Pending this dispute, a letter was received by the department from a gentleman with whom Manley boarded during his labors on the commission, charging that Manley had induced him to sign vouchers for $7 per week, when in fact he had asked but $5, which Manley refused to pay, and asking the department for protection. An examination of the accounts showed that Manley's duties on the commission called him frequently to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel in New-York City, occasionally to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and sometimes to Washington to lobby for further appropriations for the survey. For all these trips, and their attending expenses, Manley made liberal charges against the Government. The Commissioner of the Land Office refused to approve the bills, and Manley's labors upon the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation are likely to be terminated.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES AND COINS.

WELL-EXECUTED THOUSAND DOLLAR GREENBACKS AND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BANK NOTES DISCOVERED — HALF A BUSHEL OF SILVER COINS SEIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A counterfeit legal tender note of the denomination of $1,000 is out. The counterfeit is on the issue of 1862, letter B, and is so well executed that experts only can detect it. One of these counterfeits was received on Saturday in the regular course of business at the redemption bureau from a national bank at Springfield, Ill. It was detected by Treasury officials and returned to the bank branded "counterfeit." A well-executed counterfeit $500 national bank note is also out.

Large quantities of silver half dollars are being manufactured and put in circulation. The Secret Service officers of the Treasury Department have now on hand about a half bushel of these counterfeit pieces, which they have recently captured. Those officers have received information of the appearance of counterfeit $5 gold pieces, which are being circulated on the frontier on the routes leading to the Black Hills country.

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

GEN. GARFIELD A CANDIDATE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Gen. Garfield has formally announced himself as a candidate for Speaker of the next House, and is here earnestly working to secure the Republican nomination. Representative Foster is said to have written Gen. Garfield declining to be a candidate, and announcing that he will support that gentleman. The President has given no intimation as to when he will issue a proclamation convening Congress, and the impression prevails that he will not do so until the Louisiana Commission shall make their report.

THE GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOV. POTTS TO BE CONSIDERED AT A CABINET MEETING—MATTERS WHICH ARE EXCITING GREAT ATTENTION.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The subject of Montana appointments, together with serious charges against the present Executive officer, Gov. Potts, will, it is expected, be resumed at the next Cabinet meeting. The appointment of a successor to the present Secretary of the Territory, Col. Calloway, which was announced on the 4th inst., having been withdrawn by the President on the representation of earnest friends in behalf of the incumbent, strong indorsements of the latter were telegraphed by leading citizens of Montana to the President to-day. The charges against Potts are, among other things, that he procured an imitation or forgery of the great seal of the Territory, which he has largely used; and in the funded indebtedness of the Territory is presented the fact that more than $90,000 of bonds have been thrown upon the market, which bear the impress of this counterfeit seal, and are, therefore, void. Another charge is that Potts lent his influence in securing certain mail service which cost the Government upward of $200,000, he receiving in return valuable rewards, and the subscribers believe that this was in consideration of such official influence. The charges are supported by the signatures of the Montana member of the National Republican Committee, the officers of the Territorial Republican Committee, of the local Republican committees, the delegates to the National Convention in 1876, and others. These Montana matters are exciting much attention in view of their historical connection with the long and bitter contest over the removal of James M. Ashley from the Governorship during the early part of President Grant's first term of office. Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, Howard of Michigan, Nye of Nevada, and other leading Senators earnestly endeavored to save Ashley, protesting against his removal as an act of injustice and cruelty, which was really the beginning of the estrangement of Mr. Sumner from President Grant. Potts, a former member of the Ohio Legislature, was appointed to succeed Ashley, but such was the attachment and influence of Ashley's old friends, both in and out of Congress, that, notwithstanding the persistent efforts in Potts' behalf, he was not confirmed for some months, and then only by a majority of one vote. President Grant in less than a year afterward was convinced that he had done Ashley injustice, and offered him a choice of several foreign missions by way of reparation, which that gentleman courteously declined to accept.

HELENA, April 6.—Gov. Potts denies the truth of the charges filed against him with the Secretary of the Interior, and has demanded a full investigation.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Braidwood coal miners have struck for $1 05 per ton, and against the proposed reduction from the present rate of 95 cents to 70 and 80 cents, which the company proposes to make. At least 1,500 hands are out, and are well prepared for a strike.

ALBANY.

THE CITY BILLS CONSIDERED.

A SYSTEM OF REDUCING THE EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT — HOW THE SALARY LIST IS TO BE CUT DOWN—MR. ECCLESINE'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL—THE SENATE BUSINESS—THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. ELLIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 6, 1877.

The action of the Republican caucus yesterday in postponing the binding of members to vote on the City bills was dictated partially by a desire to wait until it should be seen what expression would come from the public meeting to be held in Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. It is true that the proposed constitutional amendments chiefly engage public attention at this moment, but the character of the bills now pending in the Legislature should not be overlooked. They propose the most radical change in the administration of the City Government, and an examination of them must show that they really represent the most logical system of local administration which has been proposed for that City. In pursuance of the scheme of reducing expenses, and simplifying the chaotic series of laws relating to New-York, three systems or departments had to be dealt with. These are: First, the Public Works, such as the care of the streets, parks and places, the opening of new streets and other works of improvements, the sewering, the docks, the public buildings, &c. Second, the compensation of all the officers and employes of the City, whose aggregate salaries reach the enormous sum annually of nearly $11,000,000. Third, the judiciary of the City. The public works of the City are paid for from assessments and the proceeds of bonds; the work is done by contract and by day's labor. The Financial bill provides new and stringent safeguards for the expenditure of moneys for these purposes; it limits the amount which can be spent in any one year for them; it prescribes the conditions on which contracts can be let, and provides the remedies for neglect or fraud in the execution of them; it compels all work paid for by assessment or bond to be done by contract only, and prohibits day's labor, except for repairing jobs and the like small work. All these matters are details which it is not easy to explain here, or, indeed, could very well be understood without an intimate knowledge of the business affairs of the City.

The second problem was that offered by the immense pay-roll of the City. How to reduce this was the question, and it is solved by the fortieth section of the Financial bill. This section was not in the bill as originally introduced. It was a plan proposed by Senator Woodin, and was formulated by the gentleman who framed the bill. This celebrated section has two clauses. The first clause provides that the total sum of money which shall be raised by tax during this and any subsequent year, for all the expenses of the City of every sort and kind, shall be an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the assessed valuation as fixed for the year 1877. Observe the valuation for 1877 being already fixed, effectual provision is made against the well-known trick of the old Tweed Ring, of enormously increasing the amount raised by tax by increasing the assessed valuation. In providing for the year 1888, say, it would still be the assessed valuation for 1877 which would be the basis of the tax. The second clause relates to the salary list and other public charges. Over this the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is given absolute power. It can fix the salary of every employe of the City, and no special law establishing this or that man's salary can stand in the way. It determines the amount which every City department shall receive, and is empowered to regulate and determine all public expenditures; and, furthermore, in pursuance of its power to regulate salaries, it is empowered to divide the clerks and other employes of the City into grades. This power, enormous as it seems, is only so from the large interests involved. It is precisely the same power now exercised by Boards of Supervisors, of town Auditors, or by the Common Council of every town in this State, with the exception perhaps of New-York and Brooklyn. The board is absolutely limited to a maximum sum. In the expenditure of this it is given full and uncontrolled power.

The third department or system was the judiciary, and certain officers who occupy a debatable ground between the judiciary and the City employe. These are provided for in the general bill the provisions of which were given in the TIMES of Wednesday, which takes the place of several separate bills now in the Assembly and Senate. Of course, the reductions in the salaries of the Judges cannot take place until the terms of the present incumbents expire; but the changes proposed as respects the Commissioner of Jurors, the Coroners, and the Register of Deeds can go into effect at once; and the reductions in the number of attendants allowed to each court are likewise immediate in their operation. The Board of Estimate is limited to a certain allowance to each court for clerk hire and other assistance, but is permitted within this limit to establish the salary of such clerks and attendants, and the Judges of the several courts make the appointments. In this system the same principle prevails throughout—i. e., the supreme financial officers of the City being limited to a maximum sum for all, and the several departments making their own internal arrangements. It can be easily seen from this why it should not be permitted to any City department, no matter what it may be, to make itself by law an independent power, not subject to the chief authority, which would, if it were, have no other power than simply to apportion for such department the amount it certified to be necessary for itself.

It was stated in THE TIMES this morning that Mr. Ecclesine's bill in reference to rapid transit would be reported adversely by the Assembly Railroad Committee. It was so reported, and on this report being made, a long and earnest contest took place on a motion to disagree and send the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Ecclesine has just risen from a sick bed, and was very feeble, but the evidently painful energy with which he spoke upon his motion had the effect of giving even a more serious tone to the debate than the importance of the subject warranted. The bill referred to was drawn up by the counsel for the Greenwich-Street Elevated Railroad, and was designed to prevent the harassing of that road by the continual issuance of injunctions, which prevent the company extending its road above Fifty-ninth-street. The district which would receive the largest benefit from the proposed extension is Mr. Ecclesine's, and he was naturally extremely anxious for the success of his bill. There was, however, this fatal objection to it. Though drawn up in the interest of the Greenwich-Street Elevated Road, it was discovered as soon as the inquiry began that it would enable the Gilbert Elevated Road to run its monstrous structure through Sixth-avenue and every other street where it so desired, and property-owners damaged by it would be, if not entirely deprived of the legal remedies they now have, at least very seriously impeded in obtaining them. Of the five hearings, long and exhaustive, given by the committee on this bill, five were given to its friends, and only one to its enemies. It was on the showing of its own friends, that the Railroad Committee voted six to one against the bill. That there was much to be said in its favor; that the rapid transit companies have been constantly annoyed and impeded by the issuance of injunctions sued for only for the purpose of delay; and the horse railroad companies were bitterly opposed to Ecclesine's bill, and ready to use money to defeat it, was conceded without dispute. It has even been stated in the press that the members who should vote against the bill would give their votes for money. In the face of this the committee, after patiently and impartially hearing both sides, made their adverse report; and the confidence of the House in its committee was shown by the overwhelming vote given to sustain the report. In the course of the discussion some statements were made about the Gilbert Road, which, if true, were extremely damaging. It was asserted by two New-York members that the cost of construction per mile was $300,000, and the company had issued stock and bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 per mile. On the final vote being taken, Mr. Husted explained that he was an interested party, and was excused from voting. The committee's report was sustained, and the bill rejected by a vote of 27 to 66. The debate was full, free, and uncontrolled, as it was earnest and serious. A motion for the previous question was voted down, every member of the Railroad Committee voting against it. After this action of the House, the bill extending the charter of the Beach Pneumatic Broadway Underground Road ought to receive no mercy. That, too, was reported adversely from the Railroad Committee, and only by request of Dr. Hayes was it sent to the Committee of the Whole. The discussion which has so far taken place upon it, has only demonstrated the justice and correctness of the committee's conclusion.

By a desperate effort the usual resolution for adjournment from Friday to Monday was this morning defeated. Mr. Hodges, of Monroe, introduced a resolution providing for an adjournment at 12:30, till Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Speaker Sloan called Mr. Husted to the chair and took the floor against it. Mr. Baker and Mr. Webb buzzed around among the members, persuading them to vote against the adjournment. Mr. Alvord, Mr. Weiant, and some other members spoke against it, and it was defeated on a square vote by 12 majority. The House, therefore, according to its standing order, held a session this afternoon from 3:30 to 5, for the consideration of general orders.

The resolution reported by Mr. Baker, of the Canal Committee, fixing the canal toll-sheet for 1877, reduces the rates on grain, domestic salt, and lumber 50 per cent. Flour staves and heading, going to and from tide-water, and all up freight except foreign salt, are to be reduced to such an extent, not exceeding 50 per cent. below the rates of 1876, as the Canal Board shall deem expedient or the exigencies of trade demand.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Owing to the illness of Senator Woodin, who is confined to his room by catarrhal fever, the bill known as the "Woodin charter," which was made a special order for to-day, was postponed to Tuesday next. Another charter for New-York was introduced this morning by Senator Gerard under the title of a bill to "reorganize the local Government of New-York." It is substantially what the "Omnibus bill," which passed the Senate last week, would have been, provided all the amendments proposed to it by Mr. Gerard had been adopted. Why Mr. Gerard should introduce another charter bill at this last stage of the session, containing provisions that have already been rejected by the Senate, no one can tell, unless it be to still further complicate and embarrass the proposed reform legislation for New-York, and thus defeat any legislation at all. As most of the peculiar features of Mr. Gerard's charter were fully discussed and defeated when the "Omnibus bill" was under consideration, it is hardly probable that the Committee on Cities will deem it worth their while to take any action upon the bill except to report it adversely. The provisions of Mr. Gerard's charter are briefly as follows:

A Board of Aldermen to be elected for a term of two years, each member to receive $2,500 salary, and no extra pay for the President.

No Spring election, on account of the expense, and also because there is a bill which provides for distinct ballots for City officers, thus separating these officers from State or national politics.

A Park Commission, with three heads, but only one to receive a salary, which is fixed at $5,000. All powers of the commission in regard to fixing the boundaries of the new wards of the City to be continued.

A Department of Public Works, with the same powers as provided in the "Omnibus bill," excepting that there shall be no Bureau of Docks.

A Charity Commission, with three heads.

A Fire Commission, with one head, and he to be the present Fire Commissioner having the longest term to serve, and to have a salary of $5,000. The Department of Buildings to be abolished and made a bureau in the Fire Department, the expenses of the bureau not to exceed $40,000 per annum.

The attorneys for the Departments of Buildings, Excise, and Health are dispensed with, and their duties devolved upon the Corporation Counsel. The Dock Department to be reduced to one head, with a salary of $5,000, and the expenses for clerks, officers, engineers, &c., not to exceed $40,000 a year. All expenditures upon the docks to be regulated by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Street-cleaning and removal of garbage to be taken from the Police Department and placed under one head, whose salary and expenses for clerk hire, &c., shall be regulated by the Board of Apportionment. Contracts for cleaning the streets by districts may be made with the assent of the Mayor. Monthly pay-rolls to be filed with the names and compensation of employes.

Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures to be abolished and their duties transferred to the Mayor's Marshals.

Salaries of clerks and employes of the Excise Board, as well as their number to be fixed by the Board of Apportionment.

Public Administrator abolished, and his functions devolved upon the Corporation Counsel.

Clerks in the County Clerk's office to be clerks of the Board of Canvassers.

The Governor sent into the Senate to-day the charges that have been lying in the Executive Chamber since last October against Mr. Ellis, Superintendent of Banks. These charges have already been published in the newspapers, together with the answer thereto of Mr. Ellis. The Governor, in presenting the charges at this late stage of the session, is constrained to admit that there is nothing in them impeaching the integrity and good faith of Mr. Ellis, and the worst he can make out of them is that, in his opinion, they show "culpable negligence," which justifies removal from office. There would be more force in this charge of the Governor if he had not nominated for Mr. Ellis' place a man who was proved guilty by Tilden's Canal Commission, not only of "culpable negligence," but of gross incompetency or downright corruption in office. The Message embodying the charges against Mr. Ellis, after a long discussion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee to report "what disposition should be made of the matter." In the discussion on this reference the Democratic Senators expressed the highest regard for Mr. Ellis personally, and there is no doubt that the investigation of the case by the Senate will be fair and impartial and without political bias. The Message was as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 5, 1877.

To the Senate:

I have received from Mr. William J. Best, who was appointed by the Supreme Court, in July, 1876, Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, charges against De Witt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, accompanied by depositions and documentary proof in support thereof. The charges are that the bank was insolvent in July, 1874, the deficiency being then about $200,000; that this condition of the bank was exposed to Mr. Ellis in September, 1874, by two of its Trustees; that Mr. Ellis then personally investigated the affairs of the bank; that upon such examination he admitted the bank was insolvent; that he was frequently requested by and on behalf of the two Trustees to take immediate proceedings to protect the creditors, and that he neglected to do so until June, 1876, a period of nearly two years.

In support of the charges are submitted:

1. A balance sheet [Schedule A] made out by George N. Pratt, who was at the time general bookkeeper of the bank, and verified by his oath, showing a deficiency in July 1874, of $201,017 52.

2. The testimony of William Floyd and Ira W. Gregory, two of the Trustees of the bank, contained in their depositions, that they, as a special committee appointed in July, 1874, to examine its condition, reported a deficiency of assets as compared with liabilities of $181,503 71, and a deficiency in annual income, if the usual dividend of interest to depositors were declared, of $15,041 70. Schedules B and C, showing this condition of things, now appended to the charges, formed a part of their report. Mr. Floyd deposes further that the Trustees having, notwithstanding this report, declared the usual dividend, he, through F. P. Bellamy, his attorney, in September, 1874, laid copies of the report of himself and Mr. Gregory, accompanied by the schedules above mentioned, before Mr. Ellis, and requested him to institute proceedings to protect the creditors; that, thereupon, Mr. Ellis went to New-York, and, in person examined the condition of the bank; that, after such examination, Mr. Ellis admitted to Floyd that the report of himself and Gregory was substantially correct, and that the bank was insolvent, and promised to take immediate measures to protect the depositors; that he, Floyd, frequently between that time and June, 1876, urged Mr. Ellis to take some action in the matter, but that, until the last named date, he neglected to do so.

3. The testimony of F. P. Bellamy, attorney at law, of Brooklyn, contained in his deposition, to the same facts and to the same admissions to him by Mr. Ellis, after his personal examination of the condition of the bank, that it was insolvent; and that he (Bellamy) had, on behalf of the two Trustees above named, frequently urged Mr. Ellis, therefore, to take action to protect the creditors, and had mailed several letters to Mr. Ellis to that effect between the time of the examination aforesaid and June, 1876, but that Mr. Ellis neglected to take any proceedings until the last date.

4. The deposition of Mr. Gregory, to the effect that he confirms all that Mr. Floyd has stated concerning the acts and doings of Mr. Floyd and himself and of Mr. Ellis.

The annual report of the Bank Department, March 5, 1875, exhibits this bank as possessing a surplus of assets over liabilities of $67,240 68. (Assembly documents No. 108, page 148.) That of 1876 exhibits the bank with a surplus of $9,330 13. (See Assembly documents of 1876, No. 97, page 157. Mr. Best alleges that at the time he was appointed Receiver in July, 1876, the deficiency had reached nearly $350,000. Upon these charges and the proofs in support of them which I transmit to you herewith, it becomes my duty to recommend to you, as I now do, the removal from office of De Witt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department.

This recommendation is made as a basis of action on the part of the Senate, and upon the assumption that the depositions annexed to the charges are true, and make out a prima facie case. It is due to Mr. Ellis to say that, upon my invitation, he has appeared before me and made explanations which seem to acquit him of any intentional wrong; but not, in my judgment, of culpable negligence. I submit the whole matter to the Senate for such investigation and action as it may think proper for the protection of public interests. L. ROBINSON.

Senator Hammond's bill to tax the shares of life, fire, and marine insurance companies came up on its third reading, and was lost for want of a constitutional vote, the yeas being 15, and nayes, 13. Mr. Sprague and several other Senators opposed it on the ground that it would be an indirect violation of a United States law exempting Government bonds from taxation. Mr. Bixby said he was in favor of taxing insurance companies, but was opposed to the method provided in this bill. He favored taxing the premiums. Several Senators were absent, and when the bill had failed for want of two votes, Mr. Hammond moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table, which will enable him to try it again when he gets a full Senate.

Senator Morrissey introduced a bill that was sent to him by some of his constituents to prevent the running of steam-cars in certain down town streets in New-York. It is one of the many bills sent here in the interest of the horse railroads to kill rapid transit. The opposition to rapid transit is now being conducted in the name of "property-owners," but the horse railroad companies are at the bottom of it, and the largest corruption fund that has been raised to affect legislation since the reign of Tweed, is now here in their interest.

THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

LETTER OF CONTROLLER OLCOTT TO SENATOR HARRIS EXPLAINING ITS CONDITION.

ALBANY, April 6.—Controller Olcott, in a letter to Senator Harris relative to the school fund, calls attention to its condition. The amount derived by the State from the sale of lands, except those sold for taxes, goes to the school fund. The Controller says that this portion of the fund is in a chaotic condition, and that the records are unreliable. The bonds for the payment of the loans or purchases have been neglected, and the principal and interest remain uncollected. The amount of principal in the aggregate is about $3,750,000, and the interest accrued and unpaid reaches, in the Controller's judgment, $200,000. He wants a sufficient appropriation to employ an expert who shall straighten out the accounts, and a lawyer who may recover the sums due. He also points out that the State owns a large domain from which it derives neither income nor taxes. Outside of city and village lots it possesses 135,954 acres, from which it should secure some revenue. Mr. Olcott wants a correct schedule made with a view of turning this unproductive property to account. The Controller also takes up the United States Deposit Fund, and points out its uncertain and insecure condition.

FREIGHT RATES TARIFF.

A NEW AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE REPRESENTATIVES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Upon the receipt here to-day of the joint letter from the Presidents of the trunk lines of railroads, announcing the settlement of difficulties and advising an advance of rates on east bound freight, the representatives of those lines in this city met and quietly agreed on the following tariff, which takes effect at once:

Chicago to New-York, grain, 30c.; flour, 60c.; fourth class, 35c. Baltimore, grain, 29c.; flour, 54c.; fourth class, 32c. Philadelphia, grain, 28c.; flour, 56c.; fourth class, 33c. Boston, grain, 35c.; flour, 70c.; fourth class, 40c. This new compact of the trunk lines was made the subject of much discussion in railroad and mercantile circles here. The plan of agreement was heartily approved by nearly every railroad man of any prominence.

SAVAGES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

PASSENGERS AND CREW OF A WRECKED STEAMER MURDERED — A TERRIBLE STORY—WHY AN INDIAN VILLAGE WAS BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Relative to the recent search for the murderers of the passengers and crew of the steamer George S.

able to use his right arm, he would not consequently have had time to discharge four barrels. Mr. George W. Jewett is out of the question in this connection. The nature of his wound shows that he was seated with his back to the murderer when the explosion took place, and his injuries were too severe to admit of the notion of a struggle.

THE THEORY HELD BY THE POLICE.

These were the only persons in the room. The Police have another theory that the small revolver might have been used by Arthur Dean or Charles Taintor in revenge for the attack on their relatives, but the testimony shows that young Dean, at the first alarm, bounded over the counter and down stairs, returning afterward to assist his father, and that for some seconds it was impossible to enter the room on account of the dense atmosphere of combined sulphurous smoke and soot. The statements of all the clerks are against this theory, and all the circumstances combine to disprove it. The discharge of the large revolver, at any rate, cannot be consistently laid to anybody but Orville, for at the moment it occurred there were several disinterested witnesses present. Indeed, no reason seems to exist why the simple assertions of the surviving members of the firm that they were totally unaware of the proximity of the catastrophe; that they had no cause to expect it; that at the time they were absorbed in their duties, paying no attention to the movements of Orville, whose presence in the office was a perfectly natural event; and that none of them saw the grenade thrown or the revolvers discharged. In the light of all the evidence these are very reasonable allegations. As for the insanity plea, though the act was undoubtedly that of a madman, notwithstanding the statements of Mr. Charles H. Jewett, Judge Lathrop, and the clerks that Orville was insane, is a little curious that none of these gentlemen are able to single out an instance of conduct on his part that would give color to that theory. All they can say, when pressed, is that he has "acted strangely of late."

A friend of Orville, Mr. A. Foster Higgins, was at banks yesterday to give out a statement to the effect that the latter, being about to leave the firm, naturally gathered up his effects, among them being the grenade, which was a relic of the war; that Orville placed this on the mantelpiece while awaiting the arrival of the lawyers, and that it fell off accidentally. Mr. Higgins, however, could give no explanation of the pistol-shot wounds, nor could he rebut the universal testimony that no such article had ever been seen in the office. This gentleman was at Orville's bedside during his dying moments in the hospital. During a brief interval of consciousness the latter recognized him and said, "Foster, am I going to die?" Mr. Higgins said he hoped not, whereupon Orville professed entire resignation. Mr. Higgins importuned him to relate the circumstances of the tragedy, saying he might save trouble to an innocent man, but Orville only muttered, "It was an accident. I'll tell you all about it to-morrow; I am too confused now."

The premises at the corner of Burling-slip and Front-street were closed yesterday, and on the two entrances were affixed slips of paper inscribed: "Closed on account of the deaths of George W. Jewett and Orville D. Jewett." Up stairs the clerks were all busy at their desks under the superintendence of Mr. Charles H. Jewett. The evidences of the tragedy had been removed as far as possible. The carpet in the rear office had been taken up, leaving a handsome oil-cloth exposed to view; all the broken panes of glass had been replaced, the débris all removed, the blood marks on the floor of the main office and the stains on the carpet of the front office obliterated, and everything cleaned to the usual point of meety. The only traces visible were the holes in the walls, ceiling, and floor, the broken furniture, and some black marks of mingled blood and soot that could not be gotten out of the front office carpet. The firm is to go at once into liquidation, and the business is to be continued as usual by Mr. Charles H. Jewett until the recovery of Mr. Joseph A. Dean, when other arrangements will be made. Coroner Ellinger visited the office during the afternoon and made a preliminary examination. Mr. Jewett refused to answer any questions without first consulting his lawyers. These were sent for, and acting on their advice he gave such explanation as was in his power. He added nothing, however, in the way of information to what has already been published. All the clerks, and firemen, Murray and Cook, were also examined, without throwing any further light on the tragedy. Equally barren was a search of Orville's desk, of the room on the third floor, and of the premises generally. No one could account for the ownership of the small revolver, or the clasp-knife, and nothing was known of where the hand-grenade came from.

Mr. Ellinger departed as wise as he came. Capt. Petty had no information to impart, except that he had been waited on during the afternoon by the counsel of the firm, who questioned him as to the presence of a watch on Orville's person after the explosion. They said that he was in the habit of carrying a valuable gold watch and a small check-book on the Seventh National Bank, neither of which were found on his corpse Capt. Petty was positive that he wore no jewelry of any kind on Thursday morning. The Captain said that he had interviewed the janitor for the purpose of learning whether the bomb might not have been among the coal which he put on the fire, but became satisfied that this was impossible, the coal having been put on lump by lump by hand.

The funeral services of Mr. George W. Jewett will be performed at his residence at Port Richmond, Staten Island, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The interment will take place at Somerville, and will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Orville D. Jewett will be buried to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock also in Green-Wood. Rev. Dr. Putnam, of the Church of the Saviour, or Rev. Dr. Farley, will probably officiate. The services will be solemnized at the residence of the deceased's mother, Peter C. Cornell, No. 222 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The pall-bearers will be Gen. Jacob Sharpe, of the Customhouse; E. L. Molyneux, No. 106 Fulton-street; Dr. Edward Bogart, Brooklyn; James and Richard Fellows, Fifty-eighth-street, and A. Foster Higgins, No. 50 Watts-street. The murderer's wife is so prostrated that the news of her husband's death has been kept from her.

Mr. Joseph A. Dean was said last night to be in a comfortable condition, with every prospect of recovery. He is still prostrated by shock, however, and is not by any means out of danger. Yesterday morning Drs. Walker and Parker succeeded in extracting from his thigh a fragment of shell about an inch square and three-quarters of an inch thick. The operation, though a painful one, afforded considerable relief. Mr. Dean had no further statement to make.

ACTION OF THE PAINT AND OIL TRADE.

Pursuant to a short call published in yesterday morning's newspapers, a largely attended meeting of the Paint and Oil Trade was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in an upper room of F. W. Devoe & Co.'s paint store, at the corner of Fulton and William streets, to take action in regard to the death of Mr. George W. Jewett. On motion of Mr. Devoe, Mr. Edward Austin, of Robert Colgate & Co., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. J. Seaver Page, of F. W. Devoe & Co., Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting, and, on motion of Mr. Devoe, it was resolved to appoint a special committee to draft suitable resolutions of condolence, and take such other action as might seem to them proper. The Chair appointed Messrs. C. T. Reynolds, of C. T. Reynolds & Co.; George W. Campbell, of Campbell & Thayer; James W. Howe, of the Union White Lead Company; A. W. Tieman, of D. F. Tieman & Co.; William Fowler, of Fowler & Crampton, and Sheldon Goodwin, of the Brooklyn White Lead Company. After some discussion the committee were instructed to report at a future meeting. On motion of Mr. Bradley, of Hall, Bradley & Co., it was resolved that those present attend the funeral in a body, and on a subsequent motion of Mr. Devoe, it was further resolved that all the places of business of the members of the association be closed to-day at 1 o'clock as a mark of respect to the deceased. Highly eulogistic addresses were delivered by Mr. Devoe, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Edward Hill, a large importer, and the meeting adjourned. It was remarkable that throughout the meeting not a word was said in reference to Mr. Orville D. Jewett, except by the Chairman, who parenthetically explained that he was very little acquainted with him.

Mr. John L. Sutherland, of No. 54 Wall-street, states that he was not counsel for Mr. Orville D. Jewett, but was the legal adviser of Messrs. John Jewett & Sons.

THE AUTOPSY OF ORVILLE D. JEWETT'S BODY.

The post-mortem examination of Orville D. Jewett's body, at the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday at noon, resulted in the startling discovery that it had been penetrated by five pistol bullets—four small ones, and a fifth corresponding in diameter to the chambers of the large Colt's revolver. The autopsy was made by Deputy Coroner Leopold Goldschmiedt, assisted by Drs. Jane and Budd, of the hospital staff, in the presence of Coroner Ellinger. Owing to the difficulty experienced in tracing the course of the wounds and finding the bullets the operation was not concluded until 1:30 P. M., when the following statement of results was unanimously concurred in by the doctors:

Wound No. 1.—Small ball entered between the fourth and fifth ribs, two and one-half inches to the left of the median line, passed lung, struck the ninth rib behind, and, fracturing it, lodged in the muscles of the back, where it was found.

Wound No. 2.—Small ball entered 2½ inches to the left of the median line, fracturing the sixth rib and passed through the left lung, diaphragm and spleen into the cellular tissue near the kidney, and cannot be found.

Wounds Nos. 3 and 4.—Small balls entered between the sixth and seventh ribs, one and one-half inches to the left of the median line, passed through the stomach, transverse part of the large intestine, through the left kidney; one of these bullets was found behind the kidney, and the other within the muscles, a little further on.

Wound No. 5.—Large ball entered just below the breast-bone, one inch to the left of the median line, passed through the stomach behind the transverse portion of the large intestine, through the left kidney and muscles behind and lodged beneath the skin just above the left hip, where it was found.

Balls Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were of the same size. No. 5 was much larger. Balls Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 all passed in the same direction—downward and backward. Ball entering wound No. 1 passed nearly backward. There was a large lacerated wound on the inner side of the left wrist, just behind the thumb, with comminution of bones. There was a wound about one-half inch in diameter on the inner side of the left knee. This was superficial. The face was considerably blackened by powder.

When the autopsy had been concluded the body was deposited in a burial casket, and removed in an undertaker's wagon to the residence of Mr. P. C. Cornell, No. 222 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, whence the funeral will take place to-morrow at 1 P. M.

Coroner Ellinger, in compliance with the wishes of the physicians attending Mr. Joseph A. Dean at his residence, No. 14 Waverly-place, did not make any attempt yesterday to obtain a statement from the wounded gentleman, and will not do so until advised by the medical men that Mr. Dean is in a condition to speak on the subject of the tragedy. The date of the inquest has not yet been announced.

Coroner Ellinger last night gave the following as the result of his personal investigation yesterday. He took the bullets found in the body of Orville D. Jewett to the Coroner's office and there discovered that the four small ones accurately fitted the Sharpe's four-barreled pistol, and that the large bullet unquestionably fitted the Colt's revolver.

MR. CHARLES TAINTOR SAW ORVILLE SHOOT HIMSELF AND ROLL OFF FROM HIS UNCLE'S BODY.

Mr. Charles H. Jewett called at 10 o'clock last night at the residence of Mr. Joseph A. Dean and informed Mr. Nicholas L. Roosevelt, a relative of the latter, that Orville D. Jewett had undoubtedly committed suicide. The fact was imparted to Mr. Charles H. Jewett by Mr. Charles Taintor, the managing Clerk, who told him on Tuesday afternoon that at the moment the explosion occurred he [Mr. Taintor] was in the middle office in full view of the private office. He heard Mr. George W. Jewett call him, and he immediately entered the room, and, when the smoke had partially cleared, saw Orville D. Jewett lying on the body of Mr. George W. Jewett. Orville held the Sharpe's pistol to his breast, and fired four shots in rapid succession. He then rolled from off the body of his uncle, and lay writhing on the floor near it. Mr. Taintor then ran down stairs and raised a cry of alarm, and subsequently went to Staten Island to acquaint the elder Mr. Jewett's family.

RESCUE FROM THE GALLOWS.

NEW EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF JOHN P. PHAIR—A WITNESS WHO SAW HIM IN RHODE ISLAND THE DAY OF THE MURDER—A REPRIEVE TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES BEFORE THE HOUR FOR EXECUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—The sensation of the day here is the reprieve of John P. Phair, at Windsor, Vt., and how it was brought about. In the forenoon Mr. M. D. Downing, of this city, after reading the statement of Phair, published in the morning papers, in his office, on School-street, jumped out of his chair and exclaimed, "My God, they have got the wrong man. This man is innocent." His words and excited manner astonished his associates, and as soon as he became calm he stated that he went to Providence on the morning of June 10, 1874, and returned upon a train which left Providence in the forenoon and reached Boston about noon on that day. His memorandum book was referred to at once, and the time was found to be correct. On that train, coming to Boston, he met and talked with a man whom he firmly believed to be Phair, and on reading the statement of Phair he saw how important a link he might possibly supply. Mr. Downing left Boston by the early train, and came back in the forenoon, as stated, being anxious to keep an appointment with a gentleman in Boston, in the afternoon, on an important business matter. Stepping into the smoking car at Providence, he rode in that until he had finished a cigar, and then passed into a passenger car. The man whom he now supposes to be Phair sat in a seat alone. Taking a seat by his side Mr. Downing soon entered into conversation with him. The man said he hailed from Vermont, whereupon Mr. Downing, who himself was born and raised in Vermont, inquired what section the man was from. "I am from Rutland," said the man. "I came down yesterday and tried to get work of the Screw Company in Providence, but it is so dull I could not, and I am going back to Rutland." This led to further conversation. Mr. Downing was in allne of business in which he employed a great many agents, and being favorably impressed with the man's appearance, and his evident intelligence, he told him if he did not find any work, he had better take an agency for Rutland and vicinity for his goods. The idea did not seem to impress the man favorably, so the subject was dropped. Neither knew, or inquired the name of the other. They talked on general topics and separated. Mr. Downing paid no particular attention to the murder or the trial, and read neither. Of course he could not have known that Phair was the man he had met, nor had any circumstance or event called the matter to mind until he read Phair's statement yesterday. Thinking it very improbable that two men had left Rutland June 9, 1874, and applied to the Screw Company for work, and took the same train for Boston June 10, 1874, he concluded that Phair might be the man. When he had reached this conclusion it was nearly 12 o'clock, and Phair was to be hanged in about two hours.

Burdened with the thought that he might possibly be able to furnish evidence that would go a good way toward proving his [Phair's] innocence, he immediately started to find some way to let the Governor of Vermont know of his impressions before it was too late. He rushed into the *Globe* office and told his story. The manager deemed the intelligence of importance and thought the least that could be done for him was to telegraph Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, of the facts, and let him act as he chose in the premises. After talking the matter over both started to the telegraph office, and sent the dispatches to Gov. Fairbanks, appealing to him to stay proceedings. An attempt was made to forward these dispatches immediately, and it was found, to the dismay of all three men, that it was the dinner hour of the Montpelier operator and he was out. Then word was immediately sent to all the Vermont offices to ascertain if the whereabout of the Governor were known, he having gone it was to have been at Windsor and of course the Governor had got to be found in time to communicate with Windsor, if he desired to do so. Meanwhile the moments were passing away with what seemed lightning-like rapidity. Half-past 12 and 12:45 came. Still no word from Vermont. A dispatch was then sent to the Sheriff at Hitchcock, 1 o'clock. Still no word from the Governor, and the moments were full of suspense and anxiety. It had become very exciting in that telegraph office.

Finally, at 1:15, word came that the Governor, almost providentially it seemed, was in the telegraph office at St. Johnsbury, and had received the dispatch. Then came the rumor that he had granted a respite for one week. A little later it was known that, on receipt of the dispatches, he had at once telegraphed a reprieve to Windsor until May 4, thus giving ample time to fully investigate the information of Dowling, and give the condemned man the benefit of the doubt. Then the telegraph office became useless for the time being.

Mr. Downing is a gentleman of standing here, and seeks nothing but to aid in clearing up a dark matter. The telegrams from Vermont report a great reaction there in favor of the accused man, and this providential circumstance may save his life.

A WEDDING AT FORT M'HENRY.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday, April 5, says: "The nuptials of Lieut. Ira MacNutt, Third Regiment United States Artillery, Assistant Professor of Tactics at West Point, a graduate of 1870, and Miss Kate A., youngest daughter of Gen. W. F. Barry, commandant, were celebrated at noon yesterday at Fort McHenry, by Rev. O. E. Herrick, Chaplain United States Army, from Fort Monroe. Gen. W. T. Sherman, accompanied by Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Col. Miles, and Col. S. N. Benjamin, Assistant Adjutant-General, were present from Washington. Gen. Sherman was received at the fort entrance by Company H, Capt. Wilson, and Battery A, Capt. Ramsay, fired a salute of 17 guns in honor of the General of the Army. The wedding took place at the commandant's residence, where a large company of Army and Navy officers, with members of their families, and residents of Baltimore were assembled, including Col. James Curry, Fort Monroe; Major J. C. Breckinridge and Capt. Howell, Fort Foote; Col. Braniz Mayer, wife, and daughter; Capts. Ramsay, McGilvery, and Wilson; Lieuts. Hubbard, Rodgers, Hoff, Edgerton, Niles, Taylor, and Scantling; Drs. Haughton and Schneidt, of the Army; Capt. S. D. Greene, commander, and other officers of the training-ship Monongahela, and their ladies; Mr. Thomas Poultney and family, Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, Misses Shoemaker, the family of Col. John M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Dr. Smith, Fort Monroe; Mrs. O. E. Herrick, the family of Mr. Richard H. Pleasants, and others, from Baltimore and elsewhere. The bride and groom, during the wedding service, stood under a beautiful marriage-bell formed of camellias, the gift of the officers of Fort Monroe, where Gen. Barry was recently stationed. The band of the Second Artillery, stationed outside the residence, discoursed music during the reception. At 2 P. M. the bridal party left for President-street depot, Gen. Sherman casting the slipper at the bride for good luck as she stepped into the carriage. The General also kissed the bride and all the other pretty girls present, and as all the girls were pretty the General had to do a remarkable amount of pleasant skirmishing. The young couple went to New-York by the afternoon train, and will thence proceed to West Point. Gen. Sherman and the party with him returned to Washington in the afternoon. The bridal presents were very handsome."

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

QUEBEC, April 6.—About three inches of snow fell last night. The ice at Cape Rouge shows signs of weakness, and is expected to make an early start.

THE TRENTON MAYORALTY.

TRENTON, April 6.—Daniel B. Bodine was this evening nominated for Mayor of the City of Trenton by the Democratic City Convention.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PROTOCOL AND PEACE.

APPREHENSION OF HOSTILITIES PREVALENT—RUSSIAN VIEWS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR DIPLOMATS—GREAT BRITAIN STILL HELD TO BE ABLE TO CONTROL THE SITUATION BY PROPER REPRESENTATIONS TO TURKEY—THE PORTE IN NO HURRY TO ACT ON THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, April 6.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: "It looks very much as though the difficulties mentioned relative to beginning diplomatic action are due, to a certain extent, to a sort of feeling of disappointment in St. Petersburg at the diplomatic victory which Russia supposed she gained through the signature of the protocol. The shouts of triumph with which the Russian press first received this victory have died away, and the conviction is dawning that the affair was a drawn battle." The correspondent points out that feelings of personal influence and rivalry intervene much to bias judgment. Count Schouvaloff will receive the principal share of praise or blame for the signature of the protocol. His having induced the Russian Government to consent to a compromise certainly proves he has friends and influence, but this would only seem to afford all the more reason to those who succeeded in removing him from St. Petersburg to endeavor to represent his last diplomatic achievement in the worst possible light. The most is made to prove that the protocol, in consequence of the reservations made by the powers, contains no substantial gain and is quite at the discretion of Turkey if she chooses to prove stubborn. It is almost too much to expect that such views expressed by the influential party should not produce some effect, and this may in some measure explain the more rigid attitude again assumed by Russia since the signature of the protocol, which, it is to be hoped, is only transitory.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article considering the effects of the protocol, concludes as follows: "Grave danger to peace lies in the fanaticism—or patriotism—of the new Turkish Parliament, and the protocol and attendant declarations do not diminish it. If their general tendency is to soothe Russian susceptibilities, they are at the same time calculated to exasperate or to harden the Turks."

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "In official quarters here it is stated that by the presentation of the protocol to the Porte—which is regarded by Russia as the final issue of the conference—the Russian Government has manifested its peaceful and unselfish policy; the maintenance of peace will, therefore, depend principally upon England's endeavors to remove any doubts still existing at Constantinople that the political influences actively at work on the Bosphorus against the maintenance of peace must not expect official support from England, and must understand that the latter power will, in every way, strenuously oppose them. Peace with Montenegro is regarded as an indispensable condition for establishing amicable relations between Turkey and Russia, and for insuring a policy on the part of Turkey offering guarantees for the future. It is pointed out that no effort has been spared by Russia to dissuade Montenegro from putting forward excessive demands, and that endeavors have been also made to prevent partisans on the part of Montenegro in any particular point from creating difficulties in the political situation."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says it is stated that the Porte will give the Chargés d'Affaires a verbal reply relative to the protocol on Monday, and subsequently send a circular to the Turkish representatives abroad. The Porte intends to subdue the Miridites without delay, so that they may be prevented from supporting the Montenegrins in case of a renewal of hostilities at the expiration of the armistice.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The *Golos* to-day, commenting on the situation, is of opinion that the present crisis will terminate if the Porte will make concessions. The *Golos* adds that the signature of the protocol was proof of England's readiness to accept everything that would prevent armed intervention in Turkish affairs by Russia.

PARIS, April 6.—The evening papers display uneasiness in discussing the present phase of the Eastern question. *La France* says the Divan is resolved to frustrate, by necessarily raising obstacles, all negotiations between Russia and Turkey. It appeals to England to prevent these manœuvres in Constantinople.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Pesther Lloyd*, a strong Turkophile journal, asserts that Gortschakoff has sent a note to the Porte demanding acceptance of the protocol and compliance with Russia's requirements concerning disarmament, reform, &c. Gortschakoff asks for a categorical answer before the 13th inst.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THREATENINGS OF RENEWED OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA—THE MONTENEGRINS—HERZEGOVINIAN REFUGEES IN HUNGARY.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times'* Philippopolis correspondent writes as follows: "The dark rumors which were current this time last year are again revived. The Mussulmans have recommenced threats, the same as preceded the last massacre. The inhabitants of Izvor, a village only three hours distant, have been informed that they have only a fortnight to live. The Christians are greatly alarmed, and everywhere the same uneasiness is current as last year."

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says it is stated that the Porte will take steps to revictual Nicsics as soon as the armistice terminates.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna says the Government is considering a project to settle 70,000 refugees from Herzegovina in South Hungary and Croatia. The Montenegrins have occupied Suttorina in violation of the armistice.

The Belgrade special of the *Times* says there seems to be a general impression among the members of the Omladina that Russia will take some decisive step on the 5th of May, St. George's Day.

The Vienna *Presse* shows, on trustworthy authority, that the insurgents in Bosnia number about 3,600. They are divided into numerous small bands along the Austrian frontier, where they can always find sympathizers and a safe means of escape. In Herzegovina there are two bands. The first, numbering 300, under Mussics, is to form the nucleus of a future insurrection. The other 300 strong, under the Montenegrin Pantovics, occupies Duga Pass, and seems to be destined to co-operate with the Montenegrin forces.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says England and Austria are endeavoring to dissuade the Porte from attacking the Miridites.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE OBSTRUCTIONS TO HIS PROJECTED REFORMS—PROSPECT OF HIS FURLOUGH BEING SHORT.

BERLIN, April 6.—Up to noon to-day the Emperor's decision regarding Prince Bismarck's application had not been pronounced.

The *North German Gazette* categorically denies that there has been any disagreement between the Emperor and Bismarck as to the extent Germany should support Russia; also, that Bismarck's resignation is due to an intended change of attitude toward the Papacy, or to the Von Stosch affair.

The Berlin *Post* says Bismarck still regularly attends to his official duties, and has made no preparations for a journey. Bismarck some weeks ago declared it the public service remained on its present footing his labors would become too heavy for him to bear. But he did not then suggest the distribution of his duties among various responsible persons. On the contrary, Bismarck entertains great plans of reform in the internal administration, social legislation, the system of taxation, and the railway question. For the purpose of most of these plans he regards his own strength even with additional forces at his disposal insufficient.

To have to battle for these necessary reforms step by step despite constant obstacles, and perhaps without satisfactory results was the prospect which induced him to resign rather than stake his life and health on fruitless enterprises. Matters would be different if he found willing assistants entering into his views, or a solidly united party supporting him in the Reichstag.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs the following: "Although no decision has been actually reached I have reason to believe that Bismarck will retain office and be contented with a limited leave of absence, provided the organization of the Imperial and Prussian Governments is thoroughly changed. Bismarck wishes to remove all the Ministers except Falk and Kameeke, and substitute State Secretaries who fully share his views, especially those relative to railways, taxation, and economic legislation. Possibly, through the mediation of the Crown Prince, a compromise may be arranged which will satisfy Bismarck's most ardent desires."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says Bismarck does not object to an arrangement whereby a Vice-Chancellor should be appointed during his prolonged absence on leave, on condition that the Vice-Chancellor, by the absolute subordination of the German Secretaries of State to him, be enabled to assume the responsibility which will be imposed upon him.

A later dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin announces that the Bismarck difficulty is arranged. Bismarck consents to remain in office, and will content himself with a prolonged leave of absence in the Summer and Autumn.

CONDITION OF THE POPE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION OF THE NEXT POPE—GETTING READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times* correspondent at Rome writes to that paper as follows: "That the Pope is now constantly carried where months ago he used to walk, may indicate a serious decline in strength, but I am told this carrying is more a precaution than a necessity. One of the Pope's brothers died in consequence of an accidental fall, and the fainting fits to which Pius IX. is liable may easily result in a similar catastrophe. His Holiness may live to see his Episcopal jubilee, but certainly never before was the anticipation of approaching change so evident as now. To be prepared against any emergency, Cardinal Simeoni is about to move into the apartments on the inner floor of the Vatican, formerly occupied by Cardinal Antonelli, in order that the rooms on the lower floor, where many of the arrangements for the conclave of 1875 are still existing, may be prepared so that the election of the next Pope may be held without a moment's unnecessary delay. It is remembered that a great majority of Conclaves have been obliged to assemble during the Summer."

ROME, April 6.—The Pope continues to grow better. He took a walk in the gardens of the Vatican to-day.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

SUSPENSION OF A CUBAN BANK—RATE OF DISCOUNT IN THE BANK OF FRANCE—SUSPENSION OF ENGLISH SUGAR REFINERS—THE CABLE ALLIANCE—ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS—LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND COTTON MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 6.—The Banco San Jose has suspended payment temporarily, being unable to meet the checks presented to-day. The deposits amount to $1,500,000.

LONDON, April 6.—The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 2 per cent. The rate heretofore was 3 per cent. The *Financier*, referring to this reduction, says: "This is likely to stimulate the investment of French savings in public securities, while in its relation to England it seems to mark the conclusion of that prolonged pressure upon the gold stores and gold currents of the world, whereby the metallic stock in the Bank of France has been gradually raised to an unparalleled total."

Finzel & Sons, of Bristol, who some time ago closed their sugar refinery, which was said to be the largest in the world, have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at $2,500,000. An arrangement is probable.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company, held to-day, adopted by a show of hands the report of the committee appointed March 5, in favor of a friendly alliance with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The Directors then resigned and a resolution was adopted by a show of hands declaring the following gentlemen elected Directors, viz: William Ford and John Pender, Directors of the Globe Company; Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Hawke and Mr. E. M. Underdown, members of the committee; Capt. Mayne, R. N., formerly Managing Director of the French Cable Company; Mr. Bury, a member of the retiring Board of the Direct Company, and Messrs. Mears and Gunther. Scrutiny on the votes of these two resolutions of Mr. Pender showed that they were carried by 2,060 against 1,670 votes.

Silver closed to-day at 53⅝d per ounce.

The *Times*, in its financial column, has the following: "The Erie Railway Reorganization Trustees have announced that over £240,000 sterling has been paid on account of assessment on the preference and ordinary shares. This represents nearly half the share capital. The bond-holders of the various classes have also given their adhesion to an extent representing $29,000,000 out of $81,000,000."

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—In its leading grain circular says: "As the week advances the wheat mark-ts increase in steadiness. A few of those in the interior note an improvement of a shilling, and "spot" sales since Tuesday are practicable at extreme prices, or even a shade more. Cargoes off the coast go off more freely, and several Californians are reported sold—near at hand as well as distant—at rather stiffer rates. Maize sold somewhat in buyers' favor. In this market to-day wheat was in very general and active demand. Millers purchased freely, and speculators have taken a good quantity of white, the value of which is 1d. to 2d. and 3d fully 1d. higher than on Tuesday. Flour was in fair request and rather higher. Old American mixed corn maintains last quotations; new, in some instances, sold at a slight concession. A fair business was done."

The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending last night, says: "Cotton reopened on Tuesday after the holidays with an unusually active demand, and a very large business was done at decidedly higher prices. The sales since have been considerable, and though the market is quieter, quotations are almost uniformly maintained. American was in very large demand on Tuesday and Wednesday, and prices advanced ¾d. to 1d. To-day, (Thursday,) with less activity, the full advance is nearly maintained. In Sea Island the demand continues limited at rather easier rates for common qualities of Florida. Transactions in futures have been exceedingly large, and the advance on Tuesday was ¾d. over last week's closing rates. To-day there has been more demand to sell, and the market closes dull and heavy at a decline of 3-16d. from Tuesday's highest rates."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE DE CASSAGNAC SENTENCE IN PARIS—AN UNUSUAL SOCIAL EVENT IN BERLIN—THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S PENALTY.

PARIS, April 6.—M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was sentenced yesterday to two months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for insulting the Chamber of Deputies, will probably appeal against the judgment of the tribunal, and sentence will be suspended pending the appeal proceedings.

The daughter of Prevost Paradol, who became a Catholic at the time of her father's suicide in Washington, took the veil on Wednesday.

BERLIN, April 6.—The engagement is announced of Joshii Aoisi, Japanese Envoy at Berlin, to Fraulien von Rhade, a German lady of rank.

LONDON, April 6.—The Manchester *Guardian* states that the King of Dahomey has made overtures to the British for peace. He is willing to apologize, but declares that he is unable to pay the fine of 500 puncheons of palm-oil imposed by the British Commodore, and asks that the fine be reduced to 125 puncheons.

PARIS, April 7.—The *Défense*, a clerical and Orleanist journal, reports that Communist refugees in Switzerland have succeeded in introducing firearms in several departments of France, with the view to a future uprising. The Government has ordered a more complete surveillance of the frontier.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch states that Minister Simon suffers from a nervous irritation, which produces such prostration that he will probably take another fortnight's holiday. The semi-official note announcing this is thought to foreshadow M. Simon's resignation, in consequence of increasing difficulties.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSIOF ORGANIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6. 1877.

The visits of the commission to Nicholls and Packard and the interviews with them were entirely informal. Nothing of importance has transpired as to the interview with Nicholls, but it is understood he claimed his authority is not disputed anywhere in the State, outside of the State House. The Commission organized by electing Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Chicago, Chairman, and Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford, Secretary. Gen. Hawley is quoted as saying to-night that in the interviews to-day with Packard and Nicholls each claimed in regard to the extent of his authority and recognition by the citizens of the State all they have heretofore claimed in publications made by them.

GO FROM HOME TO HEAR THE NEWS.

The London *Times* of March 22 prints the following:

From our American Correspondent.

Mr. Stanley Matthews, Republican, Ohio, succeeding as War Secretary to Gen. Sherman, has issued a circular to the War Department civil servants announcing that hereafter removals shall only be made for cause, promotions solely on merit, and that retention and advancement shall depend on good behavior and efficiency, not on external influences; that no political test shall be required beyond the support of the Constitution and a proper respect for the right of citizens guaranteed thereby.

THE ABSCONDING VICE-CONSUL.

ST. JOHN, April 6.—Nothing has yet been heard from A. D. Goodwin, of Quill & Goodwin. Before leaving for Providence he borrowed largely of private and business friends, and raised considerable accommodation paper.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

PRONOUNCED DISTRUST OF RUSSIA.

GEN. IGNATIEFF'S VISIT TO LONDON, AND WHAT CAME OF IT—THE INTEGRITY OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE DETERMINED UPON BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—THE EASTERN QUESTION FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

On the the result of the debate in the Lords upon the Eastern question, I said Lord Beaconsfield's defiance of Russia meant war, unless Russia were in earnest in her desire for peace. The moment Russia really understood that England meant what England said, pacific desires seem to have set in, and Gen. Ignatieff has done good work during his stay in England. Though the Queen's Government stood alone in Europe last week in objecting to some of the forms of the new protocol, Lord Derby did object, and Russia reconsidered. Then came Ignatieff (in spite of all the world saying he wouldn't) to London, and, as soon as there was time for him to communicate with the Czar, Russia accepted England's conditions; and it is a significant fact that simultaneously with this decision Montenegro gives up some of her stipulations in the peace negotiations, and pacific telegrams come in from that quarter. Montenegro was a card which Russia held to play or throw down, and Gen. Ignatieff has by this time told his Government that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby rule England in this crisis, and that those two Earls meant, mischief. And so the atmosphere of the Eastern question looks more peaceful to-day than it has done at any time during the past nine months. The only real difficulty is in the question of Russia reducing her armaments to a peace footing. England insists on this, and Russia has, I believe, as good as consented; but she wants Turkey to disarm first. It is just possible that the Russian *amour propre* will be respected to that extent. Russia did not want to fight from the first. She hoped to get, by intrigue and bluster, another step on the highway of her great ambition; but England had been complaisant too long, and Turkey saw that the question at issue was one of life and death so far as she was concerned. The Ottoman's firmness and the plainness of England's policy, coupled with the distinct assurance of Lord Beaconsfield that England was prepared to draw the sword for the integrity of the Turkish Empire, has so far saved Europe from war. If Mr. Gladstone had been in power, the Czar would have crossed the Pruth, and by this time the world would have felt such a shock of arms as it never felt before; for whatever English Government were in power, the English nation would not stand by and see the Russian dictating to the Turk at Constantinople. Gen. Ignatieff, may possibly have pointed out to his imperial chief that there is a prospect of the Liberals under Gladstone coming into power, and that then the Czar will have friends in the Cabinet; but these foreign Ministers do not know England. When Lord Palmerston was in the zenith of his greatness and was backed by a powerful majority, he was hurled from office by Parliament and by the nation, on appeal to the hustings, for bringing in "the Conspiracy to Murder bill" under the pressure of Napoleon III., who wanted to modify the right of asylum in England; and even if Mr. Gladstone were in office to-morrow, he could not go against the sentiment and opinion of the nation without coming to grief. England does not like Russia because Russia is not straight; she does not keep her word, she is not constitutional in her Government, all her officials (even to her great officers of State) are open to bribes, and she is everlastingly at work in underhand manœuvres for the dismemberment of Turkey, and with one object—an advance toward India. It is not unlikely, however, that if the two Governments were brought into closer personal communication and relied more upon personal assurances of certain lines of policy than upon dispatches and misty protocols, the powers would understand each other better. For this generation at least the idea is exploded that the Eastern problem can be solved without England.

Gen. Ignatieff and his wife left London yesterday, and were presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle. They were met by the Earl and Countess of Derby and other distinguished persons. They lunched with the Queen, and came back to town in the afternoon. In the evening the distinguished Russians went down into Hertfordshire with Lord Salisbury, to his Lordship's fine old residence, Hatfield House, where many eminent persons were invited to meet them. To-day they are to come to London and put up at a hotel, and to-night they are to dine with Lord Beaconsfield. Gen. Ignatieff is said to be an agreeable and pleasant man, and his wife a somewhat silent but charming woman. In the Ambassador's conversation with the English Ministers he has found a strong desire for peace, expressed, however, in a firm but respectful resolve to stand by treaty obligations, and to demand the same good faith from other powers, and now that Russia really understands this, there is every reason to believe that mutual concessions in matters of detail will bring things to an amicable settlement, for the next year or two at all events. Meanwhile, the wonderful phenomenon of a Turkish Parliament and an inaugural address by the Sultan is something to wonder at. If this is the result of the conference, that august assemblage has not met in vain.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The steamer City of New-York, which left Sydney March 9, brings the following news from Honolulu: His Highness Charles Kanaina died March 13, aged 76 years. He was the oldest of the Hawaiian chiefs. He married Queen Kekauluhi 45 or 50 years

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION AT HARTFORD—APPOINTMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 6.—The third day's session began with the usual devotional meeting, which included a brief sermon by Rev. John H. Stansbury, of Brooklyn. The routine business was resumed at 9 A. M., when Bishop Peck occupied the chair, Rev. R. C. Putney led in prayer. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the preceding day, it was voted that Revs. J. S. D'Orsay and G. W. Allen be continued as supernumerary preachers.

A communication from the Board of Education was received and referred to the committee on that cause. Lindsay Parker, Ephraim Watt, Joseph B. Shapherd, James Robinson, James F. Robertson, Frank W. Hallock, and George Filmer were continued as deacons in second class. Messrs. Hallock, Filmer, and Shepherd were declared deficient in the studies embraced in the conference curriculum, and they were required to pass another examination next year.

Revs. Seymour Landon and Julius Field submitted a resolution deploring negotiations between Pastors and church officers regarding the selection of Pastors and other departures from old Methodistic landmarks, which was referred to a committee. Rev. L. S. Weed, D. D., offered a resolution, signed by several clergymen, asking for a commission of 12 persons, consisting of seven preachers and five laymen, to decide as to the number of Presiding Elders required, and other mooted questions, which was temporarily laid on the table

The order of the day regarding the proposed reduction of the conference districts from five to three, was then taken up. It was discussed by Revs. W. D. Thompson, L. S. Weed, H. Aston, C. S. Williams, D. Curry, and George A. Hubbell. The whole subject was then laid on the table by the vote of 98 to 50. Subsequently the subject was set apart for discussion on Monday next at 10 A. M.

At 3 P. M. Rev. B. M. Adams preached before the conference. At 7:30 P. M. the anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society was celebrated. Addresses were made by Rev. William C. Steele, of Brooklyn; Rev. William H. Boole, of Meriden, and Rev. Spencer H. Bray, of New-Haven.

The standing committees of the conference are as follows:

Bible Cause—C. E. Harris, A. S. Hunt, T. C. Beach, A. P. Chapman, L. S. Weed.

Bishops' Support—George Taylor, A. M. Adams, B. T. Babcock, N. Hubbell, M. L. Scudder.

Church Extension—C. R. Glover, S. H. Smith, W. E. Tomkinson, C. W. Fordham, J. L. Gilder.

Conference Claimants—L. W. Abbott, I. E. Smith, T. H. Burch, H. Aston, J. Simmons.

Domestic Missions—Presiding Elders, R. H. Loomis, F. Brown, J. Parker; second, J. V. Saunders, W. H. Stebbins.

Education—J. S. Willis, J. Pullman, J. W. Barnhart, B. Pilsbury, G. L. Westgate.

Freedmen's Aid Society—W. C. Steele, R. K. Dissy, C. S. Williams, G. L. Taylor, C. S. Wing.

Lay'ed and Pastors' Christian Union—J. S. Breckenridge, J. S. Haugh, S. M. Hammond, F. W. Ware, D. S. Stevens.

Post Offices—G. A. Graves, J. H. Beale, E. Watt, W. W. McGuire, R. Warrener.

Public Worship—W. Hill, R. Meredith.

Publication of the Minutes—C. B. Ford.

Publication of the Book Concern—Aiza Hill, J. W. Beach, P. R. Slicer, G. F. Ketteil, J. B. Merwin.

Seamen's Cause—W. W. Harse, E. O. Bates, S. C. Keeler, H. E. Hill, H. E. Barnes.

Statistics—W. W. Bowdish, C. R. Miller, W. T. Pray, J. C. Thomas, R. W. Jones, H. A. Van Bolsam, G. A. Parkington, A. B. Bowdish, W. H. Wardell, J. C. Munson.

Stewards—L. P. Perry, H. Q. Judd, C. H. Buck, W. P. Bates, R. C. Putney.

Sunday-schools—J. M. Carroll, J. Cromlish, G. H. Goodsell, J. Ripper, J. Pilkington.

Temperance—W. H. Boole, W. H. Thomas, E. H. Dutcher, S. H. Platt, J. Yinton.

Tract Work—A. C. Morehouse, S. Kristeller, H. C. Glover, A. V. R. Abbott, W. W. Elder.

Treasurer of Benevolent Funds—A. H. Mead.

Woman's Foreign Missions—J. L. Hall, J. W. Simpson, R. L. Bray, J. W. Horse, R. Crook.

Memoirs—For Benjamin Reeford—F. C. Hill; for Henry Hatfield—John Pegg, Jr., S. C. Keeler.

On Auditing Trust Funds—C. M. Sims, Joseph Smith, H. H. Loomis, W. H. Russell, T. D. Littlewood.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY—A STIRRING SPEECH—THE WHITE PLAINS DIFFICULTY DISPOSED OF—REPORTS OF PASTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, April 6.—The third day's session of the New-York Conference opened promptly at 9 A. M., Rev. Mr. Fergursen conducting the devotional exercises. After the reading of the minutes, Rev. Mr. Lansing addressed the Conference in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Society. He spoke eloquently, and asserted that, go through the South where you will, from the pulpit down, the freedmen are wanting in morality. He said the South wanted the "nigger" to be an educated "nigger," and not an educated "man;" it wanted him or her to be an educated "Tom" or "Polly," but the Freedmen's Aid Society wants him or her an educated "Mr." or an educated "Miss." He created much excitement when he cited the hanging of four negroes in Georgia for arson, which he vowed was right, and then asked in the same breath if anybody had been hanged for the Hamburg massacre. He was not ready to clasp the blood-red hand in peace till some of the oppressors of the negro are punished or driven from the halls of Congress. He was afraid that the North is forgetting the colored man. Fraternity on one side of the line is one thing and fraternity on the other side another.

Then came the White Plains trouble again, which was so brusquely postponed yesterday. The question was upon resolutions offered yesterday by Rev. Mr. Osbon. Rev George S. Hare, of Newburg, was entitled to the floor. Rev. A. M. Osbon rose to a question of privilege. He said the resolutions were drawn so as to have debate avoided, but this morning it was believed that there was some severity in them and they should be modified, and he was prepared to withdraw them and give place to anything that would adjust the matter. He didn't want to cast reflection upon anybody. Mr. Hare said he was going to offer a substitute. The Bishop put the Conference in a roar of laughter by saying that the two clergymen interested would no doubt be glad to have the Conference reach some conclusion. Mr. Hare read his substitute as follows:

Whereas, Complaint is made by the Memorial Church of White Plains, of the occupancy of Moran's Hall by the Pastor and congregation of the First Church of White Plains, on the ground that said hall is within the limits of the charge known as the Memorial Church.

Resolved, That this Conference recommends that the Pastor and congregation of the First Church discontinue, if possible, the services at Moran's Hall, and remove to the Conference room, and Pastor of both churches the exercise of the utmost forbearance and brotherly feelings, and seek, as soon as possible, to unite the two churches in one.

Mr. Hare would like to have had his substitute go to vote without debate, but Mr. Crawford said no.

Four members stood upon the floor at once—Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, Dr. Osbon, Dr. Crawford, and Dr. Miley—Dr. Crawford urging that the words "if possible," be stricken from the resolutions. They were stricken out, and then Mr. Hare's resolutions, which had been accepted by Mr. Osbon, were adopted, and thus ends the White Plains matter, which at one time threatened a serious misunderstanding and quarrel, or, as a member said: "There will now be no more tinkering with Brother Tinker."

Presiding Elder Crawford then continued his report of Pastors in the Newark District. Presiding Elder Deios Lull, of the Poughkeepsie District, was called upon for his report. Mr. Lull, it will be recollected, was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Goss. He said there are 12 charges in the district without parsonages, and the district is very much embarrassed. What is wanted is a thorough financial revival. The churches are all in good condition, but the district is more or less shrinkage in the money raised for the support of the ministers. It is the largest district in Methodism on this continent. Mr. Lull stated that when Mr. Goss died, it was thought he had left $7,000 or $9,000 for his family, but the shrinkage has left his wife without means, and all the ministers agreed that his salary should go to her. "Certainly," said Mr. Lull, "I shall not touch one cent of it."

Presiding Elder Gorse represented the Prattsville District, and there, too, has there been financial pressure and a necessity for a financial revival, yet they have done pretty well. There have been several church improvements and one new church erected and another new one is in contemplation at Margarettville, and another at New-Baltimore.

E. S. Osbon, Presiding Elder of the Ellenville District, represented 35 charges in his district, and finances there, too, are "tough." Men who made their fortunes there in tanneries and lumbering, have moved out and carried their fortunes with them. Some of the preachers have to ford streams and horseback it along blazed pathways to reach their appointments. Preachers there have received salaries that would make some men's cheeks blanch, yet they have gone to work without complaint. Mr. Osbon said a new church was in course of erection at Chichesterville, and would be paid for when finished. Extensive and powerful revivals have prevailed since the last meeting of conference. As Presiding Elder of the district, he had during the year traveled 4,000 miles with his horse and wagon, and had preached one sermon a day, &c.

J. Y. Bales, Presiding Elder of the Newburg District, represented it as a most beautiful district. Two thousand six hundred probationers were received during the past year. Great revivals have progressed at Eddyville, Highland Mills, Kingston, &c. Rev. J. W. Jones was granted a supernumerary relation.

Conference adopted a resolution appointing a committee of seven to confer with the New-York East Conference in relation to originating a Conference Historical Society.

Rev. Mr. Wheatley, from a committee from the Poughkeepsie District Conference, presented a paper asking that the Poughkeepsie District be made more divided into three districts so as to more evenly divide the work east of the Hudson River. Mr. Wheatley's plan of division would give three districts east of the river, namely, New-York, with 39 charges and 9,167 members; Poughkeepsie, with 40 charges and 8,532 members, and the new district to be called "Dutchess," with 47 charges and 8,000 members. Some one made a motion to lay the entire matter on the table till the next session of the conference, but it was voted down. On motion of Mr. Evans, the subject was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

THE MEETING IN BOSTON—SUNDAY-SCHOOLS—ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES—DEACONS—WARM DISCUSSION OF THE POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS.

BOSTON, April 6.—The New-England Conference of the Methodist Church reassembled at 8:45 o'clock this morning. There was a prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock, conducted by Rev. I. N. Short, of Franklin. Rev. A. B. Vendig, Chairman of the Sunday-school Committee, presented the annual report, which embraced three resolutions, setting forth that while the Sunday-school did in no sense lessen parental obligation, it was an invaluable auxiliary in helping to mold childhood and youth for holiness and usefulness, and was, therefore, to be commended. The conference adopted a resolution that all examining committees and chairmen of standing committees for 1878, (excepting that on public worship,) speakers for the anniversary meetings at the next session of the Conference, and also persons elected to preach the usual anniversary sermons on that occasion, be chosen from the first alphabetical half of the Conference members.

The following ministers were advanced the rank of Deacons of the second class: J. H. Packard, J. H. Emerson, W. T. Perrin, D. S. Coles, E. F. Furgeson, F. M. Miller, and W. J. Parkinson. The following were elected to Elders of orders: G. L. Collyer, A. Dight, W. E. Dwight, R. F. Holway, and C. E. Seary. The following preachers, who have been on probation, were received into full fellowship: William G. Richardson, Gilbert E. Osgood, George E. Richardson, George S. Sanderson, James W. Fulton, Charles F. Rice, Edwin Hitchcock, and Watson E. Knox.

The Committee on the State of the Country, to whom was referred the political resolutions offered on Wednesday by Rev. Dr. Mallalieu, reported through the Chairman, Rev. L. R. Thayer, D. D., a series of resolutions as a substitute for those of Dr. Mallalieu. The new resolutions extended the sympathy of the Conference to President Hayes, and stated that as legalized slavery had been annihilated, the sympathy of all members of the Conference should also be given to the colored people in their efforts to obtain their social and political rights. Immediately upon the reading of the resolutions, Rev. Dr. Mallalieu advocated the adoption of the resolutions which he had himself presented, and called upon the members of the Conference to express their opinions. He said it was his belief that if United States troops had not been stationed in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, Samuel J. Tilden would have been President of the United States. Mr. Tilden was compared to the traitor Aaron Burr, and the speaker said that he [Tilden] would have been elected had not U. S. Grant, that man of iron, true to right and country, sprung forward and seized the raging Southern lion right in the midst of his mane. The speaker related his experience, showing the intentions of the Wade Hampton movement, and stated that continued oppression of the colored people would follow from the withdrawal of the troops. He denounced the "trade" which had been made with Wade Hampton, and earnestly called upon the members of the Conference to awake to the fact that there was yet a great battle to be fought for God and humanity in defense of the Southern oppressed.

Dr. Mallalieu was interrupted in his remarks by the arrival of the time for adjournment, and the discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL NOW PENDING BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY MANHATTAN LODGE.

The bill now before the Legislature of the State, having reference to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, has been made the subject of much discussion among Freemasons throughout the State, and the result has been the creation of quite a strong opposition to the passage of the bill. The valuable Masonic building at Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue is held by the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, which is a corporation duly chartered by the Legislature. The act of incorporation, however, was found to be somewhat defective, and accordingly the Grand Lodge of the State at its last communication adopted a resolution recommending an amendment. This proposed amendment was to provide that there should be three Trustees of the fund, to be classified so that the term of office of one of them should expire in each year, the vacancy to be filled by the Grand Lodge, by election, at each annual communication after the first election. A second feature of the amendment was to be a provision that "any Master Mason and member of a subordinate lodge in the State shall be eligible to the office of Trustee; provided that no such Trustee shall be at the same time an officer of the Grand Lodge. The propositions were referred to a committee of three to procure the necessary legislation. The bill now before the Legislature, it is claimed, fails to meet the requirements. At a meeting of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, held at the Masonic Temple last evening, expression was given to the dissatisfaction existing by the following resolutions which were adopted, and which will probably be re-adopted by other bodies:

Resolved, That this Lodge disapproves of said bill, and respectfully yet earnestly protests against its adoption, for the following reasons:

1. That said bill is totally at variance with the expressed will of the Grand Lodge.

2. That it virtually makes the Trustees hereinbefore mentioned appointees of the Grand Master, instead of elective officers of the Grand Lodge.

3. That the new representation in the Grand Lodge a preliminary qualification, and the loss of such representation to work a forfeiture of office.

4. That it is local in its character, and unjustly discriminates between different sections of the State, instead of leaving the Grand Lodge to select its officers wherever it chooses.

5. That while the proposed amendment distinctly declares that "the corporation hereby created shall consist of three representatives to the Grand Lodge," it in effect makes the board to consist of four, by providing that "at all meetings of the Trustees, the Grand Master, or in case of his absence, the Deputy Grand Master, shall preside," thereby directly ignoring the elective principle, and substituting in lieu thereof one which will represent the will of the Grand Lodge as expressed at the annual communication in June last.

SNOBS IN JOURNALISM.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S CONTEMPT FOR INTERVIEWING—PATRONIZING ADVICE GIVEN TO A JOURNALIST WHO HAPPENED TO REFER TO THE NOBILITY.

Not long ago one of the editors of the London *Telegraph* spent his annual vacation in the country, fox-hunting. In one of his letters to that journal he wrote as follows: "Another fox was soon found, but did not afford any sport worth notice. During the run an accident occurred to Lady Florence Dixie, which fortunately resulted in but trifling consequences. While galloping through a gateway, the gate being on the swing, it caught in her habit, and pulled her off her horse, the only damage done being a slight sprain of the wrist." * * * "Arriving at the Village of Great Dolley the first to gallop up is Lady Florence Dixie, on this occasion driving a tandem at a rattling pace, and looking none the worse for her spill on Wednesday."

Soon after the *Spectator* came out, and in an article on interviewing administered a coat of "Tittle-tattle in Type" read the offending editor quite a lecture. The weekly editor laments the Paul Pryism of the daily editor, who, he regrets, has "the defect of vulgar-mindedness quite as strongly as the Americans," and concludes his snobbish effort in these words: "We do not know that the appearance of ladies in the hunting-field is a good thing, or that the disuse of such appearance signifies a straw; but at all events, if they are to be described in a popular newspaper, they will very soon shrink back to a seclusion where the microscope cannot so easily be held above their heads."

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALASIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The steamer City of New-York has arrived here from Sydney, New South Wales, having left that port March 9, and brings the following intelligence: In New-South Wales the Parliamentary debates have been very animated during the past month. The parties are very evenly balanced, and a crisis has arrived which must result in either a change of Government or dissolution. In Queensland Gen. Thorn has resigned as Premier and Vice-President of the Executive Council. The Governor has been requested by the Ministers to postpone his departure in consequence of the crisis. Sir David Monroe died at Nelson, New-Zealand, Feb. 15. He was prominent in the public affairs of the colony since its organization. On the 1st ult. a meeting of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce was held to receive Hon. John Young, of Montreal. Mr. Young explained why he was in Auckland and the object he had in visiting the colonies. His mission is to see whether trade cannot be carried on between the colonies of Australia and the Dominion of Canada to the mutual advantage of both countries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. Newton will lecture on "Hell Gate" on Wednesday evening next at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of New-York Central Dispensary.

A boot-black named Timothy Mallonéy, aged 15, was crushed to death last evening on Pier No. 17, East River, by a pile of lumber which accidentally fell.

The New-York Bible Society distributed, by gift and sale, during March, 4,270 Bibles and Testaments among 3,012 families, 222 vessels, and 1,106 emigrants at Castle Garden.

David Lawler, aged 24, a member of Engine Company No. 33, while on duty at a slight fire in West Third-street, yesterday morning, fell through a hatchway and was seriously injured.

The closing lecture of this season before the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be delivered by Hon. Richard O'Gorman this evening, at Lyric Hall. Subject: "Oliver Goldsmith."

Prof. Gustav Schmitz, a well-known composer of music, the organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Doctor of Music at Mount St. Vincent Seminary, died yesterday morning at his residence in this City.

Thomas Scott, aged 42, an inmate of the Home for Incurables at Fordham, while walking on the Hudson River Railroad track, near High Bridge, yesterday, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

Albert S. Gallup, a member of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., received his certificate of discharge in bankruptcy yesterday, having obtained the assent of the necessary proportion of his creditors in number and amount of the claims proved.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday a committee of five was appointed by the grain trade to confer with the Committee on Grain relative to a change in the standard grades of steamer and No. 2 corn. The committee are: George C. Marsh, H. T. Kneeland, Robert B. Clapp, David Bingham, and James Wyld.

A grand sacred concert, in aid of St. Francis' Hospital, will be given at Steinway Hall, on Sunday evening, April 15. The attractive programme offered by the management ought to secure a full house, and as the Messrs. Steinway have donated the use of their hall, the entire proceeds will be given to the Sisters in charge of the hospital.

A communication from George W. Blunt, Pilot Commissioner, complaining that several scowloads of street dirt and ashes had been dumped into the East River at the foot of One Hundredth-street, was referred to Capt. Gunner, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, who yesterday reported to the Board of Police that the complaint was without foundation.

At a meeting of the Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken, the oldest club in the United States, held on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected: H. Offerman, President; W. H. Curtis, Vice-President; R. S. Murray, Recording Secretary; F. Emmerich, Corresponding Secretary; James Reed, Treasurer, and C. Erlenkotter, Captain.

A meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the organization, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, Mr. Charles H. Brace presiding. After the presentation of a report upon "Sanitary Reforms in Tenement Buildings," Mr. A. H. White submitted a paper on "Improved Dwellings for the Laboring Classes," accompanied by working plans and drawings.

The German Independent Citizens' Association met last evening, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer presiding. Judge Otterbourg presented the report of the Executive Committee and a series of resolutions which support the bills now pending before the Legislature for a change in the laws which govern the administration of cities in the State. The resolutions were adopted and ordered to be sent to Albany.

About a fortnight ago H. W. Beach, one of the oldest clerks in the Post Office in this City, dropped dead at his desk, and Postmaster James gave William G. Beach, a son of the deceased, about 12 years old, a position in the Post Office Building. Yesterday, as the boy was ascending in one of the elevators his left foot got caught between the elevator and one of the floors, and was nearly wrenched off, and he was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Messrs. Hall and Cree, who have been engaged during the past nine months in making a tour of the Southern States under the auspices of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, returned to this City yesterday. They visited every Southern State, held meetings in 30 prominent cities, and report a marked growth in association influence, and increased interest in work for young men in every city and section visited.

Rev. Samuel Colcord's Chickering Hall preaching services have now been in progress six months. With no congregation to start with, Mr. Colcord, aided by an undenominational committee, leased the large hall, secured a chorus choir, and commenced the services that have met with such remarkable success. He now preaches every Sunday to a congregation that is large in the mornings, and which at the afternoon service completely fills and often overflows the large hall, capable of seating 2,000.

BROOKLYN.

The store of H. A. Graff & Sons, No. 40 Court-street, was entered by burglars, who carried away $1,000 worth of cigars, yesterday morning.

Matthew Maloney, of No. 9 Emmet-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to kill William Eagan, of No. 355 Hicks-street. During a drunken quarrel Maloney fired a pistol at Eagan, slightly wounding him in the face.

Mr. J. L. Scudder will preach in the Central Congregational Church to-morrow evening. Mr. Scudder is the son of Rev. Dr. Scudder, the Pastor of this church, and has recently been licensed by the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday four physicians were appointed to vaccinate residents of the Seventh and Twenty-first Wards. This action was deemed advisable in view of the fact that small-pox has prevailed in that section of the city for several weeks.

In the case of Douglas Walker, the amateur actor, charged with horsewhipping T. F. Clark, another amateur actor, at the Academy of Music on Feb. 12, the argument on the writ of certiorari, on which he was released from the Penitentiary, will take place to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

The will of the late Nicholas S. Marshall, of Oyster Bay, Queens County, is contested before Surrogate Hagner on the ground of insanity.

The Corporation Counsel of Long Island City and District Attorney Downing, of Queens County, have made frequent but ineffectual efforts to get Attorney-General Fairchild to prosecute Mr. John Horan, Treasurer of Long Island City, for alleged conversion of public money to his own use.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-Councilman Jasper A. Cadmus has been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Bayonne, against the present incumbent, Mayor Meigs, who is the Independent's candidate with a Republican indorsement.

William Eakins and Thomas Bromley, two of the Paterson officials who were concerned with Tax Commissioner Hand in the tax frauds in that city, have been pardoned, and will be released from State Prison on the 10th inst.

Controller Nelson reports the bonded debt of Jersey City on April 1 as follows: General bonded debt, $3,926,950; assessment bonded debt, $6,060,500; water bonded debt, $4,750,000; total, $14,737,450. From this is to be deducted $770,000 of sinking fund bonds, leaving a balance of $13,967,456.

Martin Murphy, the resident of First-street, Elizabeth, who is suspected of having caused the death of his wife, has been committed to the County Jail. His arrest was the result of statements made by the neighbors that he was in the habit of beating his wife, and that there were several bruises and scars on the body. The two physicians who attended Mrs. Murphy certify that her death resulted from congestive pneumonia.

The Newark Presbytery, at its meeting yesterday, appointed the following delegates to the General Assembly, which meets in Chicago in May next: Rev. Drs. George C. Siebert and H. W. Ballentine; Elders J. W. Taylor and Henry Meeker. The alternates are Revs. Charles T. Berry and Isaiah B. Hopwood; Elders J. Reeve Sayre and Robert Blake. Elder Blake read a paper denouncing theatrical performances, dancing, and other kindred amusements, as sinful and immoral.

THE ORIENTAL GOOD FRIDAY.

The occurrence of Good Friday yesterday, according to the calendar of the Greek Church, was marked by interesting religious services on the vessels of the Russian fleet. On the flag-ship the ceremonies were particularly solemn. They were attended by the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, Admiral Boutokow, the other officers of the frigate, and the entire crew. Father Pahome was the celebrant. The altar on the gun deck was covered with the garments of woe, and the dreary black was only relieved by crosses of silver scattered here and there upon it. Not a light gleamed at the sanctuary when the mass was begun. The services differ but little from those which take place in Roman Catholic churches on Good Friday. The crucifix was presented to the worshipers and they devoutly bowed before it. During this ceremony the choir chanted a monotonous hymn, containing sentiments of the most poignant sorrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE GREETING A HAMPTON PAPER GIVES THE ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, April 3.

The weary waiting is now nigh over. Yesterday, at the Cabinet meeting, decisive action in the case of South Carolina was taken, the Secretary of War being directed to draft an order withdrawing the troops from the State-house at Columbia. This accords with the statement telegraphed to this paper from Washington some days ago. The Cabinet were known by their expression of opinion to be practically unanimous in the judgment that the troops should no longer remain in the State-house; but, as we have said, no action was actually taken until yesterday, nor was it known when the action so welcome would be taken. There was no truth in the statement published Saturday in Washington, and bulletined in Charleston, that the withdrawal of the troops had then been ordered, or was decided on

We presume that the troops will not actually leave the State-house until Gov. Hampton shall have arrived in Columbia. This seems to have been the general desire. What precise course will be taken to eject Mr. Chamberlain and other claimants from the public offices, where they have been trespassers since last December, is not yet announced. That is left to Gov. Hampton to determine; but we cannot impress upon the people too strongly the supreme necessity of moderation and self-restraint. The action of the Cabinet gives the State the Governor whom the majority of the voters elected last November. The course of the courts will be free and unobstructed, and the stern and sharp remedies which, under other circumstances, would have been indispensable are not now needed.

To the whole Union the conservative citizens of South Carolina, the Democrats and Republicans who voted with them, have given a stirring example of fortitude and patience. Without any braggadocio, they avowed their indexible determination to have Hampton, and him only, as their Governor. In so doing they stood upon the sure foundation of the ballot-box, under the law and the Constitution. They would have resisted, by all lawful means and at every hazard, any attempt to fasten upon the State persons whom, after long trial, they had repudiated as unworthy to be the servants of a free and brave people. When they said that the South Carolina platform was Hampton or revolution, they meant it to the toot of the letter. But now the only revolution that South Carolina expects is the change from debauched misgovernment to honest home rule, from doubt and turmoil to harmony and repose. By peaceful and constitutional agencies, by the resistless pressure of combined intelligence, virtue, and wealth, the vantage-ground on which the people stand has been happily gained. It behooves us, we repeat, to be calm and temperate in all we say and do.

We have a right to exult. South Carolina is on the threshold of an entire and lasting redemption. There is cause in that for profound rejoicing. But even in their joy the people must be self-contained, never forgetting that, even when the authority of Wade Hampton is recognized everywhere in South Carolina, there is infinite and delicate work to be done, in avoiding the opportunities of dissension, in correcting errors of legislation, and in allaying the apprehensions of those in the midst of us who have been educated into distrust of Democratic rule. Gov. Hampton and the Charleston Committee have assured the President that the removal of the garrison from the State-house will be followed by no disorder and violence. It is for the people, in their own interest, and for their own reputation, to make the promise good, proving, in the words of one of our most distinguished leaders, their capacity to rule others wisely by their ability to govern themselves.

THE ACCOMPLICES OF NAPOLEON.

TEXT OF THE REPORT DRAWN UP BY A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE AUTHORS AND ACCOMPLICES OF THE "COUP D'ETAT" TO BE PROSECUTED.

The following is the text of the report drawn up by M. Pascal Duprat on the motion of M. Marcou to prosecute the authors and accomplices of the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851:

"GENTLEMEN: On Dec. 2, 1851, France, who thought herself free, woke up and found herself under a master; a coup d'état had been executed in the night. Faithless to his oath, and traitor toward the nation, the President of the Republic, Louis Bonaparte, had turned against the institutions and the laws the arms he had received to defend them. The National Assembly was dissolved; the forteresses of Vincennes and Mont Valérien, the prisons of Mazas and Sainte Pélagie received the representatives of the people abandoned to all kinds of violence and outrage; force replaced right, and a bloody dictatorship seized hold of France, taken cowardly by surprise in a nocturnal attack. To imprison and proscribe in Paris was not enough to assure the triumph of the new power; it was found necessary to imprison and proscribe in the departments, which, like Paris, were wanting in enthusiasm for the coup d'état. Hence the arrest *en masse*, and as the prisons were full and required to be emptied, hence also the odious work of those mixed commissions of the Keeper of the Seals recently branded with so much energy from the tribune, and which will forever remain the scandal of justice of the nineteenth century. Several departments—that of the Hérault among others—reckoned more than 2,000 victims. In 1869 a huge reising of the 10th of June broken out of bounds. The coup d'état reigned nearly 20 years over France. It was hardly possible to think of prosecuting it while it was triumphant. How could Judges have been found? and where, above all, could the necessary force have been found to carry out their judgments? To-day, now that France has regained possession of herself, M. Marcou thinks, together with some of his colleagues, that the moment has arrived to judge this crime, so long unpunished, with all the rigor of national justice. We think with M. Marcou that the coup d'état of the 2d December, 1851, is one of the greatest outrages that could ever be perpetrated against rights and liberties of a nation; we consider with him that this crime is not covered by prescription, because the justice that ought to have been dealt out to it was paralyzed by force, and that, according to a legal principle accepted at all times, there is no prescription in the case of a person against whom it was not possible to act. We think finally, with the author of the proposition, that there would be a great social interest in preventing the outrage in question, because the public conscience would feel satisfied, and a useful lesson would be given to those criminal and ambitious persons who play too readily with the most sacred rights. But the proposition raises objections, the bearing of which cannot escape your minds. We have before us to-day only subaltern accomplices of the coup-d'état, who would, to cover themselves, invoke an old article of our Constitutions, and would perhaps find magistrates to apply it. Where, moreover, is the tribunal that could deal with all the accused. Would you think of re-establishing the high court? Would you undertake a prosecution in every department against the members of the mixed commissions, who, 25 years ago, drew up the lists of proscription, supposing those persons to be still alive? On the other hand, would it be well or politic to undertake these prosecutions so long after date? Would they not inconveniently remind the country that France had been patient to excess? And would the national honor be flattered by such a reminder? To sum up, we must above all remember that France requires calm and repose. She is tired of all these dissensions which have troubled her so long, and which are still fermenting in her breast. What she demands, what she expects from us, is tranquility—the peace which has become her first want after all the tempests through which she has passed. Such, gentlemen, are the sentiments which have inspired your fourth committee of initiative. It is in the name of those sentiments, the patriotic bearing of which you will understand, that we propose unanimously, though not without regret, to reject the motion presented to you by M. Marcou and his colleagues."

SEWARD'S GEORGIA ROMANCE.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 1st inst. prints the following romantic little story, which may or may not have been inspired by the day:

"In an article which appeared in these columns some days ago reference was made to 'A Country Newspaper,' an ideal journal of the pastoral regions that flourished in Putnam County during the war. This country newspaper was edited and printed almost within a stone's throw of the ruins of the rude academy which some years before had resounded to the voice and ferule of William H. Seward. Years and years afterward, a young man—one of the compositors upon the *Countryman*—wandering through an old country mansion in the neighborhood, came upon an old and much-worn duodecimo copy of Martyat's *Jacob Faithful*. Turning over its yellow leaves curiously and carelessly, he came upon a lock of yellow hair that, in another age and in a stronger light, might have been called red or auburn, inclosed in a yellow letter. This letter was written by young Seward to a country lass in the neighborhood, and, albeit its style took color from the somewhat coldly polite forms of that day, it breathed unmistakably of the true love that comes to a man, whether he be peasant or prince, but once in a lifetime. The diplomacy that the young lawyer and politician saw fit to use in addressing an unsophisticated country lass, whom he was nevermore destined to meet, could not hide the fervency of his feelings. She never married, but for many and many a Summer—stirred by the sultry winds or shaken loose by the wandering bees—the apple-blossoms have drifted down upon her resting-place, which lies hid by the tall and tangled grasses of the old orchard. Her name is a memory—her life a dream—her love a myth; but neither memory nor myth can disturb her slumbers now."

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Thomas McDermott, aged 10 years, residing at No. 345 Fifth-street, Jersey City, was shot by William Wood, a companion, yesterday, and probably fatally injured. The boys had been to school together, and after school hours went to the rocks at the foot of a neighboring hill to shoot rats. Wood drew his revolver which, while he was examining it, exploded, the ball lodging in McDermott's thigh. He was carried to his home, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. Wood will probably be arrested.

LAW REPORTS.

LIFE INSURANCE FUNDS.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE ECLECTIC COMPANY'S CASE — AN ORDER OF JUDGE VAN HOESEN APPOINTING A NEW REFEREE.

The case of Augustus E. Masters against the Eclectic Life Insurance Company came up yesterday in Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Daly, on an order of Judge Van Hoesen just handed down, one of the general creditors appearing and demanding to be joined with the present parties in the distribution of the funds. The company was placed in the hands of Philo T. Ruggles as Receiver Sept. 13, 1873. John N. Lewis was afterward appointed Referee to take testimony regarding claims against the general fund, then supposed to amount to $160,000. It proved to be less, and the reference was directed toward discovering claims against the fund on deposit in the Insurance Department at Albany. The case came back to the Referee for a further report, and an action was begun to compel the delivery by the Insurance Department of the $100,000 on deposit there. The Court of Appeals decided the Superintendent had no authority to deliver the funds to the Receiver. An act of the Legislature, May 15, 1875, authorized the Attorney-General to apply for the distribution of the fund in the Court of Common Pleas, and in this action William H. Leonard was appointed Referee, and was directed that the fund be turned over to the Receiver for distribution. This was again refused by the Insurance Department. Again the case went to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the Receiver was not entitled to the funds, and that the distribution must be made through the Insurance Department. An application was then made to require the Insurance Superintendent to distribute the funds as the Referee had indicated, and this motion was argued in June, 1876. Decision was rendered in January last, when Judge Van Hoesen directed the Receiver to advise the policy-holders that he would apply to the Court of Common Pleas for judgment that the property in the hands of the Superintendent of Insurance be distributed as directed by Mr. Lewis, the first Referee. Judge Van Hoesen recently decided that a new reference must be had, and yesterday he made an order that Henry J. Pultz ascertain and report the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the investigation before John N. Lewis and William H. Leonard, the persons to whom the expenses should be paid, and the amount which should be paid to each. Mr. Raphael J. Moses, counsel for one of the general creditors, gave notice that he should appeal from the order.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following case was argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 209—*Merrill vs. Yeomans et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—This was an action for the infringement of a patent for a process for the manufacture of neutral topaz-oil, the infringement consisting in the selling of such an oil. The court below held that the claim being for a process, and not for a product, the bill could not be maintained against the defendants, who have no connection with the manufacture, and only buy and sell the oil in the market, and are not charged as manufacturers. This ruling is assigned as error. C. M. Reed and Chauncey Smith for appellants. Causten Browne for appellees.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following business was up:

No. 625—(Assigned)—*James W. McCready, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia.*—This cause was argued by Mr. R. Ould, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. R. T. Darrill, for defendant in error.

No. 210—*Joseph E. Maxwell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Eaton et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. H. S. Monroe and Mr. L. H. Bisbee, of counsel for the defendants in error, no counsel appearing for plaintiffs in error.

No. 213—(Substituted for No. 211)—*John Robertson et al. appellants vs. Eli W. Blake*, and No. 219—*Eli W. Blake appellant vs. John Robertson et al.*—The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. H. T. Blake, of counsel for complainant.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOW THEY KEPT THEIR MARRIAGE VOWS.

The discussions of the Northrup family were brought to light yesterday in Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Daly. James and Elizabeth Northrop were married on or about Nov. 11, 1864, in Brooklyn, and they now have two children—Minnie, aged 12 years, and Laura, aged 9 years. Mrs. Northrup's faith in her husband has been shaken, for she complains that between July 1, 1875, and Oct. 1, 1875, he committed, in several places, adultery with a woman whose name the plaintiff did not know. Again, between Oct. 6, 1875, and Jan. 8, 1876, he is accused

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2 P. M.—Il Trovatore. (Italian Opera.) Mme. Palmieri, Signor Celada, Signor Dal Negro.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding-House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. S. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Antony and Cleopatra—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Virginius—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Grauger. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Multon—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Theodore Thomas' Symphony Concert—Mr. A. Bischoff and grand chorus. Matinée—Telephone Concert.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Louisiana Commissioners have entered upon their task of conciliation and compromise, and already begin to find it uphill work. Gov. Packard exhibits a disposition as far removed from compromise as could well be imagined, and will hear no proposals whatever which do not proceed upon the assumption that he is the legally-elected Executive of the State. If the Commission can point out a flaw in his title, he is willing to have the Legislature reconvened in order to recanvass the vote, but not otherwise. If the United States troops are removed, Packard proposes to test his ability to keep his place by force of arms, and he happens to be a man who, in a matter of this kind, can be trusted to keep his word. As it is equally certain that the President will leave the contestants to themselves as soon as all possible means of bringing about a settlement have been exhausted, the dangers of civil conflict in Louisiana are by no means at an end. That consideration will lead the country to regard the labors of the Commission with some additional solicitude.

The meeting at Chickering Hall this evening will doubtless give evidence, both in numbers and in character, of the keen interest which is felt among all ranks of the people in regard to the various proposals for Municipal reform now before the Legislature. The announcement that Secretary Evarts will speak is of itself sufficient to bring together a large audience. We trust that in dealing with the general questions affecting the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment, the speakers will not lose sight of the special points on which formal action can be taken by the Legislature, and through which immediate relief can be afforded to the tax-payer. The emasculation of the salary reduction bill ought not to be allowed to pass without appropriate comment, and the necessity of carrying out the spirit of the constitutional amendment by securing, meanwhile, a true representation of the tax-payers on the Board of Apportionment ought to be strenuously insisted on. The leaders of our Municipal reform movement have not, hitherto, been distinguished for their familiarity with the details of pending legislation affecting the City, but it is to be hoped that their recent experience has taught them that a knowledge of facts is sometimes quite as necessary as a grasp of general principles.

A clear and comprehensive summary of the chief provisions of what is known as the Woodin Charter bill is given in our Albany letter to-day, and it need hardly be said that an emphatic expression of opinion in regard to this valuable measure of reform is extremely desirable from the promoters of to-night's meeting. As we have frequently pointed out, the radical defect of the measure consists in its placing the whole power of making needful economies in city administration in the hands of a body which has not only steadily refused to use the powers which it already possesses for this purpose, but which has also thrown its influence almost uniformly on the side of extravagance. The absolute limitation of annual taxation to 2½ per cent. on the valuation of 1877 could easily be rendered abortive by a Board of Apportionment which works in the interest of the office-holders, and is simply an agent for perpetuating the political supremacy of Tammany Hall. By starving out say the public schools or the Fire Department, on the plea that there was not money enough to carry on the Government, a public sentiment could at any time be created which would compel the Legislature to remove the 2½ per cent. limitation. The fact is, we want good men in the City Government quite as much as good measures, and unless the Legislature enable the respectable element of the City to get control of its purse-strings, their work will leave the tax-payers pretty much where they are.

Gov. Robinson has recommended the removal of Superintendent Ellis, of the Banking Department, on the following charges: He was duly apprised of the insolvency of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank of this City in July, 1874, and, after making an examination of its affairs, is said to have admitted the correctness of the information. Certain officers of the bank, who had brought to his notice the existence of a deficiency of $200,000 in the bank accounts, pressed the Superintendent to take measures for the protection of its creditors, but he failed to do so until June, 1876, when the deficiency had reached the sum of $350,000. Meanwhile, the public were deceived by the insolvent bank's continued payment of dividends, and by two successive annual reports, one of which claimed a surplus of $67,000, and the other of $9.000. The Governor admits that Mr. Ellis has made explanations which acquit him of intentional wrong, but not of culpable negligence. It is claimed that Mr. Ellis has already sufficiently answered these charges, and the fact that they have been allowed to lie in the Executive Chamber since October last can hardly be said to give them additional strength. The Governor's choice for a successor to Mr. Ellis throws fresh suspicion on the motives which have dictated this move in the interests of "reform."

In the present disturbed condition of political and commercial affairs, it may afford a gleam of hope to desponding patriots to learn that Sitting Bull has virtually given up his long struggle with the Government, and is now making for British North America. There is no extradition treaty which can reach him there. Possibly, the ex-chief of the Sioux studied the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, very much as Mr. Tweed, in a red wig, is reported to have done while concealed in New-Jersey, before taking his flight into Spain. At any rate, Sitting Bull gives up the fight. He has heard that the greater part of the population of the North-western States is en route for the Black Hills. He has accordingly fled without staying to make terms and secure fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition, as is the manner of his race. The usual Spring Indian war may this year be omitted, though some of the miserable vagrants of Arizona are said to be "on the war path" for this occasion only. It was only a little while ago that the movements of the Sioux chief were of the first importance. Now he flees away without provoking a word of comment.

SOUTHERN CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

A decisive judgment in regard to Southern feeling, as well as in regard to the merits of the President's policy, must be deferred until both have been fairly tested. The success of the policy depends more upon the temper and conduct of the people whom it directly concerns, than upon any possible action of the President. It cannot work smoothly and successfully if the implied co-operation of the resident population be withheld, or if the Democrats who, in the ordinary course of events, will be installed in power do not in good faith fulfill the promises made in their behalf. If anything short of a well guarded compromise should have been accepted in connection with the South Carolina contest, Mr. Wade Hampton's declarations would seem to be sufficient. They are emphatic and to the point. Inconsistent as some of them are with the methods employed by his supporters in the canvass, we are not disposed to doubt his sincerity in making them, or his ability to give effect to them within the limits of his personal influence. Their complete fulfillment is contingent upon circumstances which he may not be able absolutely to control. He may preserve the peace so far as his followers are concerned, and his moral responsibility in that respect extends no further. The administration of the laws may be as uniformity just as the truest friends of the enfranchised freedmen could desire. Still, the attainment of the results which alone can justify the action of the Administration requires more than mere official equity. It calls for the cordial concurrence of the white people in a hundred ways for which no law can fully provide. The interesting question, therefore, is, how are the President and his plans estimated at the South? In what spirit are they discussed by the Southern press? What is the apparent likelihood of obtaining a moderate and conciliatory response to the purposes avowed by the President, and now to be tried practically in two of the States?

If the organs of the Northern Democracy were accepted as witnesses upon this point, the prospect would not be cheering. Their tactics would, indeed, be more mischievous if they were less silly. Their malignity is so contemptible that it will do little harm to anybody. But the wicked intent remains as evidence of the indifference of the Northern Democrats to everything save the partisan aspect of the Southern question. They do not care for it except so far as it furnishes them with available party capital. And as the success of the President's plans will remove the Southern question from party politics, and will rid the country of controversies which for ten years or more have kept it in perpetual ferment, it is not surprising that Democratic journalists in this latitude avail themselves of every possible pretext to malign the motives of the President and misrepresent the character and tendencies of his proceedings. They accord to him no credit whatever. They allege that he has at the last moment appropriated the Democratic idea of pacification, with no other view than the extrication of his own party from a dangerous dilemma. They ignore the explicit assurances of his letter last July, and they take no note of the fact that a considerable section of the Republican Party, while abstaining from active hostility, accept the policy as something to be tried, rather than approved unconditionally. The dishonesty of the Democratic critics at the North is thus revealed every day.

The Southern journals, which, with comparatively unimportant exceptions, may be set down as Democratic, pursue a much wiser course. To say that they are generous in their criticism of the new policy would be to overstate the favorable aspect of the case. Here and there we stumble upon a newspaper which is as morbidly bitter in its interpretation of events as Gov. Vance—which, in truth, places party above principle, and abuses the President because he has dared to act up to his own conception of duty. The cynics of this class are so few and far between, and, judged by their intellectual capacity, are so contemptible, that they may be properly excluded from any record of Southern sentiment upon this subject. Leaving these exceptional sheets out of the account, the general impression produced by a careful examination of our Southern exchanges is as creditable to their manliness and candor as to the position occupied by the people in whose behalf they speak. There might have been reasons for mistrusting an excess of enthusiasm—or even a pretense of enthusiasm—with reference to the policy applied to South Carolina, and which must necessarily be extended to Louisiana. When gratitude assumes the form of "gush," it may well be suspected. The self-respect which underlies the appreciative comments which have reached us adds greatly to their significance.

The utterances from South Carolina naturally derive their tone to a large extent from the feelings expressed by Mr. Wade Hampton. His experience at Washington not only convinced him of the sincerity of the President, but left a vivid impression of his soundness and firmness as a statesman. This view is reflected in the columns of the Charleston *News*, which recognizes the frankness and courtesy of the President, and thanks him "even more for the high coustitutional principles and regard for law upon which his action is based than for that action itself." Every pledge which Mr. Hampton has given—the same journal says—shall be fulfilled, and the President's confidence shall be vindicated in the result. More than this no reasonable man could ask. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that "the people of the South will thank the President for what he has done," and it advises, as against the chronic malcontents, that due consideration should be shown for the difficulties he is compelled to encounter. The same journal publishes a letter from Judge Hook, of Georgia, who praises the President "for patriotism and practical good sense," and insists that the South should meet him half way, "and in good faith treat his avowed friendly policy in a manner at once kind, candid, and conciliatory." The Selma (Ala.) *Argus* urges that the President is the best judge of his own mode of action, and that more than enough is known to warrant the confidence he needs to sustain him in the conflict he must undergo. So uncompromising a paper as the Mobile *Register* quotes this opinion approvingly, and deprecates a too nice scrutiny of motives or partisan influences. The settlement of the Louisiana difficulty is a question of time only, as the *Register* sees, and it is not disposed to quarrel with the President because he prefers his own method of reaching a result which must gratify the entire South. The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, while pausing before accepting Wade Hampton's dictum that the President is a "good and benevolent man, and not only so, but a truly great man," does not hesitate to applaud him as "a man in action, as well as a statesman in thought," and to sustain the opinion by a citation of his various acts since assuming the responsibilities of office. Another Virginia journal—the Petersburg *index*—would like to have in Mr. Hayes more of Jackson's readiness to assume responsibilities, but nevertheless praises ungrudgingly his action in the South Carolina case, and the action which must follow in the Louisiana case. The *Index* asserts that "there is no disposition to embarrass the good work that has at last been undertaken;" adding that "no true patriot, of whatever party, will wish to prevent or delay its continuance." If the Petersburg editor will examine the New-York *World*, he will discover that among the patriots who still pretend to admire Mr. Tilden there is a very decided "disposition to embarrass" the Administration in the work it has undertaken. This purpose, so far as our observation extends, is not shared by the South, whose people are too earnestly absorbed in matters pertaining to their own future to care for the effect of the new order of things upon the fortunes of Northern demagogues.

THE RECENT RAILROAD DISPUTE.

During the past week the public have been more or less excited by various reports and rumors concerning an outbreak of a new war of rates between the trunk railway lines. What the exact basis of the quarrel was, how far it extended, or what was to be its course in the immediate future, it was impossible to say with confidence. The best evidence attainable, however, goes to show that the origin of the recent differences lay in favors shown by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to two houses in Baltimore reputed to be intimately connected with the managers of that road. This departure from the understanding formed between the trunk lines in December last was resented by the other roads, and especially by the New-York Central, and measures were taken to "meet" the offending road. Of course, the circumstances, as far as known, were eagerly seized by the stock gamblers to promote their peculiar ends, and in this they were, unfortunately, aided by the degree of mystery with which the corporations concerned have too often surrounded their action. There are solid advantages, of course, for the managers, in the policy of privacy; but if it leads to misconception, and consequent damage to the stocks in the market, it is not the stock gamblers alone who are to blame. They would be powerless without the tacit co-operation of the companies.

There appeared to be a substantial basis, however, for the recent dispute in the grain movement of the opening months of the year. This movement is given in tabular form, with analysis and comparison, by the *Railroad Gazette* in its last issue. The following are the receipts for the four principal ports:

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 3.

	1877.		1876.	
	Bushels.	Per Cent. of Total.	Bushels.	Per Cent. of T'al.
New-York	4,401,502	27.5	5,832,075	31.0
Boston	2,535,063	15 8	1,415,245	7.5
Philadelphia	2,675,000	16.7	4,138,325	2 20
Baltimore	5,293,544	32.5	5,441,575	29.0

It will be seen that the percentage of shipments received by Baltimore had increased during the first two months of 1877 by 3½ per cent. over 1876, and that the share of New-York had fallen off by exactly the same rate. There was also a remarkable change as between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Philadelphia had lost by 5.3 per cent.; Baltimore had gained by 3.5 per cent.; and Boston by 8.3 per cent. The *Gazette* very justly points out that so far as amount is concerned, the Winter movement of grain is not important, but that it is rendered more so by the fact that it is all done by rail, and that the rates are usually high enough to give a profit to the roads, and nearly all the profit which they get from the grain movement during the year. Keeping this in mind, it is not difficult to see why the trunk lines should watch with jealous care any departure from a fair agreement as to rates.

Whatever may have been the causes of dispute between the companies, they seem to be covered by the compact entered into on Thursday, and published in yesterday's Times. The terms of the new arrangement differ from those of the one which it supersedes in being more explicit, fixing rates to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia by an exact deduction from those to and from New-York, while the agreement is so far permanent that it provides for a notice of three months in order to secure its modification. On the whole, the new compact seems to be a more workable one than its predecessor.

But, after all, the underlying fact, of which the constantly recurring differences between the trunk lines are only so many inevitable illustrations, is that, in the present condition of trade, there is not business enough between the West and the seaboard to give profitable employment to the four lines. By profitable employment we mean, of course, employment which will enable those lines to pay running expenses, keep up the standard of their roads and equipment, pay interest on their bonds and dividends on their stock at the rates to which holders have been accustomed. The difficulty of accomplishing this result is not lessened by the fact that one of the lines is now in the hands of a Receiver. On the contrary, it is an experience to which railway managers are keenly alive that a bankrupt competitor is made more formidable by bankruptcy. Such a road is practically released from the necessity of paying interest and dividends, and, for a time, it may at any moment accept rates which will barely suffice to pay running expenses. And if this course ultimately drives the mortgagees to foreclose, it may easily happen, and as a matter of fact must happen, that a foreclosure only wipes out a large proportion of indebtedness, with all the stock, and leaves the ultimate owners still free to accept far lower rates than were necessarily sought while the road was struggling to meet all its liabilities and to earn dividends besides.

This consideration throws some light on the final settlement of the chronic dispute between the trunk lines. If it be true, as it unquestionably now is, that there is not business enough to satisfy the demands of the existing lines, there can only be two alternatives. Either those demands must be reduced or business must be increased. Which of the two results will be sought, or brought about by the companies, and by what means, remains to be seen. The demands of the companies may be reduced by various means. It may be done by the diminution of dividends, or, at last, as in the case of Erie, by insolvency, and unless the perpetual quarrel between the roads can be adjusted in some way, this is the fate which must overtake the weaker party in the struggle, provided relief does not come from the revival of business. Economy of administration will, of course, stave off this result, but that, we take it, has now been carried about as far as it can be either advantageously or safely. Meantime, so far as New-York is concerned, the great railway on which principally its interests depend, is justified in protecting those interests in every reasonable manner. The rights and duties of the City and the road are intimately connected, and neither can suffer alone. In the struggle for the control of the business which is essential to the prosperity of both, each ought and must, in all proper ways aid the other. There may be something for New-York to gain by systematically attacking the management of the Centrl Road, when it is engaged in an unavoidable contest with the southern lines, but we do not see what it can be. That management may not be in all respects perfect, and fair criticism may tend to improve it; but at present the interests of New-York City and of the Central Railroad are nearly identical, and reckless assaults upon the latter can only injure the former.

A SETTLEMENT WHICH SETTLES NOTHING.

To the American reader, remote from the scene of conflict, and absolutely impartial of judgment, the agreement just signed by the great powers of Europe must seem inconclusive and weak. It has the appearance of a vain attempt to postpone an evil day. By the Treaty of Paris, signed by all the principal European powers (including Turkey) at the end of the Crimean war, it was practically agreed that the Eastern question should not be seriously reconsidered without the concurrence of all the signatory powers. The Constantinople conference included a Turkish representative in its deliberations. That conference ended in nothing. Next, Russia, desirous of bringing debate to a determination, drew up what is called a protocol. It was practically a new treaty. The terms of this convention are now made public. Briefly, we have here summed up the often-repeated declarations of the Christian powers that the non-Mussulman subjects of the Porte must be protected, defended, and guaranteed certain reforms or privileges. Furthermore, Turkey is informed that, unless these conditions are complied with, Christian Europe will apply other remedies to meet the case in hand. Those who have opposed all extreme measures in the case of Turkey have loudly asserted that the Treaty of Paris forbade any line of diplomatic action to which the Sublime Porte did not agree and consent. But by the protocol which was signed the other day Russia, England, Austria, Germany, Italy, and France have agreed to a certain policy to be hereafter pursued toward Turkey. Under the verbiage of the convention there was concealed a positive and distinct threat to Turkey. There was nothing to show that the compact implied in the Treaty of Paris was dissolved. There was nothing to show that Russia, for example, was hereafter free to act by herself whenever any specific exigency should arise. But Turkey was not asked, or expected, to be a party to this new agreement. If this is not a virtual and effectual abrogation of the Treaty of Paris, it is nothing.

But, to make the case still stronger, there was attached to the protocol certain declarations by Russia and England. The last of these is not now worth serious attention. The Russian declaration was to the effect that demobilization of the armies of the Czar would take place when Turkey showed itself ready to disarm, and—what is of more consequence—seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the protocol. Who is to be the judge of the serious intentions of Turkey? Not England—the guardian of the Turk. Not even the allied Christian powers. Russia expressly stipulates that an envoy may be sent to St. Petersburg "to treat of disarmament," when the Czar is satisfied of the honest intention of the Government of the Sublime Porte. In the first place, then, the compact signed at Paris in 1856 is dissolved by a new agreement, to which Turkey, one of the original signatory powers, is not a party. In the second place, the whole question of disarmament, and of serious reform, upon which disarmament is contingent, is relegated to Russia, or at least to Turkey and Russia.

As we have said, this disposition of the case is utterly without result. It is a settlement which settles nothing. Nay, it rather enlarges the possibility of conflict. It takes the issue from the conclusion of a large body, where unanimity is a prerequisite, and gives it over to the decision of two powers, either of which may precipitate a fight. But after all, we need not be disappointed at this unsatisfactory termination of a long and laborious negotiation. It is as impossible for peace and safety to be established in Eastern Europe under the rule of the Turk as it is for a man to appear vigorous and healthy while a malignant poison is coursing through his veins. Time and experience have proved that treaties, protocols, and agreements are but ropes of sand with which Christian Europe has essayed to bind the Turk. Or, to change the figure, all of these diplomatic expedients are only plasters which have concealed for a moment the outbreaks of a virulent disorder. The Turk will not assimilate the Christian element in his Empire. The Mussulman will not treat the non-Mussulman subject as his equal, or otherwise than as an infidel dog and giaour; when he does, he ceases to be a Turk and a Mussulman.

On the other hand, the threatening character of the present crisis is very clearly shown in the animus of the famous protocol which has just been signed. Turkey is nominally an independent State. The cries of the Turkish leaders have been those of men who despised and derided all hint of outside interference. The spirit now dominant in Ottoman councils is one which haughtily repels the suggestion that any State, or any convocation of States, may dictate terms to the Sublime Porte. But the protocol notifies to Turkey the intention of the Christian powers to maintain an espionage over the welfare of Christian subjects of the Sultan, and to interfere with condign punishment when these people are maltreated. It is assumed that the Turks have neither patriotism nor fanaticism. It does not seem difficult to predict what will be the ultimate answer to this challenge. Unless the spirit of Young Turkey is absolutely broken, or unless the dissimulating policy of the Porte can check the popular impulse of rebellion against foreign interference, such terms as these will be indignantly spurned.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The communication from "An Old Civil Service Examiner" which we print this morning merits attention as presenting an inside or departmental estimate of the late experiment by one familiar with its operations. While we do not agree with our correspondent on many points, we give place to his views as a contribution to the history of the reform which is now assuming so much importance. It is only by the criticism and discussion of various plans that the best method can be arrived at. We are far from being convinced that the Civil Service Commission attempted too much. The general approval with which the acts and utterances of President Hayes have been received shows that there is an intelligent public sentiment which may be relied upon to uphold a "thorough, radical, and complete" reform of the civil service. The fault was not that the commission went too far, but that Gen. Grant did not go far enough. His declaration of principles was broad enough, but when the time came to put them in practice, the execution was halting and feeble. As soon as Congressional opposition made itself manifest, he faltered in his application of the rules and besought Congress to cease its opposition and to aid him in the extension of the system. He did not seem to understand that Congressmen were, in too many cases, "a part of the thing to be reformed," and that their opposition was inevitable. In fact, the development of Congressional hostility was a healthful sign. It showed that the reform was doing its appointed work. Had such hostility been lacking, it would have been good ground for suspecting that the reform was a sham. It is one of the chief objects of the reform to prevent the meddling of Congressmen with appointments, and the consequent prostitution of the service to selfish ends. That a Congressman who had obtained his place by the help of such a system would aid in overturning it, and so destroy his own power, was not to be expected. The reform must be begun, not by Congress, but by the President. It is his constitutional prerogatives which have been wrested away by Congress, and it is both his right and his duty to reclaim them. It is too much to expect that Congress will willingly surrender powers of which it has so long been engaged in robbing the rightful appointing power. The President is the constitutional and responsible head of the executive branch of the Government, and, if he do not uphold its rightful powers, it is certain that no one else will.

Legislation in aid of the reform is highly desirable, and may be necessary in order to put the measure on a permanent footing, but it is by no means indispensable to the commencement of the reform. The President alone, without the aid of a law, a rule, or an examiner, can give the reform an impetus greater than it could receive, without his co-operation, from all the acts of Congress and regulations that could be devised. The success of the new President's policy illustrates the truth of this statement. Single-handed he has dealt the evil system a blow which has staggered it more than all the labored machinery of regulations, boards, and competitions which was set up under his predecessor. We do not mean to disparage the machinery. It is important and desirable, but it can be of no avail without a motive power. Gen. Grant's commission did excellent and needful work, which has made easier the way for Mr. Hayes, and which will furnish the basis for the new effort toward reform when it shall be applied in detail. The fault lay with the President, who failed to avail himself of their work.

Concerning the expediency or necessity of examinations for promotions, which our correspondent condemns, opinions differ. We believe that they may be so conducted as to be of real benefit, but we admit that admission to the service is the chief point to be guarded. If none but competent men can obtain admission to the service, there can be no great abuse in promotions as between them. But it must be remembered that the service is already incumbered with incompetent men, whose influence is in inverse proportion to their competency. The commission doubtless thought that the only way to secure a fair chance for promotion to the men brought into the service under the rules by their own merit, but without influence, in a contest with the appointees of Congressmen, was to apply the competitive principle to promotions as well as to original appointments. What the old order of clerks thought about the change is a very small matter, except so far as they might have incited their Congressmen to active hostility to the rules. We should dislike to see the principle of mere seniority or priority of appointment govern all advancement in the civil service, at least until the ignoramuses and incompetents now in it shall be replaced by capable men. Merit governs advancement in all private professions and pursuits; why should it be ignored in promotions in the civil service? Because it cannot be adequately tested, our correspondent would answer; but we can see no reason why it cannot be tested as well when the man is already in and seeks advancement as when he applies for admission. With the exception of this suggestion, and of that for the geographical distribution of appointments, the propositions of our correspondent have our hearty approval. Admission to the service only on proof of superior merit in a fair competition, and always at the lowest grade, permanency of tenure during good behavior, removal only for cause and after fair investigation—these are essential features of any adequate scheme for the reform of the civil service. We do not doubt that they will be embodied in the plan to be adopted for appointments during President Hayes' administration.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

Although a few silly sentimentalists, of whom it is not easy to speak without displaying the hearty contempt which they deserve, persist in calling vivisection a cruel practice, the cause of science is not substantially injured. The absolute necessity of vivisection has been so frequently demonstrated that no man can now attack it without incurring ridicule and bad, though scientific, language. How could medical students discover that the heart beats, unless a dog were frequently vivisected in their presence, and its heart pointed out with a scalpel? How could we ever remember that the woorari with which the South American Indians poison their arrows is unwholesome, if the scientific persons did not constantly inject woorari into the tissues of living animals, and then promptly vivisect them, in order to show the effect of the poison upon the nerve centres? Thus we see that, next to tobacco and free schools, vivisection is the chief palladium of our liberties, and the most precious result of civilization.

One of the most beautiful among recent experiments in vivisection is described at much length in *La Nature* by M. Paul Bert. It has never been clearly ascertained whether sensation can be conveyed in two opposite directions by a single nerve. Some scientific persons have held that when the spinal column of a dog is irritated with a hot iron, the sensation of pain is conveyed to only one end of the dog—that is to say, his head—while others have insisted that the spinal nerves convey sensations to the tip of the dog's tail as well as to his brain. M. Bert determined to settle this interesting question, and he therefore devised an experiment full of ingenuity and other charming qualities.

Dogs not being plentiful, M. Bert took a large scientific person and removed the skin from his left foot. He then excavated a hole in the scientific person's back, corresponding in size and shape to the flayed foot, and inserting the latter in the prepared dorsal receptacle, sewed the two firmly together. Adhesion took place by the first intention, and, the scientific person being strong and free from all disease, passed safely through the febrile disturbance which followed the operation, and at the end of six months was as well as ever. He was then brought before M. Bert's pupils, and the leg, which was now firmly attached at each end to the scientific person's body, was cut at the knee joint. The result of this was that the scientific person had two legs of unequal length, and a novel and interesting tail, consisting of what was formerly the foot and lower half of his left leg.

So far the result of the experiment had been the production of a new variety of scientific person with a clumsy tail. This, however, was not the object M. Bert had in view. The elaborate grafting of the left leg in the scientific person's back, and the subsequent cutting of the leg at the knee joint were merely preparatory to the grand design of the experimenter. All things being ready, he now proceeded to pinch and otherwise bruise the end of the scientific person's novel tail, in order to ascertain if the nerves could convey sensations in a direction opposite to that in which they had been accustomed to travel when the tail formed part of the original leg. There was no doubt that the tail was sensitive, for whenever it was pinched, the scientific person yelled and attempted to escape, greatly to the amusement of the scientific audience. This sensitiveness, however, was of brief duration. On the second day after the section was effected the sensibility of the tail diminished, and finally disappeared altogether. The nerves had undergone the usual alterations of nerves separated from their trophic centres. The nerves of the remainder of the unique left leg were, however, perfectly free from degeneration. When he could no longer be used, the scientific person was thrown away, and we are, of course, without any further information as to his fate. Probably he starved to death, since his crippled condition would naturally prevent him from earning his living. Thus, M. Bert has tested the great question whether a nerve can convey sensation in two directions, and the result to which he arrives is that "an excitation in a sensory is propagated simultaneously both centripetally and centrifugally," which simple and beautiful language may well challenge our admiration and gratitude.

Of course, the sentimentalists will raise an outcry against M. Bert. They will claim that he exhibited the utmost brutality in his treatment of the scientific person upon whom he experimented, and that there is hardly any punishment sufficiently severe for a man guilty of such cruel and inhuman practices. They will also insist that the results obtained by his cold-blooded vivisection of a poor and helpless scientific person are ridiculously out of proportion to the pain inflicted, and that no man can rightfully think himself better or wiser merely because he knows that an "excitation of a sensory" produced a whole quantity of things in six-syllable words. Thus they will fill the air with their unscientific clamor, and render themselves more absolutely ridiculous than ever. Having thus lured the sentimentalists into this humiliating exposure, it may be mentioned that M. Bert did not vivisect a scientific person. It was a mere rat which he cut and slashed and pinched, and it was the rat's tail, instead of the scientific person's left leg which was grafted and subsequently severed. With these trifling exceptions, the story, as just told, is strictly true. It is possible that it would be cruel to vivisect a scientific person—though, perhaps, in the interests of science, the experiment ought to be tried—but nothing can be clearer than that there is no cruelty in vivisecting a rat. What is a rat but a small animal wonderfully endowed with acute hearing and eyesight, and hence obviously unable to feel pain to any extent? Has any rat ever mentioned that he found it unpleasant to be vivisected? Of course, no such remark has ever been made, and we can therefore dismiss the idea that the rat can suffer pain, and congratulate M. Bert upon his ingenious and delightful experiment.

THE LATE CAPT. LAHRBUSCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling that injustice has been done to the memory of Mr. Frederick Lahrbusch, about whom an article appeared in your issue of the 5th inst., I ask the courtesy of your publishing this letter, if you can afford the space.

The charges made by Mr. Thom against Mr. Lahrbusch are, as I understand them:

First—That he falsely stated that he entered the British Army in 1789; but that as his Ensign's commission bore date Nov. 10, 1809, he must really have entered it 20 years later.

Second—That he stated that he sold his Captain's commission in 1818, although he was actually only a Lieutenant, and was really cashiered.

Third—That he practically admitted the falsity of his claim to great age, by describing in 1846 the conduct which led to his dismissal in 1818 as "youthful errors."

To the first charge, I reply that Mr. Lahrbusch's own statement is in no way inconsistent with the date of his commission. What he really said was that he entered the Army as a private soldier in 1789, and, after leaving the service and returning to it, once or oftener, was made a commissioned officer in 1809 for good conduct, he then being a Sergeant.

About the second charge, there is little to be said. It would be hard to find fault with Mr. Lahrbusch, after he had led a blameless life for years, for concealing the fact of his dismissal from the Army. Of course, it was morally wrong to state that he left the service voluntarily; but even for this error, we erring mortals might find some of the charity which we need so much ourselves. He certainly was not the only man in this country who in our times has assumed a military title higher by one grade than the one to which he was entitled.

The third charge is not of much importance. Mr. Lahrbusch, according to his own account, was 80 years old in 1846, and without much stretch of language might speak of his doings at 52 as "youthful indiscretions." The old gentleman was often blamed for matters with which he had no concern. Injudicious friends in some cases originated tales about his career, for which he was in no way responsible, and which he greatly regretted. The story of his life, as told by himself, was simple and free from romance. When I was introduced to him in 1855 he told me that he was 89. He looked older then than any man I had ever seen. If he had said that he was 69 instead of 89, few would have believed him. W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 6, 1877.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing that your reporters seem to be well posted upon the movements of politicians in Albany and Brooklyn with regard to the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, I address you.

This operation is undoubtedly a swindle. Our town of Gravesend having been swindled once, we are now determined that a second operation of the same kind shall not take place again if we can help it. The old Coney Island horse road and all their operations for some time past tend that way, while at the same time they have not the right or title really to run their horse cars, much less their steam, and now they are trying, after running 10 years, to obtain a title before the courts, in order that we may have steam forced upon us afterward, which is not needed, the introduction of which would injure millions of dollars of property, and at the same time be in direct opposition to the wishes of residents and property-holders along the entire road—who have no right in this matter, of course.

We intend to fight them to the bitter end, and try the title to run steam, that your correspondent writes about.

We hope to save this road from the Coney Island Railroad schemers. We furthermore desire to say that we are in no way whatever connected with the movements of either Mr. McGroarty or Mr. Jacobs, but we approve their bill against the introduction of steam on the old Coney Island road.

EDWARD RIDLEY, AND OTHERS.

GRAVESEND, Long Island.

OBITUARY NOTE.

News has been received of the death of Hon. Philip Clayton, United States Consul at Callao, in Peru. Mr. Clayton was appointed to the Consulship at Callao about three years ago. During President Buchanan's Administration he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Howell Cobb, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he was placed in a similar position in the Confederate Government, under George Trenholm. He was a native of Georgia, and was widely known through-out that State.

PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY.

STAND TO YOUR GUNS.

RINGING PROTEST AGAINST THE SURRENDER PROGRAMME — REFLECTIONS UPON HAMPTON'S VISIT TO THE CAPITAL—TEMPER OF THE DEMOCRACY—PETITIONS WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED, AND THE SIGNERS OF WHICH ARE EVIDENTLY FORGOTTEN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

It is over—he has *veni-ed*, he has *vidi-ed*, he has *vici-ed*, and, as the old Frenchman says in the play—"he has went." I refer, of course, to the redoubtable and haughty Hampton. How we trembled as he approached the Capitol in stately, easy stages as Lars Porsenna, or Coriolanus marched on Rome! But he came not in the terrible portentous silence which attended the advance of those stern ante-gunpowder, steam-engine, and telegraph-ites. He fired signal-guns, sent up rockets, and let off steam at every stage of that triumphant progress—"tearing the wide cheeks of air" with the thunders of his eloquence and the lightning of his strange oaths. This modern Coriolanus proved of sterner stuff than the Roman—he did not turn back till he had taken the city. Established in state at Wilard's, he was thronged upon with eager admirers and sycophants day and night. He was dined, toasted, serenaded, and "toted" about town. It is said by those uncomfortable fellows, the Radicals, of whom there are a few left, even here—that he came near having the horses taken from his carriage, and men and brothers substituted—that he might have driven relays of Liberal Republicans, four-in-hand, or Tildenites tandem, if he had so chosen. They say, too, that in the streets, in the vicinity of the White House, men met each other and exchanged tidings of him, very much as the Volscians talked of the arrival in their camp of the brave Caius Marius. "O, I can tell you news, news!" "What, what, what! let's partake." "Why, he is here that was wont to thwack our General. He is so made on here within, as if he were the son and heir of Mars set at the upper end of the table. No question asked of him by any of the Senators, but they stand bald before him. Our General himself sanctifies himself with his hand, and turns up the white o' the eye at his discourse. But the bottom of the news is our General is cut in the middle, and but one half of what he was yesterday."

Now, I should not be surprised to encounter any day his Excellency the ex-President of the ex-Confederacy, standing in front of Sanderson's with a vast crowd of adorers about him, pensively contemplating the dome of the Capitol, or rather, his own monstrous conception thereon, the figure of Liberty, as the genius of secession, her skirts gathered up ready to wade into the red sea of rebellion, and her head crowned with the national eagle—disembowelled.

Mr. Wade Hampton is evidently

"A fine old Southern gentleman,
All of the good old time."

His arrogance is to me a touching reminder of the days of my youth. So talked Davis, Mason, Butler, Toombs, and Cobb. As for his style of oratory, that is inherent, or inherited. Lowell says of the orating secessionists:

"They can't help spread-eagling long's there's a mouth
To blow Enfield's *Speaker* through, left in the South."

The *Times* quotes Judge Northrop, of South Carolina, as saying:

"I have never seen such profound excitement and inflexible resolution as exists throughout my section. It is in every fibre of the atmosphere, and must be felt to be understood. It is a kind of frenzy that possessed the people of Paris in 1793. It has been waiting like a chained tiger on the first movement of Hampton's finger or lips. It matters not as to the result whether Hampton is lawfully elected or not; the people believe it. It is the burden of their thoughts night and day. It is a terrible enthusiasm with them."

This is a frightful condition of things apparently; but such "excitement," "resolution," "enthusiasm," "frenzy" prevailed there in the old nullification crisis. Just in this way a greater South Carolinian held the "chained tiger," ready to loose him on the Federal Government. But a still greater than he struck the chain from his hand with a stout hickory stick, and remanded the tiger to his cage. I know that conditions are changed, that new issues and exigencies may demand new measures and means; I know that the master of that other serious situation was himself a Southern man, that he now sleeps in a Southern grave, with a hickory tree growing over him. Men of his iron mold are not produced nowadays, and perhaps it is as well. Like the iron pot in the fable, in floating down the rapids of modern politics, they might smash all their earthen convoys.

I own I am an old-fashioned woman, educated to a profound dislike and distrust of compromise. It seems to me a quack remedy for a disease of the body politic—whether a chronic wrong or an acute disaffection. Under its soothing lotion, a surface irritation is apt to strike in—where its potent plaster drives in a boil there sometimes breaks out a cancer. Conciliation is often a Christian duty, but it now seems to be demanded in anything but a conciliatory and Christian way—and there is something ludicrous in its being demanded at all, under the circumstances, reminding one of the story of a certain *enfant terrible*, who, having been soundly chastised for some misdemeanor, continued to "make his griefs and clamors roar" long after he must have ceased to feel the hurt to his pride, the stings in his conscience, and even the tingling in his legs. At last, when his patient mother, getting anxious, inquired tenderly why he kept up such a beastly hullabaloo, he growled out, "I want to be pacified; you must be *stoopid*."

Yet it would seem there must be at this time justice and right both in conciliation and compromise, else the great heart of the Republican North would cry out, when the word is, "If ye have aught to say against this compact, speak now, or forever after hold your peace!" Carlyle says: "Under all speech that is good for anything there lies a silence that is better;" and this general silence certainly gives consent to a trial of the policy of the President. I fear I am not one to whom the Master would have said, "O, woman, great is thy faith," for I own I have sad misgivings as to the effect this suppression of Republican government in South Carolina will have on the condition, not of the colored people in general, but of those among them who by ambition and ability have made themselves prominent in affairs, and so unspeakably offensive to their old masters. It is not in carnal Carolinian human nature not to sit on them—to sit on them hard. They are the creatures of Republicanism—their political follies and vices grow out of their new rights and immunities. Not yet adults in freedom, and scarcely moral agents in political action, the strongest, most solemn guarantees for their protection should be required of the men in whose memory still linger the traditions, in whose blood still stir the instincts of mastership. I have no especial commiseration for carpet-baggers, though I cannot see why they are not as good fellows now as they were four or eight years ago, when the party made much of them. They, too, are the creatures of Republicanism, and its present onslaught upon them looks a little like the holy rage of a converted idol-manufacturer, of dubious convictions, who goes to work, smashing up his own graven images—those particular wares having gone out of fashion. But my fear is that the Democratic South, in blind indignation, may class all sorts of Republican baggage—the primitive hair-trunk of the old-fashioned Unionist, the light, portable valise of the Liberal—even the humble bonnet-box of the Yankee school-marm—as carpet-bags, and fling them off the triumphal car of Democracy. A great poet says:

"One thing is forever good,
That one thing is success."

If by the preaching of Christian charity and magnanimity, or by the arts of diplomacy—sometimes the highest wisdom—things can be arranged down there and the contending parties sweetly reconciled without bloodshed, all will be well and more than well. We shall step off the black, ragged edge of mortal strife and fear and on to the right-fringed edge of the millennium. Then will our President be dutifully dubbed "Rutherford the Wise," and take his place in history and our hearts beside "Abraham the Good." He certainly has great encouragement in well-doing from Mr. Hampton, who gives him every assurance and pledge consistent with high-toned Southern honor and dignity; that is, he promises nothing in particular, but much in general. In truth, our late visitor was most gracious, not to say condescending, to Mr. Hayes, considering that he was a Governor *de facto* dealing with a President *de jure*. Yet, I fear our beloved chief magistrate was cruelly embarrassed by both his invited guests—each, in his way, such a pleasant, honorable fellow—both equally resolved and irreconcilable. He might have sung more than once:

"How happy could I be with either
Were t'other dear Guv'nor away."

The Democracy hereabouts is secretly well pleased with the President, but will not say as much till he does by Louisiana as he has done by South Carolina. But though that State is equally suffering from a plethora of Governors, the case really does seem a little different. No council of doctors of the law has yet decided for Republican depletion. To my poor, dull apprehension there seems to be something in what the Radicals say—that if these Governments were good enough to help launch an Administration, they were good enough to sail in the same fleet, and should not be abandoned to pirates and wreckers. They say, too—but of course it is a bit of Blainish bad logic—that for our President to go back on the present Louisiana State Government were like the act of a man whose legitimacy being questioned, should set himself to destroy his mother's marriage certificate. When the bayonet props are taken away from the chair of Mr. Packard, and it goes down, as they say it must, will the chair of State in the White House suffer a strange sympathetic shock? When one of the European thrones is overturned all the other thrones rock—some to their fall—but the Presidential fauteuil seems to be a Yankee rocking-chair—it can tilt and tilt and not go over. It is well, however, that the great day of decision in this case can be put off awhile. If Mr. Packard is not a Chamberlain in honesty, Mr. Nicholls is not a Hampton in arrogance. He has not yet taken Washington. His fortunate brother should himself counsel patience. One gain like that of a State Government is all that could be reasonably expected. An English wit at a country house being invited by a lady of a certain age to take a walk, declined on account of a Scotch mist. Some time after the lady encountered him coming in from a stroll, and said reproachfully, "So, Sir, it has cleared up!" and was answered, "Yes, Madame, it has cleared up enough for one, but not enough for two." I lately questioned a gentleman from New-Orleans in regard to the contestants and their followers, and he said: "The Nicholls men accuse the Packard men of being thieves, and the Packard men accuse the Nicholls men of being cut-throats, and both parties tell the truth." Perhaps it is only a choice between two evils that the commission can make for that unhappy State, but if the choice shall fail to please and placate the malcontents outside the Court-house, then will come the tug—not of war, let us hope, but of will, of supremacy. I know that, aside from the impulses of a kind and generous heart, the President is impelled to adopt, and to thoroughly try, a most conciliatory, magnanimous, all-forgetting policy by the demands of the suffering business interests of the North. Petitions from bankers, merchants, and manufacturers have poured in upon him. Great deputations of business men have waited on him. The idle capital of the country has filled his ears with the discontented chink of coin and the murmuring rustle of Treasury notes. But we read of no petitions from the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. The mothers of sons who fell at Fort Moultrie or Port Hudson, or starved in the prisons of Charleston, have sent no deputation. The dead have not been heard—not even they who lie encamped on the Heights of Arlington, so near that the west wind might be the telephone to bring their sad warning to the ears of a brother soldier and his counselors, "Take heed what ye do."

As that is plainly an axiom of false economy which counsels a man to "pay his debts, if he has to borrow money to do it." I can but think that the idea that we must have peace at any price is most fallacious, if not fatal. There is a selfish, tired-out, *après-nous-le-déluge* spirit of peacemaking that is almost worse than strife. There may be a fanaticism of abandonment as well as of conquest—a panic that throws away the fruits of victory as well as a panic that insures defeat. Social order, necessary as it is to the well-being of a State, can be bought too dearly. Kossuth says of it: "There are many who misuse this word. They call it social order when humanity is in prison—they call the silence of the grave social order." The Apostle Paul was a lover of peace and order, but also a man of marvelous policy and address—a natural diplomat. How often he extricated himself from perilous situations, from violence and premature martyrdom, by the charm of his eloquence and his inspired tact. If he had roughly told those conceited and voluntuous Athenians just what he thought of them and their trumpery gods, he would never have got off Mars' Hill alive. It is very likely that some of the radical early Christians, followers of the original twelve, had their own opinion of him—may have said of him "many a time, and oft on"—the rack—"What a politic, compromising fellow is that Saul of Tarsus! He will never make a martyr; he works with his own hands for his living, instead of waiting on the Lord. He is a better sail-maker than saint." But Paul never tried to escape from a duty, however stern; never compromised a principle; never abandoned the imperiled little churches he had founded, however foolishly and wickedly in some ways they had done. His counsel was: "Take unto you the whole armor of God, that you may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." Surely the brave Apostle meant stand to your guns! metaphorically—not stand and deliver!

GRACE GREENWOOD.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Crocker's Block, on Cohannet-street, Taunton, Mass., was partially destroyed by fire on Thursday night; loss, $5,000; insurance, $6,500. The sufferers by the fire are A. F. Whitely, loss, $700, insured Jordan & Cutts, $4,500, insured, and Quillen, $300, uninsured.

A fire at Piedmont, West Va., yesterday morning destroyed Moran's bowling alley and saloon and five dwellings. The estimated loss is from $10,000 to $12,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

AN INFORMAL TALK ON AFFAIRS.

VIEWS ON THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE SOUTH—PACKARD INCAPABLE OF SELF-MAINTENANCE—THE PEACE THAT NICHOLLS WILL BRING—REPRESSION OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION—THE DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS NORTH AND SOUTH—RELATIONS WITH GEN. SHERMAN ALWAYS MOST CORDIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Your representative held an informal talk with ex-President Grant to-day, at Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters. There was no inclination on the part of the ex-President to engage in a formal interview, so the conversation took a general turn, being participated in by the various gentlemen present. In referring to the Louisiana case, the General was asked if he did not think, in the outcome of the Gubernatorial imbroglio, it would be in the interest of pacification, peace, and prosperity, to overthrow Packard. He replied that he did not believe Hayes would formally recognize either of the pretending Governors. He didn't see how he could recognize Nicholls without virtually admitting that Tilden had carried the State. A gentleman in the room remarked that he believed Hayes had carried the State by the same vote that elected Nicholls. Gen. Grant's reply indicated that he doubted very much that such was the fact. He said the Packard Government could not stand without the presence and protection of troops. In answer to the direct question referred to above, he said he believed that the installation of Nicholls would result in the restoration of peace, a revival of business, and in a more general prosperity to the people; but the peace that would follow would be the kind of peace that is experienced by the man who is under in a fight. People would be allowed to pursue their avocations so long as they kept their mouths closed, but he feared that freedom of political discussion would not be tolerated to any great extent.

Regarding the situation in South Carolina, Gen. Grant said he had no doubt that Chamberlain had been fairly elected. North Carolina he positively asserted was carried for Tilden by fraud. New-York, he said, was another State carried by fraud, and he instanced the vote in New-York City and Brooklyn, where in 1872 he himself had received about 50,000 majority, while Hayes, although receiving about 50,000 more votes, was beaten by a large majority. The General then dwelt upon the opportunities for frauds in the system of registration, and was asked by his son if he did not think Davenport had lent himself somewhat to the perpetration of these frauds. The General replied that he could not say; he was unwilling to charge a man with playing such a part unless the facts warranted it.

A little transaction involving the official integrity of Gen. Sherman was then alluded to. It had reference to the rumors current some weeks ago, to the effect that Grant, while President, issued a peremptory order for the withdrawal of troops from New-Orleans, and that Gen. Sherman, influenced, as was supposed, by his brother, the Secretary of the Treasury, had refused to transmit the order to Gen. Augur. Gen. Grant replied as follows: "I wrote the telegram and had it forwarded to Packard, in answer to one from him. I stated that the maintaining of Governments in the South by the troops was becoming odious to the people. I gave Gen. Sherman personally a copy of the telegram, and told him to forward it to Gen. Augur for his information. The telegram was sent. There was no order to withdraw the troops, and Sherman did not refuse to send my orders." It was suggested to Gen. Grant that many people believed that he and Sherman had not a friendly feeling for each other. He replied: "We have always been friends and are still. In all our social and business intercourse nothing has occurred—even a momentary estrangement."

When reference was made to reports that he had decided to write a history of himself and his connection with the war, Gen. Grant said he had not previously contemplated any such thing, but he would do as he pleased about that. It was suggested that he might intrust the compilation of the facts to one of his sons, and he remarked that Jesse would take a lively interest in that sort of work. Speaking of Hayes' policy of pacification, Gen. Grant expressed the wish that the color line would soon completely disappear at the South, and that all parties might be fully protected in their rights.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was given at the Academy of Music, last evening, Mme. Palmieri representing *Leonora*, Signorina Rambelli *Azucena*, Signor Celada *Manrico*, Signor Bertolasi *Di Luna*, and Signor Dal Negro *Ferrando*. The performance, like that of Wednesday, was chiefly noticeable for its smoothness and symmetry, although, of course, the balance was not so perfect as to prevent comparison between some of the artists. Of these Signor Celada was, unquestionably, the most successful, thanks mainly to a voice of remarkable quality and power in its higher tones. We would not by this imply that the tenor's acting and singing left much to be desired, for his *Manrico* was a spirited and effective personation, but would merely point to the fact that the two or three very enthusiastic demonstrations of yesterday followed efforts in which his upper notes were called into requisition. The trio and finale of the first act gave rise to an outbreak of the agreeable kind we allude to, and, after a ringing chest C in "Di quella pira," there was a scene of noisy delight paralleling Italian exhibitions of the same order. "Di quella pira" had to be repeated, and the "Miserere" was also stormily redemanded. Mme. Palmieri's *Leonora* is to be mentioned as an artistic and forcible personation of that familiar character, and Signor Bertolasi's *Di Luna* was earnest and impressive, though better from a dramatic than from a lyric standpoint. As on Wednesday evening, both chorus and orchestra were well under control; without entering into further details, attention can be directed to the first lines of this notice, in respect of the shapeliness and musical and dramatic interest of the representation of an opera which its wealth and variety of tune will keep sweet for a good many years to come. "Il Trovatore" is to be sung this afternoon by the same performers.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Aquarium can be visited to-day as usual.

"Miss Multon" will be acted this afternoon at the Grand Opera-house.

Mr. Heller appears at the Wonder Theatre, this afternoon and evening.

Miss Marian Mordaunt will act twice to-day at the New Broadway Theatre.

Mr. McCullough appears in "Virginius" at Booth's Theatre, this afternoon.

The San Francisco Minstrels are to give an *après midi* entertainment to-day.

"Our Boarding-House" will be represented twice to-day at the Park Theatre.

"My Awful Dad" is to have two representations at Wallack's Theatre, to-day.

The "Danicheffs" will be given this afternoon at the Union-Square Theatre.

It is announced that preparations are in progress for a second Wagner festival.

Mr. Thomas' sixth and last symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall, to-night.

"Antony and Cleopatra" will have two representations to-day at Niblo's Theatre.

A cable dispatch from Paris, received yesterday, announces for to-morrow the début at the Italiens Theatre, of Mr. Harry Stanfield. Mr. Stanfield will sing *The Duke* in "Rigoletto," and Mlle. Albani is to be *Gilda*.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung at to-day's matinée performance at the Academy of Music.

"The Princess Royal" will be acted at to-day's matinée at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

MINERS' STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The miners at Connellsville, Broadford, and along the lines of branch roads in Fayette County, have struck for higher wages. They were getting 25 cents per wagon load and now demand 33 cents. They are opposed to company stores, and want their pay in cash, instead of part store orders as heretofore. Throughout this region all the coal mined is used for coking. In the Youghlogheny district the miners are still at work, but a strike is anticipated. There will be a meeting of miners at Broadford this afternoon.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—A considerable deficit has been discovered in the accounts of Theodore Hanel, a clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes. There is reason to believe that the amount is about $50,000, and has been used in speculation. The embezzlement has been going on since about the beginning of March. City Solicitor Collis, who has charge of the matter, is very reticent as to the facts of the case, and little information can be gained at present.

ROBBERS IDENTIFIED.

BOSTON, April 6.—Joe Baldwin and Joe Adams, who were arrested in New-York for robbing J. N. Farrar of $5,000, have reached here and been fully identified by the woman in charge of the saloon where the robbery was committed.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

LOWELL, April 6.—Mrs. Eliza Strout, of Chelmsford, Mass., who was bitten by a dog some time ago, died to-day of hydrophobia, after intense suffering.

THE GOETHE CLUB.

A regular meeting of the Goethe Club will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Wednesday evening, April 11, when Rev. Frederic H. Hedge, D. D., Professor at Harvard University, will deliver a lecture on "Goethe as a Man." The committee intrusted with the duty of devising a plan for the proper entertainment of Dr. Hedge in acknowledgment of his courtesy and interest in the Goethe Club, has recommended that he be invited to a dinner at Delmonico's on Thursday evening next.

The Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Company, at Hartford, is now said to be paying out over $1,000 a day for death or disabling injury by accident. The total amount paid is $2,640,000.

History of a Picture.

Two of the most celebrated artists the world has ever known dwelt in the same city. One delighted in delineating beauty in all its graces of tint, form, and motion. His portraits were instinct with the charm of physical vigor. The graceful, half-voluptuous outline of form and figure harmonized with delicately blended tints. On his canvas, the homeliest faces had an almost irresistible charm. The other found pleasure only in depicting weird and gloomy subjects. Above all, did he excel in painting the portraits of the dying. The agonizing death-throe, the ghastly face and form, were all depicted with marvelous fidelity. There existed between these artists the most intense dislike. At length this dislike culminated. The beauty-loving artist had been engaged in painting the portrait of a beautiful woman. Connoisseurs pronounced it the most wonderful piece of art that had ever been produced. His brother artist was jealous of his fame and sought revenge. By bribing the keeper of the studio he gained access to the picture each night. At first he was content to only deaden the brilliancy of the complexion and eyes, efface the bloom from cheek and lip, and paint a shadow on either cheek. Later, his strokes grew bolder and freer, and one morning the artist awoke to find the entire outline of the portrait changed. He could scarcely recognize in the emaciated form and haggard countenance the glowing conception he had embodied. The pallid face and expressionless eyes he had attributed to a lack of genuineness in his materials; but when the outlines were changed he suspected the cause and indignantly dismissed the keeper. What the revengeful artist marred by a few rapid strokes of his skillful brush was only restored by years of patient industry. Reader, need we name the artists—Health, who paints the flowers and "grassy carpet" no less than the human form divine—Disease, the dreaded artist who revels among the ruins both of nature and humanity—and Carelessness, the keeper to whom Health often intrusts his portraits. And is it not the beauty of woman, the most admired of all the works which adorn the studio of Health, that Disease oftenest seek to mar? The slighest stroke of his brush upon the delicate organization leaves an imprint that requires much skill and patience to efface. Restoration must be prompt. Carelessness must be dismissed. Let suffering women heed the warning ere Disease has marred their chief beauty—Health—beyond reparation. Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION has been used by thousands of these sufferers, and they are unanimous in their praise of its excellence. If you would be transformed from the pallid, nervous invalid into a happy, vigorous woman, try it.—*Advertisement.*

SICK HEADACHE, LANGUOR, and melancholy generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach or costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return. —*Advertisement.*

STUYVESANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 per day and upward. Permanent family rooms reduced.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

ISELIN—JONES.—On Thursday, April 5, by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, D. D., at No. 1 East 57th-st., WILLIAM ISELIN to ALICE ROGERS JONES, daughter of Mason Renshaw Jones.

O'DONOGHUE—BRENNAN.—On Wednesday, April 4, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. Hudson, S. J., assisted by Rev. D. A. Merrick, S. J., DENNIS O'DONOGHUE to KATIE E., daughter of Owen W. Brennan, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARKER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 5, at Rochester, N. Y., Major CHARLES W. BARKER, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Ancient Lodge No. 724 and American Chapter No. 215, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Central Baptist Church, 42d-st., near 7th-av., on Sunday afternoon, April 8, at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

FORBES.—At Pau, France, on the 4th of April, EMILY M. FORBES, of this City.

GREEN.—In this City, April 5, GRACE, wife of J. Wilson Green, in the 68th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

HARRIS.—In Poughkeepsie, April 6, MARY P. HARRIS, only child of David P. and Rachel E. Harris, in the 13th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 28 South Clinton-st., Monday, April 9, at 2:30 P. M.

HOPPOCK.—At Dunellen, N. J., April 4, 1877, RACHEL, widow of Jacob Hoppock, in her 81st year.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Dunellen, Saturday, April 7, at 12 o'clock. Cars leave foot Liberty-st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 10:30 A. M.; return at 1:22 P. M.

JEWETT.—On Thursday, April 5, ORVILLE D. JEWETT, formerly of Staten Island, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from the residence of his uncle, P. C. Cornell, No. 222 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, 8th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

JEWETT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 5, GEORGE W. JEWETT, aged 81 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M. Boats leave foot of Whitehall-st. at 11:15 and foot of Dey-st. at 2 P. M.

JEWETT.—On Friday, 6th inst., WILLIS, infant son of John L. and Adeline W. Jewett.

Funeral services on Sunday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 425 West 21st-st. The interment will take place at Keyport, N. J., on the 9th inst.

MORTIMORE.—On the 5th inst., of diphtheritic croup, HARRY E., youngest child of John A. and Hattie K. Mortimore, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 9, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 466 Pulaski-st., near Reid-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONTANT.—On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., at his late residence, No. 49 West 22d-st., LOUIS EUGENE MONTANT, in his 29th year, eldest son of the late Alphonse P. Montant.

Funeral services at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on Saturday morning, the 7th, at 9:30.

POTT.—On Wednesday, April 4, THOMAS POTT, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 65 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 7, at 3 P. M.

☞ St. Thomas, West Indies, papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, April 5, 1877, after a short and painful illness, JOHN T. ROBINSON.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 358 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCHMITZ.—At his residence, No. 84 2d-av., on Friday, April 6, GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 7, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 9 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Batavia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6:30 A. M. for France direct by steam-ship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Cimbria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M. for Scotland and North of Ireland by steam-ship Anchoria, via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship China, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Nevada, Batavia, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Nassau, N. P., will leave New-York April 7. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-York April 12. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York April 14. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco April 17. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco April 25. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1877.

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PUBLIC MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES of the MUNICIPAL SOCIETY, Chickering Hall, SATURDAY, April 7, at 8 o'clock, evening. The constitutional amendments and reform bills now pending before the Legislature will be considered. William Allen Butler, Esq., Dorman B. Eaton, Esq.; Simon Sterne, Esq., and other prominent speakers will make addresses.

BAUMANN BROS.' OLD STAND, 228 AND 230 Hudson, cor. Broome-st. is the cheapest place in the world to buy Furniture and Bedding for cash, or on weekly and monthly payments. Remember the place, BAUMANN'S, cor. of Hudson and Broome sts.

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The following essays were originally addressed to a public consisting, for the most part, of American readers; and it was the intention of the author to publish them first, in a collected form, in the United States. It, however, having become apparent, in the course of his researches, that it would be advisable to consult the British libraries, he concluded to issue the work in London. This was the more desirable, because a judgment rendered from the fountain-head of English criticism, on what may be deemed a conspicuously English subject, would be more authoritative and satisfactory than if given from any other source. The author, therefore, takes this opportunity to say that the most rigorous criticism will not be unwelcome; not, indeed, from any vain confidence in his own views, but because they are put forward in good faith, and in order to elicit truth concerning a genius who is the richest inheritance of the intellectual world.—*Extract from Preface.*

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I.

TWO LILIES.

A NOVEL. By JULIA KAVANAGH, author of "Nathalie," "Beatrice," &c. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

Miss Kavanagh's well-written story introduces us at the outset to the picturesque street-architecture of an ancient Norman town. In such a scene, Edward Graham, the architect, is naturally entranced. But beauties of a more alluring type soon present themselves. The rival Lilies are admirably contrasted. Miss Scot, who is a blonde, cold by the necessities of her position as the eldest of a tribe of daughters, with a mother of the purposeless Mrs. Nickleby kind, alive to worldly advantages, and not inclined to sacrifice what seems her duty to imperious passion, wins his allegiance. But the other Lily, a dark, somewhat spoiled child of a somewhat magnificent widowed father, has meanwhile learned to love him with the affection of girlhood. * * * There is a good deal of skill in the manner in which the reader's interest is fixed to what appears to be a final failure of all hope that matters will be solved successfully, and the happy issue is so much desired that it does not strike one as unnatural. There are some strong minor characters.—*London Athenæum.*

II.

NOMISMA: OR, "LEGAL TENDER."

By HENRI CERNUSCHI, author of "Bi-Metallic Money." 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

The principal part of the information contained in this volume was given by the author before a commission appointed by Congress for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was feasible for the United States to introduce a Bi-Metallic Standard of Gold and Silver.

The author is an authority on finance in France, and his information is given in a clear and intelligible form, which cannot fail to be very convincing.

III.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY.

By HERBERT SPENCER. Vol. I. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2 50.

If we were asked to describe Mr. Spencer's Sociology in a sentence, we should say it was the application of the principle of evolution to the progress of society, explaining thereby the past and present, and seeking to forecast the future. As we have said, we do not always agree with him. But his spirit is a vast improvement on that philosophical one which seemed instinct with animosity against the most sacred traditions of man, and we can he

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) April 6:

John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 53.1 by 26.2 by 55.5, on West 16th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 9th-av., for $3,600, to N. H. Frost. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story brick stable, with lot 22.7 by 98.7, on East 35th-st., south side, 279.7 feet east of Lexington-av., for $7,000, to Thomas Gibbons, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Boyd, also under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 199.10 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, whole front, between 146th and 147th sts.; also four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 8th-av.; also one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 147th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 8th av., for $27,000, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, L. G. Garretson, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East 36th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 3d-av., for $9,500, to John Clark, plaintiff.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. Cauldwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 62.8 by 23.9 by 58.2 by 23.9, in centre of block, 95 feet west of 7th-av., 75 feet south of 36th-st., for $500, to L. K. McKinney.

Hugh N. Camp, also under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 90, on 4th-av., north-east corner 126th-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 100, on East 126th-st., north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av., for $1,000 over and above taxes and assessments, amounting to about $9,000, to John Townshend.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by 97, No. 39 5th-st., north side, between ——; also foreclosure sale, by order of Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one lot 24.11 by 100, on 7th-av., east side, 75 feet south 127th-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court Trustee's sale, Charles Devlin, Esq., Trustee, of two houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 245 and 247 West 11th-st., north side, 75 feet east of 4th-av.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. Norwood, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 62.2, on East 87th-st., south side, 225 feet east of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

NEW YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

Two-story brick house, with lot, West 16th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x53.1 x26.2x55.6 ..... $3,600

Two-story brick stable, with lot, East 35th-st., s. s., 279.7 ft. e. of Lexington-av.; lot 22.7x98.7 7,000

Plot of land, 8th-av., e. s., block front between 146th and 147th sts., 199.10x100; also four lots, West 146th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11, and one lot, West 147th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11. 27,000

By Scott & Myers.

Four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 36th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x98.9 9,500

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

Plot of land, corner of block, 95 ft. w. of 7th-av., and 75 ft. s. of 36th-st., 62.8x23.9x58.2 x23.9 500

By Hugh N. Camp.

Lot, 4th-av., n. e. corner 126th-st., 25x90; and 1 lot, East 126th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100 10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 5.

Division-st., Nos. 106 and 108, s. e. corner Allen-st.; Henry C. Hadley and wife to Martha T. Lowerre $500

9th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 36th-st., 25x100; Henry Meanch and wife to Robert H. Mason 21,000

130th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.10; John Barbour, Referee, to August Klages 4,050

1st-av., n. w. corner of 37th-st., 124.5x97.8; E. Ellery Anderson and wife to John Livingston 25,000

7th-av., n. w. corner of 147th-st., 100x125x irregular; E. E. Lydecker, Referee, to J. N. Taopan 8,000

44th-st., n. s. at 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 34.1x irregular; E. Ketchum to Mary R. Davis 10,500

89th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; John Gress to Andrew D. Flammer 9,500

78th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 37x102.4; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to James N. Varnum 3,100

118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11; R. Dodge, Referee, to James Lynch. Water-st., No. 195, William Ferguson and wife to George P. Ferguson 4,750

45th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; David A. Tower to Eliza J. Tower 5,000

Pike-st., n. w. corner of Monroe-st., 20x80; Henry Eggers to Martin Schwartz 900

80th-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.5x98.9; Dorr Russell and wife to Loaner's Bank ..... nom.

147th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x100; 23d Ward; Timothy Clark and wife to John Fetzer 2,000

145th-st., n. s., 25x110; 23d Ward; Peter Boylan and wife to Charles Stumpf 825

40th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 23.6x98.9; William H. De Forest and wife to Michael J. O'Reilly 42,500

Oliver-st., No. 31, 25.8x100; Mary M. Williams, Executrix, to Percy P. Williams 7,500

15th-st., n. s., 195.6 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x103.3; Anna Keller and husband to Anna G. S. Lerch ..... nom.

Thompson-st., e. s., 132.5 ft. n. of Broome-st., 31.10x100; James C. Loomis and wife to Jeremiah W. Dimick ..... nom.

40th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 23.6x98.9; Michael J. O'Reilly to George H. Smith 42,500

Elordge-st., No. 125, 25x100; Alfred West and wife to Charles Brothers 9,500

45th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Stephen A. Tower to David A. Tower 5,000

78th-st., n. s., 189 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; F. W. Loew, Referee, to Jonas Well 3,000

85th-st., s. s., 80.11 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 13.7x102.2; S. T. Freeman, Referee, to Maria McFatsh 5,100

85th-st., s. s., 57.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 13.7 102.2; same to same 4,700

85th-st., s. s., 94.7 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 13.7x102.2; same to same 5,250

Clinton-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Gray-st., 24th Ward, 100x200; W. S. Hascall, Referee, to George H. Purser 3,000

107th-st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of Manor-av., 100.11; also, Avenue A, n. w. corner of 106th-st., 100x100.11; also, 106th and high water; B. C. Chetwood to Joseph Pool 1,000

4th-av., w. s., 511.5 ft. n. of 86th-st., 25x82; Arthur Johnes, Referee, to Anna Remmetz 4,000

4th-av., w. s., 26.7 ft. n. of 84th-st., 25x82; Arthur Johnes, Referee, to Anna F. Remmetz 4,000

MISTAKEN FOR BENDER.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—The *Sentinel* has a special dispatch from West Bend, showing that George Keifer, who was arrested in Crawford County, Arkansas, on suspicion of being the notorious Bender, resided for many years in Washington County, in this State, and was a member of the Legislature in 1860. He removed to Arkansas in 1873.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 EAST 54th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25 by 65, lot 100.5 feet; desirable location; extra well built, with all modern improvements; newly painted and freseoed, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to the owner as above.

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-stone house, in excellent order, for sale, with or without furniture, located in healthiest, cleanest, and most desirable part of City; price reasonable; terms easy, as owner is about moving to country. Address HOME, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, AND ON very easy terms, an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; cabinet finished, splendid mirrors; has fine views of Central Park. Inquire on premises, No. 1,037 Madison-av., near 79th-st, entrance.

FOR SALE — A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; size, 20x50x100.5. Lot in fee and price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; size 20x50x100.5. Lot in fee, and price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING ON Irving-place, with fine stable attached; in complete order throughout; for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, situated on Madison-av., (crown of Murray Hill;) one of the finest locations in New-York City. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 13 EAST 32D-ST.—FOR SALE OR TO rent; size, 25x80x100. Four stories; brown-stone high stoop; in good order; price, $37,000; rent, $2,800. P. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—AN elegant 25 foot house for sale. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OLIVE-STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND lot, No. 319 Clinton-st. Brooklyn; lot 25x112 feet; house contains 18 rooms; is in fine order, and will be sold low. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, office Pier No. 36 North River, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — "GLENWOOD." ONE OF THE most desirable country seats on the Hudson River, situated near the city of Hudson; fine large mansion throughout; furniture, if desired; three picturesque lakes, best and cold graperies, extensive stables, barns, &c., all in excellent repair, 170 acres of arable and pasture land, 50 acres beautifully wooded and watered, with two miles of graveled paths, romantic glens, &c.; water and gas throughout, and all modern improvements; magnificent view of river and Catskill Mountains; large part immediately available as building sites; locality the healthiest on the river. Maps, photographs, and description at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1, or at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NICE COTTAGE; three large lots; fruit, water, &c.; near Clifton Depot, New-Jersey. Apply to J. BISSELL, No. 46 East 21st-st., or S. HEWELL, No. 55 Pine-st.

FARM, UNINCUMBERED—FOR SALE CHEAP; fifty acres. Long Island. C. G. ROBINSON, Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Rhinebeck; finest place on the Hudson, and contains 85 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of a river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $60,000, and since purchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon its improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434, New-York Post Office.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

For sale, exchange, to lease, or to rent for the season, furnished; the house has accommodations for about 100 guests; very desirable as a Summer residence, the sailing and fishing in the bay being unsurpassed. WILLIAM N. DUKE, No. 119 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, (formerly Blackwell & Smith,) Orange, corner of Main and Cooper sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

32 lots separately, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th avs., 71st and 72d sts., LENOX HILL. Sale on MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.

This is the first opportunity ever offered to purchase a separate lot on the Lenox Farm, at auction, under any proceedings.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 77 MADISON-AV., south-east corner of 28th-st., and the tenement and manufacturing property NOS. 60, 62, 64, AND 66 CANNON-ST., To be sold on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, At 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. For maps and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers. No. 7 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., WILL SELL BY public auction, without reserve, at 111 Broadway, THURSDAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, these two elegantly built houses 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 801 Fifth-av., between 64th and 65th sts., commanding superb views of Central Park; finished in cabinet work; 25x65, with magnificent three-story extension; lot 100 feet; built in the best manner, by day's work by Cornelius O'Keilly; new, and containing every modern improvement; terms liberal.

Also,

The newly frescoed four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25 West 48th-st., 25x55x100, in fine order; 10 doors from Fifth-av., and near the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; well built and arranged; Columbia University grounds rent only $350. Permits at offices, 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON SELL AT public auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant Gothic cottage situated on corner of Claremont-av. and High Bridge-st., at High Bridge, New-York City, and containing eight rooms and bath; on 13 lots, on which are fruit trees, seven species of grapes, three grape arbors, and Summer-house; house substantially built and heated throughout. As property in this part of the City is advancing, a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers and Appraisers, No. 189 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 147 WEST 23D-ST.,

will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, By order of Executor. Lot 25x98.9; fifty per cent, on mortgage. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers. No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, A GOOD house with eleven rooms, unfurnished; garden attached; fruit, trees, and shrubbery; five minutes' walk from the station; full view of the river; rent, $500. Apply to CLARENCE COOK, No. 171 West 10th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A BROWN-STONE house; frescoed; all conveniences; thirteen rooms; best ward (nineteenth) in Brooklyn, e. d.; board for three persons will be accepted in lieu of rent, if preferred. Address D. D. STEVENS, No. 105 Broadway, Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.—Rent, furnished, (unfurnished,) elegant residence containing every convenience; conservatory, billiard-room; large stables; garden, fruit; Montrose Mountain-side; excellent neighborhood; terms low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, OR FOR one year, the country seat of the late Henry R. Remsen, at Scarboro, Hudson River Railroad; good garden, stable, icehouse, &c; rent for one year, $1,200; until Nov. 1, $900. Apply to Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB, No. 15 Lexington-av.

APARTMENT BUILDING — NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Unfurnished suites to let, May 1; the largest, most convenient, arranged, and centrally located in the City; every room light; steam; janitors; district and livery stable telegraphs, &c., Owner resident. On view 10-1, 2-3.

AN EXQUISITELY AND FRESHLY FURnished medium-sized 46th-st. dwelling, near the avenues; owned by parties abroad; to an approved family the rent will be made low. Apply to the agent, V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE, extra large four-story dwelling, furnished or unfurnished; exceedingly low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

STABLE AND COTTAGE—PIED. PREMISES NO. 225 East 9th-st., for private stable; stalls for four horses, &c; cottage, with separate entrance and three rooms. Apply to BENJ. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

APARTMENTS.—FIRE PROOF; "THE ROCKingham," corner Broadway and 56th-st.; nine rooms; hard wood finish; steam heat; elevator; plumbing and ventilation perfect. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house; all modern improvements; $950 per annum; can be seen only between 1 and 3 P. M. Inquire at No. 412 West 47th-st.

A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, all modern improvements, in 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to owner, No. 516 6th-av., near 31st-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT, NEW HOUSE, seven rooms; one acre ground in lawn and garden; also good carriage-house; $325 a year. H. W. HOWARD.

CHOICE APARTMENTS—NO. 265 WEST 25TH St., Tenterden; for small families; brown-stone, light, ventilated; oriel windows; elegant grates, gas-fixtures; spacious garden; janitor; $40, $50.

FOR $26 A NEW EIGHT-ROOMED COTtage, five minutes from depot, eighteen minutes from Thirty-fourth-street ferry by rail. Apply to or address F. W. HOWARD, Corona, Queens County.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A NUMBER OF moderate priced houses on the west side of town. Also several desirable floors and parts of houses. For particulars apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d-st.

FLOORS TO LET—SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth stories, No. 112 5th-av., over Knabe & Co.'s; extra width; lighted for Conservatory, Art Gallery, Studios, &c. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A PLEASANTLY situated, thoroughly furnished house. Apply to WALTER CORLIS, Garden-st., or in this City to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 124 East 24th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, TWO-STORY BRICK house, with large yard, No. 509 Hudson-st.; water, gas, &c. Apply to S. M. THOMPSON, No. 511 Hudson-st.

AMERICAN FLATS—BROADWAY AND 30TH st.; fire-proof, steam-heater janitor, &c.; choice, new, and convenient; prices reduced. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

RENT $700.—FOUR HIGH-STOOP THREE-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av., of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES ON 14TH, 16TH, 23d, 25th, 34th, 38th, 42d, 48th, 52d, 56th sts., at reduced rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

AT YONKERS.—HOUSE WITH TWELVE ROOMS; all modern improvements; garden, fruit, shade, river view; near depot; rent $600; good neighborhood. JAMES TOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, TO A RESPONSIBLE tenant, lower portion of four-story brown-stone house; terms moderate; possession immediate. No. 307 West 52d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE DESIRABLE FOUR-story, high-stoop house, No. 32 West 17th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—HIGH-STOOP, 25 feet, 18 rooms, 23d-st., near 6th av.; low rent. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HOUSE—5TH-av., near 30th-st., to rent very cheap. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

APARTMENTS AT "THE ALBANY," Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.; first-class in every respect. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house. Call before 3 o'clock at No. 304 West 53d-st.; immediate possession.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, TOGETHER or separately, to let; all conveniences; very desirable. No. 215 West 36th-st.

TO LET—NO. 225 EAST 12TH-ST., FOUR STORIES, 25x70, three rooms deep; in perfect order. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 230 EAST 11TH-ST. Apply to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT, with grounds of fifteen acres, at Morrisania, at Fordham, directly opposite the Polo Club house and grounds and the upper entrance of Jerome Park. The house is commodious and modern; stables, barns, sheds, and outbuildings numerous and complete; approached by Hudson river Railroad and boats to Spuyten Duyvil Station, Fordham station on Harlem Railroad, and drive over Macomb's Dam and Central-av. This place, kept as a driving resort and rendezvous for pleasure carriages, is delightful, convenient out-drive, will supply a needed want for gentlemen of leisure, and will meet with good success, if kept by a competent party. Rent asked, $2,500 per annum; partially furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON, ON the bank of the river, and at the base of Storm King Mountain, the furnished 8-roomed cottage lately occupied by Andrew Fletcher, Esq. Or the furnished double 16-roomed house in same location; all modern improvements, extensive lawns, garden, fruit trees, &c.; boating and bathing accommodations, ice-house; everything in first-class order, and will be let to a responsible party on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN R. SPIES, No. 65 2d-st., New-York, or on the premises to JAMES S. HULL.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ABOUT ONE MILE from the station, on high ground, with splendid river views, both north and south, a stone house, fully furnished and frescoed throughout, and in perfect order, together with large stone stable and porter's lodge; hot and cold water throughout the house, stationary wash-tubs, &c.? The grounds consist of thirty-two acres of land, with fine garden. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—House newly papered and painted; twelve rooms, suitable for a large family; plenty shade, good well water, garden; stable if required. Also cottage house, new; garden and ten acres land, with stable; eight minutes' walk to depot; twenty minutes to City; terms very low to good tenant. FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO RENT—LOCUST GROVE—THE COUNTRY RESidence of the late Prof. Morse, at Poughkeepsie; one of the most beautiful and healthy sites on the Hudson River; the mansion is newly furnished for a Summer residence, and will be rented cheap. Apply to THOMPSON & WEEKS, Poughkeepsie, or to LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. April 3, 1877.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NICELY FURnished country seat at Fishkill, on Indson, 15 minutes from Hudson River depot; house newly painted contains 13 rooms, kitchen, closets, &c.; pine acres ground, well fenced; fine river and mountain views; mountain spring water; terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to or address JAMES T. BRETT, Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—TO let for the season or year, a handsome and commodious Gothic house, fully furnished, commanding fine view of ocean, with extensive lawn, stables, carriage-house, gardener's cottage, ice-house, filled; all in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply to HENRY C. YALE, No. 5 White-st.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ABOUT ONE HOUR from New-York, large house, five minutes' walk from station, occupied for seven years past as boarding-house; splendid location and view; 1½ acres land; stabling for three horses. Apply to A. GRACIE, Summit, N. J., or JOSHUA YOUNGS, No. 40 Spring-st., New-York City.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $900 to $1,200. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

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WANTED TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BEtween Canal and 14th sts., the lower part of a house in a good locality. Address, stating rent, number of rooms, &c., D. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

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TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 200 AND 202 Chambers-st., with smoke-houses in the rear. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 263 Front-st., suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFTS, BUILDING NO. 100 William-st. Apply to W. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of NEWTON A. HERRETT and THOMAS J. WITHY, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern. — Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of Registers in bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad-street,) for the purposes mentioned in Section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—title, Bankruptcy. Yours, &c., E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER SCHWINDT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Peter Schwindt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his own filed in the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1877. WM. C. HEATH, Assignee.

mh24-law3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY. — DISTRICT OF NEWJersey, ss.:—At Newark, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WALTER M. CONGER, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., mh31-law3w8* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

LECTURES.

EXTRA LECTURE ON INDIA, Illustrated with Stereoscopic views, By Judge W. F. BICE, (for fifteen years a resident of India, under the British Government,) at the ASSOCIATION HALL, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 7, at 4 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents.

Tickets can be purchased at the rooms of the New-York Sunday-school Association, No. 304 4th-av., or at the door on the afternoon of the lecture.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT MESSRS. JOSEPH P. EARLE and WILLIAM P. EARLE have this day formed a new partnership to transact the business of Brokers in Crude India Rubber and Gutta Percha, under the firm name of EARLE BROTHERS, at the present location, No. 62 William-st., New-York. The relations heretofore existing with Messrs. GEO. A. ALDEN & CO., of Boston, will be continued by the above firm.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between us under the firm name of SMYTHE, EARLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. JOSEPH P. EARLE has sole power to sign in liquidation. HENRY SMYTHE. JOSEPH P. EARLE.

Dated New-York, April 2, 1877.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMAN'S, (FROM PARIS,) Agent, importer finest creations in Parisian art millinery; new large lot voices French bonnets TO-DAY. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

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FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE City; 25 cents per quart; to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 12 Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week; is a good washer and ironer and house-cleaner; best reference. Call at No. 306 East 86th-st., first floor.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN Ca small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 410 West 25th-st.

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DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGHLY FIRSTclass dress-maker; has the latest styles for ladies' and children's suits; will make elegant silk suits at moderate prices; cutting and fitting done to perfect fit, Taylor system. Call or address M. Britton, No. 100 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., up stairs; entrance on 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY Or week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on the Wilson machine; has references; is a good worker. Address M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PERFECT OPERATOR On Wheeler & Wilson's machine; children's dresses, shirts, wrappers, button-holes; perfect fitter; terms moderate. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WHO IS QUALified, wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; she is entirely competent

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE LATE EXPERIMENT.

WHAT AN OLD EXAMINER THINKS ABOUT IT—DEFECTS OF THE PLAN ADOPTED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—TOO MUCH ATTEMPTED—WHY THE GOVERNMENT CLERKS OPPOSED IT—ERRORS TO BE AVOIDED IN THE FUTURE—THE BASIS OF A TRUE AND PERMANENT REFORM.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 31, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with a good deal of care the articles which have appeared in the editorial columns of THE TIMES during the past few weeks on the contemplated reform in the civil service. It has been authoritatively asserted that prominent members of President Hayes' Cabinet are engaged in drawing up a code of rules for the future government of the departments. The common impression seems to be that the old civil service rules, with or without modifications, including the examinations, are to be revived. I presume, then, that the object of all discussion on this subject is to arrive at some understanding as to what features in those rules should be adopted, and what rejected; for, evidently, rules of conduct which have been tried and found wanting must contain more or less objectionable features. Having had the fortune (or misfortune) to be intimately associated with the late lamented civil service reform, the writer begs leave, through your columns, to point out a few of its more prominent defects, as well as to throw out some hints as aids for future reflection. In doing this he utterly disclaims all intention of offering any suggestions for the guidance of the eminent gentlemen above referred to. They are abundantly qualified, no doubt, for the task assigned them; and whatever the result of their labors may be, they will be acceptable to the officers and employes of the entire civil service.

The principal defects of the late system may be reduced to the three following:

First—The too general application of the rules, embracing as they did, besides the 5,000 department clerks, nearly all the Postmasters and Postmasters' clerks, the officers, clerks, and other employes of all the Custom-houses, and the officers of the internal revenue service, an army numbering over 50,000 strong, their application being so impracticable, indeed, to the vast majority of these persons that they were virtually a dead letter from their inception, thus losing moral force and the respect of the people.

Second—The requiring common school examinations for promotion in the departments at Washington.

Third—The neglect of the Civil Service Commission to make such modifications in certain of the rules as experience and the temper of the departments demanded.

As to the first of these reasons, we shall waste no time in attempting to show the impropriety of enacting rules theoretically applicable to all, but practically applied to only a few. What we wish to refer to more particularly is the opposition which the system raised up in Congress. In the present state of politics, a decided majority of Congressmen seem to be adverse to yielding up their time-honored privilege of dictating appointments to office, and, above all, the local appointments in their own districts. The designation of persons to petty Government clerkships they might, perhaps, relinquish without much regret; for when once a constituent is fairly pigeon-holed in a bureau at Washington, his influence and political activity at home are, in a great measure, gone. He is of no special use to his member thereafter, and his member knows it. But the vast horde of Postmasters, collectors, inspectors, gaugers, Custom-house officers and their employes, who continue to reside at home and who retain their identity and their influence among the people, is too valuable a body of auxiliaries for the average member of Congress to lose. The late civil service rules attempted to abridge his prerogatives in this respect, and to subject all these appointments to the decision of a Board of Civil Service Examiners. In this attempt the commission, unintentionally perhaps, but plainly, overshot the mark. It was cutting off the only valuable body of auxiliaries the Congressman could depend upon in the day of trial. It was drawing too many teeth and cutting too many claws from the acknowledged monarch of the forest. This, then, was undoubtedly the first blow given to the success of the civil service reform. Congress had previously, in a moment of enthusiasm, voted $25,000 for the experiment; but after the child was born they refused to acknowledge it, and thereafter gave the bantling no countenance and no support.

Whether competitive examinations for promotions advanced the best men, or whether they were vastly preferable to the practice of securing promotions through political influence, are questions which we shall not now notice. It is enough to know that they raised a relentless opposition in the departments, and that this opposition soon made itself felt both in Congress and in the columns of the daily papers. But, even though hostile to it at first, the clerks would undoubtedly have become gradually reconciled to the system had it not been for some objectionable features in the rules which we shall presently point out. The truth is, however, that neither the one system nor the other is what the departments require. The rule of promotion by seniority, and without examination, is the only one which can ever give permanent satisfaction. And seniority, be it remembered, implies experience and commands respect. No clerk who has served two, four, or six years can object to the promotion of one who has served twice as long. But old clerks who are full of official lore do object very seriously, and very justly, too, to being "jumped" by an apprentice at the business, whether it be done through political influence, through favoritism, or through competitive school examinations.

We proceed now to speak briefly of some of the defects in the rules of examination for promotion. The first was the privilege accorded bureau officers of marking up or down for what was known as "efficiency;" that is to say, the expression of the officer's opinion in figures as to a competitor's efficiency, either as a clerk or a clever fellow, as the case might be. Though in most instances they marked fairly and conscientiously enough, yet this privilege threw into their hands a very decided balance of power, and there were a few who did not scruple to make use of it; so that if one candidate, not a favorite, stood at 70 on the scale of 100, and another candidate, a favorite, stood at 60 only, by marking the efficiency of the former at 60, and that of the latter at 100, it brought them both to the dead level of 68, thus throwing them into the same certificate, and enabling the officer to exercise his right of objecting to the one and selecting the other. One instance occurs to us, as we are writing, in which the three highest competitors on the list were defeated in this way, and the promotion was given to the fourth. Whenever this disingenuous practice was resorted to, its only effect was to plant a thorn in the breast of the defeated candidate, and to inflict a fresh stab under the fifth rib of the civil service reform. Another defect was that which permitted the jumping of certain competitors from a first to a third and fourth grade, clean over the heads of older and more experienced clerks. To the credit of some of the examining boards, be it said, this practice was discountenanced as much as lay in their power, and promotions were generally made grade by grade. But the rule which permitted it was never modified, and advantage could consequently be taken of the privilege whenever the rapid advancement of a favorite was demanded.

These were the two chief causes of the unpopularity of competitive examinations for promotion. Among candidates for admission the chief ground for complaint was the exercise which the rules gave the heads of departments, of the right of "objecting" to the appointment of any competitor on the list. If, for instance, there were 20 vacancies to be filled, and 40 of the competitors stood above the minimum of 70, the matter could be so manipulated, through the objecting process, that the 40th or lowest man could be appointed, to the exclusion even of the first and highest man on the list. Of course, this was a bid for political influence under a new form; and candidates who had good backing becoming aware of the fact, openly boasted that they had nothing to fear, provided they could get above the minimum of 70 before the Board of Examiners. But those who had no backing were loud in their denunciations of what they called the inconsistency of civil service examinations. They said, in effect, "You invited us to compete for these vacancies. By this you gave us to understand that the best men should win. By your own standard of excellence we have fairly won the prizes, and now you propose to give away our honors and to crown those who were hindmost in the race. Where is the consistency of your boasted civil service reform?"

We have no space in this letter to notice the many excellent features which characterized the rules of the late Civil Service Commission, nor to eulogize, as we should like, the labors of those able and conscientious gentlemen. What they needed above all things was the encouragement and hearty support of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government, and these they did not receive for the reasons above indicated. In conclusion, permit me to state what I conceive to be the only basis of a satisfactory and permanent reform in the civil service, to wit, an act of Congress authorizing:

First—The organization of a separate and independent Bureau of Examination for all the departments, consisting of not more than three Commissioners, with several grades of clerks, subject to promotion as in other bureaus, with an annual appropriation for its support.

Second—The examination of candidates for admission only, and to the lowest grade; at first to be applied to the departments at Washington, and afterward to such classes of public officers as time and experience may prove to be necessary.

Third—That the examinations for admission be open, competitive, and their results rigidly adhered to: the first vacancy to be given to the highest competitor on the list, the next to the next highest until exhausted, no right of objection being allowed on account of religion, politics, sex, or color.

Fourth—That promotions be made grade by grade, without examination, and be governed by the rule of seniority alone; that is, from a lower grade to the one immediately above it, the dates of appointment and promotion to determine the question of seniority.

Fifth—That the tenure of these offices (clerkships) be made permanent or during good behavior; no clerk to be dismissed except for cause, that is, except for immoral conduct, or for malfeasance or insubordination, or for disloyalty to the Government.

Sixth—The appointment of a commission of three persons in each department, whose duty it shall be to investigate the charges which may be preferred against its employes; no employe to be dismissed unless proved guilty upon sworn evidence.

Seventh—The retirement on reduced pay, for life, of superannuated and faithful clerks.

Eighth—The apportionment of the United States into civil service districts, in which examinations may be held; each State and Congressional District in the future to be allowed their share of the appointments, to be apportioned according to their several populations.

AN OLD CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER.

A CURIOUS SUGGESTION.

HOW TO CHOOSE A PRESIDENT—THE OLDEST SENATOR SHOULD FILL THE OFFICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Quite a number of methods have been recommended lately by Senators, ex-Senators, Professors, &c., as substitutes for the present mode of electing the President of the United States, some of which appear to have met with much favor. Grave objections have been raised against each and all the plans thus far suggested. I have an idea on this subject which I wish to submit for your consideration.

The election of a President is the rock upon which our glorious Republic will, sooner or later, be stranded, and we must guard against this disaster carefully and without delay. Remove the treacherous rocks from that Hell Gate, and all will be plain sailing in the future. Presidential conventions, elections, electors, returning boards, Governors, frauds, &c., are these rocks. The proposed plan is to blow all these infernal obstructions out of existence at one blast by enacting an amendment to the Constitution making the United States Senator who has served the greatest number of consecutive years in the Senate the President of the United States. Let his term of office be for six years. In case of removal, death, resignation, or disability of a President, the Senator then senior in consecutive years of service to become President. His term of service to be six years, plus that portion of the year from the date of his inauguration to the 4th of the month of March following. By this method would be had for President a man of mature years, of more than fair abilities, and versed in the Constitution and the laws, and in the duties he would be called upon to perform. The States would take pride in sending their very best men to the Senate, and in continuing them in that office, hoping thereby to be honored by a Presicent from their State. Senators would perform all their duties faithfully, thoroughly, and circumspectly, to earn the approval of their States and of the country.

Should a Judge of the Supreme Court chance to get the Presidency on the brain, he would be compelled to step down from the Bench, and enter the Senate; then, by a long probation, to demonstrate his qualifications for the post he sought. A military man would have to take the same route; had he served his country gallantly and well in war, his State would without doubt be proud to send him to the Senate, there to be educated in civil affairs, and should he prove a success, he would make a more efficient President by far than if sent direct from the field or battle to the Presidential chair. Moreover, this plan is civil service reform of the very highest degree, and it would result in developing genuine civil service reform in every department of the Government.

Had the Senate been made the stepping-stone to the White House, we would have had such noble and worthy names as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, and their like recorded as Presidents of these United States. As for a Vice-President, there is no need of one; the Senate can select a presiding officer as the House does its Speaker. In case two or more Senators had served the same number of consecutive years, let them draw lots for the Presidency, as is now done when two Senators to determine which shall serve the long term.

The great need of our country is to do away, somehow, with the periodical depression and stagnation of business caused every four years by the anxiety, excitement, frauds, and other attendant evils of an election for President. I think these suggestions, could they be embodied in a bill and carried out, would accomplish the result desired and so sadly needed.

Hereafter we would have for our Presidents men of standing, education, ability, and experience, and an inauguration of a new President would be attended with no injury or check to business, and with very little more excitement than is now connected with the installation of a new President of Harvard or Yale.

SUGGESTIONS.

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS

NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE.

THE FRAUDS OF 1868—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST GRAPPLE WITH THE EVIL—HISTORY OF LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT—PROVISIONS OF A NEW LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our laws under which naturalizations are effected are insufficient, and are administered with a degree of laxity unknown in any other country. The privilege of becoming a citizen of a great republican nation is of rare value, and ought to be guardedly bestowed; it should only be granted after a careful examination as to general and moral fitness. Criminals, habitual paupers, and imbeciles ought to be rigidly excluded from participating in elections. The ballot-box is our source of power, and the power which is molded into political form through the right to vote should be both moral and intelligent. The law as it is now administered makes no discrimination between classes. Some person unknown to the court swears that he has known the applicant for naturalization for a certain number of years, and that he has borne during that time a good moral character. Upon such testimony thousands of unworthy citizens are yearly manufactured. In seven cases out of every ten, the witness and applicant never meet until at the court-room door 10 minutes before the testimony has to be given.

During that part of the Autumn of 1868 immediately preceding the election, the naturalization mill was ground as it never had been ground before. It was kept going night and day until about 28,000 naturalization certificates had been issued, 20,000 of which it is fair to assume are now in the hands of persons who are not entitled to them. Add to these the number who had before and have since received certificates obtained by fraud, and it may be safely assumed that there is in this City and Brooklyn fully 40,000 persons voting at each election who have no right to vote. If this assumption is true, and Mr. Tilden had been elected, would he not now be holding his office by virtue of a fraudulent vote? This is a query which it is to be hoped some member of the great reform party may answer.

During the Summer of 1869 I happened to be in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court. While there my attention was attracted to a powerful machine used for the purpose of impressing the seal of the court upon official documents. A deputy clerk, of whom I asked some questions concerning it, stated that "it was this seal which made Hoffman Governor of the State of New-York." He also informed me that the demand for naturalization certificates at that time was so great (the Autumn of 1868) that they often made 10 impressions with one turn of the lever. This abuse, which we have become used to, has never received the attention which its importance demands. Both political parties have known of and tolerated these yearly frauds; one has aided, abetted, and profited by it, while the other has not cared to expose it, or rather to attempt to remedy it, for the reason that its managers have always hoped (and in vain) that they might get a slice of the foreign vote, which in this City is compact, and generally goes all one way. The time has now arrived when the Republican Party can afford to grapple with this evil, and it ought to take upon itself the duty of presenting such a law for the consideration of Congress which, if enacted, will in the future render a repetition of these frauds impossible.

In Congress, Feb. 3, 1790, occurred the first discussion upon the "Rule of naturalization." It extended through several days, and after a most earnest debate the law as it now stands was ordered to a third reading. A few extracts from this debate may prove of interest. The objections to the law were the same then as now, but the arguments which were urged in its favor would hardly apply at this time.

Mr. John Lawrance, of New-York, said: "The reason for admitting foreigners to the rights of citizenship among us is the encouragement of emigration, as we now have a large tract of country to people." During the whole of the debate this was the only reason assigned for admitting foreigners to the rights of citizenship. Mr. Madison was very conservative in his views, urged great caution in framing the law, and said: "When we are considering the advantages that may result from an easy mode of naturalization, we ought also to consider the cautions necessary to guard against abuses. It is no doubt very desirable that we should hold out as many inducements as possible for the worthy part of mankind to come and settle among us, and throw their fortunes into a common lot with ours. But why is this desirable? Not merely to swell the catalogue of people. No, Sir. It is to increase the wealth and strength of the community, and those who acquire the rights of citizenship without adding to the wealth and strength of the community, are not the people we want. * * * I should be exceedingly sorry, Sir, that our rule of naturalization excluded a single person of good fame that meant to incorporate himself into our society, but on the other hand I do not wish that any man should acquire the privilege but such as would be a real addition to the wealth and strength of the United States."

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, in urging a longer term of probation, asked "what could he [the emigrant] know of the Government the moment he landed? Little or nothing. How then could he ascertain who was the proper person to legislate or judge of the laws? Certainly gentlemen would not pretend to bestow a privilege upon a man which he is incapable of using! In New-York how many worthless, ignorant emigrants—incapable of reading or writing, having neither property nor habits of industry—have had this inestimable privilege bestowed upon them? The answer is, enough always to control the local, and in many instances the State, and in several instances the general elections. Those who know how New-York has been ruled and misled are fully qualified to judge of the value of a Government which comes from such unclean and incapable sources.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, took very high and nitra grounds. He said that he conceived the present subject to be of high importance to the respectability and character of the American name. The reputation he had for, and the attachment he felt to, this country, made him extremely anxious to preserve its good fame from injury. He hoped to see the title of American citizen as highly venerated and respected as was that of a citizen of old Rome. "I am clearly of the opinion that, rather than have the common class of vagrants, paupers, and other outcasts of Europe, that we had better be as we are, and trust to the natural increase of our population for inhabitants. If the motion made by the gentleman from South Carolina should obtain, such people will find an easy admission, indeed, to the rights of citizenship. Much too easy for the interests of the people of America. Nay, Sir, the terms required by the bill on the table are, in my mind, too easy. I think, before a man is admitted to enjoy the high and inestimable privileges of a citizen of America, that something more than a mere residence is necessary. I think he ought to pass some time in a state of probation, and at the end of the term be able to bring testimonials of decent and proper behavior; no man who would be a credit to a community could think such terms difficult or indelicate; if bad men should be dissatisfied on this account, and should decline to immigrate, the regulation will have a beneficial effect; for we had better keep such out of the country than admit them into it."

Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, was against "the indiscriminate admission of foreigners to the highest rights of human nature on terms so incompetent to secure society from being overrun by the outcasts of Europe; besides, the policy of settling the vacant territory by immigration is of a doubtful nature. He believed, in the United States, the human species might be multiplied by a more eligible and convenient mode than what seemed to be contemplated by the motion now before the committee. He was well satisfied for himself that there existed no absolute necessity for peopling it in this way; and if there was no absolute necessity, he thought Congress might use their discretion, and admit none but respectable and worthy characters, such only as were fit for the society into which they were blended."

Mr. Stone, of Maryland, said: "I would let the term of residence be long enough to accomplish two objects before I would consent to admit a foreigner to have any thing to do with the politics of this country. First, he should have an opportunity of knowing the circumstances of our Government, and in consequence thereof shall have admitted the truth of the principles we hold. Second, that he should have acquired a taste for this kind of government. And in order that both of these things may take place in such full manner as to make him worthy of admission into our society, I think a term of from four to seven years ought to be required. A foreigner who comes here is not desirous of interfering immediately in our politics, nor is it proper that he should. * * * The admission of a great number of foreigners to all places of the Government may tincture the system with the dregs of their former habits, and corrupt what we believe the most pure of all human inventions."

Mr. Jackson, who was very anxious for a long term of probation, said: "But with respect to residence and probation, before an alien is entitled to the privilege of voting at elections, I am very clear it is necessary, unless the gentlemen mean to render the rank of an American citizen the mayname of the world."

Mr. Sylvester, of New-York, thought "it neither for the honor nor interest of the United States to admit aliens to the right of citizenship indiscriminately; he was clearly in favor of a term of probation, and that their good behavior shall be vouched for. He suggested the idea of lodging the power of admitting foreigners to be naturalized in the District Judges."

After carefully reading the whole debate, a conclusion is readily arrived at that those who took part in it were anxious to establish three conditions as a basis of naturalization. First, a sufficient number of years of probation. Second, qualifications which would make their possessor a desirable citizen of a republic. Third, proof of good character during probation. When they voted for the law they probably thought that with all of these conditions clearly set forth, it would be sufficient for the purposes for which it was intended. They never dreamed that within three-quarters of a century corrupt politicians would violate not only this, but any other and all laws which might stand in the way of their party success. Unfortunately, the history of the last few years compels the admission that many of our governing politicians have become thus corrupt, and that the law in question in this State, to a very great extent, has become a dead letter; thousands of person, of the vilest classes have been naturalized who had not been in the country a year previous to their naturalization, and all the evils anticipated by the statesmen of 1790 have been more than realized. There is no remedy short of the enactment of a new law which should take the right to naturalize out of the hands of the States, and should embrace the following propositions, or their equivalents:

First—The term of probation in all instances should be at least seven years.

Second—No application should be made by any person under 14 years of age.

Third—The years of probation to date from the time of the first application to become a citizen.

Fourth—The second and final application should be for the certificate of citizenship, based upon the production of evidence of the first application and the testimony of at least three witnesses establishing the good character of the applicant, that he has been self-supporting, and is able to read and write in the English language.

Fifth—The power to naturalize should be given exclusively to the United States District Court, which, in the event of a necessity, ought to have power to appoint in the larger cities a Naturalization Commissioner, who should be under the direct control of the court.

Sixth—The names of all applicants should be advertised and printed in some conspicuous place a reasonable time before the final application, in order that any citizen having valid objections to the naturalization of any applicant may have an opportunity to present them.

In closing this communication, I wish to state my own convictions so plainly that those who read may understand them. I believe it to be a fact susceptible of proof, that the dominant political power in the State of New-York is predicated upon a class vote which has no right either in morals or law to exist; or in other words, the plain English of the proposition is, that we are ruled, and have been robbed, by a set of politicians who are voted into office by persons who are not citizens.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 31, 1877.

THE SHORE INSPECTOR JOB.

THE HAND OF JOHN C. JACOBS—PLAIN FACTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to submit for your consideration the following plain statement of facts, and to solicit your advice and assistance. In 1871 Mr. Jacobs, member for the Seventeenth Assembly District, introduced a bill into the Legislature which subsequently passed into an act entitled "An act to prevent the deposit of carrion, offal, or dead animals in the North and East Rivers, or in the Bay of New-York or Raritan Bay within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York." (Chapter 756 of Laws 1871.) By this act it was provided that "the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint one respectable citizen of said County of Kings who shall be known and designated as 'Shore Inspector.'" And after enacting that the person appointed shall reside within one-half mile of the shores of the Narrows, and that the Inspector shall hold office for three years, provides that he "shall receive an annual salary of $1,500, which shall be in lieu of all compensation for his services under this act," to be paid by the State Controller out of moneys unappropriated.

A Mr. A. A. Lake, of Fort Hamilton, was appointed by Gov. Hoffman to the new office, and he held the position until May, 1874. Now this bill or act was drawn up or written by a Mr. Church, of Fort Hamilton, and the clause relating to the residence of the Inspector was inserted with a view to embrace within it the house of Mr. Lake, who was the nominee of the promoters of the bill. At the expiration of Lake's term, Mr. Crapsey, a respectable resident of New-Utrecht, was nominated by the Republicans to fill the vacancy, and Gov. Dix sent the name to the Senate, but Jacobs, the originator of the law creating the position, opposed the appointment, even urged that the office was unnecessary; his friend Woods moved that the office be abolished, and a concurrent resolution was passed to that effect. During the time of Lake's being in office, the town of New-Utrecht paid a man $100 a month to perform the duties for which Lake was receiving $1,500 a year.

On the 18th June, 1875, another bill was rushed through the Legislature by Jacobs and friends, providing for the re-establishment of the office of Shore Inspector, (Laws of 1875, chapter 604,) and raising the salary of that official to $2,000 a year, with an allowance of $2,000 more to cover the expenses of assistants, &c. This $4,000 was to be raised by taxation on the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Richmond. Both acts provide for the appointment of a respectable resident of Kings County, and authorize the Governor, in case of disqualification as to residence or "otherwise," to appoint a successor, but this last act vests the appointment in the Governor alone, without the consent of the Senate, and extends the area of residence of the appointee to 1½ miles from the Narrows. The same scribe drafted this bill, but it was drawn to suit the circumstances and reward the Democratic Engineer of Kings County, the notorious Cornelius Ferguson. This person had, a short time previous to the act, been acting as one of the Commissioners of Charities for Kings County. How he discharged the duties of that office is best understood by the fact of his being indicted by the Grand Jury, tried and convicted for malfeasance in office, and fined in the mitigated penalty of $250. Though the conviction was afterward quashed by the Court of Appeals on a technical point, his moral guilt remains. And this was the person Jacobs named for the office. Some difficulty arose between Jacobs and a wing of the Kings County Democracy, and in the emergency Ferguson had stood Jacobs' friend and carried him through. But another candidate for the office appeared in the person of Mr. Hopkins, who had been formerly recommended to Gov. Hoffman for the position by Samuel J. Tilden, then of the Committee on Reform. Hopkins presented the letter of Tilden the reformer to Tilden the Governor, and it was expected that Tilden would act on his own letter. A deputation of Ferguson's friends waited on Jacobs in Albany, found him not very presentable, but brought him to the Governor, and Jacobs having stated that unless Ferguson was appointed he would have no business to go back to Kings County, Tilden the reformer, knowing the character of Ferguson and having full knowledge of his recent trial and conviction, gave him the appointment. Ferguson has since grown in political power, and was recently Chairman of the Democratic Convention of the district. As "Shore Inspector" he is "in" with Frank Swift, the contractor for removal of offal, &c., and proprietor of the various establishments on Barren Island.

It is said that, notwithstanding the high-handed way Ferguson treated the New-York Police last Summer, he has secured the appointment of two of his friends to sinecures in the Street-cleaning Department of New-York. And now, Sir, comes the real cause of my complaint. This man's term of office will not expire until May, 1878, and the act providing for the appointment of his successor is still in force. On the 13th of the present month Mr. Jacobs introduced a *third* bill, of the same class as those of 1871 and 1875, but with this important difference, that the amount allowed the Shore Inspector for payment of assistants—patronage—is increased to $5,000, to be levied on the counties of Richmond and Kings alone. This bill was rushed through the first stages with an indecent haste, being introduced, read, referred to Finance Committee, reported back, read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole, all on the same day.

So the unfortunate tax-payers of Kings and Richmond have now to pay $5,000 a year in addition to their quota of $2,000 salary levied on the five counties. There is nothing in the world to justify this increased expenditure, unless to make provision for Ferguson's friends. There is no epizootic threatened, nor does any unusual mortality among cattle prevail. And though the penal operation of the two acts embraces the Sound, Westchester and Queens Counties shores, Raritan Bay, and the North and East Rivers, it is manifest that the Narrows and Kings County shores were alone intended to be under the supervision of this precious "Shore Inspector," who should reside only "one-half mile" or "one mile and a half" from the Narrows, and be a respectable resident of Kings County. The necessary work was efficiently performed before and since the creation of this superfluous office for $100 a month by an officer appointed by the local authorities, and the people here think it an outrage that two counties alone should be taxed to provide sinecures for needy politicians, whose duties are supposed to extend over five counties, and that bills of such questionable character as those referred to should be carried through these preliminary stages with such unbecoming haste and allowed to pass into laws without a proper exercise of the discretionary power vested in the Governor.

TAX PAYER.

A QUEER ROBBERY.

The Albany *Express* of the 2d inst. contains the following: "Thursday night last ex-Deputy Sheriff Charles L. Steele, who resides near the Fish House, Saratoga County, was robbed of $1,070. When he retired at night the money, together with some notes, was in a pocket-book which he had carefully placed for safe-keeping between a straw and feather bed on which he and his wife slept. On awakening in the morning the house had the appearance of having been entered during the night, and on searching for the money he discovered that it was gone. Following some newly-made footprints, he tracked the robber as far as a schoolhouse in the vicinity, where he found his pocket-book and notes, but the money was gone. Here the trail was lost."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A PROVIDENT POLICY-HOLDER'S BITTER REFLECTIONS—AN AGREEABLE AGENT PERSUADED HIM AGAINST HIS WILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am very glad to see that there is some investigation being made into these systematized institutions of public plunder, the life insurance companies. They have published their little stories and beautiful advertisements—which were designed to prove that it was the duty of every man to make some provision for his family against sudden death, or otherwise, by taking out a policy on his life for $5,000, more or less, and thus secure a competency for those who, but for this provision, might be left destitute—about long enough; and now it is about time to inquire somewhat into the matter of the competency which they have provided and secured for themselves. Five years ago I was induced by one of their modest agents to contribute $100 a year, one-tenth of my whole income, with the fond but delusive hope of leaving for my family $2,000 in the event of death—a sum, be it remembered, which would hardly be one month's salary for an average-sized President, and to furnish that $100 I must forego every kind of enjoyment or amusement; must wear old clothes till I am ashamed to look at them, and, during our heated terms among the nineties, must think of the beautiful country, the cool sea breezes and mountain resorts, but which I may never enjoy; while my disinterested benefactors, who are going to furnish my dear family with $2,000 when I die—if I hurry up before they go up—are making life endurable at Long Branch or Newport on a salary so economical. Well, I say to myself, the fools are not all dead yet, or I should not be writing to you, but I think it is about time this large army of contributors got a little light through their skulls, and if there can be no honest united combination of men, so that this insurance business could be conducted with some little regard for the interests of those who furnish the money, the sooner each man takes the management of his own affairs into his own hands, and makes the best provision he can for his family in the event of death, the better it will be for all. At any rate, it will not benefit his family much, nor furnish a very satisfactory meal, to gaze upon the marble and granite structures which adorn the public thoroughfares of our City, and which have cost millions of dollars, when he is sleeping in his narrow house. We hear much of the wreckers of these companies just now, but I hardly know who are meant, or what is the meaning of the term. I suppose, however, it means the Presidents, and the Directors, and all the other self-constituted officials, who elect themselves and appoint the amount of their salaries to suit themselves, while the poor dupes, who are digging and delving until their napless breeches shine like a looking-glass, have no right to say a word or do anything but to hand over the premiums. If these are not the wreckers I should like to know who are. Now, Sir, would it not be well, while there is some show of an investigation going on at Albany, if the matter of the dividends of each company was investigated, so that these gentlemen should be compelled to inform us what becomes, or what disposition is made, of these little items. My policy is known as a compensating policy, and therefore it is entitled to a share in the dividends; the question is then, what are these dividends, and what disposition is made of them? Let us have this matter investigated, and let these gentlemen tell us what are the facts. Another matter that needs to be fully ventilated is, who constitutes the power to appoint the President, and Directors, and all the rest of them? Are the policy-holders mere nocentities? Is the power to do everything vested in the stockholders, each stockholder having the same number of votes corresponding with the number of shares which he holds of the capital stock? If this is the plan, how easy for a few men to get up a corner, control all the capital stock, or at least two-thirds of the number of its shares, and so control everything—the very thing which is actually done. Is this the law? Then let the stockholders have the law and the company, too. All I want is my $500 safe in my hand again, and the cuffiest and bunciest agents, who are the real players of these institutions, might make music to the mountains for ever on every key in the gamut, but it would fail to charm. In simple justice to the policy-holders, if none but stockholders can have a voice and a vote in the control and management of any insurance company, then make all the policy-holders shareholders of the capital stock, even if it be but the fiftieth part of a share, so that every fiftieth policy-holder should be elected by fifty to represent their interest in the management of the company. My advice to the public is to have nothing to do with an institution in which they are only expected, or wanted, to pay their money blindly, but wherein they have no voice in the control and management, direct or indirect. It seems to be the sole business of these managers and their agents to mystify the public, including them to change their policies from class to another, to surrender them, or to reinsure them in other companies, each change being a capture in favor of the managers, and to beat up as much technical dust as possible, so that a man who has his living to earn has not time to see what is what. Henceforth I will use my little influence in my own defense, and if I cannot recover what I have lost, I will use my best endeavor to lessen the number of the victims. Let every policy-holder give his attention to this business, and never cease to agitate and investigate until the law shall give him some right and share in the management of his own money.

POLICY-HOLDER.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIFE INSURANCE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As appropriate to the earnest discussion now in progress on the subject of life assurance business, I send you a short pamphlet I published in London in 1853, advocating improvements in the system, which have been partially adopted since by officers of high standing in England and Scotland. The most important of these improvements are:

1. *Classification of Men, not Climates.*—Life assurance policies do not afford the perfect assurance required in the present day, when incumbered with climate restrictions, and the climate risk can be covered by classification as thoroughly and systematically as the ordinary risks pertaining to the assurance of human life. 2. *Declared Surrender Values.*—The non-committal practice of many offices on the subject of surrender values is unworthy of any institution professing fair commercial dealing.

The pamphlet points out the first importance of security in an office and the dangers to be apprehended, the realization of which recent occurrences afford lamentable evidence. G. A. THOMSON.

UNIONTOWN, Fayette County, Penn., Tuesday, March 27, 1877.

ANOTHER BERESFORD.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LORD MARCUS AND COL. MARCUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct an error into which your London correspondent has (doubtless unintentionally) fallen in confounding two persons mentioned in his letter which appears in today's issue of your paper? The Lord Marcus Beresford he refers to is a son of the Marquis of Waterford, and does not represent Southwark in the British Parliament nor did he ever contest the election for that borough with Mr. Odger. The present Conservative member for Southwark is Col. Marcus Beresford, a large employer of labor as a wharfinger, and is a gentleman who, from his business experience, is not likely to have had transactions with money-lenders. It is possible your correspondent may have committed an unintentional error in confounding the two persons named, and in justice to him who, although residing at a great distance, is none the less concerned in reports which may be spread about his character, I would ask the insertion of these lines from

A FORMER VOTER FOR COL. MARCUS BERESFORD.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, April 1, 1877.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECTS.

THEIR RELATIONS TO THE STATE BUILDING DEPARTMENT—A DISSATISFIED ARCHITECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of THE TIMES, and by that means of the Legislature, to the clause in Mr. Woodin's bill for the reduction of heads of departments, making the Superintendent of Buildings subject to the approval of the American Institute of Architects. The latter is a small clique endeavoring to get control of the public business, and if they could make the Superintendent subservient to them, of course they would have control of a large amount of business, and architects not belonging to the guild would be left out in the cold. They represent nobody but themselves, they are few in numbers, and of foreign origin.

It is unfair that they should be given the power which in effect places the entire building interest of this City under their absolute control; it is unjust and a decided hardship to architects who don't belong to the society, (and a majority of the architects in this City are not members,) It is a species of legislation decidedly against the whole spirit of our institutions, and smacks altogether too much of class legislation. They will next claim that no one shall be permitted to practice architecture unless with their permission. While it is important that the Superintendent should be a person experienced in the erection of buildings, it is equally important that he should be free from any obligation for his position to this mutual admiration society of architects.

Senator Woodin said the provision was not new in his bill; it was merely continuing a law that had been in force for 10 years. This is true, but the law was passed at the most corrupt period of the Ring rule, and it secured the entire support of the corrupt officials of that time, under whose rule the expenses of the department ran up to the enormous sum of $250,000 per year.

Senator Morrissey thought they might better let the provision stand, as it could do no harm. But it has done harm, and will continue to do harm, especially to those architects and builders who are not of the elect. It is no secret among the builders of this City that certain architects have beneficial advantages with this department which other architects not members of this institute fail to secure. Perhaps if attention is now called to this matter it will open the eyes of the Assemblymen to a matter of serious import to a large number of men, capable in their profession, but who are not members of this architectural body.

ARCHITECT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 31, 1877.

NEW-YORK VS. NEW-JERSEY.

DISTANCES THAT AGREE, BUT WATCHES THAT TELL VERY DIFFERENT STORIES—A COMMISSION NEEDED TO FIND OUT WHAT JERSEY TRUTH IS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you will allow me a little of your space, I would like to have a word about "Life in New-Jersey," to refute some of the most palpable falsehoods of Phil Peppercorn, published in your issue of March 24. He lives, he says, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 26 miles from New-York. Now, to quote Mr. Peter Magnus, that is an extraordinary coincidence; so do I. He can reach his place in one hour from New-York; there the coincidence ends; I cannot. It takes me 1 hour and 15 minutes from my place to Jersey City, taking no account of the time occupied in going from my house to the depot—10 minutes' walk—or from the ferry to the office, 10 more minutes—altogether 1 hour and 35 minutes. On an average, taking into account the missing of train-boats, which happens nearly every day, I am an hour and 45 minutes each way, which makes in a day 3 hours and 20 minutes thrown away. Mr. Peppercorn may have a special train—there is one that goes a trifle quicker; but every one cannot leave New-York at 4:30 or get there at 9:30.

As for the fare, it costs me 25 cents a day for a yearly ticket, and, as many prefer not to put so much money out at once, and buy monthly tickets, then it costs about 37 cents a day, and every time your wife or children go to New-York it then costs $1 25.

Mr. Peppercorn says the eggs and butter he sells nearly pay his grocery bill. Now, if he will favor us with the amount of that bill, I do not think any one will be surprised that he pays it with his hen and cow productions. Jerseymen live "clus."

The barefaced assertion of Peppercorn that they rarely need a doctor, shows him to be a thorough Jerseyman. For within a radius of 30 miles of New-York Jersey is a perfect hot-bed for malarial fevers, and yet they will stand up and coolly deny that there is any fever and ague in their section. I have had men tell me that when their wives were shaking in the house not 50 feet away. As for good doctors, any man of common sense can judge how much truth there is in Peppercorn's statement that they have "two as good doctors as can be found in any city." If he had added in New-Jersey the sentence would have been more complete. That the doctors are good to kill, and kill quick, I have no doubt; that fifteen-sixteenths of them ought to be hanged is no less sure. His remarks about the "leading life insurance companies" being so anxious to lend money on Jersey property is bosh, as every business man knows.

As for society, in most of the country towns there is none. If you have children, the children they will be obliged to associ with have all the crudeness without the country frankness, and sociability is a word unknown to a Jerseyman. They are social like the Barnegat wreckers, who hang out false lights for wreck and robbery. Your nearest neighbor will pass your house daily on his way back from the Post Office, but will never leave your mail without he is paid for it, but if you have any fruit or vegetables, they will take all you give and steal the rest the first dark night. If you keep fancy poultry, they are not too high-toned to ask for a setting of eggs. The great-hearted ones will offer to exchange their dunghill fowls' eggs dozen for dozen, and give you half rotten ones every time. One of the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br..83⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. Br...83 ⅞
13,000 N. W. C. C. G..88½
5,000 do.....88⅜
2,000 Erie 2d.....103¼
430 Erie Railway.....7
700 do.....7⅝
900 do.....6¾
200 do.....6⅞
350 Del. & H.....50
300 do.....50¼
400 do.....50
150 do.....49¾
100 do.....49⅝
200 do.....c. 50
100 do.....c. 50
200 do.....c. 49¾
100 do.....49¼
100 do.....49¼
100 do.....49⅝
100 do.....49⅝
100 Rock Island.....97⅜
50 do.....97⅝
1500 West. Un. Tel.....58¾
200 do.....58⅜
300 do.....58¼
1100 do.....58⅛
200 do.....57⅞
1200 do.....c. 57¾
200 Pacific Mail.....18
100 do.....18¼
100 do.....18⅜
100 do.....18⅜
100 do.....18¾
400 do.....18¾
200 do.....18¾
300 do.....18¼
700 do.....18⅛
30 do.....18⅜
700 do.....18⅝
1800 do.....18⅞
200 do.....19
1,900 Mil. & St. P. pf.....79½
1,000 do.....80
100 do.....c. s. f.....81
1,000 do.....82
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.....99⅞
1,000 Erie 2d.....103½
3,000 Erie 3d.....102½
10,000 N. W. C. C. G..88⅜
3,000 do.....88¾
2,000 do.....88⅝
2,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st.....103½
1,000 M. C. Ss. a. f.....109⅞
10,000 Cen. P. 1st, S. J. Br.....86½
5,000 Can. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br.....86
10,000 U. P. 1st.....104⅛
1,000 do.....104
2,000 Cen. Pac. gold..106
3,000 C. & I. 1st, con. 6s..103
16 Fourth Nat. Bk.....99
5 Bk of Com.....110½
200 Atl. & Pac.....b.c. 23¾
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 49¼
200 do.....49¾
100 do.....c. 50
100 do.....c. 49¾
200 do.....c. 49¾
100 do.....49¾
100 do.....49¾
100 do.....49½
200 do.....49⅜
600 do.....49⅜
300 do.....49⅛
100 do.....c. 50
100 do.....c. 49¾
100 do.....49⅝
100 do.....49⅝
100 do.....49⅝

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA....WED., April 11 | BOTHNIA...WED., April 25
ALGERIA...WED., April 18 | ABYSSINIA..WED., May 2

Steamers marked * do not carry passenger passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the Lane (Southern) recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at this year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. B. ELLIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,
ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ILPE.....April 14
ETNA.....April 28

superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY

These first-class full powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, April 14
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday May 10

First cabin, $70, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY....April 7
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY....April 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria....April 7, noon. | Ethiopia....April 21, noon.
California.April 14, 3 P. M. | Victoria....April 28, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Utopia.....April 7, noon. | Alsatia....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., April 7 | MAIN.....Sat. April 21
NECKAR.....Sat., April 14 | WESER.....Sat., April 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with
*ST. LAURENT, Lacheneez....Wed., April 18, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, April 7, 12:30 P. M. | Spain...April 21, 1:30 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD. SATURDAY, April 7, Pier 42 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

d. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY; WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 52 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. of Ga., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, April 17
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25
For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. NEWCOMB, or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North river as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLE LUTTEN & CO., Agents in Havana

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....April 12 | HAMMONIA .....April 26
BUEVIA.....April 19 | HERMANN.....May 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular, at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7: 30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 nights. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday from Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 9:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6.30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1 P. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through cars to St. Louis.

9:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

8:300 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 2 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 2 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M.; 1:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bathlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal tickets offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, 2d.....1:30 A. M.	Friday, Mar. 30.....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 3.....10:30 A. M.	Monday, April 2.....9 A. M.
Thursday, 5th.....12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.....11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....12 M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th.....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.....3 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

E. K. MAYO, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $8,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, A GOOD, safe, profitable business, well established; goods sold to merchants and jobbers only; the proprietor has other business in same city, and will render the purchaser his aid; cash required, $1,500; none but a person requiring a good, safe business need reply to this. Address Lock Box No. 28 Post Office, Newburg, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—A NEAT, LIGHT, AND PROFITable invention for sale, only $200, with machinery and stock; profits, 300 per cent. For reasons for selling, call on A. H. LEONARD, No. 6 Liberty-place.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABLE TO COMMAND some means to join me in carrying out a valuable disbovery. Call at the office of Messrs. Barnes & Hanover, Tryon-row. J. W. MARTIN.

$10,000 MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—ONLY parties with the best of references and standing need apply. Address M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

1878 TO 1896;

JERSEY CITY 7s,

1886 TO 1913;

NEW-YORK CITY 6s and 7s,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF THE GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY, GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24, 1877.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company,

said company having forty-five (45) miles of railway completed and free from debt, and a land grant of sixteen (16) sections of land per mile from the State of Texas.

BIDS ARE INVITED

FROM

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

TO EXTEND SAID ROAD
TWO HUNDRED MILES;

receiving in payment the bonds of the company, secured by a first lien on the entire road, property, and franchise of the company. For further information address

J. M. BROWN,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Galveston, Texas.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

4,053	3,663	4,311	5,998
4,079	3,854	5,213	5,819	4,459
6,156	6,008	4,724	5,964	....
5,543	4,143	5,138	4,719	....
4,540	5,434	4,393	4,231	....
4,130	4,930	6,038	6,057	....

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, including those paid and held in sinking fund, which the interest thereof would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the 1st day of June, 1877, at which date interest on said above designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 15, 1877.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. s.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

STOLEN.

Three Promissory Notes, viz:

$1,875 86, due 24th May, 1877, drawn by James Woods, and indorsed or him to H. H. Murray.

$1,625 81, due 1st July, 1877, drawn by Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company to their own order and order of Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

$1,230 37, due 12th May, 1877, drawn by Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company to their own order and order of Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

$500 Metropolitan Gas-light Company bond, No. 510. Also several blank bonds of the company, unsigned and not filled out.

Were stolen out of the office of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, New-York, and the public are warned not to negotiate them, as payment of them has been stopped. H. R. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1877.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND

LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,

available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, } Agents
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of Saginaw, Saginaw, Michigan, until the 16th day of April, 1877, for the purchase of twenty-one thousand dollars of East Saginaw, Michigan, eight per cent. semi-annual Water Bonds, for any part thereof, said bonds running twenty years from May 1, 1877, and both interest and principal payable in New-York City.

These bonds are issued to replace short bonds issued in 1873.

No bids will be considered at less than par, and the board expressly reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners,

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In District Court of the United States, southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK L. WRISLEY and JOHN L. WRISLEY, bankrupts.—The undersigned Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the auction rooms of Robert Somerville, No. 74 University-place, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the books, debts, and open accounts belonging to said bankrupts, a schedule of which can be examined at any time at my office, No. 319 Broadway. There will be excepted from said sale two demands, which are now in suit.

mh31-law3w8a* JOHN C. FERRMAN, Assignee.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Railroad Bonds and other Choice Securities,

Paying 10 to 15 per cent.

For sale on favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 26 years.

J. B. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

Alex. Frothingham & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to 20 times the amount invested every 30 days.

Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 to 5 per cent. Explanatory circular and weekly reports sent free.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.—Bonds Nos. 57, 74, 133, 138, 152, 217, 270, 297, 302, 310, 312, 320, 327, 357, 409, 415, 444, 460, 467, 493, have been drawn for redemption, May 1, 1877, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1877.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN, }
WILLIAM TRACY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. ALLISON, }

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES RAILROAD CO.

Bondholders of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company are requested to meet on MONDAY, April 9, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Canada Southern Railway Company, No. 13 William-st., over the Corn Exchange Bank. A. B. SAYLIS, Trustee.

MINING STOCKS.

We buy and sell Mining Stocks at the American Mining and Stock Exchange or elsewhere on commission. Our Mr. A. H. NICOLAY is a member of the Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED.

New-Orleans bonds. Louisiana bonds.
South Carolina consols. Evansville bonds.
Dubuque (Iowa) bonds. Keokuk bonds.
County and City bonds, Iowa, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
WM. R. UTLEY, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

25,000 RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad for sale by WILLIAM O. McDOWELL,
Room No. 11, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.,

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 105 Broad way cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BY J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 10,
At 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 112 Pearl-st.
Private establishment,
Pair dark brown carriage horses, coach, barouche, and coupé.
Carriages may be seen at private stable, No. 1 West 32d-st. To be sold to the highest bidder.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AS OWNER is going South, a gentleman's complete outfit, consisting of a neat and elegant Wood Brothers shifting-seat Whitechapel dog-cart, nearly as good as new; also a fine black horse, suitable for above in every way, harness, including tandem rig, blankets, Collow whip, &c. All in perfect condition. Lane & Davis' stables, No. 114 West 46th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CAROLINE M. ISAACS, against JANE W. MCCUNN and THOMAS MCCUNN, individually and as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, individually and as Executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as Collector of Special Assessments of the goods, chattels, and credits of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and Irene May Gano, his wife; Mary McCunn, wife of the said Thomas McCunn; James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife, Sarah Long, wife of Joseph Long, and the said Joseph Long; Nandy Barnet, wife of John Barnet, and the said John Barnet; Jane McDonald, wife of Robert McDonald, and the said Robert McDonald; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, Eliza Leeky, wife of John Leeky, and the said John Leeky; Caroline M. Dugee and Henry A. Dingee, her husband; John K. Waring and Mary, his wife; John M. Gano, Jane W. Gono, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; William McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin; The People of the State of New-York, Spencer C. Mustin, Receiver of the Property, &c., of the said Jane W. McCunn, and Joseph J. O'Donohue, Receiver, &c., of the estate of John H. McCunn, deceased; Thomas Otis Leroy, Edward A. Leroy, Herbert K. Cruikshank, William C. Menlio, George V. N. Baldwin, Peter J. Bogert, Christopher C. Burtord, Francis J. Parker, Adam Campbell, Henry Roussel, Samuel Clerk, Alexander Clark, Richard K. Jackson, William Fletcher, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, Julia Fairbanks, Thomas E. Tripler, Christopher Finc, Assignee of Charles Cowen, Joshua S. Peck, William Brennan, August Brentano, Henry Ols Son, William Libbey, Jedediah K. Hayward, William A. Donnelly, and William P. Buckmaster, Assignee of Albert B. Corey, and Walter P. Long.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 7, 1877.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 56 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City on February 8th, 1877. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JONAH D. F. SMITH and Adon Smith, Jr., Executors of ADON SMITH, plaintiffs, against THOMAS DAROY and Mary, his wife; James S. Dale, Richard McNulty, Daniel McDonald, Timothy McDonald, Mary Dunn, Ellen McDonald, Sarah Derby, Mary Derby, Isabel Derby, Joseph Derby, William John Derby, Mary Derby, Annie Derby, widow of George Derby; Alexander Halliday, Knickerbocker Ice Company, James Fitzpatrick, John Haring, Daniel Stieber, Emanuel Lyons, Francis Beleufante Lyons, James Henry McGuire, William Barclay, Carl Klein, Warren C. Brady, W. S. Holland, P. Maxfield, Sarah James, Edward D. James, The Hazard Powder Company, Patrick McAnary, Peter Baxter, Herman Baijer, Henry Baijer, Theodore Baijer, Samuel T. Skidmore, William F. Schumann,

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH TROUBLE.

DR. LUDLOW HOLDS THE CONSISTORY RESPONSIBLE—CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH TO WHOM THE MATTER WAS REFERRED.

Rev. Dr. James Ludlow, the Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, whose deposition from his pastorate was sought by the Consistory, sent his resignation to the Consistory on Thursday evening, and it was accepted, several members of the Consistory, however, entering a strong protest against the course pursued by that body in seeking to force Dr. Ludlow to sever his connection with a congregation which earnestly desired to retain him. In reference to the issue between himself and the Consistory, Dr. Ludlow says that the trouble was not chargeable so much to the polity of the Collegiate Church government as to the policy adopted by the Consistory. The Consistory was, he said, a self-electing body, which had adopted a systematic plan of carrying out the objects of the majority of its members to suit their own peculiar views. About a year ago they had determined to exercise their power of rotating their ministers, irrespective of the wishes of their congregations, and this exceedingly annoyed both Dr. Ludlow and his congregation, between whom the pleasantest relations existed. The congregation sent a petition to the Consistory remonstrating against its action, but the petition was not noticed. This so incensed a large portion of the congregation, that they refused to attend the services at the church when other ministers officiated. Many members also left the church entirely.

Messrs. Howard Payson Wilds, Theodore Roosevelt, and Josiah M. Fiske, a committee appointed by the congregation of Dr. Ludlow's church to report especially upon the question of "the rights, powers, and duties of members of the Reformed Dutch Church," have prepared a very elaborate report on the subject, containing many references to the charter under which the Church denomination acts. The committee conclude that the rules and usages of the Church under its charter "give the right to the Consistory of calling ministers for their own congregations, but require consultation by the Consistory with the Grand Consistory, or with the congregation at large, to know what person would be most acceptable to the people, and in all other matters of peculiar importance, relating to the peace and welfare of the whole congregation. And when no tenure is annexed to the office of the minister by the terms of the call or settlement, he holds his office, not at the will of the Consistory, or of the church, but for life, determinable only for some good and sufficient cause, in the manner provided by the rules of the denomination, or by the consent of both parties." The "Grand Consistory" mentioned comprises the existing Consistory and all those who have formerly been members of it. In addition to this report, the committee is to prepare three addresses on the questions at issue, one to be sent to the congregation, one to the Consistory, and the third to the Classis of the denomination in this City, which holds its annual session on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and which will have full power to review the whole matter.

THE TAX-PAYERS AROUSED.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Municipal Society, the call for which has been signed by a large number of representative citizens irrespective of party, will be held this evening at Chickering Hall. The object is to consider the constitutional amendments proposed by the Municipal Commission, and give an expression of views on the reform measures now pending before the Legislature. Mr. William A. Booth will preside, and speeches will be made by Hon. William M. Evarts, William Allen Butler, Simon Sterne, Dorman B. Eaton, and others. The bills in question are now before the Legislature for final action, and strenuous efforts are being made by the office-holders affected to secure their defeat. It is a matter of common notoriety that the most unscrupulous means have been and are being resorted to for this purpose, and that nothing but prompt action by the property-holders of the Metropolis will secure their passage. The proposed legislation has been indorsed by the different Exchanges and prominent mercantile bodies, and is warmly supported by the entire commercial and tax-paying interests of the City.

THE AGREEMENT OF THE TRUNK LINES.

A letter was received at the Produce Exchange yesterday from General Freight Agent Rutter, of the New-York Central Railway Company, notifying the Exchange of the agreement entered into by the trunk lines. It says that the export rebate of one and a half cents per 100 pounds allowed to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads ceases, and that the percentage system of rates based on mileage has been abandoned. In lieu thereof fixed differences on all classes of Eastern and Western bound traffic are agreed to, and payment of export rebates as set forth in Mr. Ruger's letter of Dec. 27, stops on all shipments made after this date. After a thorough examination of the subject, all parties were satisfied that these fixed differences, which are not to vary as the rates rise and fall, are equitable not only to the local, but to the export trade, the ocean rates from New-York to foreign ports compensating the trade of this City for the difference on the inland rates.

ADVANCE IN PASSENGER FARES.

The managers of the New-York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads have agreed to advance the rates for special limited tickets to the following figures, taking effect Monday next, April 9: From New-York to Cleveland, $11; Detroit, $13; Toledo, $14 25; Chicago, $20; St. Louis, $24; Kansas City, $35; Indianapolis, $19; Cincinnati, $18. From Albany $1 less than from New-York, and from Boston, by all routes, $1 more than from New-York. The same figures will also be adopted eastbound.

A NEW JUDGE FOR JERSEY CITY.

Gov. Bedle has appointed John A. Blair Judge of one of the District Courts in Jersey City. The Senate, in special session, twice refused to confirm Mr. Blair's nomination for the reason that he is a Republican, and they also rejected the nomination of Isaac Romaine, a United States Commissioner, for the same reason. The Governor then declined to make any further nomination, and the Senate adjourned, leaving one of the two courts without a Judge. There is some question as to Gov. Bedle's right to make the appointment, the law providing that he can fill a vacancy only during a recess of the Legislature. Many lawyers claim that the Governor having declined to continue to make appointments until a confirmation was had by the Senate, which was then in session, he has no right to make an appointment after the Senate has been obliged to adjourn because of his refusal to send in appointments. It is also held that no vacancy can exist in an office which has never had an incumbent. Right or wrong, the appointment has been made. Judge Blair qualified yesterday, and gave the required amount of bonds. He appointed as his clerk William J. Lyon, a young lawyer. The appointment of Blair has widened the breach between a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Senate beyond any probability of healing, and is calculated to demoralize the party.

THE SINGER ESTATE.

The matter of the will of Isaac Merritt Singer, the inventor, which created so much interest about a year ago, when an attempt was made before the Westchester County Surrogate to break that instrument, is again brought before the public by some proceedings that took place before the English Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, on March 24. On that date a petition was presented to the Vice-Chancellor that the Executors under the will be empowered to keep the sum of $1,038,500 invested as it is at present in United States bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The petition was supported by attorneys for Mrs. Singer, who represented to the court that in case the bonds were sold and the proceeds reinvested in the English funds, the income of the widow would be lessened by £3,000. The Vice-Chancellor said it appeared that Mr. Singer was an American subject, and it was very natural that he should have considered the American Government bonds were as good a security as could be found. His Lordship believed this was also the opinion of many persons who were well able to form an opinion upon such matters. Considering the terms of the will and the wishes of the family, he thought the Executors would be justified in allowing the money to remain invested in these American securities.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible-house, Astor-place, on Thursday, April 5, William H. Allen, LL.D., President, in the chair. The Mitchell and Vicinity Bible Society of Indiana was recognized as an auxiliary. Among the foreign correspondence submitted to the board were letters from Dr. Bliss, March 16; Dr. Gulick, at Hong Kong, Feb. 6; Mr. Blackford, at Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 28; also from Mr. Palmquist, of Stockholm; Mr. Prince, of St. Petersburg; Rev. E. C. Bissell, of Austria; Rev. E. P. Hastings, of Ceylon; Rev. L. W. Kip, of Amoy; Rev. C. Hartwell, of Foochow; Dr. Trumbull, of Valparaiso, and Mr. Milne, of Montevideo, many of the letters giving reports on the circulation of the Scriptures in 1876, and asking for further grants of books or funds. Appropriations of money, amounting to about $32,000, were made, in addition to large sums granted in March, for Bible distribution during the present year through the society's agencies in China, Japan, South America, and Russia, and through various missionary boards in other lands. Besides these appropriations in money grants of books were made to the New-York Bible Society and other auxiliaries, to the American Sunday-school Union and other benevolent organizations, to churches, mission Sunday-schools, and individuals, the total number of volumes granted being about 50,000, including six volumes in raised letter for the blind. The receipts for March were $76,174 07, and the entire receipts for the year ending March 31 were $543,579 55. The volumes issued in March were 66,427. The whole number issued during the year from the Bible-house, not including those issued in foreign lands, were 621,726.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

VIOLATION OF THE LAW BY THE COURT-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS — HOW THE TREASURER OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD KEEPS HIS ACCOUNTS.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in relation to the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, presented at a previous session, stating that the Commissioners of the Court-house had entered into contracts for work on the building amounting to $381,478, although the sum appropriated by the board was only $100,000. The Corporation Counsel, in his communication, says that the Commissioners exceeded their authority in approving of these contracts, because they were in excess of the amount appropriated. He also states that no payments can be made for work on the Court-house beyond the sum appropriated, unless the board shall authorize the issue of bonds for the purpose, after approving of the plans for the work, and he recommends the Mayor to take immediate action on the matter.

The communication was referred to the Mayor.

A communication was received from Mr. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, who was instructed to ascertain if the amounts donated by the board to St. John's Guild had been used in accordance with the resolution adopted for that purpose. The recent notoriety given to the affairs of the Guild led to this inquiry. Mr. Howe says that it was impossible to make an examination of the financial affairs of the Guild for two reasons: First, that all moneys received by the Guild, whether from the City Treasury or from other sources, have been deposited in the personal bank account of the Treasurer of the Guild in connection with his private business affairs, and there was, therefore, no means of determining what belonged to separate interests; second, that the Treasurer of the Guild has not kept any books during the past three years, except such entries and accounts as have been prepared for the purposes of this examination since the action of the board, and which could not be accepted as books of original entry. The communication was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was then adopted authorizing the issue of $116,500 of Croton Aqueduct bonds, to pay for lands in Putnam County, which were taken for the new storage reservoir, in pursuance of the awards made for that purpose.

A communication was received from the Department of Public Works requesting the board to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of $125,000 to lay Croton mains, &c. It was referred to the Controller.

The question of purchasing the old maps and surveys of this City made by the late Mr. Randall was then called up, and a communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works stating that they might be of importance and of value to this City in determining old boundary lines, and that the City ought to obtain them. The matter was referred to the Controller.

The following appropriations to charitable institutions were then made out of the Excise fund:

Midnight Mission, $420; St. Vincent's Hospital, $1,000; Twenty-third Ward Relief Association, $200; Twenty-fourth Ward Relief Association, $500; St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, $2,400; West Side Relief Association, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, $500; St. Stephen's Home for Children, $1,860; the Linda Gilbert Prisoners' Aid Fund, $300; German Society of the City of New-York, $4,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $4,000; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $4,000.

The sum of $3,725 32 was also appropriated from the Excise fund for the support of eight insane persons in the Willard Asylum, who were formerly a charge on Westchester County, or that portion of it which has been annexed to this City.

A communication was received from the State Board of Charities, containing a copy of the report of the management and affairs of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society. It was placed on file. The board then adjourned.

A CARD FROM THE TREASURER OF THE GUILD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the Commissioner of Accounts to the Board of Apportionment of his examination of the accounts of St. John's Guild a great injustice has been done to me and I respectfully ask space for an explanation.

Referring to the "first" statement, it has been my custom, for convenience, to deposit with the National Trust Company all trust funds committed to my care, of which the Relief Fund of St. John's Guild formed a portion; these accounts have not been credited on the books of the company separately, but my books have been so kept that I could at any time ascertain the amount due to each fund. It has never before occurred to me that any criticism could be made in reference to this. My private business account has always been kept with the Chemical Bank, and has never been in any way mixed up with trust funds.

In respect to the "second" statement, I have always, as Treasurer of the Guild, kept books of original entry, which, although accurate, were not specimens of book-keeping, as I do not profess to be a practical book-keeper, and were referred to by me for the purpose of making up my monthly and annual statement, my main reliance being the original vouchers, which I have always carefully kept and filed. Sometime previous to any action on the part of the Board of Apportionment with reference to an investigation of St. John's Guild it became apparent that in the future the Guild would require regular sets of books, and I had prepared from my books of original entry and vouchers the books of the Guild, which were afterward submitted to Mr. Howe, and these, together with the original vouchers, which were also submitted to and examined by him, conveyed a complete exhibit of the financial condition of the Guild since I have acted as Treasurer.

It must be borne in mind that no provision has ever been made by the Guild for the employment of a book-keeper, and my services as Treasurer have been rendered gratuitously.

ANDREW W. LEGGAT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 6, 1877.

BARNUM'S NEW SHOW.

The arrival of P. T. Barnum's new show was made known yesterday to the residents of the City through the agency of a grand spectacular procession. A long and gorgeous array of chariots and emblazoned wagons was formed in the neighborhood of the Rink building in Third-avenue shortly after 10:30 o'clock, and started on its way through the principal thoroughfares of the City. The procession was headed by an immense chariot, in which was seated a uniformed band, who, along the entire route, entertained the spectators with popular airs. The chariot was followed by a countless number of handsome wagons containing the curiosities that are to form part of Mr. Barnum's menagerie. In the centre of the line of march walked nearly a dozen camels decked in rich trappings, and bearing riders dressed in picturesque Oriental costumes, and, following these, was a fine chariot drawn by four gayly-decked elephants. The principal feature of the procession was the grand triumphal car representing a Goddess of Liberty standing on an elevated throne, and surrounded by four maids of honor. The car was decorated with a glittering mirror, gorgeous trapping, and a very rich canopy, and was drawn by 10 handsome horses. A like procession will start again this morning on a route embracing Third-avenue, Chrystie-street, Grand-street, Columbia-street, Third-street, Avenue A, Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue, and Sixty-fourth-street.

LENIENT TREATMENT OF A SWINDLER.

A man, who gave his name as Edward G. Wilkins, entered the Post Office Building yesterday, and succeeded in obtaining from United States Marshal Payn, Capt. Michael Cregan, James McAfee, and others, $5 subscriptions for a Delaware Democratic newspaper which he represented as having been discontinued but about to be resuscitated as a Republican journal. Wilkins showed a letter of recommendation from Hon. Freeman G. Younglove, but as he was about to leave the building it was discovered that he had been attempting to swindle his patrons. He was taken into custody by Mr. McAtee, but released upon admitting his guilt and pleading poverty in extenuation of his action. It is said that Wilkins has recently applied to prominent Democrats and Republicans for subscriptions, representing to the one that the new paper was to be a Democratic organ, and to Republicans that it was to be an Administration paper.

MR. BEECHER ON THE SAINTS.

At the Plymouth Church prayer meeting last night Mr. Beecher said that every man's trials were fitted for him, and that if he had to live his life over again he would rather pass through his own afflictions than through those of others. To one of the brethren who propounded an unusually knotty conundrum concerning the immortality of the soul, Mr. Beecher replied: "I will tell you, Sir—when you and I meet in the other world." [Laughter.] Another brother said that "he liked Paul through and through." He had himself something of a choleric disposition, but he considered that all men were alike in that respect. Some men were like cataracts and others like still lakes. Mr. Beecher—It takes 20 men to make a perfect man. Martha was a good housekeeper but Mary excelled in spiritual power, each formed the complement of the other. Peter was a watch-dog. [Laughter.] He never heard a mouse around the corner but he would bark. John, on the contrary, was the quietest, he held his peace, and developed a rich, quiet soul power that Peter lacked. Men who are catechetical [to the last speaker] like you, sometimes do a great deal of good—at any rate they make other people do something. No one man has all the qualities which make a perfect Christian; we are each of us the complement of the other. I am indented where you bulge, and we both fit together the better for it. If Brother —— will supply the fire and force and all that, I will supply the humility. [Laughter.] The services closed with the familiar benediction, "Grace, mercy, and peace."

INSURANCE NOTES.

Ex-Recorder Rosendale, of Albany, who has been appointed Receiver of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City, has not yet taken possession of the affairs of that institution, but will doubtless do so within a few days.

The Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, Mr. William R. Grace, has made preparations to commence several important suits for the recovery of moneys alleged to have been wrongfully taken from the funds of the company.

Daniel J. Noyes, a son of Benjamin F. Noyes, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being concerned with his father in the conspiracy to make away with the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Henry R. Pierson, the Receiver of the North America, New-York State, Widows' and Orphans', and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies, is busily engaged in making a preliminary examination of the condition of these institutions, only two of which, the North America and the Guardian, have any corporate existence, the others being reinsured in the latter. Thus far, however, nothing has been developed.

One of the principal questions of law that has been raised during the present excitement in life insurance circles is that relating to the preference of death claims, of which there are a large number in the Security and Continental Companies, amounting in the aggregate to over $250,000. For the purpose of having this question settled the petition of Rebecca L. Miller, in the matter of the Attorney-General against the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company was presented to the Supreme Court, and is now before the General Term, where a decision will doubtless be given at an early day. This has been made a test case, and, as a matter of course, all other claims of the same nature will be settled in accordance with the ruling of the court. Notwithstanding this fact it is understood that some parties in this City have sent circular letters to the death claimants against the suspended companies urging upon them the importance of having legal representation, and agreeing to secure to them 50 per cent. of their claim, or so much of it as may be recovered. For the benefit of policy-holders it may be stated that the action of the respective Receivers in settling these claims will depend altogether on the decision of the Court of Appeals in the test cases already before the Supreme Court.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut.-Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MEN BOW TO BEAUTY,

And all women who have it not desire it. This preeminent charm is acquired by using LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. Sold by all druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

THE FASHION TOPIC most discussed by the ladies is the French innovation calling for light and elegant panier skeleton or wire skirts. The topic which most interests gentlemen is the SPRING STYLE KNOX HAT, from KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and under Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

THE MOREAU-LEFEVRE CHAMPAGNES for invalids, in pints, half-pints, are convenient and health-giving.—*Advertisement.*

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 6.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 33c. Resin dull; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine quiet; hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar quiet at $1 60.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—Printing Cloths flat; prices nominally 4c. for standard and extra 64s.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.—Henry Koser, Henry Brunjes, Conrad Plage, Miss Rosina Beiser, J. C. Goebel, Miss Theresa Schauffler, Miss Anna Schauffler, Dr. Emil Aukes, B. Grelog, M. Best.

In steam-ship Switzerland, from Antwerp.—Edward Gerard, Ellie Reelus, Albert Boudit, Anton Maas, Rudolph Arch, Dom Dusenberg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises.....5:33 | Sun sets.....6:31 | Moon rises..2:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:09 | Gov. Island..3:58 | Hell Gate....5:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Britannic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool; R. J. Cortis; E. C. Biddle, Jones, Philadelphia; Triplet, Davis, Wilmington, Del.; City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Constance, (Br.,) James, Greenock, Tupper & Brattie; Saracen, (Br.,) LeBoeuf, Shanghai, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Barks Texas, (Ger.,) Hillems, Havre, C. Luling & Co.; Anne Florence, (Br.,) Johnson, Adelaide and Sydney, N. S., Mailler & Quereau; Talisman, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgetown, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Giulmina, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Leghorn, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Mary A. Nason, (Br.,) Goeswell, Bristol, Eng., J. F. Whitney & Co.; T. H. Armstrong, Maurau, Cadiz, Spain, C. Comstock.

Brigs J. F. Merry, Bradley, Havana J. E. Ward & Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) Rolbuhiser, Bridgewater, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Gulsborough, (Sr.,) Hanson, Santiago de Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Henry Trowbridge, Thomas, Ponce, P. R., Lothrop & Mares; Annie, (Br.,) Wallace, Mayaguez, J. Zittleson.

Schs. Wardwell, Dinsmuin Cape Haytien, Wilson & Asmus.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Lewis, Saybrook.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans March 30, with mdse. and passengers to Boerert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen March 24 and Southampton 27, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

TIFFANY & Co.'s hard metal plated ware is silver soldered in every joint, and superior to any heretofore made. It is equal in appearance to sterling silver, and more economical than the ordinary plated ware, being absolutely indestructible by Family, Hotel, Club, or Restaurant use. Their Spoons and Forks are different from all others. UNION-SQUARE.

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World's Fair, Paris.....1867
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World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
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Steam-ship Hindoo, (Br.,) Mills, Hull, Eng., March 19, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Montana, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool March 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Ella Knight, Bearse, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Bogart & Morgan.

Ship Aldborough, (of Picton,) McLean, Liverpool 25 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Gerhard & Brower.

Ship Leonard, (Russ.,) Petrell, Liverpool 43 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Sacramento, (of Boston,) Wilson, Antwerp Feb. 23 and the Downs 27th, with empty barrels to V. H. Brown & Co.

Bark Unico, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Liverpool 80 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Gunnufsen, Tvedestrand 63 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Trecl Dubrovacki, (Austr.,) Turcenovich, Belfast 83 ds. and Milford 41 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lottie Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sinclair, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Mortolo, Plymouth 42 ds., with clay to J. C. Seager & Co.

Bark Ivanhoe, (of Glasgow,) Patrick, London Feb. 6, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Pokin, (of Boston,) Kline, Trieste 73 ds., with mdse. to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark Kate Harding, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Antwerp Feb. 14, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark H. L. Routh, Young, Liverpool Feb. 14, in ballast to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.,) Porcella, Naples Feb. 7, with fruit to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Storer, Messina Jan. 13, with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Geo. W. Brown.

Brig Catello e Curo, (Ital.,) Guido, Cette 63 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Robert J. Clark, Hutchinson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Harry White, (of Bucksport,) Hopkins, Point a Petre 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. R. M. Smith, Grace, Charleston 7 ds., with phosphate to master. Is bound to Orient, Long Island. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. Marcus Edwards, Douglass, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckle—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. Southern Home, (of Canning, N. S.,) Thomas, Pernambuco 25 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Curtis Ackerly, (of Greenport,) Norton, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Winnie Lawrey, Spear, Rockland, for Baltimore.

Schr. Boile Brown, Knowlton, Vinal Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Florence Dean, Westgall, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Arey, Rogers, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jesse Wilson, Bartlett, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Winslow, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Nicola, Randall, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Gloucester, Hurley, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jesse Williamson, Treathy, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Abel W. Parker, Dean, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. James Phelps, Rockwell, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Emerson, Warren, for Port Johnson.

Schr. C. L. Godfrey, Godfrey, Baltimore, for Boston. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. Thaddeus Tilton, Pennlwell, Philadelphia, for Boston. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. M. Welsh, Bird, Philadelphia, for Boston. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. Lida Babcock, Babcock, Philadelphia, for Boston. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. Stephen Morris, Dutch, Philadelphia, for Boston. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. J. B. Clayton, Gifford, Philadelphia, for Boston. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. R. S. Miller, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Warren, Belfast, for Philadelphia. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. J. R. Babcock, Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston. Put in for a harbor.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Stevens, Fair Haven.

Schr. Storm, Stabb, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelly, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Acadia, for Glasgow; City of Dallas, for Fernandina; Reading, for Philadelphia; ships Otto and Antonie, for Antwerp; Pembroke Castle, for London; Lookstey Hall, for Melbourne; Lady Blessington, for ——; barks Skatan, for Bremen; Ragnhild and Rimbia, for Havre; Essex, for Zanzibar; Vanora, for Liverpool; Denbighshire, for London; Elsinore, for Dunedin; Golden Fleece, for Barbados; Meteor, for Pernambuco; S. J. Bogert and Granville Belle, for Pensacola; Ocean Pearl, for Newark; Happy Home, for ——; brigs Atalanta, for Stockholm; Scotsoraig, for Queenstown; America, for Port Spain; Idalia, for Port Caledonia, C. B.; Joseph Clark, for Mobile; J. F. Murray, for ——; schrs. Sadie Wilcutt, for Demerara; Anna E. Kranz, for New-Orleans. Also, via Long Island Sound, schrs. J. C. Babcock, Lida Babcock, Marietta Tilton, and Mary Welsh, for Boston; J. B. Clayton, for New-Bedford; R. S. Miller and George Gurney, for Providence.

SPOKEN.

By ship Sacramento, March 25, lat. 22 32 N., lon. 60 25 W., bark Nyephyrine; April 1, lat. 33 34, lon. 70, ship Corsica.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Grad Karlovich, from Leith, which arr. 4th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the City this afternoon.

Bark Sincero, from Amsterdam, which arr. 4th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the City this morning, 6th.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 6.—Sld. 31st ult., Mary Pratt, for New-York; Giuseppina R., Luchen; 4th inst., Crusader, Jason, Capt. Grimm; 5th inst., Glen Monarch, latter for Doboy; Edith, Capt. Homer; Telius, 6th inst., City Perth, Livingstone.

Sld. 6th inst., C. E. Robinson, for Gloster; Therese, Capt. Shaw; William, Capt. Journeay, both for New-York.

Arr. 1st inst., Mozart; 4th inst., Magdalena, Prima, Felix; 6th inst., Nile, Capt. Luxton; Ronochan, Norton, Livingstone, Unione, Capt. Acardi; Aquila, Prudentia.

QUEENSTOWN, April 6.—The White Star Line steamship Germanic, from Liverpool, left here at 10:30 A. M. to-day for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 6.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool April 5, left here to-day for New-York.

HAVANA, April 6.—Arr. schr. Carrie S. Hart, for Philadelphia.

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TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE OFFICIAL

EXAMINER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,

MADE 3d MO., 16th, 1877, TO

Hon. J. M. FORSTER, INSURANCE COMMISSIONER,

RESPECTING THE

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Summary of the result of the examination of the condition of the company as of Dec. 31, 1876:

TOTAL ASSETS, AT PRESENT VALUE.....$3,573,892 96
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....2,628,943 76
SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.....$944,949 20

REMARKS.

The affairs of this company are in most admirable condition, and it is found necessary to make but a trifling alteration* in the statement which had already been put forth by the company before examination.

ASSETS.—All the properties which have been mortgaged to the company as security for loans are situated in the City of Philadelphia or immediate vicinity, and in no single instance has it been necessary to buy in any property under foreclosure. In almost every instance the interest has been paid promptly upon the day it was due. All of the loans on collateral securities, as well as the securities owned by the company, are of the highest character and immediately available.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.—A critical examination was made into the trust department, and the company's statement proved to be correct, and in every particular just as was reported and claimed.

EXPENSES AND MORTALITY.—The expenses of management and the mortality are both exceedingly light, and considerably below that provided for by the premiums.

The actuarial and book-keeping departments are managed with much clearness and conciseness. The conservatism, ability, and integrity of the management must be a source of satisfaction to the patrons and friends of the company, and are assurances that it will continue to merit their confidence.

*Amounting to $3,121 54, arising partly from differences in the calculation of the reserve.

[*Extracts from the General Report.*]

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1877.

Hon. J. M. Forster, Insurance Commissioner, Harrisburg, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: The present examination, owing to the agitation of the public mind in relation to life insurance, growing out of the disastrous failures of some companies in sister States, has been made more thorough and exhaustive than any to which the companies of Pennsylvania have heretofore been subjected. The thorough examination made by you of the real estate, of the loans on collateral security and investment in stocks and bonds, enabled you to verify for yourself the correctness of these several items.

As regards loans upon bonds and mortgages, all those of any considerable magnitude, as well as all upon which any doubts arose, were submitted to you, and all included in the statement, in accordance with your final decision.

Owing to your presence during the greater part of the examination, it is hardly necessary to state the methods used in arriving at the results which are detailed hereafter. Suffice it to say that all the ordinary and many unusual means of checking the correctness of our conclusions were employed, and there can be no reasonable doubt of their accuracy. In particular, all those items in the nature of contingent assets, such as accrued interest and deferred and outstanding premiums, which experience has shown in so many instances to have been the hiding place of fraud and carelessness, have been thoroughly investigated in each instance.

Premium notes, which, owing to their multitude and the laborious detail involved in their individual inspection, have usually been overlooked, have in every instance been accurately verified, notwithstanding the delay thereby entailed, and I am able to say that every item of assets which has been claimed by any company and allowed in this report has been actually inspected, either by you or by myself or those assisting me.

The receipts and disbursements in each case were subjected to careful analysis to ascertain the correctness of the various accounts under which different classes of income and expenditure were entered, and we are pleased to be enabled to state that in no instance were there any illegitimate or hypothetical entries, made for the purpose of inflating the payments made, or of reducing the ratio of expenses to income, or otherwise conveying any false impression. In this part of our duties we were struck with the fact of the conservative amounts paid for the procuring of business, and the entire sufficiency of the margins upon premiums for the procuring and maintaining the same.

The Department Registers of Policies in force were in every instance compared with the books of the respective companies, and found to agree.

The Reserves, as given in the report, are the results of a careful valuation of all policies in force, previously made by me as Actuary of your department, and upon the principles provided by law.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. PEET,
Special Examiner and Actuary of the Department.

ARTHUR C. IVES, General Agent, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7977. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1877.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON IN THE SPRING TIME.

NATURE'S AWAKENING AFTER HER WINTER SLEEP—THE EFFECT IN TOWN AND COUNTRY—VIOLETS AND PRIMROSES—STRANGE "DEATH" OF AN ACTRESS—OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

Away from towns and cities, Spring makes her first appearance in the fields. The grass puts forth young shoots. Trees glow with promised buds. There is a fresh, earthy smell from fallow ridges. Green spikes of young wheat make long faint streaks in the brown uplands. Light, flitting shadows come and go athwart the meadows. The lark is heard overhead, as if carrying a grateful message from earth to heaven. The brooks run merrily along their pebbly channels. All the land is stirred with new life. There is promise of Summer flowers in every balmy breeze. Spring comes in the country with sweet breath and hopeful whisperings. She indorses with her radiant wand the Bible promise of a resurrection. The countryman wonders what the Londoner knows of Spring. Hemmed in by bricks and mortar, what can he care for Nature's awakening after her Winter sleep. He knows nothing of the return of the fieldfare and the woodcock to their Winter quarters; he does not see the rooks begin to build their new nests; he does not hear the ringdoves cooing in the woods; he does not see the young lambs in the meadows; he does not hear the hum of the bee nor the thrush's earliest song. No rural lanes with cottage gardens, brightened by snow-drops and crocuses, tempt him to a ramble and a chat with peasant gardeners. The tinkling gear of the farmers' teams brings no music to the citizen toiling within the sound of Bow bells; but, for all that, Spring comes to us in London with a lift as catching in the way of seasonable excitement, as that which sets the country agog with new life and healthy animation. Spring is heralded in London by the Cambridge colors. They decorate the windows of milliner and tailor. They bloom at the florist's, springing with glorious perfumes from bulbs that have lain dormant during the Winter winds. Covent Garden lays beside its floral trophies of the green-house primroses and violets fresh from the fields. The wall-flower fills grassy courts and alleys with sweet smells. The parks are full of life. There is a perpetual flutter among the water-fowl in in Regent's Park and on the Serpentine. Then, how vigorously the tradesman heralds the vernal season! "Spring goods" come in with the first sunbeam of March. The London sparrow no sooner finds a handful of dust to roll in than "Easter excursions" are announced by the railway companies. Spring in the great stony world of London always appears to me especially full of life and promise. The sensation, it is true, is different from the country feeling; it is akin to it, nevertheless. Spring in town means the opening of the season. It means that "the gay time of the year" has come round again for those who are rich; it means flirting and intriguing; it means courting and marrying; it means tuft-hunting on a large scale; it means picture exhibitions, concerts, balls, routs, a crowd in the Row. It means pleasanter Sundays than they have had for months in the work-a-day world; trips down the Thames, and visits to Kew and Hampton Court. For shopkeepers it means increased trade; for beggars and crossing-sweepers it means additional coppers and warmer nights; and for everybody it means glimpses of blue sky where dun clouds have lowered upon our houses of dirty brick and smoke-begrimed stone.

Glorious in the country, Spring is hardly less pleasant, I say, in London. The first tokens of the return of nature's hopeful season are to be seen in the streets. They almost make one's heart ache with memories of past days and hopes of that which is to come. The earliest signs of Spring are the flower-baskets of the women who sell "button-holes" in the city and at the West End. It says something for the reign of more tender sentiments than we give them credit for in the neighborhood of Threadneedle-street, that the women who sell flowers near the Bank of England find hundreds of customers every day among city men and city clerks. You have seen violets in Covent Garden nearly all the year. They have not stirred your memory much, for you know that they are forced or that they are the production of some sunny land beyond the sea. But the first basket of violets and primroses at Piccadilly Circus or in the city is full of gladness. How refreshing they look on their bed of green moss. Your mind wanders back straight to shaded nooks and corners of the old boyish days. Look at that faded beau—the gentleman with the tasseled cane—I wonder if he was once a boy in the Western land. He has evidently had a pleasant promenade on the sunny side of Piccadilly, and is bending his footsteps to Leicester-square, where he will lunch presently, and perhaps think of the primroses he gathered 40 years ago in the green meadows of his school-days. He smiles kindly upon the flower-girl, and accepts her aid to pin the bouquet in his coat, and makes way for a new purchaser. The finnikin old gentleman with the eye-glass is cast in a mold of less sensibility. His intentions are adornment. He has visions of past seasons, when he was a "killing swell" in Rotten-row. With a fresh flower in his coat he will imagine himself young again. Poor old boy! let him do so. I don't object. I remember one night a few years ago parting with a friend who had just left the company of some dear old boys, one of whom had suggested, in as blithe a chirrup as he could command, "Now, boys, let us fancy we are all young again." It was Thackeray who made that daring proposition, and he tried to play the juvenile part; but the past would grow up and fling a shadow over proposer, seconder, and supporters, and they found youth a difficult rôle for gray beards.

Disraeli, in likening hansoms to gondolas, turned the London streets into rivers. The idea is far-fetched, but it tempts me to see the river's banks through the nosegays of the modern flower girl. These portable mossy baskets plant the wilderness of brick and stone with primroses, violets, and daffodils, and I hear the sound of the river in the distant hum of the streets:

> "Spake full well, in language quaint and olden,
> One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
> When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,
> Stars that in earth's firmament do shine."

I often wonder, when the night comes on, and Satan lights his garish lamps near that same Piccadilly, (where assemble draggled human flowers,) whether the flower girl and her basket ever excite tender, gentle thoughts in the sultry hearts of sin and shame. For at night the baskets bloom afresh, and often with rarer flowers than violets and primroses—exotics that have never felt the pure breath of heaven on their fragile leaves. The victim lavishes on Circe these rare, heat-forced blossoms, the outcome of artificial nourishment, weakly plants, that will be dead and withered on the morrow, leaving not even the memory of their unhealthy beauty in a halo of perfume—true emblems of the poisonous light that glows in the syren's bowers, symbolizing also her hollow and artificial passion.

London is an anomaly from whatever point of view you regard it, but in nothing so much as in the combination of moral pretense and expediency. The bare idea of recognizing the social evil and regulating it, as in France, suffuses the face of society with a blush. The subject is one that must not be spoken of except with your hand over your eyes, or in conversation with a policeman. The statute book is as full of pains and penalties against the social sin as a New-England act in the days of the Puritan fathers; and yet the evening and night around the Haymarket, Piccadilly Circus, and Waterloo-place are given up to the social evil in all its garish and syren-like splendor. The first part of the night is devoted to gay processions to the Argyle Dancing Rooms, and the last part to processions leaving these realms of Circe. From midnight to 2 o'clock in the morning Piccadilly Circus and Waterloo-place are alive with the rustle of silks and satins. The sidewalks are crowded with elegantly-dressed women and West End swells. The streets are full of cabs and broughams. Policemen are stationed here and there to regulate the traffic. All the wine shops are closed. Everybody appears to be in the streets. No city in the world can show a more deplorable picture of magnificent vice, in spite of the notorious prudery of this modern Babylon. Add in the daytime butter would hardly melt in the mouth of Piccadilly Circus, it is so good and respectable; while next door to the Argyle Rooms there is a church.

The action against the *Hornet* has been commenced. The new editor and proprietor says he has not yet received the writ at suit of Mr. Labouchere, but he wrote this, no doubt, some days before his paper went to press, for long before it was published Capt. Shaw, the proprietor, Mr. Lindley, the publisher, and Mr. F. C. Broughton, the dramatic critic and supposed writer of the offensive biography, were cited to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench. The article in question charged Mr. Labouchere with cowardice, insomuch as it says he was horsewhipped at Homburg without resistance; it charges him with writing up and down cable shares; and while not referring in detail to his administration of the Westminster Aquarium, it stigmatizes his management as the cause of the failure of that institution. The article is generally abusive. The writer has rather used a war club than a rapier. The attack is more elephantine than waspish, and it will certainly distinguish, if it do not extinguish, (and I hope this latter certainly may not come to pass,) the new management of the *Hornet*, which shows a spirit of enterprise and courage deserving success. Mr. Broughton did not write the alleged libel. The author is the literary successor of the late editor, and a man of journalistic power. He has, I fear, unwittingly done a bad turn to a sincere friend of the *Hornet*, Mr. Wybrow Robertson, the manager of the Aquarium. Mr. Labouchere has hit this gentleman in print and on the platform, below the belt and above it, and has done everything he could to induce Mr. Robertson to sue him for libel. Now he will rest his claim for damages against the *Hornet*, to a great extent, upon the criticism of his management of the Aquarium, and that will enable him to bring before the bar of public opinion the present Directors and manager of the Aquarium, and thus involve Mr. Robertson in a wrangle which he has hitherto avoided, on the ground that it is better to wash your dirty linen at home. The *Hornet* has followed up its first attack with a second one, and yesterday the publisher was "pushing" the sale in the city with great vigor. The writer of the article is, I hear, canvassing certain of Mr. Labouchere's city "friends" for subscriptions to aid in paying the costs of the suit, which will be a heavy one, and will be fought out, it the *Hornet* does not change its mind, for Labouchere is not the man to put his hand to the plow and not go through with the work. It will be a lively case, for, while Labouchere is no coward, he has some weak points in his armor, and he is as calm and self-possessed as he is daring and well-bred. The new proprietor of the *Hornet* is a retired officer, with sporting proclivities. He and Labouchere are unknown to each other, and Capt. Shaw has, I believe, no personal spite whatever against the plaintiff, but is responsible for the work of his new writer, who has "gone for" Labouchere just as strongly as he "went for" Chamberlain, who wants to make Gothenbergian changes in our Licensing act. It is the thing just now, this bullying kind of journalism.

And, by the way, the recent division in the House of Commons reveals the fact that 100 members are in favor of giving the so-called Gothenberg system a trial. There is, nevertheless, little probability that this respectable minority will grow. To give municipal corporations the power to buy up public houses and bar-rooms, and to become liquor-dealers themselves, would open an everlasting door to corruption and jobbery; and, moreover, the Gothenberg system is a dead failure in Gothenberg itself, an argument against the measure which even Mr. Chamberlain's eloquence will be unable to withstand.

You will, no doubt, remember the name of Valentine Bromley, as the companion of Lord Dunraven in his Lordship's American tour, which resulted in the publication of *The Great Divide*. Mr. Bromley made some faithful studies of Indians for Lord Dunraven's private gallery. The young artist is painting a very large picture for this year's Academy. It is a semi-historical episode of Cavaliers and Roundheads. Mr. Whistler, the American artist, has just finished for the Academy a portrait of Henry Irving as *King Philip*, in Tennyson's drama of "Queen Mary." It is said to be an exquisite picture, with touches in it worthy of Velasquez.

The most strange occurrence of the time is the death-in-life of Miss Annie Goodale, the actress. It has not yet been mentioned in any of the newspapers. She died three weeks ago. Up to yesterday she was not buried. The corpse is warm and limp, and the features as soft and mobile as when in life. Several doctors have examined her, and have ordered that the body shall be watched night and day. The poor lady is evidently in a trance, but whether she is destined to come to life it is impossible to say. Not long ago a General in France lay in a similar condition for three months, after which time decomposition set in, with every other indication of death, and without any token of life all the time save the warmth and flexibility of the body. It is an awful thing to contemplate the possibility that Miss Goodale is at this moment conscious of all that is passing around her, without the power to communicate with her sorrowing friends, for such consciousness is not uncommon in some conditions of catalepsy which paralyzes the body and suspends volition, but leaves the senses untrammeled. Many an unfortunate person has been buried alive in this condition.

Mr. Alfred Wigan is branded as a snob for making a second appeal to the public, after his formal and demonstrative retirement from the stage, but more particularly for snubbing the entire profession by securing for this other last appearance the assistance of amateurs only. Even the *Athenæum* has gone out of its way to rebuke the Wigans. But the worst feature of the whole affair was that no play-goer could get a ticket until he had first procured a voucher from some member of an aristocratic committee under whose auspices Mr. and Mrs. Wigan appeared. And they commenced life as street singers!

The lease of St. James' Theatre is advertised to be sold. Mrs. John Wood is disgusted with the British public, and has, I hear, made up her mind to revisit America, and to make a tour of the globe. Miss Kate Field's friends are angry with the manageress for allowing that estimable and talented lady to appear without notification. Many critics, looking at the papers on the day of the production of "Extremes Meet," and seeing no announcement of any kind, concluded that there was some mistake, and did not go to the theatre. The little piece has been exceedingly well received. "The Danicheffs" is no longer drawing its expenses, though the play is the best work of its kind which has been produced for years, and the cast is as strong as such names as Wood, Vezin, Warner, Clayton, Challis, Cooper, Daly, and Foote can make it. There is a blight on St. James' Theatre. Nobody can make it pay.

I can supplement your "Occasional Correspondent's" account of the Scotch adventuress with a fact of some special interest to the States. The lady was recently married to Mr. Knight Aston, the well-known vocalist. The lady's housekeeper is still "in durance vile."

Mr. Andrew Halliday is seriously ill. He has been suffering for many months from acute bronchitis and a complication of disorders, which threaten to carry the well-known dramatist over to the majority. Mr. Hollingshead is also ill, but not seriously. Mr. Ward Braham, the brother of the Countess Waldegrave, (whom I recently mentioned,) died suddenly the other day at his beautiful residence, "View Island," on the Thames. There is an old law that carrying a corpse over any plot of land or through any place or passage creates a right of way. A neighboring land-owner barricaded his property against the passage of poor Braham's remains, which had to be taken some miles roundabout to the adjacent churchyard.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION—A CONSULTATION WITH A COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—According to the appointment made on Friday night the Joint Committee from the Democratic Legislature waited upon the Presidential Commission this morning at the St. Charles Hotel. The consultation lasted two hours It was secret, and nothing was gleaned, further than the fact that the members of the commission were propounding numerous questions as to the state of affairs. The committee made a detailed verbal statement of the status of the Government, giving the number of parishes and officials that had acknowledged allegiance to the Nicholls Government, and will at a future interview present documentary facts. The commission will, at an early day next week, visit the Legislature and various State offices. When the Democratic committee retired Mr. Packard's Supreme Court Judges were admitted to the parlor, and began their argument as to the status of their Supreme Court.

Chief-Justice Ludeling and Associate-Justices King and Leonard, of the Kellogg Supreme Court, had a long interview with the commission, and laid before them an elaborate printed brief, showing their title to office irrespective of the question whether Packard or Nicholls was the rightful Governor. A 3 o'clock District Judges Marks, Cole, and Hunter, of the Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Judicial Districts of the State, each elected on the Republican ticket, had a long interview with the commission, and emphatically declared the sentiments of their districts to be for the Packard Government. These districts embrace 11 parishes, with a total population of 130,694. An exciting interlude in the interview was the cross-examination of Judge R. R. Hunter, who was asked: Who did you vote for for Governor? A.—Nicholls. Who did you vote for for President? A.—Tilden.

Q.—How long have you been a Democrat? A.—All my life; I was born a Democrat right in this State, and I expect to die a Democrat.

Q.—Why do you now desert the Democratic Party, and support Gov. Packard? A.—Because the Democratic Party has left me, and does not protect the rights of the citizens, but advocates murder, and I do not approve of murder; and because I believe Packard was squarely elected, and a majority of the white people of my district (Rapides, Grant, and Vernon parishes,) prefer him for Governor.

Gen. Harlan had a long private interview with Gov. Packard in the evening, the purpose of which has not transpired. Two of the members of the Nicholls Supreme Court by invitation called on the commission. The consultation was entirely informal.

Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz, President of the Senate, and Hon. Louis Bush, Speaker of the Nicholls House, with the members of that Assembly, presented an invitation to Hon. S. S. Cox to address them. Mr. Cox replied that he would be glad to do so, but in the sensitive condition of the public mind here, which a breath might disturb, he preferred not to discuss public matters; but, as he believes the affairs of Louisiana can be settled by her own people, he declined to speak.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

COLUMBIA, April 7.—Gov. Chamberlain was interviewed by the Associated Press Agent on his arrival here to-day as to his intentions for the future. He said he cared not to state details, as he had not time to consider them, but that in general he did not regard the withdrawal of the troops as affecting his legal rights, whatever effect it might have on his practical ability to maintain them. He said it would probably be his duty to hold his office until removed from it by force. In answer to an inquiry as to his course it Hampton should convene the Legislature immediately, he said he could not now determine that. He could only say that he intended to pursue a course consistent with a firm belief in the justice of his position and cause, without regard to personal consequences.

THE TURF IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—This was the opening day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was cloudy, windy, and threatening, the track in good condition, and the attendance light. The first race, a handicap hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, club purse, $350, was won by Redding by six lengths, Woodland second, Capt. Hutchinson third. Port Leonard, Biloxi, and Jim Hinton also started. No time taken. The second race, the Pickwick stakes for 3-year olds, mile heats; $25 entrance, p. p., $400 added. Eleven nominations; eight starters.

King William	4	1	1
John McCoy	1	3	2
Jonas Lynchburg, Eugene filly	3	2	r. o.

Time—1:52, 1:53½, 2:06.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, two-mile dash, club purse of $400, was won by Verdigris, Russ Butler second, Henry Owings third, beating Clemmie G. and Whipsaw. Time—3:40.

The favorites won the first and second races. In the third race Henry Owings was the favorite, even against the field.

THE RICHMOND POSTMASTERSHIP.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says: "There is a plan on foot here among prominent Republicans to submit the claims of the various Republican applicants for the Richmond Post Office to a primary election, at which all persons of both parties may participate."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

A GOOD SHOW FOR WAR.

MEN TO WHOM PEACE HAS MANY TERRORS—TURKEY IN FAVOR OF WAR—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE EASTERN QUESTION—MONTENEGRO URGED TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, April 7.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Pera telegraphs as follows: "There are men in high places here for whom peace has as many terrors as war, who think the protocol should be resisted as an injury. Indeed, some members of the old Turkish party declare that, as Russia is so afraid to fight, Turkey should seek a quarrel and go to war, regardless of consequences. I repeat these are not the views of the Sultan or his immediate surrounders. Edham Pasha, the Grand Vizier; Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and several of their colleagues are, so far as their influence extends, inclined to mild counsels. It is probably by their advice that an Ambassador is about to be sent to St. Petersburg. On the other hand, Redif Pasha, who is equally obnoxious to the palace and the Porte, but whose removal from the War Ministry seems beyond the power of all his adversaries, is straining every nerve to muster new forces, arm the frontier strongholds, and carry on preparations as it for immediate hostilities. Ahmed Mukhta Pasha has already started for Erzeroum, where he is to take command of the Army on the Eastern frontier, and the Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, has embarked for Rustchuk to put himself at the head of the Army on the Danube. It is difficult to believe that this supreme officer, now advanced in age, should have been put to the trouble of such a journey if the only purpose was to disband the Army. There are some, in short, who consider war not only inevitable, but even absolutely desirable for Turkey as the only sheet anchor of her safety. Disbanding the Army is universally believed to be fraught with danger. It is considered that even after disbandment a very large force, out of all proportion to the resources of the State, must still be maintained to preserve order. The Army, demoralized by want, suffering, and bad discipline, is equally formidable to the Porte whether kept together or dissolved. I have reason to believe that secret representations of the Government's dilemma in this respect have been sent to the London Cabinet, lest disarmament, which, to a superficial observer might appear a salutary measure, should be hastily and inconsiderately pressed upon the country. Till an efficient Police is organized—which may take a month or years—it is deemed impracticable to dismiss even a third of tue present enormous force."

A Belgrade special to the same paper has the following: "It was stated several days ago that a brigade of volunteers stationed at Gladova would be incorporated into the Russian Army. It is now said the Russians have purchased a tract of land in Roumanian Bessarabia upon which they intend to settle these volunteers, who are nearly all refugees from Turkish provinces. Should the Russians ever cross the Pruth these settlers will join the invading army."

The same paper prints the following in a leading article: "Our Government has not passed the bounds of constitutional right in its expression of opinion or its engagements in regard to Turkey, but Russia receives all she asked for, and probably more than she expected. This is also the feeling at Vienna. Our correspondent, reporting the feeling there, says: 'Mild as the language of the protocol is it contains a full and unequivocal acceptance by all the powers of the Russian view concerning the international position of Turkey. Although the protocol does not even mention the Treaty of Paris, the principles of the independence of Turkey and non-intervention in her internal affairs are virtually abrogated.'" The paper continues: "Lord Derby's declaration defers deliberation on the common action of the powers, but it does not affect the principles contained in the text of the protocol. We have a right to say the powers—and particularly England—have not been wanting in good will toward Russia. We hope the Russian Government will show that it knows how to regard the spirit in which it has been met. It may seem useless to appeal to a military power relative to a discussion which in all probability it has already taken; but if any uncertainty still lingers in the Czar's counsels, he may be influenced by the fact that the protocol is recognized as an honorable attempt to satisfy Russian susceptibilities and as justifying disarmament. Until the announcement is made we have the right to consider it uncertain, and we give our readers the best means of divining the result. The first condition proposed by Russia, namely, peace with Montenegro, is beset by new difficulties. We have nothing as yet to encourage us to believe that the second condition—that the Porte should replace its armies on a peace footing and send an envoy to St. Petersburg to treat of disarmament—has been accepted. The Turkish Parliament, to whom, it is said, both conditions will be referred, is no doubt subject to the influence of the Government, but the very delegation of the decision by the Porte to the popular assembly seems unfavorable to a policy of concession."

PARIS, April 7.—The *Temps* has the following: "The Porte appears resolved to send an agent to St. Petersburg to negotiate disarmament."

BRUSSELS, April 7.—The *Independence Belge* prints a telegram from Paris which says: "M. Thiers has received news from St. Petersburg that the Czarewitch has declared categorically in favor of peace, and that Russia urges Montenegro to make concessions."

AGRAM, April 7.—The Bosnian refugees in Croatia sent a memorandum to-day to the British Parliament, imploring protection in case they return to their homes.

THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN.

DANIEL O'LEARY'S VICTORY OVER WESTON—520 MILES IN SIX DAYS—WALKING FOR A COMPENSATION OF $10 PER MILE.

LONDON, April 8.—The walking match of six days for $5,000 a side between O'Leary and Weston, which commenced at Agricultural Hall, Islington, at 12:05 o'clock on Monday morning, April 2, resulted at 12:05 this morning in a victory for O'Leary, who walked 520 miles against Weston's 510. At 2:50 P. M. Saturday O'Leary had completed 500 miles. Weston was then 22 miles behind.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON, April 7.—The Mincing Lane markets opened Wednesday after the Easter holidays without animation. The uncertainty still attending Continental affairs prevented improvement. Rather large supplies of coffee were brought forward, but plantation Ceylon and East India found ready buyers at 2 shillings per cwt. decline, excepting for a few of the finest qualities. Pale kinds were inactive. Colory Costa Rica sold well. Cargoes of Burmah rice were not for sale at the lowest rates of last week, although the market was quiet. The demand for sugar was slow and prices varied slightly; refined was unchanged. Common to fair grades of Congou teas by auction met with a steady demand at fully previous quotations for black and red leaf. More business was done in saltpetre. Spices were quiet, with full supplies in the hands of importers and the absence of speculation.

On the Stock Exchange business opened briskly on Tuesday, the signing of the protocol and the report of Prince Bismarck's retirement having a good effect. This could not be permanent, and dullness quickly ensued, which has since continued. The supply of money in the discount market had not materially increased till Friday, and rates were maintained, but appreciable ease has followed the payment by the bank of the April Government dividend. Foreign securities have been dull since Tuesday; Russians are particularly sensitive, and have fallen 1 on the average, Hungarian ½ to 1, and Turkish, French, and Italian ½. American Governments have been in some request. There has been rather a sharp rebound among American railways. Anglo-American and direct United States telegraphs have risen.

Silver closed to day at 53¼d. per ounce.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, April 7.—The Prefect of the Seine has placed a bust of the Republic in every Mairie in Paris. The Republicans are jubilant.

LONDON, April 7.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *News* says: "The Buffet-Brogile Party have actually called upon President MacMahon to dismiss M. Jules Simon, the Premier, and give guarantees to the moral order party—namely, their restoration to office. President MacMahon's correctly constitutional answer leaves them no hope."

A special dispatch from Marseilles to the *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that M. Jules Simon, French Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, arrived in that city yesterday from Italy. The Premier was perfectly well and on his way to Paris.

THE JEWETT TRAGEDY.

ANOTHER WITNESS OF THE SHOOTING—THE JANITOR CORROBORATES MR. TAINTOR'S STORY—THE "BULLET MARK" IN THE HALL EXPLAINED—WHERE THE HAND-GRENADE CAME FROM—THE CORONER'S NEW DISCOVERIES.

Yesterday's developments in the Jewett tragedy make the theory that Orville committed murder and suicide more and more certain. A third witness to the firing of of the small revolver was found yesterday in the person of the janitor, Thomas Jackson. Jackson's wife said that while she and her husband were seated at their breakfast table the explosion of the hand-grenade startled them, and they rushed down stairs. When she was about half way down she heard the four shots in quick succession. Subsequently, Mr. Charles Taintor's statement that he had witnessed the shooting was given to the public. He described Orville D. Jewett as lying across the body of his uncle and firing shot after shot into his own body in rapid succession. Yesterday Mr. Jackson fully corroborated both these accounts in every important particular. He said that he and his wife were eating their breakfast, when suddenly the floor seemed to lift up beneath them, and a tremendous noise followed. He jumped from his chair and sprang down stairs. At the bottom he turned and grasped the knob of the rear office door, intending to go in that way. He forgot that it was secured by a catch, and while fumbling at it he caught a momentary glimpse of the inside of the room through the broken glass panel. The air was filled with smoke and soot, but he distinctly saw two bodies lying near each other on the floor. He does not know whether Orville was across his uncle or not, but is positive that his position was in part at least nearer the fire than George W's. In an instant, four quick reports sounded in his ears, and he jumped back alarmed, and ran to the main office door and opened it. As he did so he saw Mr. Taintor standing on the threshold of the inner entrance to the rear office, with his back to it, as though he were just coming out. Mr. Taintor appeared much excited, and addressing him [Jackson] shouted, "What's the matter here?" Being excited himself, and knowing nothing definite, he did not reply. The other events happened as already narrated.

On Friday Mr. Charles H. Jewett said to THE TIMES reporter, "I'll show you one of the bullet-marks," and led the way to the rear of the hall, in the turn of which he pointed out a small round depression in the wood which certainly had the appearance of having been caused by a bullet. Earlier in the morning Mr. Thomas C. Acton said to the reporter that he had conversed on the previous evening with the hospital attendant who had washed Mr. Orville Jewett's body, and that that person had told him there was a hole in Orville's back, showing that at least one ball had passed through his body. On these was constructed the story of the bullet-mark published in yesterday's TIMES, between which and the report of the physicians who performed the post-mortem there was a considerable discrepancy. The latter asserted that none of the bullets had passed out of the body. An explanation was obtained last evening from Mr. Arthur Dean, who said that he had removed the missile which had caused the small mark in the wall. It was not a bullet, but a little piece of iron, evidently a fragment of the bomb, of irregular shape. It was rounded at the end that penetrated the wood, and came to a long point at the end that stuck out. He laid the fragment on his desk, but it afterward rolled off, and, being excited and occupied at the time, he forgot to pick it up again. However, this is of no importance, bearing upon the main facts of the case. Mr. Dean also said that insanity was hereditary in the Jewett family from both sides. Orville's aunt was an inmate of an asylum for the insane for a number of years, and another relative died in one. Another point given by Mr. Dean has not yet been mentioned. It seems that his father was wounded by two pieces of the shell, instead of one, as heretofore supposed. The piece that struck him in the arm passed across his breast so closely that it tore a track through the cloth of the front of his coat and waistcoat. Two physicians say that the wound in Mr. Dean's right arm is of so severe a character that the notion that he was able to fire a pistol with it is preposterous. Last night he was on a fair way to recovery. A man was found yesterday, whose name is withheld, who says he was standing on the opposite side of Burling-slip, looking at the office windows, a moment before the explosion. He saw Mr. Dean sitting at his desk, writing; then the explosion came and Mr. Dean threw up his arms and rose to his feet. The Police tell this as a corroboration of their theory that Mr. Dean used the Sharpe's revolver, but the connection is not very clear. The Coroner professes to be still of the belief that Mr. Taintor or Mr. Arthur Dean did the shooting, but he has taken no steps to put these gentlemen under arrest, as it was his plain duty to do under the circumstances. He denies, however, the story of some of the papers that any "conference" was held at which that view of the case was expressed. Superintendent Walling also denies the theory imputed to him that Orville D. Jewett was shot by some of the persons in the office. Both stories, as well as a good many more that have been printed by other newspapers, were "made out of whole cloth."

It is now pretty certain that the hand grenade was one of a quantity sent to the Staten Island factories for their protection during the draft riots of 1863, and that Orville D. Jewett placed it in his desk so as to have it ready for use as long ago as March 24 or 25. Such is the belief of Mr. Arthur Dean and of Robert Brown, one of the clerks, to whom Orville gave instructions at the time not to move the desk, as there was "something in it that might break."

Orville D. Jewett had insurances on his life in the Travellers Company of Hartford for $10,000, and the United States Life for $5,000. It is probable that neither can be collected under the suicide theory.

Coroner Ellinger, resuming his investigation yesterday, discovered additional and important evidence regarding the tragedy, but as yet he declines to give it for publication. He admits, however, that Charles Taintor knows all about it, having been an eye witness of the terrible scene in the private office on Tuesday forenoon. A gentleman well known in merchant yesterday morning acquainted the Coroner with the fact that very shortly after the explosion of the grenade, Taintor met him on the street and excitedly exclaimed that he [Taintor] "had seen all," and then described to the Coroner's informant what had occurred. The disclosures are withheld for the present.

FUNERAL OF MR. GEORGE W. JEWETT.

The people of Port Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday testified, so far as they could by the use of emblems of mourning, to the affection which they bore toward the late Mr. George W. Jewett. The house and shops along the principle streets fluttered with bands of black and white which were knotted across their doorways, most of the stores were closed, flags were displayed at half-mast upon several buildings, and similar recognitions of the worth of the dead man were to be seen all along the north shore. The Jewett house is a plain, comfortable one, not more than a minute's walk from the landing of the North Shore Ferry. The grounds about it are wide, the lawns are showing their fresh green tints, evergreens dot the borders, and the inclosure is bounded on the north by the waters of the Kills, toward which the grounds slope. A carriage road leads up to the door on the southern front, and at the west of the house a few yards away are extensive green-houses. The preparations made for the funeral yesterday were extremely simple. The body of Mr. Jewett lay in a casket covered with black cloth and furnished with silver handles, and the coffin stood upon a bier at the end of the hall running through the house. The lid was removed, exposing the form of the dead man, his hands folded across his breast, and his face bearing a calm look that gave no indication that he had died a violent death. There were no flowers. The lid of the coffin bore a silver plate, on which was the inscription:

> GEORGE W. JEWETT,
> Died April 5, 1877,
> Aged 61 years, 3 months, 2 days.

There were many visitors to the house all day long, and by 2 o'clock the parlors and the rooms on each side of the hall began to fill up with persons who came to attend the funeral. Besides many Staten Island people, of whom there were both rich and poor among the multitude, there were numbers from New-York. Mr. Jewett's open-handed benefactions won for him friends in every class of society in Port Richmond, and many humble friends were among those who stood at the side of the coffin yesterday. At 3 o'clock the hall and parlors were full, among those present being Rev. Dr. Brownlee, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, Port Richmond, of which Mrs. George W. Jewett is a member; Rev. James S. Bush, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, West New-Brighton, of which Mr. and Mrs. Taintor were members; Mr. George William Curtis, of of whose church (Unitarian) Mr. Jewett was a frequent attendant; Hon. Kneeland S. Townsend, Dr. J. G. Clarke, and Dr. F. E. Clarke, the family physicians; Mr. C. W. Raynor, Mr. G. B. Ripley, Dr. Bogart, of Sailor's Snug Harbor; Mr. D. C. Wood, Superintendent of the Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, and many other friends and acquaintances. The family remained on an upper floor during the services which followed. At the appointed hour Rev. Dr. Brownlee rose, and, standing by the side of the coffin, he read passages from the thirty-ninth and nineteenth Psalms, and the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians. The services were continued by Rev. Dr. Bush, who began at the passage in the Episcopal service, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to tarry," and read the committal and the collects following it. At the words "Dust to dust," a few ashes were sprinkled upon the coffin. Rev. Dr. Brownlee closed the exercises with a fervent prayer on behalf of the afflicted family. He then announced that the body would be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery to-day at 10 o'clock, in a boat specially provided for the funeral. Among the New-York City people who were present were a committee representing the paint trade. The number of persons in the house during the funeral was probably 200, and groups of silent spectators in humble garb wanted about in the garden until the brief and simple ceremonies were over, when they slowly departed, leaving the Jewett home quiet and desolate.

A SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT ASKED.

The Boston *Journal* of yesterday says: "We are requested to make the suggestion that the public suspend judgment regarding Mr. Orville D. Jewett, of the firm of John Jewett & Sons, whose name is connected with the recent sad affair in New-York."

MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA.

SUCH IS SUSPECTED OF WILLIAM MAGUIRE AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

BOSTON, April 7.—The *Herald* will publish to-morrow a statement to the effect that there are grave suspicions that William Maguire, the sole survivor of the brig Roanoke, did not tell a true story. His statements to Capt. Corson, of the schooner which rescued him, were contradictory, and gave rise to the suspicion that the crew mutinied and probably murdered the Captain and his followers, and also the passengers, and that the vessel became unmanageable after they got possession of it. It does not seem consistent that the passengers would have deliberately drowned themselves while there was the least hope of being saved. In the safe, which was located in the Captain's cabin, were $50,000 in gold, sufficient incentive for an uprising of the crew. It is surmised that the crew drank freely of lager, and while drunk went below to get the contents of the safe, and had a fight with the Captain and the sailors who remained faithful. This is based on the fact that Maguire says that one of the crew, a Finn, threatened to shoot the Captain, and the fact that one of the crew was found dead with his upper lip cut off. When Maguire was taken off by Capt. Corson, Maguire said in explanation that the Finn got a pistol out of a dozen that were lying about the cabin, and that the dead man found on the wreck had his lip bit off in a fight with one of the crew on the 26th of March. Maguire is a thick-set Irishman, and when found showed little signs of exhaustion, a fact rather strange in view of his claim that many of his comrades had died of exposure.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

THE CASE OF A BROKER AND HIS CLERK—$40,000 OF CITY MONEY APPROPRIATED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—A hearing was had this afternoon, before Magistrate List, in the case of P. W. Elder, broker, and his clerk, Thomas W. Scheidler, charged with aiding and abetting in the embezzlement of money from the city. A recent defalcation was discovered in the tax office through the operations of one of the clerks, Theodore Hanet, who appropriated nearly $40,000 to his own use, and speculated with it in stocks, losing the entire amount. Hanet admitted his guilt before the magistrate, and implicated Elder and Scheidler by swearing that they knew the money came from the tax office. The accused were held in $5,000 bail each to answer. Hanet speculated through other brokers, and one of the firms, Ladner Brothers made restitution to-day of the amount passing through their hands. Hanet's transactions with them were prior to January, 1875. They say that a sense of duty as good citizens prompted them to pay over the money, and not fear of prosecution, as they were ignorant of Hanet's connection with the Tax Department.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

MATAMOROS, April 7.—The Mexican war steamer Libertad arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande yesterday with Gen. Bailia Garcia, commissioned by the supreme Government to take Gen. Cortina to the City of Mexico. Gen. Canales, who commands this city, and who is Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, has not yet determined to surrender Cortina to the general Government, as he is held under sentence of death under the State laws. Considerable excitement has been created by the demand of the general Government for the delivery of Cortina, and it is believed that if Gen. Canales persists in refusing to surrender him it will precipitate a conflict between the State and federal authorities. The Libertad also brings intelligence from the City of Mexico that the messenger arrested in cars between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, on his way to New-York with important documents relating to a conspiracy for the restoration of Lerdo as President, was George Ainslie, and that in addition to Senator Villada, Gen. Romero, Gen. Regules y Hernandez, several other prominent persons were arrested and imprisoned in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua. The *Republicano* announces that several pronunciamentos had occurred in the interior of the country against Gen. Diaz. The *Correo del Norte*, of this city, to-day, commenting on the news brought by the Libertad, says that a reaction against Diaz has set in in earnest, and that the whole country will soon be involved in another revolution.

DISCHARGE OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The Reading Railroad Company suspended all the Brotherh

with the gentlemen who signed the call in the urgent need of Municipal reform, and fully approved the first object of the meeting relating to the passage of the constitutional amendments, so far as it will affect the preliminary legislation necessary to initiate Municipal reform which will establish good local government in our City upon a firm and stable basis, properly protected by constitutional restrictions and guarantees against pernicious laws and perpetual charter tinkering, and secured also by responsible obligations of all public officers against extravagant and fraudulent administration." He dissented, with some qualification, from the second object proposed, "of urging the passage of the several (so called) reform acts now pending." All such acts pending in the Legislature are not, he said, "genuine reform acts, although that is the pretext for urging their passage." He objects to the reorganization of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and says "the same objections apply with equal, if not greater, force to the amendment which introduces three private citizens to serve as public officers without compensation into the Board of Estimate and Apportionment." He also objects to the bills reorganizing the departments and reducing the salaries of officials, as he thinks the salaries now paid are not excessive.

SPEECH OF MR. DORMAN B. EATON.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton cited the case of a friend of his who paid $15,000 per year in taxes upon up-town lots which he could not sell. The same man had been compelled to move out of his large house on Fifth-avenue, which rented for little more than enough to pay the taxes and repairs, and to take his family into narrow quarters in an apartment-house, where they were wearing out their old clothes to enable them to relieve an old cook and coachman of the necessity of pawning their furniture and beds. Their former waiter, who was a little smart, a politician, got a City clerkship, or a place on the Police—it didn't matter which—at an advance of from $300 to $500 per year over his former salary, and their washer-woman, who knew an Alderman, had received a like advance of wages in a City office where she worked fewer hours. [Laughter.] It was time for the New-Yorkers who were not yet in rags, and who had not removed to Jersey or elsewhere, to put a stop to this condition of things. To-day, this City was groaning under a crushing weight of debt, and yet the number of useless and over paid officers, clerks, and other employes was as great as ever. The salaries now paid by the City were unreasonable in amount, and this meeting was resolved that all of them—not merely the larger ones, but all of them—should be reduced at this session of the Legislature. Neglect on the part of public officers should no longer be tolerated. The Mayor should have a larger power over the various boards and commissions, and he should exercise it. [Applause.] This meeting must say plainly to our legislators that they must give us the economical and efficient government we need. But there was something more. There was a vicious and fundamental error and injustice in the State Constitution, and they meant to have it corrected by a constitutional amendment, which should give to those who paid all the taxes, who suffered all the losses of bad administration in City affairs, a paramount influence as to the amount of money to be raised by taxation and as to the use to be made of that money. What right had the men who have even a poor City Government provided for them without cost—what right had these men to say how many officers should be employed, or what salaries should be paid from the pockets of the taxpayers alone, for carrying on that government? Had as the state of affairs was, however, they had some slight causes to be thankful. Bankrupt as had been the condition of the City, and they had a Controller who was believed to be so far from intending to steal what there was left in the Treasury [Laughter] that he had been unpicionsly made one of the Vice-Presidents of this meeting. New-York was to-day bearing up under the biggest debt and the heaviest taxes that any city ever endured, simply because the right men, and the educated men, and the men of active business talents neglected public affairs, and left them to the ignorant, the idle, the vicious, and the scheming politicians. [Applause.] The thieves, the gamblers, the groggeries, the rumsellers, all the partisan and supremely selfish interests were combined against these reforms, and in order to carry them through their friends must combine also. The first step to be taken was to appoint the committee proposed by the last resolution, and to sustain it vigorously. Bad as was this excessive taxation and enormous debt, the vicious system which public indifference and neglect had produced was worse yet. It was an outrageous abuse that a President of the Park Department should cause $2 per day to be paid to certain favored laborers when the great body of their fellow-workmen were getting only $1 50 per day. It was a most reprehensible squandering of public money to expend $200,000 upon Tompkins' Square when $10,000,would have put it in a more fit condition than it now is. The erection of a $400,000 Police-court palace at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Tenth-street, in a style more ornate than any court-house, and that at a time when children were without seats in the public schools and decency could not be observed in our houses of charity, was another of these abuses that demanded rectification.

Under these circumstances, what this meeting demanded of the Legislature was an immediate and general reduction of all salaries that could be constitutionally reduced. Any limitation of this reduction to a few officials having large salaries and few votes would be looked upon with dissatisfaction and just suspicion. All salaries should be reduced in the same ratio that private incomes and wages had been. This was common justice to officer and tax-payer. The Legislature had no moral right to compel the distressed taxpayers to pay 20 or 30 per cent. more per month or year to 6,000 or 8,000 favored persons in the City service than could be earned by the hundreds of thousands employed by private firms and corporations. Justice and economy alike required that the salaries of policemen, firemen, and all others should be reduced to a fair rate. These high salaries were not only unjust to the taxpayer and undeserved by the City officer or clerk, but were demoralizing to their subordinates in employments. The sum paid above current and fair rates would more and more tend to cause a demoralizing rush upon the City Treasury, to induce a resort to bribes to secure places, and to encourage high party assessments upon those who receive more than they earn. If a man can, as a policeman or other ex-City official, get $1,500 per year from the City when he could get only $1,000 from a private employer, he can afford to pay $100 to get recommendations to the Aldermen, $150 to the officer who appoints him, $200 to his party or to its leaders, and still make a clean $50 out of it; this honest triumph over his honest friend who has to work more hours per day for a private employer. Our safety, as well as our poverty, therefore, demand the immediate reduction of all salaries to market rates, and any legislator who opposes this need not think it strange if he be regarded as a public enemy. [Applause.]

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER'S REMARKS.

After indicating the importance of the meeting and the urgent necessity for instant and effective action, the speaker continued as follows: Two subjects are embraced in the call for this meeting. Finance, elected by the tax-payers and the rent-payers, to which is to be confided solely and exclusively the government of the expenditure and taxation of the City, and, third, the intrenching in the Constitution of the most absolute safeguards against the creation of debt or the overstepping by any department or by all combined of the necessary limits of expenditure.

After giving an illustration showing that the plan did not infringe upon the right of suffrage, Mr. Butler concluded as follows: The right of suffrage is of inestimable value, and government, according to our ideas of it, can exist only with the consent and by the intelligent co-operation of the governed, but the indiscriminate and unreasoning exercise of the right of suffrage is not guaranteed by any of the charters under which our rights as citizens exist, and it would be a fatal sign of weakness if we have neither the virtue nor the vigor to direct its use in such a way as to serve the ends of good government.

REMARKS OF MR. SIMON STERNE.

Mr. Simon Sterne said he knew that the audience had come to hear Mr. Evarts, and he should be brief. Any supposed innovation upon the principle of universal suffrage always provoked, as the lawyers say, an order to show cause; but there was no doubt that some restriction should be made by which those who pay the taxes should direct how they shall be expended. Where property has to bear the burden, to foot the bill, it should have the main voice in making the bill. A passenger on the railroad is not allowed to vote for its Directors, nor should a city, a huge corporation engaged in its affairs, be governed solely by those who enjoy its benefits without regard to business and common-sense principles. That a mere majority should direct how the public expenses, paid by the minority, should be regulated, is preposterous. He compared the condition of this City, under the need of reform, to a father and sons who constituted an indissoluble partnership. The father put in all the capital, the sons enjoyed all the profits. He might concede that the sons should remain in the partnership—that they should run the business—but he must be allowed to guard the cash-box.

Mr. William A. Booth then said that there was present a fellow-citizen who had recently been highly honored in the nation, and who had found time to be present with them and address them. He had the pleasure of introducing Hon. William M. Evarts, who was received by the audience with boisterous and prolonged applause.

REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Hon. William M. Evarts was then introduced by the Chairman, and on coming forward he was received with repeated demonstrations of applause. He said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: During the session of the Legislature for the year 1875, Gov. Tilden, in a wise and thoughtful Message, directed the attention of the members of the Legislature and the community at large to the grave mischiefs which prevailed in Municipal Government, both in its constitution and administration. The Legislature readily responded to the calm and wise reasoning of Gov. Tilden, and readily empowered the appointment by him of the commission to consider the subject and frame some general scheme for the improvement of Municipal Government which should have the merit of stability, of adequacy, and of intelligence. In framing that committee the Governor selected men quite well known at least for one thing, that they were presently immersed in their own affairs; and when he did me the honor to ask that I might be named as one of them, I found no right in my occupations to decline what he had so kindly offered, and which all my colleagues, having equal demands upon their private attention, had accepted. We naturally felt an interest in the result of our labors. I have not heard whether entire or complete the result of this commission had satisfied the designs of the Governor in originating its appointment or not, but if it has, and if it shall meet the approval of the people of the City, it is to Gov. Tilden that, primarily, they are indebted for it. [Applause.] Now, in this great City, all our interest is in its prosperity, its peace, its wealth, its growth; but it does not follow that because of that common interest they can all be best promoted by all the people shouting at once and every day what they wish to have done. The wisdom of organization is to be shown by making it possible for the deliberate and permanent sense of patriotism of a great community to impress itself upon the every-day action of its Government. It is not by frequent, by noisy, by discordant popular movements that the popular will is to be carried out. It is that organization, which, contributing to the popular will, has its times, its seasons, its methods of expression and exertion, shall accomplish that will and best advance those common interests of prosperity, of peace, of wealth, and of growth. The commission, acting under the authority of the Legislature, have undertaken, with such wisdom as they possessed, and after patient and prolonged attention have framed the proposition which will make it possible that the affairs of this City shall be, it not to-day or to-morrow, yet within a reasonable space of time, reduced to order, to economy, to justice and efficiency. [Applause.] We devoted a great deal of time to the labor. For a year and a half we gave a considerable share of our time to these discussions and those examinations, and, constituted as the commission was, one-half of the gentlemen acting with the Republican and one-half of the gentlemen acting with the Democratic Party, I must be permitted to say, and all will confirm me in my statement, that from beginning to end, in deliberation, in conclusion, there was no discord that could be traced to the discrimination in our political opinions. [Applause.] Gentlemen, will you not find in this fact some convincing testimony to your minds that in this result we propose here is nothing any man, Republican or Democrat, should recoil from, or reject, upon party considerations. Now, the thought was to secure that degree and measure of stability in the framing of the Government of this City, and of all the other cities of the State, for it is intended to them all, a system that shall preserve us from the works of reformers and legislators, even if they were always honest in their purpose. We cannot, in the Government of great cities, stand upon the perfection which consists in annual changes and in monthly experiments.

The first great benefit then, to be derived from the adoption of this great scheme, if it be valuable, is that it separates us at once from that continual change which makes anything like permanent legislation utterly futile. And is it not fair for us who have acted in this public service, and given this testimony, stripped of all party considerations—is it not fair to us that in rejecting our work, we should not meet merely adverse criticism, but an honest and deliberate proposition, from some quarter, of a better and more promising method? Is there any difference of opinion in this meeting, in this City, in this State, on the question of the mischiefs that exist and the great mischiefs that are to be apprehended, whether even the permanency of the interests of society and of property are not at stake. In finding some mode of redressing them is it not then, fair to the honest people of this City, to the laboring classes upon whom rests, in the last instance, all those oppressions of taxation and bad government; is not it fair to them that the opponents of this measure should have some reasonable proposition to make to them to rescue them from their sufferings and their disgrace? [Applause.] Another principal advantage that we gain is in rescuing the Legislature of the State from the enormous consumption of time and the enormous temptations to virtue and to laughter; that occur in the State Legislature. But look at the serious encroachments upon the rights of general legislation and of the people who do not live in cities, who do not live in this City; when 121 bills—and I will venture to say as many as 50 or 60 days out of 100 or 120 of the Legislature are devoted to them—why, gentlemen, the State may have the sessions of the Legislature reduced to one-half the period, and the members of the Legislature would, when relieved from the temptations of city legislation, gradually resume their old dignity and power as fellow-citizens, as concerned in all that relates to the advancement of commerce and the promotion of industry, the advancement of education; of all the means that make the community greater and better instead of this perpetual debating about the wages of Aldermen, the salaries of office-holders, and the methods by which these are to be filled.

We are endeavoring to lay down in the Constitution of the City—as laid down in the constitution of man, as in society—that unlimited and irresponsible debt, created by those who do not pay it, is ruin in advance. [Applause.] This is the second feature of this reform that debt shall not be contracted under any pretenses except for disclosed purposes, and with a provision for its payment, and that in the preliminary deliberations and determinations which affect the grounds upon which expenses are to be made, there shall be present men who will give some warrant that there will be discretion in the first steps toward appropriating the public funds. Three million dollars a year of taxes forever and forever is the measure of the weight of the yoke that has been imposed upon the laboring classes of this City by the chosen idols who rob them. We may have greater enthusiasms and passions and interests in the national and in the City elections, but there is no more prominent interest in this country than that which centres in the Government of this State and City. New-York is the State, New-York is the city prominent in the eyes of all this nation; your evil courses have been laid in city after city, in State after State, your courage, patriotism, your energy, your fidelity in redressing these evils, in restoring your credit, your honor, your prosperity, is to be followed all over the nation in the renovation of their municipal affairs. [Applause.]

The resolutions were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A BOLD ROBBERY IN UNION-SQUARE.

While Miss Kate Finch, of No. 313 West Fifty-seventh-street, was passing along Broadway near Union-square, yesterday, in company with her niece, she was suddenly confronted by a young ruffian, who seized her right hand, which contained her pocketbook. He squeezed her hand with so much force that she screamed with pain, and was compelled to relinquish her hold of the pocketbook, which contained $13, and the ruffian fled. Miss Finch gave an alarm which attracted the attention of Patrolman Doyle, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who pursued and arrested the thief and found the pocketbook in his possession. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he gave his name as Francis Donohue, aged 19, of No. 421 East Twenty-first-street. He admitted his guilt and was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

THE GATHERING AT HARTFORD—CREATION OF SEVERAL ELDERS—THE RANK OF DEACON CONFERRED—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 7.—The Conference reassembled for devotional exercises at 7:45 A. M. Rev. L. Richardson, of Huntington, Long Island, preached on the text furnished by Acts i., 7-8. The business session began at 9 o'clock. After the Secretary had read the journal of the previous day Bishop Peck called the names of the candidates for Elders' orders. The Committee of Examination declared that the following persons had answered their questions satisfactorily, and the Conference then elected them severally to orders: Arthur B. Sanford, Richard S. Eldredge, James H. Hand, Edwin A. Blake, Ephraim Watt, and Lindsay Parker. Rev. J. Stanley D'Orsay had passed a satisfactory examination, but, having previously been ordained an Elder, no further action in his case was required. Elford F. Lounsberry was not before the Committee of Examination, being at present engaged in missionary work in Bulgaria. Rev. F. W. Flocken, the Missionary Superintendent in that region, indorsed him fully, as did Bishop Harris in letters which the Secretary read. He was admitted into full connection with the Conference, having previously been ordained a Deacon and Elder under the special missionary law of the Discipline. Rev. Charles A. Tibbals, of Seymour, Conn., had withdrawn from the Church, and had united with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Thomas A. Davis (colored) was discontinued at his own request. Smith A. Sands was found deficient in his studies, and was required to make up the deficiency, meanwhile being continued on trial.

The class of young preachers who were not candidates for admission into the Conference and for Deacon's orders, were then addressed and catechetised by Bishop Peck at some length. In response to a question from Rev. Dr. True regarding the use of tobacco, all but one stated that they were not addicted to the habit. The following persons were, by vote of the Conference, admitted and elected to Deacons' orders: Isaiah C. Barnhart, Robert McNicholl, Marcus D. Buell, William H. McAllister, and Smith W. Toles. Rufus S. Putney was declared deficient in his studies by the committee; he was continued on trial, and ordered to study the books anew. Benjamin E. Gerst was continued on trial. Nelson L. Porter was found deficient in knowledge of the studies, and was also continued on trial.

Rev. Dr. Fowler addressed the Conference on behalf of the *Christian Advocate*, of which he is editor. The circulation was said to be 52,000 copies. William Vrandenburgh, John S. Barnhart, Arthur McNichol, George L. Coburn, Archie C. Abbott, and Wilbert C. Blakeman, were elected to local Deacons' orders. Horatio B. Elkins was elected a local Elder.

Rev. Dr. Curry read the report of the Trustees of the Conference, which showed assets aggregating $9,500, besides $1,500 in cash in the treasury. The Trustees also own $1,400 in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fairfield, Conn. A legacy of $1,000, left the Conference by Mr. Bristol, of Cheshire, Conn., had been paid in during the year. Subsequently Revs. William T. Hill, Daniel Curry, and Nathaniel Mead were re-elected Trustees, their term of office having expired.

At 7:30 P. M. a "Union Gospel Meeting" was held at the Centre Congregational Church, which was conducted by Rev. William T. Hill, of New-Haven. Rev. Robert Meredith, Pastor of the Asylum-Street Church, announced that Bishop Peck would preach in that church on Sunday morning, and that the pulpits of the orthodox churches generally throughout the City would be occupied on that day by members of the Conference. It is thought that the Conference will adjourn on Wednesday next, when the ministerial appointments for the ensuing year will be announced by Bishop Peck. The ordination of the Deacons and Elders occurs to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—A CANDIDATE FOR DEACON'S ORDERS REJECTED BECAUSE HE SMOKES—THE POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, April 7.—A number of ministers took part in the religious exercises this morning. After the minutes were read Rev. Mr. Nelson, of the M. E. Book Concern, asked that a committee of one from each district be appointed to confer with him, which was referred. The questions submitted by the General Conference touching some modifications in the presiding eldership was, on motion, made a special order for Monday.

The following candidates for deacons' orders were then examined: Edward H. Roys, Frank J. Belcher, Joseph O. Kerr, Frank L. Wilson, Lucius H. C. Adams, Platt N. Chase, Edward P. Crane, Hiram F. Odell. After the usual disciplinary questions had been asked, a member wished to know if any of them were addicted to the use of tobacco. Each answered "No" until Odell was reached, when he said he had smoked some, having been troubled with neuralgia, and a friend said smoking would help it. Bishop Harris hoped the brother would get over his neuralgia. [Laughter.] The members of the class were then called in order for admission to full connection, and also to deacons' orders. When Odell's name was reached, it was stated that the committee had reported unfavorably on his examination, so there was considerable discussion whether or not to receive him. The majority of the speakers were against him, and the Presiding Elder did not recommend him. A brother having worked with Rev. Mr. Odell, he was asked his opinion, when he arose and said he spoke with reluctance, but there were some men not constituted for study. He thought Brother Odell was one of those men. He was a fine singer and exhorter, but as a preacher, he did not think he would succeed. On motion he was not admitted. The question then was whether he should be discontinued. A motion was made to lay it on the table. Carried—73 to 10—and the Bishop decided that he was discontinued. The other members of the class were then admitted to full orders.

The following were admitted to elders' orders: J. Ackerman, George N. Pratt, Frank M. North, Charles Sager, James L. Gamble, Charles R. North, Robert Kay, Samuel Galloway, H. C. Masten, Josiah Tetley. Frank C. Morgan, of the New-York District, was admitted to deacons' orders. The name of James P. Race, of the Schenectady charge, was offered for deacons' orders, when a general discussion took place, members holding different opinions, not in regard to his character or ability, but as to there being a valid reason for admitting him to deacons' orders. Finally a vote was taken, when he was admitted by a large majority. John H. Battersby, of New-York, was admitted. The question of dividing the territory east of the Hudson into three districts instead of two was then taken up. Rev. Mr. Wheatly said the change was necessary to the preservation of the best interests of the ministry; also that the Presiding Elders were overworked; that Elder Goss lost his life by being overworked on this district.

Rev. William Swinburne thought the two districts had not had a fair trial; that the Presiding Elder's work is purely supervisory, and that he should not do so much of the preacher's work. He offered as a substitute that a committee of nine be appointed, consisting of two preachers and two stewards from the New-York District, and two preachers and two stewards from the Poughkeepsie District. These shall elect the ninth member; the eight members to be elected at the first district conference of the year of each district. The committee during the year shall consider the question, and report at the next annual conference. Rev. C. S. Brown moved a substitute for the substitute, providing that the question be submitted to the quarterly conferences of the New-York and Poughkeepsie Districts at their next session preceding this Conference. The motion to substitute was carried, and the resolution of Rev. Mr. Brown adopted. The convention then adjourned.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

THE GATHERING AT LYNN—SUPPORT PROMISED TO PRESIDENT HAYES—THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

BOSTON, April 7.—The New-England Conference of the Methodist Church reassembled at 8:45 A. M. to-day at Lynn. The first business called was the continuation of the discussion of the substitute report of the Committee on the State of the Country, for the political resolutions of Rev. Dr. Mallalieu, interrupted by the adjournment on Friday. Rev. Dr. Mallalieu being entitled to the floor, was called to continue his remarks, but he failed to appear. A motion was made that the substitute report be read, that all reasonable time possible might be given him to appear in favor of his resolution. The report was read, but Rev. Dr. Mallalieu still failed to answer to his name, and the conference voted unanimously to adopt the following substitute report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions offered by Dr. Mallalieu on the state of the country, having carefully considered the matter referred to them, would respectfully report in place of the resolutions:

First—That the warm and practical sympathy of this Conference for the oppressed of our land is a history of too long standing and too outspoken to need any reaffirmation by us at the present time, and now that legalized slavery has been forever abolished in the country, we feel equally desirous that they who, having been victims of that oppression, were deprived of their civil rights and means for intellectual and moral culture, may have secured to them all the rights and privileges that their changed relations to the country and their consequently increased responsibility so imperatively demand for them.

Second—That we are glad to recognize in the inaugural address of our present Chief Magistrate, and in other words and acts of his, a clearly defined purpose on his part so to administer the Government of the United States as to secure to all classes of our citizens the full and free exercise of all their rights and privileges, and we pledge to him in the execution of this purpose our hearty sympathy and support, and we will earnestly pray that God may give to him and his advisers the wisdom to guide them in their important and difficult work; and we sincerely hope that our too long disturbed country may again enjoy an era of good feeling, peace, and prosperity.

The adoption of the substitute report was received with applause. The Committee on the Freedmen's Aid Society presented its report. Since the organization of the society $650,000 had been expended, and its numerous successes had demonstrated that the Divine blessing had been richly given to the operations. The normal and theological department of the society were regarded as being of general utility and importance. The movements of the Roman Church recently engaged in, and now prosecuted with so much energy and earnestness, to pervert colored people to superstitions and delusions of that ancient organization, with all its worldly and corrupt purposes, suggested the fact that what was to be done to educate and save those millions of colored citizens should be done with all our might and without delay.

STRIKE OF JERSEY CITY SILK WEAVERS.

The silk weavers of Jersey City Heights and of West Hoboken, who struck recently, still stand out and refuse to resume labor till their terms shall have been complied with. The trouble originated last Tuesday in the factory on South-street, when the 112 hands employed there were notified that a reduction of 10 per cent. would be made in their rates of pay. The ground of the reduction was, as alleged by the proprietors of the mill, the fact that they could not afford to pay more for labor than their neighbors. The operatives claim that the prices paid in New-York and Paterson were larger than those allowed to them, and that the only establishment in which the rates were less was that of the Messrs. Givernaud, in West Hoboken. They accordingly resolved to resist the reduction and quit work at once. A committee was sent by them immediately to the employes of the West Hoboken factory, who were asked to strike for the rates which had been paid in the South-street establishment. The mission of the committee was successful. The employes of the Givernauds demanded an increase of wages, and when it was refused they, too, to the number of 150, left their looms and joined the South-street strikers. The hands thus out have called upon the societies in New-York, Paterson, and other places for aid and countenance, and have been promised support. They not only decline to work themselves, but intend, by force, if it cannot be otherwise accomplished, to prevent others from taking their places. It is stated that at a secret meeting held Friday morning they drew lots to ascertain who of their number should do violence, even to murder, to the first man who should presume to go to work in the abandoned mills. This, however, it should be said in justice to the strikers, is emphatically denied by them. They were very boisterous on Friday, and spent the whole of the day in parading the streets with French, German, and American flags floating over them. In New-Durham, through which they passed, a dispute arose over the leadership of the procession; a free fight ensued, and several were injured; one of them, Jules Tichor, receiving injuries of so severe a nature that it was found necessary to remove him in a coach.

THE RUSSIAN HOLY SATURDAY.

Holy Saturday, the last day of the Greek Church Holy Week, was commemorated yesterday with great solemnity on board the vessels of the Russian squadron. Mass was said on each of the three vessels at 7:30 in the morning. On the frigate Svetlana the service was performed by Father Pahome, and all on board the vessel attended the ceremony. The altar was draped with mourning cloth embroidered with silver crosses, and the priest wore black vestments adorned with silver. The principal feature of the mass was the procession with the hallowed picture of Christ lying in the sepulchre. This picture is shrined in red velvet embroidered and fringed with gold. It is regarded with the greatest reverence, and may be borne about a sanctuary only by persons of great importance besides the clergy. Yesterday it was carried about the gun-deck by the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, Admiral Bontolow and Dr. Condrini, Fleet Surgeon. During the procession it was held over the head of the priest, who walked in the midst of its supporters. After carrying it about the deck, the choir chanting meanwhile, the Grand Dukes and their colleagues laid the picture reverently upon a small table covered with sable cloth. Father Pahome then placed the Bible upon the picture, and, after bowing so low that his forehead almost met the deck, he kissed the Scriptures and the four medallions of angels, one of which was on each corner of the frame of the illuminated representation of the Holy Sepulchre and the body of the Saviour. The Grand Duke Alexis followed the example of the priest, and the other officers and the crew of the Svetlana kissed the picture in the order of their rank. Similar services were performed on the corvettes Bogatyr and Ascold. The holy pictures were left on the tables in the sanctuaries until midnight, when they were removed with joyful ceremonials. Their removal and reconsignment to the altars typified the resurrection of Christ on Easter Sunday.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

From the report of the Police Department for the quarter ending on the 31st of March it appears that the total number of arrests was 18,493. Of the persons arrested 13,618 were males and 4,875 females. Their nationalities were as follows: United States, 7,559; Ireland, 6,872; Germany, 1,724; England, 1,039; France, 208; Scotland, 239; British Provinces, 153; Italy, 145; Spain, 2; Portugal, 73; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 69; Russia and Poland, 50; Asia, 8; Africa, 3; West Indies, 13; other countries, 32. Larceny from person, 138; mayhem, 2; malicious mischief, 67; perjury, 2; passing counterfeit money, 12; obstructing railway, 20; reckless driving, 106; robbery, 106; rape, 7; receiving stolen goods, 42; suspicious persons, 719; truancy, 107; vagrancy, 1,123; violation of Corporation ordinances, 810; violation of Excise laws, 131; violation of Lottery laws, 92; violation of Election laws, 1; violation of Health laws, 74; warrants, offenses not stated, 95. The chief offenses for which arrests were made are as follows: Assault and battery, 1,219; abandonment, 126; arson, 6; abortion, 2; bastardy, 40; burglary, 266; cruelty to children, 11; cruelty to animals, 40; conspiracy, 3; counterfeiting, 26; disorderly conduct, 3,591; embezzlement, 23; fraud, 60; felonious assault, 114; gambling, 66; homicide, 16; intoxication, 5,705; insanity, 131; drunk and disorderly, 2,157; indecent assault, 6; keeping disorderly houses, 54; keeping gambling houses, 7; grand larceny, 284; petit larceny, 991.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held a brief session yesterday. A resolution was adopted awarding to Sarah E Cornish, the Executrix of the Raynor estate, a water grant at One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth streets and Eighth-avenue. The Mayor called attention to the request of the Grand Jury that a Lying-in Asylum be established in this City in connection with the Bellevue Hospital, and the Controller reported that the building No. 126 East Twenty-sixth-street was eligible for the purpose. The matter was then referred to the Controller. The resolutions of the Common Council requesting the commission to tender Washington-square as a site for the State Capitol in case it should be removed to this City were referred to the Mayor and the Recorder. The Controller was then authorized to sell the school-ship Mercury at auction, the Commissioners of Charities having no further use for the vessel.

FRIGHT IN A STREET CAR.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night the passengers of a Third-avenue car passing the corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, were startled by a loud explosion which occurred under the front part of the vehicle. The fore-wheels of the car were lifted at least six inches above the track by the force of the explosion, but fell back into their places upon the rails. At the same moment a flame, the size and almost the shape of a barrel-head, played about the front platform. No one was hurt, but the passengers were very much excited by the report and the succeeding flame. Upon investigation by officer Vall, of the Fourth Precinct, the cause of a railroad torpedo, or signal, was found flattened out upon one of the tracks. It is believed that some railroad man, having the signal in his pocket, and not knowing what to do with it, placed it upon the track, knowing its explosion would create an uproar without doing much damage.

A ROW AMONG THE GYPSIES.

The gypsy women belonging to the tribe which has permanently located itself adjacent to the horse market in East Seventy-fourth-street, became engaged on Friday night in a row, that ended almost in a tragedy. Among those who took an active part in the row were Mrs. Mary Seed and Theresa Lee, true types of the gypsy blood. Mrs. Lee received a blow of a stone at Mary's hands, which caused concussion of the brain. At the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday, the whole tribe were present. Mary Seed was committed to await the result of Mrs. Lee's injuries.

A NEW SEA-SIDE SANITARIUM.

The ladies of the West Side Relief Association finding their house at Morgan Station inadequate to the demands made upon it, have secured the Grand Hotel at Rockaway, for the accommodation of destitute sick children under 5 years of age. They need $1,800 to furnish it with medicine, appliances, and clothing, and it is their hope that the amount will soon be raised. In aid of this purpose a grand concert with a series of beautiful tableaux, by 500 children, under the direction of Mrs. Marion Frolich, will be given some time during the present month, at Steinway Hall.

BASE BALL.

THE HARTFORDS IN THE FIELD.

For the first time this season, the Hartford Club, of Brooklyn, had their full team out yesterday, and the knowledge of this fact and the fine weather combined to draw a large attendance of spectators to the Capitoline Grounds. After preliminary practice, the Captain of the Hartfords placed his nine in the field against a strong opposing nine, all of whom were professional players or members of prominent gate-money clubs of the Metropolis. At first it looked as if the Hartfords would have trouble to win, the totals at the end of the fifth inning standing 5 to 2 only; but afterward the league men batted finely, and fielding up to a high mark, came out victors by the following score. Larkin's pitching was very effective, as the score shows:

FIELD.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.	HARTFORD.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
D. Clare, c. f.	0	3	1	0	1	Holdaw'h, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Roseman, s. s.	0	1	0	5	1	Burdock, 2 b.	2	3	3	0	0
Booth, r. f.	0	1	2	1	0	Carey, s. s.	1	1	2	0	0
Laughlin, 2 b.	0	0	3	2	1	York, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Dunne, 1st b.	0	0	15	0	1	Ferguson, 3 b.	4	3	0	3	0
Gibney, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Cassidy, 1st b.	3	4	8	0	0
McGeary, c.	0	2	3	0	0	Birdsage, c.	2	0	3	3	0
Hankson, 3 b.	1	1	0	3	3	Allison, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Callahan, p.	2	2	0	1	5	Larkin, p.	1	1	2	0	3
Total.	3	10	27	15	15	Total.	15	17	27	6	4

Field	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
Hartford	1	3	2	1	0	3	0	2	3—15

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme.
Time of game—2 hours.
First base by errors—Field, 1; Hartford, 6.
Runs earned—Field, 3; Hartford, 6.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Indianapolis Club will play in Chicago on April 28.

The Cincinnati Club's Captain has wisely decided to play Hallinan at second base, and to keep himself in his home position in the out field.

The new professional nine of San Francisco have taken the field. They began work by defeating a strong picked nine by a score of 12 to 3.

Base-ball clubs are being organized for the season by the dozen. At the rate new clubs are springing up, there will be 2,000 nines on the field by June.

The Philadelphia Club has been reorganized. They have secured the services of the following players: Malone, catcher; Lomas, pitcher; Abadie, first base; Farquhar, second base; Richardson, third base; Dunlap, short stop; Treacy, left field; Eggler, centre field, and Bechtel, right field.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Lizzie E. Bird and Maria L Wilson, composing the firm of Bird & Wilson, assigned their property for the benefit of their creditors to Arthur J. Conway yesterday.

Robert Wikell and Otto Arnous, of Nos. 26 and 28 Centre-row, West Washington Market, composing the firm of Wikell & Arnous, assigned their property to Freeman D. Decker and George H. Schmedes.

The creditors of E. Levy & Co., of New-Orleans, met yesterday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, claims amounting to $86,000 being represented. A committee was appointed to make an investigation and report by circular what compromise can be made.

A. A. Selover, who is connected with Jay Gould, Keene, and others in stock speculations, has made application for his discharge from bankruptcy, and the matter has been set down before Register Dwight for the 30th inst. He went into bankruptcy last July, owing $660,000. Among his creditors was Trenor W. Park for $25,000.

Register Allen has received a warrant in bankruptcy against Sidney B. Bevans, a cotton speculator, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of fifteen creditors, the largest claims being as follows: D. Watts & Co., $5,442; L. C. Lathrop, $2,592; Walter & Krohn, $2,978; Perkins & Co., $1,950; Baggett & Hunt, $1,858.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. H. TYARELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS.—I will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 9 and 10, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., the Jewelry Stock, show-cases, and Fixtures of the store lately occupied by MRS. LYNCH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

The stock consists of a large quantity of Diamonds and other precious stones, Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Gold and Coral Sets, Bracelets, Necklaces, Gold Crosses, Solid Gold Rings and Charms, in great variety. Also, some very fine Camel's Hair, Broché, and other Shawls, Furs, Velvets, and Laces.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 PINE-ST.—April 11, dairy stock of cow, sheep, horses, &c., at West Farms.
April 12, household furniture, No. 65 West 48th-st.
April 17, household furniture, No. 305 East 28th-st.
April 18, household furniture, No. 44 West 28th-st.
April 25, household furniture, No. 328 5th-av.
April 26, household furniture, No. 330 5th-av.
April 27, household furniture, No. 291 5th-av.
Particulars previous to each sale.
Special attention given to sales of furniture, &c., at private residences.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DEALERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS invited to call and examine TO-MORROW large line of parlor and chamber furniture, housefurnishing goods, crockery, glassware, &c., to be sold at auction TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the auction sales-rooms, No. 739 5th-av., 25th-st. Special attention to sales of parties declining housekeeping at their residences. S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—Young & Elliott will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, at No. 12 Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock: evergreen trees, ornamental and flowering shrubs, standard and dwarf, roses, gladiolus, tuberoses, and a general collection of ornamental plants. Catalogues to be had at No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

J. HAVEN, Auctioneer.

Office and Sales-room, Nos. 39 and 41 East 13th-st.
WILL SELL, MONDAY, APRIL 9, AT 10:30 A. M., at No. 210 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., entire stock of Mr. A. New, consisting of real laces, trimmings, hosiery, gloves, fancy goods, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, gas fixtures, &c., in the private house No. 86 5th-av., on MONDAY MORNING, April 9, at 10:30 o'clock. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, No. 64

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"QUID, SI MUNDUS EVOLVATUR?"

Is there no Pilot's hand that guides
Yon gallant ship to thread her way
From Thames or Hudson to Cathay,
Though tossed the seeming sport of winds and tides?

Doth hazard shape the spiral course
Of Cosmos? Even if it seem bent
By many a "trivial incident?"
The Hand that steers lain all the springs of Force!

Lo! from the damask loom of France
Swiftly evolves the flowery weft;
Deem you no hand of artist deft
Prepared the warp, or come those hues by chance?

No threads symmetric meet our view
Where crossed and blending powers, like flame,
Shoot thwart this vast vibrating frame,
But yet they weave the pattern Wisdom drew!

The minstrel's strain may swell or bend
To chances of his mood or lyre,
But if 'tis kindled with true fire,
A theme of purpose thrills from end to end!

We may not scan like mortal's lay
The mighty metres that rehearse
The Epos of the Universe,
But yet the Great Poietes makes alway!

Our grandsires sang in pious lands,
"God moves in a mysterious way;"
Yea, wondrous, far beyond what they
Conceived! Is it *too* wondrous to be God's?
—*Spectator.* MARCUS PAULUS VENETUS.

THE CHARM.

"Teresita! ah, Teresita!" sang young Jermyn, as Thérèse Van Dest came into the room.

She tossed her head at him and then made a delicious little curtsey for his benefit.

"Come, Thérèse; come and finish this trimming; you know I shall be waiting for it."

The speaker was the elder sister, Louise. She spoke rather sharply, wishing William Jermyn anywhere else, hindrance that he was to all useful occupation.

Thérèse, thus admonished, came humming to her work as a bee to a flower; and in another moment was deep in the mysteries of ruffle and fringe.

"I am to have the corsage heart-shaped, you know, Louise; and the sleeves are to be trimmed in the shape of a Maltese cross—so," fashioning the muslin she held to suit her words and to indicate her ideas to Miss Van Dest.

"What do you know of Maltese crosses?" asked Jermyn, drawing nearer with quizzical interest. "Do you call that a Maltese cross, Teresita?" and his mischievous hand, touching, scattered at once her fashioned muslin. Thérèse left the print of three little teeth upon the said mischievous hand; whereat the young man cried out in simulated pain. In the next moment he was pressing his lips where hers had been.

"A kiss for a blow, you know, Teresita!" and he glanced at her a swift, dangerous glance, over Louise's intervening head.

"William Jermyn!" and Louise turned severely toward him, missing Teresita's blush, which Jermyn would not have missed for the world. "William Jermyn, go away, I beg of you, until Thérèse can finish what she has to do. You are like two children, both of you; idling when you should be at your work."

"Don't talk of work, Madame Louise, I entreat; it's a disagreeable subject."

He laughed good-humoredly. Louise was so staid, several years older than Thérèse, that he sometimes called her "Madame."

"How do you suppose you can get on, William Jermyn?" she asked. "Wasting your time here when you ought to be poring over your law books?"

"I have been poring over them all the morning, and I came here, done to death, for a little life-giving recreation."

"But you must not hinder us," returned Louise, gravely. "If Thérèse is to go to this party to-night her dress must be finished. You know we can no longer afford to pay a dressmaker."

The words brought Mr. Jermyn to his senses. He was sobered at once.

"Louise, I beg your pardon. I am a thoughtless fellow, but you shall see I will help the work I have hindered. Now wait; I'll show you a design worth two of that, Teresita. Maltese crosses, indeed! See this fancy, which all the Spanish girls drape their beautiful arms with on great days;" and Jermyn, who had employed his artist's eye to advantage in his foreign wanderings, sketched out on the envelope of a letter a "fancy" that drew forth even that cool, grave, worried Louise's admiration, and over which Thérèse was enthusiastic. And after this, while Thérèse sewed, he sat and watched her, making some quiet remark now and then, which went unreproved by Louise. She was a pretty thing to look at, was Teresita; as he would persist in calling her, after Garibaldi's lovely daughter in Mrs. Browning's poem: a pretty thing to look at, with her sweet eyes, her flickering color, her graceful motions. And that day she was clad quaintly in a curious dress of black serge, with a deep frill of yellowish old lace at the throat, from which arose the stately little head, "sunning over with curls" of deep chestnut brown. It was a dress for economy, Louise would have told you; yet, for all that, it looked like an artist's fashioning, and gave the otherwise gay brightness of the wearer a nunlike appearance, which was further carried out by the odd chain, or necklace, of dark carved beads which hung down like a rosary.

Mr. Jermyn, scanning her all over, began to think that he disapproved of this chain: it looked dark and heavy.

"Teresita, I cannot think why you wear that chain round your neck so often!"

"She wears it constantly," exclaimed Louise, a little reproachfully. For she did not much like the chain herself.

Thérèse flushed; but answered in quick defiance of them both.

"I wear it because my grandmamma told me to. Poor Aunt Joan wore it till she died, and then grandmamma locked it up; and one day she got it out and put it on my neck, and told me to wear it. And I am sure, William Jermyn, you know all this. Or you ought to know it."

"And how should William Jermyn know it?" put in Louise. "Has he not been always away of late years?—and what has he to do with the Freer part of the family? He belongs to the Van Dests, and is only our third or fourth cousin, child. But it was always a trait of the Van Dests to hold to its least link as if it were the nearest."

"I'm glad of it," exclaimed Teresita, with vigorous vehemence, so that both her auditors looked at her in surprise. But the moment the words escaped her, her face was in a dazzle of smiles and blushes. What was it she was glad of?—that he was only their third or fourth cousin? Louise felt no doubt upon the point; for she believed Thérèse disliked the young man.

But Mr. Jermyn put upon it a different interpretation as he met those dazzling eyes with a glance of triumph: he remembered a little girl who had once sat upon his knee when he was a boy of fifteen, and had lifed just those eyes to his, and in just that ringing voice had exclaimed, in a tone of decision: "I am glad you are not my first cousin, William Jermyn, because grandmamma says that first cousins may not marry: and I mean to marry you when you are a big man, and I am a big girl."

The boy was a big man now and the child had grown into a young woman: quite different from the pretty little elfling who had sat upon his knee. And he had forgotten a good deal about her, and, with the rest, her promise, until the charm of her maturer presence set him searching for every past remembrance. And here was a remembrance worth recalling, and suddenly he sees the child-face and hears the childish speech of ten years gone by, as again the same eyes, with deeper dewiness, the same speech, with sweeter syllables, repeats the same old words. And was he right?—was it that she was glad now for the same reason that she professed to be ten years ago, or was it for the Van Dest tradition of tenacity? Both were possible; how could he determine which was in her mind? When his college career had terminated, he went to study in Germany. And since he had come back, and entered into the profession that he meant to make his own, he had never been quite able to determine what was in Teresita's mind; never been quite able to tell how much was child, how much was woman; how much was play, how much was earnest, through all the variations of her manner. Sometimes she seemed so frank he thought there was nothing left in her for him to discover; at the next meeting, a mocking elf baffled him. And again it was a serious, pensive woman, almost a nun; and anon a simple child. She looked something like the nun now, as she, her work dropped, touched the brown beads with a caressing hand. All in a moment, the thread broke—perhaps it had been worn too long—and the beads fell in her lap.

"There!" she cried. And, pulling at the string, there came out from the folds of her gown a curious appendage. It was a dark oblong object, banded here and there with glistening steel, and it fell on the carpet.

Mr. Jermyn picked it up, and looked at it curiously.

"Take care of that," cried Louise, with a slighting laugh. "Thérèse looks upon it as a charm; it is for that she wears the necklace."

"Why," said the young man, "it is nothing in the world but one of those nuts that Uncle Michael used to bring home from his voyages to India. It is darkened by age and further disguised by this queer steel flummery round about it. Fie, Teresita, it is an Indian fetish you have been wearing all this time!" And the young man laughed provokingly.

Teresita had a vein of superstition running through her nature. She believed in various signs and omens, and held to old family legends with tenacious pleasure, and as she did believe in this amulet, she retorted sharply.

"Mr. Jermyn, you know nothing about it whatever. If my Grandmother Freer, whose sense you can hardly doubt, Sir, thought fit to preserve this old relic as a memento of the past, and if she half believed it to be associated, as the tradition runs, with the prosperity of the family, it is scarcely meet for her descendants to cast scorn upon it."

She spoke with great dignity, giving a stately glance both at her sister and her cousin. Louise smiled; she had no superstition whatever, but she was fond of her pretty sister and liked to humor her. William Jermyn looked at them both, scarcely understanding.

"Teresita, you don't really mean to say that you believe in that little relic of an amulet—that you think it keeps harm from you or gives any blessing?"

"Never mind what I think, Sir. Why did you say it was no better than one of Uncle Michael's nuts!"

"My dear child—I grant you it is not a nut. It is a little amulet, carved the same as the chain. But I think it is rather a clumsy ornament to wear. And you surely do not believe that it has any protecting properties?"

Teresita had sought out some fine twine, dark and strong, and was threading the beads again. She melted at his gentleness, and the fire went out of her eyes.

"I can't say that I really believe anything about it, William Jermyn; but it has a singular charm for me, and I know I had rather lose all the trinkets my Grandmother Freer left me than this. It may be because it looks so mysterious, because nothing positive can be told of it, except that its possession in the family was held to bring good luck. You cannot deny, Louise, that grandmamma believed that."

Louise nodded. The young girl continued:

"And it had a certain poetic interest, from the fact that it was always worn by grandmamma's sister-in-law, the beautiful Aunt Joan, whose picture hangs in the library. You know her history, William. For two or three years before her death she was insane, in a quiet, melancholy, harmless sort of way. She was superstitiously attached to this chain and amulet, never letting them be off her neck; and once, when she accidentally broke the thread, as I have done now, her distress was terrible. Grandmamma used to tell all these things in her fascinating manner until they seemed to be as much a part of my remembrance as hers. She was deeply attached to Aunt Joan; and I think she loved the amulet—or charm, as Aunt Joan called it—for her sake; and I think, too, that she must have become imbued with a little of Aunt Joan's superstition regarding it. Any way, I am quite sure that when grandmamma at last hung the amulet round my neck, and charged me to take care of it, she thought she was giving me a great gift."

"And, therefore, you treasure them," remarked Mr. Jermyn, as he rose to take his leave.

"Yes. Would not you?"

"I would," he answered, laughing: "though I don't go so far as to say that I should wear them always; or look upon the amulet as a charm that would keep me from evil. Fare you well, Teresita. Good afternoon, Louise."

They returned his salutation, Louise with right good will. She had no love for boy and girl folly, as she regarded this wasting of time, and she was anxious to get the work finished.

In the days gone by there lived in this good old-fashioned mansion—which stood amidst its own land a mile or two removed from the bustling metropolis—one Marcus Freer, a wealthy gentleman and a courtly, quite of the old school. The estate was his and other property besides. He had a wife and an only child—a daughter. The daughter, indulged and self willed, married a Mr. Van Dest; married him in spite of her father. Mr. Van Dest was of good family, but poor; Miss Freer was, or would be, very rich: some people thought that Mr. Freer might have set the one's poverty against the other's wealth; and, perhaps, had it been anybody but Mr. Van Dest he would have done so. But between the Freers and the Van Dests ran a long-continued feud, originating in a lawsuit, and Mr. Freer hated young Van Dest, and would not give way one iota to his daughter's love. The Van Dests, originally from French Flanders, had settled here a generation or two ago. William Jermyn's mother was a cousin of theirs.

Miss Freer married Mr. Van Dest. Not exactly in defiance—at least, she did not look upon it as such, for she was supplicating ever for her father's consent, and she fully believed that he would run to offer his forgiveness at the very church door, she, his cherished daughter. Not so. Mr. Freer was implacable. And the first thing he did was to make a fresh will and leave his daughter's name out of it. A few years went on, and then Mr. Van Dest, never very strong, died. Mr. Freer relented a little then; and yielding to his wife's earnest persuasion, he received his daughter home again, with her two little children, Louise and Thérèse. Again the years went on, and Mr. Freer himself died. When his will was searched for, the one only to be found was that which he had made disinheriting his daughter. Everything was left to his wife for her life; at her death it all went to a distant relative, one Squire Ford. Old Mrs. Freer was surprised; she knew that her husband had made a later will. But no fresh will could be found, and the other had to be acted upon.

Before Mr. Freer died, a great tribulation had come upon him. His sister Joan, so renowned for her beauty as to be called the beautiful Miss Freer, and who was many years younger than himself, had fallen into melancholy. This went on to positive insanity. She was never sufficiently insane to be sent from her home; but had to be confined to her own apartments. She had always resided with her brother and his wife, never having married. When her niece (of whom she was very fond) married Mr. Van Dest, it affected her bitterly. She shared in all the family hatred of the Van Dests, and openly said she would rather have seen Louisa die than marry Van Dest. Neither (unlike her brother) did she ever forgive Louisa; and when the latter came back with her two children, Aunt Joan could never persuade herself to be cordial with them. The melancholy set in, and it ended in insanity: but the poor lady was always placid, always gentle. Death became busy with the Freer household. Mrs. Van Dest was the first to go; Mr. Freer next; then Aunt Joan, and finally, Mrs. Freer.

Now came in all the terrible distress that such a will entailed. During Mrs. Freer's life time it was not felt; perhaps was hardly thought of by the two young girls, her granddaughters. Louise and Thérèse Van Dest had now to realize the fact that they were penniless. Save for a few odds and ends of personal effects of their grandmother's, and for a small sum of money that she had saved, but she was ever improvident, they had absolutely nothing. All the property, including the grand old house and its furniture, belonged now to Squire Ford and his sons; these distant relatives who had no claim to it, who had not expected it and did not want it, for they had plenty of money of their own. The old Squire, whom they had never seen, lived a hundred miles away. When he found that he had inherited, he wrote to the late Mr. Freer's solicitors and also to the young ladies themselves, intimating that for a twelvemonth at least he should not think of entering into possession of the house, and expected that the young ladies would remain in it for that period of time as their home. But he said not a word about adding to their means, or settling any small income upon them. The more one has, the more one wants.

That twelvemonth had now nearly expired, and Louise and Thérèse were looking out for another home. They had gladly taken advantage of the offer (though many girls would not, under the circumstances,) and stayed in the house, discharging all the servants but one, and living in the most simple manner. But to live ever so simply takes money in these expensive days, and very little was left in hand of what Mrs. Freer had been able to bequeath them. It was necessary that they should do something for a living, and they were already looking out privately for situations as governesses. Louise accepted the position without a murmur; Thérèse wept in the solitude of her chamber. They had already passed from the luxury of a lordly household to one of strict economy and restraint; now they were to pass to servitude; what the next change would be, neither of them could foresee.

"It is our destiny, I suppose," grumbled Thérèse, when the negotiations for their going out were finally completed. "I wonder, Louise, whether we shall quite die of it?"

"Don't be silly, child," reproved Miss Van Dest.

II.

"And what comes next? The Deluge?"

This question was from Mr. Jermyn. He sat before Louise, pulling angrily and fiercely at his mustache. She had been telling him of their plans—that she and Thérèse were both going out as governesses.

"We have no other resource, William."

"But you are gentlewomen!"

"Reduced," added Louise. "What else is there for reduced gentlewomen to turn to? Would you have us keep a shop?"

"But you are so unfitted for it."

"Excellently fitted for it, I think," she returned, correcting him. "We have both enjoyed a first rate education."

"Louise," he said after a pause, the mustache being pulled more fiercely than ever in utter unconsciousness, "would Teresita let me stand between her and this alternative, do you think? You know what my income is."

"William Jermyn!"

"Yes, I love her, Louise, and I want her."

Louise shook her head. "I must speak plainly, William; it would be the sheerest folly to begin on such an income. It is barely enough for yourself, and the end might be worse than the beginning."

"But, Louise, I shall soon be making money, and so adding to it."

"How do you know that? It is what all young barristers think. Recollect the risk."

"Yes, yes, I know, Louise: but it is hard to see you both going away to this servitude."

"Does she love you, Mr. Jermyn?"

A pang struck him at this question, for his instinct had not served him to discover the state of Teresita's heart. He feared she did not. Louise felt sure she did not.

"I fear you have been nourishing a chimera, William, if you have nourished the idea that she cares for you. My impression is that it is just the contrary. She is no better than a wayward child, either; only nineteen a month ago."

"Do you mind my asking her?"

"I have no right to mind it," said Louise: "better for you, perhaps, that you should set the matter at rest. But there must be no question of marriage yet, in any case, you understand. Upon your small income—"

"But if Teresita should consider it large enough?"

"She could not. She is very silly; but she is not silly enough for that. Here she is!"

Teresita came in, singing unconsciously, breaking off her song to drop a saucy curtsey of mock ceremony to Mr. Jermyn. Louise left the room and Teresita sat down and took up her work. He wanted to see if she would speak of the new plan: but she talked of twenty other things in twenty minutes, and never alluded to it. He got out of patience at this.

"Teresita, why don't you tell me you are going out as governess?" he broke out at last.

"Because Louise has already told you," and she laughed at him gaily over her strip of hemming.

"How did you know that?"

"How? I can't tell; I felt it in the atmosphere, I suppose; and you looked so savage, too."

His eyes lighted. "You knew I should feel it deeply, Teresita."

"Yes, I knew it would be a sword thrust into the Van Dest pride."

A streak of color flashed across his brow. "And you didn't think I might have other thoughts—that I might feel a man's pity for women thus situated?" he exclaimed, impatiently.

She looked up at him quickly. Louise had not returned, and the twilight was falling. The hour, the circumstances, were tempting him to full confession; but over it all rose Louise's words, her warning, and, more than all, her embargo, concerning the smallness of his present means. Teresita's eyes had dropped after that one quick glance. There was a waiting hush for a few minutes; in it you could have heard every movement of leaf and bird and insect outside the open window. Something in the girl's expression of face warned him not to speak—told him that his suit would be rejected.

Suddenly she rose from her seat, went to the other end of the room and sat down to the piano. A loud crash of chords broke the stillness, which had, perhaps, become slightly embarrassing to her, combined with Jermyn's steadfast look. She was playing a gay, light, spirited fantasia. Louise hearing it, came back, bringing a lighted taper. The flame, flaring brilliantly in the Spring wind, fell on the player. It showed to Louise a sweet, cold face, unlit by any look of emotion. The face of Jermyn she could not see; it was turned toward the dark, rainy night. Without a word, Louise knew that Jermyn had not spoken, and her heart uttered a thanksgiving.

"And where is it that you think of going?" he asked of Louise, as the fantasia came to an end and Teresita turned round on the music stool.

"I am going to Holly Hill, to Sir George Meredith's," she answered. "Thérèse is going to the Authonys. A family—"

"To the Authonys! How odd!"

"Why odd?"

He laughed; evidently a forced laugh. "Well, because—because I know them, I suppose."

He was looking in an entirely different direction, but he knew that Teresita's eyes were turned toward him.

"What do you know of them, Mr. Jermyn?" asked Louise. "You must tell me."

"Nothing very terrible, Louise; only that they are not of your kind. I don't think Teresita will like being there."

"But why not?"

"As society goes now, and wealth is the one thing considered, the Authonys would call themselves gentle people, I suppose. But they have never been so yet, and were not reared so. They are purse proud; and Mrs. and Miss Authony have not, I should judge, much regard for the feelings of others, especially for a governess. Willfully unkind, they may not be; but they will lack thought and consideration."

"Well, we must not look for perfection; we work for hire, not for consideration," answered Louise, with grim resolution. And then again in a moment she resumed: "I daresay we were not easy taskmistresses either. I remember I used to give a vast deal of trouble to my governesses."

Teresita sat silent, tranquilly occupied over the strip of hemming she had taken up again at the table. Even her face was passive. But Louise was full of questions.

"Tell me about the Authonys, Mr. Jermyn. Is it a large family? I only know there were two young children."

"Yes, there are the two children and two grown-up daughters, though I don't know whether the second calls herself 'out,' and two sons."

"Sons! Are they grown-up?"

"They are the eldest of all. One of them, George, is in the army; Robert is an engineer." As he paused a moment, a red streak again flushed his brow. "Handsome, gentlemanly fellows both of them," he concluded in a firm, decided tone.

Still Teresita sewed tranquilly and silently; but Louise's keen glance swept from one to another, reading each of them, she thought. Jermyn was restless and moody; now standing at the window, looking out on the star-lit evening, now leaving it to pace the room. All his gracious gayety of manner had forsaken him.

"The beginning of next month—June," Louise answered, with a sad note in her voice, glancing toward the garden where next month would find her roses all in bloom.

"And the old house? What is to become of it?"

"We know nothing. Only that we shall leave it forever."

He stamped his foot impatiently. "And it ought to be yours, every rood of it! And Eastburn ought to be yours; and the whole Freer estates! There never was so unjust a will made since the world began!"

"But it is a very common thing for a father to disinherit a child who marries against his wish," said Louise calmly.

Jermyn laughed a short bitter laugh. "Common it may be where there is sufficient cause; but why should your proud Grandfather Freer make so unreasonable an opposition to a Van Dest?"

A faint smile flickered across Teresita's lips and died in a sigh. But Louise answered as coolly as ever. Her temperament was so perfectly equable.

"You forget, Mr. Jermyn; it was not a matter of pride. The Van Dests were as good a family as the Freers."

"I should think so," ejaculated Jermyn with swift emphasis.

Louise paid no heed to this; but again there flickered across Teresita's lips that curious, faint smile.

"As good a family as the Freers," added Louise. "Though he, my father, had no wealth, you know, to carry out the Freer magnificence to which my mother had been accustomed. But it was not the poverty that influenced my grandfather; he had no moneyed ambition for his children, for he felt himself—and indeed he was—something of a prince, with the great Freer estates of those days. But there was the old feud, you know, which had been transmitted from father to son, and he hated and distrusted all that branch of the Van Dest family. And directly after my mother's marriage he made this will, in his anger, disinheriting her. Grandmamma said he did make another will, revoking the first, and the lawyers confirmed it. But you know all this. No other will was found; it was supposed he repented of it afterward and destroyed it, retaining only the former one, by which——"

"By which you are wronged!" interposed Jermyn fiercely. He stopped suddenly here in his walk. "Louise, with all this old story haunting your mind so closely, did never a suspicion of foul play suggest itself to you?"

Miss Van Dest's quiet face relaxed into a half-amused, a half-derisive smile.

There had been suspicions of it, she said, chiefly entertained by good old Rachel, her grandmamma's maid. Not by any one else that she knew of; such suspicions were too fanciful and absurd for common daylight—in the nineteenth century people did not destroy wills, except in novels.

"I wonder where the lost will was deposited?" mused Jermyn.

"In this house. Grandmamma said so. Her husband brought it home himself from the lawyers, and locked it up. And there was no one here to play false; only himself, grandmamma, and Aunt Joan—besides the servants."

"Where were the Fords then?"

"Where they are now—at their own place in Devonshire. You must remember that nobody, save the lawyer, Mr. Drake, knew that the Fords were as much as mentioned in the will. They did not know it; grandmamma did not."

"You do believe then, Louise, that Mr. Freer destroyed the latter will himself?"

"Certainly I do. Grandpapa had a most perverse and unreliable temper."

"And the effect of this perversity falls upon you. And those Ford cousins, with none of the Freer open-handedness and all the Freer cold-bloodedness, profit by it!"

"We want nothing that is not ours—we want nothing of the Fords!" exclaimed Louise.

"But it is yours; an equal portion of the Freer property is yours by every law of justice; and if the Fords had been honorable, high-minded people, they would have at once righted the great wrong that has been done you."

"William Jermyn, you are chimerical. The Fords have done as the world generally does—no worse, no better."

Rising as she spoke, Miss Van Dest proceeded to put her sewing away. The young man knew it was his signal—that his evening with them was at an end and he must be going.

"I have been asking your sister whether I could be allowed to stand between you and this degradation of going out to the Authonys. Can it be, Teresita?"

He stood before her, speaking in a low tone. Louise was over at the work-table by the door, and did not see or hear. Thérèse looked up at him, half startled—but her face regained its impassiveness at once, and she answered coldly and calmly.

"No. Thank you; but—*no*."

"Good night, Teresita."

"Good night, Mr. Jermyn," and into his open palm there came a little light, cold touch, as if a snow-flake had fallen at his invitation.

"She does not care for me, she never did," he thought sadly as he went forth into the misty night. "And where she goes my heart will always follow. But I know how it will be; one of those confoundedly good-looking Authonys will get her. Ah, there's a fate in it—there's a fate in it!"

III.

Teresita had been in her servitude a month. Brief as the time was, it had changed her a good deal. She, sensitive, and proud, it was a natural consequence that she should suffer in her present position, for Jermyn had prophesied with true instinct of the treatment she would find in the Anthony family. They were not naturally unkind, but worldly and inconsiderate. Just at first, Mrs. Anthony and her elder daughters seemed to remember who and what Miss Thérèse Van Dest was, and to accord her consideration; but that did not last a week, and she was allowed to sink into the exact position occupied by former governesses.

As to William Jermyn himself, Teresita had not seen him since she entered upon her new life. Whether he were one of the evening guests, whose tones reached her faintly now and then in her distant room, she did not know; but if so, he had given her no sign of his presence; and what wonder that she should remember with some bitterness all he had said to her the night before she left her old home. He had seemed then so kind, so sorry; he had held her hand in farewell so warmly, repeating the words over and over again: "Remember, remember, Teresita, I shall come to see you very soon." She did remember. With painful pertinacity, too, her mind went back to that other evening when he appeared so disconcerted at hearing she was going out to—as he expressed it—a place of service. Well, it was little better. She was at the beck and call of the unruly children; she was put down as an inferior by Miss Belle Anthony. But he never came to see whether it was so or not; he appeared to have forgotten that she existed. Pride was the besetting sin of the Van Dest family; perhaps she and Louise had fatally wounded him by doing what they had done, and he had thrown them up.

A whole month! Four weeks of loneliness amid strangers! It was very hard upon this delicate girl, who had lived so happy a home life. But it was better to be utterly alone in her own room, after her duties were over, than to be summoned, as she had been once or twice, to play for the children down stairs. There, visitors of the family had dropped in, and Teresita had felt painfully that she had no longer any place but that of an alien. She was not introduced to people; nobody seemed to consider her at all.

One evening, at the end of these four weeks, she was sitting in her chamber, thinking of all this, when there came one of the summonses she dreaded. The youngest child, a girl of ten, ran in, loud and common.

"Miss Van, you are to come down and play to us. We want to dance."

Miss Van—it was the way in which the young ones chose to contract her name—knitted her brow and paused.

"Who is there, Julia?"

"Nobody: only ourselves. Belle and Lizzie want to try a new figure with us, and you are to play."

She went down; she might not refuse. It was certainly a relief to find the drawing-room free of guests, and she fervently hoped it would remain so. But while Miss Belle was whirling about to her playing, there came a ring at the door-bell which staid the whirling feet, and before Teresita could find time to excuse herself and escape, the dreaded visitors were already in the room. But she hoped, by remaining quiet in the remote alcove where the piano stood, that she should evade notice. She sat on, leaning her head upon her hand, the hum and buzz of conversation reaching her ear. Then she heard the entrance of another guest, and then the voice of Miss Belle.

"Why, Mr. Jermyn, what a stranger you are!"

Teresita started a little; and the next thing she heard was Jermyn's reply.

"Yes, I have been ill. I have scarcely been out of the house, until to-day, for a month."

"And what has been the matter with you?" asked Mrs. Anthony.

"A sort of low fever, I believe. Nothing dangerous; but the doctor kept me quiet, lest it should go on to danger."

Teresita, looking up from her obscure corner, felt a thrill of thanksgiving and pain at one and the same time. She could see him as she sat; could see how pale and thin he looked; and only herself knew how her heart beat, how it went out to him.

"Dancing!—no, thank you, Miss Belle; not to-night," Teresita next heard him say in answer to the young lady. "To tell you the truth, I was hardly up to coming out to-night, but I wanted to see my cousin. She is with you, I believe?"

"Your cousin?"

"My cousin—Miss Thérèse Van Dest."

"But she is not your cousin?"

"Indeed she is. My name, though perhaps you may not know it, is Van Dest Jermyn. And—why, there she sits!" he broke off. "Teresita!"

Looking up she saw a glowing face and an outstretched hand coming toward her; and then there was a confused greeting.

The Anthonys were thoroughly surprised; perhaps not altogether pleased. Mr. Jermyn, arising man, was one of their most welcome visitors; there appeared to be a sort of presumption in a governess claiming cousinship with him.

"We had not an idea of it," spoke Miss Belle, haughtily.

She turned her attention, as did Mrs. Anthony, to the other guests, more of whom came in, leaving Mr. Jermyn a few moments in the remote alcove.

So, once more William Jermyn found himself alone with Teresita. Looking in her face he saw what she had suffered. It was pale and weary and sad. The blithe youthfulness was already fading swiftly and surely. A pang of fear smote him, for he knew something of the delicacy of her constitution. He knew, too, how sorrow and pining had killed more than one Van Dest. And, thinking of this, he forgot Louise's warning, forgot that "No," of Teresita's, forgot every uncertainty, and in a few vehement words, whispered out the tale of his passion. For a moment he was sure that she loved him; for into her face flushed a light and a bloom that transformed it to radiance; but in the next moment it had gone, and her answer was troubled and discouraging.

"No, no. You must not think of it. It cannot be."

"But why?" he asked.

She did not say why. She only remained cold as a statue in answer to all his impassioned pleading; reiterating again the No—no.

With a heavy heart he turned to leave her; he had seen Mrs. Anthony glance toward them once or twice.

"Is this irrevocable, Teresita?"

"Entirely irrevocable."

"Good-bye, then, Teresita," he said sadly.

She put out her hand, and an expression he could not fathom came into her face. She hesitated a moment, then faltered a little and became a little paler.

"Will you—is it selfish in me to ask you to be my cousin just the same—to come and see me now and then?" she asked. "I have so few friends, you know, Mr. Jermyn."

The tears dimmed his eyes at the pathos of her tone.

"Yes, yes, I will come, Teresita." And with this promise, and a clasp of the hand, he left her.

He was true to his promise. He told Mrs. Anthony that he must, with her permission, be allowed to call occasionally on his cousin, who had no other relative to do so—and he was but a distant one. Mrs. Anthony graciously acceded after a moment's hesitation, and begged his pardon for putting a question.

"May I venture to ask if you are engaged to your cousin, Mr. Jermyn?"

"I am not. So far as I know, I never shall be."

So he called now and then. Thérèse was always glad to see him, always cordial in a cousinly way; but there it ended. One jealous fear began to torment the young barrister—that she was falling in love with George Authony, and he with her.

"*That's* what will be the end of it," he thought.

IV.

"Thérèse, you look just as though you were pining yourself to death!"

The impulsive words broke from Miss Van Dest. This was the first time she had come to see Thérèse, though eight months had elapsed since they quitted their home. The family in which Louise lived (as chaperon and companion, more than as governess, to one young lady) had taken her away with them traveling, and she had but now returned.

"I am very well," said Thérèse.

"But I say you are not well. Are these Anthony's exacting—inconsiderate?"

"Not at all. At least, not more so than other people would be, Louise."

Louise looked at her keenly. "I have heard a rumor, Thérèse—that you are in love."

"In love! Who told you that?"

"William Jermyn. I met him this morning as I came here. He says that one of the young Anthonys—George, I think—is only waiting for you to say 'Yes,' to his suit."

A stream of color made Thérèse's cheeks crimson; her eyes danced a little as of old. She knew very well by this time what Mr. Jermyn thought about George Anthony; but she had never sought to undeceive him. What could it be to Jermyn?

"Mr. Jermyn is very foolish, Louise; quite mistaken. George Anthony is nothing to me."

"He wanted you himself, you know, Thérèse."

"Who did?"

"William Jermyn."

"Did he! He is very absurd."

"I know you always disliked him. But what is it that is the matter with you, Thérèse? Your cheeks are pale, your eyes weary. I am sure you are pining."

"Perhaps I am," carelessly answered Thérèse.

Louise, direct, unimaginative, and full of that active desire which such persons have to right things, was now entirely puzzled. Greatly impatient of what seemed to her this useless pining, she began to scold Thérèse heartily, but with no unkind intent. She was in the full tide of a very earnest appeal, when Teresita gave a sudden little terrified cry, which made her break off.

"What *is* the matter, Thérèse?"

"My amulet, my amulet! Just look, Louise!"

Thérèse, listening (or not listening) to her sister's scolding, had been leaning from the open window. Her chain of beads, hanging down, had caught in the hinge of the large blind, and became fixed there. She could neither disengage it nor stir it. Louise, running to see what was the matter, saw her pulling and tugging—but all with tender gentleness—and Louise was quite irate.

"Such child's play, Thérèse! To make a cry over that thing! I'm sure I thought you must have torn your hand!"

"It is my charm, Louise."

"Charm! What charm has it had for you? What good has it ever brought you? Here! take your fingers away, child, while I disengage it."

With no very gentle hand, she gave the blind a wrench. There was a slight crash, and—the amulet was broken.

"Oh, Louise, Louise, what have you done?"

"Yes, I see. I am very sorry; I would not have done it willingly. But don't be a baby, Thérèse! We can get it mended, I dare say."

Louise, really sorry, but ashamed to manifest her sorrow, took refuge in crossness. In this spirit she went back to her chair, while Thérèse, through foolish, blinding tears, was regarding the ruin of her treasure. It was hopelessly crushed, though still retaining its form; but at a touch of her hand it fell apart, and there rattled out—what was it?

Not a shrunk and withered kernel, as they had sometimes opined that the nut contained; not the little dry bones of an inner shell. Did a withered kernel ever take such shape as this? Did dry bones ever wear such practical color and resemblance? Here in her hand lay a tiny key, a quaintly-fashioned key, which this mysterious relic disclosed, the gilding only slightly dimmed by its long seclusion. Folded tightly across the rim was a strip of tarnished paper. Unrolling it Thérèse glanced at her sister. Miss Van Dest was gazing with open eyes, astonished for once in her life. But she did not quit her seat. Thérèse read:

"This is the key to my Indian escritoire, wherein I have buried the great Freer wrongdoing. Justice shall find its own again."

"What can this mean, Louise?" Forgetful now of the destruction of her treasure, Thérèse went over to her sister, holding out the broken amulet, the tiny key, and the scrap of paper. Miss Van Dest turned a little pale as she took them into her own hands. Was a possible solution striking her?

"Whose writing is this, Louise?"

"Aunt Joan's," answered Louise briefly.

"Yes, I was nearly sure of it—but it is very cramped. What can it all mean? And what does she mean by her Indian escritoire?"

Louise waited a moment thinking, then spoke rather slowly and thoughtfully.

"I believe she must mean that old piece of carved wood which we children used to call her Indian idol. I remember how she used to keep it at the head of her bed, and what store she set by it."

"That old black thing! *I* used to call it a bogey."

"That old black thing—yes."

"But that could not turn out to be an escritoire, Louise. How could it? I dare say this is only one of Poor Aunt Joan's delusions."

Louise Van Dest did not reply. She still sat poring over that slip of paper, and turning the little key over and over in her hand. By and by she looked up.

"Thérèse, do you think you could get leave to go out with me?"

"What—now?"

"Now. I should like to see the end of this—whether the key has anything to do with that black idol or not. We will go to the old house together, and ascertain—if Mrs. Anthony will spare you."

Mrs. Anthony, after saying something about the unreasonableness of her governess wanting to absent herself in study hours, and that she supposed it was only to buy a new bonnet, or some nonsense of that kind, gave an unwilling consent; and the two sisters went forth together.

The old mansion was just as they had left it. Its new inheritor had been ill with a long illness and had not yet come to take possession. The person in charge of it was the same elderly woman who had been the sole attendant on the Miss Van Dests after their fallen fortunes.

She received them with grateful tears; the unexpected sight of them was good for her, she said. They told her what had happened, and went with her in search of the Indian idol.

It was standing where it always had stood—atop of the canopy of poor Aunt Joan's bed. Neither bed nor room had been occupied since Joan died. The woman stood upon a chair, took down the idol, dusted it and handed it to the young ladies. It was shaped something like a man's head—which had give rise to the children naming it an Indian idol—and was beautifully carved. Louise handled it attentively.

"Yes—do you see—here is a small keyhole. The thing opens in the middle. Thérèse, we must take a street cab and carry it to Mr. Drake's."

Thérèse was surprised. "But I should like to open it now."

"I daresay you would! You are just a child and nothing better. This thing must be opened in the presence of people in authority. How do we know what it may contain?"

"Do *you* know, Louise?"

"No. But I fancy I can guess."

Mr. Drake was the family lawyer. They drove to his office with the Indian idol and found him at home. He listened to the brief explanation Louise gave him of their presence, and then, with an imperturbable face, took the Indian idol into his hands and examined it.

"I have a fancy that the lost will may be in this," said Louise.

"Will you give me the key, Miss Van Dest?"

The key fitted perfectly in the half-concealed lock, which Mr. Drake found at once. A creak, a snap, and back upon its hinges flew the half of the little dark relic, and revealed a very curious escritoire, like a small writing-desk, filled with old papers. Some of them were tied into packets with pink or blue ribbon; they related, no doubt, to the romance and disappointment which poor Miss Joan had gone through in early life. But these packages Mr. Drake pushed aside, and drew forth a folded paper, fresher looking than the rest—a long, folded paper, and a black-covered book—evidently a diary.

He opened the paper. Then his countenance slightly changed; something like a light came into the cool face. But he read it quite through, and without speaking a word, proceeded to examine the diary. The light in his face became more perceptible, at last amounting to a glow, as he turned to the two young ladies and spoke.

"Miss Van Dest, you are right. Here is the latest will your grandfather made, and here is the secret of its hiding, in your Aunt Joan's diary. Madness, like murder, is prone to confessions. Apparently for no reason but to write it down for her own pleasure, she has recorded in her diary the reason for this hiding. She seems to have been vexed that her brother (your grandfather) should have made a will in his daughter's favor after her disobedience; she did not think it right, she says, that Mr. Van Dest's children (yourselves) should inherit the Freer property. Poor thing!"

"But—is the will really right, Mr. Drake? Will it restore to us our own?"

"Entirely."

"People will not doubt the will!"

Mr. Drake smiled. "If anyone were inclined to doubt this will's authenticity, the signature of Jacob Wright—old Jacob, you remember, who was your grandfather's secretary—would prove it to be genuine beyond any question. There was never, I believe, such another chirography as old Jacob's. And now, young ladies, I heartily congratulate you. You can go back to your own house to-morrow."

"There's Mr. Ford!" said Louise.

"Mr. Ford has

contrary good ground for considering that he belongs to the class of insulated stars, few of which have shown signs of irregular variation, while none have ever blazed suddenly out with many hundred times their former lustre, we may fairly infer a very high degree of probability in favor of the belief that, for many ages still to come, the sun will continue steadily to discharge his duties as fire, light, and life of the solar system.—*Richard A. Proctor in Belgravia.*

LOVE'S REVEIL.

Love in a lethargy once slept
A week without awaking;
And day and night his mother wept,
As if her heart were breaking.
The Graces pinched the boy in vain;
He never felt their stinging:
They sang to him a Paphian strain;
He slept through all their singing.

To Jove at length the goddess soared,
Most miserably crying,
"Oh, save my son, Heaven's mighty Lord!
The God of Love is dying!"
"To earth," said Jove, "once more repair,
And cease your cries and weeping;
A friendly leech will meet you there,
Who'll cure Love's over-sleeping."

Venus flew back: the boy was free;
For Jove, on special mission,
Had sent him green-eyed Jealousy,
Juno's own state physician.
The cure, much worse than the disease,
Olympus shook with laughter;
For Love was never at his ease,
And never slumbered after.
—*Temple Bar.* JOHN SHEEHAN.

THE SWANS OF THE NORFOLK BROADS.—Norfolk has for centuries been famous for its swans, and on these Broads in the Summer many couples will be met with, guarding with jealous care the cygnets, five to ten in number, which constitute their family. Several corporations and landed proprietors have swan rights on these waters, and are allowed to keep so many couples each. Thus the corporation of Norwich keep from three to four couples for breeding purposes, while two pairs or five birds is the usual number allowed to other rights on the Yare. We may here point out an error to which poets, ancient and modern, have contributed—namely, that the swan in its last moments gives utterance to a plaintive and beautiful song. Many naturalists, and notably Waterton, have placed this matter beyond dispute by declaring that the swan when dying remains silent to the last, and "never even utters its wonted cry, nor so much as a sound to indicate what it feels within." Once in a year there is a swan "upping" in this district, when the swanherds, and the representatives of the swan proprietors, assemble and proceed up the river on a given day—generally the first Monday in August—for the purpose of counting and marking the swans, and of removing to the swan-pit those cygnets which are destined, after a process of fattening, to grace the tables of their fortunate owners. Each boat contains two men, one to row, and the other to capture and mark the birds as they are taken. Each swanherd is armed with a long pole, shaped at the end like a shepherd's crook, with which he catches the birds, when taken in the water, by passing the crook round the neck of the swan, which is then gently drawn to the side of the boat and secured. If possible, the swans and cygnets are driven on shore, where they offer but little resistance and are easily secured. Those cygnets which are intended for the table are, when captured, pinioned by turning their feet over their backs, and by securing them with soft strips of list. In a good year as many as one hundred cygnets are taken in two days, and removed for fattening to the swan-pit at Norwich. The swans are usually marked on the upper surface of the beak, on which letters or other signs are cut with a sharp knife; but on the Broads, at the present time, the favorite mark, from its durability, is a nick cut in the hardest part of the mandible. To prevent the cygnets from straying from their own locality, the cruel practice of removing one of the pinions from its socket is resorted to, in which operation by inexperienced hands much unnecessary pain is caused to the poor birds, who often lose a considerable quantity of blood in the process. We were horrified at the amount of suffering so needlessly caused to these poor unfortunate birds by the roughness and inexperience of the operators; and it is to be hoped that the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be drawn to this abominable custom. The corporation of Norwich, with much commendable humanity, have discontinued the practice as far as their birds are concerned, and have proved by experience that if the quill feathers of one wing are cut the escape of the cygnets is rendered practically impossible. The cygnet, when about six months old, is regarded as fit for eating, but before being killed it is subjected to a process of fattening at the swan-pit, where it is fed upon grass, grain and vegetables, and becomes fit for the table in about three months from the date of its arrival. The cygnet, when in prime condition, will weigh from twenty to twenty-eight pounds in its feathers, but when dressed for the table its average weight is only from twelve to fifteen pounds, and it is then worth two guineas. The great feeding-place for the Norfolk district is St. Helen's Swan-pit, Norwich, where from eighty to one hundred cygnets are prepared for the table each season. The following poetical receipt is sent out with each bird from this swannery.

TO ROAST A SWAN.

Take three pounds of beef, beat fine in a mortar;
Cut it into the swan—that is, when you've caught her;
Some pepper, salt, mace, some nutmeg, an onion,
Will heighten the flavor, in gourmand's opinion;
Then tie up tight with a small piece of tape,
That the gravy and other things may not escape:
A meat paste, rather stiff, should be laid on the breast,
And some whitey-brown paper should cover the rest;
Fifteen minutes at least are the swan you take down,
Pull the paste off the bird, that the breast may get brown.

THE GRAVY.

To a gravy of beef, good and strong, I opine,
You'll be right if you add half a pint of port wine;
Pour this through the swan—yes, quite through the belly—
Then serve up the whole with red-currant jelly.

Then follows an important direction in prose:

N. B.—The swan must *not* be skinned.

It will thus be seen that it is no easy matter to cook this delicate and expensive luxury: and it may further be remarked, in case any inquisitive reader should contemplate trying his hand, that a swan of average weight will take about two hours to roast before a good fire.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ABSORBING ATTACHMENTS.—There seems to be a very special kind of disposition at the bottom of these close attachments. One can often tell, for example, that a young woman, if she marries, will be sure to fall into this cozy kind of conjugal relation; and there are sentimental young women, whose chances of marriage seem to be dubious, who strike us as likely subjects for the exclusive variety of feminine friendship. All young persons with a good deal of gushing sentiment, who require a constant sympathetic receptacle for their abundant feeling, and who at the same time are given to lean on others for advice and help, have the qualification for this peculiar relation. So, again, a certain mild type of man, who is retiring and diffident, and who at the same time is given to cherishing himself and likes to be caressed by others, is peculiarly fitted to become a doting husband. Perhaps the negative mental conditions of this curious phenomenon are still more striking than the positive. All of us probably have a little of the disposition which leads to this narrow species of fondness. Only we are prevented from drifting into it by a number of checks, which in the case of the confirmed dotard seem to be inoperative. For example, these absorbing relations can only be realized when there is no great interest and curiosity felt respecting people in general. Those who take pleaure in knowing all sorts of people, and who like the endless diversity of human character, cannot well content themselves with so contracted a relation as the one we have described. If, as is sometimes said, English people have comparatively little of this wide human interest, this will account for the apparent fact that among ourselves these absorbing intimacies are much more frequent than among the French or Germans. It is comparatively rare to find in France or in Germany a married couple maintaining that exclusive type of friendship which one meets with quite commonly among ourselves. Not only does a broad interest in human nature check these attachments, but all many-sidedness and variety of interest tends to counteract the disposition to indulge in them. A man of many ideas and emotional susceptibilities is hardly likely to find complete sympathy in any one person. His numerous tastes mean so many possibilities of sympathy, and these can only be realized through a number of friendly relations. It must be admitted, however, that the counteracting influences are not always so dignified as these. Persons who thus content themselves with a single attachment must, we should say, be more than ordinarily free from the weaknesses of vanity and love of display. The young woman who is ambitious to shine in society is incapacitated for enjoying the retirement of an absorbing friendship. It must be admitted, too, that, as social intercourse now presents itself, there is a good deal to be said for retiring from the large haunts even of so-called refined society, and for limiting one's self to a few acquaintances whom one can really know and with whom it is possible to enter into cordial relations. Yet this is hardly a satisfactory reason for giving all one's confidence and immediate sympathy to a single individual, and, in spite of some great modern examples of such an absorbing single attachment, it seems pretty clear that it will never become the ideal human relation in the eyes of most cultivated men and women.—*Saturday Review.*

THE BOILING LAKE OF DOMINICA.—A strange sight to see, and not less awful than strange. Fenced in by steep, mostly indeed perpendicular banks, varying from sixty to a hundred feet high, cut out in ash and pumice, the lake rages and roars like a wild beast in its cage; the surface, to which such measurements as we could make assigned about two hundred yards in length by more than half the same amount in breadth, is that of a giant seething caldron, covered with rapid steam, through which, when the veil is for a moment blown apart by the mountain breeze, appears a confused mass of tossing waves, crossing and clashing in every direction—a chaos of boiling waters. Toward the centre, where the ebullition is at its fiercest, geyser-like masses are being constantly thrown up to the height of several feet, not on one exact spot, but shifting from side to side, each fresh burst being preceded by a noise like that of cannon fired off at some great depth below; while lesser jets often suddenly make their appearance nearer the sides of the lake. What the general depth of the water may be would be difficult to ascertain; but a line stretched out over the edge from the end of a pole indicates a sheer descent of fifty or sixty feet within a couple of yards distance from the shore. The heat of the water, where it beats in seething restlessness on the cliff is 185° Fahrenheit; we tied a thermometer to a stick and found the surface temperature at the distance of a few feet further on to be almost 200°. The height of the lake above the sea is a little over 2,400 feet; an elevation which, at an average atmosphere temperature of 64°, gives the boiling point for water as 207°, or near it. The lake is evidently supplied for the most part from springs within its own circuit; but a little stream, formed by the union of two small mountain rivulets, runs down from the heights to the north; the water of the brook is cold, and may contribute somewhat, especially in the rainy season, to the volume of the lake. The addition must, however, be slight; for the highest water-line along the cliffs, marked partly by erosion, partly by a bright yellow band of sulphur deposit, was at the epoch of our visit, that is, at the conclusion of the dry season in Dominica, only a few inches above the actual water level; an additional proof that the lake is almost wholly supplied from below. In fact the principal effect of a heavy rain shower or an augmented inflow is said to be a sudden increase in the violence of the surface-action, the result doubtless of the shock produced by the meeting of such very opposite temperatures. This torrent, by the stones and earth brought down with it in its descent, has formed a slope which, though steep, permits of a cautious approach to the water's edge; everywhere else the cliffs are absolutely perpendicular; but gradually lessening in height toward the southern extremity, where a gate-like rent has been formed through which the waters rush out in a scalding torrent, and bear their heat with them far down the mountain sides, as they seek the Eastern Sea at Mulatto Point. No vegetation, except the dreary Clusia, with a dingy kind of moss, and not more cheerful-looking growth of Pitcairnia, exists within the immediate range of the heated sulphurous vapors; but on looking round we see the further background closed in by noble forests, like those we traversed on our way hither. To the south-east the prospect offers a rapid descent from height to height, each clothed in woods. The island shore itself is hidden from sight by the steep perspective line; but beyond it the calm sea mirror comes in view, and further yet the northern extremity of Martinique, its yellowing cane-fields distinctly visible, though more than thirty miles distant, through the pure transparent atmosphere. Above us was the deep azure of the sky, veiled over an anon by massive wreaths of steam, that ceaselessly rose in capricious swirls, to be caught up and scattered up the trade-winds, then to reunite in one dense canopy overhead. Seen from a distance these steam-wreaths form the cloud so often noticed by seafarers as they coast along the southerly shore of Dominica, and look high upto the rugged crest of the Grande Souirière.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE TARANTASS—A RUSSIAN VEHICLE.—It may be briefly defined as a phaeton without springs. The function of springs is imperfectly fulfilled by two parallel wooden bars, placed longitudinally, on which is fixed the body of the vehicle. It is commonly drawn by three horses—a strong, fast trotter in the shafts, flanked on each side by a light, loosely-attached horse that goes along at a gallop. The points of the shafts are connected by the "Duga," which looks like a gigantic, badly-formed horse-shoe rising high above the collar of the trotter. To the top of the Duga is attached the bearing-rein, and underneath the highest part of it is fastened a big bell—in the southern provinces I found two, and sometimes even three bells—which may often be distinctly heard a mile off. The use of the bell is variously explained. Some say it is in order to frighten the wolves, and others that it is to avoid collisions on the narrow forest paths. But neither of these explanations is entirely satisfactory. It is used, chiefly in Summer, when there is no danger of an attack from wolves; and the number of bells is greater in the south, where there are no forests. Perhaps the original intention was—I throw out the hint for the benefit of a certain school of archæologists—to frighten away evil spirits; and the practice has been retained partly from unreasoning conservatism, and partly with a view to lessen the chances of collisions. As the roads are noiselessly soft, and the drivers not always vigilant, the dangers of collision are considerably diminished by the ceaseless peal. Altogether the Tarantass is well adapted to the conditions in which it is used. By the curious way in which the horses are harnessed it recalls the war chariot of ancient times. The horse in the shafts is compelled by the bearing-rein to keep his head high and straight before him—though the movement of his ears shows plainly that he would very much like to put it somewhere further away from the tongue of the bell—but the side horses gallop freely, turning their heads outward in classical fashion. I believe that this position is assumed not from any sympathy on the part of these animals for the remains of classical art, but rather from a natural desire to keep a sharp eye on the driver. Every movement of his right hand they watch with close attention, and as soon as they discover any symptoms indicating an intention of using the whip, they immediately show a desire to quicken the pace.—*From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

BALZAC'S EXTRAVAGANCE. — Notwithstanding his false start, and the consequences of his rash speculations, he might soon have been rich had he not been so reckless. The great sums that flowed in might speedily have liquidated his liabilities. Unfortunately, his imagination, brilliant as it was, scarcely served him sufficiently. When he needed to transport himself into the realms of fancy, to conjure up Oriental splendors in the Parisian *salons*, he had to inspire himself by working amid appropriate surroundings. Then, when he had to describe the magnificent hotels of his Duchesse de Langeais or Madame de Beausant, replete with art treasures and elegance as they were, his eye had only to wander over the hangings and cabinets in his own studio to catch at once the inspiration of colors and material. The sums that Balzac spent on art, upholstery, and *bric-a-brac*, from first to last, must have been enormous. We scarcely care to use the word "squandered," as we have said already, for these costly accessories had their influence from the first on his impressionable mind, and latterly his fancy must have languished without them. But it sounds strange to those who look upon literature as a profession like any other, to read of his *naïve* anxiety over bills falling due, with more to follow in regular course; and to hear of some mad pieces of extravagance, which he mentions as if they were indispensable dealings with the banker. He gives thousands of francs for a clock and some ormoln *girandoles*, adding "*pas cher*" by way of comment. Naturally he was always changing and bartering his collections; and it must be admitted that he sometimes sold things for more than they had cost, as his reputation as author and connoisseur became established. He talks of everybody coming to look at some Florentine picture, and being struck dumb with admiration; and we get an idea of the luxury that reigned in his interior from a letter to Madame Hanska, whom he afterward married. "Bertin has been stupefied by my riches; he has found the *tête-à-tête* of old Sèvres delicious, and has told me I could easily sell my beautiful service of Chinese porcelain for 3,000 to 4,000 francs."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE GOSSIP OF HISTORY.—Some novelists, if no serious historians, have attempted to draw flattering likenesses of James II., but most men will be of opinion that he was fairly gibbeted by Macaulay. The man looks so contemptible, deserting a young and pretty wife, for ugly mistresses. "I can't find what he sees to admire in me," said Catherine Sedley; "certainly 'tis not for my beauty—and as to my wit, he has not enough to see that I have any." The accomplished Marquis of Halifax had an equally poor opinion of his intellect, and was wont to say of Charles and James, that "the elder could see things if he would, while the younger would see things if he could;" a cruel sentence, which is yet something of a compliment to the moral nature of James. He must, indeed, have had some good qualities, for he was devotedly served in the days of his exile, and men rarely devote themselves for a principle which is not more or less amiably incarnate. There is a little story told of James, which shows that he possessed at least some of the Stuart urbanity. He was sitting to Sir Godfrey Kneller for a portrait designed as a present to Pepys, when the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange was brought to him. The King commanded the painter to proceed and finish the portrait, that his friend might not be disappointed. Of James' successful rival, on the other hand, Macaulay's portrait must be considered too flattering, especially by contrast. William was not only an unfaithful husband, but as ostentatious in his infidelities, as careless of conventionalities, as little regardful of his wife's feelings as Charles II. Now, Macaulay gives one a good deal of precise information about the private life of the two last Stuart Kings, and touches but lightly on the failings of William. He even goes out of the way to praise the latter for trying to compel one of his officers to marry a young lady whom he had wronged—excellent counsel, no doubt, but which must have come with bad grace from a man whose morals were in no wise above the level of the age in which he lived. There is an anecdote told of our Dutch ruler which reflects some little credit on him, though not much—for he could hardly have acted otherwise—but which is chiefly worth relating for the curious light in which it sets the first constitutional King of England. William had sentenced an insubordinate regiment to be decimated. The soldiers accordingly drew lots, every tenth man, of course, drawing a prize—the prize of death. Not unnaturally one of the winners felt disposed to sell the lot he had drawn, it haply he could find a purchaser. One poor fellow at length agreed to be shot in his stead for a hundred pistoles to be paid to his relatives after his execution. William, having been informed of the bargain, sent for the soldier, and asked whether what he had been told was true. "Yes," replied the man, sullkily, "I have run the risk of being killed all my life for next to nothing a day, and now I can secure my wife and children something substantial. I am ready to die." William pardoned the man—he could hardly do less, and gave him the hundred pistoles. Martial law was formally recognized by Parliament in 1689, but the decimated regiment must have been a Dutch or German one, for English public opinion would at no time have tolerated such a barbarous mockery of justice. Dutch ideas of liberty, however, were always curious, or at any rate exhibited a striking discrepancy on some points from English ideas, and, somehow or other, we incline to the latter as the sounder. Yet there was much that was lovable in the character of William, who was a stanch friend and a generous foe; and perhaps he is the most estimable in the long line of our sovereigns, with the exception of Alfred, and perhaps of Cromwell.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A VILLAGE FÊTE IN RUSSIA.—To celebrate a parish fête in true orthodox fashion it is necessary to prepare beforehand a large quantity of *braga*—a kind of home-brewed small beer—and to bake a plentiful supply of *pirogki* or pies. Oil, too, has to be procured, and vodka (rye spirit) in goodly quantity. At the same time the big room of the *izbá*, as the peasant's house is called, has to be cleared, the floor washed, and the table and benches scrubbed. The evening before the fête, while the pirogki are being baked, a little lamp burns before the Icon in the corner of the room, and perhaps one or two guests from a distance arrive in order that they may have on the morrow a full day's enjoyment. On the morning of the fête the proceedings begin by a long service in the church, at which all the inhabitants are present in their best holiday costumes, except those matrons and young women who remain at home to prepare the dinner. About mid-day dinner is served in each izbá for the family and their friends. In general the Russian peasant's fare is of the simplest kind, and rarely comprises animal food of any sort—not from any vegetarian proclivities, but merely because beef, mutton, and pork are too expensive; but on a holiday, such as a parish fête, there is always on the dinner-table a considerable variety of dishes. In the house of a well-to-do peasant there will be not only greasy cabbage-soup and *kasha*—a dish made from buckwheat—but also pork, mutton, and perhaps even beef. Braga will be supplied in unlimited quantities, and more than once vodka will be handed round. When the repast is finished, all rise together, and, turning toward the Icon in the corner, bow and cross themselves repeatedly. The guests then say to their host, "*Spasibo za khleb za sol*"—that is to say, "Thanks for your hospitality," or more literally, "Thanks for bread and salt;" and the host replies, "Do not be displeased, sit down once more for good luck"—or perhaps he puts the last part of his request into the form of a rhyming couplet to the following effect: "Sit down, that the hens may brood, and that the chickens and bees may multiply!" All obey this request, and there is another round of vodka. After dinner some stroll about, chatting with their friends, or go to sleep in some shady nook, while those who wish to make merry go to the spot where the young people are singing, playing, and amusing themselves in various ways. As the sun sinks toward the horizon, the more grave, staid guests wend their way homeward, but many remain for supper; and as evening advances the effects of the vodka become more and more apparent. Sounds of revelry are heard more frequently from the houses, and a large proportion of the inhabitants and guests appear on the road in various degrees of intoxication. Some of these vow eternal affection to their friends, or with flaccid gestures and incoherent tones harangue invisible audiences; others stagger about aimlessly in besotted self-contentment, till they drop down in a state of complete unconsciousness. There they will lie tranquilly till they are picked up by their less intoxicated friends, or more probably till they awake of their own accord on the next morning. —*From Russia. by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

ANECDOTE OF MOLIERE.—Molière lived among the wildest spirits of the age, Chapelle, Bachaumont, Cyrano de Bergerac, Boileau, Ninon de l'Enclos, Madame de la Sablière, all were guests at his country house at Auteuil, and made many a wild revel there. His health, however, compelled him to be abstemious in his own habits, and he frequently went to bed, leaving Chapelle to play the host. Toward 3 o'clock one morning the company, very drunk, began moralizing in a melancholy vein upon the ills of life, its vanities, and nothingness. "Life is a poor lot," exclaimed one. "Let us quit it for fear such good friends as us should be separated, let us go and drown ourselves, the river is at the door." "That is true," said a third, "we can never have a better opportunity of dying good friends and joyfully; and our death will make some noise." And thereupon the whole party started for the river, except one, Baron, the actor, who ran to wake Molière, and to send some of the servants after them. The would-be suicides had already launched a boat to carry them into deep water, when the domestics came up and made every effort to stop them. In a great rage the gentlemen drew their swords and furiously attacked the interlopers, driving them back to Auteuil; there they were met by Molière, to whom they loudly complained of the insolent interference of his people. "Weary of the troubles of this world," said one, "we have determined to pass into the other to better ourselves; the river appeared to us the shortest road thither, and those rogues stopped us." "And what have I done," said Molière, feigning to be angry, "that you should form such an excellent purpose without asking me to take part in it? What, drown yourselves without me! I will never again believe you to be my friends." "You are right," cried Chapelle, "we have done you injustice. Come, then, and drown yourself with us." "Softly," responded Molière, "it is not an affair to be improperly undertaken. Were we to drown ourselves at this hour of the morning, people would say we had been carousing, and that we had done it like desperadoes or drunkards. To-morrow, between eight and nine in the morning, fasting, and before everybody, we will go and throw ourselves head foremost into the river." "Morbleu!" exclaimed Jean Baptiste Lulli, who was of the party, "Molière has always a hundred times more sense than we have. Let us put it off until to-morrow and go to bed, for I am sleepy." And thus by his wit and finesse our poet averted what these headstrong bacchanalians would certainly have carried to a fatal catastrophe. He was himself a grave and silent man. There is a story told of a lady of distinction who invited him to meet a party, thinking that he would entertain them with his wit; he came, but throughout the evening scarcely opened his lips. He tells the story himself in his *Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes*. At Pézénas they used to show a chair in a barber's shop, where he would sit for hours without speaking a word. This taciturn melancholy is a frequent characteristic of great comedians.—*Tempie Bar.*

SMELL, HEARING, AND SIGHT IN ANTS.—In most species of ants the power of smell is very keen. I placed ants on a strip of paper, each end of which was supported on a pin, the foot of which was immersed in water. They then ran backward and forward along the paper, trying to escape. If a camel's hair pencil be suspended just over the paper, they pass under it without taking any notice of it; but if it be scented, say with lavender water, they at once stop when they come near it, showing in the most unmistakable manner that they perceive the odor. This sense appears to reside, though not perhaps exclusively, in the antennæ. I tethered, for instance, a large specimen of *Formica ligniperda* with a fine thread to a board, and when she was quite quiet I approached a scented camel's hair pencil slowly to the tip of the antenna, which was at once withdrawn, though the antenna took no notice of a similar pencil if not scented. On the other hand, as regards their sense of hearing, the case is very different. Approaching an ant which was standing quietly, I have over and over again made the loudest and most shrill noises I could, using a penny pipe, a dog-whistle, a violin, as well as the most piercing and startling sounds I could produce with my own voice, without effect. At the same time I by no means would infer from this that they are really deaf, though it certainly seems that their range of hearing is very different from ours. We know that certain allied insects produce a noise by rubbing one of their abdominal rings against another. Landois is of opinion that ants also make sounds in the same way, though these sounds are inaudible to us. Our range is, however, after all, very limited, and the universe is probably full of music which we cannot perceive. There are, moreover, in the antennæ of ants certain curious organs which may perhaps be of an auditory character. There are from ten to a dozen in the terminal segment of *Lasius flavus*, the small meadow ant, and indeed in most of the species which I have examined, and one or two in each of the short intermediate segments. These organs consist of three parts: a small spherical cup opening to the outside, a long narrow tube, and a hollow body shaped like an elongated clock-weight. They may serve to increase the resonance of sounds, acting, in fact, to use the words of Prof. Tyndall, who was good enough to look at them with me, like microscopic stethoscopes. The organs of vision are in most ants very complex and conspicuous. There are generally three eyes arranged in a triangle on the top of their heads, and on each side a large compound eye containing sometimes more than two thousand facets between them. Nevertheless the sight of ants does not seem to be very good. In order to test how far ants are guided by vision I made the following experiments. I placed a common lead pencil on a board, fastening it upright, so as to serve as a landmark. At the base I then placed a glass containing food, and then put a *L. niger* to the food; when she knew her way from the glass to the nest and back again perfectly well, she went quite straight backward and forward. I then took an opportunity when the ant was on the glass, and moved the glass with the ant on it about three inches. Now, under such circumstances, if she had been much guided by sight, she could not of course have had any difficulty in finding her way to the nest. As a matter of fact, however, she was entirely at sea, and after wandering about for some time, got back to the nest by another and very roundabout route. I then again varied the experiment as follows: I placed the food in a small china cup on the top of the pencil, which thus formed a column seven and a half inches high. When the ant once knew her way she went very straight to and from the nest. This puzzled her very much; she went over and over the spot where the pencil had previously stood, retraced her steps several times almost to the nest, and then returned along the old line, showing great perseverance, if not much power of vision. I then moved the pencil six inches. She found the pencil at last, but only after many meanderings. I then repeated the observation on three other ants, with the same result: the second was seven minutes before she found the pencil, and at last seemed to do so accidentally; the third actually wandered about for no less than half an hour, returning up the paper bridge several times.—*Sir John Lubbock in the Fortnightly Review.*

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN IN DECORATION.—The first noticeable thing here is the great superiority of pottery to china, a superiority which has existed ever since the two manufactures started. There are several reasons which might be alleged for this, but the true one seems to be that the pottery was, as a rule, more broadly and simply decorated, and therefore better fitted for a subordinate place. Something, also, is no doubt owing to the fact that the pottery had, as a rule, some actual function to fulfil. It is a curious fact in art, but it seems to be a nearly universally true one, that works done with no other aim than to be pretty objects generally miss all real artistic feeling. As an instance of this, take the multitude of gentlemen and lady shepherdesses who have simpered upon Dresden and Sevres china for the last two hundred years. They are generally as pretty as they can possibly be, but not good art in any way. I think, then, the first rule for decorating as regards china is—to let it alone. Don't have any china, but stick to pottery; it will save you much money, and you will, on the whole, gain rather than lose. The one exception to this rule I should make would be in the case of blue Nankin porcelain, which has a combined delicacy of tint and vigor of design which cannot be surpassed. It is worth noticing, however, that good Delft is nearly as fine in color, frequently very rich in design, and always a quarter of the price. Then comes the crucial question whether you should have plates on the walls or not? Now, there is no doubt that a wall is not the proper place for a plate, and that strictly speaking, you have no business to have it there. But practically we have no business to do a great many things which we are almost compelled to do by circumstances, and here, as elsewhere, it is a question of comparative values. Few people can afford such pictures as would give the eyes as much pleasure as the rich hues of pottery, and I think the variety gained by the sparing use of plates and dishes is worthy of a slight sacrifice in consistency. But it should not be overdone, and it should be distinctly understood that it is only as a relief and a help to the general effect of the room that it is allowable. Above all, the plates should not be scattered about the room, or hung singly as it they were pictures, but should be disposed in rows above a doorway or mantel-shelf, or in vertical lines along the moldings of a panel, or surround a picture or a looking-glass. It is always much preferable, where the arrangement of the room permits it, for the plates to stand than to be hung, and to this end a long wooden bracket may be placed above the door, made in the shape of a low, open wooden balustrade, behind the pillars of which the plates may be placed, the greater portion of the plate showing above. All combinations of several plates together in velvet frames are objectionable; there is something absurd in the notion of a plate requiring a frame at all. For this reason, the recent practice of framing single plates in black wood and gold is, we think, unadvisable, and tends to take away from the character of the art—to try and make the beholder think of it in the same way as he would of an ordinary painting. Then, of course, one must have tiles everywhere—at least that's the present fashion—and the consequence is that we have them in the most unsuitable places. For a climate like that of England, a tiled wall is an abomination for eight months in the year, if there were no other reason against it. But there is another very serious reason, and that is that tiles are utterly destructive of anything that is hung upon the same wall; as a matter of fact, they are only fitted to form the sole decoration of the place in which they are found. The one place where tiles are of real service is the hearth and fire-place, though even here it is better to confine them to the space about the fire, and not extend them to the mantle-piece. The reason for this is that the glow of the fire takes off any chilliness of color there may be in the blue and white glaze, and also they are easily kept clean, and reflect the fire-light.—*Spectator.*

A MOTHER'S HEART.

A little dreaming, such as mothers know;
A little lingering over dainty things;
A happy heart, wherein hope all aglow
Stirs like a bird at dawn that wakes and sings—
And that is all.

A little clasping to her yearning breast;
A little musing over future years;
A heart that prays, "Dear Lord, Thou knowest best,
But spare my flower life's bitterest rain of tears"—
And that is all.

A little spirit speeding through the night;
A little home grown lonely, dark, and chill;
A sad heart, groping blindly for the light;
A little snow-clad grave beneath the hill—
And that is all.

A little gathering of life's broken thread;
A little patience keeping back the tears;
A heart that sings, "Thy darling is not dead,
God keeps her safe through His eternal years"—
And that is all.
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

HOTELS IN RUSSIA.—Even in good hotels when they are of the genuine Russian type, there are certain peculiarities which, though not in themselves objectionable, strike a foreigner as peculiar. Thus, when you alight at such an hotel, you are expected to examine a considerable number of rooms, and to inquire about the respective prices. When you have fixed upon a suitable apartment, you will do well, if you wish to practice economy, to propose to the landlord considerably less than he demands; and you will generally find, if you have a talent for bargaining, that the rooms may be hired for somewhat less than the sum first stated. You must be careful, however, to leave no possibility of doubt as to the terms of the contract. Perhaps you assume that, as in taking a cab, a horse is always supplied without special stipulation, so in hiring a bedroom, the bargain includes a bed and the necessary appurtenances. Such an assumption will not always be justified. The landlord may perhaps give you a bed stead without extra charge, but if he be uncorrupted by foreign notions, he will certainly not spontaneously supply you with bed-linen, pillows, blankets, and towels. On the contrary, he will assume that you carry all these articles with you, and if you do not, you must pay for those which you borrow from him. This ancient custom has produced among certain Russians a curious kind of fastidiousness to which we are strangers. They strongly dislike using sheets, blankets and towels which are in a certain sense public property, just as we should strongly object to putting on clothes which had been already worn by other people. And the feeling may be developed in people not Russian by birth. For my own part, I confess to having been conscious of a certain disagreeable feeling on returning, in this respect, to the usages of so-called civilized Europe. Evidently fastidiousness is not an innate quality, but the result of the conditions to which we have been accustomed; and, as such, it may easily take very curious forms. The inconvenience of carrying about these essential articles of bedroom furniture is by no means so great as may at first sight be supposed. Bedrooms in Russia are always heated during cold weather, so that one light blanket, which may be used also as a railway rug, is quite sufficient, white sheets, pillow-cases and towels take up very little space in a portmanteau. The most cumbrous object is the pillow, for air-cushions, having always a disagreeable odor, are not well suited for the purpose. But Russians are accustomed to this incumbrance. In former days—as at the present time in those parts of the country where there are neither railways nor macadamized roads—people traveled in carts or carriages without springs, and in these instruments of torture a huge pile of cushions or pillows is necessary to avoid contusions and dislocations. On the railways—except perhaps the infamous line which connects the Volga with the Don—the jolts and shaking are not deadly enough to require such an antidote; but, even in conservative Russia, customs outlive the conditions that created them; and at every railway-station you may see men and women carrying about their pillows with them as we carry our hat-boxes. A genuine Russian merchant who loves comfort and respects tradition may travel without a portmanteau, but he considers his pillow as an indispensable *article de voyage*. To return to the hotel. When you have completed the negotiations with the landlord, you will notice that, unless you have a servant with you, the waiter prepares to perform the duties of *valet de chambre*. Do not be surprised at his officiousness, which seems founded on the assumption that you are three-fourths paralyzed. Formerly, every well born Russian had a valet always in attendance, and never dreamed of doing for himself anything which could by any possibility be done for him. You notice that there is no bell in the room, and no mechanical means of communicating with the world below stairs. That is because the attendant was supposed to be always within call, and it is so much easier to shout than to get up and ring the bell. In the good old times all this was quite natural. The well born Russian had commonly a superabundance of domestic serfs, and there was no reason why one or two of them should not accompany their master when his honor undertook a journey. An additional person in the Tarantass did not increase the expense, and considerably diminished the little unavoidable inconveniences of travel. But times have changed. Fifteen years ago the domestic serfs were emancipated by imperial Ukaz. Free servants demand wages; and on railways or steamers a single ticket does not include an attendant. The present generation must therefore get through life with a more modest supply of valets, and must learn to do with its own hands much that was formerly performed by serf labor. Still, a gentleman brought up in other conditions cannot be expected to dress himself without assistance, and accordingly the waiter remains in your room to act as valet. Perhaps, too, in the early morning you may learn in an unpleasant way that other parts of the old system are not yet extinct. You may hear, for instance, resounding along the corridors such an order as—"Petrusha! Petrusha!! Stakan vody!!!" ("Little Peter, little Peter, a glass of water!") shouted in a stentorian voice that would startle the Seven Sleepers. When the toilet operations are completed, and you order tea—one always orders tea in Russia—you will be asked whether you have your own tea and sugar with you. If you are an experienced traveler you will be able so reply in the affirmative, for good tea can be bought only in certain well-known shops, and can never be found in hotels. A huge, steaming tea-urn, called a "Samovar"—etymologically, a "self-boiler"—will be brought in, and you will make your tea according to your taste. The tumbler you know of course, is to be used as a cup, and when fined may be conveniently employed for cauterizing the points of your fingers. If you should happen to have anything eatable or drinkable in your traveling-basket, you need not hesitate to use it out at once, for the waiter will not feel at all aggrieved or astonished at your doing nothing "for the good of the house." The twenty or twenty-five *kopeks* that you pay for the Samovar—tea-pot, tumbler, saucer, spoon and slop-basin being included under the generic term "Pribór"—frees you from all corkage and other dues.—*From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

AMERICAN ART.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

A SECOND VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION—LANDSCAPES BY THE YOUNGER ARTISTS.

If, so far, THE TIMES has only noticed the painters who are studying or have lately studied abroad, it has not been without reason. Since Europe is the place where the best masters, the best models, and, perhaps, the only "art atmosphere" can be got, we must look to Americans who have studied in Europe for a new departure in art. There is plenty of originality and inventiveness among Americans; what they chiefly need is thorough instruction and such associations as shall awaken the right kind of originality. It by no means follows that the artist who goes to Europe, and makes Italy, France, or Belgium his head-quarters, is the likeliest to turn out a success; on the contrary, facts seem to show that beyond a certain time for study and for the gain of the best sort of impressions, a further stay in Europe only harms an American artist. He neither becomes an Italian, a Frenchman, or a Belgian; nor does he remain an American. He drifts into that most hopeless class, as far as achievements go—the European-American. James M. Whistler appears to have become an Englishman, but the general run of our artists who go to settle abroad are pretty sure to flatten out. Vedder, who was a remarkably imaginative and original painter, has in his later works little to show for his long residence in Italy. Story, the sculptor, does not grow in the estimation of connoisseurs with his lengthening life at Rome. These are notable examples, but the number of other artists whom one never hears about is very large. Their life abroad is so pleasant, and the prospect of a return to hard, workaday America is so disagreeable that they cannot bring themselves to realize that better work can be done at home. Unfortunately, they are known by their works. Italians, Frenchmen, and Belgians, make fine pictures, but a great work from an American in Europe is one of the rarest of phenomena. So that while it seems indispensable for an artist to study in Europe, it is equally necessary that he should set a limit to his apprenticeship, return to America, and struggle manfully against the odds he will find arrayed before him, in the shape of popular ignorance, the competition of older men, and a fair share of coldness and neglect.

For this reason the work of the younger men is more interesting than that of the old painters, whose style and subjects every one knows. If the old men will not rise to higher planes of art, the younger may. At any rate they ought to be looked after, and, if possible, encouraged to strive for what their seniors seldom reach. Julian A. Weir, for instance, is a young painter coming of a family of artists. He is or was studying in Paris, and has therefore enjoyed advantages which most artists would envy. It is within the bounds of possibility that he will do some distinguished work in the future. Let us look at what he is accomplishing now. In the east room is No. 331, a peasant girl of Brittany, which hangs not far from the sketch by Pilotty. Technically considered, this portrait of a pale and ugly child is excellent. In the south room is a portrait by him (No. 390), and in the west room a small picture called "Washerwomen of Brittany," William the Conqueror is said, we believe, to have been the son of a washerwoman of Brittany, and perhaps that accounts for the favor shown to washerwomen by the young artists. These are in the garden of a country house. Not far off, and occupying the chief post of honor in the room, hangs his large "Study of an Old Peasant" which is perhaps his most important picture here and may be said to fully justify the position assigned it by the Hanging Committee. It is subdued in tone after the French manner, but admirably harmonious. It gives the character well by means of the pose.

Another aspirant to fame is Mr. W. H. Low, whose large picture of a girl dressed in fine clothes of an indeterminate epoch, occupies one of the best positions on the line in the north room. The cloth textures of this sitter are very excellently painted, and so, too, is the grayhound that looks up into her face. But the face and neck are not good flesh-color, and while the expression is pleasing, one feels that this is merely a model. Yet it is an able picture, and means well for the future of the artist. Given the circumstance that the girl is a model, and sinking the name "Reverie," we find a strong piece of painting which does not ask whether it be unin

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house

No. 1 East 47th-st.,

Built by the owner for his own use in the best and most substantial manner; well arranged and in perfect order. Perpetual side lights, with fine view of the avenue. Price reduced. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 3 Pine-st.

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A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, NEAR 53D-ST. AND 5th-av., a superior built, full-size house, hard-wood finish, extra plumbing, every room thoroughly ventilated, steam heater, &c.; one of the most substantial and complete houses in the City; cost $75,000; price, $45,000.
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A PERFECT GEM OF A MODERATE-SIZED house on Park-av., for sale at a great bargain; this house is first-class in every particular, and must be seen to be appreciated; frescoed and in complete order. Particulars of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 10 Pine-st., or on the premises, No. 94 Park-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 EAST 54th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25 by 65, lot 100.5 feet; desirable location; extra well built, with all modern improvements, expensively painted and frescoed, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to the owner as above.

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-stone house, in excellent order, for sale, with or without furniture, located in healthiest, cleanest, and most desirable part of City; price reasonable; terms easy, as owner is leaving country. Address HOME, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

NO. 15 EAST 43D-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV., MEdium-sized house, hard-wood finish, two stories, for sale cheap to prompt purchaser; $14,000 can remain at 6 per cent. for five years. Apply to owner, A. LUSTIG, at Wallach's, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, AND ON very easy terms, an elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; cabinet finished, splendid mirrors; has fine views of Central Park. Inquire on premises, No. 1,037 Madison-av., near 79th-st. entrance.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 18.4x52, lot 120, on Lexington-av., near 63d-st.; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A FINE LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent, located on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, may be had by applying to the SECRETARY of the company, No. 197 Reade-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME THREE-story high-stoop medium size brown-stone house on 43th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; frescoed and in fine order; price low and terms easy. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, Basement.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

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A BARGAIN.—THE FINEST SITUATED PLACE OF country property in Bergen County, N. J., nine miles from the city; trains at all hours; consists of 16 full improved lots; abundance of fruit and shade trees; flower and vegetable gardens, graperies, croquet ground, wells, cisterns, also stable, hennery, ice-house, gas-machine, &c. &c.; schools and churches near-by; no offer refused. Apply between 2 and 5 P. M., or address F. W., No. 133 Essex-street, City.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William T. Garner, corner of Bard and Castleton avs., New-Brighton, together with the elegant furniture. The place comprises 15 acres of land, laid out in the most tasteful manner; lodge, gardener's house, stables, green-houses, graperies, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

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ORANGE VALLEY.—FOR SALE OR LET CHEAP, three-story house in perfect order; 12 room; all modern improvements; soft water, pure mountain air, large garden and lawn; 500 feet above, and 14 miles from, New-York; 10 minutes by plank walk to depot; finest view in the State. Address M. C. HULL, No. 310 3d-av., New-York.

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A SUPERB BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, unfurnished, 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square; built by present occupant, and never before rented; mirrors, chandeliers, back stair-case, butler's pantry, and every convenience for gentleman's family; rent very moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1877.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Republican leaders and officials on whom will fall the first direct effects of Mr. WADE HAMPTON'S accession to the Governorship of South Carolina cannot play into their enemies' hands more effectually than by presenting obstacles to the peaceful and speedy solution of existing difficulties. There are Republicans at the North, as well as in the South, who, for obvious reasons, desire to perpetuate the Southern question, with all its embarrassments, as an element in national politics. Any settlement which shall remove the question from the partisan arena is to politicians of this class a grievance of the first water. To their efforts may be traced the attempt to induce Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his associates to interpose all possible hindrances to the legal measures which may be taken for the confirmation of Mr. HAMPTON'S authority, consequent upon the removal of the troops from the State-house. Whether such proceedings lead to strife and bloodshed is to these desperate partisans a matter of trifling moment. Their sole object is to create excitement which might revive partisan passion throughout the North, and so frustrate the conciliatory policy of the Administration. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will disappoint us if he lend himself to any of these schemes. The sympathy now felt for him will be destroyed if he prolong a contest which, in existing circumstances, can have but one end. A magnanimous submission even to injustice will serve him and his party better than any manœuvre in the interest of the "carpet-baggers" and their Northern allies. An important section of the Republican Party in South Carolina has already declared its acceptance of the new order of things; and therefore Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could not rely even upon his own party in the State in any factious opposition.

In the case of Louisiana the complications are more serious, and unless both parties recede a little from the extreme positions they have assumed, the Commission will leave New-Orleans without accomplishing anything. The failure of its efforts as a mediator should occasion little surprise, but it will be a misfortune nevertheless. From what is already known of the President's character, it is safe to assume that this circumstance will not divert him from his purpose. That is plain enough. The duty of the Federal Government, as he interprets it, is in no manner identified with the maintenance of Mr. PACKARD in an office whose functions he is unable to perform, and a brief order to the troops will leave him helpless. The report that, in such a contingency, PACKARD will avail himself of the scanty force he commands to resist any attempt to oust him is not irreconcilable with his reputation; but the effect of such action would be to deprive him of all moral support outside of the State and to insure his overthrow.

All discussion as to the effect of the Southern policy of the Administration upon the future of parties in the South is premature. Parties are neither made nor destroyed in the off-hand manner which these speculations presuppose; they are created or modified by events that are beyond individual control. The supposition that the Whig Party may be restored to life by a system of internal improvements and other measures with which, in bygone days, the party was identified, is among the wildest of the ideas now afloat in certain Southern newspapers. Much more sensible is the belief that in the event of the success of the President's plans the controlling elements in both of the present national parties will be materially changed. Old issues will disappear and new ones will take their place. The parties themselves will be liberalized by the common support which the moderate members of both may be expected to accord to the Administration, and by the inability of the implacables on either side to arrest the progress of affairs. Beyond this point conjecture is at fault.

The members of the New-York committee who imagined that the people of Tennessee would gladly avail themselves of the proposed "scaling" of the State debt must by this time begin to think that their readiness to sacrifice the interests of the creditors is not appreciated. The supposition of the committee evidently was that the Tennessee tax-payers were anxiously awaiting an opportunity for mitigating the odium of repudiation which now attaches to their State. The proposal to blot out forty per cent. of the indebtedness could have been excused only on the assumption that the principal and interest of the remaining sixty per cent. would be paid without more ado. It was, even in that aspect of the case, not far removed from fraudulent bankruptcy, with the indebted community in a position to defy their victimized creditors. Mr. COE and his colleagues must be mortified at the discovery that their consideration for the Tennesseeans was misplaced. The latter, finding that those who profess to represent the creditors are in a yielding mood, are not satisfied with the surrender of forty per cent. A State Senator announces that there is no disposition to pay sixty per cent. of the indebtedness; that twenty-five per cent. is a more popular basis of compromise, and that others favor the acceptance of the present depreciated market rate as the standard of value. The last of these views has been sustained at a public meeting held in one of the wealthiest counties of the State. From other quarters we learn that the prevailing feeling is adverse to the payment even of the low taxation required to meet the interest on the reduced debt, and that the opponents of dishonesty are an almost hopeless minority. A State which thus enrolls itself in the list of repudiators is not entitled to further consideration. The sympathies of the New-York committee should be reserved for worthier objects.

It is clear that the list of defaulting railroads and of delusive foreclosure proceedings is not yet ended. The case of the Iron Mountain Road, which is in default to the holders of its consolidated mortgage, with the prospect of passing into the hands of a Receiver, is aggravated by the general untrustworthiness of the management, which is more particularly shown in the treatment of the Messrs. BARING, the representatives of the foreign bondholders—a firm whose unrecompensed liberality in connection with loans negotiated for American enterprises entitles them to much better treatment than they appear to have received. The sale of the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad and of the Gulf and Western Texas Railroad, under decrees of foreclosure, may be taken as the latest illustrations of the mythical character of some railroad mortgages, and of the helplessness of the individual bondholder as against the rings, which, even in bankruptcy, reduce forms of law to a shameless mockery. The former of the two roads was covered with a mortgage for $1,500,000, subject to a prior claim for $150,000; it was sold for $550,000, of which the mortgagees got $400,000. A second mortgage is a total loss. The Texas Road, with a mortgage debt amounting to nearly a million and a half, was knocked down for $100,000. These transactions, which are multiplied every week, are not likely to improve the credit of new railroad corporations. Nor are they calculated to inspire faith in the validity of a railroad mortgage. A true history of the foreclosures of the last three years would not be pleasant reading for bondholders.

TAXATION WITH REPRESENTATION.

Both in numbers and in character, last night's meeting in Chickering Hall gave emphatic testimony to the earnestness of the public demand for municipal reform. The chief object of the meeting was to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of adopting the amendments to the Constitution prepared by the Municipal Commission, and to the principles involved in these amendments the speakers of the evening mainly addressed themselves. As no organized opposition to the amendments is likely to appear in this Legislature, and as the chief dangers which they had to apprehend were to be found in the apathy of the public and the indifference of their representatives, the main object of the meeting will probably be comparatively easy of attainment. Even Controller KELLY, while declining to appear as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting, gave a guarded indorsement of the proposed amendments to the fundamental law of the State, while energetically dissenting from some of the other declared objects of the meeting.

These objects were, briefly, to sustain by the expression of an intelligent public opinion the bills now before the Legislature in the interests of certain specific and immediate reforms in the City Government. To these the reference made last night was too vague to have much weight with the Legislature or much force with the public. The summary given in the resolutions of the ends to be compassed by such of the bills now under discussion as can justly be termed measures of reform, leaves a very large margin of discretion to the committee which has been insrusted with the task of carrying out at Albany the instructions of the meeting. That summary would, doubtless, sustain the committee in making an energetic protest against excepting two-thirds of the salary list of the City from the operation of a salary reduction bill, but it would hardly be a guide to the committee in determining who should have the power to appoint the private citizens whom it is proposed to introduce into the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Apportionment. But it happens that this belongs to the very essence of any plan of relief for the tax-payers, and unless the committee have more decided views on the subject than it was thought proper to express yesterday evening, their influence with the Legislature will have rather more of a prospective than an immediate value.

That JOHN KELLY and the class of trading politicians whom he represents have a very salutary dread of the intrusion of any independent citizens into the two boards chiefly concerned with the administration of the City finances, is sufficiently obvious from the energy with which the Tammany "Boss" attacked the proposal in his letter to the Secretary of last night's meeting. It needs a very careless observer of the recent management of our local affairs to fail to appreciate the fact that what Mr. KELLY does not want is precisely what the tax-payers do. He objects to a reduction of City salaries, partly because no politician in his position can afford to do anything else, and partly because every dollar saved to the tax-payers in this way means a reduction of the Tammany Hall campaign fund. KELLY and his following are quite ready to discuss reform measures at long range, like the constitutional amendments, which may be beaten at next Legislature, and, failing that, rejected in the Fall of 1878. But they insist on being left, meanwhile, in the free enjoyment of the power of spending the money of the tax-payers as they see fit, and of using the patronage of the City to defeat the very reforms which its interests most imperatively demand. Given a Democratic Legislature, and we should have a very poor prospect of securing a constitutional amendment disfranchising in certain cases a large body of people who are chiefly Democratic voters. Given the freedom from interference with his rule of New-York which JOHN KELLY demands, and we should have one very obvious preliminary to a Democratic Legislature. If our Municipal reformers will follow out for a little this line of thought, there may occur to them some reflections of the nature of practical politics which are not undeserving of their careful attention. Their Committee on Legislation starts out so well equipped with the most admirable general principles, that it would be a pity should they fail to achieve some results of immediate value.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The chapters of Mr. WALLACE'S recent book on Russia, which relate to the effects of the emancipation of the serfs are among the most valuable portions of his admirable work. No American can read them carefully without being struck by some of the prominent points of resemblance and difference between the great social and industrial revolution in Russia and that which has taken place in our own country.

Serfage was not, in theory, a system giving to one class so absolute control over another as did American slavery. The serfs were nominally attached to the soil; they were members of the "Mir," or commune which possessed, in law, certain rights in the soil and in the regulations of the conduct of its members, and only a very small proportion of the whole mass were attached to the persons or households of the masters. But in practice the serfs were subject to something very near real servitude. For whatever wrongs they suffered they had no legal remedy, since it was forbidden to them to appeal to the Government for relief, and the Government was in no position to give relief of its own motion. The master could impose unlimited exactions either of money or service, and he could enforce these by personal chastisement, by presenting his serfs as recruits to the Army, or by transportation to Siberia, which was, as a rule, decreed on his application. The right to sell serfs, without the land, and to give them away, or to let them for hire, was recognized both in practice and theory by imperial ukases.

On the other hand, the Russian serf was not divided by race or color from his master, as was the American slave. Serfage did not, for various reasons, degrade all kinds of unskilled manual labor, as did slavery; there were in practice means of escaping in some degree from its disabilities, and a large part of the mechanical and mercantile community was made up from the peasant class. There was, in fact, a form of serfage which resembled rather the condition of workmen on permanent contract of service than absolute servitude. But, such as it was, serfage was an institution of centuries, intimately bound up with the life of the whole country, and its abolition was one of the most tremendous social experiments the world has ever seen.

Emancipation in Russia, as in the United States, though not so distinctly, was brought about by a power outside either of the classes immediately involved. It is true that there was among the serf-masters a certain sentiment in favor of emancipation, but it was vague and inert, and would hardly have accomplished anything if the marvelous power of the autocratic Tsar had not assumed the initiative, given form and system to the process, and finally forced it upon the country. The nobles were, in form, consulted regarding the measure, but their advice was asked in a manner which made the request a demand that could not be resisted, and the giving of the advice was only a formal surrender of opposition to the fact of emancipation, while the advice itself was practically thrown aside, the Tsar proceeding according to his own plans, which were quite different from those of the nobles. The revolution in the political and legal relations of serfs and masters was less than that which took place in this country, but it was not unlike in its nature. The serfs were freed in an instant from the authority of the master; the right of local self-government in their communes was completely accorded to them, and they were given a system of independent courts. But, on the one hand, there was over the emancipated serfs and their masters a supreme power, with a vast centralized machinery, to regulate their new relations, such as, of course, was wholly wanting in this country, and, on the other hand, there was a serious and substantial effort made to adjust the rights of both classes, and to protect both from all avoidable injury. The "forty acres and a mule," which was the illusion of our unfortunate freedmen, corresponded to an actual provision made by the Russian Government for the welfare of the serfs. The serfs retained their dwellings, subject to an obligation to redeem them within a definite period at a fixed price, and the commune retained the use of the land subject to a fixed rent, and also with a right to redeem by annual payments for a long term. On the other hand, the masters were enabled to collect these dues from the Government at a certain capitalized value. But in practice the right of redemption of communal land has not amounted to much, because the serfs have not used it, and the right of collection from the Government has been a nominal right, because the masters were, as a class, heavily in debt to the Government for previous loans, which were deducted, and because the Government paid only in bonds greatly depreciated in value and bearing a low rate of interest.

In a general way, it may be said that emancipation in Russia was a transition from a less severe system to a freedom less complete than in the United States. As a natural consequence it has been attended by less violent convulsions. Mr. WALLACE inclines to the opinion that, on the whole, it has benefited both classes in the more fertile parts of Russia, while it has brought about changes in the northern and western sections which are not as yet beneficial, the results of which cannot now be foreseen, but which may well be no more trying than must have come in any case from causes independent of emancipation. To the question whether emancipation has improved their condition, the peasants in these sections are apt to answer: "How shall I say to you? It is both better and worse," while the nobles are likely to reply, "Formerly we kept no accounts and drank champagne; now we keep accounts and content ourselves with beer." In despite, however, of the greater mildness of the revolution in Russia, we receive the impression from Mr. WALLACE'S discussion of the subject that the prospect of ultimate progress for all classes is better in our own Southern States than in Russia. The serfs in Russia were 50,000,000 in a population of 60,000,000. The whole country was embraced in the change. In the South, the slaves were but some four millions in a population of thirty-one millions, and these were in but one section of the country. The Southern communities cannot fail to share the onward momentum of the whole country, and the forces which diffuse comfort and contentment, provide for general education, and secure order in the remainder of the States, will inevitably make themselves felt there as well.

CONCERNING DISAPPEARANCES.

The President of a Western college has just published a book which he entitles *The Question of Questions.* We may say at once that it has reference to the assumed variance between the theory of evolution and the Mosaic cosmogony, and has no allusion whatever to ex-Mayor HALL. Otherwise, it might be naturally supposed by our readers to be an attempt to decide whether a gentleman has a right to disappear, or not, and what motives may be admitted in justification or palliation of such a step; that being the topic most momentous now in the mind of the average New-Yorker. And what, indeed, could show a more depraved disregard of the rights of other people, particularly of the public at large, than an unannounced withdrawal of one's self from their society—a removal by one's own hand of one's own candlestick out of its place. For has not every man the right—right which may be called inalienable by all who can pronounce the word—to seek out every other man, and at any time and all times worry him for any cause, or bore him upon any subject—yes, bore him subjectively, pure and simple, by the mere existence in his presence. We take it that no bore will dispute this right for a moment. Besides, what greater insult can a man offer to the society in which Providence has been pleased to place him, than by denying himself the enjoyment of those pleasures which its members think should be all-sufficient for him? What more intolerable affront than to choose your companions according to your own taste, and not according to the views and wishes of those around you. Worst of all is it, if you prefer your own company to that of anybody else. For although in this way you vex and annoy no one by your peculiarities, what more insufferable than the sight of such self-sufficiency? Plainly, it is every man's duty to remain within the power of his acquaintances, unless there are urgent reasons for his removal of himself beyond their range of social influence; and then he should make due proclamation, with such becoming lamentation over his departure as may soothe the feelings of the members of that circle of society which is about to lose a victim.

But as to the reasons which might be accepted as of sufficient urgency, society seems dull and inapprehensive. Let a man go away quietly for awhile, and at once there is a hue and cry. Either he is murdered, or else he is base, depraved, an absconding debtor, a desponding criminal, or he has left untaken the woman that he ought to have taken and taken the woman that he ought not to have taken. That he may have good reasons for a sudden change of habitation—reasons which any sensible, not to say sympathetic, person would admit to be good, and which yet he does not care to proclaim upon the house-tops, is never admitted or even surmised. He is either murdered or he himself deserves to be hanged; such is the conclusion, when in fact the poor man may be merely weary of the life that he is leading, weary of the people that surround him, oppressed with the general inevitableness of the little same-seeming incidents of his daily experience. He may long for an existence without all the modern improvements. Think of being free to do what you please without other inquiry than if you can pay your way; to be free from the social committee of investigation that sits daily upon your conduct and your costume; to be able to go unshaven as to your chin and unshined as to your boots, and yet lose no degree in your respectability by it. Think of being out of the range of bores A., B., and C.; of having no letters to answer, or, more delightful still, none to read; think of not being obliged to read newspapers unless you like to do so; of having no necessity to know what is going on around you; of not being asked for your opinion as to the Louisiana question or of WAGNER'S trilogy; of not being told fifty-three times in five hours that it is a fine day, or that it is not. All this a man escapes, or measurably escapes, who goes quietly away from one place and takes no letter of introduction to another. It should be borne in mind when a man does so; but it is not. A few years ago Rev. Mr. SPEKE, a clergyman of family and of property in England, disappeared. The island was turned topsy-turvy about him within a few days, and all sorts of theories were promulgated as to the cause of his non-appearance in his usual haunts—all except the right one. After a little while he reappeared. He had gone quietly to an out-of-the-way rural place, where he was quite unknown, simply that he might escape from the routine of the life that he had been leading, and also from the people with whom he had been leading it. He was no social Bohemian; but he was just bored within an inch of his life by the flat dullness of his prosperous and reverend respectability. He fled from it; and he left no trace behind him, because he wished to have no part of the life he was fleeing follow him. He wanted no letters, no newspapers, no inquiries, no sympathy, no bores of any kind. How long he might have remained a sort of social Selkirk, lord only of the fowl and the brute, in the isolated rustic retreat which he had found cannot be told. He came back to the troubles of civilization and the annoyances of cultivated life much sooner than he had intended, extracted from his quiet retreat, like a cork from a bottle, simply by the force of public curiosity.

And whatever a man's right to seclusion and the control of his own actions, he may be sure that this screw will be wound into his affairs just so soon as he is not by to control them. We make less fuss over a man that is dead in the course of nature than over one who has disappeared, even when he is not lost, but we know where he is, as the Irishman knew that his tay-kettle was at the bottom of the say. The social tie, the daily jury of his peers—not twelve, but twelve hundred, or, it he has attained any distinction, twelve thousand—the inextricable entanglement of his affairs with those of others, unite to prevent the possibility of quiet disappearance by any means, even when it is known that no crime has been committed either by or upon the party disappearing. The advantage of this to society, and, in the end, to every individual, no matter what or how strong his motives for seclusion, is, of course, too obvious to need pointing out. But civilized life being what it is—so monotonous in its duties, in its pleasures so wearisome, so filled with people and things which come within that most expressive term, once slang, but now classical, bore—it is a matter of surprise that there are not more of us who seek relief by disappearance from it in one way or another.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

A notice that lately appeared in one issue of a morning paper, stating that the advertiser would like to employ a young woman as a copyist, is said to have been answered by more than six hundred persons desirous of obtaining such a position. Now, an incident of this kind shows in an unmistakable manner the immense surplusage of female labor, and also indicates to some degree the barriers behind which it is confined. The number of those who would be likely to see or hear of a single advertisement must be a comparatively small proportion of those who wish for such a position, and the applicants may therefore be fairly taken as representatives of a class which, in this City alone, must be counted by thousands. No doubt, the greater number of those thus situated are the daughters of head mechanics, clerks, and small tradesmen, who have received something better than what is termed a common school education, and are not absolutely forced by the straitened circumstances of their natural protectors to go into the shops or into domestic service. Still, the difficulty, while keeping up certain social appearances, of making both ends meet is sufficient to bring to many of these the desirability, at least, of adding something to the family income. Most of the occupations by which women can earn money either involve the complete breaking up of home associations, or have much in them that is distasteful to a fine feminine instinct, and thus, when a position like that of a copyist is vacant, the number of applicants is surprisingly large.

There can be no question that an enlargement of this class of occupations is a business readjustment greatly to be desired; but if it is ever brought about, it will have to be by a certain amount of special training on the part of the women themselves. It requires something more than the mere ability to write a plain hand to become even a good copyist. The person so employed should write rapidly as well as distinctly, and, besides this, spell words and punctuate sentences with a tolerable amount of accuracy. All this is in most cases specially acquired skill, and only gained after months of hard labor, yet of the six hundred who replied to the notice we have given above, probably not more than a dozen had ever submitted to this needed training. We are willing to hope that in most cases this does not arise from idleness or indifference, but from the want of some directing force, and on this account we are desirous of suggesting one or two methods of enlarging the sphere of woman's usefulness, which can be followed out and perfected by home study with but little, if any, preparatory instruction.

The first of these is the knowledge of practical telegraphy; that is, as far as a perfect eye and ear acquaintance with the Morse alphabet is concerned, and the ability to receive and send messages on an ordinary instrument. The labor of acquiring a knowledge of the Morse alphabet is by no means as difficult as many suppose it to be. The length and division of the sounds representing the various letters can be studied and learned with a knife and plate as a medium as readily as they could on a regular instrument, while six months' careful attention should give to any one with average intelligence the practice necessary to read messages by the ear at as rapid a rate as they are usually transmitted. The very little additional knowledge required for receiving and sending messages would have to be gained at some office or commercial school. Of course, the possession of this amount of practical knowledge does not insure one a position, but it is certain that the use of the telegraph is constantly on the increase, and that in all but the main city offices the companies are finding it to their advantage to employ female rather than male assistants. Indeed, the work seems to be one for which women are specially adapted, as it has none of the objectionable features which attach to many of the employments which demand bodily or semi-bodily exertion. There is little reason for thinking that the telephone will do away with the general use of the Morse alphabet; but even should this prove to be the case, another art would come into requisition which is also eminently adapted to be a mode of female employment, that is, phonography. It is singular that so few women have made a study of this subject, as it is not only an advantage in itself, but is also a medium of expediting business that is growing every day into more and more demand. In many of the leading mercantile houses in this City the entire correspondence is carried on by dictation, and others would willingly follow this example if it were not for the fact that the supply of short-hand writers is greatly restricted. Perfection in this line can only be reached after two or three years of close study, but after the first few months the progress is so apparent and certain as to be an encouragement in itself. As in telegraphy, the study can be carried on with little expense or trouble.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY.

It is very much the custom nowadays to speak of the age of chivalry as something entirely superior to our own time in point of gentleness, benevolence, and refinement. That glorious era was not, of course, so advanced, so materially prosperous, so enterprising, so intelligent as the nineteenth century; but it is assumed there were choicer spirits then; men were less selfish, less mercenary; gallantry was rife, and honor was an ideal to be kept unsullied at any sacrifice of life itself. Not infrequently we hear lamentations over the departed epoch when intrepid knights rode in quest of romantic adventures; when they rescued distressed damsels, and regulated everything by an abstract point of honor. Romantic women are particularly fond of reverting to those grand old days, and sighing sentimentally because they never can return. Happily, they can not; for, despite a certain show and glitter which put a glamour upon living eyes, they were days of inhumanity, baseness, and barbarism. For every deed of daring, for every generous act, there were a hundred cruelties and infamies, many of them done by the very knights who boasted of such sensitiveness of honor that they felt a stain like a wound.

The age of chivalry looks golden through the atmosphere of sympathetic imagination; but reviewed by history, it is brutal and repellant enough. Knight-errantry, when it was not solemn farce, was apt to be disgraceful tragedy. Its origin and object were laudable, especially at a period so oppressive and savage as the tenth century. Its founders were far in advance of their time. They were earnest and generous men; they wished to mitigate the appalling evils which they saw everywhere around them; they particularly desired to champion the weak and succor the distressed. They did much good doubtless, but their successors did incalculable harm, and always in the name of heroism. Courage the knights undeniably possessed—courage is a virtue common to all times and all nations—though they were perpetually staining it by the vilest atrocities. The chastity they enjoined they seldom preserved. They rescued women from ruffians to-day to dishonor them themselves on the morrow. They would perform gallant and noble exploits in one campaign, and in another, give conquered towns to sack and massacre. If they rescued high-born dames from captivity and dangers worse than death, they often surrendered women a prey to licentious soldiery, ordered the aged and children to be slaughtered, and permitted, if they did not perpetrate, iniquities too horrid to be named.

Chivalry was a marked improvement upon what had preceded it; but it was totally unequal to its assumption. Its theoretic morals were excellent; its actual morals were very frequently shameful, as may be seen from the literature of the time, abounding in every kind of license, and read with eagerness by the lords and ladies who claimed to be paladins and paragons. In truth, chivalry was not chivalrous. While it pretended to relieve the oppressed, it was most aggressive; while it vaunted of its honor, it was deplorably dishonorable. Its highest exponents disgraced its professions. There was RICHARD the Lion-hearted, whose mind, it has been said, was framed in the finest spirit of chivalric liberalism. He was the foremost figure in those follies of mediæval superstition—the Crusades—and he has been the trumpeted hero of seven centuries. Beyond his prowess and military accomplishments, what had he to boast of? He was fickle, disloyal, unfilial, treacherous, cruel; his massacre of the garrison of Acre was so inhuman that it shocked even the barbarous twelfth century. And EDWARD I. of England, another illustrious knight, was equally bad. His conquest of Wales was most unjust; his war against Scotland full of atrocities, pursuing the patriots LLEWELLYN and WALLACE even beyond the grave. He treated women savagely, tearing the wife of BRUCE and other ladies from sanctuary, and keeping them in close confinement, and shutting up the Countess of Buchan in a cage, because she had dared to crown BRUCE King of his country. Every one of these acts was in direct violation of the laws of chivalry, which he had solemnly sworn to maintain; but with EDWARD, as with hundreds of the knights, professing was one thing and practicing another.

It is common to speak of this as an unchivalrous age—a rare compliment if the mediæval chivalry be signified. But such is not the meaning. The nineteenth century is charged with indifference, sordidness, skepticism, with absorption in material aims. There is truth in the charge; this is not an ideal era, thank reason! We are too busy, too earnest, too sensible to pursue ideals when we have so many realities to occupy our time and mind. The century bears regularly a large crop of deficiencies and faults; and yet the harvest that is reaped, season after season, is a better, richer, more promising harvest than any previous century has yielded. We do not ride to-day with visor closed and pointed lance in ring or tourney; we do not prate of spotless knighthood, and yet shame the poorest manhood. But we do vastly better than any or all of these. We work honestly and faithfully for those who are near and dear to us; we try to educate and advance our fellows, instead of plundering and slaughtering them; we labor to learn the secrets of Nature, and to develop the resources of the world. We are a plain people—not very picturesque in anything, perhaps—an industrious people, a people full of plans and practical ideas. We have endless work to do, and we are determined to do what we can with such means as we possess. This maybe a prosaic age; but our prose is worthier than the poetry of the age of chivalry, so-called. In any true sense, never has there been any such chivalry as now; for true chivalry is to be wholly human, to feel an interest in humanity, and to struggle for its improvement, under all circumstances, as best we may.

A FEASIBLE ROUTE TO THE WEST.

SCHENECTADY, April 7.—The special committee of Senators and Assemblymen of the Massachusetts Legislature, who are making a tour of the State to ascertain the most feasible route to the West via the Hoosic Tunnel, arrived here at 1 o'clock and took dinner, having been tendered a reception by the citizens. They are 20 in number, and are accompanied by several railroad men. They left here at 3 o'clock P. M. for Scranton, Binghamton, Buffalo, and Oswego.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1877.

Bids for the performance of mail "messenger" and "station" service at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and for messenger service at Baltimore and Washington, were opened by the Second Assistant Postmaster General this afternoon, and the awards will be made (after the necessary examination in compliance with the prescribed forms, &c.,) on Monday. The bids received for the messenger service of New-York City are as follows: G. K. Otis, $57,900; S. M. Hoyt, $62,737; New-York Transfer Company, $74,429. For the New-York station service the bids are: Otis, $14,900; Hoyt, $17,263, and New-York Transfer Company, $15,984. The bids for the Philadelphia messenger service are: T. Gannon, $13,390; Union Transfer Company, $13,950; S. N. Hoyt, $19,263. For the Philadelphia station service D Campbell puts in the lowest bid, at $3,460, and W. B. Courtney bids $3,645. The proposals for performing the messenger service at Boston are quite numerous, ranging from $17,263 to $11,443, North & Foster being the lowest bidders. L. B. Norris is the lowest bidder for the Boston station service at $4,750. The bids for the Baltimore messenger service are as follows: Owings & Dowery, $5,287; S. D. Castleman, $6,737; Gregor & McLaughlin, $6,870; Union Transfer Company of Philadelphia, $7,410. Owings & Dowery are also the lowest bidders for the Washington messenger service at $3,946.

Naval Constructor Hanscom denies that there is any disagreement between him and Secretary Thompson, but, on the contrary, declares that the relationship between them is of the most friendly and cordial character. He states that the order of the Secretary to suspend all contracts for work made since the 1st of March, was faithfully executed, but that the order did not embrace certain materials which were delivered after the work was suspended. He, however, on his own motion, and without any order from the Secretary, subsequently issued an order suspending contracts for furnishing certain material at several Navy-yards, and the Secretary approved of his action. Mr. Hanscom further states that the report of disagreement between him and the Secretary originated with a naval officer who is not friendly to him.

A circular letter has been addressed to the United States District Attorneys by the Attorney-General, in which he says he finds that the appropriation for the expenses of the United States Courts for this fiscal year is rapidly approaching exhaustion, and that Congress denied all the applications that were made by his predecessor for an increased sum to bear these expenses. "The duty is thus forced upon the officers of the department to retrench all possible expenses. To a great extent the attorneys of the United States are responsible for the expenses incurred, and naturally the call is made upon them to stop all expenses that can with propriety be stopped. There is nearly a full quarter of the fiscal year yet to run, during which time expenses must be kept at a minimum point. I hope to have your hearty co-operation in this work."

The Post Office Department to-day determined to establish another means of mail communication with the Black Hills country, namely, by the route from Bismarck, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to Deadwood, a distance of about 250 miles. The department will receive private proposals until the 20th inst. for the performance of tri-weekly service over this route, to continue to Sept. 30, on a temporary contract. Proposals for permanent service subsequent to that date will be formally advertised for in due time, but it is desired to make the temporary provision above indicated with the least possible delay.

The friends of Mr. Addison Low, recently removed from the position of Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats in New-York, have asked for a rehearing in his case, and the President has ordered an investigation of the matter. The report that he was improperly using the office, &c., was made under a misapprehension of the facts. There are no charges whatever that could impugn Mr. Low's character or honesty in the slightest degree. On the contrary, his official superiors express the greatest regard for him.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $332,367,141, and from Customs $389,345 74. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption during the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$731,000	$1,177,000
Boston	811,000	1,120,000
Philadelphia	73,000	7 00
Miscellaneous	1,032,000	97 000
Total	$2,677,000	$3,831 000

Receipts to-day, $923,000.

The Treasury now holds $340,481,600 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,923,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,887,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,429,500. National bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $316,238,963; gold notes, $1,428,920.

It will be recollected that a few days previous to the inauguration of President Hayes, in consequence of an article that appeared in the *Sunday Capitol* of this city, Donn Piatt, the proprietor of that journal, was arrested, charged with seditious writing and inciting to rebellion, and released on bail. District Attorney Wells to-day, in the Criminal Court, stated that he desired, with the approval of the Attorney General, to enter a nolle prosequi in the case, and the court directed the order to be made accordingly.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,517,064; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,400,000; coin, including $48,244 400 in coin certificates, $88,259,735; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai that the allegations which recently appeared in the press against Minister Seward are unfounded, and that the Consul-General's formal disavowal thereof has been forwarded by mail.

Quiet prevails at the Executive Mansion to-day. The President and his family have left the city on a day's excursion to the Great Falls of the Potomac. Two or three members of the Cabinet are yet absent from Washington, and the anterooms and offices are comparatively deserted.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The order of the Secretary of the Interior, of which the points are published in your paper for this date, is in my opinion a long step in the direction of civil service reform. The Secretary appreciates the importance of the fact that the character of the service depends upon the officers and employes. By attempting in a rational way to improve the parts of his machine he expects to elevate the efficiency of the whole. The Secretary recognizes also what is too often overlooked in schemes of reform, that the employe has some claim upon the service to counterbalance the requirements which the service makes of him. Heretofore, a clerk, in his clerical capacity, has had no right which the head of a bureau has been bound to respect. This was the capital error of the old system. By declaring that no clerk shall be removed from his place except for cause proved before an impartial tribunal, the accused to have the right of being heard in his own defense, Mr. Schurz will not only secure stability and efficiency in the Interior Department, but will also do tardy justice to the representatives of a long-abused class. That the public service of a popular Government may, under proper regulations, be satisfactorily conducted, is shown by the Army. I am aware that I am suggesting a comparison which may to some appear ridiculous. But I shall insist that an impartial weighing of the duties and qualifications required in the civil service, as compared with those of the military, will produce a showing which shall at least escape absurdity. In many branches of the public civil employment as much intelligence, as thorough education, and as careful special training as are required in any arm of the military service are essential. If the soldier is the defender of the nation's liberties, the civil employe is the keeper of the public property. In "these piping times of peace" the responsibility of the latter trust will, perhaps, be thought not much less than that of the former.

With so many points of resemblance in the duties, it must seem strange, on intelligent examination, that so wide a difference in the manner of securing the discharge of those duties should have been allowed to exist. Let us suppose the usages respecting the two branches of the public service interchanged. Imagine the laws which give to the commissioned officer a tenure for life during good behavior applied to the clerks in the departments and Custom-houses. Imagine, on the other hand, that positions in the Army were at the bestowal of politicians for party services, and that the soldier were secure of his place only so long as no applicant for it could command greater influence than himself. It would naturally follow that the admirable qualities of the Army would be found among civil employes, and that the evils which cry out so loudly for reform in the departments would exist in the garrisons. The question of the best method of reorganizing the civil service is already settled by our own experience; the rules are already prescribed in our own practice. We have but to avail ourselves of the solution furnished by the Army, and apply the regulations there enforced. Mr. Schurz's military training has led him to see this, and to act upon it in issuing his recent order. L. F. W.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6, 1877.

A MOUNTAIN ROMANCE.

STRANGE LIFE OF UNHAPPY WOMEN

A SINGULAR FAMILY HISTORY—THE FEMALE HUNTRESS OF LONG EDDY—STRANGE LOVE OF TWO WOMEN—AN ACCOMPLISHED BOSTON GIRL A VOLUNTARY OUTCAST—AN UNFORTUNATE DAUGHTER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DELHI, N. Y., Saturday, April 7, 1877.

The discovery of two former inmates of the Delaware County Poor-house living together in the woods of Wayne County, Penn., has recalled one of the most singular family histories ever recorded. In 1854 Lucy Ann Lobdell, daughter of an old lumberman living on the Delaware in the vicinity of Long Eddy, was married to a raftman named Henry Slater. Mrs. Slater was 17 years old, and was known far and wide for her wonderful skill in shooting the rifle, not only at the target, but at deer and other game, for which the Delaware Valley was then famous. After a year of married life Slater deserted his wife and a babe a few weeks old, and has never been heard of since. Mrs. Slater's parents were very poor, and objected to her making her home with them. She occasionally placed her child in their charge, and laying aside the habiliments of her sex, donned male apparel, and adopted the life of a hunter. The mountains of Delaware, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties, in this State, and the Delaware River counties of Pennsylvania, were at that time almost unbroken wildernesses. For eight years Mrs. Slater made her home in their midst, roaming alone over the vast territory, and finding shelter only in rude cabins which she erected here and there. She made her appearance at the settlements only when in need of ammunition or supplies, exchanging skins and game for what she required. Her wild life was one of thrilling adventure and privation, and it was not until she was broken down in body and mind by its hardships that she returned to the haunts of civilization. Her narrow escapes from death by wounded bear, panther, and deer, and her sufferings from cold, hunger, and sickness, during her eight years' life in the woods, she recorded in a book entitled *The Life and Adventures of Lucy Ann Lobdell, the Female Hunter of Long Eddy.* She also records in this book that she "killed 168 deer, 73 bears, one panther, and numberless quantities of small game of the glade," in the time noted. When she returned to Long Eddy she put on woman's clothing. She had grown prematurely old, and was but a wreck of the young backwoods favorite of a few years before. Her child had been placed in the poor-house at this place, and after wandering about the valley for some months she became an inmate of that institution also. Not long afterward the child was adopted into the family of a Wayne County (Penn.) farmer. The mother remained in the poor-house, and became yearly more miserable and wretched.

In the Winter of 1868 Marie Louise Perry, daughter of a well-to-do and respectable family living near Boston, eloped with a young man named James Wilson. The young lady had but recently graduated from one of the Boston schools, and was about 19 years old. Wilson was a railroad employe. The couple went to Jersey City, and were married. In the Spring of the same year Wilson deserted his wife, and went to parts unknown in company with a Miss Hall, daughter of his landlady. His wife learned that they had taken the Erie Railway West, and she resolved to follow them, hoping to discover their whereabouts. She stopped at towns along the line, and when she reached Lordville, in this county, her money was exhausted, and she was taken sick with fever, and was removed to the poor-house at this place at her own request. The above was substantially her story.

Having recovered her health at this place, it was supposed that Mrs. Wilson would at once communicate with her relatives and return to her home in Massachusetts; but she had made the acquaintance of Lucy Ann Slater, and, inexplicable as it may seem, the two formed a mutual affection so strong that they refused to be separated, notwithstanding the great difference in their character, habits, and antecedents. In the Spring of 1869 both Lucy Ann and Mrs. Wilson disappeared from the county house, and were not heard of in two years. During the Summer of that year a couple calling themselves Rev. Joseph Israel Lobdell and wife appeared in the mountain village of the western part of Monroe County, Penn. For two years they roamed about that region, living in caves in the woods, and subsisting on berries, roots, and the charity of the people, until they became so great a nuisance that they were arrested in Jackson township, and committed to Stroudsburg jail. While in jail the discovery that Rev. Mr Lobdell was a woman was made, and soon afterward a raftsman from this section chanced to be in Stroudsburg and informed the authorities that their prisoners were the missing paupers from Delhi. The Pennsylvania authorities returned them to their old quarters in this place forthwith. They remained here some time, when they again ran away, and have since been roaming about in Pennsylvania, living in huts and caves and jails and county houses. A gentleman from this place being at Aldenville, Wayne County, Penn., a few days since, found the pair domiciled in a bark hut near that place, and were known as man and wife. When their identity became known, the strange fact was disclosed that a lady who had been particularly charitable to the couple was years ago engaged to be married to Lucy Ann, the latter having spent some months near Bethany dressed as a man. Her sex was discovered accidentally, and she had to fly the place in the night to escape being tarred and feathered. This was a short time before she entered the poor-house at Delhi. There is on record now in the courts of Wayne County a document that was drawn by Mrs. Wilson, the companion of Lucy Ann, is being a petition for the release of her "husband, Joseph L Lobdell" from jail, on account of "his" failing health. The pen used by the writer was a stick whittled to a point and split; the ink was pokeberry juice. The writing is faultless, and the language used a model of clear, correct, and argumentative English—a really superior piece of composition, showing that the writer, now a voluntary outcast and the associate of an insane, foul, and unsexed woman, is highly educated, and capable of adorning the best circles.

Mary Slater, the daughter of the strange being whose history has been briefly given, has not escaped her share of misfortune. Growing to attractive womanhood in the family of the kind woman who rescued her from the life of a pauper, she incurred the hatred of a young man named Kent, who sought her hand in marriage and was refused for another. In August, 1871, he planned and accomplished her abduction, one dark, stormy night. She was drugged, grossly outraged, and thrown into the Delaware River, near Cochecton. She was washed ashore on an island, where she was found in a semi-conscious state by a river man next day. Taken to his house she was restored to life, but not to reason, and, unknown, she wandered into the woods, where she was found, a raving maniac, and nearly dead from exposure and hunger, three days afterward, and restored to her friends. She in time recovered her mental and bodily health only to learn that the young man she was to marry was her half-brother, being the illegitimate son of her father, Henry Slater, according to the testimony of people who professed to know. Kent, the fiendish abductor, although arrested and lodged in jail, managed to escape the justice he deserved.

OBITUARY.

JOHN T. ROBINSON.

John T. Robinson died last Friday of pneumonia, at his residence in Washington-street, Hoboken, N. J. The deceased was in the fiftieth year of his age, and for the last 10 years has been employed as general superintendent in A. T. Stewart's down-town house. He was a man of great business capacity, and was generally esteemed by all with whom he had business or social relations. The deceased was for 23 years superintendent in the dry goods establishment of James M. Beebe & Co., of Boston, and when that firm dissolved partnership 10 years ago, he entered the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., where he remained until a week previous to his death. Mr. Robinson's remains will be buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston, to-morrow, where the members of St. John's Masonic Lodge will join in doing honors to their deceased brother.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ex-Assemblyman Josiah Speer, of Caldwell, N. J., died on Friday.

David Graham, a musician, who has been in Mr. Wallack's employ for 25 years, died yesterday.

Amos Morse, a prominent physician of Bath, Me., and ex-United States Senator, died yesterday, aged 82.

Charles Carr, a prominent iron and machine manufacturer and highly respected citizen of Trenton, N. J., died yesterday.

John Conant, of Jaffrey, N. H., a well-known philanthropist, died yesterday, aged 87. During his life he has given away above $100,000 for benevolent purposes.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

WATERTOWN, April 7.—The ferry steamer made her first trip across the St. Lawience River from Kingston, Ontario, to Cape Vincent, N. Y., today. The river is nearly clear of ice.

MURDER AT SEA.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The bark Elverton, which arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro, brought George Collins, seaman, charged with the murder of Marshall Fessenden, mate of the bark New Light, on Dec. 12 last, while on her voyage from this port to Rio. Collins was taken before United States Commissioner Rogers, had a preliminary hearing, and was committed for a further hearing on Tuesday afternoon next.

A SECOND "EDINBORO BEY."

ANOTHER SWINDLER REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS AN AGENT OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT—A WARNING TO CONTRACTORS.

Recently a person following in the footsteps of Edinboro Bey, the self-constituted agent of the Turkish Government, has been making the acquaintance of several well-known contractors for Army supplies in this and neighboring cities. He is evidently a person of no inventive genius, for he has confined himself with strict regularity to the programme of his illustrious predecessor. He was first heard from at Paterson, where, according to trustworty accounts, he wormed himself into the confidence of a large locomotive manufacturing firm, and actually entered into negotiations for the furnishing of 50 locomotives for the Turkish Government. He next turned up at Philadelphia, where he invited proposals for the furnishing of 200,000 pair of Army shoes, and 100,000 sabre bayonets, and other military stores. He also entered into negotiations with a leading New-York shipping house to charter a steamer to carry arms and munitions of war between this port and Constantinople; and was only exposed in the end by a slight indiscretion of which he was guilty, and which aroused the suspicions of his too confiding victims. While he was bargaining for the purchase of millions, he condescended to negotiate a private loan of $100, and this confession of his impecuniosity proved fatal to his ambitious speculations. Had he asked for $1,000, likely he would have got it and no questions asked, but the agent of the Sublime Porte asking the paltry loan of $100 was sufficient proof in itself that he was either a mean imposter or a man of slender financial resources. His credentials were then more closely scrutinized, and the consequence was that he soon became an object of suspicion. How he was finally discovered to be a bogus "agent" of the Turkish Government, can be explained by stating what Mr. Edward Sherer, the acting Turkish Consul, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"All I know about the matter," said Mr. Sherer, "is that I have received several letters from business men asking if I was aware that there was an agent of the Turkish Government in this country negotiating for the purchase of arms and other appliances of war. One of the members of the firm of the Rogers Locomotive Company, of Newark, wrote to me on the subject, stating that such a person had made overtures to their firm for the building of locomotives. As I had not heard that such an 'agent' existed I wrote to the Turkish Minister, Aristarchi Bey, on the subject, and he replied that to his knowledge there was no such functionary, and I so informed my correspondents. Besides," added Mr. Sherer, "there is only one Turkish railroad that is really owned by the Government; all the others belong to British capitalists; hence the locomotive speculation was a fraud on the face of it, as anything that is needed for the working of these lines is manufactured in England. The only authorized agent that I am aware of belonging to the Turkish Government in this country is Gen. Terfik Bey, who resides at Providence, R. I., and whose special duty it is to attend to the purchase and inspection of arms. It was considered necessary to appoint another agent to assist Gen. Terfik Bey, the Turkish Minister would necessarily be informed of it. It is but reasonable to suppose that the first thing an accredited agent would naturally do would be to report at the Legation and make himself known to the representatives of the Government in this country."

In conclusion, Mr. Sherer said that this so-called agent is an unmitigated impostor."

THE INDIANS' ORTHODOX FRIENDS.

CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WITH THE PRESIDENT—CALLERS WHO DID NOT WANT OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—A Washington dispatch says the memorial presented to the President yesterday by the Associated Executive Committee on Indian Affairs of the Orthodox Friends reviews the work within the central superintendency, which embraces 26 tribes and portions of tribes, and a total population of about 15,500 Indians, from partially civilized to the wildest and most intractable. They feel satisfied that the work of civilizing the savages is progressing steadily and surely. They urge the necessity for the establishment of civil law and tribunals of justice within the Indian Territory. They earnestly urge the payment to agents of an adequate living salary, such as would justify competent men to accept and retain the agencies. The address concludes as follows:

"We have faith in the future, and looking to our Father in heaven, with our earnest exertions we believe that in a few years all the tribes under our care will cease to be a source of trouble to the Government, and that in due time they may be converted into useful citizens of the country. Earnestly desiring that God may imbue thee with the wisdom which comes from above and give thee strength for all the duties which devolve upon thee, and assuring thee of our living sympathy and prayer, we are thy friends."

President Hayes listened attentively to the address, and in reply stated that in the brief period of his administration he had not had time to look fully into the Indian question, but he had every confidence in the present policy of the Government. There were points in the address which needed legislation; they were important and met his views. He would look forward with interest to the continuance of the work of the Friends among the Indians. He was pleased at meeting the gentlemen comprising the committee, and concurred with them that the salaries of agents should be increased. Mr. F. T. King, on behalf of the Friends present, representing the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, called the attention of the President to the subject of general education in the South, as referred to in the President's inaugural address, and from which he read. The Friends, Mr. King said, have had a large experience in education in the South since the war, and no part of the President's inaugural address would be more favorably received by the Southern people. In North Carolina and Tennessee they established a great many schools for the white and colored people, and had spent $130,000 for such, which were now self-sustaining.

President Hayes said he acknowledged the importance of general education, and that he appreciated the difficulties in the way of establishing a general school system where none existed. It should be a State institution, but the General Government should render all the aid it could legally. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to contribute as far as possible in his power to further and elevate the blessing of education in the South, where they had been put back by the war, the loss of their school funds, and the general derangement of their finances. He believes there was no greater guarantee for the advancement and preservation of the country than the intelligence of the people. The subject would receive his attention. When the President's Secretary announced to the President that a delegation of Friends desired to see him, he replied that it would give him great pleasure to meet them, as he knew they did not want offices. Before visiting the President the committee spent some two hours with Commissioner Smith, talking over the general subject of Indian affairs, especially the extension of civil law over the Indian country.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 8—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, increasing northerly to easterly winds, and fair weather during the morning, followed during the afternoon or evening by cloudy weather and rain, falling barometer and no change in temperature.*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. April 7: Barometer—Mean, 29.939 inches; maximum, at 0 A. M. April 1, 30.307 inches; minimum, at 3 A. M. April 6, 29.568 inches; range, .739 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 42.3°; maximum, at 1 P. M. April 7, 52°; minimum, at 5 A. M. April 3, 30°; range, 22°. Remarks—April 1, rain from 0:30 A. M. to 3:30 A. M.; amount of water, .07 inch; April 1, rain from 1:30 P. M. to 4 P. M.; amount of water, .03 inch; April 2, rain from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; amount of water, .38 inch; total amount of water for week, .48 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,254 miles.

THE RHINECLIFF BURNING CALAMITY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 7.—Leonard Traver, who charged Leary, McCloskv, and Martin, with firing the Burns building, at Rhinecliff, made an extraordinary statement in court this afternoon, withdrawing his charges against these men, and stating that, in his presence, Michael Hernon, a Rhinecliff liquor dealer, hired John Rooney and William Flynn to do the job for $25. Hernon, Flynn, Rooney, and Traver have been arrested and lodged in jail.

CHARGED WITH STEALING LACES.

BOSTON, April 7.—T. W. Holt, formerly salesman for Chase, Morgan & Ayer, of Buffalo, N. Y., was arrested here to-day, and awaits the arrival of Buffalo officers. He is charged with stealing laces, shawls, &c., from the above firm.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was sung at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, and "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be the opera, to-morrow evening. Wednesday the house will be closed for a full dress rehearsal of Verdi's "Don Carlos," and that work will be represented on Thursday for the first time in this country. Considerable interest cannot fail to attach to the intended representations of "Don Carlos," which will be produced, we learn, with a distribution of rôles calling into play the full power of the company, and with a fresh and appropriate mise on scène. The fact that this particular achievement of Signor Verdi is wholly new to American audiences will justify, we think, publication of a summary of the story which the composer has chosen for illustration. Its principal incidents are as follows:

"*Don Carlos*, son of *Philip II.*, and Crown Prince of Spain, is the affianced lover of the beautiful *Elizabeth of Valois*, daughter of Henry II., of France. State reasons, however, induce the French monarch to set aside the engagement contracted by the young lovers, and to confer his daughter's hand on *Philip II.*, the powerful King of Spain. The royal marriage is duly solemnized, but the unfortunate *Don Carlos* finds himself utterly unable to subdue his passion for *Elizabeth*, now his father's bride. He confides the secret of his passion to his trusty friend and companion, the *Marquis of Posa*, who enjoins him to banish the recollection of his ill-starred affection by departing for Flanders, and protecting the oppressed inhabitants from the cruel ravages of the Spanish soldiers. *Don Carlos*, through the medium of his friend, obtains an interview with the *Queen*, and implores her to procure him the requisite permission from the *King*. Their interview, however, only serves to reawaken, with increased intensity, their ill-concealed affection. *Elizabeth*, overcome by the vehemence of the young Prince's passion, confesses that she still loves him, and *Don Carlos*, tortured by conflicting emotions, and forgetful of aught else save his unconquerable passion, presses the *Queen* to his heart, and flies hurriedly from the spot. The secret of the *Queen's* ardent, though innocent, affection for *Don Carlos*, is discovered by the *Princess Eboli*, who is herself deeply attached to the young Prince. Stung to the quick by the Prince's rejection of her love, *Eboli* makes known to *Philip* the affection existing between the *Queen* and *Don Carlos*. By *Eboli's* intervention, *Philip* obtains possession of the *Queen's* casket, which is found to contain a portrait of the young Prince. The *King*, already deeply incensed against his son for his sympathy with the oppressed Flemings, is now utterly maddened by the fearful suspicions which tie gnawing at his heart and drive sleep from his pillow. He holds counsel with the *Grand Inquisitor* as to the course to be adopted, and forthwith causes his son to be immured in a dungeon. While in prison, *Carlos* is visited by his faithful friend, *Rodrigo*. This nobleman's merits have attracted the notice of the *King*, whose favorite and confidant he has now become. *Rodrigo's* enlightened views and "innovating" tendencies have, however, excited the suspicion of the *Grand Inquisitor*, who accuses him to the *King* of fostering heretical opinions in the mind not only of *Don Carlos*, but even in that of his royal master. His death is resolved on, and while consoling the afflicted *Carlos* in his gloomy prison, a shot from an arquebuse reaches *Rodrigo's* heart. *Carlos* falls senseless on the body of his murdered friend. The populace, incensed at the imprisonment of their beloved Prince, now clamor turiously at the palace gates, and a serious outbreak is only prevented by the timely intercession of the *Grand Inquisitor*. *Carlos*, released from prison, hastens to the Monastery of St. Just, to bid a last farewell to the *Queen*, who has secretly agreed to meet him, under cover of night, amid the deserted cloisters, which the shade of the mighty Charles V., in the semblance of a monk, is said at times to revisit. The *Queen* is earnestly exhorting *Don Carlos* to seek forgetfulness of the past in heroic efforts on behalf of the suffering Flemings, when their interview is suddenly interrupted by the arrival of the *King*, who has received information of their clandestine meeting. Heedless of aught save his unjust suspicions, the infuriated monarch delivers his son to the officers of the Inquisition, and as the unhappy *Carlos* is borne away by the myrmidons of the dreaded institution, the curtain falls."

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The sixth and last of Mr. Thomas' annual series of symphony concerts took place at Steinway Hall, last evening. The programme was unusually substantial, the performance one of great vigor, precision, and finish, and the audience exceedingly large. The concert commenced with a delightful rendering of Beethoven's second symphony, and then a *largo* by Handel, arranged for violins, violas, harp, and organ by Helmsberger, was listened to. The grace and fluency of the theme of this number at once commended it to attention, and the extreme suavity and sonorousness with which it was sung by the almost unsupported strings, the utterances of which were quite as expressive as the human voice, caused so much delight that the repetition of the piece was insisted upon. In point of general interest, the second part of the programme did not, in our judgment, compare with the first. Liszt's "Fanst-Symphonie," first played by Mr. Thomas' forces some years ago, is, as a whole, one of the most bizarre, confused, and ill-proportioned achievements of that erratic genius. Its superb barbarisms, its mighty scoring, and its occasionally felicitous contrasts do not atone for the excessive length of the work, for the lack of balance between the different parts, and for the hundreds of bars, full of sound and fury and signifying nothing, by which the few impressive passages are separated. The symphony may illustrate Goethe's "Faust," but if it does, it only refers to the second part of that marvelous book, which nobody, as the reader is probably aware, can lay claim to clearly understanding. Herr Wagner's most puzzling tone-stories are large print, so to speak, when placed beside this shapeless and noisy composition, which always produces upon a large proportion of the assemblage the same effect as Turner's "Slave Ship" upon a gathering of worshipers of the old masters. The symphony, which was magnificently interpreted in respect of correctness and force, was executed last night with its "second ending," that is to say, with a vocal solo and a brief chorus. The close with the orchestra only is certainly the more symmetrical, and, consequently, the more acceptable of the two finales.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Matilda Toedt, the well-known violinist, is on her way hitherward, from Europo.

The Mozart Musical Union will give a concert at Irving Hall on Thursday evening of this week.

A concert of "College Music" will be given by the Quartet Club of Williams College, at Irving Hall, on Wednesday.

Miss Root's Ballad Concert, for the benefit of the "Poor Blind," takes place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening.

The Oratorio Society of New-York will give a public rehearsal of "The Creation," with Miss Thursby and Messrs. Simpson and Remmertz as the soloists, at Steinway Hall, on Saturday afternoon next.

Mr. Emil Liebling, a young pianist of considerable talent, will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. He is to have the co-operation of Signor Tagliapietra, Miss Drasdil, and Herr Soldan.

Mr. Charles Werner, one of our best musicians and a gentleman of great popularity, is to give a "farewell matinée concert" at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday week, previous to departing for South America.

Mr. Fryer announces that a second series of "Wagner Nights" will soon be entered upon. The representation of "Tannhäuser," for the benefit of that enterprising gentleman, occurs at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mr. Ole Bull will give a "farewell concert," prior to departing for Europe, on Wednesday evening next. Miss Thursby, Mme. Carreño-Sauret, and Signor Tagliapietra will take part in the performance, which will occur at Steinway Hall.

A *soirée musicale* in aid of the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women will be given at Chickering Hall, on to-morrow evening week, under the direction of Signor Bina. Misses Anna and Alice Hall, Mme. Carreño-Sauret, Mr. Gottschalk, and Dr. Durant are to interpret the programme.

The annual concert, by which Mr. John Lavine is to benefit, occurs at Steinway Hall on to-morrow evening week. Mr. Thomas' orchestra will then make its last appearance before departing for the West. Mr. S. B. Mills, Mme. Dora Gordon Steele, and other well-known artists will assist in the interpretation of the programme.

DRAMATIC.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. H. J. Sargent has returned to this City.

Mr. Dion Boucicault is to perform at the Brooklyn Academy of Music next week. It will be many months, if not years, before the actor and dramatist appears again in the vicinity of New-York or in this City.

The New-York Aquarium still attracts throngs of visitors.

The seventy-second performance of "Our Boarding House" occurs on Monday.

"The Princess Royal" attracts overflowing audiences to the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

"Miss Multon" is to be performed throughout this week at the Grand Opera-house.

"My Awful Dad" will be acted at Wallack's nightly until further—and seemingly still remote—advices.

"The Danicheffs" enters to-morrow upon the tenth week of its successful run at the Union-Square Theatre.

A "colored society play" is to be the special attraction, this week, at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

Mr. Heller's marvelous and amusing representations at the Wonder Theatre continue, and delight, nightly, large and brilliant audiences.

Miss Anna Dickinson will act at the Eagle Theatre throughout this week, "A Crown of Thorns" being maintained upon the programme until further notice.

The "temperance drama," called "The Mechanic's Daughter; or, the Curse of Drink," will be brought out at the New Broadway Theatre to-morrow evening.

Mr. Barnum takes possession of Gilmore's Garden to-morrow evening. Attention may be asked to his announcements, which appear in another column, and which are too rich in detail to be reproduced *in extenso* here. Mr. Barnum offers $150,000 in the aggregate for the "peers of his mane-crowned monarchs," the "parallel of one of Miss Heagler's achievements," and the "compeer of Mr. Fish," while the "stupendous menagerie of costly exotic and marine monsters" is considered as *hors concours*.

Mr. McCullough's impressive and scholarly performance of *Virginius* was given throughout the week just ended at Booth's Theatre. This week he is to appear in "Richelieu," in "Richard III.," and in "Othello," each of which plays is to have two successive representations. In connection with current affairs at this house it may be mentioned that Mr. Tooker is to have his annual benefit on the afternoon of April 19, and that Mr. W. E. Tillotson and Mr. J. G. Brown have rented the theatre for a series of representations to begin on May 14, with Mr. Rignold as the leading artist.

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

For some time past Daniel Loweree, a Long Island City ex-Policeman, has been stationed at the Thirty-fourth-street ferry, on the Hunter's Point side, as a special officer in the employ of the ferry company, and receiving his appointment from the Governor. On Thursday evening last, a gentleman residing in the village of Flushing, and doing business as a broker in Wall-street, missed the late train for home, and concluded to return to New-York for lodging. The boat not being in the slip, he went into the waiting-room at the ferry and while sitting there fell asleep. While in this condition Loweree entered the room, took his watch and chain, valued at $150, and was in the act of taking his pocket-book when the gentleman awoke and detected him. Lowerce, finding himself thus caught, said, by way of explanation, that as he was about to go home, he thought he would take the gentleman's money to insure its safety, and return it to him in the morning. The gentleman then missed his watch and chain, and accused Lowerce of taking them, which he denied, saying that he had seen no watch or chain; and after giving the gentleman back his pocket-book, Lowerce went home. Yesterday morning the gentleman procured the services of a Constable at Flushing and went to Hunter's Point. Lowerce was sent for, and after being ushered into the presence of the gentleman and the officer, he was again asked for the watch and chain, and he again denied all knowledge of them. Fortunately, however, two employes of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad had watched Lowerce's movements on Thursday evening, and had seen him take the articles. The gentleman, in order to avoid publicity, and if possible secure his property, agreed with Lowerce that if he would give him the ticket and name the place where he had pawned the articles, he [the gentleman] would pay the money, redeem them, and drop the matter. After considerable hesitation, Lowerce finally accompanied the gentleman to a pawnbroker's shop in Third-avenue, and the gentleman recovered his watch and chain upon the payment of $50, the amount advanced upon them. It is alleged, further, that $25 was paid to the Flushing officer for his aid in recovering the property and compounding the felony.

HOW A GHOST WAS CAPTURED.

About a mile from the centre of Babylon Village, Long Island, stands a house which has for some time been unoccupied. It was some time ago fitted up for the occupancy of a newly-wedded couple, but shortly after they moved into it the young bride died, and the building was again left vacant. Within a few weeks past strange sounds and flitting lights have been seen in the house; occasionally a pale, wan face would appear at one of the windows in the dead of night, and piteous wails would issue apparently from between the livid lips, and then the "perturbed spirit" would wander from room to room throughout the house, as if looking for something that could never be found. Babylon enjoyed the sensation of having a "haunted house." Some of the young fellows in the neighborhood, however, were not superstitious to the extent of being afraid to make an investigation, and one night last week two or three of them concealed themselves in the building to await the "ghost's" appearance. About the hour "when churchyards yawn" one of the windows opened, and his ghostship entered in a very unghostly manner, and commenced his usual performance, his form being just distinguishable in the darkness. Suddenly one of the watchers interested any acts the concealed persons crept softly on all fours to the spot, and suddenly grasped him by the ankles, a proceeding which was followed by a series of terrific shrieks very human in their tone, and indicating an agony of fear, and it was some time before the bogus ghost was brought to the point of believing that he had not been seized by a real one. The explanation of his proceeding is found in the fact that a certain person was desirous of owning the house, but the proprietor refused to part with it on the terms offered, and this novel method was adopted by the would be purchaser to depreciate the market value of the property. At present the laugh is against him.

RAID ON DISREPUTABLE HOUSES.

Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, acting upon his expressed determination to make his district more reputable and safer than it ever has been, made a raid at 10:30 o'clock last night upon some notoriously bad resorts on Water-street, and captured about 75 persons who were carousing within them. Capt. Murray was assisted by Detective Carr and a force of 25 patrolmen. The first place entered was a dance-house at No. 303 Water-street, kept by John Finnegan. The festivities were at their height when the officers entered. Fifteen persons—men and women of the most degraded type—were made prisoners. The officers then raided upon Nos. 304 and 305 Water-street, dance-houses, kept respectively by Annie Winkle and Cora Brown. In these places 30 depraved persons were arrested. "Butch" Haley's notorious "fence" and resort for thieves was next visited and 30 more prisoners were made. The entire lot of prisoners were conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Station-house and locked up for the night. They will be arraigned before Justice Flammer this morning in the Tombs Police Court. That magistrate issued the warrants for the raid to Capt. Murray yesterday afternoon.

MUNICIPAL POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Efforts are being made toward the organization of the athletic club, which it is proposed to introduce in the Police Department of this City. A petition is being prepared for submission to the Board of Police Commissioners, asking their co-operation in the work, and it is expected that the club will soon be in practical operation, under the superintendence of Prof. Miller. It is proposed to have a public game each year, for which amateurs may enter, while a series of separate games, boat races, &c., are to be established, for which officers alone will be allowed to enter. Under the plan of organization, the residue of all moneys, after deducting actual expenses, is to be turned over to the Police Commissioner at regular intervals, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members.

SUFFOLK COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County for 1877-8 is constituted as follows:

Southhold—Henry A. Reeves, Democrat.
Southampton—James R. Hunting, Republican.
Easthampton—Edward Dayton, Democrat.
Babylon—Charles T. Duryea, Democrat.
Islip—John Wood, Republican.
Smithtown—Lyman B. Smith, Independent.
Riverhead—Hubbard Corwin, Democrat.
Huntington—Stephen C. Rogers, Democrat.
Brookhaven—Charles S. Havens, Democrat.
Shelter Island—Samuel B. Nicoll, Republican.

CONFIDENCE OPERATIONS IN TOBACCO.

RICHMOND, April 7.—A man representing himself as one of the Hernsheim Brothers, a large tobacco firm of New-Orleans, has been playing a confidence game on a number of leading tobacco manufacturers in this city, by obtaining money through misrepresentations and giving large orders for tobacco. He remained in Richmond three days, and his swindling operations were not discovered until he had gone. He has been traced to Danville, whence he is reported as having gone southward. A telegram from New-Orleans states that no member of the Hernsheim firm is in Virginia, nor is any one authorized to make purchases here for them.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two fires occurred in West Troy Friday night. The first was the storehouse of the Capitol Lime and Cement Company. The loss is $7,000. The second destroyed five buildings on Broadway. The total loss is $25,000; almost fully insured.

Seal Rock House, on Ferry Beach, Saco, Me., was destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is several thousand dollars; insured for $7,000 in the Aurora Company, of Cincinnati.

A dwelling on the Eastern Turnpike, near Mule Run Brook, belonging to William H. Smith, was destroyed by fire late on Friday evening. The damage was $2,500.

A fire occurred at A. T. Stewart's works, at Groveville, Friday night, burning a large new barn and three horses. The loss is $3,000; insured.

OPPOSED TO HIGH RENTS.

THE CHINESE IDEA OF EXTORTIONATE LANDLORDS.

Some of the San Francisco Chinese merchants have issued a proclamation, which is posted conspicuously in the Chinese quarter, inveighing against Chinese acting in collusion with whites to raise the rents of buildings in the quarter. The proclamation says: "And now comes a report that some of our countrymen desire to surreptitiously advance the prices of rents, thus doing violence to the motives that should actuate those who dwell under the same ancestral yow tree, and disregarding the righteousness that should exist between neighbors, but relying rather on the courts. As the silkworm saps the life of the mulberry tree on which it fattens, so these abandoned wretches get fat as whales, through the successful machinations of the barbarians, thus causing our stores to be entirely taken away and that which belongs to us, never to return. Then who will credit us? Is not all nature and reason outraged? However, if this business has not yet fulfilled their ardent expectations, and should they have a heart for reform, and induce others not to imitate their thoughts, then is it bliss like that of friends! Then there will be no chance for the eagles to pierce us with their bills, and no place to store those wicked reprobates with wolves' and tigers' hearts! Otherwise, should men imitate their example, the customs would be ruined, the merchants be made to mourn. Therefore, that the influence of the tigers come not to maturity, let us institute a set of rules and regulations to which each assenting shall sign his name, with the date thereof, every individual store joining to firmly establish a compact having the single object of never again attempting that business of leasing. But if the merchants be made to mourn, their stores will make a loan and go to the other to complete and take the lease. This notice is issued in advance to avoid wrangling hereafter."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A train on the Southern Pacific Railroad broke in two on the grade near Waller's Station yesterday afternoon, and the detached sections were in collision. A number of freight cars were smashed, and Conductor Brow killed. Revenue officers to-day seized a quantity of whisky shipped here by Shufeldt & Co., of Chicago, on suspicion of its being crooked.

IMMIGRANTS FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, April 7.—Large numbers of French Canadians are leaving this Province for the United States, as many as 200 having gone from the neighborhood of Richmond during the past two days. John Lyons & Co., contractors for a section of the Lacuine Canal enlargement, assigned to-day.

A PRINTER SENTENCED TO JAIL.

RICHMOND, April 7.—James E. Goode, a job printer doing the State work, has been fined $500 and sentenced to jail for nine months for shooting W. E. Jones, a rival bidder for the public printing, about two weeks since, in an altercation resulting from an investigation by a legislative committee into alleged frauds in the manner of making bids for the work.

MARINE DISASTERS.

KEY WEST, April 7.—The British brig Memphis, Capt. Reynolds, from Matanzas for Liverpool with sugar, struck Conch Reef on the night of the 4th inst. She was assisted by wreckers.

LONDON, April 7.—The American ship Edith, Capt. Manson, from Manila for New-York, has put into Singapore leaky. She will have to discharge and dock for repairs.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Selim Bey, of Cairo, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Assemblyman E. B. Gere, of Owego, N. Y., is at the St. Denis Hotel.

E. De Vorges, French Minister to Hayti, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Nicolas Shishkin, Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Prof. Peter S. Michie and Col. Robert H. Hall, of West Point, are at the Westminster Hotel.

A PET FISH.

The Abingdon *Virginian* contains this assertion: "Mr. Joseph Sprouls, near Meadota, has a very large black perch in his spring, and which he has had in there for five years. He can go to the water's edge, pick it up, rub it, feed it, and play with it, all of which it seems to enjoy as would a dog, horse, or other animal. We tried it, and it was as playful with us as with Mr. Sprouls. He caught it five years ago out of the North Fork of Holston with a hook and put it in his spring, and has kept it there safely and made a special pet of it ever since. It is about 20 inches long and four to six wide."

HOOP-SKIRTS AND BUSTLES.

"To be, or not to be," is the question with regard to crinoline; for whether it is easier to suffer the pains and aches the back of woman is heir to, or by the use of crinoline, adapted to the present style of dress, to alleviate or end them.

Hoop-skirts are now made with no bustle, or a very small bustle, as may best suit the peculiar figure, no springs about the region of the loins, and the sweeper, to carry out the weight of the skirts from the limbs, to accelerate the chance for walking conveniently, and for preserving the heels of boots from being rubbed through by the stiff facings, braid, and other things employed to flush the skirts of dresses around the bottom. We may be disposed to laugh at crinoline if we will, in excess of obedience to the supposed *dictum* of the model, the *balayeuse*, in imported costumes, shows the demand for something to sustain and hold out the skirts of dresses; and thus crinoline must perforce not only be constructed, but retained in use to a greater or less extent.—*Lady's Journal.*

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.

Gentlemen dining out late, exhausted by midnight study or revels, or arriving in the City in the early morning hours, will be glad to know that the new Turkish Bath, No. 7 West Twenty-fourth-street, near the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, is now open continuously, night and day, and always ready for its patrons. The Russian vapor department at the same establishment continues to attract numerous visitors. The rapid growth of patronage, in the Ladies' Department especially, shows that the gentler sex is learning to appreciate the hygienic and cosmetic advantages of these sensible luxuries. —*Evening Express.*

More Clothing was retailed by Baldwin the clothier before 1 o'clock yesterday than any other clothing store in New-York sold all day.—*Exchange.*

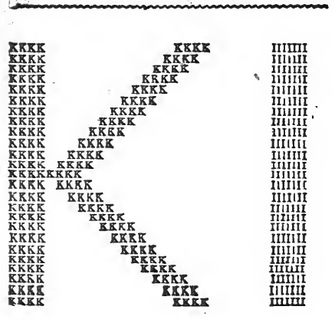
All Souls Church.

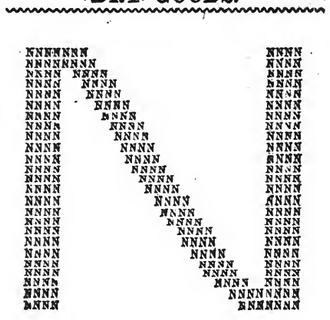
A small but very desirable Pew for sale cheap, the owner having moved up town. Ask Sexton, or at No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

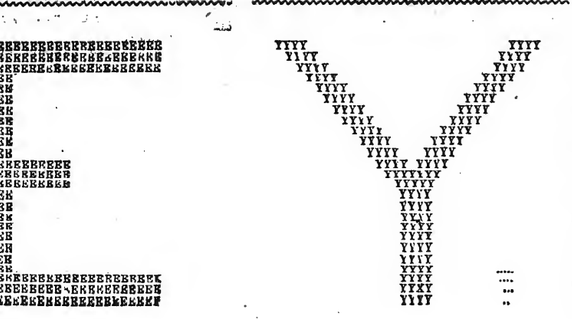
GINGHAM, any size.....$1 00
GUANACO, patented.....2 50
SILK, pargon frame.....3 50
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARAS

DRY GOODS.









KINZEY. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
KINZEY. RUNNING THROUGH TO
KINZEY. 66 EAST NINTH-ST.
KINZEY. GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
KINZEY. GOODS SHOWN FREELY.
KINZEY. NO URGING TO BUY.
KINZEY. Department for Umbrellas and Parasols.
KINZEY. Dep't for Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
KINZEY. Department for Worsteds and Patterns.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR SILKS AND VELVETS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR SILK TRIMMINGS.
KINZEY. Department for Flowers and Feathers.
KINZEY. Department for Ribbons and Sashes.
KINZEY. Department for Ruffings and Collars.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR TOILET GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR TIES AND SCARFS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR HOSIERY.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR GLOVES.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR WHITE GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR LACES.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR INFANTS' GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR UNDERWEAR.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR EMBROIDERIES.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR JEWELRY.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR TOILET SOAPS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR SILVERWARE.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR FANS.
KINZEY. Department for Portemonnaies and Bags.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR HATS AND BONNETS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR FANCY GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR STATIONERY.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR NOTIONS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR DOLLS AND TOYS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR BUTTONS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR ALBUMS AND FRAMES.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR PARIAN GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR CRYSTAL GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR BRONZES.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR WALNUT GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR JAPANESE GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR SWISS GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR FANCY BASKETS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR RUSSIA GOODS.
KINZEY. DEPARTMENT FOR BOHEMIAN GOODS.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Clark's best six cord Cotton, 5c. spool.
Coats' best six cord Cotton, 5c. spool.
Job lot Clark's best 200 yard spool Cotton 2c. spool.
Good sewing Cotton 6c. dozen spools.
Large lot Linen Floss 1c. spool.
Milward's best Needles 4c. paper.
Excellent gold eyed Needles 3c. paper.
Having had so many complaints of Blood's Heliz Needles we are giving no keeping them. What we have you can buy at 2c. paper.
Good Pins, full papers, 2c. paper.
Best English Book Pins 6c.
English Hair Pins, 1c. paper.
Steel-pointed Hair Pins, 3c. package.
Swan Bill Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card.
Best shoe Polish, 9c. bottle.
Wide Garter Elastic, 5c. yard.
Fine Alpaca Skirt Braids, 4c. piece.
Best machine silk, 3c. spool.
Best embroidery Silk, 2c. skein.
Best Nursery Pins, 6c. card.
Rubber skirt Protectors, 9c.
French Cross Braids, 3c. piece.
Fine twilled Tapes, 2c. roll.
Elastic Garters, 5c. pair up.
Best twilled Tapes, 1c. piece.
Best linen Tapes, 1c. piece up.
Embroidery Braids, 10c. dozen.
Star and Serpentine Braids, 15c. dozen.
Scissors, Hair Nets, Braids, &c.

BUTTON DEPARTMENT.

Silk Buttons, 5c. dozen up.
Fancy Buttons, 3c. dozen up.
Crochet Buttons, every style.
Silk Buttons, every shade.
Pearl Buttons, 5c., 8c., 8c., 10c. dozen.
Pearl Buttons, 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c. dozen.
Rose pearl Buttons.
Smoked pearl Buttons.
Ivory, jet, gilt, steel, rubber, Porcelain, lace, and linen Buttons.
Lots of Dress Buttons, closing out from 3c. to 10c. dozen.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Boxes of Note Paper and Envelopes of every description, tinted, 15c. box up.
Playing Cards, Games, &c.
Checker Boards and Dominoes.
Memorandum-books, 10c. to 50c.
Plated Pencils and Gold Pens.
Boxes of Pencils, 5c. up.
Pocket Knives, 20c. up.
Dictionary Blotters.
Music Rolls.
Writing Desks and Rolls.
Stereoscopes and Views.
Large lot of Pictures and Views, 10c. to 25c. each.
Books and Games.
Picture and Building Blocks.
Portfolios and Cases.
Inks and Inkstands.
Work and Jewel Boxes.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Dressing and Traveling Cases.
Jewel and Perfume Cases.

SILVER WARE DEPARTMENT.

Silver Plated Ware, best goods, at the very lowest prices.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, Castors, Cups, Vases, Ladles, Pitchers,
Sugar Bowls, Pickle Stands, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes.
Best plated Napkin Rings, 38c. up.
Best plated Cups, gold lined, 81c. up.
Toilet Sets of three pieces, 75c. to $6 96 set.
Crystal Bouquet-holders, 15c. up.
Fine China Vases, 15c. up.
Bohemian Vases, large sizes, 25c.
Crystal Vases, gold band, 25c.
Wax Crying Dolls, 10c. to $25.
Dolls' Fixings of all kinds.
China Cups and Saucers, 15c. up.
China Mugs, 10c. to 50c.
Mustache Cups and Saucers.
Crystal Wine Sets, 75c.
Crystal Flower Vases, 50c. up.
Fine Bohemian Toilet Sets.
Lava and Gold Match-boxes, 25c.
Parian Marble Dogs, all sizes.
Fancy China Figures, 25c.
Jewel-cases, crystal and gold, 50c.
French Dressed Dolls.
China Tea Sets, 25c. up.
Porcelain Flowers, in pots.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS.
WORSTED PATTERNS.
CANVAS AND PERFORATED BOARD.
SCHOOL BAGS, 25C. EACH.
LUNCH BOXES, ENTIRELY NEW.

KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
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KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

French Pattern Bonnets.
Trimmed Bonnets in variety.
Millinery to order, popular prices.
French and Belgian Chip Bonnets.
English and Italian Straws.
Leghorns in all new shapes.
Imported round Hats.
Every new shape as soon as out.

THE FOLLOWING NEW SHAPES:

MARGUERITE,	FRONTIER,	
DANICHEFF,	ROSALIND,	
FIFTH AVENUE,	GERTRUDE,	
BUCKINGHAM,	NORMANDY,	
EQUESTRIAN,	LAKE GEORGE,	
WARWICK,	FASHION,	ALMA,
CLAXTON,	MARTHA,	EVA,
GERTRUDE,	BRIGHTON,	ROSA,
CAPRICE,	CRESCENT,	WAVE,
LEMONT,	OXFORD,	CHARM,
MIGNON,	TOURIST,	THAMES,
CILOTA,	ELAINE,	LOROUX,
GIPSY,	CAMEO,	AVENUE,
NEPON,	LAURET,	ZENOBIA,
DAISY,	AMORET,	NORINE,
WALDO,	RITA,	LUTNARE,
THAMES,	ALMEE,	MARINER,

in all the plain and fancy straws.
French Chip Bonnets, $1 10 up.
Fancy Straw Bonnets, 43c. up.
Misses' and Boys' Hats,
Seaside and Sun Hats.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

The finest assortment of French Flowers to be found. Over 300 different styles.
Wreaths of ivy leaves and berries.
Wreaths of daisies and violets.
Wreaths of apple-blossoms.
Lily of the Valley, Roses, Buds, Heliotropes, Forget-me-nots, Mignonette, Grapes, &c., &c.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Lining Silks, 25c., 38c., 50c. yard.
Diagonal silks, 50c. yard.
Millinery Silks, 50c. yard up.
Trimming Silks, 50c. yard up.
All the new shades in Bonnet Silks, 62c. to $2 yard.
Fancy Silks, new shades, $1 yard.
Auction lot Silks, all silk, 50c. yard.
Silk Velvets, every color.
Black Silk Velvets, $1 up.
Colored Silk Velvets, $1 up.
Velveteens, colors and black.

SILK TRIMMINGS.

Great reduction in Trimmings.
25c. Passementerie Gimps reduced to 6c. yard.
50c. Passementerie Gimps reduced to 10c. yard.
75c. Passementerie Gimps reduced to 15c. yard.
50,000 yards colored and black silk trimmings reduced from 25c. to 5c. yard.
Colored silk Velvets, 10c. piece.
Wide silk Velvets, 5c. and 10c. yard.
Fancy Trimmings, half price.
25,000 yards best black silk twist Fringes, worth 50c. yard, reduced to 15c. yard.
600 pieces worsted tassel Fringes, all new shades, 12½c. yard.
All the new styles in worsted Fringes.
New styles in black Fringes.
All shades in silk Fringes.
Novelties in new Trimmings.
Silk Braids, all colors.
Mohair Braids, all colors.
Fancy Braids, new styles.
Pique trimmings, very low.
Ornaments, Loops, &c., very low.
Bullion Fringes, 25c. entire piece.

RIBBONS AND SASHES.

No. 5 gros grain Ribbons, 5c. yard.
No. 7 gros grain Ribbons, 7c. yard.
No. 9 gros grain Ribbons, 8c. yard.
No. 12 gros grain Ribbons, 10c. yard.
150 boxes No. 16, all silk Diagonal Ribbons at 17c. yard.
150 boxes Nos. 22 to 40 all silk Diagonals, worth 50c., at 25c.
No. 16 rich plaid and fancy Ribbons at 12½c. yard.
No. 12 Paris styles at 15c. yard.
No. 16 lace Ribbons, 10c. yard.
Lot cord Edges, Nos. 3 and 4, 2c. yard.
Nos. 5 and 7 cord Edges, 5c. yard.
Nos. 9 and 12 cord Edges, 10c. yard.
Doubled faced Neck Ribbons, 5c. yard.
No. 4 satin-faced Ribbons, 5c.
No. 7 satin-faced Ribbons, 7c.
No. 9 satin-faced Ribbons, 12½c.
No. 12 satin-faced Ribbons, 12½c.
No. 16 lace Ribbons, 10c. yard.
No. 12 new shades Figured, 15c. yard.
No. 16 silk plaid Ribbons, 12½c.
No. 22 silk plaid Ribbons, 15c.
Six inches wide, all silk, Boiled sash Ribbons, 25c. yard.
Six-inch black gros grain, 25c. yard.
Seven-inch black gros grain, 31c. yard.
Six inches wide fancy striped sash Ribbons, 15c. yard.
Six inches wide plaid sash Ribbons, spring colors, 20c. yard.
All silk sash Ribbons full seven inches wide, 25c. yard.
All the fancy Spring colors in seven-inch sash Ribbons, 25c. yard.
Closing out fancy all silk damasse sash Ribbons, 25c.
All our last season sash Ribbons, to close, half price.

SILK TIES AND SCARFS.

Silk Ties, all new shades, 10c. each.
Crape Deshine Ties, 25c.
Grenadine Ties, spring colors, 10c.
Extra silk Ties, closing, 19c.
Embroidered lace Ties, 10c. each.
Extra lace Ties, reduced to 25c.
The new lace Hat Scarf, 50c. up.
The new silk Hat Scarfs, 39c.
Cashmere lace Ties, 25c. up.
Swiss embroidered Ties, 25c.
Guipure lace Scarfs, low.
Cashmere Tie Ends, 10c.
10,000 real Pusher lace Barbes, Reduced from $1 to 25c. each.
8,000 real Pusher lace Barbes, Reduced from $1 50 to 50c. each.
Silk and lace Fichus.
Silk Ties, lace trimmed.
Lot of silk Grenadine Ties, silk fringed, at 25c.

COLLARS AND RUFFLINGS.

20,000 fine linen Collars Closing out at 3c. each.
10,000 pairs fine linen Cuffs closing out 9c. pair.
Real lace Collars at 25c. each.
Real English thread Collars, 25c. each.
5,000 sailor Collars, trimmed with real Italian val lace, 11c.
Hand crochet sailor Collars, 25c.
Belgian point-lace Collars, 39c.
Real Cluny lace Collars, 20c.
Sets of Collars and Cuffs.
Neck Ruffings, every style.
Linen Collars and Cuffs low.
Fine assortment of children's Lace Collars and Bibs.

WHITE TRIMMINGS.

Skirt Ruffings, of every kind, 10c. up.
Muslin Ruffing, from 8c. yard up.
Pique Trimmings, 10c., 15c. piece up.
Brussels Lace Ruffings, 25c. pair.
Magic Ruffings, all widths.
Coventry Ruffings, all widths.
Star Trimmings, 25c. piece.
Embroidery Trimmings, 20c. piece up.
Linen Tape Trimmings, 11c. a piece.
Dimity Ruffings, 19c. a piece up.
Full assortment of Embroidery Trimmings from 25c. to $1 25 a piece.
Fancy Tuckings very low.
Embroidered Skirt Ruffings.
Velvet Photograph Frames, 25c.
Velvet and Gilt Frames, 19c.
Swiss Carved Easel Frames, 25c.
Velvet Easel Frames, 50c.
Swiss Carved Frames, large, 25c.
Black Walnut Frames, 15c. to 90c.
Vienna Bronze Frames.
Fine Porcelains Framed.

KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
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KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Some of the cheapest Hosiery Ever offered in New-York.
Misses' fancy striped Hose, 10c. pair.
Misses' cotton ribbed Hose, 10c. pair.
Misses' cashmere fancy Hose, 10c. pair.
Misses' full regular made, 12½c. pair.
Misses' plain mode colors, 15c. pair.
Misses' three-thread striped, 20c. pair.
20,000 pairs misses' full regular English striped Hose, at 25c. pair.
Misses' English Hose, full regular, plain colors, 25c. pair.
15,000 pairs misses' French and English full regular, 31c. pair.
Misses' fancy Balbriggans, all sizes.
Misses' silk embroidered Balbriggans.
Misses' colored fancy embroidered.
Misses' French hosiery, very low.
Ladies' regular made Hose, 17c.
Ladies' plain mode colors, 25c.
Ladies' mode colors, embroidered, 31c.
Ladies' Lisle thread Hose, 25c.
1,000 dozen ladies' Balbriggan Hose, silk embroidered, 20c. pair.
1,000 dozen extra Balbriggans, silk embroidered, 25c. pair.
700 dozen extra quality full regular Balbriggans, 25c.
250 dozen regular made Lace Hose, selling at 25c. pair.
Ladies' Lisle thread Hose, 25c. pair.
Ladies' extra Lisle thread, 50c. pair.
Ladies' plain colors, regular made, 50c.
Ladies' fancy striped Hose, 20c., 25c.
Ladies' English striped Hose, 39c. pair.
Ladies' striped silk clocked, 50c. pair.
Ladies' Balbriggans, worked in silk, in colors, 25c., 31c., 38c., 40c., 50c.
Ladies' Balbriggans, embroidered all the way over the foot in silk, 85c. pair.
Ladies' full regular, in ingrain colors, silk embroidered, 75c. pair.
Ladies' extra French Lisle Hose, 75c.
Ladies' full regular, in blues and pinks, 75c.
Opening 3 cases genuine French Hosiery for ladies, in plain Lisle, in colors, fancy striped and silk embroidered Hosiery, worth from $1 25 to $2 pair, 75c. and $1.
Gentlemen's English Half Hose, 9c., 12½c. pair.
Gentlemen's fancy striped Half Hose, 15c.
250 dozen Gentlemen's full regular three-thread English Hose, 20c.
500 dozen Gents' English striped Half Hose, fine quality, at 25c. pair.
Gents' Balbriggan, embroidered, 25c.
Gents' fancy colors, embroidered, 35c.
Gents' Lisle thread Hose, 25c.
Gents' extra Balbriggans, 31c. to 50c.
Gents' plain colored Hose, 20c., 25c., 31c.
Boys' English Half Hose, 16c. pair.
Opening several cases of Gents' fancy Half Hose at low prices.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Closing out our Winter stock of Gents' Underwear, at 25c.
Gents' Ties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Underwear,
Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Shirts, Scarfs, Cravats, &c., very low.
1,500 gents' white shirts, made of Wamsutta muslin, linen bosoms, linen band, and linen cuffs, unlaundried, every size, at 99c. each.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Pearl Eardrops, 10c., 12c., 15c. pair.
English Garnet Eardrops, 15c. to $1.
Aqua Marine Eardrops, 19c. to 50c.
Fine Silver-plated Eardrops, 25c.
Swiss painted Eardrop, 25c.
Turquoise and steel Eardrop, 12c. up.
Pearl and turquoise Earscrews, 15c. pair.
Onyx and pearl Earrings, 15c. pair.
Carved Ivory Pins, 25c. each.
Japanese Pins, 11c. each.
English garnet Pins, 11c.
Pearl and steel Scarf Pins, 25c.
Swiss painted Pins, 25c.
Fine enameled Earrings, 5c. pair.
Fine enameled Pins, 5c. each.
Turquoise and steel Pins, 25c.
Japanese Sleeve Buttons, 11c. pair.
Pearl Sleeve Buttons, 13c. pair.
Tortoise-shell sleeve Buttons, 39c.
Swiss painted Buttons, 25c. pair.
Gold-plated Sleeve Buttons.
Richly-mounted Sleeve Buttons, 25c. pair.
Plated studs and collar Buttons.
Gentlemen's fine Scarf Pins, 25c.
Real coralline Sets, 25c.
Fine Gilt Sets, 10c. set.
Fine Japanese Sets, 50c. set.
Swiss painted Sets, 50c. set.
Large rubber Crosses, 25c.
Lockets and Medallions, 25c. up.
Whitby Medallions, Porcelain Paintings, 25c.
Fine rubber Bracelets, 25c.
Fine gilt necklaces, 25c.
Extra fine do., worth $1 08, 29c.
Onyx and gilt Necklaces, 50c.
Fine shell Necklaces, 75c.
Silver filagree Necklaces, 25c.
Fine pearl Necklaces, 25c.
Very fine French gilt do., 50c.
Plated Necklaces, 75c. to $3 50.
Lockets, fine assortment.
Crosses, fine assortment.
Rubber and jet Jewelry.
Millinery Ornaments.
2,000 fine painted porcelain Pins, mounted, at 25c. each.
A large lot of English silver and gilt Jewelry at 25c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Real Guipure Laces way below good cost of importation, from one to five inches wide; price from 10c. to $1 25 yard.
Large lot of Yak Laces, closing from 9c. to 39c. yard.
Real Cashmere Laces, 6c. 8c., 10c., 12c. yard.
Real Princess Laces, all silk, cost to import from 60c. to 80c. yard, all in at one price, 25c.
Smyrna Laces in all widths, from 6c. to 25c.
Opening 300 pieces real Torchon Laces, in every width, from 9c. to 50c. yard.
Closing our all our real Valenciennes at half cost.
Linama and real thread Laces, Point Appliqué Laces, low.
White Spanish Laces.
Black Spanish Laces.
Belgian Point Laces, 10c. yard up.
Cluny and Duchess Laces.
200 pieces Point Gaze at half cost of importation—15c. up.
Black French Laces.
White French Laces.
Italiana Valenciennes Laces lower than ever offered; 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., yard up.
Very wide Italian Valenciennes reduced; 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c., 38c., 40c. yard.
2,000 yards all-silk Grenadines, in colors; cost 90c. yard, gold, to import, to be sold at 25c. yard.
500 real Pusher Lace Veils, 50c.
1,200 real Pusher Lace Barbes, 25c.
1,500 Lace Scarfs at 25c.
Spanish Nets at low prices.
Silk Illusions, all widths.
Black Crape, popular prices.
Silk Grenadines, 31c. yard up.
Black Brussels Nets, 38c. yard up.
Thread Spotted Nets.
Spanish Silk Nets, 75c. yard.
Colored silk Laces, 6c. yard up.
Colored silk Brussels Laces, 25c. yard.
Sewing silk Veils, 25c. each.
Lace Coiffures, 50c. piece up.
Point and Point Appliqué Lace Collars, worth from $2 to $5, at $1 each.
Real Lace Barbes, closing.
Black Thread Lace Barbes, 75c.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, closing.
Chenille and gold spotted Lace.
Linama Lace Shawls, closing.
Linama Lace Sacques, closing.
Black and Colored Crapes.
Bridal Illusions low.
Special bargains in made-up Lace Goods of all kinds.
All the new styles of Flouncings.
Millinery Laces of all kinds.

GOODS SELLING BELOW GOLD COST.
NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION SALES DAILY.
WE HAVE EVERYTHING ADVERTISED,
AND SELL AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED,
FROM THE FINEST TO MEDIUM GOODS.

KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH ST.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Opening 600 dozens Kid Gloves, two-button, good colors, and every size, sold elsewhere at 97c. and $1, at 39c. pair.
A lot of two-button Kids, 25c.
A lot of doeskin Gauntlets, 25c.
Opening 500 dozens Kid Gloves, two buttons, every size and color, new Spring shades, regular $1 goods, at 50c. pair.
Three-button Kid Glove, every color and size, 75c. pair.
Our Broadway Kid Glove, two buttons, every pair warranted, 75c.
Our two-button Cushman Kid Glove, every pair warranted, 97c.
Our two-button undressed Kid Gloves, all the new shades, 75c. pair.
Our three-button undressed Kid Gloves, all the new shades, $1 pair.
Our four-button undressed Kid Gloves, all the new shades, $1 25 pair.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 60c., 75c., $1 pair.
Gents' Kid Gloves, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 pair.
Misses' Kid Gloves, full assortment.
Misses' real Kids, Spring shades.
Our real Kid Gloves, two buttons, new shades, every pair warranted, $1 25.
Our real Kid Gloves, three buttons, new shades, every pair warranted, $1 50.
Gents' Dogskin Gloves, 75c., 96c. pair.
Gents' Driving Gloves, closing out.
1,000 dozen fine English Berlin Gloves, in ladies' sizes, cost $3 dozen to import. We shall throw them on the counter at 5c. pair.
750 dozen fine English Berlin Gloves for misses, cost $2 75 dozen to import, on the counter at 5c. pair.
250 dozen Ladies' extra taffeta silk kid make, 25c. pair.
Extra heavy silk Gloves, 19c. pair.
Very fine silk Gloves, 25c. pair.
Two button Berlin Gloves, 20c. pair.
Fine Berlin Gauntlets, 20c., 25c., 31c.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Hamburg Embroideries, 2c., 3c., 4c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 5c., 6c., 7c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 8c., 9c., 10c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 12c., 15c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 18c., 20c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 22c., 25c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 28c., 31c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 35c., 38c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 40c., 42c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 45c., 50c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 55c., 56c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 60c., 65c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 75c., 80c.
Hamburg Embroideries, 90c., $1.
Emboroidered dimity Bands, 15c.
Remnants of Embroidery cheap.
Large lot of Insertions and Edgings, closing low.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' all linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Ladies' all linen do. hemmed, 6c.
Ladies' all linen, hemstitched, 10c.
Ladies' all linen, colored borders, 11c.
800 dozens Ladies', all linen registered goods, all hemmed, very fine goods, 10c. to 16c.
Colored borders, all linen, 8c., 10c., 12½c.
650 dozens very fine all linen, hemstitched, less than good cost, 19c. to 21c. each.
Mourning Handkerchiefs, 15c. to 60c.
2,000 dozens linen, colored borders, ready hemmed, at 11c., 12½c., 15c.
2,000 Belgian point lace Handkerchiefs, closing at 25c.
Italian val lace Handkerchiefs, linen cambric centres, 50c.
500 dozens Ladies' hemstitch, worked initials, 12½c. each.
200 dozens needle-work and linen hemstitch, worth 75c., at 39c.
Silk Handkerchiefs, 19c. each.
Extra silk Handkerchiefs, 25c.
Large size Silk Handkerchiefs closing way below cost.
Boys' colored bordered hemmed, 3c.
Boys' Linen Handkerchiefs, 6c.
3,000 dozens Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, white and printed borders, hemmed and hemstitched, 12½c., 15c., 19c., 21c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 40c., 44c., and 50c., lower prices than before the war.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Neatly trimmed Chemise, 39c.
Tucked and trimmed Chemise, 50c.
Extra fine corded band Chemise, 68c.
Tucked, worked, and ruffled Chemise, 75c.
Cluster tucked lace ruffled Chemise, 95c.
20 styles finer goods from $1 to $2 50.
Tucked and ruffled Drawers, 39c.
Cluster tucked extra Drawers, 50c.
Fine embroidered and tucked, 56c.
Tucked and embroidered ruffle, 75c.
Fine embroidered Drawers, 96c.
20 styles in finer Drawers, $1 to $2.
Tucked and ruffled Nightgowns, 79c.
do. back and front, extra length, 99c.
Worked do., tucked entire length, $1
Cluster embroidered yoke do., $1 39.
Fine puffed and worked do., $2 19.
15 other styles from $1 to $5.
Cluster tucked Skirts, full size, 39c.
Extra tucked Skirt, full size, 56c.
Tucked and ruffled Skirts, 56c.
Fine silk plaited Skirts, 75c.
Blue tucked and ruffled do., $1.
20 other styles from 75c. to $6.
Dressing Sacques from 59c. up.
Pillow Shams, all qualities.
Hip gore Corsets, all sizes, 29c.
Fine assortment of woven Corsets.
Misses' Underwear, full assortment at low prices.
Infants' Goods and Underwear of every description, very low.
Opening 600 dozens of Ladies' English nainsook Underwear for Spring use, high and low necks, short and long sleeves, to be sold at 39c. each, about half importation cost.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

500 silk Sun Umbrellas, steel frames, 75c.
500 silk Sun Umbrellas, steel frames, $1.
500 silk Sun Umbrellas, steel frames, $1 25.
500 silk Sun Umbrellas, steel frames, $1 50.
500 silk Sun Umbrellas, steel frames, $1 75.
1,500 twilled silks, paragon frames, from $1 50 to $3 75.
Lace and fringed Parasols, ivory, pearl, coral, and shell handles.
300 silk Rain Umbrellas, closing out at low prices.
Misses' Parasols; good assortment.
Carriage Parasols.
Embroidered Parasols; also all the other new styles.

FAN DEPARTMENT.

On hand over 50,000 Fans, of every description, which I intend to close out, from 1c. to $30.

SWISS GOODS.

Swiss Match Safes, 11c., 15c. up.
Swiss Book Slides.
Swiss Easels, 25c. to $10.
Swiss Brackets, 15c. to $5.
SWISS BOUQUET HOLDERS.
PINK CARD RECEIVERS.
Swiss Carved Frames, 15c. to $10.

LARGE SWISS CARVINGS.

Napkin Rings, 9c., 10c., 11c., 15c.
Tooth and Nail Brush Racks.
Photograph Holders, 5c. each.
Hat and Cloak Racks.

TOWEL RACKS AND FRAMES.

KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
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KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.
KINZEY.	BROADWAY	AND	9TH-ST.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.

Everything in this department warranted genuine.
Colgate's Violet Water, 59c. bottle.
Colgate's Rosadora Water, 59c. bottle.
Colgate's Multiflora Water, 59c. bottle.
Colgate's Lavender Water, 54c. bottle.
Colgate's Extracts, all odors.
Colgate's Bay Rum.
Colgate's Colognes, all sizes.
Colgate's Violet Powders.
Colgate's Pomades and Soaps.
Colgate's Fumigating Wafers.
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Powder.
Colgate's Tooth Paste.
Genuine Lubin's Extracts, 66c. bottle.
Genuine Florida Water, 58c. bottle.
Lubin's Powders and Soaps.
Gouraud's Lily White, Saunder's Powder, Blanc de Perle, Meen Fun Powder, 10c.
Pastilles de Florence, 35c.
Coudray's Fleur de Riz, 38c.
Toilet Vinaigre, 71c.
Oriental Cream, 98c.
Magnolia Balm, 48c.
Laird's Bloom of Youth, 48c.
Sarge's Secret of Beauty, 48c.
Sachet Powders, 20c. up.
German Farina Cologne, 46c.
Burnet & Hoyt's Cologne.
Phalon's genuine Extracts.
Colgate's Cosmetics, all sizes.
Infants' Feeding Bottles.
Atomizers, from 50c. up.
Puff Boxes, good assortment.
Best Medicated Paper, 15c. package.
Barry's Tricopherous, 32c.
Sterling's Ambrosia, 64c.
Burnett's Cocoaine, 71c.
Lyon's Kathairon, 38c.
Hall's Hair Renewer, 59c.
Chevallier's Life of the Hair, 62c.
Ayer's Vigor, 68c.
Patey's Cold Cream, 21c.
Hegamau's Camphor Ice, 19c.
Dalley's Magic Salve, 20c.
Savage's Ursini, 58c.
Courdray's Pomade, 25c. up.
Courdray's Philocome, 45c.
Barclay's Formides, 21c. up.
S. Hygienique Oil, 38c.
Glycerine Bandoline, &c.
Radway's Ready Relief, 33c.
Fonda's Extract, 30c.
Tarrant's Seltzer, 78c.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 29c.
Brandreth's Pills, 17c. box.
Schenck's Pills, 17c. box.
Ayer's Pills, 17c. up.
Worm Lozenges, 20c.
Mustard Leaves, 46c. box.
Buskirk's Sozodont, 53c.
Oriental Balm, 39c.
Oriental Tooth Paste, 49c.
Thurston's Tooth Powder, 18c.
Calder's Dentine, 19c.
Johnson's Powder, 18c. up.
Eau Angelique, 79c.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, 10c.
Cashmere Bouquet Soaps, 17c.
Best Scouring Soaps, 6c.
Fine Imported Soaps.
Fine Honey Toilet Soaps, 5c.
Fine Glycerine Soaps, 5c.
Fine Brown Windsor Soap, 5c.
Turtle Oil and Elder Flower Soap.
Oat-meal and Palm Soap.
Colgate's Nursery Soap.
Genuine Castile Soaps.
Glen's Sulphur Soap, 14c.
Low's Brown Windsor Soap.
Lubin's fine Imported Soaps.
Borax and Oat-meal Soap.
Fine English Soaps.
Real Shell Back Comb.
Real Ivory Combs.
Brazilian Shell Back Combs, 25c. up.
Fine assortment Imported Back Combs.
Rubber Dressing Combs, 5c. up.
Buffalo Dressing Combs.
Side and Pocket Combs.
Jet and Coral Combs.
500 dozen English Hair Brushes, worth 60c. each, closing at 23c.
200 dozen Hair Brushes, worth 75c. each, at 39c. each.
Ivory Hair Brushes.
Inland Pearl Hair Brushes.
English Tooth Brushes, 7c., 8c., and 10c. up.
Nail Brushes, full assortment.
Clothes and Hat Brushes.
Rubber Round Combs, 3c. up.
Lot of Hair French Brushes, 15c. each.
Hair Curlers and Crimpers.
Toilet Mirrors, full assortment.
Bath Gloves and Belts.
Traveling Companions.
Flesh Brushes, all kinds.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

SHOES

This department is now under new management. Prices all low and goods excellent in quality and perfect in fit.

Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, $4 88 up.
Ladies' French Kid Button Boot, $3 98.
Ladies' French Morocco Button, $2 98.
Ladies' Pebble Goat Button Boot, $1 99 up.
Ladies' Serge Foxed Button Boot, $1 87.
Ladies' Kid Newport Ties, $1 94 up.
Ladies' French Toilet Slippers, $1 98.
Ladies' Kid Slippers, 99c. up.
Ladies' Sandal Slippers, $2 22.
Misses' French Kid Button.
Misses' French Morocco Button Pebble Goat School Shoes.
Newport Ties at low prices.
Child's Peb. grain Button Boots, $1 24.
Child's Pebble Goat Button Boots, $1 88.
Child's Spring-heel, Handsome Button, $1 99 up.
Infants' Colored Kid Button, $1 49.
Infants' Black Kid Button, 99c. up.
Infants' Drab Button, $1 24.
Spring $6 Cork-sole Button Boots, $3 98.
Ladies' Misfits in hand-sewed work at half price.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Honeycomb Towels, 8c., 10c.
All linen Huck Towels, 12½c.
All linen Glass Towels, 12½c.
Linen Damask Towels, 20c. up.
Turkish Bath Towels, large size, 21c.
Turkish Wash Cloths, 8c. up.
Linen damask Napkins, 7c., 8c. up.
Gentlemen's linen Shirt Bosoms, low.
Hand Crochet Tidies, 31c. to $1.
Fancy Braided Tidies, 25c. up.
Braided Pique Mats, 10c. up.
Marseilles Toilet Covers, 25c. up.
Nottingham Lace Tidies, 7c., 10c., 12c.
Nottingham Lace Tidies, 16c., 19c., 23c.
Nottingham Lace Tidies, 28c., 31c., 40c.
Nottingham Lace Tidies, 45c., 50c., 62c.
Nottingham Curtain Laces, 12½c., 15c. yard.
Nottingham Curtain Laces, 20c., 25c. yard.
Nottingham Curtain Laces, 31c., 38c. yard.
Nottingham Curtain Laces, 44c., 50c. yard.
Dress Linings of all kinds.
Paper Muslins, 6c. yard.
Cambric muslins, 6c. yard.
Crinoline Wigan Drillings, &c.
Figured Curtain Muslins, 15c. yard.
Tucked Muslins, 25c. yard up.
Lin

THE HOUSEHOLD.

PRICES IN THE SPRING MARKETS.

There is no change of prices in the markets for such staples as meat, butter, and cheese, and but few new features of interest. Spring lamb is still dear. Eggs are still in good demand and are selling at about the same rates as were reported last week. Dealers are asking $1 50 to $1 75 per pair for Long Island Spring chickens for broiling, but are willing to take a little less when pressed by shrewd buyers. Other kinds of poultry of mediocre quality sell at low rates. Young chickens for roasting sell at 20 cents to 30 cents per pound, the highest mentioned price being paid for the best Philadelphia dry picked. Tame squabs, esteemed a great delicacy at present, sell at $4 to $4 50 per dozen. The supply of game is limited to wild ducks, English snipe, sand snipe, plover, and wild pigeons. The latter are scarce and sell at $1 75 to $2 per dozen. English snipe and plover are plentiful and lower, selling at $1 50 per dozen. Most of the canvas back, red head, and Mallard ducks arriving are poor, and sell at low rates. Prices for them, are as follows: Canvas back, good to choice $1 to $1 50 per pair; redheads, 75 cents; Mallard, 65 cents, and choice broadbills, 50 cents to 60 cents. The delicacies of the season in the fish markets are North River shad, brook trout, striped bass and sea bass, the latter from southern waters. Shad sell at $1 each for the female with roe, and at 50 cents for the male. Wild brook trout sell at 40 cents to 50 cents per pound, and the cultivated fish at 75 cents to $1. Salmon are scarce, and sell at 30 cents to 40 cents per pound, the last named price being paid for Kennebec. Lobsters, which are rather scarce, sell at 10 cents to 12 cents per pound. Weakfish and bluefish will soon be in season. New Irish potatoes from the Bermuda Islands are pretty dear, and prices for old potatoes and onions are unchanged. Fresh green vegetables from the South are plentiful, and prices are becoming more moderate. The market stalls display considerable quantities of spinach, lettuce, and kale, and Bermuda tomatoes, and asparagus, from South Carolina, are less rare. Among the expensive vegetables is cauliflower. Good apples are in light supply, and dearer, and Southern strawberries are still very high-priced, selling at $1 per quart yesterday in Washington market.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

PRESSED CORNED BEEF.—Choose a plate piece, fat and lean; put in a pot little larger than itself, and cover with cold water; pepper well; let it boil moderately till the bones will come out; turn it several times while boiling; when cooked place in good shape in a towel, and fold up firmly; let it be thick and short in shape; place a plate over, and three or four heavy irons or bricks to press it; let it stand till perfectly cold, or four or five hours; cut thin for the table, and garnish with sprigs of parsley.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO PREPARE DRIED BEEF.—For a ham of beef take one teacupful of salt, heat it in an iron vessel over a very hot fire, and salt it while heating; put meat in a wooden bowl, sprinkle the hot salt on the meat, and rub it well with the iron spoon you use for stirring the salt; do this three mornings, every other day; let it remain four or five days, dipping the brine which will accumulate on the meat occasionally, then hang in a warm place to dry; this will be as good dried beef as can be made.—X.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.—At noon scald one pint of milk; let it cool; sift two quarts flour, into which rub two tablespoonfuls butter, and then make a hole in the centre; stir a cupful yeast and two tablespoonfuls white sugar in the milk, then put all in the centre of the flour; let it stand several hours till it foams, then mix it all in the flour, cover, and set away one night; in the morning stir down, knead a very little on the board, roll out, not very thin, spread over with butter, cut out in rounds, lapping one edge; set to rise in the pans about two hours; do not place the rolls near together; bake in a quick oven 20 or 25 minutes.—GILMANTON.

MARYLAND BISCUIT.—One quart of flour, one tablespoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of salt, water enough to make rather a stiff dough—about a teacupful. The dough may be beaten with a pounding machine which comes for the purpose, or with a rolling-pin, potato-masher or anything of the kind. If strength and patience are available, knead with the hands till the dough is perfectly smooth and white; it cannot be kneaded too much—not less than half an hour. They can be cut with a cutter, but are better if a piece of the dough the size of a black walnut is made into a ball and flattened with the hand.—WEST POINT.

MOCK MINCE PIES.—Two teacupfuls rolled crackers, nine cupfuls water, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful molasses, one pound raisins, one cupful vinegar or cider, spices of all kinds; salt and put on the stove to boil.—AUNT AMY.

INDIGESTIBLE SUBSTANCES.—The question: "How does desiccation convert steamed grains into a woodlike substance?" propounded in THE TIMES by the manufacturers of steamed cereals, is easily answered. The gluten, softened by steam, is "fixed" or permanently solidified by drying, and is forever afterward insoluble and indigestible. The same effect is produced upon animal albumen—a kindred substance—and upon gelatine. Modern chemistry teaches all this, and the experiment is easily tried. The richer the grain treated is in gluten, the more completely insoluble it is rendered. Thus wheat, steamed and dried, is nearly ruined, in aroma, flavor, and assimilable nutriment, while oats are less seriously impaired, though rendered insipid and tasteless. The theory that the cereal grains can be in any way improved or their nutritive elements added to by steaming and subsequent drying, is so manifestly too serious then a fallacy, since it may induce ignorant persons to employ them as foods, and to suffer by their use. PHYSICIAN.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful milk, three cupfuls flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda; take one-third of this and mix one-half a cake of sweet chocolate with it; flavor with vanilla; then take another third and mix red sugar with it; then arrange it in your pan. This makes a very pretty-looking cake to mix with other kinds.—LILLIE.

MARBLED CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One cupful butter, two cupfuls powdered sugar, (granulated will do,) three cupfuls flour, four eggs, one cupful sweet milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one half teaspoonful soda; take out two cupfuls of this batter and stir into it one-half cupful grated chocolate, wet with a very little milk; put in the pan a layer of the first, and then drop the chocolate in, then a layer of cake, &c. More chocolate can be used if liked. SHAWANGUNK.

PLAIN CUP CAKE.—One half cupful milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, two tablespoonfuls butter, two eggs, one cupful sugar.—X.

CHEAP CAKE.—One cupful sugar, half cupful butter, half cupful milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda; give it a good beating and bake in a quick oven.—X.

CREAM CAKE.—Into half a pint of boiling water put half a cupful butter; let it boil, and stir in two cupfuls flour, measured before sifted; this will form into a stiff dough; let it cool, then break in five eggs, and stir till perfectly smooth; drop in pans, a tablespoonful at a time, and not too near together. Bake in a quick oven, about 20 minutes; if taken out of the oven too soon they will fall. *Inside Cream.*—One pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch, one cupful sugar, and one egg; reserve a little of the milk to wet the corn-starch in, and boil the rest; then add corn-starch, sugar, and egg; place on the fire and stir occasionally till it thickens. When cool, split open the cakes near the top, and fill.—GILMANTON.

COOKIES.—One cupful buttermilk, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter, one egg; bake in a quick oven.—AUNT AMY.

SPLENDID COOKIES.—Two cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, flour to roll; rub butter and sugar in the dry flour as if for pie-crust, and then wet up.—X.

CURRANT JELLY.—Take ripe cherry currants, place on the fire to get thoroughly heated. When cool enough, strain through a coarse crash towel till the seeds are dry. Measure the juice into a clean porcelain pot, let it boil five minutes hard, then pour over the sugar, which has been previously warmed into a stone jar large enough to hold sugar and juice. Stir constantly while pouring on the syrup, and from the bottom, till every particle of sugar is dissolved. Use granulated sugar, one pound to a pint of juice. Have the jelly glasses all ready, as the jelly often forms while stirring. This makes splendid, clear jelly, very firm, and will keep two years. Make it about the 4th of July.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TOMATO CATSUP.—For four or five quarts of catsup boil one peck of ripe tomatoes 15 minutes without removing the skins, and strain through a sieve; put into a little bag one teaspoonful of whole cloves, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, allspice, and black pepper, and put these with a pint of good vinegar into the strained tomatoes, and boil the whole carefully from three to five hours; when sufficiently boiled and condensed stir in one tablespoonful of ground mustard and one teaspoonful of ground cayenne pepper, salt to taste, and keep in well-corked bottles. This catsup will keep for years.—LILLIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO MAKE MILK SOUR.—If persons wishing to keep sour milk on hand will take an ordinary beanpot and put in a warm place near the stove, and from time to time add a little milk, keeping covered all the time, they will always have good sour milk; when the pot is empty wash it well.—GILMANTON.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—When the eggs are taken from the nest, if they are brushed entirely over with a solution of gum arabic and laid in a cool place they will keep perfect two years, and chickens have been hatched from eggs so treated at the end of that time. If farmers as soon as they gather the eggs would cover each one with fresh melted mutton suet—just enough to cover the pores of the shell—they would confer a boon upon thousands.

HOP YEAST.—Four large potatoes, two quarts water, two handfuls good hops tied in a coarse muslin bag, four tablespoonfuls flour, two of sugar; peel the potatoes and put them with the hops in the bag, in two quarts of cold water in a saucepan. Cover and boil till the potatoes break apart, then take them out with a skimmer, leaving the water to boil; mash the potatoes fine and add the flour and sugar; moisten this with the boiling water in which the potatoes were boiled, stirring to a smooth paste; set it on one side to cool; when lukewarm add four tablespoonfuls lively yeast and turn in a large open dish to work; keep it in a warm place till it ceases to bubble up; it is then ready to bottle for use.—AUNT AMY.

WASHING SUGGESTIONS.—The quickest and most thorough way of having a week's wash for six or eight people done: Do not boil the clothes; use two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax to every tubful of clothes; have the water hot; after one rubbing, let them soak for a short time in a tub of clean boiling water containing borax; use very little soap; rinse in one clear water. Washing can be done quicker and better if the clothes are put to soak over night, in borax water, not soaped.—READER.

TO WASH BLUE CAMBRIC.—Put the blue cambric in the tub of borax water, and wash at once; only use soap for the badly soiled places; one tablespoonful of borax to a tub of hot water; rinse at once in a clear water, and hang up to dry in the shade, or in a dark room, which is better.—READER.

TO CLEANSE BUFF HAMBURG NET DRESS.—Rip the dress in every seam, shake off the dust or loose dirt; have a tub partly filled with tepid water; put in the tub one ounce of powdered borax. If there are spots of grease or dirt on the dress, soap the places, using borax soap; then wash one piece at a time, with the hands only; rinse in two tepid waters and hang up to dry; do not wring the water out in the usual way, but roll up the goods tightly and squeeze the water out; iron when partly or almost dry, on the wrong side of the goods.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO REMOVE INK SPOTS.—Cyanide of potassium will remove indelible ink marks. It is a deadly poison. Apply to a druggist as to the method of using it.

II.—Place the muslin where the sun will shine brightly on it; sprinkle the ink-spot thickly with common table salt, then keep the salt very wet with lemon juice. It the ink-spots have been on a long time it may be necessary to keep the muslin in the sun all day, wetting the salt quite often with the lemon juice.—HOUSEKEEPER.

WASHING WORSTED MATS.—All worsted mats can be washed without fading by using salt in the water.—X.

FOOD FOR MOCKING BIRDS.—Having resided in the South for years, and had much experience with these birds, will tell you how I do, and I have success. First, these so-called "prepared foods" are humbugs, gotten up to sell. In state of nature, these birds live on insects that live above ground—spiders, flies, butterflies, grasshoppers, cocoons, &c., with all the fruits in season. I prepare food each two days in Summer and once a week in Winter. Reason is, it becomes sour in Summer. Boil one egg 15 minutes, use the yolk only; add to it what salt that will lie on a 3-cent piece, and pure ground Cayenne pepper that will lie on a 10-cent piece; thoroughly mix these three together with a spatula; then add a medium-sized mealy boiled potato. The whole must be thoroughly mixed, so that no lumps of egg or potato can be seen; put into the cup a piece of this about the size of an English walnut, in the forenoon and about 4 P. M.; keep a section of apple stuck in the wires of the cage to pick at; give him bits of raw beef when convenient. Get meal-worms at the flour mills; keep them in a tin pail, with layers of meal and old woolen goods; in the cans have large holes for ventilation, or the meal becomes wet and the worms die. During the Summer the worms change to black bugs and then lay more eggs to keep up the supply. I feed my birds about 50 worms per week. Dealers sell them for 50 cents per 100, and we can get ten thousand out of any mill in the State, and the miller is glad to be rid of them.—J. W. M.

TO CLEANSE SINKS.—Copperas dissolved in hot water will cleanse sinks and water-closets.—X.

BUILDING INFORMATION.—Allowing for the usual waste, 20 cubic feet, or 16 struck bushels, of sand, and 4 cubic feet, or 32 struck bushels, of quicklime, the measures slightly shaken in both cases, will make 22½ cubic feet of mortar—sufficient to lay 1,000 bricks of the ordinary average size of 8½ by 4 by 2 inches, with the coarse mortar joint usual in interior house walls, varying, say from ⅜ to ½ inch. With such joints, 1,000 bricks will make 2 cubic yards of massive work, and nearly one-third of the mass will be mortar. (Art. 1, par. 2, page 486.) As a rude approximation, a bricklayer, with a laborer to keep him supplied with materials, will, in common house walls, lay on an average about 1,500 bricks per day of 10 working hours. In the neater outer faces of back buildings, from 1,000 to 1,200; in good ordinary street fronts, from 800 to 1,000, or of the very finest lower-story faces used in street fronts, from 150 to 300, depending on the number of angles, &c. (Art. 2, par. 2, page 498.) And for stone work I would refer him to page 3-2, or perhaps some other part, of *Frautwine's Engineer's Pocket-book*, depending upon the class of stone work.—E. N.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How can home-made Graham bread be made to look and taste like baker's Graham bread?

How to make calves'-feet jelly at a moderate expense.

Will Annt Addie please tell a St. Paulite how much a tablespoonful of condensed egg is equivalent to in fresh eggs?

How to put horse-radish in bottles to keep through the year. Give the process complete as to cooking and mixing and bottling, so that a novice may perform the operation.—A YOUNG WIFE.

A receipt for doing up salt pickles, German style.

To wash red table linen.

What should be used to brighten bronze or imitation bronze?

What will take rust out of steel?—PAULINE.

The best way to cleanse the woodwork around windows, doors, casing, &c., without washing off the paint or having the hands swollen by using too strong soap.

How to remove bunions that are just beginning to come.

A UNIVERSITY AFLOAT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION AROUND THE WORLD.

Prof. J. B. Steere, of the University of Michigan, has contributed to the Detroit *Tribune* a more detailed account than we have before seen of the proposed scientific expedition around the world. He says:

"Mr. Woodruff, the originator of the scheme, has so far perfected his plans and arrangements that there seems to be but little doubt of its final success. There is no lack of men wishing to go, who have the requisite means to pay their passage, and the financial affairs of the expedition will be put upon such a basis that those investing in it will be secured against loss. The steamer employed for the trip will be chosen, fitted out, and commanded by one of the most skillful commanders of our Navy, who has had much experience in navigating the seas to be visited by the expedition. He will be assisted in his command by other experienced naval officers, so that in all that regards the ship and its government there will be nothing to be feared. The expedition will probably leave New-York in October or November next, going directly to the mouth of the Amazon, where some time will be spent in making collections in natural history. The Island of Marajo will be the principal field for this work. Rio Janeiro will probably be called in at, on the way to the Straits of Magellan, which will be reached in January or February, (the Summer season there,) and a stay will be made for the purpose of collecting. The expedition will then make its way north-west, cruising among several of the rarely visited groups of islands in the central Pacific, where there is every opportunity for making large and valuable collections of sea shells and corals as well as of the myriads of other and rarer things brought up by the dredge. Some stay will probably be made in New-Guinea; but the next great object of interest will be the island of Borneo. It is supposed that the north-east and central part of this great island, which are the parts still unknown, can be best reached through the assistance of the Dutch traders at Macassar on the island of Celebes, where the expedition will touch on its way. It seems probable that entering from the east side, with the proper guides and interpreters, the interior of the island can be reached and explored, and perhaps a party may be able to reach the west coast. Borneo is less known than Central Africa, and there is a grand opportunity here for Americans to solve the great problem of its interior lakes and plateaus. A journey through an unexplored country like this cannot fail also to give opportunity for collecting many new species of animals and plants. From Borneo the expedition will make its way to the Philippine Islands, where there is great room still for discovery, not only in natural history, but also in fixing the geographical knowledge of the islands, which is at present very faulty. Several of the larger islands of the group are entirely unknown in respect to their animal and vegetable life. From the Philippines the expedition will go to the island of Formosa, off the coast of China. This island is rich in objects of interest to the naturalist, and the east and central parts of the island are unknown. There are Chinese traders who visit the west coast for the purpose of trade with the natives, and through their help there is no doubt that much new work can be done in that locality. The expedition will then visit Canton, and some others of the coast towns of China, and begin its return voyage by way of Singapore, which is a depot for all that is rare and curious in the East. Ceylon will then be touched at, and the expedition will pass through the Red Sea and Suez Canal. It is intended to spend some time in the Mediterranean in visiting various places of interest, and to return home by way of England. The voyage is expected to occupy two years' time, and to cost students $2,500 per year, this sum paying costs of expedition inland and everything except personal expenses, clothing, &c. All the collections made will belong to those who make them."

A MURDERER RELEASED ON BAIL.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—In the Criminal Court this morning, L. H. Coe, who killed M. M. Beach, was admitted to bail by Judge Logwood in the sum of $25,000, and released from custody. Cleveland Clarke, accused of being accessory to the killing, was admitted to bail in $5,000

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following proceedings took place to-day:

No. 625—*McCready vs. Commonwealth of Virginia.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Virginia.—McCready was indicted for a violation of the laws of the State by planting oysters in the waters of Virginia, not being a citizen of the State. The question is whether the State can thus exclude citizens of other States from planting oysters in the navigable waters within her borders by penalties imposed, while her own citizens are permitted to do the same thing without penalty, the argument on the part of the plaintiff being that to do so is to violate the constitutional provision forbidding discrimination against non-residents. On the part of the State it is urged that she may exclude all but her own citizens from her oyster fisheries, the beds of her bays, rivers, and creeks being the property of her people. Ould & Carrington for McCready, R. F. Daniel for the State.

No. 210—*Eaton et al. vs. Maxwell et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for West Virginia.—This was a suit upon certain drafts drawn by one Compton, President of the West Virginia Oil and Oil Land Company, upon the defendants in error, and indorsed to the plaintiffs in error. The question at issue was whether these drafts were drawn by the company, through its President, to pay a debt, or were made for the purpose of having them discounted. The court admitted certain dispatches to show that it was to pay a debt due, and the admission of the evidence is assigned as error, the objection being that it was a copy only and not an original dispatch. Monroe & Busbee for defendants in error, plaintiffs filing no brief.

No. 213—*Blake vs. Robertson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York, and a cross appeal, No. 219.—This was a suit to restrain the infringement of a patent for a machine for breaking and crushing stone. The court found the patent valid, and that there had been an infringement, but finding that no damage had been suffered the decree was for nominal damages only. From this decree the complainant appealed, and the defendants filed a cross appeal, maintaining that the invention was void for having no practical or patentable utility. H. T. Blake for Blake, B. E. Falentine for Robertson et al.

COURT NOTES.

Mr. George Cregier, Clerk of the Board of Police Justices, gives the following report of fines from the Police Courts for March: Tombs, $731; Jefferson Market, $1,422 50; Essex Market, $692; Fifty-seventh-Street, $397 50; Harlem, $106; Fordham, $75; total, $3,424.

Mrs. Leavitt and her husband gave bail in $100 to Judge Smith vesterday to appear as witnesses against Rev. Mr. McCaffrey. Judge Smith said that he had reduced the bail from $300 to $100 each because he did not wish the impression to prevail that he was a party to any attempt to persecute the Leavitts.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered the publication of the summons in the case of Catherine A. Damy against Emil Alfred Damy. The suit is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery. The parties were married Nov. 12, 1871, and have no children.

Charles Wilson, a burglar, was caught in the act of breaking into the bakery No. 391 Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon. He drew a revolver loaded with six bullets, and caused his captors to leave him perfectly free to make his escape, but Officers Handy and Mulry, of the Eighteenth Precinct, recaptured him before he had gone a block. Judge Smith, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, committed him in default of $3,000 bail.

United States District Attorney Woodford stated yesterday that he wished it to be understood by all merchants who are interested in cases pending in the United States District Court, in which goods seized are the subject of litigation, that the Government has been ready to proceed in all the cases thus far called at this term, and that adjournments for postponements, when granted, have been at the request of the defense.

Two Spaniards who were peddling unstamped cigars to boxes which had previously contained Key West cigars, wandered into Commissioner Davenport's office yesterday afternoon and offered "Key West" cigars for sale. They were referred by a court officer to Commissioner Duell as a "good customer." He got all the cigars "very cheap," paying nothing for them, and sent the men, Joaquin Dinero and José Jacopini, to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $500 bail each.

Two colored men named George Van Liew, alias "Ching Ching," and William Sheppard were brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for having broken into the residence of John H. Haban, No. 535 Broome-street, during the temporary absence of the inmates, and carried off clothing and jewelry valued at $250. They were released by Detectives Murphy and Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct, were committed for trial in default of bail.

Peter Winn, George Griffiths, Thomas Henderburgh, and Andrew Drummond, youths, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having forced an entrance to the vacant house No. 59 Downing-street, and stolen therefrom a quantity of lead pipe, &c. They were committed for trial in default of bail. James Commerford, of No. 227 Spring-street, to whom the lads sold the stolen lead, was fined $25 for violating a Corporation ordinance which prohibits the purchase of junk from minors.

THE CASE OF REV. C. P. M'CARTHY.

The mandamus proceeding whereby Rev. Charles P. McCarthy, recently suspended by the Committee on Fellowship, &c., of the New-York State Convention of Universalists, sought reinstatement, was decided by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The following is the text of the decision:

"The facts in this case are very simple. The relator, occupying a position in the corporation of which defendants are a committee, had charges preferred against him, which he claimed to be false, and in due form presented before the defendant committee for inquiry on the subject matter of the charges. He, deeming the charges libelous and untrue, sued the party presenting them, and also claimed that he would sue any witness, and for the time of his suspension, 'who, in his opinion, would testify falsely and wrongfully against him.' For this, and this only, as appears by the suspension, he was suspended, and the trial on the charges suspended. The real and sole ground of the suspension is that he asserts his right as a citizen to appeal to the courts for legal redress. It does not seem to me that we have yet arrived at the period when an appeal to the properly constituted courts for redress is to be taken as a crime or forfeiture of any right which the party who appeals possesses. The question being so simple on this point, and void of fine principles, I have avoided the discussion of authorities. The General Term has expressly decided the point in a case against the Cotton Exchange. Statements were made on the argument dehors of the evidence recited in the suspension, but with those I have nothing to do. The case must be decided on the record as it stands. The relator is entitled to the mandamus, but as the respondents make some question as to the service, let it be an alternative writ."

A MAN WHO WANTED A FREE LUNCH.

Charles M. Saulsen, a well-dressed young man, who resides at No. 74 Second-avenue, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with having attempted to defraud the proprietors of the Astor House out of the value of a strangely varied lunch which he partook of in the restaurant of that hotel on Thursday last. A waiter employed in the restaurant swore that Saulsen consumed some coffee and crullers, then a sirloin steak, with vegetable accompaniments, and finally some more coffee and crullers. He then endeavored to leave the restaurant without settling his bill. The waiter had watched him, and had called the attention of other employes in the establishment to the strange character of his lunch, and when he tried to leave the restaurant they apprehended him. Saulsen made a high-flown defense, in the course of which he alluded to the waiter as "the architect of a charge without a basis," but as the latter's testimony was corroborated, the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $15.

REVOCATION OF A WILL.

John Van Dolsen, a mason, residing in this City, made a will, leaving the bulk of his estate, valued at about $30,000, to his wife Mary Jane, but she died before he did, and he married again, his second wife being named Isabella. He died in February last, leaving two children by his first wife and one by his second, but made no other will. The children by the first wife sought to obtain the estate by virtue of the provisions of the will, but Surrogate Calvin revoked the will on the ground that the death of the first wife before the husband made it invalid, and he yesterday, on the petition of the second wife, issued letters of administration to her, empowering her to administer the estate for the benefit of herself and all the children.

A HUSBAND'S CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

The case of Annie N. Menony against George W. Menony was before Chief-Justice Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff brings the action to obtain a limited divorce from the defendant on the ground of the latter's alleged cruelty to her, and his habitual intoxication. She charges him also with being a disturber of the peace of her household, and alleges that he sets an evil and corrupting example before his children, and that he has applied vile and abusive epithets to her and to his eldest daughter. She accused him of driving away boarders from her house. He asked to have the complaint made more definite and certain, but this application was denied by Chief Justice Daly.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.

Daniel Rooney, of No. 128 East Fourteenth-street, was ejected from a sociable given on Friday night by the janitor of the Public School in East Fifty-first-street in the basement of the school-house. While Rooney was subsequently endeavoring to break in the street door, Officer Lawlor, of the Nineteenth Precinct, ordered him away. Rooney defied him. The officer then tried to arrest him, and was tripped and thrown down eight times in succession by Rooney. At last the officer got a chance to draw his revolver and, being without a club, used the butt end of it on Rooney until he submitted quietly to his arrest. In the melée Officer Lawlor's face got badly cut. Judge Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday committed Rooney for examination, without bail.

THE SMITH ABANDONMENT CASE.

Judge Smith held an examination yesterday in the abandonment case of Mary L. Smith against George W. Smith, the real estate broker. Mr. Traphagen in behalf of the defendant offered in evidence an exemplified copy of a decree of divorce obtained by his client in September last in Beaver County, Territory of Utah. District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, who appeared for Mrs. Smith by consent of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of this County, objected to the admission of the decree of divorce. If the court admitted the legality of the decree, or recognized it as a bar to the appeal of the wife for support from her husband, why, all he had to say was, the hitherto sacred character of the marriage tie would no longer be recognized. Mr. Traphagen held that the decree having been obtained from a United States Court, the only court that had jurisdiction now was the Supreme Court, and that only for the purpose of setting aside the divorce. The case was again adjourned pending the decision of the court on this knotty point.

AN ACTOR'S PART IN A DOMESTIC DRAMA.

Gottschalk Minister, of No. 333 Broome-street, a member of the New-York Sangerbund, became acquainted some time ago with Frederick Urban, a handsome and well-educated French actor, who had been admitted into the society. This acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, and Urban was frequently invited to his companion's residence to spend the evening with himself and Mrs Minster. Early in February last the unsuspecting husband returned to his home one day, and discovered that his wife had mysteriously disappeared. The simultaneous disappearance of the attractive Frenchman at the same time suggested an elopement as the probable solution of the mystery. A few days ago Minster received a note from his French companion, inviting him to call at the latter's residence and consult with Mrs. Minster relative to the disposition of his 5-years old son, whom she had taken with her in her flight. He called in person, and quite naturally a violent quarrel took place, which resulted in the Frenchman drawing a pistol and pointing it at his head, with a threat to fire. Minster immediately went to the Essex Market Police Court and procured a warrant for Urban's arrest on a charge of attempting to kill him. At the court yesterday morning the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hoffman vs. Sparling.—Reference set aside and venue changed.

Beaumont vs. Newman.—Order granted. Memorandum, &c.

Bees vs. Rathbone.—Motion granted on payment of cost of inquest (not allowance) and costs of motion.

Herman vs. Ludwigh.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Waite vs. Smythe.—Motion granted.

Granted.—In the Matter of Ireland; Matter of Otheu, &c.; Cram vs. Sanderson; Blatt vs. Schwars; Hackerman vs. Arnstein; Matter of Ingersoll; Bellamy vs. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Seaman, Exrs. Wall et al.—Finding signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Kilmen vs. Smith.—Order settled.

Lawson vs. Main.—Order signed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Nitschke vs. O'Neil et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Sanford.

Horey vs. Hubbard.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Everson vs. Vanderpoel.—Remittitur filed; judgment affirmed.

Wendell vs. Gregory et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Freeman vs. Smith.—Ordered on special calendar for April 13.

Gratz vs. Schall.—Ordered on calendar for 9th of April.

Van Hoesen vs. Bloodgood.—Ordered on day calendar for April 16.

Lee vs. Hennequin.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Lockwood vs. Barton et al.—Ordered on calendar for first Monday of May.

Reference Ordered.—In the matter of the regulating, &c., of Twelfth-street, between Tenth and Thirteenth avenues: Karcher vs. Berliner.

Yutte vs. Rank.—The motion to strike out the answer as sham and frivolous is denied without costs.

Motions Granted.—Chalkin vs. Meyer; Craig et al. vs. Barrington et al; Winfield vs. Klein; Higgenbothan vs. Dewlit; Hawley vs. Selover; Donovan vs. Compagne Generale Translantique; Seymour vs. Hatch; Garner vs. Candler et al; Peters vs. Harrison; Betts vs. Garanee.

By Judge Freedman.

Auffmarth vs. Bostwick et al.—Order settled.

Kaadtmann vs. Hartman et al.—Reference ordered.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Davies et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Justice C. P Daly.

Guisberg vs. Mullen.—Demurrer without prejudice. See opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Sinnott.

Falconer vs. The Pelham Manor and Hugennot Heights Association.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Walker vs. Solius.—Motion granted.

Silverman vs. Cohen.—Motion denied, without costs.

Proall vs. Pierce, Jr.—Motion to open default granted.

Langan vs. Brady.—Motion to open inquest granted. Harrison vs. O'Arn.—Motion denied.

Motions Granted.—Walker vs. Witte; Durian vs. The Central Review, &c.; Howell vs. Behrug; Barry vs. Engelhardt.

Orders Granted.—Clark vs. Knight; Ray vs. Whitney; Ehret vs. Huff; Otto vs. Seager; Shaw vs. Yost; Schmit vs. Heimes; Thomason vs. Daly; Murphy vs. Wasler; Cutler vs. Fischer; Jones vs. Labetter; Wood vs. Meyer; Contostarios vs. Berane.

Defaults Noted.—Kyte vs. Morgan; Myer vs. Berryan; Myer vs. Kelley; Smith vs. Browne; Huser vs. Manes; Potters Calhoun Company vs. Yao Kuat; Wilson vs. Mcdonald; Ostrander vs. Goldmars; Ostrander vs. Reno.

Cincinnatti Engineer Company vs. Stephens.—Stay vacated.

FRANCE AND PIUS NINTH.

PRESIDENT M'MAHON'S ADVICE TO THE POPE—A COMMUNICATION WHICH ILL SUITED HIS HOLINESS—THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO A NEW CARDINAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, March 24, 1877.

Pope Pius IX. has been ill for some days, though not seriously, his extreme irritability of temper showing that there is no great danger to be apprehended. The fact is that his Holiness has had a great deal to annoy him of late. Things have not gone well with him, and the Italian Government seems to have won all the smiles of Providence. It has been gaining ground on all sides, and the Vatican has not succeeded in its opposition plans. All Italy is espousing the cause of Liberalism; the entire nation is going over to Victor Emmanuel. This was bad enough, but there was worse to come. A short time ago President MacMahon sent a letter to Rome, begging his Holiness to show great moderation in his relations with the Italian Government, and to accept the inevitable. In case he did this France would guarantee a corresponding policy on the part of the Italian Government. This came just after Pius IX. had raised the Archbishop of Lyons to the rank of Cardinal, and it was a death-blow to the hopes he had secretly cherished of having Catholic France upon his side. It made him extremely irritable, according to report, and I may say that it made him ill. The Consistory was convoked to discuss the important question whether or not the King of Italy was to be asked not to sanction laws against the Church. The Pope was brought into the room in his chair, and, after hearing the remarks of the Cardinals, begged them to do nothing, saying that he would take it upon himself to write a private letter to Victor Emmanuel.

Yesterday the presentation of the berretta to Cardinal Caverot, Archbishop of Lyons, by President MacMahon took place at the Palace of the Elysée. On their arrival at the palace the Cardinal and his party were received with military honors by the troops drawn up in the court-yard. Inside the house, the President, after listening to a short speech from the prelate, said:

"M. LE CARDINAL: When I asked the Sovereign Pontiff to elevate you to the high dignity, the insignia of which I have just handed to you, I not only desired to procure the august favors of his Holiness on the representative of the ancient and illustrious clergy of Lyons, but I thought at the same time that the Holy Father would be happy to recompense those Christian virtues which you so well described just now, and of which, during 30 years, you have set the example in the episcopate. I also knew that when wearing the Roman purple, you would continue to sustain, with the same firmness, the sacred cause of religion, without ever neglecting the interests of the country."

The new Cardinal was afterward received by Mme. de MacMahon, and the whole company were entertained at breakfast by the Marshal-President.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000 N. W. C. C. G.	88	3000 Lake Shore	47⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. 1 g.	101	500 do	47⅝
2,000 U. S. & H. R.	94	1000 do	47⅝
200 Del. & H.	48⅞	1800 do	47⅜
2000 West. Un.	56¾	400 do	47¼
2000 do	56⅝	600 do	47⅜
2500 do	56⅝	700 do	47
500 do	56⅝	300 do	47¼
1500 do	56¼	300 do	47⅜
1500 do	56⅝	500 Mich. Cen.	41¾
1000 do	56⅝	200 do	41⅝
2500 do	56⅝	45 do	41⅜
1800 do	56¾	600 do	41¼
720 do	56⅞	200 do	41⅜
500 do	56¾	1100 do	41
2200 do	56⅝	500 Del., L. & W.	58⅞
1300 do	56½	100 do	59
1800 do	56⅜	100 do	59
410 do	56½	200 do	58⅞
100 Pacific Mail	17½	200 do	58¾
200 do	17¼	200 do	58⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel.	23½	2100 do	58½
100 do	23¼	100 do	58⅜
10 do	23½	200 do	58¾
300 N. Y. C. & H.	92⅝	200 do	58⅝
254 do	92⅝	100 Ill. Cent.	96
200 do	92½	100 do	96
400 North-western	31½	200 do	96⅛
100 St. Paul pf.	45¼	100 do	46
150 do	45	200 do	45¾
200 Rock Island	97		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:45 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	112⅛	$10,000 U.S.5s,10-40 R	111⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	112⅞	20,000 do	112.11
10,000 do	112¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	111
1,500

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DUTCH GUIANA. By W. G. PALGRAVE, author of "A Year's Journey Through Central and Eastern Arabia." London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1876.

By reason of tendencies very natural under the circumstances, we hear and learn tenfold more of Europe, and even Asia, than of the lands on our own hemisphere to the south of us. There are and have been American travelers in the West Indies and South America who left good records of their travel and researches, but their number is not great, nor is the average quality of their books high. Mexico, for instance, has had the ill-luck to attract the attention of several Americans whose previous life and bent of mind made them peculiarly unfitted for writing a volume on the land and its inhabitants. Names need not be mentioned, but it will be enough to say that the writers alluded to were not only deficient in a good knowledge of Spanish and Indian character and history, but were debarred on the ground of religious prejudices from any of that sympathetic quality in their attitude toward Mexicans without which it were better that they never wrote at all. England has a still greater number of men whose occupation or fortune allows them to see foreign lands, and whose education is sufficient to warrant their writing a book. Very often, but by no means always, such persons are better fitted for their task than our countrymen just mentioned. It could hardly be said that Mr. W. G. Palgrave rises higher than a good average among the number of writing travelers that England annually sends forth. He is neither witty nor profoundly learned either in history or science, nor is his style of any importance. To be sure, he has traveled elsewhere and can compare South American Indians with Hindoos, and Dutchmen with Arabs, but he is far from being a Humboldt. All that he aspires to be is a describer of what appeared before his eyes in the Dutch settlement of Guiana, lying on the northern edge of the South American continent.

The coast, as he describes it, approached from the sea, has little to offer in the way of picturesqueness. British Guiana, its neighbor, shows a line of tall chimney stacks dotting the monotonous level, which indicate the position of sugar estates; but Dutch Guiana does not boast on its seaward face even these marks of life. The reason for this becomes apparent on a closer approach. English Guiana, in its fertile portion, is a rather narrow strip along the sea; the estates are, therefore, strung out in a continuous line. Dutch Guiana, on the other hand, relies for its wealth on fertile tracts at some distance from the Caribbean—a peculiarity which saved it from a great deal of the harrying which befell other more handy settlements during the reign of the buccaneers.

Whether it be that the edge of the continent is sinking, or that some atmospheric effects pile up the tides against the coast, Mr. Palgrave found that the sea was encroaching yearly more and more, so that one town called Nikarie had been undermined and gradually carried away piecemeal by the sea. It lies at the mouth of the Corantyn, which separates Dutch from British Guiana. French Cayenne lies about three degrees of longitude to the eastward, on the other side of the River Maroweyn. Near the centre of Dutch Guiana lie the rivers Surinam and Coppename, on the former of which is the capital, Paramaribo, and the fort which bears the name first given to our own City—that of New-Amsterdam.

It is often said of New-York, and perhaps oftener of San Francisco, that the mixture of races and nationalities marks them with a peculiar stamp. But neither can compare to Guiana, where the laboring population has been brought together from all the ends of the earth and mixed, not only with each other, but with various nationalities which furnish the governing rather than the laboring element. In the first place were the Indians, whose habits of life and character, perhaps whose physique gave them no chance of existence as a pure laboring race. They have intermixed a little, been elbowed out, or dwindled naturally away, owing to many causes. That which Mr. Palgrave considers of most importance is strong drink. Next, there is the negro, who composes the bulk of the population. To these Mr. Palgrave pays a high compliment for sobriety, especially when compared to Indians, and, moreover, extols them for their qualities as able and fearless sailors under white command. Besides negroes there are also Hindoo coolies, for whom the traveler has a certain spite which leads him to insert, wherever they appear in his journal, some word of opprobrium in regard to their servility and slyness, not to speak of laziness. To this array of colors one must add the Chinese coolie, whose vegetable gardens are thrifty, but whose contract-built cottages are said to be literally pigsties. Of the laboring population, the negroes come in for Mr. Palgrave's most hearty praise, and it is owing to the fact that he has so much to say about the negro that his book may be worth the reading of Americans. To give an idea of his style, take the following extract concerning the capital:

"Fifteen miles, at least, removed from the nearest coast, and cut off from the very limited sea-breeze of the tropics by intervening belts of plantation and thick wood, the air of Paramaribo is not that of wind-swept Barbados or dry Antigua, but that of the moistest among all equatorial continents, and may best be likened to the air of an orchid-house at Kew and that of a Turkish bath combined. Not, be it well understood, a dry-heated pseudo Turkish bath of the European kind, but a genuine hammam of Damascus or Constantinople. In such an atmosphere Ulysses himself and his crew must, after a very short stay, have beaten themselves in company with the natives, to lotus eating; it is a duty imposed by the climate, and there are many less agreeable duties in the world elsewhere."

The true founder of Paramaribo and the whole colony Mr. Palgrave considers to be the fifth Governor of Dutch Guiana, Cornelius van Aerssen by name. He landed in 1683, and found the capital consisting of "27 dwellings, more than half of which were grog-shops." After many vicissitudes, due to war and competition in trade, its population at present is over 22,000. The same Dutch industry, Dutch perseverance, and Dutch good sense that of old turned the sandy swamps of the Batavian delta into a flower garden and erected the Venice of the north on the storm-swept shores of the Zuyder Zee have planted themselves and taken root on this segment of the great Guiana delta. Surinam, rightly understood, is only Holland under another sky; Paramaribo is Amsterdam by other waters; the coloring and toning of the picture may indeed be equatorial Creole, but the lines and groupings are those of the Netherlands school, and no other. In regard to the names of places on the Surinam and Commeweyne, Mr. Palgrave notices how the mental phases of a John, a Peter, an Anna, an Elizabeth are each duly commemorated in the names of "Pieterszorg," (anxiety;) "Johannishoop, (hope,) and Elizabeth-hoop. Self-reliance speaks in "Vlugt en Trow," (duty and trust;) philosophy in Rust en Werk, (rest and work;) Pleasure and Rest, Union, and Satisfaction are opposites to Incompleto, ("Nuit Volmacht,") and Profit and Loss, ("Nuit en Schadelijk.") One name is blacker yet, being "Nijd en Spijt," or Envy and Spite. Not far from Paramaribo is a Paulus Creek, which will remind old New-Yorkers of Powlis or Paulus Hook.

The negroes of Dutch Guiana were left for the first century in complete ignorance of religion, owing to the repugnance of their white masters to share with them the first beginnings of equality. Hence, what faiths they had were such as they had practiced in their native Africa—a kind of sylvan worship of an unknown power, presents to which may yet be seen at the foot of certain hallowed trees in Guiana. Strange to say, the Catholics made no converts, owing, it has been stated, to the fact that the negroes refuse to worship what they take for idols. But about the middle of the last century the Moravians entered the field, and soon converted a large number of the laboring negroes. Previously to that, however, more than one band of insurrectionary negroes separated from the fertile plains, and their history is told in an interesting chapter, (Chapter V.,) entitled "Bush Negroes."

These are tall, well-shaped, bullet-headed men of color, who wear one rag around their heads, another around their loins, and pass from place to place in "corials," which are Indian dug-outs, called, according to Mr. Palgrave, by their original Indian name. The women wear a very small kilt, and their children nothing. The Aucan Bush negroes, commonly called maroons, were, in 1761, formally recognized by their European masters as free and independent. The main body of the tribe lives on the River Saara, but they roam over a vast extent of inner country, which is said to be fully as fertile as that now under cultivation, and from which the Indian aborigines, believed to have been once numerous throughout these wooded valleys, have wasted away and disappeared. It was not till after a long struggle and much bloodshed that the Aucan negroes established themselves, nor would they probably have succeeded in so doing but for French hostilities and border war. These encouraged the ever-growing spirit of insubordination among the slaves at the same time that they weakened the planters. Runaways multiplied, and, joining together in small robber bands, helped the French plunderers in their work of devastation; till, not much after the commencement of the eighteenth century Jacques Cassard's and De Monaus' terrible invasion, after destroying Paramaribo and involving nearly the entire colony in immediate and irretrievable ruin, only ceased to leave behind it a long train of social and financial evils, and, worst of all, a servile war. Of course, there was no lack of cruel and rapacious white masters, who became focuses of discontent. After many years of marauding on the part of outsiders, the first general rising among the slaves themselves took place in 1730. This rising was got the better of, and a treaty made with 1,600 armed rebels in 1749, a treaty which was well kept on the part of the negroes. But a larger crowd, unpacified, still held out, until the impolitic severity of a planter roused a second general insurrection in 1757. Fortunately, the leader, a Mohammedanized African named Arabee, was a man of moderation, and after a certain amount of bloodshed, a peace was agreed on between him and Louis Nepveu, an enterprising and talented official of the Dutch Government. This was strictly adhered to by the Aucans, who now assisted the Dutch in subduing the marauders who had terrorized the colony for so long. Shortly afterward another general revolt of slaves took place, but the inland, held by the free maroons, remained quiet, and the whites were able to subdue their slaves without being attacked. In 1770 Louis Nepveu assumed the Government, and with the aid of a distinguished officer, Col. Stoelman by name, organized a black corps, recruited from among the negroes themselves. It was no longer a contest between black and white, but between rebel and Dutch. Negroes though they were, the marauders Bonni and Baron, who had been the scourge of Dutch Guiana so long, were regarded as enemies by the Africans no less than by the European subjects of the State; and the blacks at large proved themselves, then and ever after, loyal to the Netherlands flag. It is hardly necessary to point out how this record of the blacks relates to the present status of the laboring population of our Southern States.

Mr. Palgrave states that in Surinam there is little or no evidence of Obeah worship, or even of sorcerers, such as are said to exist in some West India regions. He thinks such worship could not have failed to spread from the bush negroes to the now emancipated Creole blacks, their immediate neighbors and kinsmen. Nor are they addicted to the indiscriminate fetich worship described by modern travelers in Africa. At present the "oeiba," or cotton tree, that noblest forest growth of the West Indies, enjoys almost alone, if report says true, the honors of negro worship—avowedly among the maroons, furtively in the Creole villages. Their life seems to be a very happy one, and Mr. Palgrave dilates, with an enthusiasm very natural in an Anglo-Saxon, on the mirth and sunny characteristics to be found in the nature of the inhabitants. Yet according to statistics there are more deaths than births among the negroes of Surinam. This fact leads Mr. Palgrave to consider several reasons assigned. And while he does not deny the laxity of morals on the part of the Creoles, yet he puts his veto against the assertion that the race is dying out because of shocking vices such as are hinted at. Nor does the suggestion of unhealthy climate find any better countenance. The climate he considers healthier than that of West Africa, while the looseness of morals is rather a cause of increase to population. But a third suggestion seems to him to account for the fact, namely, the childish neglect of negro mothers. He reminds one of the undoubted love for children which the negro, both male and female, not only shows, but truly feels, yet explains how easily the black mother will be induced to forget her child, either for the sake of work or play. To this cause he ascribes the high death rate, a large percentage of children never growing old enough to be entered on the census. In the slave days the children were seen to by "mammies" especially appointed by the planters; now there is no mammy to save the child from death by neglect or overfeeding. The remedy suggested is to reinstate the "mammy" as a kind of official in each village community or each plantation. This is another fact bearing directly on the future of the laboring population in the South. Neglect of children by negro mothers has not passed unobserved there, but it only receives additional corroboration by the experience of planters in Guiana. Mr. Palgrave takes a very favorable view of the negro; indeed, he goes so far as to hint that he is destined to supplant all other races not white—perhaps to divide the earth with the Indo-European.

LITERARY NOTES.

—W. Hepworth Dixon's novel, *Diana, Lady Lyle*, enjoys the honor of a second edition.

—The granddaughter of Douglas Jerrold has written a novel, which the Tinsley Brothers, London, will publish in a few days.

—Christina G. Rossetti breaks her long silence by a poem of surpassing beauty, entitled "Mirrors of Life and Death" in the *Athenæum* for March 17.

—An important French work, to be obtained through F. W. Christern, No. 77 University-place, is Jules Soury's *Historical Studies in the Religions, the Arts, and the Civilization of Interior Asia and of Greece.* The contents of the volume are: "The Study of the Religion of Israel Compared with Mythology;" "Phœnicia after the Latest Archæological Discoveries;" "Tales and Romances of Ancient Egypt;" "Asia Minor after the New Archæological Discoveries There;" "Political and Judiciary Eloquence in Athens;" "The Science of Religions;" "Arabic Poetry before Islam;" "Scientific Laws of the Development of the Nations;" "Luther in Connection with the Exegesis of the Old and the New Testament;" and "The Relations of Art to Mythology."

THE AMERICAN TURF.

PREPARING FOR THE SEASON OF 1877.

THE RUNNING HORSES OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA—NUMEROUS STABLES VISITED BY THE TIMES REPORTER—ACTIVE WORK AMONG THE TRAINING JOCKEYS.

The Maryland and Virginia stables play a prominent part in the events of the Eastern Circuit, as will be perceived by the subjoined review of the animals undergoing preparation in those establishments:

CLABAUGH'S STABLE.

Two years ago Mr. E. A. Clabaugh's name was seldom heard of on the turf, and then certainly not as a winner; but, like many others, he gathered a stable of horses which soon brought him into notice. In 1875 Mr. Clabaugh stood thirteenth in the winning list, with $8,635, which was a very good commencement, and last year his position was improved three points, with $10,820. This success has been obtained by Mr. Clabaugh purchasing the stallion Vauxhall, who was a fine race-horse, and one of the famous "V" family, which has shed so much lustre on the American turf. Vauxhall has had but limited opportunities in the stud, but bids fair to distinguish himself as a sire of first-class racers. The string of Mr. Clabaugh consists of seven head, under the charge of Jeter Walden. The oldest of the lot is Picolo, 6 years, a horse who has proved himself stout and reliable, and has won many good races. Last year he started a dozen times, won six races, and was second four times, his winnings amounting to $3,650. He is only engaged thus far in the Fordham and Summer Handicaps, but will make his mark as heretofore in the purse races. The most singular thing in the career of Picolo is his success in selling races, and four of his victories last year were won in this class. This occurs so often that the selling race has lost its significance, for it is generally the public and not the horse that is sold. The 5-year old of the string is Viator, worthy son of Vauxhall, who has done his share toward sustaining the reputation of the Lexington and Yorkshire crosses. In 1875 he won the Sequel and the 3-year-old sweepstakes at Saratoga and won $5,000. Last year he started eight times, won four races, was second once and third once, and his gross earnings were $6,200. Viator will make his début this season in the Baltimore Cup. He is in the Jockey Club Handicap, but not in the other cups, where his name was expected to appear. The four-year old is the gelding Cyril, a small and very speedy animal. He was formerly owned by Pierre Lorillard, and for that gentleman won the Central Stake at Baltimore in 1875, but it was on sufferance of his stable companion, Parole, who ran second on that occasion. Last year he won a race at Philadelphia, beating Romey and others. He is engaged in the mile heat handicap at Baltimore, to be run at the Spring meeting. The three-year olds are Clovertrook and Carroll, and, although they have not won a race, much is expected from them, especially from Clovertrook, as he promised to turn out a cluker by his performances last Fall. He is very heavily engaged in all the important 3-year-old events, and his first essay will be in the mile sweepstakes at the Baltimore Spring meeting for colts that have not won in their 2-year old form, and he is very likely to carry off the prize. The brace of 2-year olds are Myrtle and Jet, by Vauxhall, the former out of Chickabiddy and the latter out of Heatherbell, the dam of Viator.

THE DOSWELL STABLE.

The Virginia string of Major Thomas W. Doswell will take, as heretofore, a prominent part in the proceedings of the coming season. Last year the Doswell colors were carried to the front four times, and the pecuniary result was $6,625. There are 15 horses now being prepared, and the leader of the lot is the 4-year-old Algerine, the sensational winner of last year's Belmont Stakes, which was worth $3,809, and was his only victory in his four attempts. He pulled up lame in the Belmont race, and was not started again until late in the Fall, when he appeared in the Dixie Stake, but the company was too good for him on that occasion. Algerine comes from a good racing family. His first engagement for the season is the Baltimore Cup. Then at Jerome Park he is in the Westchester Cup, the Jockey Club Handicap, the Inaugural Stakes, and the Futurity Stakes for four-year olds. At Saratoga he is in the sweepstakes and the cup, in which events he will meet all the cracks. The 5-year old mare Invoice started 10 times last year, scored one victory, ran second twice and third twice, and her gross winnings were but $723. She is engaged in several of the handicaps, and will appear also in purse races. Rappahannock and Outcast are 4 year olds, who were not very successful in their three-year old form. Outcast scored one victory and won $725, while Rappahannock, who has yet to win his maiden race, is credited with $1,030 by running second five times. Both colts are in the handicaps at Jerome Park and Saratoga, and the mile-heat handicap at Baltimore. The three-year olds are five in number, and have not yet appeared in public. They are, Stranger, by Asteroid, out of Coral; a bay gelding by Bonnie Scotland, out of Anna Bush; Majestic, full sister to Kingfisher; Grecian Maid, by Glenelg, out of Grecian Bend, and Resumption, by Abd-el-Kader, out of Fanny Washington. These have full lines of engagements, and the names of one or the other of them are found in many of the three-year old events. The two yearolds are Algeria, the sister to Algerine, and a chestnut gelding by Australian, out of Elpitic, with no engagements.

THE FAIR VIEW STABLES.

Ex-Gov. Bowie, although a large breeder, has not been greatly successful on the turf. Now and then he takes a good luck and supports the winning ones, as he did with Baltimore in 1865, or with Catesby in 1872. Last year he stood twenty-second on the list of winning owners, with $5,505, but the character of the Governor's stock in training this year should enable him to procure a more prominent position. Under the tuition of Frank Midgely, one of our best developed steeplechasers, there are a dozen head, most of them flyers in embryo. The oldest in the string is Calvert, 7 years, a very unsuccessful horse, who has scored but one race in the last five years. He defeated Stanford, Resolute, and Busy Bee in a mile-heat Border race at Washington in May last, and may turn out a good "timber" horse after all. A real good one is the 5-year old Ore Knob, who started seven times last year, won four races, and ran third once, his gross winnings amounting to $2,605. His sire, Dickens, was the best of Old Alabama's sons, and was sold for $10,000. In his races last year Ore Knob demonstrated both gameness and ability to carry weight. His only engagement is the Fordham Handicap. The only 4-year old is the filly Mary, a daughter of Dickens, who won the Reform Club Stakes at Philadelphia last year, and showed herself to be speedy. She is in the heat handicap for 4-year olds at Baltimore, and will appear in the open events. There is a pair of 3-year old fillies, and one of them, Oriole, won a three-quarter dash at Jerome Park last Fall. The other is a full sister to Catesby, and is yet to make her début, and if she proves as good as her brother, Mr. Bowie will have cause for congratulation. Both these fillies are engaged in the Maryland Ladies', Hunter, Alabama, and all the leading filly stakes in the circuit. There are seven youngsters in hand, and three of them are by Dickens, three by Vauxhall, and one by imp. Eclipse.

THE DAVIS STABLE.

The West Virginia istable of Messrs. T. B. & W. B. Davis became quite prominent last year, and with three horses captured some good races. The string is considerably enlarged, and ten animals are undergoing preparation for the season's work, under the care of "Jimmy" Roe, who was for some time Col. McDaniel's favorite jockey, and who rode Harry Bassett in all his great races. Roe is a good trainer, and the condition in which he brought his horses to the post last year won admiration from all turfmen. It is evident that "Jimmy" has been an apt scholar, and his experience in the stable of the old "war-horse" has made him familiar with the necessities of a campaign. He has won his spurs, and doubtless he will wear them with honor. The oldest of the string is the gelding Storm, 6 years old, who won a race in 1875, but did not start last year. There is a quartet of 4-year olds, and three of them are by Curlew, who came into notice last year by the excellent running of one of his sons. This horse was a son of Revenue, out of Florence, by Herald, and no doubt would have made a good reputation as a sire, had he been given an opportunity. The best of Curlew' get is Romney, who made his début last year in a mile dash at the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, and started 13 times during the year. He won three races, was second four times, and third twice, his winnings amounting to $1,343. His best races were at Long Branch, where he ran Ascension to a head in a dash of a mile and a half, and at Saratoga, where he won over the same distance of ground, beating Preston, Galway, and others. He is engaged thus far in the mile-heat handicap sweepstakes for 4-year olds, at Baltimore, and the Fordham Handicap, at Jerome Park. The other colts by Curlew are Kenney and Cale, but neither of them has been successful. The remaining 4-years old to be mentioned is the filly May D., by Enquirer, who is very sharp over a mile, like most of the Enquirer stock. She ran 13 times last year, won three races, was thrice second, and three times third, and brought in $1,300. There are a couple of 3-year olds by Allie Hunt who have not yet appeared, and there is a trio of 2-year olds, two of them by the above-named horse, and one by O'Malley.

HITCHCOCK'S STABLE.

At this place near Boston Mr. L. A. Hitchcock has a string of five horses in training, headed by the old horse Limestone, by War Dance, who will again be brought upon the turf after a year's retirement in the stud. He was exhibited at the Centennial horse-show in Philadelphia, and received much attention from the admirers of thoroughbreds. Next to Limestone on the list is the mare Springlet, who started 10 times last year and only scored a single victory—and a very sensational one it was. There is a trio of 3-year olds; one is by Planet, out of Magenta; one by Melbourne, Jr., out of Transylvania, Lina Edwards's dam, and one by Bay Wood, out of Gong, by King Lear. These are entered in the Withers, Belmont, Harding, and other stakes, and as they have yet to be seen, nothing can be said of their chances.

OTHER STABLES.

Mr. Babcock has but three horses in training at Long Branch, but they are good ones. With a quartet of racers last year Mr. Babcock succeeded in winning $4,642. The oldest of the trio is Egypt, 6 years, who passed through a very arduous campaign, as he ran in 17 races, of which he won nine, was second three times, and third twice, which is a very creditable showing. His stable companion, Woodlands, is a 4-year-old of excellent promise. He won a race of mile heats, beating Ben Ali, at Monmouth Park, and ran into place five times. He is engaged in the Maturity Stake, three miles, for 4-year olds, to be run at the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, and will not be far from the front. There is also a 2-year old filly by Panic, "Charley" Medinger has a trio of racers at Baltimore, and expects to win a share of the purses. He has the gelding First Chance, 6 years, which won eight races last year, and next him is the 4-year-old filly Libbie L., which succeeded in winning two races last year and running into place 11 times. The youngster in the stable is a bay filly by imp. Phaeton, out of Kate Anderson, the granddam of Miner. Mr. D. J. Bannatyne has done very little on the turf since Dilly broke down, but this year he has a couple of 3-year olds which have not yet started. They are fine-looking ones, however, and will make their mark. The colt is called Imagination and is by Longfellow, out of Bettie Washington, and engaged in the Belmont, Jerome, Travers, and four other important events. The filly Grahacca is by Kingfisher, out of Kate Florence; is in the Ladies', Hunter, Alabama, and other filly events. Mr. C. G. Dempsey has two in training at his place in Crawford County, Penn. They are both 3-year olds, respectively named Pete Reed and Belle of Crawford.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Three million children are enrolled in the elementary schools of England, and the average daily attendance reaches 2,000,000.

There are but about 200 native newspapers for all India, very few of which have any real circulation. The *Satya Trakash*, the most popular in the Bombay Presidency, circulates but about 1,600 copies, and with one or two exceptions the best range from 500 to 50.

Empress Eugénie and her son are not, as is commonly supposed, under sentence of banishment from France, in virtue of any law, decree, or judicial sentence. They have as good a right to take up their residence in Paris as Prince Jerome Napoleon. Their "exile" is as much a fiction as the "captivity" of the Pope.

A Canadian officer of Militia has furnished the Government of Russia with an essay on Cavalry as a military arm. Several other essays have been sent in, but all with this one exception are the productions of Russians or Germans. The prize for the best essay is $3,000, and for the second about half that sum.

Two Manchester confectioners have been fined each $25 and costs for selling sweets colored by a poison called chromate of lead. The object of the defendants in using the poison was to produce a bright yellow color. The particular kind of sweets to which the poison was added was called "kiss me love." The city analyst found that each ounce of the candy contained two-eighths of a grain of poison.

Dr. Schliemann, the eminent German-American who has made so many important discoveries at Mycenæ, is a self-made man. He began life as a shop boy, was subsequently a cabin boy, then a clerk, and spent his best days in Russian commerce. In addition to amassing a large fortune, he has mastered the English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Polish, Greek, and Arabic languages.

A patient in Charing-Cross (London) Hospital, having lost his nose through the terrible disease termed "lupus," has been recently supplied with a new one from his own forehead, the septum being made from the lip. The nose thus obtained is of large size, and aquiline in form; it fulfills all the natural functions of that organ, and though at first sensation seemed chiefly to lie in the forehead it is now palpably in the nose itself. Only a very small scar has been left on the forehead by the operation.

Recent inquiry into the distribution of coal in England and other countries has proved that the stores of coal are greater than had been supposed. The total coal area of the globe is found to be 270,200 square miles, and the total production in 1874 was 274,262,000 tons. The most extensive area is in the United States, which possesses 192,000 square miles of deposits; the production, however, was only 50,000,000 tons in 1874, while Great Britain, with an area of 11,900 square miles of deposits, produced 125,000,000 tons in the year. Statistics show that during the last 20 years there has been a mean annual increase in output of about 3,500,000 tons, and this rate of calculation would give the English coal fields a life of 250 years. The additional coal consumption had not, however, nearly kept pace with the increased demand for the effects of heat, owing to the use of economical processes in the application of fuel.

A QUEER CASE.

DID A DOG'S BITE IN MAY CAUSE A FEVER SORE IN OCTOBER?

The Westfield (Mass.) *Times* gives an account of a trial in that town of the case of Plumley against Birge, to recover for injuries alleged to have been caused by the bite of a dog. We condense as follows: In May, 1874, Ellis Plumley, a boy of 13, was bitten by Mr. Birge's dog upon the back of the thigh, five or six inches above the knee. The wound was apparently so slight that it was treated by his mother with an application of liniment, she not even taking the trouble to wash it. No doctor was called, and in the course of 10 or 14 days it healed and left no scar, and the boy never had his attention called to the place of the bite afterward by pain or soreness. During the Summer he attended school, and sold newspapers at night. On the 14th of October he went home suffering great pain in his leg at the knee, which in a very few days developed into what is popularly known as a "fever sore" upon the shin bone. Both arms were also similarly affected. He was confined to the bed from Oct. 14 till the day before Christmas, and has been unable to walk without crutches since, the leg being useless. The predominant question in the case was, whether the dog bite in May was the cause of the violent development in October, and consequently of the present condition of the leg. At the first trial last June, the verdict of the jury was $4,100 in favor of the boy, which, by a curious anomaly of the law, is doubled in cases of this kind, making the whole amount $8,200. This verdict was set aside by Judge Colburn, because the damages were excessive. A new trial was granted, but only on the question of damages. Just before the present term of court, the confession of one of the plaintiff's witnesses that her testimony given at the former trial was utterly false, induced Chief-Justice Brigham, before whom the case has just been tried, to grant an entire new trial. The trial lasted through the week, the jury agreeing upon a verdict of $750, which doubled makes $1,500, for the boy. The evidence upon this issue was almost wholly that of the medical experts, including, for the plaintiff, Dr. Smith, of Springfield, and Dr. Tucker and Gamwell of Westfield, all of whom, though in accordance with differing theories, testified substantially to their belief that the bite caused the sore; while the defendant called on Drs. Holland, Clarke, and Waterman, of Westfield, Drs. Chaffee and Brock, of Springfield, and Drs. Alonzo Blake and Willard Parker, of New-York, confessedly at the head of their profession in this country, all of whom testified to their inability to trace any connection between the bite and the sore, and to their belief that no such connection existed. All the doctors admitted that no similar case had ever come within their experience or observation, or was recorded in the learning of books.

DISEASE SPREAD BY TAILORS.

The other day a delegation from the Amalgamated Society of Tailors waited upon the British Government in the person of Under Secretary Cross. Their object was to lay before him some facts in connection with what was called the "sweating system." One of the delegation said he had seen instances in which garments were lying on a bed in which fever patients were suffering. There were a great many instances in which such things had taken place. They considered that if an employer got people to take work home, he should be bound to get the place to which it was taken registered, and hoped Mr. Cross could see his way clear to make it imperative that every house used as a tailor's workshop should be so registered by the magistrate. A delegate from Manchester gave the results of visits to 1,000 homes where this work was carried on, and stated that the condition of things was something deplorable. In some cases four or five persons were at work in a room 9 feet by 12 feet. Sometimes people were making these garments in the midst of their domestic arrangements. From the facts that had come under his knowledge, he had no hesitation in saying that the state of things required alteration, and that the people engaged were in a most unhealthy condition. They found somewhere near 1,300 people engaged in this way, and all the surroundings of the place were such as would foster and spread disease. Another delegate said in some instances in London a man and woman would be at work in a small room at the top of a house, in which they lived and slept. The people occupied in this work were so crowded together that the places could not fail to foster and spread disease. While people went to large shops with showy fronts, they did not know that the clothes they purchased were made in close and unhealthy rooms. He knew a case in which, while the body of a child who had died from smallpox lay dead on the table, and two other children were sick with the disease, the man and wife were at work in the same room, and 12 fashionable coats were in the room, which would be sent all over the town. Mr. Cross said he would introduce a bill after Easter to cover the case.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment, of Buffalo, will encamp at Chautauqua Lake this Summer.

First Lieut. Jacob Diegel, of Company D, Fifth Regiment, has been elected Captain, vice Lamb, resigned.

The quarterly returns of the First Brigade at the beginning of the present month showed the the total number of men enrolled to be 1,797 of which 90 were officers.

Roswell D. Tompkins, a member of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, died last Tuesday, aged 37 years. His funeral will take place from Masonic Temple, to-day at 2 P. M.

John Ferling has been elected Captain, and Charles Depken First Lieutenant, of Company G, Third Regiment Cavalry, and William Howe has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company H in the same regiment.

The following members of Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding, having served their terms, have been honorably discharged: Sergt. Charles Newman, Sergt. Conrad Detlef, Frederick Bernet, Henry Elkner, Lewis Ramge, and Ernst Gücker.

The following rifle matches will take place at Creedmoor during the present month: Remington Prize, next Saturday at 11 A. M.; *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, on Saturday, the 21st, at 3 P. M., and Marksman's badge on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M.

At a regular meeting of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, last Wednesday evening, Corp. Alexander Brown was promoted Sergeant, and Private Weaterfelt was elected Corporal. Both gentlemen are fully qualified for their positions, and will undoubtedly receive warrants.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle commanding, will give a grand promenade concert, review, and dress parade, at its armory in Flatbush-avenue, next Wednesday evening, Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General of the State, will receive the review.

Company C, Eighth Regiment, "Continental Guard," Capt. George T. Fielding commanding, will hold its annual reception at Tremor's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, on Tuesday evening, April 17. Dancing will begin at 9, and music will be provided by Eben's band. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

David H. Graham, an old member of the Seventh Regiment, and a member of the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, died of pneumonia, at Morrisania, on Thursday last. His funeral will be held at his late residence to-day at 3 P. M. The Veterans of the National Guard are under orders to attend the funeral of their deceased comrade.

A mutual benevolent association has been organized by the members of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Major W. M. Baldwin; Vice-President, Lieut. William Foskett; Secretaries, G. A. Boettner and Corp. A. H. Collins; Treasurer, Lieut. Edward Ricker; Trustees, Sergts. W. J. Glenn, W. Mole, and W. J. Hawthorne.

A meeting of the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, Col. Cyrus H. Lontrel commanding, will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, next Tuesday, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the nominating committee on officers to be elected for the ensuing year. The annual meeting of the association will take place at Delmonico's, on Thursday the 19th inst., at 8 P. M., when officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

Lieut. William P. Wood, of Company A, Fourth Regiment, N. G., S. N. J., has a team in practice to represent the State of New-Jersey in the coming Inter-State Match, and Lieut. Thomas Halstead, of Company C, in the same regiment, has a team in his company which he proposes to enter in the same match. These two companies will contest a match at Willow Haven Range, on Monday, 16, at 2. P. M., distance 200 yards, the rules of the National Rifle Association to govern.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade at the State Arsenal in fatigue uniform for battalion drill next Friday at 8 P. M. The regiment will parade by detachment at the State Arsenal in fatigue uniform for instruction in the school of the battalion as follows: Companies B, E, F, and K on Wednesday evening, April 18, and Companies A, G, H, and I on Thursday evening, April 19. Guard details will be supplied by Companies B and K on the 13th inst., Companies E and F on the 16th inst., and Companies H and I on the 19th inst.

The right wing of the Ninth Regiment, Companies C, D, E, G, and I, drilled at its armory last Wednesday evening, equalizing in eight companies of 14 files front. The drill opened with a dress parade, and after the execution of a series of battalion movements, concluded with a passage in review. The left wing, Companies A, B, F, H, and K, drilled with similar equalization on the following evening. Col. Hitchcock was in command on both occasions. At a recent election in Company D, Private George B. Cobb was promoted First Lieutenant.

The decorations in the room of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. J. Munro commanding, have been completed, and it is now ranks as one of the finest apartments in the armory. The ceiling presents a rich, light, surface, and the borders are superbly frescoed, greatly enhancing its beauty. A fine assortment of pictures adorn the walls, and new shades are to be hung at the windows, capped by handsome lambrequins. The expense was defrayed by the members of the company. A social reunion was held by the company at the armory last Monday evening.

A testimonial entertainment tendered to Miss Minnie Vining, by Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, took place at the armory of that command last Tuesday evening. Miss Vining is a daughter of a member of that company, and possesses considerable talent as a reader. The programme embraced piano solos, by Mr. M. Liebling; vocal music, by a male quartet; Miss Louise Epps and Mr. Charles H. Ackerman; besides the recitation of various selections by Miss Vining. Large audiences were present, who demonstrated their appreciation of the ability of the young lady by frequent plaudits and numerous bouquets.

Companies C and D, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, contested a rifle match at the armory range last Thursday evening. Company C was the successful competitor, upon a score of 223 to 214 made by Company D, the highest attainable number being 420 points. Company A, of the same regiment, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, held its closing drill at the regimental armory last Thursday evening. Line was formed with 44 files and a full complement of officers. After going through various battalion movements, both simple and complex, the company sat down to dinner, at which the veterans of the company participated. Toasts were responded to by Gen. John B. Woodward, Col. R. C. Ward and others.

Col. R. C. Ward, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued an order countermanding the order for a battalion drill on Tuesday the 17th inst., and directing the assembly of the regiment for the same purpose on the following evening. Walter N. Walker, of Company D, has been granted a warrant as Corporal. Commandants of companies have been directed to compel their commands to provide white gloves for all drills and parades. At the monthly meeting of Company C, in the command last Monday evening, Frank J. Faulkner was unanimously expelled for conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman. Faulkner was the man who so basely betrayed his superior officer, Capt. T. Jefferson Stevens.

Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued a circular to be embodied in his treatise on rifle practice, which is styled Article 6. It provides that as soon as the men have received sufficient instruction in aiming drill they should practice with Wingate's Indicators. For this purpose a strip of hard wood is placed in the best lighted part of the drill-room; this is provided with sockets or buttons, three feet apart, to hold the targets, and is suspended by hooks so that it can be raised or lowered. The targets are miniature representations of the targets at 150, 300, and 400 yards distance, in use at Creedmoor, and admit of rifle practice in various positions. Detailed instructions are also embraced in the circular for the guidance of the riflemen in drill with the indicators.

The new battery of Horse Artillery will hold a business meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel next Thursday, at 8 P. M. The uniform adopted by the battery consists of a dark blue frock coat, with scarlet facings and cuffs, and will be highly ornamented with gold wire braid. Caps will be worn, of black Astrakhan, trimmed with gold wire braid, and surmounted by scarlet horse-hair plumes. The harnesses of the horses will be of russet leather, and the valises and holsters will be covered with astrakhan. The fatigue dress will be similar to the full dress, excepting the trimming, which will consist of black braid, instead of gold wire braid. It is probable that considerably more than the minimum number will be enrolled at the date of organization. Capt. William B. Wetmore, formerly of the United States Army, is organizing the battery, and feels quite sanguine of success.

A meeting of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States, was held at Delmonico's last Wednesday evening. The first business transacted was the election of three representatives and three substitutes to the third quadrennial congress of the order, to be held at the Parker House, Boston, next Wednesday, as follows: Delegates—Brevet Brig.-Gens. Charles A. Carleton and Edward Jardine, and Brevet Col. Robert Watts; substitutes—Brevet Major-Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surgeon Henry M. Wolls, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo. Major Alexander H. Davis, late of the Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, and Brevet Major Morris J. Asch, late assistant surgeon, United States Army, were elected members of the first class. Announcement was made of the death of companions Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, and Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Brevet Major-Gen. W. W. Averill, late United States Army, of this City, was dropped from the roll

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DAIRY STOCK, Consisting of

HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, WAGON, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of Samuel M. Purdy and John Kirby, Executors of the estate of Patrick Dugan, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises known as the Neil Farm, situated near West Farms Bridge, on the main road between West Farms and West Chester Village, about 55 cows, bull, and heifers; also, South-down sheep, horses, wagon, &c.

Catalogue at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO EXTRA FINE FRENCH CARriages, built to order in the best possible style of workmanship by the celebrated Kellner, of Paris; thorough-brace Dorsay, lined with satin of a new shade; extra-gilt mountings; beveled-edge glasses; prov.ded with a patent indicator for instructions to coachman; also a thorough-brace Victoria of same quality, lined with cloth of same shade as satin of Dorsay; extra-gilt mountings, movable footman's and coachman's seats so arranged that it may be driven "en Dannoux," made with special view to use in Newport. To be seen at private stable, No. 33 West 34th-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY J. H. DRAPER, Jr., TUESDAY, APRIL 10, At 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 112 Pearl-st. Private establishment,

Pair dark brown carriage horses, coach, baroncho, and coupé.

Carriages may be seen at private stable, No. 1 West 32d-st. To be sold to the highest bidder.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY SADDLE HORSE, thoroughbred, suitable for lady or gentleman; perfectly sound and gentle. Also a bay horse, sound and strong, capable of going in double or single harness. Apply at private stable, No. 107 East 16th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF MY OWN MAKE OF CARriages, rockaways, phaetons, buggies, depot and express wagons for sale at manufacturers' prices, or 15 per cent off. CHARLES RUBE, No. 396 Canal-st.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH, ON VERY REASONable terms, a splendid team of horses and carriage, and man in livery, with the privilege of an open carriage when required. Address No. 128 West 31st-st.

TO LET—FINE LARGE PRIVATE STABLE IN 22d-st., near Lexington-av., suitable for eight horses and carriage-room. Inquire at No. 305 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—AN EDUCATED YOUNG FRENCH Lady of great ability, pleasant and obliging, would go as traveling companion with a family going to Europe; speaks three languages and has a great experience in traveling; good reference. Address S. K. Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week; is a good washer and ironer and house-cleaner; best reference. Call at No. 305 East 36th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, only in a first-class family, as chamber-maid or seamstress, or the care of growing children; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 203 East 40th-st., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Girl; best country reference; neat, quick, and obliging. Call at No. 328 West 16th-st., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; best references. Call at 331 7th-av.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS.—By two sisters together, both girls; good washers and ironers; will do the work of small family between them if required; country or City; best of City references. Address M. B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds cooking; City or country; City reference. Address No. 540 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as chamber-maid, &c.; the other as first-class English cook; both can furnish good reference. Call at No. 225 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; English and American cooking; six years' City references; first-class baker. Call at No. 336 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; no washing; best references from last place. Call on Monday, at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., Room 2.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGHLY FIRST-class dress-maker; has the latest styles for ladies' and children's suits; will make elegant silk suits at moderate prices; cutting and basting done; perfect fit, Taylor's system. Call or address M. Britton, No. 100 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., up stairs; entrance on 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, wishes a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY or week; is a good cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on the Wheeler & Wilson and other machines. Address M. Boy, No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—PERFECT CUTTER, FITTER, and stylish trimmer; desires more engagements by day or week; country not objected to; highest references. Call at 781 6th-av., near 45th-st., first bell.

DRESS-MAKER—FROM THE WEST END OF London, by the day or week; experienced cutter and fitter. Address K. P., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING AND FAMILY SEWING, by the day to take home or go out by the day. Mme. S Osborn, No. 62 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, engagements by the day; first-class cutter and trimmer. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 119 Macdougal-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day. Apply at No. 102 Waverley-place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE CANAdian person; no objection to a watering place or sea-side, or would travel with an invalid lady, or go to Europe; highest City reference given. Address E. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDow, or would take charge of house while in the country or abroad; 15 years' reference or certificate if necessary; no triflers noticed. Address for three days Housekeeper, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISHMAN AND wife; no family; would take charge of a house and do the work of a small family, or as janitor, &c.; first-class City references. Call or address at the week Englishman, No. 304 East 45th-st., back parlor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence as housekeeper in hotel or widower's family; City or country; references. Address for one week, B. S. F., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WHO IS QUALified, wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; she is entirely competent, and can give the best references. Address Post Office Box No. 31 Hartford, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN person; or as companion to an elderly lady. Address J. M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE young woman; can iron in the best; references; prefers a place in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 418 West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FOR general house-work; best City reference from last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands ruffling and fluting in every branch; best City reference. Call at No. 253 East 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED Girl as laundress, and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 West 24th-st.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—BY A REFINED, intelligent young woman as nurse and companion with a family going to Europe. Call between 2 and 4 o'clock Monday and Tuesday at present employer's, No. 229 East 12th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUAtion for a competent and reliable woman as child's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 150 West 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; understands Wheeler's machine; good reference. Call in the millinery store. No. 5-7 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTant; speaks pure French. Call at No. 763 6th-av., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MONTHLY nurse, with the best City reference. Call at No. 28 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—AN IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT AS lady's nurse. Call at, or address for one week, No. 231 West 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; CAN cut and fit; understands all family sewing; can wait on grown children, no objection to the country or to travel; highly recommended. Address B. G., Box 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A FRENCH woman as nurse and competent seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 685 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., in shoe store.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married man, no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; would prefer the country; eight years' reference from last employer. Call or address coachman's harness store, No. 1,452 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; Protestant; is a first-class man in every respect; married; is strictly temperate, or respectable appearance. Any gentleman requiring such, call or address F. L., last employer, No. 30 West 26th-st., private residence.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; HE IS A careful driver and good groom; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference for the past ten years. Call or address G. Carey, No. 916 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE German; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; good plain gardener; is sober and obliging; best reference. Address F. R., Box No. 240 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY respect; a place in City or country; has the best of reference from first-class families. Address B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a place for his coachman; excellent references given; eleven years with subscriber's father; only left on breaking up of the establishment. Elliot Smith, No. 20 Wall-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; can milk, wife as first-class cook; washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; best reference. Address M. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG (single man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City driver; will be found willing and obliging; City or country; 10 years' City references. Call or address for two days P. Hunt, 11 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS, ENGLISH, WITH best of City reference; strictly temperate; married; no incumbrance; wife chamoer-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Call or address W. P., No. 262 West 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant, who understands his business; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Address R. M., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address for two days No. 250 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who can be highly recommended; has several years' first-class City and country reference. Call or address for two days W. B., No. 326 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED man: 10 years' reference from present place. Can be seen, or address Jenkins, care Mr. Rufus Hatch, No. 42 Park-av., or No. 17 Broad-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; is willing and obliging; sober; good City references. Call or address for three days J. M., coachman, No. 26 East 40th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Swede, 24 years of age; fully competent; country preferred. Address Green, Room No. 60 New-England Hotel.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; VERY TEMperate and careful driver; best of reference. Address or call at No. 147 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHman, who has been in her employ for the last five years. Call at No. 21 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN THAT LIVED 16 YEARS with present employer. Can be seen at No. 12 East 18th-st. on Monday.

FARMER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN as farmer; is thoroughly competent in every particular; wife would take charge of dairy and poultry; three years' reference from present employer. Address for two days Farmer, Box No. 209 *Times* office.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands farming, the care of horses and stock, has first-class reference. Call or address L. M., No. 47 West 47th-st.

FOOTMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man; not long from the old country; would assist in garden, make himself useful around the house; can milk; understands care of horses; wages moderate, good reference. Call for two days at No. 217 East 26th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN; small family; thoroughly experienced in every department; 19 years' experience in this country; seven years' reference from late employer; no objections to farming. Address G. C. Henderson, Westchester Post Office, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL Englishman, single; understands the entire management of a gentleman's place, including hot and cold graperies, green-houses, and vegetables; references as to character and ability unexceptionable. Address A. C., No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL young man; Protestant; single; will be found willing and obliging; understands the management of a gentleman's place; best references given. Address Jenkins, Irvington on the Hudson.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; NO INCUMBRANCE; 14 years' experience; understands thoroughly the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; graperies, &c.; references first class. Apply for two days, J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; very good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 200 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; understand his business in all its branches; five years' references from last employer, and six from another. Address E. M., 162 Jewett-av., Jersey City.

GARDENER—SINGLE; PROTESTANT; UNDERstands his business in all its branches, the care of horses, and driving; best reference. Address for two days J. L., Box No. 75 Yonkers Post Office.

JANITOR.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS JANITOR, day or night watchman; best of reference. Call or address George K. Schieffelin No. 2 Nassau-st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY OF 17; CAN MILK, drive, and take care of horse. Address J. Pritchard, No. 224 West 19th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SOBER AND steady, who thoroughly understands his business; speaks English; best City references; no objection to the country. Address Henry, No. 138 West 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, SPEAKS French and English in a private family; best reference can be given; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH FIRST-class English and City references; no objection to City or country or to travel. Address L., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH several years' best reference as waiter or valet in a private family. Apply at present employer's, No. 1 East 41st-st., corner of 5th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, in a first-class family, as waiter; one who understands his business. Apply at No. 217 West 30th-st., top floor, back room; H. W. Williams.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; first-class City references. Address for two days M. P., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN (English) as first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call or address J. G., No. 110 West 20th-st., second floor.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH QUALIfied references, in a private family. Call on or address Waiter, No. 126 Sullivan-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE PERson to solicit advertisements for a monthly paper. Address, with name and references, W. H. C., Box No. 127 *Times* office.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AVENUE. Spring term now commencing. For particulars send for circulars. Private lessons every day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,

NO. 77 MADISON-AV., south-east corner of 28th-st., and the tenement and manufacturing property NOS. 60, 62, 64, AND 66 CANNON-ST.,

To be sold on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11,

At 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

For maps and particulars apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

32 lots separately,

comprising

the entire block bounded by

Madison and 4th avs.,

71st and 72d sts.,

LENOX HILL,

Sale on

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877,

at 12 o'clock,

at the

Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Supreme Court,

under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.

Title and adjoining property is restricted.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 38 EAST 33D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room:

EAST 33D-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 38 East 33d-st., built by the late owner for his own use. Complete in all its appointments, marble hall, hardwood finish throughout, bay windows front and rear, mirrors, and stationery book-cases, and in perfect order. Lot, 20.6 feet.

For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIX LOTS ON BOULEVARD AND 10TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, sale by order of the Executors of the estate of Luke H. Holmes, deceased.

BOULEVARD.—The two lots, east side, about 56.10 feet north of 74th-st., and taken together, 52.3x81.5 x5ux66.1½.

TENTH-AV.—Four lots, west side, 54.4 feet north of 74th-st., 25x100 each.

Terms cash.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE, NO. 2,353 3D-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

Sale by order of the Executors of the estate of John Costello, deceased.

THIRD-AV.—The four-story brick store and dwelling, 18.8½x50 feet, and lot 105 feet, east side, 62.5 feet south of 128th-st., known as No. 2,353 3d-av. The building is in fine order. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 WEST 22D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

WEST 22D-ST.—The desirable three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 144 West 22d-st., 20.10x45 feet, with extension of 15 feet. Has been lately overhauled and is now in perfect order. Lot 98.9 feet. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11,

at 2 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Valuable church property and five-story dwelling, south side 28th-st., 87 feet west of Broadway, 7.6 front by 98.9 deep.

Maps, permits, &c., from WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Esq., attorney, No. 24 Park-place, or Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, corner of PEARL and MADISON STS., on THURSDAY, APRIL 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The property has a frontage of 32.2 on Pearl-st. and 155 feet on Madison-st., and known as Nos. 426 and 428 Pearl-st., and Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Madison-st. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,

No. 7 Pine-st.

W. H. MCLEAN, Auctioneer.

BY JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF & CO.—ON TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 457 West 21st-st., 20x98x98.8, containing every modern improvement; in perfect order; excellent location. Particulars at our office, No. 30 Pine-st. and No. 1,193 Broadway.

NO. 144 WEST 22D-ST.

To be sold at auction April 11—if not previously disposed of at private sale—the desirable three-story house No. 144 West 22d-st., 20.10x45 feet, with large extension; is in perfect order, having been recently overhauled; lot, 98.9; price, $18,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

GRIST MILL TO RENT—PLANDOME MILLS, on Manhasset Bay, Long Island, containing two run of stone, dock property, and store-house attached; splendid chance for practical miller or business man, with sufficient capital to supply demand for flour, feed, and grain; will not let on shares.

ROBERT MORDILL, Manhasset, Long Island.

TO LET—NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., BETWEEN NASsau and William sts., second loft, with or with'ut basement and cellar; suitable for manufacturing or storage; steam power if desired; rent reasonable. W. BYFIELD, corner of Reade and Centre sts., first floor.

A PRIVATE FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, TEN years established, will be given up this year; ill health the cause; house and apparatus rent to reasonably, and scholars gratis. Address TEACHER, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEment (new) corner of Broome and Wooster sts., with a frontage of 75 feet on Broome-st. Apply to JOHN C. HENDERSON, Nos. 457 and 459 Broome-st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 162 SOUTH-ST., CORner of Dover-st; desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover-st. to second-story offices; at reduced rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN Creek, near Penny bridge, 20 lots, with bulkhead, together with new building, 15x40 feet, suitable for a manufactory. A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

AT LOW RENT—60TH-ST. AND 10TH-AV.—Fine store; also, light and airy basement; can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, THE best rooms (50x95 feet) in the City, with or without steam power, at low rates. Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th-st.

TO LET—ROOMS OF ALL SIZES; VERY BEST steam-power in the City, and steam hoistway; rents cheaper than any other place in the city.

JACOB BERMAN, No. 317 East 22d-st.

A FACTORY TO LET—27TH-ST., NEAR 8TH Av., five stories and basement; 47x100. Inquire of G. W. BLOOMFIELD, No. 257 West 34th-st.

BROADWAY STORE, NO. 1,223—TO LET—One-half; suitable for stationery, fine fancy goods, or agency. Apply to Z. M. QUIMBY, shell comb store.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 200 AND 202 Chambers-st., with smoke-houses in the rear. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 263 Front-st., suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO AGENT—STORE AND LOFTS, BUILDING NO. 100 William-st. Apply to W. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,
(built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d-st.,
Extending to 31st-st., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
FOR VALUABLES OF ALL KINDS.

Persons leaving the City will find every facility required for their accommodation at this establishment.

SAFES, of all Sizes, TO RENT by the Month or Year.

Office for Safe Deposit Department, No. 475 4th-av.

Office for Warehouse Department, No. 106 East 32d-st.

ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises before engaging elsewhere.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRrors, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator; watchman; insurance low; furniture moved, boxed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WILLIAM H. MICHAELS, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Cornelius-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, in a small private family, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT TO gentlemen only two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Parties desiring first-class accommodations may apply at No. 201 West 43d-st., one block from "Rossmore" and 7th-st. Cloyd.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON third floor, all conveniences; also reception-room, suitable for physician's office; house and table first class; no moving; references exchanged. No. 41 West 9th-st.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, FROM 1st May, a choice of large pleasant rooms, en suite or singly; house will be newly and handsomely furnished, and desirable in every respect. For further particulars call at No. 28 West 12th-st.

TO LET—TO A REFINED GENTLEMAN, OR GENtleman and wife, suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, in elegant house; unexceptionable location, vicinity of Gilsey House; with or without board. Address H. H., Post Office Box No. 3,087.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—ADVANtageous arrangements can be made for suites of from three to six large, airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.; private tables.

FIFTH-AV.—CORNER SUITES AND ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; private tables or superior board, from May; concession; yearly arrangements. Address AVENUE, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with board, from May 1; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at reasonable price, near Montclair, N. J., two minutes walk from depot. Address X. X., Box No. 127 *Times* office.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy-Park; with board; entire third floor; private table if preferred; also, rooms on second and fourth floor.

NOS. 3, 5, AND 7 PROSPECT-PLACE, EAST 41ST-ST., CITY.—Excellent accommodations for families, with superior board; second floor, with alcove, $30; other rooms, $15.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—FURnished, with or without board; occupied by a doctor for the past nine years; other apartments, if required. Apply to MRS. HOLY, No. 210 East 46th-st.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished apartments to let, with or without board; references.

ONE CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS—WITH board; family occupying their own house; references exchanged. No. 43 West 22d-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—With board, to rent; desirable location; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Suite of rooms, second floor, with or without board; private board.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Rooms to let, with breakfast, to gentlemen; also parlor floor.

TWO LARGE SQUARE SECOND-STORY connecting rooms, with first-class board, in private family; references. No. 354 West 23d-st.

AT NO. 25 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, entire floor; baths, &c., attached; private table; reasonable terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511.—A CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, handsomely furnished; French table d'hôte; strictly first-class.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF SUNNY front rooms on second floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 133 WEST 36TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished suite on second floor, also single room, with board; references.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large, square rooms, sunny, and others, with first-class board; reference.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5TH-AV.—Fine suite and single rooms to rent, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR rooms, with board, for parties desiring a pleasant, refined home.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; handsome apartments, with or without private table.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with unexceptionable board, just vacated by family leaving City. No. 158 West 45th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—AN ELEGANT PARlor floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board. April 15: references exchanged.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY ROOM may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH-ST.—A FINE ROOM TO let, with board; family left for Europe.

NO. 299 HENRY-ST., NEAR GRAND.—Good board at moderate prices; no moving.

NO. 210 EAST 52D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY near the Park, will let, with board, pleasant rooms.

NO. 106 MADISON-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, also nicely-furnished rooms 1st of May, with board.

NO. 28 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; also table board. MRS. A. CARR.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, second story, with board; references.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST ST.—GRAMERCY PARK.—Desirable rooms, with first-class board; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH an entire second floor, unfurnished, in the house of a private family, west of 5th-av., for permanency; private table; location from 30th to 45th sts., between Madison and 6th avs.; references unexceptionable; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address J. M. H., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife near Elevated Railroad; must be first-class house and neighborhood; below 34th-st.; price moderate. Address ALLEN, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 19 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and unfurnished suites of rooms to let, without board; connected with the Brevoort House by passageway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND FRESCOED four-story brown-stone, 52d-st., 5th and 6th-avs; either for summer or year. MORRIS, B. BARR & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTHeast corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., three suites of furnished apartments, from May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th-av., between 1 and 5 P. M.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—No. 440 East 57th-st.; gas, bath, and rooms heated; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen; private family; reference required; terms moderate. No. 20 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Handsome rooms, en suite or single, in a private house; stone house.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet, bath-room adjoining; family strictly private. No. 140 East 48th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, at No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

NINETEENTH-ST., NO. 9.—PLEASANT SUITE of rooms; also single rooms; no moving; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, singly and en suite; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN THE Country from June 1, by a family of four adults, in a private family where no other boarders would be taken; three or four rooms would be required, four preferred. Address, stating terms, location, and name, and describing accommodations, R. F., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—CONNECTICUT B—Three and one-half hours by railroad from New-York; a pleasant home at a reasonable price, for one or two ladies. Address MANOR, Box No. 115 *Times* office.

HOTELS.

ANSON HOUSE—NO. 70 SPRING-ST., NEW-YORK, handsomely furnished rooms by the day or week at greatly reduced prices; single rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

HOTEL BRANTING—MADISON-AV., 58TH-ST., just at the Park; prices moderate; accommodations first-class; inducements offered to Summer boarders; location superb.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS 50c. 200 light rooms; equal to any first-class hotel; gentlemen only; weekly, $2 to $3. Corner Bowery and Bayard-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT MESSRS. JOSEPH P. EARLE and WILLIAM F. EARLE have this day formed a new partnership to transact the business of Brokers in Crude India Rubber and Gutta Percha, under the firm name of EARLE BROTHERS, at the present location, No. 62 William-st., New-York. The relations heretofore existing with messrs. GEO. A. ALDEN & CO., of Boston, will be continued by the above firm.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE PARTnership heretofore exis ting between us under the firm name of SMYTHE, EARLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent Mr. JOSEPH P. EARLE has sole power to sign in liquidation.

HENRY SMYTHE,
JOSEP

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TRUNK LINE COMPACT.

DISSATISFACTION OF THE MERCHANTS—THE TRADE OF NEW-YORK GIVEN AWAY.

A TIMES reporter, who went among the merchants yesterday, found that the terms of the recent compact entered into by the trunk lines are very unsatisfactory to them. They say that New-York cannot afford to give any concessions to Baltimore or Philadelphia, and the discrimination in favor of those cities must necessarily be ruinous to trade here. They assume, in the absence of specifications of any kind in the compact, that the schedule of December has been reinforced, with the difference that instead of 13 per cent. to Baltimore and 10 per cent. to Philadelphia, the former is allowed to cut under 3 cents, and the latter 2 cents per 100 pounds. Even here they think the compact weak, as there is nothing whatever in it fixing rates. But their principal point is that the difference of 3 cents alone will be sufficient inducement for shippers to take their grain to Baltimore, whence they can readily obtain transportation to Europe. The statement in the compact that the difference in ocean freights will be sufficient compensation for the discrimination in local business, is pronounced an absurdity. It is asserted that, though rates vary between the two cities, the general average is in favor of neither. There are also numbers of houses in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Cleveland, and other large Western cities that import directly from Europe, and the saving of 3 cents per 100 pounds on local transportation will induce them to get their goods via Baltimore. Some of these still cling to New-York, though, during the past year, Baltimore has secured a largely increased trade from this source. It is expected that all will now leave, especially as ocean rates to Baltimore will soon offer an additional advantage. The old adage that "where ships can get cargoes they will bring cargoes" will not fail. Mr. Vanderbilt is blamed for not adhering to his statement of a few months ago that "rates to and from New-York should be as low as to any competing port," and the merchants say that he could, if he wished, give plenty of reasons why this should be carried out. He will lose by the compact proportionately as much as they. Their only hope lies in their belief that it will not last. One gentleman who shared these gloomy views said that the merchants themselves were most to blame, and thought it ridiculous that they should grumble about a discrimination of two or three cents, when they sit idly by and permit the politicians to defer action on the question of terminal facilities which, as they stand now, make a difference of between five and six cents against New-York as compared with Baltimore, Philadelphia, and even Boston.

A REMARKABLE SWINDLER.

HE DEFRAUDS DOWN-TOWN MERCHANTS BY MEANS OF FORGED ORDERS FOR GOODS —A THIEF WHO MAKES A STUDY OF MORAL MAXIMS.

For a month past the brush manufacturers of this City have been victimized by a swindler who has procured from them quantities of bristles, such as are used by shoe-makers to point wax-ends, on forged orders purporting to have come from dealers in leather and shoe-makers' findings. About two weeks ago Messrs. E. Godfrey & Sons, of No. 49 Spruce-street, learned of the practices of the swindler, and notified the firms with which they dealt to look out for him. Messrs. W. B. Burtnett & Son, of No. 57 Fulton-street, brush manufacturers, were among the firms so warned. Shortly after a stranger entered their store, and spent a long time in examining samples of bristles. He departed without making a purchase and did not return until yesterday, when he appeared again and said he wanted samples of bristles for the firm of Godfrey & Sons. Mr. Burtnett suspected that he was an impostor, but gave him the samples, and he went away with them. Half an hour later he re-entered the store and presented the following order:

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1877.

Messrs. W. B. Burtnett & Son.

GENTLEMEN: We will take the lot of bristles at 8$ 5lt. Please deliver to bearer two pounds and send balance at your earliest convenience, and oblige.

Yours respectfully, E. GODFREY & SONS.

Mr. Burtnett, believing that the fellow was a fraud, told him it would take some time to make a parcel of the two pounds of bristles, and suggested to him to call about half an hour later for it. He willingly complied with this request. As he left the store Mr. Burtnett sent a boy to follow him, and another to ask Messrs. Godfrey & Sons if the order was genuine. Then, thinking the first boy would not succeed in tracing the suspected swindler in all his wanderings, he started out to keep both in sight. After aimless wanderings on the part of the supposed fraud, he and his followers reached the corner of Beekman and William streets. There Mr. Burtnett met the boy he had sent to the store of Godfrey & Sons, who told him the order was a forgery. He immediately walked up to the fellow who had presented it to him and told him he must consider himself a prisoner. The swindler tried to escape, but his captor was too strong for him. After ineffectual struggles he walked quietly for several blocks, and then, turning suddenly, threw Mr. Burtnett completely over his head, and tried to run away. He was recaptured, however, and forced to go to Mr. Burtnet's office. While waiting there for the arrival of an officer to take him to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, he made an attempt to dispose of some papers by throwing them into the grate fire. He was restrained by his captor. Becoming enraged he said to that gentleman, "Let me burn these letters, or I will shoot you dead." On the way to the station-house he endeavored to chew a paper which he took from his pocket. It was forced from his mouth, however, and saved in a pulpy condition. At the station-house he gave his name as William Livingstone, and said he was at one time a commission merchant in good circumstances in this City. The papers he had endeavored to destroy were found to be memoranda, probably of his "best thoughts," or some one else's. They were in verse and prose, variously, and were all of a particularly "goody" character; but if he had practiced what they taught, Mr. Livingstone would not have marched to a Police court yesterday. Following are specimens of the maxims:

"Vice is only laziness, and law-breaking an attempt to dodge the law of labor."

"The chief cause of crime is the desire to obtain a living by some easier means than honest toil."

The prisoner, who is a dark-complexioned man, with regular features, and a stolid expression upon his face, was brought before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Burtnett made a charge of attempted swindling against him. This charge was supplemented by a complaint made by Miles Brothers & Co., of No. 103 Fulton-street, that, on March 19, he procured from them on an order purporting to be sent by Messrs. Mulford, Cary & Conkling, of No. 34 Spruce-street, six pounds of bristles valued at $58. Livingstone pleaded not guilty, but was held for trial, bail being set at $1,000 on each charge.

IMPROVING TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The Secretary of the "Conference of Commercial Bodies" has addressed the following letter to Corporation Counsel Whitney:

APRIL 5, 1877.

William C. Whitney, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Referring to the application of the White Star Line Steam-ship Company to the Dock Commissioners for permission to lay tracks on their pier, which application was submitted to you as counsel to the Corporation, I beg to call your attention to the inclosed report of the action of the "Conference of Commercial Bodies," representing the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and this association.

The meeting referred to was held on the 23d of last month, and expresses the earnest sentiment of the entire mercantile community, excepting in isolated instances where jealousy or petty self-interest incites a limited factious opposition. Delay in intelligently disposing of this and kindred questions is impoverishing the commerce of the City many thousands of dollars daily, and, by request of the conference, I submit this statement and urge you to act your proper part unhesitatingly as one of the representatives of the City's vast interests.

The plan of an ordinance adopted by the same body in reference to the use of steam during the night-time on the Belt Railroad for the transportation of freight has been forwarded to the Common Council, with a strong letter urging its immediate passage. It is expected that action will be taken on it at the next meeting of the board on Tuesday.

FUNERAL OF MR. LOUIS B. MONTANT.

The funeral of Louis Brugiere Montant took place yesterday from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue. The galleries, pulpit, and altar were draped in mourning, and there was a large display of flowers, which filled the church with perfume. The services consisted of a solemn high mass, at which Rev. Father Aubril acted as Celebrant, Rev. Father Tournie as Deacon, and Rev. Father Rivoallan as sub-Deacon. Among those present were a large number of French residents and prominent merchants. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

A POLICEMAN STOPS A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Immediately after the sailing of the White Star steamer Brittanic, from Pier No. 52 North River, yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred which, but for the presence of mind of Patrolman Laird, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, would doubtless have resulted seriously. Mrs. Jennings, of No. 135 West Twenty-third-street, who had just bidden her husband farewell on his departure for Europe, was seated in her carriage with her little son, 5 years of age, by her side, when in turning toward the head of the pier the pole snapped. The horses became frightened and unmanageable, and the driver was unable to restrain them. They dashed along the wharf toward West-street at a frightful pace when Officer Laird sprang at their heads and, at the imminent peril of his own life, succeeded in bringing the frightened team to a standstill after he had been dragged a distance of 50 feet. Mrs. Jennings, on alighting, thanked the officer warmly, and made him a present of $20 as a reward for his noble conduct.

AN INJURED HUSBAND.

A TALE OF THE CENTENNIAL—THE FIRST AND SECOND CHAPTERS—A WIFE DESERTS HER HOME IN PENNSYLVANIA AND RUNS OFF WITH A NEW-YORKER.

Hans Dundendorff lived in Great Bend, Great Bend is in Pennsylvania. Christine Dundendorff was Hans' frau. Hans and Christine were Germans. Hans owned six cows, four pigs, a snug house, and $100 drawing 4 per cent. in the savings bank. Last year, before the Centennial commenced, he was the happy possessor of five acres of fine purple-leaved cabbages. Hans weeded the cabbages and milked the cows, while Christine made butter, schmerkase, and saurkrant, and two more prosperous, jolly little Teutons could not be found in all Pennsylvania. But alas! Hans was not contented. He thirsted for greed. Even 23 mugs of new lager failed to lift the cloud from his brow. One night he came home looking especially gloomy. He ate his saurkrant and drank his lager in stubborn silence. There was a weight on his mind. In vain did Christine attempt to rouse him. He smoked his meerschaum with short, spiteful whiffs. Finally he says: "Christine, I goes of dot Sendennial, by zhimminy chrizmas, I does!" "Vell," says she, "of you goes, I goes doo." So the thing was settled. Next day Hans sells his cabbage-patch and cows to Nicholas Schruber for $1,300, and he and Christine went to Philadelphia, where he bought a stand and sold lager, pretzels, and lunhenkimer, just outside of the Centennial Grounds. Here fortune smiled benignantly upon him, and the nickels and dimes flowed into his treasury in a manner that made his heart rejoice. There was, however, one drawback to his perfect enjoyment, in the person of a young sport from this City, who, from patronizing the pretzel and lager department, became enamored of Christine, the buxom young frau. Haus, with true martial instincts, took in the situation at a glance. So one day when the young blood was playing sweet as as usual, his ire waxed hot, and taking Mr. New-Yorker by the ear he waltzed him into the street and addressed him after this fashion: "You comes here and pyes mine lager and pretzel; vell, dot vos goot; an you bays me vor dot. Dot vos a gupple o' dimes goot, but ven you trunks in mine vrau for nodinks, den I valks you indo de stredt efry dime, so helps me gracious." This was the last of his persecutions, and Haus congratulated himself that all was well, and his horizon once more grew bright with promise. Well, the Centennial closed and Hans and Christine once more took possession of the old homestead in Great Bend. By the Centennial operation he had cleared just $11,000, which he intrusted to Christine with the intention of investing the same in Western lands when suitable opportunity presented. One day last week he returned from New-Milford, and found his house vacant, Christine was gone, and worse still his precious $11,000 was likewise gone. Words are inadequate to express his rage when a neighbor came in and informed him that a young man answering to the Centennial party and representing himself to be Christine's brother had, during Hans' absence called, and together they had gone to New-York, ostensibly to take the cars for Cleveland, where her father was lying at the point of death. Haus, seeing through the ruse, made sufficient inquiries to convince him that the couple had started for this City. He took their trail, and at the Pavonia Ferry last evening he was met by a TIMES reporter, to whom he recited his woes, as he was preparing to follow the fugitives to Cleveland.

THE ARREST OF DANIEL J. NOYES.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE CASE OF THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—WHAT DISCLOSURES HE IS EXPECTED TO MAKE.

The announcement of the arrest, in Newark, of Daniel J. Noyes, formerly the counsel for the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, who has been charged, together with Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol; Jeremiah H. Stedwell, President of the first-named company, and Charles J. Brinkerhoff, its Secretary, with conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders, created some little excitement in insurance circles yesterday. Soon after the examination of the New-Jersey Mutual was concluded, criminal proceedings were taken against the persons above named, which fact both Daniel J. Noyes and Stedwell learned. They at once left this City and all efforts to discover their whereabouts proved fruitless, or if the New-Jersey officials had any information upon the subject, they would not make it public. Stedwell has not yet been arrested, and it is asserted that Noyes went to Newark on the day of his arrest with the deliberate purpose of giving himself up. This assertion creates some little surprise, considering the prominence that his name has had in connection with the disclosures made on the reference in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company before Mr. William Allen Butler, more especially his apparently questionable transactions with John J. Anderson, the former Receiver, for whom he acted as counsel. The charge of conspiracy made against Noyes is founded on the reinsurance by the National Capitol Company of the New-Jersey Mutual's risks, in which he is said to have been concerned. It is not known what evidence the authorities of New-Jersey have against him, and among his friends it is generally believed that he will not suffer much inconvenience. This opinion, however, is not credited in outside circles, it being firmly believed that he is guilty. It is conceded that Noyes is possessed of much information that would prove very valuable to Receiver Parker in securing the return of the New-Jersey Mutual's assets, and there is not the slightest doubt that he could tell where Stedwell is secreted. The company was possessed of $1,500,000 worth of assets, which it was generally believed had been turned over to Benjamin Noyes, of the National Capitol, but he asserts that he only received nominally $170,000, which he has handed over to the court, pending the decision of Chancellor Knoyon as to the legality of the contract of reinsurance. Thus, there is $1,330,000 still unaccounted for, and an effort will doubtless be made to obtain information from Noyes that will lead to its recovery.

ARREST OF A LETTER-CARRIER.

William W. White, a letter-carrier, who has been a short time connected with Station D, in the Cooper Institute Building, has been suspected recently by Special Agent Sharretts of having been in the habit of stealing letters intrusted to him for delivery, as several complaints have been made of the non-delivery or letters on his route. Yesterday he was sent to the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, with a "special delivery," consisting of 61 letters, addressed chiefly to inmates of the several institutions under the care of the Commissioners. He was closely followed from the station by Special Officer Blackwood, who noticed him while on the way fumbling with some of the letters, apparently with the purpose of concealing them. Mr. Sharretts and Superintendent Ten Eyck, of Station D, were in an inner room of the office of the Commissioners when White arrived with the letters, and had arranged to have the letters transferred to them immediately after their reception at the office. White delivered the letters, and Messrs. Sharretts and Ten Eyck found that there were nine missing. White was followed back to the station, arrested, and accused of the theft. He was immediately searched, when four of the letters were found on his person unopened. These he admitted having stolen, but said they were all he had taken from the lot intrusted to him, and no satisfactory account could be obtained from him about the five letters still missing. He was then taken by Officer Blackwood to Mr. Sharretts' office in the Post Office Building, when he admitted having stolen three letters on Friday. He then threw himself on the floor and begged for mercy in the most piteous tones. He rolled over and screamed and implored that leniency might be shown him, denounced himself for having yielded to temptation, and swore that he would never do so again if mercy was extended to him. He would go on in this manner for 15 or 20 minutes, and then sit down from sheer exhaustion and weep, and then resume his entreaties, these scenes alternating for nearly an hour. It appears that he was engaged to be married; that the wedding was soon to take place, and that he robbed the mails to obtain sufficient means to have the nuptial ceremony celebrated in good style. As soon as he found that his petition for mercy was of no avail, he became quiet, and was taken before Commissioner Shields, who held him for examination in default of $3,000 bail.

"THE MISTLETOE BOUGH."

The lady managers of the Mount Vernon Endowment Fund will give two representations of "The Mistletoe Bough" at the Academy of Music, the first on Tuesday, and the second on Saturday evening next. At first only one performance was contemplated, but the demand for tickets was so great that arrangements for a second were at once made. The ladies and gentlemen who are to participate in the entertainment have taken great pains to procure rich and costly costumes in the fashion of the time represented, so that the stage will present a scene of great brilliancy. It is suggested by the managers that, out of compliment to the performers, the audience appear in demi-toilet, the ladies without bonnets, so that the auditorium may present a scene as nearly equaling that on the stage as possible—a suggestion that will doubtless be followed. Only a comparatively few seats remain unsold for either performance. Those remaining can be obtained upon application at Mrs. Arthur Gilman's parlor, No. 353 New-York Hotel, and at Mrs. Doremus', No. 86 Irving-place, between the hours of 11 and 1 from now until April 17.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Astor Dramatic Association will give its first performance and reception to-morrow evening at the Union League Theatre.

The fourth annual reunion of the "National Union of Andersonville Survivors" will be held at Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, April 19.

It is said that some of the Democratic officials who are affected by the Omnibus bill are subscribing money to defeat it in the Assembly.

The final entertainment and reception of the season by the Maimonides Library Association will be given this evening at the Tentonia Assembly Rooms.

A grand concert, under the auspices of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M., will be given on Tuesday evening, April 10. A fine programme is offered.

The steamers Britannic, Anchoria, Rhein, Clyde, and San Jacinto took out yesterday 49,718 letters, 746 registered letters, and 99 bags of newspapers.

Correll E. Brooks, aged 13, ran away from his home at No. 422 East Eighty-fourth-street yesterday, and the Police were instructed to make search for him.

The Warren Council, No. 85, O. U. A. M., is to give a grand literary and musical entertainment to-morrow evening at Cooper Institute, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief fund.

The ball which was to have been given at the Academy of Music by the students of Columbia College, for the benefit of their navy, will be held at Delmonico's on the evening of the 27th inst.

The seventieth anniversary of the Columbian Peithological Society will be appropriately celebrated on Friday evening next at Irving Hall. The feature of the occasion will be an essay by Mr. Eugene Lawrence.

A grand sacred concert will be given at Steinway Hall on Sunday evening, the 15th inst., in aid of St. Francis Hospital. A grand chorus of 100 voices and a fine orchestra will assist in the interpretation of the programme.

The Goethe Club will hold its regular monthly reunion at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Wednesday evening next, on which occasion Rev. Frederick H. Hedge, D. D., will deliver a lecture entitled "Goethe as a Man."

The Catholic pilgrims from Canada will sail for Europe in the City of Brussels on Saturday, the 21st inst. Cardinal McCloskey will offer mass for the pilgrims at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 21st inst.

The inspection of the Police force, with special relation to the condition of their Spring uniforms, will be commenced at Police Head-quarters on Monday morning. The inspection, as usual, will be conducted by Capt. Copeland.

The Williams College Quartet, assisted by Miss Louise Finch and Mr. Isaac Henderson, Jr., will give a musical entertainment at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening next, in aid of the Native Church at Inanda, Natal, South Africa.

At a special meeting of the Committee on Admissions of the Stock Exchange yesterday, held under the three-day rule, Mr. John Pondir was formally reinstated in the privileges of the Exchange, having satisfied all his creditors in full.

The public are cautioned against buying reserved seat tickets, A 1 to 50, for Gen. Newton's lecture on Wednesday evening next, at Cooper Institute, that series of tickets having been accidentally lost. New tickets, of a different color, for the same seats, will be issued, and can be purchased at the box-office of the Cooper Institute only.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad was held at noon yesterday, at No. 12 Wall-street, Robert Barclay in the chair, and W. B. Crafting acting as Secretary. Eight hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars of bonds were represented. On motion, Thomas Denny was confirmed one of the Trustees of the mortgage in place of John G. Richardson, resigned.

The fifth of the popular series of ballad concerts given by Miss Arabella Root, for the benefit of the destitute poor of the City, will take place on Tuesday evening next, at Chickering Hall, the proceeds to be devoted to the poor blind of the City who are unable to avail themselves of the advantages of the Home for the Blind. A number of well-known artists will assist Miss Root in the interpretation of a very entertaining programme.

Large numbers of entries are being made for the "Bench Show of Dogs," to be held under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Gilmore's Garden, on the 3d, 9th, and 10th of May. Among the applications are a great number from abroad. The non-sporting classes of dogs will be strongly represented. Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, of England, one of the best living authorities on dogs, has accepted the committee's invitation to act as one of the judges.

BROOKLYN.

The Police Commissioners commenced the annual Spring inspection of the station-houses yesterday, and will conclude it during the coming week.

A regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets. Mr. Parke Godwin will deliver a lecture on "The Theory of Art."

Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, will administer the rite of confirmation this morning at the Church of the Incarnation, on Gates-avenue, and in the evening at the Church of the Atonement, in the Eastern District.

The residents of the county towns are strongly urging the passage of Mr. Marvin's bill requiring a registry of voters in the county. The Ring men compel the members of the Alms-house to vote early and often every year for their nominees.

The argument on the writ of certiorari under which Douglass Walker, the amateur actor convicted of assaulting another amateur actor, was released from the Penitentiary, was to have taken place yesterday, but was again postponed until Wednesday.

Susan Martin, aged 13, was bitten severely on Monday near her father's residence, on Franklin-street, by two ferocious Spitz dogs owned by a Mr. Ditmars. The girl has been very ill since she was attacked, and yesterday exhibited strong symptoms of hydrophobia. The dogs were killed.

Another case of small-pox traceable to the school attached to the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, on Willoughby-avenue, where the terrible disease broke out some weeks ago, has been discovered. This latest victim resides in Van Buren-street, and was one of the day pupils attending the Sisters' school.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, yesterday, counsel for the Brooklyn and Coney Island Horse Railroad Company made application for the appointment of a commission to settle the value of certain lands in Gravesend, owned by Mr. Edward Ridley, the title to which the company wish to acquire. Counsel for Mr. Ridley objected, and on his motion the argument on the application was adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

Deputy Sheriff Salt attempted to arrest Christopher Winklemau, a beer saloon keeper, on South Fourth street, and was set upon by Winkleman, Winkleman's wife, Winklemau's Spitz dog, and two of Winkleman's customers. The dog bit the officer severely on the leg while the human animals inflicted on Salt a terrible beating. Warrants have been issued for the officer's assailants. In the dog's case the document is a death warrant.

On application of Roger A. Pryor, Jr., yesterday, Justice Pratt issued an order directing John F. Hubbard to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The application was made on the ground that Hubboard, after being removed from the Receivership of the Loaners' Bank, of New-York, refused to turn over the assets of the bank to Mr. J. Wintringham, the new Receiver, and paid out to the law firm of Sewall & Pierce an alleged extortionate fee of $2,500.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbytery of Nassau will meet at the Memorial Chapel, Freeport, on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, when the Moderator, Rev. Franklin Noble, will preach the opening sermon, and Rev. P. D. Oakey will deliver an address on "The Influence of Family Worship upon the Young." The business meeting will be held on Tuesday.

D. S. S. 'Sammis' steamer John A. Dix, formerly used as a ferry-boat between Babylon and Fire Island, and which was crushed by the ice last Winter, is found to be so badly wrecked that she cannot be repaired. Her machinery is to be taken out, and Mr. Sammis proposes to sink the hulk on the fishing banks, as a resort for sheepshead and other edible fish.

Nothing has yet been heard of Samuel E. Joseph, who disappeared from his house on Camelia-street, Astoria, about two months ago, and his family are in great affliction in consequence of his continued absence. He was regarded as a sober, industrious man, who always attended closely to his business, and the belief is that he has met with foul play.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Passaic City Republicans have nominated Benjamin Ayerigg for Mayor, and Joseph B. Kruglet for Collector.

Thomas McDermott, the one who was accidentally shot by William Woods, in Jersey City, on Friday night, is still in a critical condition, but some hope of his recovery is entertained. Woods was arrested by order of Chief Champney Friday night. Justice Keese, having satisfied himself that the shooting was purely accidental, admitted him to bail for future examination.

William G. Brennan, of No. 211 Griffiths-street, Jersey City Heights, fell in his yard while suffering from a fit yesterday, and died two hours later.

Michael Lynch, 15 years of age, was struck on Monday night by a train on the Central Railroad, at Elizabeth, and died yesterday in consequence of his injuries.

The new tax ordinance for the City of Newark has been ordered to a third reading. It appropriates for lighting the streets $80,000; for the poor, $70,000; for cleaning and repairing streets, $45,000; for public schools, $58,000; for the Police Department, $153,000; for the Fire Department, $77,500; for public health, $10,500; for cleaning and repairing sewers, $11,000; for contingent expenses, $80,000, and a number of minor appropriations, aggregating $24,500, are made by it.

OLLIFFE'S "TASTELESS" COD-LIVER OIL, PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND WILD CHERRY.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is, that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed. It is the only preparation of oil containing tonic and expectorant properties. It is regularly prescribed by the medical profession. Sold by druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—*Advertisement.*

HEARTS ARE CAPTURED

By a beautiful complexion. All women know this, and if nature has denied it to them it can be acquired by using LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." Sold by every druggist in the United States.—*Advertisement.*

FOR INVALIDS' use the JONZAC COGNACS are purest and best. VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.—M. Rieg, William Alexander, J. P. Knapp, James Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, James H. Squires, James Smith, Miss Mary Brown, Edward H. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Henry Nash, Mrs. Nash, Miss Carrie Nash, Miss Annie Nash, Master J. L. Nash, Master P. V. R. Nash, Andrew Low, Mrs. Low, Miss Mary Low, Mrs. Edmonds, Miss May Edmonds, Miss Sophie Edmonds, infant Edmonds, James N. Pyle, Hermann Goebell, Miss Michle, Isaac Demuth, Mrs. Demuth, Dr. Van Arsdale, Wm. H. Van Arsdale, S. T. Hillman, Gen. John F. Rathbone, Mrs. Rathbone, Miss Alice Rathbone, Miss Grace L. Rathbone, Master J. H. Rathbone, Miss Georgie L. Rathbone, Mrs. W. W. Blackmar, A. T. Fulton, W. H. Perot, B. B. Schneider, Geo. B. Hanford, Ed. and Read, Dr. D. Page Cotton, Charles Holland, John C. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Delano S. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Stephas J. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, A. Hartman, Charles Benedict, F. Feldman, Wm. Branch, James W. Lancaster, H. K. Sutton, Richard Mansfield, Ernst Von Heveaubug, H. W. Whitney, Jr., J. H. Petrie, Mrs. Petrie, W. A. Wiechers, J. H. Heroy, Mrs. Heroy, Miss Heroy, Miss Mary Heroy, W.W. Heroy, D. B. Vermilye, Mr. Dreyfus-Rosenblatt, Mrs. Dreyfus-Rosenblatt and child, S. Otis, Miss Della N. Otis, Arthur T. Fitch, P. Ceballos, John Dockendorff, Mrs. Dockendorff, Mrs. Julia Morgan, Amzi Dodd, Mrs. Dodd, Miss Julia F. Dodd, Miss Louisa C. Dodd, Miss Carrie P. Dodd, Master William Thaw Dodd, Master Edward N. Dodd, Master Joseph S. Dodd, Marcus L. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Charles Lichtenberg, O. Wesendonck, Jr., E. Thiele, Morris Stern, William M. Wells, J. Ballu, Paris Haldeman, Henry McCormick, A. Blumenthal, C. Alexander, J. A. Gilmore, Johannes Roth, Col. Charlton H. Way, Capt. Porter, Oliver Hoyt, Edward C. Hoyt, Miss Annie Hoyt, Miss H. M. Hoyt, E. J. Santa Marina, Mrs. Santa Marina, L. Lewisohn, R. Larcui, Jose Bueno, Thomas E. Bailey, Hubert Geenen, Ed. S. Waters, Frank C. Fast, M. Cudahy.

In steam-ship Anchoria, for Glasgow.—Alexander W. Lindsay, Samuel St. John, Miss Jennie St. John, Miss Pentland, W. C. Wolseley, A. Cruikshanks, W. L. S. Steele, Dr. Ramial Clunas, Simon Newcomb, Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Nellie Newcomb, Miss Maud Newcomb, Miss Angie Newcomb, Miss Blanche Newcomb, Miss Gertrude Newcomb, Master Arthur Newcomb, Virginia B. Brunton, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Dr. A. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, William A. Rose, wife and child, John Byron, Miss Isabella Brunton, Miss Rebecca McGregor, Miss Janet Montgomery, Mrs. Ann Butler, Miss Maggie Glenn, John Kennedy, John Brown.

In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugen Vorselsang, Wilhelm Rocholl, M. Falk, Mrs. E. D. Tausig and child, C. C. Griessbauer, L. Seaman, Michael Hyman, John Bruce, Robert Bruce, W. Gerwing, Mrs. A. Reed, H. Siering, Heinrich Lages, Heinrich Müller, Mrs. D. H. Beseck, Master Wilhelm Seebeck, Joh. Heinr. Gunkel, Mrs. Catharine Foeller, Miss Augusta Weygandt, Ulrich Zeilweger, John Rieth, Emil Lassig, J. H. Beveridge, Master E. M. Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vogel and two children.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta, for Charleston.—Mrs. W. M. Finch, W. C. Dallihu, Mr. Dunghury, R. S. West, Mrs. Sparks and child, Mr. Lord, Mr. Holt, T. Perkins, W. H. Wentworth, A. Smith, E. B. Stoddard, Mrs. Boscher, M. S. Isaacs, L. B. Knox, T. L. S. Cody, M. M. Neth, J. R. Patton, H. F. Mangin, B. S. Sudlow, E. E. Smith, S. H. Miller, M. A. Anderson, J. Jones, L. A. Washburn, H. H. Morse.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Williams, M. Buzaglo, W. Blanixk, Mr. and Mrs. John Witherspoon and four children, Miss Ferrar, Beecroft Lacon, Walter C. Farlow, F. Ungerer, T. M. Gillott, W. G. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Escheiby, Miss Eva Escheiby, Miss May Escheiby, Mr. Dunglas.

In steam-ship Utopia, for London.—F. H. Haycock, Rev. P. M. Flanagan, Benjamin Cutler, T. Hall Reeves, Robert Darnton, Mrs. M. Darnton, Charles Darnton, Miss Amelia Lucas, John Connolly, Mrs. J. Connolly, H. W. Griffith, Mrs. H. G. Griffith, Miss Hattie Linscott.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—W. Savies, H. H. Hugius, N. B. Bourum and wife, Hon. R. Devlin, A. S. Goodwin, Miss B. Stone, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Pepperdeck, Miss Rebecca Farrington, Miss Mary A. Farrington, A. C. Gifford, Henry Polichia, James Barry.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—Mrs. George Willoughby, J. K. Hellmuth, Charles E. Tillotson, William MacAlister, T. O. Read, A. D. Catdfield, T. W. Kalbfleisch, W. A. Todd, Henry Ardagh, H. C. Pickering, Woodruff Wynkoop.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—Mr. Adams, E. H. Bates, Mr. Cathcart, Joseph Catto, Mrs. Catto, four children and infant, E. H. Cliffy, F. B. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, L. Deutz, Sir Charles Doaisworth, B. J. Dunne, William H. Edwards, George Elwood, W. W. Fogg, Rev. Father Gavin, Dr. Edward Gray, Mrs. Gray, W. A. Graham, W. G. Harding, O. J. Heinrich, H. F. Hudson, Thomas Kelly, Capt. William King, Walter T. Klots, George Packer, W. F. Pearse, F. K. Pearse, W. F. Porter, Mrs. Porter, J. V. Pritchard, J. Richards, A. K. Schulenberg, Mrs. Schulenberg, L. E. Smith, Dr. H. A. Smith, John F. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and child, L. Thibault, J. Weinberg, Miss Jane Wilson, W. Wood, Mr. Hirschfield.

In steam-ship Montana, from Liverpool.—Miss L. M. Fulta, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Bray, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ralph, Edward Roberts, R. Piggin, M. Villamare, Essex Holcombe, C. Clarke, Rev. J. Hughes, Mrs. Willard, Thomas Lee, C. H. Rhor, Charles Humphries, Wm. T. Doane, Joseph Spalding, Wm. B. Long, Isaac M. Bray, Edwin Bray, Arthur Mercer, John Harrison, Owen McAvie, Wm. Smith, George Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Miss Ann Gavin, Miss Elizabeth Holden, Miss Catharine O'Reilly, Thomas Eels.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises.....5:31 | Sun sets....6:32 | Moon rises..3:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:01 | Gov. Island..4:50 | Hell Gate....6:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Anchoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Utopia, (Br.,) Craig, London, Henderson Bros.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Gen. Whitney, Hallet, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Regulator, Wilmington and Morehead City, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Ella Knight, McCreery, Philadelphia, Bogert & Morgan; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, George Yonge; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Rhein, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen and Southampton, Oelricks & Co.; E. C. Knight, Masinge, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome, Jr.; Clyde, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell.

Ships Abner J. Benyon, Watte, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes; Jean Ingelow, Tauton, Batavia, Java, for orders, V. H. Brown & Co.

Barks Veritas, (Norw.,) Bressesen, Copenhagen, Den., C. Tobias & Co.; Dory, Wilson, Philadelphia, James Hand; L. G. Bizelow, (Br.,) Ferris, Greenock, via Boboy, Cox, Boyd & Hincken; Drumadoon, (Br.,) Stewart, Antwerp, J. W. Parker & Co.; Nictaux, (Br.,) Masters, Annapolis, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Costante, (Ital.,) Giachetti, Queenstown, Benham & Loveseu; Serrano, (Br.,) Hoett, Genoa, Ital., J. W. Parker & Co.; B. F. Watson, Hawkins, Shanghai, China, Salter & Simpson.

Brigs Raglet, Davis, Ciudad Bolivar, Geo. W. Gillett; Edwin Rowe, Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, Joseph Agostina.

Schrs. Many R. Hickman, Robinson, Chester, Del., and Camden, N. J., Van Brunt & Bro.; J. F. Hathaway, (Br.,) Hogan, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son, Annie B., (Br.,) Secor, Halifax, P. I. Nevins & Son; George C. Cain, Peterson, New-Haven, Cartwright & Boyle; Samuel McManemy, Wallis, Newark, A. Dayton & Co.; A. H. Brown, Dowling, Providenstown, I. R. Staples; Hattie Haskell, Cassidy, San Blas, Owen Brennan; Henry Walcott, Smith, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle; E. E. Birdsall, Warren, Fernandina, Warren Ray; Promenader, (Br.,) Leadbetter, Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Thebaud Bros.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool March 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, New-Orleans March

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7978. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

REFORM IN LOUISIANA.

WHAT THE NICHOLLS RULE HAS DONE.

EVERY ABUSE CHARGED ON THE REPUBLICANS SUSTAINED AND CONTINUED BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE — REPUBLICAN THIEVES, TAKEN UP WHEN THEY TURN DEMOCRATS — A GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR THE LOUISIANA TAXPAYERS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

The commission about to visit this city at the request of President Hayes, possesses such vague functions that almost any matter pertaining to the contest may come under its notice, or enter into the aggregate upon which its opinion will be formed. Indeed, since the position of Packard is universally admitted—or, at least, known, if not admitted—to be fortified by all the merely legal and technical aspects of the case, the arguments in favor of Nicholls will have to be sought in such attractive generalities as the will and welfare of the tax-payers, his superior physical force, and the strong probability of his being able to restore to the State those blessings of good, honest, peaceful, and economical government which, it is claimed, did not exist under Kellogg, and will be still more unattainable under Packard. This is in substance the theory on which Mr. Stanley Matthews has been proceeding, and it will, no doubt, enter largely into the scheme of deliberation and inquiry to be adopted by the commission. It becomes interesting, therefore, to consider how far this proposition is based on fact, and what indications the Nicholls Government has thus far given of sincerity in its professions, of devotion to the public good, or its fitness for the labor of restoring peace and economy to the Government. The Nicholls Legislature has now been in session continuously since the 9th of January—a period of nearly three months—and with the exception of a daily fiction of pretending to vote for a United States Senator, it has been actively engaged in the work of legislation. It is not important in the aspect of the question which I am holding up at this time to discuss the legality of this Legislature. Whether legal or not, it is the Legislature which will be in force in case Nicholls is suffered to rule, and for all practical purposes its acts may be taken in evidence as to the style and quantity of reform the people of Louisiana will receive from the Nicholls Administration. It is perfectly fair and entirely practicable to test the claims of the Democrats by the standard of their performances thus far, and that is what I propose to do, briefly, in this letter.

Let me premise by saying that Gov. Kellogg, on entering office four years ago, found a State debt of more than $23,000,000 and a State tax of 22½ mills. He left it, three months ago, with a State debt of less than $10,000,000 and a State tax of 14½ mills. This letter does not contemplate any defense of him, however, and so I content myself with this generalstatement, which is notorious and need involve no discussion. State credit has improved, taxes have been cut down, and in all important respects the prosperity of the State at large has taken visible and genuine steps forward. That there was disorder and lawlessness in certain districts of the State, cannot be denied; but it was the tumult of desperate politicians, determined to capture the public offices at any sacrifice of public welfare, and cannot be legitimately ascribed to any misgovernment or oppression by the authorities. It is noticeable that in the rich districts of the State, where agriculture has succeeded, and the people have recovered their losses, no disturbances have occurred of late years. In the Latourche and Attakapas regions, and throughout the great river parishes, where sugar is grown and capital is concentrated, although, with hardly an exception, these are under local Republican rule, no complaints have been heard, and no lawlessness has occurred. The disorders in the State have been confined to localities of very little financial importance, where people are poor, and where the offices afford the best and surest means of subsistence. So much for the situation at the time of the accession of the Nicholls Government. Much more could be said, but there is neither time nor necessity for that at present. The question is as to what the Democrats found in the way of abuses, and what spirit they manifested toward them. If that is not pertinent to the controversy now going on, I confess I do not know what is. The claim of the Democrats has always been that the Republicans maintained oppressive functions and extravagant expenditures to continue themselves in power and reward their partisans at the expense of the tax-payers; that no waste or profligacy deterred the carpet-bag Governments when the question was one of strengthening themselves, and that the moral character or personal qualifications of the officials appointed by them, were never of the smallest consequence. These are just and legitimate causes of complaint. Let us see how the Democrats have set about reforming these evils—what acts they have performed, or what promises they have given of relief for the people!

The great and most exasperating outrage was the Returning Board. Its entire subjection to the party in power, the certain means it afforded of continuing that supremacy indefinitely, the total overthrow of the ballot-box thus effected—these constituted the grounds of arraignment, and they were very strong and tenable grounds. What did the Nicholls Legislature do toward removing this blot upon the purity of Republican institutions? It passed a law abolishing the old law and providing for the creation of a Board of Canvassers, as absolutely under the control of the dominant party as the other one was, and retaining all and singular the evils and vices of the old system. Under the gentle sway of the new Board of Canvassers it will be as impossible for the "outs" to get in as it ever was; suffrage is as arrant a deception and sham as before; reform has been jeered and insulted.

Among the various sinecures the Republicans kept to reward their strikers with were certain institutions known as the Harbor-masters and Board of Port Wardens. The duties of these places are merely nominal, and their revenues very large, derived mainly from a direct tax on shipping, and affording exceptional opportunities of robbery and oppression. In addition to the fact that these offices were a great and notorious injury to the commerce of the port, that they were absolutely useless in themselves, that the Democratic Party stood pledged by every obligation recognized among men to abolish them, they had already been practically declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States; yet the Nicholls Legislature has taken no steps to discontinue them, and Nicholls has filled every one of the places, chiefly with men who bear the same relation to the Democratic Party that the old incumbents did to the Republican, and presumably on the old principle of reward for party service.

It may be stated without any danger of being controverted, that of all the fat sinecures, useless offices, and oppressive corporations of which the Democrats used to complain so loudly and so justly, and for which the people have been made to pay so heavily, the Democratic Party has, now that it is in control of them, abolished or mitigated not one. After three months of legislation, free from all interference, and exempted from the embarrassment of a single Republican voice in its councils, the Democratic Party has failed to make even the beginning of a reform record. Several of the very men for appointing whom Kellogg was, in times gone by, denounced and threatened, have been put into places of trust and profit by Nicholls. Pinchback is a case in point. About a year ago there was an indignation meeting in Lafayette-square, and a committee appointed to wait on Gov. Kellogg and demand his removal from the School Board. On Friday next Pinchback is to address the same men who composed the other meeting, holding in his pocket a Nicholls commission as member of that same School Board. Last week Gov. Nicholls appointed as Flour Inspector—a very important office—one Quinn, a notorious negro of most disreputable character and infamous history, who has heretofore been a Republican ward "bummer," and whom, in their mildest moods, the Democrats have always branded as a mere thief. Not a week ago the *Democrat* (newspaper) of this city, calling attention to the atrocious scoundrels and criminals of whom the Republican Party is composed, referred to one Fobb, a member of the Packard Legislature from Ascension, who stood indicted at that moment for embezzlement in the Post Office of his town. To-day Mr. Fobb bolted from the State-house, and was seated amid wild acclamations in the Nicholls Legislature. Fobb will now take part in making our laws, and we shall hear no more of his disreputable character.

Have I made plain to you what I want to convey?—that so far as concerns the opposing political parties, there seems to be little real choice; that the most conspicuous feature of the situation is the entire readiness and rooted purpose of the Democrats to enjoy all the privileges left by the Republicans? If I have made it half as plain to you as it is to me, and to every thinking man in this community, you can prophesy exactly how much real benefit the "people" will secure by the installation of the Democratic Party of the State. And for an earnest, from their own performances, of the spirit in which that party means to improve the shining hour of its incumbency, I cannot do better than refer you to an editorial which appeared in the New-Orleans *Times* a few days ago apropos of the Appropriation bill, then just framed by the committee. I need hardly say that it has since been altered in no material respect. The *Times* said:

"We trust it will not be regarded as specially 'untriendly' if we advance the proposition that the Legislature is concocting an appropriation bill which is essentially fraudulent and void. The assessment for the current year is $174,000,000. The general fund tax, out of which all these appropriations must be paid, is four mills. This gives a nominal gross revenue of $695,000. From this must be subtracted the delinquencies and the expenses of collection. A very low estimate for delinquencies is 20 per cent., and a very low estimate of the expense of collection is 10 per cent. Deducting these amounts, the apparent revenue will be $588,000. Other contingencies being taken into account, it is not probable that the general fund tax will yield a dollar over $500,000 as the net proceeds payable to the State Treasurer. This is exclusive of interest, levee and school tax, which cannot be taken for ordinary expenditures. Now, let any one take up the General Appropriation bill and observe the amounts piled up against this half million dollars of receipts. The Legislature proposes to help itself to the tune of $265,000, the warrants for which are made receivable for taxes. Mr. Tremoulet estimates the total appropriations at $900,000, warrants for over $600 000 of which are made receivable for taxes. Well may Mr. Tremoulet ask where the money is to come from. Should the Legislature continue in session much longer, it will alone absorb, for per diem and mileage, and clerks and contingent expenses, every dollar realized from the general fund tax during the entire year. * * * We believe Mr. Tremoulet has underestimated rather than overestimated the appropriations against the general fund tax. From present appearances they are likely to exceed rather than fall short of $900,000. Think of a Legislature with a total revenue of $500,000 making appropriations against it of $900,000, and making $600,000 of that amount payable in scrip! If this is reform, God protect the State from ignorance and rapacity and criminal carelessness, for nothing less than Omnipotence can protect it."

One item in this bill is the appropriation of several thousands of dollars to different charitable and religious societies in this city, three-fourths of the number, of course, being Roman Catholic. It is not healthy for newspapers here to allude to such matters; hence the silence of the *Times*. But when I tell you that these Papal societies are enormously wealthy, owning large quantities of real estate, stores, tenement-houses, farms, &c., all of which are exempted by law from taxation, you will understand that the appropriations are simply payment down for the faithful service which the Roman Church renders the Democratic Party here, as elsewhere.

I have not the faintest idea that the conservative people could be brought to see all this just now. As a class they pay little attention to practical politics, and ask no questions save of Republican officials. It will take a period of still further spoliation and impoverishment—such as is clearly awaiting them at the hands of the Democratic Party—to restore anything like common sense to the public sentiment of this community. What I have here said could only exasperate them against the writer, for they are thoroughly in earnest and thoroughly sincere themselves. The question is, Will not these things legitimately come before the commission as factors in their verdict on the merits of the contending parties, and, if so, will they not tell heavily, and righteously, against the Nicholls cause?

P. D. Q.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

A STRIKE ON THE READING RAILROAD PROBABLE THIS WEEK—ACTION OF THE MEETING IN WEST PHILADELPHIA LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—After a week of quiet but active work, the Reading Railroad engineers are now prepared to strike, and it is fully expected that to-morrow morning the ultimatum will be reached. The plan of operations foreshadowed in THE TIMES a week ago, will be carried out, and the engineers are free in saying that they erred in not making the move a week ago instead of allowing the Reading Railroad managers six days to prepare themselves. Their movements were accelerated by Mr. Wooten's action, on Saturday, in discharging a few men and filling their places with non-brotherhood men. This afternoon and evening there was an immense union meeting in West Philadelphia Division Hall, on Haverford-road, near Fifth-street, where nearly 300 engineers were present from all parts of the country, including representatives from Divisions Nos. 150 and 145, New-York City; No. 138, Jersey City; No. 54, Port Jervis—and from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Rochester, Canada, and other places, including, of course, a strong delegation from all points on the Reading Road. It was learned that the members of the brotherhood in all parts of the country had agreed to sustain the Reading workmen if they would leave the railroad company and protest against Mr. Gowen's action in requiring them to sever their allegiance with the brotherhood. During the past week the matter has been thoroughly canvassed among the engineers on the road, and it is said that of the 378 in the union, but one man declined to sever his allegiance. In addition to this a number of the heretofore non-union men have associated themselves with the brotherhood. The engineers very properly refuse to state the fact that they intend to strike, or to name the time; but it is said before many days of the present week shall have passed the railroad company will hear from them in a manner not at all to their liking. They say they are forced to this action of making a general strike, because in holding out Mr. Gowen would gradually fill their places, and in the end they would be badly defeated. The officials of the road admit, to-night, that a strike is now expected, and that it will come as soon as another engineer is removed. A number of the delegates to the union meeting to day remained over to observe what success will attend the move of their brethren.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

HARTFORD, April 8.—To-day members of the New-York East Conference occupied pulpits in most of the city churches. In the First Methodist, where the Conference meets, Bishop Peck preached in the forenoon, and Rev. Dr. Foss, of the Wesleyan University, in the afternoon. Deacons and elders were ordained after the sermons.

HYDROPHOBIA IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

KEENE, April 8.—Thomas Jordan died today of hydrophobia, after three days of intense suffering. He was bitten in December. A boy was bitten by the same dog, and grave fears are entertained for his welfare.

WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNORSHIP.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN TO EXHAUST ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE LAW TO MAINTAIN HIS POSITION—THE POINTS INVOLVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Friends of Gov. Chamberlain state that he has concluded to resist the claims of Hampton to the Executive office of South Carolina by every means known to the law, and that he has been promised pecuniary aid by a number of Northern Republicans. Judge Carpenter, who presides over the Circuit Court at Columbia, some time ago decided that neither Chamberlain nor Hampton was legally declared Governor for the current term, and that until the result of the last election can be legally ascertained and promulgated, Chamberlain under the law holds over. They say Hampton will have to institute proceedings against Chamberlain in Judge Carpenter's court, and even should Carpenter reverse his former decision and decide in favor of Hampton, an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court, which, in consequence of the existing vacancy in that court, and the fact that the two Supreme Judges are divided in their opinions between Hampton and Chamberlain, could not adjudicate the question. Chamberlain's friends claim that if he can raise the funds to pay the salaries of members of his Legislature, he can hold them together, and thus prevent Hampton from obtaining a quorum of the legal Legislature, and delay, if not entirely defeat, the election of a Judge to complete the Supreme Bench. This, they say, would prevent a legal decision from being obtained, and if Hampton will adhere to his pledge to use no violence, the controversy may be continued by Chamberlain for an indefinite period.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE NAVY.

THE SYSTEM OF CHANGING ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS BY THE INFLUENCE OF CONGRESSMEN TO BE STOPPED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Navy Department is frequently annoyed by receiving from naval officers applications for assignment to certain duty, and by applications for the revocation of orders making assignments. Generally the services of Senators and Representatives, or other influential persons, are called into requisition to secure the issuance or revocation of orders of this character, and much of the time of the Secretary and chiefs of bureaus has been taken up in listening to the importunities and special pleadings of Congressmen to secure certain details for their friends. Heretofore these applications have been generally successful, the result being that while officers with strong political influences have been able to maintain themselves upon pleasant and agreeable duty, those officers without such influences have been made to suffer. Secretary Thompson is determined to break up this abuse, and hereafter when naval officers are detailed for duty they will be required to perform the duties assigned them, unless the officers so detailed, without the aid and influence of outside parties, can satisfy the department that the detail should be revoked. In reference to this matter Secretary Thompson recently issued the following general order:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 224.—Application for orders, or revocation of them, shall be made by the officer himself, in an official form, stating the precise ground upon which he bases his claim for a change. All applications for this purpose made by other than the officer himself will be regarded as exceptional, and will be considered only when the circumstances are extraordinary, and the officer so distant as not to be able to make an official application within a reasonable time, and where the public interests will not suffer by the change. The applications will be placed on file and regarded as official.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

THE SUMMER CAPITAL QUESTION.

PRESIDENT HAYES TO SPEND THE SUMMER IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The fact that some members of the President's family propose to visit Vermont has given rise to a report that he will accompany them, and be absent from Washington about one week. The President does not intend to absent himself from Washington at any time, except, perhaps, for a few days during midsummer, and has arranged to spend the Summer months at the Soldiers' Home near this city.

COAST GUNS AND SMALL ARMS.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR CARRYING OUT THE VIEWS OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU—SMALL ARMS SUFFICIENT TO ARM ONLY FIFTY THOUSAND MEN.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The armament of the sea-coast fortifications with suitable guns has been urged upon Congress by the Ordnance Department of the Army for years past, but it is claimed that the appropriations have been entirely insufficient for that purpose. The amount appropriated at the last session for the armament of sea-coast defenses, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defense, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto during the next fiscal year, was but $100,000. Experienced ordnance officers contend that it should have been at least $1,000,000 to properly arm those defenses. The Ordnance Bureau now has on hand 50 8-inch rifled guns, converted from the 10-inch Rodman smooth-bores by lining them with a wrought-iron tube, which are to be placed in the fortifications, though they are not the proper guns for that purpose. It is agreed that nothing smaller than a 12-inch rifled gun should be used in the sea-coast fortifications, but we have none of that calibre, although platforms have been constructed and there is every facility in our fortifications for mounting at least 2,000 effective guns. It is calculated that the 8-inch guns will penetrate eight inches of iron at a distance of 1,000 yards, but there are many iron-clads which are covered with a greater thickness of iron, and our 8-inch guns would not do much to stop their progress. It has been said that we have not a gun in any of our fortifications of sufficient calibre to stop a powerful iron-clad from coming into any of our harbors, and that the only reason why we are in this condition is that necessary money is not appropriated to manufacture guns. We have officers and workmen who know how to do it as well as those of any nation upon the face of the earth. Several experimental guns have been made during the past two or three years; but no money is available to test them, and they are of no use. The 12-inch Thompson rifle breech-loader; the 9-inch Sniffin rifle breech-loader, and the 10-inch Woodbridge rifle muzzle-loader are all new guns, and should be properly tested. The projectile for the Thompson gun weighs about 700 pounds, and costs about $75, though the same projectile in experimental tests can be used over and over again by being dug out of the bank into which it is fired. The usual charge of powder for a gun of this calibre costs about $4). Experienced ordnance officers also argue that in regard to small arms we are worse off to-day than we were in 1861. At that time we had 100,000 muzzle-loading muskets; now such guns are out of use, and breech-loaders are the only guns used. But as there has been no appropriation for their manufacture, the Government could not arm more than 50,000 troops to-day if the necessity for raising an army should occur.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

PROGRESS OF WINDING UP THE AFFAIRS OF THE BUREAU BY THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The work of settling up the affairs of the late Freedmen's Bureau, by the Adjutant-General of the Army, is progressing slowly, and the expenses are steadily decreasing. It is now confined strictly to the payment of claims of colored soldiers and sailors, and their heirs, for bounty, arrears of pay, prize-money, &c., and could be moved forward more rapidly were it not that many claimants reside at remote points, or have changed their places of residence since filing their claims. The law requires that the money must be paid directly to the claimant by the disbursing officer of the Government. There are now only four offices for the payment of these claims—at New-Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, and Washington. Every effort is being made to ascertain the whereabouts of claimants, and the Adjutant-General recently addressed a circular to Congressmen from the Southern States, calling their attention to the fact that colored soldiers or sailors, who have received notice that certificates have been issued in settlement of their claims, and who have not received the amount due them, can now be paid promptly without further expense to claimants, so soon as his office shall have learned their Post Office address. In conclusion he says: "It is desirable to pay as many claimants as practicable prior to June 30 next, for after that date there may be delay in, and after a few months an entire suspension of, payments, owing to the limited appropriation made by the recent Congress, $15,000 only having been appropriated to conduct the work of paying, instead of $50,000 as estimated for by the War Department." It is estimated that upon the 1st of July next there will remain unpaid about 2,000 claims, which have been allowed, aggregating $300,000, and that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, there will be received from the Second Auditor, approved claims, amounting to $240,000, making a total of $540,000 to be paid from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878; but, on account of the very small appropriation to carry on this work during the next fiscal year, payments may have to be suspended. The whole number of colored soldiers mustered in during the war was 169,624; of these 86 923 were mustered out, 20 236 were discharged for physical disability; 31,806 died, 14,887 deserted, 1,514 were killed in action, 1,344 were missing in action, and the others remained in service, were discharged for various causes, transferred to the Navy or other branches of the service.

TESTING IRON AND STEEL.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY—AN EXPENSIVE MACHINE AND NO MONEY TO WORK IT.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The board to test iron and steel, consisting of Col. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Corps, United States Army, Chairman; Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Engineer Corps; Commander L. A. Beardsley, United States Navy; Mr. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, N. J.; Gen. William Sooey Smith, Civil Engineer, New-York, and Mr. C. E. Holly, of the Bessemer Steel works at Troy, N. Y., had constructed an immense machine for the purpose of properly testing these metals, it being one of the largest in the world. Congress having refused to make the necessary appropriation to continue these useful tests, the board will have to suspend its operations; but the testing machine will be erected at the Watertown Arsenal, N. Y., and used by the Ordnance Department in testing the metals to that extent which means will allow. The hope is expressed that at the next session Congress will make the appropriation to continue these tests, and that the gentlemen composing the board, who have rendered valuable services in connection therewith, will be enabled to complete the work in which they have been engaged, and which will be of great service in the manufacture of ordnance and other implements of warfare from these metals.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE NEXT ACADEMIC TERM IN ORDER—THE SIX YEARS' COURSE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the various Representatives in Congress from districts entitled to a cadet at the Naval Academy, to fill vacancies in that institution, notices requesting them to nominate a candidate for admission, to appear at the academy and be examined on the 10th of June next. About 100 such notices have been sent out, and nominations are now being received in reply thereto. Those who pass the June examination will immediately thereafter enter the academy; but those who fail will return to their homes, and the member from their district will be notified to name another candidate to be examined in September. There will be no graduating class at the academy this year; but under the new law the first class will be ordered to sea to spend two years, and upon their return will graduate. The old law fixed four years as the course of study, and under that law those who entered the academy in 1873 would have graduated this year, but the act of March 3, 1873, increased the course from four to six years, and provided that the two additional years should be spent at sea. Consequently, all cadets and midshipmen who entered the academy in 1873 and subsequent years have to go through a six years' course before graduating.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1877.

Assistant Commissioner Doolittle of the Patent Office, yesterday rendered a decision which settles a controverted point of some importance to printers and publishers. Certain applicants sought to register a cut or print representing a scene at a race course without any descriptive matter thereon, the intention being to dispose of the print (which is one of a class,) to customers who may apply the same, in conjunction with their names or manufactures, as a trade mark. The examiner rejected the application on the ground that the symbol was a trade-mark, and if registered at all, it must be under the trade-mark statute. The Assistant Commissioner, on appeal, holds that the print in question does not come up to the requirements of a trade-mark or a label, nor is it such a work of art as to entitle it to protection under the copyright act, and that it may, under the act of June 18, 1874, be registered as a "print or label designed to be used for other articles of manufacture" than the products of the fine arts.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in Georgetown this evening. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, presided. Rev. Theodore S. Wynkoop, of India, and Rev. Dr. Murray delivered addresses. The statement of Secretary Shearer shows that during the year just closed, notwithstanding the financial depression, the receipts from sales have been only slightly diminished, while the donations and legacies have exceeded $100,000, and are somewhat in advance of the previous year, the appropriations for the foreign mission press, grants to the destitute in this country, and expenses for missionary colportage, about equal to the entire benevolent receipts. The missionaries from Japan present an earnest appeal for $2,000 to print a life of Christ in the language of that country.

It is said in official quarters that there is no probability of a change of time for the extra session of Congress, namely, the 4th of June, and that the proclamation may be issued this week.

Gen. John Pope, United States Army, arrived here last night from Fort Leavenworth, and dines with the President this evening by special invitation.

THE YALE-HARVARD RACE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 8.—Representatives of Yale and Harvard failed to agree last night on a place for the next race, the former desiring to row at Springfield, and the latter at New-London. The race will be rowed June 29.

A BOY FOUND DROWNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 8.—A special to the *Eagle* says the body of a boy about 14 years of age, bareheaded and barefooted, was found in the river at Croton to-day. He wore dark pants and a red-check shirt. The body had evidently been in the water about a month.

HUSBAND MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LEBANON, April 8.—Mrs. Sidney Miller, wife of Joseph S. Miller, the man who was murdered near here last week, has been committed to prison by the Coroner, to answer to the charge of willful murder. The victim was buried to-day, and his funeral was attended by nearly 3,000 persons.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE TURKISH CABINET DELIBERATING ON THE PROTOCOL—A DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY—INDICATIONS OF RUSSIAN INTENTIONS TO MAKE WAR ON ANY PRETEXT—REPORTED AGREEMENT OF TURKEY TO DISARM FIRST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—An extraordinary council of Ministers was held yesterday. Transmission of the decisions arrived at has not yet been allowed. The Cabinet meets again to-day, when definite resolutions will be adopted regarding the protocol, the question of disarmament, and the negotiations with Montenegro, and will be communicated to the Chargés d' Affaires to-morrow. Some uneasiness prevails as to the result of the deliberations.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "Notwithstanding the authoritative statement to the contrary, the intelligence that the Czar will not go to Ems this Summer, as has been his custom, is regarded as evidence of the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in a few weeks. Should the Porte comply with the protocol, Russia will find new means to make war inevitable."

Telegrams from Odessa received in Vienna report that hurried preparations are making in all the ports of the Black Sea to meet an apprehended attack of the Turkish iron-clad fleet.

LONDON, April 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* announces that, in compliance with the request of the Czar, Turkey has consented to be the first to disarm.

The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna says, as is always the case, on the eve of great decisions rumors are circulating in direct opposition to each other. They merely indicate that the decision is still pending. Everything, however, tends to hasten it. There has been no lack of advice from England, who now takes the lead in negotiations with Turkey. Not a day has passed since the protocol was signed that the British representative has not conferred with the Turkish Ministers; nor have these conferences been without result, for the rigid, uncompromising attitude which the Porte was inclined to assume at first toward the protocol, regarding it as insulting and unfit for discussion, has to a certain extent given way to better counsels. It would now seem that the danger of an absolute refusal is more or less obviated, and that Turkey is inclined, not indeed to accept, but to negotiate about eventual acceptance. As a first preliminary, however, the withdrawal of the Russian declaration is demanded, which is considered an insult by Turkey. The point about peace with Montenegro should, in the view of the Porte, also disappear. As for disarmament Turkey proposes to have regular diplomatic intercourse renewed when direct negotiations might go on through Ambassadors by telegraph. As to the Russian declaration there is not much probability that Russia will withdraw it, for she is bound to it in the face of Europe. Even if Turkey is made to see this, it is almost certain that she will not send a special envoy to St. Petersburg, as such a mission is looked upon in Constantinople as a demand by Russia that Turkey should sue for peace at St. Petersburg.

The *Times* in its leader considers its special announcement from Berlin that Turkey has agreed to disarm first may be premature, the precise character of the decision being yet unknown.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* declares that the temper of the Turkish Parliament regarding the protocol will not admit of any attempt at compromise.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THIRTY THOUSAND EMPLOYED ON THE RELIEF WORKS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Times'* special from Calcutta reports there is little change in the aspect of the famine in India. The number of natives on the relief works has increased 30,000 during the past week, chiefly in Kernoul, Bellary, and North Arcot.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

INTERNATIONALIST DISTURBANCE IN NAPLES —THE ELECTION IN BORDEAUX—MR. CUSHING LEAVING MADRID.

NAPLES, April 8.—Thirty armed Internationalists made their appearance at Ceretto in the Terra di Lavoro yesterday. They fired upon the carbineers and wounded one. Several of the band were arrested, and the arms of the others have been seized.

BORDEAUX April 8.—The second ballot for member of the Chamber of Deputies took place to-day. M. Thiers, irreconcilable Radical, and opponent of Gambetta, obtained 7,271, and M. Cadne, opportunist Republican, 6,128 votes.

MADRID, April 8.—Gen. Cushing, the American Minister, had a farewell audience with the King yesterday.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says Prince Bismarck will provisionally be consented with four months' leave of absence, but will not quit Berlin before the closing of the Reichstag. It is now doubted whether the question will be settled before the reassembling of the Reichstag.

PARIS, April 9.—M. Gregory Ganesbo, newspaper publisher and politician, is dead.

FOOLISH GLASS-BLOWERS.

THREATENED STRIKE OF WORKMEN WHO ARE EARNING $6 TO $8 A DAY—LABOR TROUBLES OF A SERIOUS NATURE EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Advices from Zanesville state that the window-glass blowers of that city have notified their employers that they shall strike unless an immediate advance is made in their wages. The firm of Kearns & Herdman, which employs a hundred men, will shut down their works to-morrow if a compromise cannot be effected. They state that the workmen are now able to make from $6 to $8 a day, and that in the present condition of the market any higher scale of prices cannot be paid. They were able Friday night to prevail upon the men to blow out the pots already melted, but further than that no disposition is manifested by either party to make concessions. The understanding at Zanesville is, that the strike is to become general throughout the country. Labor troubles of a serious nature are also reported from the coal mining region of Youghiogheny.

A GREENBACK REFORMER.

GEN. SAM F. CARY'S COLORADO MINING OPERATION—HOW HE ACTED AS AGENT OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—A case of some interest, involving the character of Gen. Sam F. Cary, late the greenback candidate for Vice-President, has just been decided in the courts here. The suit was based upon a charge that Gen. Cary had taken advantage of the confidence reposed in him by a number of individuals who made heavy investments in a Colorado mine, represented by him to be a big bonanza. The court found yesterday that Gen. Cary had agreed with his associates and partners in the enterprise to buy the mine for their common benefit for $50,000, took the money to buy it as their agent, bought it for $22,000, and divided the balance between himself and his nephew. This balance of $28,000 the court decided must be accounted for by Cary to the subscribers to the stock. The case has been on trial for several months, and has attracted more than local interest.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE DROWNED.

SCRANTON, April 8.—Joseph P. Conner, a prominent citizen of Columbia County and Vice-President of the State Agricultural Society was drowned, together with his wife, at a place called Upper Lime Bridge. While driving home from church to-day their horse took fright, and rushing down a steep bank leaped into the canal. The buggy was overturned, with Mrs. Conner beneath, and before assistance arrived both were drowned.

A BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A SAFE IN THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK BROKEN OPEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN SILVER COIN CARRIED OFF—NO CLUE TO THE BURGLARS OBTAINED.

The premises occupied by the Sixth National Bank, situated in Thirty-fifth-street, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, were yesterday the scene of an ingeniously planned and most boldly executed robbery. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while Officer Tripp, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was passing the bank building, he was astonished, on looking through the window, to see one of the doors of a safe lying on the floor, surrounded by a disordered litter of burglars' tools. On looking at the basement he discovered that the door was open, and on entering discovered a large hole through the ceiling near the broken safe, from which he ascertained, upon further investigation, $2,500 in silver coin had been taken. It is supposed that the burglars effected an entrance to the basement on the night previous, forcing the doors with "jimmies." Having learned that a barber, Adam Diedrich by name, who occupied a small store immediately adjoining the Broadway side of the bank, was in the habit of leaving his premises on Sunday at 1 o'clock, they postponed their attack upon the safe until he left, in the meantime preparing an entrance to the bank by cutting a hole 18 inches square in the floor, so that everything might be in readiness when the coast was clear. As soon as the barber left they accordingly entered the bank, and by means of sectional "jimmies endeavored to force the safe door off its hinges. The safe selected had been generally used as a receptacle for the books of the bank, but latterlyit has been a receptacle for the silver coin, which it was found inconvenient to store in the larger safe, in which the more valuable property of the bank was stored. Yesterday it contained $5,000 in silver, the money being tied up in leather bags. While the burglars were at work trying to force the hinges, the noise of their operations was heard by Mr. Faulmer, a part of whose store adjoins the Broadway side of the bank. He asked his boy what the sound was, and was told that it was probably some of the painters at work in the basement beneath the store. The sound continued for so long a time, however, and was so peculiar in its nature that Mr. Faulmer left the store, and walked to the one just above his to ascertain if some one was not hammering at the bath-tubs with which the premises were being fitted up. He found everything closed and quiet, and returned somewhat puzzled to account for the strange noise that had attracted his attention.

In the meantime the burglars, whose operations had been carried on with such little apparent desire for secrecy that they might readily have been witnessed by any person who chanced to pass close to the window, had succeeded in forcing the door from the hinges, and had reached the treasure within. The entire amount of coin, however, was apparently too heavy to be transported, for the burglars contented themselves with taking $2,500, as previously stated. Securing this they descended once more to the basement, and making their way to the street, left the basement door open behind them and coolly walked off. Capt. Williams reported the robbery in person to Police Head-quarters shortly after it had been discovered, and a general alarm was immediately sent out by Capt. Copeland, the Acting Inspector. Capt. Williams then departed, accompanied by a detective, whose assistance in the case he had obtained.

A TIMES reporter called last evening on Mr Francis Leland, the President of the bank, at his residence, No. 1 West Thirty-seventh-street. That gentleman expressed the opinion that the robbery had been planned as long as a month ago, and that it had been committed by persons who had applied at that time for the use of the unoccupied basement, but had been refused on account of their suspicious appearance. The silver stolen could not, he claimed, have been carried away by less than five men, owing to its weight.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PENSACOLA—THE COLOMBIAN REBELLION.

PANAMA, March 28.—Since the departure of the last mail for New-York, March 22, there have been no arrivals here either from South or Central America. The United States flag-ship Pensacola is still in port. She is, however, preparing for sea and will likely leave in a few days, bound north. It is proposed by the foreign residents at Panama to give Admiral Murray and the officers a complimentary ball before the Pensacola leaves.

Advices just received from Barranquilla are to the effect that an important battle is likely soon to be fought at Rio Hache. Some 900 troops were sent from Savanilla on the 7th inst. for Rio Hache by the Liverpool steamer Mexican. It is believed their landing will be resisted. Troops ordered from Carthagena to Rio Hache refused to go.

Letters received at Panama from Barranquilla say that on the night of March 20 a telegram had been received there from forces announcing the retreat of Gen. Velez to Abejorral, and the subsequent occupation of Marizales by Gen Trujillo.

Gen. Ponce states that Gen. Acosta has taken Soledad, the encampment of Casabutanca. If this is true Generals Acosta and Trujillo must, by this time, be within reach of each other.

The national Congress has elected as *designados*, to take the Executive power in case of absence, absolute or temporary, of the President, the following gentlemen: Gen. Julian Trujillo, Gen. Serjio Camargo, Dr. Pablo Arosemeno.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the City Hotel, at Norwalk, Ohio, totally destroying the hotel with the contents. Many of the guests barely escaped with their lives. The fire also destroyed Wheaton Bros.' meat market, John Lee's liquor store, J. M. Harkness' livery and sale stable, and two saloons. The contents of all the buildings except the hotel were saved; total loss, $20,000; insurance very small.

A Summer residence on the mountain top, opposite Poughkeepsie, was destroyed by fire at noon yesterday. It belonged to Philip Herman, of New-York City; loss about $12,000; insurance unknown. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A special to the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says the forests in the neighborhood of Rockland Lake, in the Highlands, are burning. About two miles of standing timber are on fire, and the flames are still spreading. The damage is not yet stated.

The large three-story block on Railroad-street, St. Johnsbury, Vt., owned by N. M. Johnson, was partially burned on Saturday evening; loss on building and to occupants, $6,000; partially insured.

The factory of the American Knife Company at Northfield, Conn., was burned on Saturday. The amount of loss is unknown. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.—The barometer continues decidedly low in the Southern States, where heavy rains have prevailed, followed by cooler, clearing weather and northerly to westerly winds in the Gulf States. Rain has also prevailed in the Ohio Valley, Missou

leaves a widow. The working men of England have been appealed to for her support. A subscription was opened. The working men of England have contributed about $800. For a memorial to the wealthy but dead Mr. George Moore—late of the City of London—Cumberland, Westmoreland, (Mr. Moore was a north-countryman.) and London have subscribed $30,000. I never heard of the *Gospel Magazine* until to-day. I am now informed that Rev. Dr. Doudney, who has edited that journal for many years, was last week presented with $2,500 from 1,000 readers of his magazine. One likes to hear of literary and editorial work meeting with such practical recognition as this. A year ago Mr. Charles Gibbon, author of *For the King* and *Robin Gray*, woke up and found that a deceased Scotch lady had left him $5,000 in memory of the great pleasure she had received by the perusal of his books. Queen Victoria likes Mr. Gibbon's novels. They are all Scotch in subject, and Her Majesty is as clannish as she can be. She is at heart a Scotch woman. Mr. Gibbon's *Auld Robin Gray* is one of the most interesting of modern novels, well constructed, well written, and strong in plot and incident.

The *Times* and *Mayfair* have paragraphs about the forthcoming demolition of Temple Bar. The *Times* says "Child's Bank" is to come down to widen Fleet-street. *Mayfair* says the world is coming to an end, for not only is Temple Bar to disappear, but the Lord Mayor and Sheriff's Committee, which dines in November within the precincts of Guildhall itself, has held its audit dinner at the Westminster Aquarium. Turtle is the staple dish of the corporation. I wonder if the "living luxury" in the tanks felt queer at the presence of the Aldermen, who inspected the fish before dinner. Mr. Robertson has arranged for an international pisoatorial and aquatic exhibition here. "Great Expectations" at the Aquarium Theatre is not proving attractive. Why does not Mr. Robertson send for Barnum? Mr. Bruce Phillips, the original Secretary of this institution, has resigned. He is going to seek his fortune at the antipodes.

The Wagner concerts are beginning to be talked of, and a tremendous organization is being made for the sale of tickets. A blatant letter from Wagner to Wilhelmj is being published in which the composer gives him all the credit of the idea of the scheme. "I come—I say it openly—to England on your invitation." It is amusing to contemplate the egotistical magnificence of Wagner. How our female musical maniacs will gush! They will sit with their mouths open and worship him. Not that they will understand his genius. That does not matter. He will be the fashion. At least Messrs. Hodge and Essex hope so. It is just possible that the scheme will be a hit. It will depend greatly on the management. Already seats are being applied for from all quarters. If Wilhelmj and his agents can get up an idea that there is a rush for tickets, the concerts will be successful, from the point of view most important to Wagner—dollars

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OPPOSITION ILLUSTRATED AND MANIFESTED—THEY CANNOT BE FREQUENTED WITH A SAFE CONSCIENCE.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 29.

We print a translation from the original Latin of the address by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith on the subject of the Public Schools of the United States, and the relation of the Catholic Church to them. This document was issued at Rome some time since, but we believe it has not before been published in English, except in the form of a synopsis. We are indebted for it to the editors of the *Sunday Messenger*, a new Catholic organ of this city. It reads:

"The Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith has been frequently informed that most serious loss threatens the Catholic youth of the United from the so-called public schools. Wherefore this sad news brought to pass that the Sacred Congregation thought it fit to address some questions to the most worthy Bishops of that country regarding, partly, the causes for which the faithful allow their children to attend non-Catholic schools, and, partly, the means by which the young may more easily be kept from them.

Moreover, the replies obtained from the said Bishops were laid before the Supreme Congregation of the Universal Inquisition for their perusal, and the matter having been diligently investigated, the most Eminent Fathers concluded, on June 30, 1875, that it was to be settled by following instruction, which the Holy Father accordingly, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875, deigned to approve and confirm.

Moreover, the character of the instruction of youth, special and peculiar to these schools was, of right, first to be considered. But that character of instruction appeared, even in itself, to this congregation full of danger and very much opposed to Catholic interests.

For the pupils of such schools, since their peculiar system excludes all religious teaching, neither learn the rudiments of the faith, nor are taught the precepts of the Church, and so lack that knowledge which is of the utmost necessity to man, and without which no one lives a Christian life. In fact, in these schools the young are educated from boyhood, almost indiscriminately from every sect, and, besides, the law makes no provision to prevent them from bringing destruction to youth, so that it is free to them to infuse errors and the seed of vice into the tender minds. Certain corruption is also imminent from this, that in these schools, or at least in many of them, the youth of both sexes are gathered in the same class-room for lessons, and are compelled to sit upon the same bench, the boys next to the girls. All which shows that the young are unhapuily exposed to injury to their faith and danger to their morals. But unless this danger of perversion be changed from proximate (immediate) to remote, such schools cannot be frequented with a safe conscience. This, even natural as well as divine law proclaims. This, also, the Holy Father proclaimed in clear words, writing as follows to the former Archbishop of Freiburg, under date July 14, 1864: 'Certainly if this most pernicious design of driving the authority of the Church from the said schools should be formed or should be in process of execution in any places or countries whatsoever, and the young should be unhappily exposed to injury of their faith, the Church not only ought, with perseverig zeal, to use every endeavor, sparing no pains, so that the young should have the necessary Christian education and instruction, but she would be forced to admonish all the faithful that schools of this kind, opposed to the Church, can not in conscience be frequented."

These words being founded on natural and divina law, lay down a general principle, have a geoeral force, and pertain to all those regions where this most pernicious system of educating youth has unapplily been introduced.

It behooveth the Bishops then, by every nower and work to preserve the flock committed to their care from every danger from the public schools. But all agree that nothing is so necessary for this as that Catholics should have in every place their own schools, when should not be inferior to the public schools. Provision should be made with all care for building Catholic schools, where they are wanting, or for enlarging and more perfectly providing and furnishing them, so that the public schools may be equalled in instruction and management. And for carrying out so holy and so necessary a purpose, the members of religious congregations, either men or women, may, if it seems fit to the Bishops, be employed with benefit, and that the expenses necessary for so great a work may be supplied by the faithful, it is very necessary when opportunity offers, both in sermons and in private conversation, to remind them that they will be grievously derelict in their duty if they do not provide Catholic schools by every effort and outlay.

Especially those Catholics who excel in wealth and influence among the people, and who are members of legislative bodies, are to be admonished of this. And in truth, in those countries no civil law hinders Catholics from instructing, when it shall seem proper to them, their children into all knowledge and piety in their own schools. Catholics, therefore, have it in their power easily to avert the detriment which the system of public schools threatens to the Catholic religion.

But let all be persuaded that it is of the utmost importance, not only to individual citizens and families, but to the flourishing American nation itself, (which has given so great hopes of itself to the Church,) that religion and piety should not be expelled from your schools.

He even, the Sacred Congregation is not ignorant that sometimes circumstances are such that Catholic parents may in conscience send their children to the public schools. But they cannot do so unless they have a sufficient reason for it. Whether such reason is sufficient in any particular case or not is to be left to the conscience and judgment of the Bishop; and from what has been said, that sufficient reason will commonly exist when there is no Catholic school at hand, or when that which offers is not sufficiently suited for educating the young properly and suitably to their condition. But that these public schools may be frequented without sin, it is necessary that the danger of perversion (which is always more or less connected with their system) should be changed from proximate to remote. Therefore, it is first to be ascertained whether in the schools, concerning attendance at which there is question, the danger of perversion is such that it clearly cannot be made remote, as, whether sometimes things are done or taught there contrary to Catholic doctrine and good morals, and which cannot be heard or done without detriment to the soul. For such danger, as is self-evident, is to be avoided, no matter at what cost—even that of life.

Moreover, that the young may without sin be permitted to attend the public schools they should duly and diligently receive, at least, the necessary Christian education and instruction outside the time of school.

Wherefore, let Pastors and missionaries, mindful of what the Council of Baltimore most providently determined about this matter, diligently attend to catechism classes, and especially exert themselves in explaining those truths of faith and morals which are more attacked by heritics and unbelievers. Let them endeavor with great care, one while by the frequent use of the sacraments, one while by devotion to the Blessed Virgin, to strengthen the young exposed to so many dangers, and let them stimulate them over and over to hold firmly to their religion. But the parents themselves, and those who hold their place, should watch with solicitude over their children, and either themselves, or if they be not able, others for them, should interrogate the children concerning the lessons heard; they should examine their books, and if they perceive anything hurtful therein they should supply antidotes; and they should wholly keep them away from and prohibit them the intercourse and association with those fellow-pupils from whom danger to faith and morals might threaten, or whose morals might be corrupt.

But whatsoever parents neglect to give this necessary Christian instruction and eduoation, or allow them to frequent schools in which the ruin of their souls cannot be avoided; or, in fine, although there be a suitable Catholic school, properly provided and arranged, in the same place, or although they may be able to educate their children in a Catholic manner in another place, nevertheless send them to the public schools without a sufficient reason, and without taking the precautions by which the danger of perversion will be changed from proximate to remote—such parents, if they be contumacious, can not be absolved in the sacrament of penance, as is manifest from the Catholic doctrine of morals."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FREDERICK WILLIAMS' BIRTH — HONORING THE MIGHTIEST OF RULERS—A GREAT PAINTING — VICTOR EMMANUEL'S COMPLIMENTS—DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE LOWER CLASSES.

On the 22d of last month the German Emperor completed his eightieth year. This mightiest of the rulers of the world has known adversity as great as his present prosperity is exalted. A boy of 10 he fled with his mother to escape the victorious armies of the great Napoleon. Forty years later he had to fly a second time from Berlin, and sought refuge in London from the resentment of his countrymen. Twenty-five years after his flight to London William, in the palace at Versailles, in the very heart of France, (which country his armies had conquered,) was proclaimed Emperor of Germany. The anniversary of the birthday of this man was celebraied with great reiocings at Berlin. He received an immense quantity of birthday gifts of every description from all parts of the country, prominent among which was a Brunswick sausage six feet high, a gigantic aquarium containing a sea of transparent jelly, with 80 fishes ready for the table, and an Easter egg of corn-flowers and hyacinthes reaching to the roof of the hall. The telegrams of congratulation received at the palace amounted to many thousands. Among the presents made the Emperor was Werner's painting of the "Proclamation at Versailles." This picture, which contains more than 140 portraits of Princes, Generals, officers, and soldiers, the frame of which is ornamented by the arms of the Princes who contributed to the scene, and by escutcheons charged with the Imperial eagle, was presented to his Majesty by the King of Saxony. It perpetuates the moment when William, complying with the expressed desire of the German Sovereigns and republics, revived the Imperial dignity lost at a period of French usurpation.

A dispatch was received from the King of Italy as follows: "In my name, and in the name of all Italy, I am happy to-day to salute and congratulate you on the eighteth anniversary of your birth. Your Majesty has long known what sentiments of sincere affection for you I cherish in my heart, and how I am attached to you by bonds of the most sincere friendship. I pray that God may long preserve your life to me and your loving people. My thoughts to-day will be entirely with you, and with them my cordial wishes for your happiness and the prosperity of the noble nation that you have so gloriously led to its high destiny." The public rejoicing was somewhat marred by reports that revolutionary proceedings had been planned in order to put a tragical end to the Emperor's life and the nation's holiday. Fortunately these reports proved to be unfounded.

It seems certain, however, that, owing to the extremely depressed state of trade and other causes, the Emperor Frederick William IV. is not near so popular among the lower classes as might be desired. His Majesty has won great renown as a soldier, but the trading classes are sick of soldiering, and a common saying among the Germans is to the effect that a great victorfe mean great bankruptcies. The working classes feel acutely the burden of military service. They have no chance, like those above them, of escaping after a year in the ranks; they must soldier for a three years at nominal pay, and they ooject equally to the severity of the disciplins and to the scantiness of the remuneration. The Crown Prince of them is in the Kaiser's death. The Crown Prince has the reputation of being a man of peace, and the people lay the flattering unction to their souls that when he comes into power their burdens will be lightened. And that the "blood tax" will not be so eruelly exacted as in the reign of his father. This discontent, this aspiration for a greater measure of freedom is intensified by the bitter suffering, the want of work, the misery of hunger of the present hard times. The population of Berlin takes as much pleasure in State ceremonies and great pageants as the boy population of any other city, and there are so many soldiers and officials in the capital of the Empire that the Emperor can always command at will all the external manifestations of enthusiasm and popular applause, but it would be a mistake to infer from the recent proceedings that the great bulk of the German people are either admirers of the policy of their rulers or satisfied with the institutions of the new Empire and their effect on the happiness and prosperity of the Fatherland.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

A BIT OF RIBBON AS A DECORATION—HOW THE ORDER ORIGINATED—A GREAT NUMBER OF MEMBERS—THE COST TO THE STATE.

A proposal has been put forward in France that all the members of the Legion of Honor, and not only military men, should receive a pension, or that no money should go with the ribbon, no matter who the recipieat. The Legion of Honor was instituted on the 14th of May, 1802, when Napoleon was at the camp of Boulogne preparing for that famous descent on England, in honor of which medals had already been struck. Great pomp and ceremony were displayed upon the occasion, and the sword of Francis I. and the helmet of Henri IV. figured in the performances, which was slightly marred by a high wind, which blew off the wig of one of the chief actors at a critical moment, and by Nelson giving chase to and caoturing a French frigate close to Ambletenae. In France Republicans have taken kindly to the red ribbon, and never were decorations so profusely bestowed as after the late war with Germany. At first, in 1802, the Republicans disliked the institution, called it monarchical, and said it was contrary to the principle of equality, which was the basis of the Republic, and the essence of revolution. It is said that when Napoleon created the Legion of Honor it was with the guise of a counterpoise; he had just signed the Concordat with Rome and accorded an amnesty to the *émigrés*. Having so far favored the nobility and the clergy, he created an order whose members swore to defend the Republic and its territory, equality, and the inviolability of the national domains. According to the law the Legion was to be composed of 15 cohorts, of 7 grand officers, 20 commanders, 20 officers, and 350 knights. The sum of $40,000 a year was set aside for the payment of the members, $1,000 for a grand officer, $400 for the commanders, $200 for the officers, and $50 for the simple knights. Some $100,000 was reserved for the administration. When the Legion was created it consisted of 6,105 members, 104 grand officers, 300 commanders, 450 officers, 5,250 knights. To-day there are 59,273 members, although the population of France has not augmented since 1802, when the French territory included the left bank of the Rhine, and the "Grand Cross" had been added to the other grades. There are now 27 civil and 42 military men who wear the Grand Cross; 88 civilians and 176 soldiers who are grand officers; 398 civilians and 925 soldiers, commanders; 1,332 civilians and 4,642 soldiers, officers; 21,625 civilians and 29,517 soldiers, knights. It is true that in July, 1873, this number was found excessive, and a law was passed stipulating that only one knight shall be appointed for two extinctions. At this rate it is calculated that in 46 years' time the order will be reduced to the limits considered sufficient by Napoleon. The number of military members is now 35,303, and their pay absorbs $2,250,000 a year. It may be added that very few captains retire from the service after having served their full time without being gratified with a decoration, which gives them a certain status and a slight addition to a very small pension.

THE MORMON ORDER A FORGERY.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Herald* of March 30 says: "There was forwardod to the press on Wednesday evening, from Tucson, Arizona, a dispatch containing an alleged special military order purporting to be signed by Gen. Daniel H. Wells, and countersigned by Assistant Adjt. Gen. James Ferguson, dated April 19, 1858. This order is described by L. C. Hughes, the person who unearthed and published it, as 'a correct copy of the original order given concerning the Mountain Meadow Massacre.' The document was first published about 10 years ago, and its authenticity completely refuted by Stenhouse's *Daily Telegraph*, in its issue of Feb. 4, 1867. It was there branded as a falsehood and a forgery, undeserving the serious attention of any person in the pursuit of facts in regard to the history of Utah."

BEAR-SKIN HATS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The shako has been condemned as a headdress in the British Army, and will be replaced by a modified German "pickelhaulie." Hussar fusileer regiments and the Rifles will still retain the "busby."

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

HAYES' TITLE IS GOV. PACKARD'S TITLE—A PARALLEL CASE—STANLEY MATTHEWS' SHARE IN THE MATTER—THE INSANITY OF COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The laws in regard to counting the Electoral vote in Louisiana are identical with those determining the result of the State elections. The same authority which declared Hayes to have carried Louisiana decided, by the same law and under the same vested powers, and at the same time, that Stephen B. Packard had a majority of 600 votes over and above the two lowest Presidential Electors. It is now settled and believed by the entire country that Louisiana's Electoral vote was rightfully counted for the Republicans, and it is conceded that Hayes' title is Packard's title, the same law deciding the claims of both.

Hayes is President. No one disputes his authority; no one questions the validity of his title, outside of Louisiana. On the day of his inauguration there were no armed bodies of men in opposition—no rival and defeated candidate to usurp the Presidency and initiate a system of deciding elections by strategy and force. But in this State regularly drilled companies of white men, armed and equipped in advance of the election, in secret meeting determined to install a Government of their own. They have wealth and intelligence; most of them have been Confederate soldiers, and it was theretore an easy matter to oppose law and defy legal authority. Accordingly, by a coup d'état Nicholls was declared their Governor. About 2,500 men under arms seized the courts, arsenals, Police stations, and obtained full control. Not a shot was fired, no resistance was made, no preparations had been made to oppose them and their violence.

After every office had been taken, subsequent to the overthrow of Gov. Packard's courts, President Grant established a *statu quo*, and refused to interfere save to preserve quiet. Gov. Packard was thus rendered powerless to start his Government, and has only retained the State-house. Nicholls has had a Legislature with a pretended quorum, made up of men who, in some instances, were not even candidates. He has been making appointments, and his appointees have usurped the public offices and perform their duties. Meetings are held and resolutions passed by his political adherents, recognizing him and pledging him, and him only, their support. Promises of resistance to Gov. Packard are freely made, and, like the winds of the morning, the Democrats "blow, blow, blow."

But let us look into the situation, starting with the inevitable conclusion that Packard's claims are rightful and constitutionally correct. There is evidently a strong desire on the part of Stanley Matthews to avoid military interference, and hence he wishes to see Nicholls Governor of Louisiana. He regards the maintaining of Gov. Packard by force as adverse to the broad spirit of republicanism. He considers the settlement of the Louisiana case as solely a matter of policy, to be so treated by the Administration. In fine, Mr. Matthews, having attained his greatest aim, secured the Presidency for his friend, is willing to cast aside the Southern Republicans, uphold the Democrats, justify the maxim that "might makes right," and allow violence to usurp the place of legal and constitutional authority. Now, to illustrate our situation and to disprove the theory of Mr. Matthews' arguments, let us turn to Indiana. The Democrats are there in a meagre majority. Indiana's inhabitants are a mixed set. The Democratic majorities are mostly made up of Irish and other foreign immigrants. The Republicans are the solid portion of the people, and are comprised mainly of men who fought for the Union in the late war. In a fight, the Democrats would be nowhere, their opponeats having knowledge of warfare, superior intelligence, and greater skill. Gov. Williams was the Democratic candidate against Gen. Ben. Harrison, and was elected. Suppose Harrison to have marshaled his men, armed and drilled them; to have announced that he was the fairly-elected Governor of Indiana, (as many persons believe was really the case,) and intended to make himself such; that the officers who declared Williams elected were dishonest and acted fraudulently, and that their declaration of the result of the election is to be regarded as having no authority at all.

Carry the possibility further. Suppose that suddenly, when Williams was unprepared, Harrison's men seized and garrisoned the courts, State arsenals, and Police stations, and other public offices, and then declared him Governor, and announced that if he were disturbed blood would be shed; that Harrison made appointments, his officers acted, and that Blue Jeans was beleagured in his office—powerless, inactive, overthrown. Immediately Gov. Williams would sit down and telegraph to the President, saying, "I am Governor of Indiana, but by an armed insurrection have been violently resisted, and have lost all control. Indianapolis is a camp. Harrison has seated Judges who are guarded night and day by armed Republicans, relieving one another in turn. Now I call upon you for protection under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which says that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence." The President's reply is to allow matters to remain untouched—*statu quo*; he will examine into the matter. Meantime Gen. Harrison appoints his officers throughout the State, and Blue Jeans Williams continues, his hands tied by the Presidential order, yet holding firm, with law on his side. The undisturbed condition of affairs continues for two or three months, when the Administration says that it believes the practice of upholding a Government by the military to be abhorrent to his views of American institutions. Orders to withdraw the troops will be issued, and Stanley Matthews or some other supposed authorized agent of the President writes that the troops are to be ordered away, and then, Mr. Williams, you will be given a place in consideration of giving up right to wrong. Meantime, Gen. Harrison's Government is being fairly treated and will be the true Government of the State, and must be recognized as such. This all might happen, and if such a precedent be established in Louisiana it can be done in New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, and other States with the same show of reason. Upon what principle does Stanley Matthews found such doctrines as he recommends? Here are two Governors, each asserting himself in the right. Packard has law on his side, but the majority which elected him are weak and helpless.

Nicholls has nothing but force to start and maintain his Government. An appeal by Packard is met with the letter written by Mr. Matthews. Packard's title is Hayes' title, undoubtedly. Democrats even grant that. If the Administration is going to quietly permit a State to fall into the hands of whichever mob is first in the State buildings, and then refuse to do anything under the pretext that it has no business to found State matters—if in the South minority and intelligence are to rule, for what purpose, then, is the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1793?

If the vote of a man who casts it for Republicans, national and local, is counted for Hayes for President and the schools for common white, is consistency in our form of Government? To be a Democrat in the South, a Republican in the North, is impossible. Mr. Stanley Matthews may endeavor to now combine the two. He forgets that he came down to New-Orleans joined heart and soul in upholding the action of the Returning Board. Anything to secure the success of Gov. Hayes. He was successful and his friend rightfully declared President. But can Mr. Matthews in behalf of the President thus cast off those who were and are his essential friends, the Republicans of Louisiana? It would indeed be a glorious thing for the Administration to cast off the brave and loyal men who have borne unheard of abuses, have endured the brunt of vituperations unknown to any but Republicans in the South, have suffered in their midst ostracism, vilification, indignity, nay, murder, for the good of their party!

Are these men to be abandoned now? The more we examine into facts the more apparent is the absolute necessity of recognizing and upholding Gov. Packard. Now that Hayes is President and Stanley Matthews a Senator, the latter is ready to do almost anything for "policy," it seems. Gov. Packard answered him when he wrote: "Though the effort cost my life, still that devotion would be a better heritage for my children than the plaudits of the White League of the State when gained by the surrender of both manhood and duty. I am the Governor, and no armed force or violence can give my competitor lawful title." Had the Democrats throughout the Union followed the example set them by their party allies in Louisiana, Gov. Tilden would to-day be in Washington contesting the Presidential chair. But the promulgations of the National Returning Board have been accepted peacefully, and the title of the returned candidate is now undisputed; yet here the force of President Hayes' title is opposed through opposition to Packard's, which is in all respects identical with Hayes.

Still there is this unaccountable delay, and discreditable attempts are made to evade by compromise the upholding of the only lawful Government in Louisiana. An insane idea has seized hold of some distinguished men that only under a Democratic regime the Southern States can be happy and with the idea of pleasing all, they think that a compromise can be effected. Who will yield? If Gov. Packard be the man he is represented to be he will never submit to the subverting of his rights. His idea is that if Hayes remains President he will continue to be Governor under any compromise that may be cooked up. The Administration is to lay down a precedent, and has to decide whether a mob can make a Government, or the Constitution and law and facts, evidence, and a declared majority of the voters of the State. W. H. L.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE PRESIDENT

CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA SITUATION—TEMPER OF THE SOUTHERNERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a very old English poem of quaint political maxims are found these lines, "For might is right, the lond is lawless." The position of the Nicholls Government in Louisiana could not be more forcibly described by a modern politician than by this rude poetry. It is solely by the possession of might that Nicholls has made any pretensions to the Governorship. His certificate of election has been traced by the point of a White League bayonet. He has the power, and the land is lawless. This is the truth in a nutshell.

On the other hand, Packard has received the greater number of votes, but he is weak, and—unaided—must eventually fall before the force of armed men. Since these things are so, ought the President to answer the call for protection from the legally elected Governor, or ought he to withdraw the troops, and let the Government fall into the hands of a body of insurgents whose power is not in numbers, but in discipline and intelligence? In other words, ought the President to insure a Republican form of government for Louisiana or not? Ought he to regard that man who has been elected as having a right to his protection against domestic violence or not? Or should he allow a discontented minority to rule a State because it has a white skin and is better educated? This overthrows the very basis of Republican institutions. The question before the President is not Shall I recognize a Democrat or a Republican? but rather these simple three words, "Who is elected?" And if he finds that the man elected has been driven from a large portion of his rightful means and powers, he must listen to his cry for aid. He must not be melted to tears by the complaints of the whiners. People may cry over the badness of carpet-bag rule, but crying will not rid them of it. We know how distasteful it must be to Southerners to have negroes hold high office; but then it must be so. The situation since the war has never been accepted by the native Southerners. The idea that a negro should vote even is ridiculous to them. On this account the South has prolonged its misery, always trying to cure the carpet-bag misrule by the most obnoxious remedies. And so they drove the negroes further away from them than ever, and their woes continued and will continue until they see that it is necessary the negro should vote, and, moreover, hold office. Until all this is changed they cannot expect to have the best Government. If Mr. Hayes is President by right, then Packard is elected. There is no need of discussion on this point. If Packard is elected, then he must not be forced from his Government. How can this matter be made plainer? In a pamphlet recently presented to the President in behalf of Mr. Packard were these words: "If the Government of Gov. Packard be republican in form; if by the actual declaration of the lawful authority of the State it has been decided to be the rightful Government, chosen by the voice of the citizens of the State elected to make such choice; if it has been clothed according to the forms of law with actual incumbency and possession of power—if all these things be true, his Government stands under the guarantee of the Constitution of the United States, and is imperatively required to be protected against domestic violence. However clamorous may be the opposition to it, however plausible the grounds of such opposition, the Constitution declares that the United States shall protect it against domestic violence."

This is a clear statement of the Republican case in Louisiana. It is impossible to controvert it. Such action will test survive hardships to the South, for Packard is said to be a man of character and ability. His greatest blemish is the accident of birth in a Northern State. He shows a disposition to shake off the ways of his predecessors, and desires to form a respectable Republican Party in Louisiana. We believe his recognition by the special commission will speedily come, in accord ance with law and the right. T. H.

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENT.

A NEW-ORLEANS VERSION OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH EX-SENATOR KEY WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE CABINET.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 5.

There has been a wide difference of opinion in regard to the manner of selecting the Southern member of the present Cabinet. The real facts of the case have never been printed, and it is with a view to giving them that this article is written.

Very early in December last it became known to a few that in case Gov. Hayes was declared President he would make a new departure. He felt that the reconstruction policy of his party had been a failure. * * * With all the power, civil and military, of the United States, backed by the State authority, peace seemed impossible. Hayes made up his mind to give the other side a chance. He believed if the native white element could have control, peace would come to those States as it had to Georgia, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Any way, it could not be any worse than it was in December, 1876.

But the trouble was how to carry his intentions into effect. The feeling was universal that the Democrats had fairly elected Mr. Tilden. It seemed an impossibility to induce such men from the South as were desirable to come into the new Administration. Hayes' friends went to work, however. They wanted no second-rate men. They did not desire the persons who were invited to assist in the pacification of the South to become Republicans. All which could be expected of them was that they should fairly aid in the new Southern policy. Matters stood in this attitude when it became evident that the Electoral Commission would decide the case for Hayes. From a long list of Southern men, five names were selected and presented to the President.

One of the persons named was to be appointed to the Cabinet. The slate was this, in the order of their choice: Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee; ex-Senator D. M. Key, of Tennessee; Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi; Gov. D. B. Penn, of Louisiana; John Hancock, of Texas. It was seriously considered whether or not it would be good policy to offer Gen. Joseph E. Johnston a place in the Cabinet. Many prominent men strongly urged such a course.

The old officers of the Army, beginning with Gen. Sherman, were enthusiastic for his appointment. After much discussion the intention was very reluctantly abandoned. Ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, was also strongly pressed. But the President said that he preferred to identify conservative Southern men with his policy. The only thing which prevented Gov. Alcorn's being seriously considered for Postmaster-General was his political faith. The President did not wish a Republican in the Cabinet.

On Sunday, Feb. 25, Gov. John C. Brown was offered a seat in the Cabinet about to be formed. After considering the matter a day or two, he declined it. He stated that he had promised the Southern people to use his best endeavors to give them an railroad to the Pacific, and that he believed he should succeed, and he held his promise paramount to any official position. This reduced the list to four men. It was then concluded that as the Mississippi River States would require especial attention, the man who was to go into the Cabinet should be selected from one of them.

This dropped Hancock, of Texas, from the list, which then stood Key, Walthall, Penn. At this time it became evident that Hayes would meet strong opposition to his Southern policy. Blaine was getting his war paint on. Morton's silence was more dreaded than Blaine's loud talk. A fight was inevitable at the beginning of the Presidential term. The situation was fully discussed. Nearly every leading Southern man in Congress favored Walthall. He had been a gallant soldier and bore honorable scars. As a lawyer he had no superior in the South. He had that fine combination of prudence and wisdom which seemed to be required above all things in the new Cabinet.

It was not known that he would accept the position if it were tendered him. He had always been a consistent Democrat, and whether or not he would take part in the new Administration was a question which his friends were not then prepared to answer. D. B. Penn was also warmly pressed. The leading Republican friends of Hayes who had visited Louisiana were strongly in favor of his appointment. His modesty and courage commended him to the President. The intelligent colored men of Louisiana were for him. They told the Administration that he had a stronger hold on their good will than any white man in Louisiana. The most powerful Republican politician in the Middle States, one who had done more to elect Hayes than any other man in the nation, asked his appointment as a personal favor. But the question was "Who can be confirmed?" There was nothing in Walthall's way but his politics. The ultra Republicans in the Senate meant to defeat the President's policy in the first till.

The Louisiana case was undecided. To put a man in the Cabinet from that State might in some way prevent its full decision.

Upon this the friends of the Mississippian and Louisianian promptly spoke. They told the President that they fully appreciated his good will. But his policy must not be hampered. He must not be loaded with any outside issues in the battle royal between himself and the Senate. They further said that Key stood the best chance for confirmation. He had been a Senator, and under the etiquette of that body his confirmation was almost certain. It was better that a fight should be avoided wherever it could. So Key was nominated for Postmaster-General, and received the usual compliment to a man who has been a Senator by a unanimous vote in his favor.

This is the real history of the Southern Cabinet appointment. Its causes are fairly stated.

FRENCH SCHOOL GIRLS.

THE HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

HOW SOCIETY BECAME "REGENERATED"—FASHIONABLES PREPARING THEMSELVES TO BE GOVERNESSES—BRISK LITTLE MAIDS ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

A correspondent writes: "If one could fancy a butterfly caught by some practical creature and called upon to make itself generally useful, it would be easy to get an idea of what is going on just now at the dreary old Palace of the Luxembourg. The half-yearly examinations for young women are in full swing there, and they take place in a whole world of girlish hopes and fears which are half ludicrous, half doleful. That terrible Franco-German war was really an awful business when one comes to think about it; for amid an amazing variety of uncomfortable things done by its instrumentality, it has actually contrived to make much of pretty, graceful, French maidenhood anxious and melancholy every Spring and Autumn. Perhaps those appalling stories of Prussian erudition which related how the commonest people in Germany were all acquainted with geography and the use of the globes, besides many other incomprehensible sciences, would have gradually died out of French memories; but just when all reasonable folk were thinking of the next new dance for Carnival time, some perverse person started the very troublesome notion of 'regeneration.' Good society, as well as some society which perhaps might have been better if it had tried, laughed heartily over this idea at first, and M. Sardou wrote a delightful play to show how funny it was when looked at from the proper point of view. But the perverse person, whoever he may have been, made himself more and more unpleasant, till at last the clergy interfered, and possibly thinking that its plan was a cheap substitute for purgatory, by which their flocks might be saved, cordially took part with him, and made the idea of 'regeneration' quite fashionable. It was mentioned from the pulpits of the Madeleine, of St. Philippe du Roule, and of the still more august Ste. Clotilde, till even sweet girls of 18 got into a practice of looking demurely at each other, and saying: 'Oh, my dear, have you ever been regenerated?' Moreover, whenever the reply was in the negative, they made haste to add, 'Well, then, cherished little cabbage' —for the name of that vegetable is used as an endearing term by French ladies of immature years—'you had better be quick about it. I was regenerated the day before yesterday, but M. l'Abbé Hilarius, who told me to ask you, says you cannot have it done till next October, because you did not put your name down in February.' Elderly single gentlemen who grew alarmed at this conversation, and wanted to know whether it signified that the old world of France was coming to an end, were gravely informed that a noble damsel of the ducal house of De La Rochefoucauld, mindful of the dismal lessons taught by many successive revolutions, had qualified herself for the situation of a governess by passing the necessary examination for that purpose at the Hôtel de Ville, and that all other damsels of families equally illustrious were privately enjoined by their confessors and friends to do likewise. This was enough to set the two faubourgs ablaze, and the Legitimist duchesses and marchionesses vied with the Orleanist baronesses and countesses to outshine each other in their answers, and discourse to five bewildered wiseacres who sat, greatly wondering at them, all of a row in a bare room, trying to look discreet as owls, though dazed and overcome by so much rank and fashion suddenly appearing among them.

Nor was it only rank and fashion which burst upon those astounded sages; for a young lady bearing an overwhelming name in the monetary world, followed by most of the rich bankers' daughters, flashed resplendently out upon their exhausted vision like electric lamps which cannot be looked at without winking, and insisted that they should there and then receive certificates of their capacity to earn their bread in the humble position of teachers of female youth in their native land. Most of them knew nothing, and the less they knew the more resolute were they to obtain the coveted testimonial. Carriages, with innumerable quarterings on their panels and poorish cattle, might be seen standing all day long before the private residences of the examiners, and the faces of several cross-grained men of learning, who had never been heard of by any womenkind besides their housekeepers, were seen at some of the best dinner tables in town. All sorts of society influences were brought to bear upon them, and many doctors of law or philosophy experienced great difficulty in defending themselves, not always successfully, from being kissed by enthusiastic girls in search of academic honors. By and by the Archbishop of Paris, moved by some envious philosophers or their adherents, is supposed to have noticed that there was a little too much politeness in some of the upper class examinations; and when an erudite professor, being put upon his mettle, gave a young viscountess, fresh and fair as a rosebud, the questions, and the answers required to those questions, in the same breath, the parents and guardians of several girls who had been plucked in their examination made themselves disagreeable. It is alleged that the examiners could not be coaxed out to dinner again for a long time after this mishap, and they looked obstinately the other way whenever they saw a carriage with a coronet on it. Hard, solid learning, of the most uncompromising sort, was required for the diploma which all young French ladies, with an eye to fashion and the future, were enjoined to obtain as the most precious part of their marriage portion; and as there is a strong current of independence and ambition in female nature at its best, many girls were really anxious to wrestle heroically with the means of earning their own bread respectably in case they should ever get wrecked in the storms of matrimony, or in any other sort of tempest, social or political.

Nowadays they undergo a truly stiff bout of questioning, both written and oral; indeed, not a few first-class universities would be proud to give it. A knowledge of Latin, a capacity for grammatical analysis, an acquaintance with ancient and modern geography, especially that of the Holy Land; a minute study of history and divinity, an aptitude for composition and needle-work of all kinds, are only among a few of the accomplishments which are now expected from French school girls. Their examination begins at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and it is not over till 1 in the afternoon. They are thus shut up for nearly five hours while undergoing the gruesome ordeal which is to decide the lot in life of some of them, and which has much to do with the happiness and self-esteem of them all. Most of them come tripping up to Luxembourg full of hope and courage, surrounded by bevies of garrulous friends and kinsfolk, whose gallant, frisky babble has the same effect upon themselves and others as the frothiest champagne, and much 'up' to make one tipsy, but marvelously refreshing. Here and there, however, is a pale-faced girl, who is perhaps carrying with her the last hopes of some ruined household. Stand under the archway of the principal entrance of the stately building which has sheltered so much craft and power, wondering it stones indeed have life, and every habitation a soul conscious of its changeful destiny, as fabulists have thought or dreamed. About me is the quick young life, all the fairest promise of French womanhood, abloom and ablow. The delightful, inspiriting air of the brisk Parisian morning seems to supply an inexhaustible draught of pleasure in every breath, and there in every nook and corner of the famous building are the wit, grace, and loveliness which have charmed all generations of men since Western Europe first emerged from barbarism. Here, too, in many a merry eye and restless lip, is the wayward and capricious humor, the dauntless courage and high spirit which are a part of the birthright of French women, and which assuredly promise the examiners honest work for their wages. And it is easy to see that some of the brisk little maids, who are whispering together as they move with light step and sidelong glances along the stately halls and corridors of this antique abode, are steadfastly purposed to circumvent the examiners by wiles of their own, and will assuredly succeed in doing so. I see the last of them disappear through a glass door before I turn away to think of breakfast. She is a pleasant-looking girl, with large dark eyes and warm complexion of the Southern provinces; and she crosses herself devoutly before she says 'good-bye,' to the homely roundabout *bonne*, who has accompanied her. '

age of grain in warehouses in the State, although the grain is stored in bulk in such manner that the identity of different lots is not preserved," and in that of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company against Cutts, Attorney-General, that "a State has power to control the rates of fare and freight charged by a common carrier within its jurisdiction." Both these decisions are reported in full, and will be sought with interest, owing to their great importance.

—Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, are the publishers of *The American Law Review*, and its editors are Messrs. Moorfield Storey, and Samuel Hoar. The April number contains an epitome of the Washington "Safe Burglary" conspiracy, by H. V. Boynton; an essay on the "Right of Expatriation," by Salem Dutcher, dated from Augusta, Ga., and some "Notes on Coroners," by T. H. Tyndale. There is a digest of English Law Reports for November and December, 1876, and January, 1877, a digest of State reports, and another of Cases in Bankruptcy. Book notices, a list of law books recently published in England and the United States, and a summary of events, close the review. It is in its eleventh year.

—*Littell's Living Age* reprints from the *British Quarterly Review* an interesting essay entitled "Old Norse Mirror of Men and Manners." It gives a digest of an ancient Norse book attributed to King Swerrer, which appears to have been composed in Norway, but preserved in manuscript in Iceland. The writer thinks the author could not have been Swerrer, who was a friend of King John, of England, and died excommunicated by the Pope, but a distinguished nobleman of Halgoland in the north of Norway. His plan is similar to that of Chesterfield in his famous letters to his son. A young man asks questions respecting etiquette, manners, and customs, natural phenomena, &c., and the author answers them to the best of his ability. The extracts translated give a curious view of habits in Norway at the end of the twelfth century.

—The writer known as H. A. Page has in press a work which will prove intensely interesting to all lovers of literary biography. Its title is *Thomas De Quincey; his Life and Writings, with Unpublished Correspondence*. It will contain about 100 of Mr. De Quincey's letters, and letters to him from Prof. Wilson, Thomas Carlyle, and others, placed at Mr. Page's disposal by Mr. De Quincey's family. Mr. James Hogg, who was intimately associated with the opium-eater during the last 10 years of his life, will contribute some reminiscences, and the appendix will contain the "Medical Aspect of Mr. De Quincey's case," throwing fresh light on the opium-eating, by Dr. Eatwell, late Principal of the Medical College, Bengal. The work will extend to two volumes, and John Hogg & Co. will be the publishers.

—The *Contemporary Review*, in the dear struggle for life after the departure of its brilliant editor, shows as yet no signs of decadence, and the rivalry of the two magazines is likely to stimulate the circulation of both. Mr. Ernest Renan contributes his recent paper on "Spinoza." Prof. Bonamy Price discusses the economical features of "One Per Cent." Mr. A. J. Innes has an essay on "The Coming Conclave," and Prof. Bain another on "Metaphysical Study." A member of the Queen's Counsel discusses "The Spontaneous Generation Controversy—Pastenr—Tyndall—Bastian." Robert Buchanan continues his poem, "Balder the Beautiful." Prof. Max von Pettenkofer estimates "Liebig's Scientific Achievements," and Prof. Goldwin Smith replies to Mr. Matthew Arnold's paper in the March *Nineteenth Century* on "Falkland." The number concludes with short essays and notices.

—A translation of Frederic Bastiat's lucid and clever essays on *Political Economy* has been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, after revision of the former English text. David A. Wells is the editor, and he also contributes an introduction and occasional foot-notes. The editor says of Bastiat, who died in 1850, that he foresaw that a knowledge of the fundamental principles of political economy diffused among the masses was the only "safeguard of democracy," and the surest guarantee for the continuation and prosperity of all forms of government that are based on extended or universal suffrage. A great merit of his writings is that they are almost wholly free from a blemish which affects a large number of works on political economy that are designed to be popular, namely, the discussion of controverted points and niceties. Mr. Wells recommends the book, at the same time explaining that he will derive no pecuniary advantage from its sale.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for April fulfills the promise of its first number and pr ospectus. Cardinal Manning and Mr. Grant-Duff continue the articles begun in the March issue. Mr. E. D. J. Wilson considers "The Recent Crisis in America." Mr. Frederick Myers has an article on "George Sand." Dr. W. B. Carpenter furnishes a paper on "The Radiometer and its Lessons." Sir John Lubbock has an essay on "Our Ancient Monuments." Sir James Fitzjames Stephen discusses Mr. Gladstone's criticism of Sir G. Cornewall Lewis' treatise "On Authority in Matters of Opinion." Dr. Lyon Playfair presents his views "On Patents and the New Patent Bill." Mr. Henry Irving contributes the first of a series of "Shakespearean Notes" on "The Third Murderer in Macbeth." And the number concludes with *A Modern Symposium*, the subject being "The Influence of a Decline of Religious Belief on Morality," and the contributors being Sir Fitzjames Stephen, Lord Selborne, Rev. Dr. Martineau, Mr. Frederick Harrison, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Duke of Argyll, and Prof. Clifford.

—Many ages ago the mixed dialect of Indian, African, and Portuguese in the coast settlements of Brazil was reduced to grammar and dictionary by zealous philologists or enterprising fesuits, and other similar mixtures have been noted down in learned books as existing in other parts of South and Central America. Somewhat in the same line is a forthcoming book published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., called *The Wit and Wisdom of Hayti*. It is a collection of proverbs of Haytian or African origin made by Hon. John Bigelow during a visit to San Domingo in the Winter of 1854. Mr. Bigelow has attempted to give such interpretations of the meaning and possible application of the proverbs as seemed nearest to the truth, without incumbering the volume with much additional matter. A large portion of them appeared in a series of papers in *Harper's Magazine* during the year 1873. Concerning these specimens of the proverbial love of the Haytians, Mr. Bigelow says that their chief value will be found "in the fact that they are the highest expression of the purely intellectual activity of this people that exists, and are unquestionably the most interesting and characteristic production of their beautiful but unfortunate island."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—Nora's Love Test. A novel. By Mary Cecil Hay. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. 8vo, paper.

—Two Lilies. A novel. By Julia Kavanagh. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. 12mo, 443 pages.

—Servants of Christ. By the author of *A Basket of Barley Loaves*. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1877.

—Three Years at Wolverton. A school story. By a Wolvertonian. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 330 pages.

—Shakespeare from an American Point of View. By George Wilkes. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington. 1877.

—Misunderstood. By Florence Montgomery. Intended for those who are interested in children. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877.

—Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb. Tragedies. Half-Hour Series. 25 cents. Harper & Brothers, New-York. 1877.

—Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb. Comedies. Half-Hour Series. 25 cents. Harper & Brothers, New-York. 1877.

—A Book of American Explorers. By Thomas Wentworth Higgonson. Young Folks' Series. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1877.

—A Hero in the Battle of Life, and Other Brief Memorials. By the author of *Memorials of Capt. Hedley Vicars*. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1877.

—A Course of Lessons in Modeling Wax Flowers, Designed Especially for Beginners. By Florence I. Duncan. With illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. Cloth, 12mo, 94 pages.

—Questions Awakened by the Bible. I. Are Souls Immortal? II. Was Christ in Adam? III. Is God in Trinity? By Rev. John Miller, Princeton, N. J. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 159 pages.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 7.

SALES FROM 2:33 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. P. a f...b.3. 93		100 Lake Shore.....	477⅞
1,000 N. J. C. conv. 46		100 do.....s5.	47¾
5,000 Ill. & St. L.		1800 do.....s3.	47¾
1,000 U. P. a f.....s15. 81		100 do.....b5.	47⅝
100 West. Un.....	56⅞	500 do.....b5.	47⅞
100 do.....b3.	56¾	200 Pac. Mail.....	17⅞
100 do.....s3.	56¾	100 do.....s3.	17⅜
500 do.....b3.	56⅝	300 do.....b3.	17⅜
1300 do.....b3.	56⅞	4500 D., L. & W....	89½
200 Erie Railway...b3.	7	200 do.....s3.	59⅜
900 Mich. Cen.....	42⅝	200 do.....s3.	59¼
500 do.....s3.	42¾	1100 do.....	59¼
800 do.....s3.	42⅝	1500 do.....	59⅜
500 do.....s3.	42	100 do.....b3.	59¼
300 do.....s3.	42⅜	200 St. Paul. Pf.....	45¾
100 Ohio & M.....	4⅜		

MONDAY, April 9—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease of $2,098,800 in legal tenders, which is due to the seasonable flow of currency from this centre to the interior. The Treasury payments on account of called bonds and for April interest are reflected in an increase of $1,317,100 in the specie average. The other changes in the statement are a decrease of $1,492,500 in deposits, and an increase of $368,100 in loans and of $134,100 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a loss of $408,575 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $9,203,500 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 31.	April 7.	April 8, 1876.
Loans	$259,838,700	$260,196,800	$261,786,200
Specie	20,190,800	21,507,900	20,336,800
Legal tenders	44,356,000	42,257,200	38,700,400
Deposits	219,738,900	218,246,400	209 993,300
Circulation	15,797,800	15,931,900	16,297,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$20,190,800	$21,507,900	Inc. $1,317,100
Legal tenders	44,356,000	42,257,200	Dec. 2,098,800
Total reserve	$64,546,800	$63,765,100	Dec. $781,700
Res've required agt. deposits.	54,934,725	54,561,600	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	9,612,075	9,203,500	Dec. 408,575

The money market during the earlier portion of the week exhibited a hardening tendency, and the rates for call loans advanced to 4@5 ₱ cent. The remittances of currency to the interior and the preparations to meet the April interest and dividend payments stiffened the market. Toward the close lower rates prevailed, money having been in quite abundant supply at 2@3 ₱ cent. In the discount market business was moderate on the basis of 3½@5 ₱ cent. for prime names. The foreign advices reported the London market for Consols a shade weaker. United States bonds were well held, and recorded a fractional advance. The Bank of England gained £480,000 in specie for the week ending Wednesday last. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was strong, and business was more active than for some weeks past. The nominal asking rates were advanced from $4 84½ and $4 86½ to $4 86 and $4 88 for bankers' 60-day and demand bills respectively, with business at the close at $4 85¼@$4 85½ and $4 87@$4 87¼. The demand was active, to make remittances against called bonds received from Europe, while the supply of commercial bills continued small.

The Gold speculation was firm, but very little business was transacted. The price ranged between 104⅜ and 105, with closing sales at the latter figure. Cash Gold was in good supply during the greater part of the week at 1@3 ₱ cent. for carrying, but at the close on Saturday 1-64 was paid for its use until to-day.

There was a slight decline in Government bonds early in the week, but the market subsequently became firm and the decline was recovered. The transactions were on a moderate scale. On Thursday the Treasury issued another call for $10,000,000 old 1865s. The demand for the new 4½ ₱ cents. continues large, and the Syndicate are finding a ready market for the bonds both here and abroad. In railroad mortgages prices were generally lower in the early dealings, but a sharp advance was recorded in some instances toward the close. The Northwestern and St. Paul issues were conspicuous in the late improvement, as were also the coal roads bonds, which advanced 1@3 ₱ cent. Ohio and Mississippi issues were heavy at the close. In State bonds there was an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. in Missouris. Tennessees were steady. Louisiana Consols were 1 ₱ cent. higher at the close. District Columbia 3.65s declined from 74⅜ to 73¾.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange early in the week exhibited depression under the influence of a break of 40 ₱ cent. in the price of the Panama Railroad shares. Later the amicable settlement of the railroad troubles and the agreement entered into by the coal companies to limit production, tended to impart strength to the market, and under free purchasing for the long account and to cover short contracts, the active list recorded an advance. Despite the improved tone which characterized the dealings toward the close of the week there is no disguising the fact that the market continues to be practically at the mercy of the bears. This state of affairs cannot in the nature of things last very much longer, but until such time as there occurs a radical change in the temper of speculation and business shows unmistakable signs of improvement, prudence would dictate to investors to keep aloof from Wall-street. To sacrifice stocks at the prevailing low quotations would doubtless be unwise, but to purchase while values, as at present, are the sport of professional gamblers, would perhaps be equally foolish.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing— April 3.	April 7.
American gold	105	104¼	113⅛	
United States 5s, '81. coup	111	110½	118⅝	
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	111⅜	111⅜	121½	
New-York Central	93½	88¾	113¼	
Erie	9⅝	9¼	10⅜	
Pacific Mail	19⅛	17⅜	18⅛	
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18	16	41⅛	
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	46¼	44⅜	66⅜	
Lake Shore	48¾	45¼	60⅜	
Chicago & North-west	32	31½	42⅜	
Chicago & North-west. pf	50½	49⅛	63⅝	
Western Union	59⅛	56	67⅛	
Union Pacific	68	67	63½	
Toledo & Wabash	6	3⅛	3⅛	
Del., Lack. & Western	60⅜	57¾	116¼	
New-Jersey Central	9	8⅝	10⅜	
D. & H. Canal	50¼	48⅞	116	
Morris & Essex	81½	80½	105½	
Panama	121½	80	129	
Erie	7⅛	4⅜	18⅛	
Ohio & Mississippi	4½	3	17⅞	
C., C. & Ind. Central	2¼	2¼	4¾	
Harlem	138¼	137½	139½	
Hannibal & St. Jo	11¾	10⅜	16¼	
Hannibal & St. Jo., pref	22	21⅞	24½	
Michigan Central	42⅜	35⅝	60⅜	
Illinois Central	48½	40½	99	
Missouri Pacific	....	....	14⅛	

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 7.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	93	92¾	92⅝	92⅞
Harlem	..	..	138¼	140
Erie	7	6⅞	7	7
Erie preferred	..	..	15	17
Lake Shore	48⅛	47	47⅜	47⅞
Wabash	5¾	5½	5	6
North-western	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
North-western Pref	..	..	49½	49¾
Rock Island	97½	97	97⅜	98⅜
Fort Wayne	98	97½	..	..
Milwaukee & St. Paul	16¾	16½	16½	17
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	46	45	45⅝	45¾
Pittsburg	88¾	88⅜	88½	89
Del., Lack. & Western	59⅝	58½	59⅛	59¼
New-Jersey Central	..	..	8½	9
Del. & Hudson Canal	49½	48⅞	49⅜	49½
Morris & Essex	..	..	81	81½
Michigan Central	42¾	41	42½	42¾
Illinois Central	46½	45¾	46½	47
Union Pacific	..	..	66½	68
Chic., Bur. & Q	102½	102¼	102¼	102½
C., C. & Ind. Central	..	..	2½	3⅜
Han. & St. Joseph	11	10⅞	10¾	11
Han. & St. Joseph Pf	..	..	21½	22
Ohio & Mississippi	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
Panama	94	94	92	95

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 7, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	53	Pork, pkls	583
Beef, tcs	116	do. pkls	99
Copper, bbls	53	Cut-meats, pkls	1,348
Eggs, pkls	1,280	Grease, pkls	62
Flour, bbls	31,232	Lard, pkls	914
Wheat, bushels	11,200	Lard, kegs	152
Corn, oushels	68,964	Butter, pkls	2,812
Oats, oushels	14,700	Cheese, pkls	511
Rye, bushels	21,000	Tallow, pkls	327
Grass-seed, bags	118	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Corn-meal, bbls	900	Pressed Hogs, No	91
Hemp bales	40	Pecans, pkls	8
Hops, bales	283	Starch, tcs	487
Hides, No	2,911	Tobacco, hhds	127
Leather, sides	12,231	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	181
Lead, pigs	186	Whisky, bbls	274
Oil, bbls	1,974	Wool, bales	89
Oil-cake, pkls	1,974		

COFFEE—More active, and quoted at about former prices. sales, 2,605 bags Rio by the Holly, and 2,000 bags do., by the Vanguard, on private terms; 1,200 bags do., by the Yelverton, at Baltimore, at 17c., gold; 5,500 bags Maracaibo, 2,911 bags Laguayra, and 100 bags Costa Rica on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day for early delivery at a reduction of 1-16@¼ ₱....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10¼c. @10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10 15-16@11c.; Middling, 11 7-16c.@11 9-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 601 bales, for which 504 bales were on last evening, including 1 bale to shippers, 604 bales to spinners....and for forward delivery business has been on a restricted scale, but prices have been quoted somewhat stronger. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 35,700 bales, of which 9,800 were on last evening and 25,900 bales to-day, with 2,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling: April closing at 11.41c.@11.42c.; May, 11.49c.@11.63c.; June, 11.57c.@11.74c.; July, 11.67c.@11.84c.; August, 11.86c.@11.88c.; September, 11.73c.@11.74c.; October, 11.45c.@11.46c.; November, 11.44c.@11.45c.; December, 11.45c.@11.46c.; January, 11.51c.@11.58c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 2@3 points. Closing firm....The receipts at this port to-day were ——bales, and at the shipping por s 3,019 bales, against 3,543 bales same day last week....The exports from all ports were 3,940 bales, of which 1,490 bales were to Great Britain, 1,675,835 bales were sent to the British ports, and 810,032 to the Continent....The week's exports hence have been 25,505 bales, including 5,212 bales to Liverpool, and 33 bales to Havre.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alx.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinar	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Good Ord	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Middling	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Good Mid	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Middling Fair	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Fair	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅜	Low Middling	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord	10	Middling	10 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active demand was reported again to-day for State and Western Flour, but the firmer views of millers influenced by very light supplies available, and the marked buoyancy in Wheat, impeded business....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,250 bbls. of all grades, but to arrive, including unsound, of all classes at $4 20@$4 45, of which 2,000 bbls. sold at $4 20@$4 75, of which 400 bbls at $4 50 from dock; Sour Extra Flour at $5 75; very inferior to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@ $5 65, chiefly at $5 20@5 50; poor to very fancy superfine, Western at $4 75@$6 10; fancy at $6 15@ $6 50; poor to good Extra State, $6 00@ $6 90; good to very choice do. at $6 90@$7 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 25@$7 35, mostly at $7 30 for choice (the latter an extreme in new pks.); do. for South America, $8 35@$8 75 for good to very choice; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of Standard Extra State, sales, since Wednesday, 900 bbls., Extra Western, $6 60@$6 90; good to very choice do., $6 90@$7 25, and other grades at very full and in instances rather higher prices, included in previous range....Included in the sales have been 2,000 bbls shipping Extras, in lots, (of which 1,850 bbls. City Mill Extras, for the West Indies); 1,000 bbls. very good Wisconsin Spring Wheat Extra, on private terms, for shipment to the British Provinces, at $7 30; 5,200 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 2,000 bbls. do., patent do.; 850 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, these mostly within the range of $7 75@$8 75; 1,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras to the home trade, (these mostly at from $7 75@$8 ;) 1,150 bbls. Superfine, 525 bbls. No. 2, and 725 bbls. Rye mixed Extras at the quoted rates....Southern Flour very firm, with sales reported here of 2,630 bbls., partly for shipment, mostly of Extras, at from $8 50 $9 25....Of Rye Flour, 435 bbls., sold in lots, chiefly very good to choice Pennsylvania State, at $4 80@$5, (of which 150 bbls. choice at $4 90;) market strong. ....Of Corn-meal, 525 bbls., in lots, including Brandywine at $3 25@$3 30, and Yellow Western, in lots, within the range of $2 75@$3, mostly at $2 85@$2 90; market changed....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 2,500 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 04 for coarse City, and $1 for Baltimore, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring wheat to-day old decidedly stronger as to-day's, in the instance of prime new crop, fully 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel dearer, on very limited offerings, checking business, though an active inquiry was reported, mostly from the export interest. Winter Wheat also held more firmly, but quiet....Sales have been reported, to-day, of 152,000 bushels, including fancy amber Michigan, 3,000 oushels at $1 75; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, 500 bushels, for milling, at $1 60; ungraded good new crop Minnesota, do., in store, 18,000 bushels, for export, on private terms, quoted nominally at $1 50@$1 52; No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, 8,000 bushels for export, and 6,000 bushels for milling, at $1 54, a poor old No. 2 Chicago do., in store, 8,000 bushels for export, at $1 37; and, for export, also, ungraded old and new crop Spring, 48,000 bushels, in store, at $1 36@$1 45, closing at the latter, and 34, and ungraded new crop, in lots, within the range of $1 40@$1 45, (with other sales rumored, but not confirmed)....Corn active, mainly for export, at an improvement of about 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing very firmly....Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, including New-York steamer Mixed, at 54¾c.@ 55¼c., mainly for export, at 55c.@54¾c., closing at 55¼c. bid and 55¾c. asked; do., deliverable this month, about 38,000 bushels at 54¾c.@55¼c.; New-York No. 3 at 55c.@55¾c., mainly at 55½c., (9,000 bushels;) new crop Mixed, at 53½c., ungraded, at 54¼c.@55¼c.; New-York steamer Yellow nominal; do. steamer White, nominal; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal) at 53½c.@38c., in store and afloat: No. 2 Chicago quoted at 54c.@56c., in store. For poor to strictly prime, (with sales reported of 8,000 bushels about prime, in store, for export, at 55½c.; 48,000 bushels strictly prime do., for do., at 56c., and 8,000 bushels inferior do., for do., at 54c.) Yellow Southern, 800 bushels, on dock, at 57c. White Southern at 55c.@56½c., (of which about 5,000 bushels afloat at 56½c., and 1,300 bushels at 56c.;) and White Western, small lots, at 55c.@56½c. Rye dull, but held very firmly....Of Barley, sales were reported of a boat-load of No. 1 Canada on private terms; 1,000 bushels two-rowed State at 65c.; a few small lots of fancy do., for seed, at 75c., and 19,000 bushels Feed stock, from store, at 48c.@49½c.; market steady....Malt and Peas unchanged....Oats were very freely purchased by local buyers at a further general advance of 1c. ₱ bushel, in instances even more, closing decidedly strong....Sales reported of 115,000 bushels, including White Western, at 45c.@52½c., as to quality; Mixed Western at 40c.@50c., as to quality, (of which 10,000 bushels poor, afloat, at 42c.); White State, fair ordinary to very choice, within the range of 55c.@59c., (of which 7,500 bushels, afloat, at 56½c., and 15,000 to 18,000 bushels, in car lots, within the range) do., very fancy, 750 bushels, from track, at 55c.; Mixed State at 52c.@57c., (of which 2,250 bushels very choice, in store, at 56½c.); 10,000 bushels choice, afloat, at 55¼c.; 4,000 bushels at 55c.; 10,000 bushels fair at 53c.; and, rumored, another boat-load, at 53½c.; New-York Extra White, 2,250 bushels, at 59c.; New-York No. 2 White quoted at 48c. bid; New-York No. 3 White, 2,250 bushels, at 45½c., and 6,750 bushels at 46c.; New-York No. 2, 750 bushels, sold at 46½c., (the same at 46c., yesterday;) New-York No. 3 quoted at 44c.; New-York rejected at 40c.; and unmerchantable, 750 bushels, at 54½c....Feed was in comparatively light supply, and wanted by the local jobbing interest, closing again much stronger in price....We quote 40 to 60 lb. at $21@$23; selling mainly at $21@$22; 80 lb. at $22@$23 50; 100 lb. at $24@$26; Rye Feed at $23@$25, as to quality; Sharps at $20@$22, which fancy held as high as $30....Hay and Straw as last quoted....Seeds quiet, but unaltered as to price. A small lot of State Clover, fair, sold at 14½c....The week's export clearances, hence, for European ports, included 3,313 bbls. Flour, 145,692 bushels Wheat, 413,754 bushels Corn, 27,077 bushels Rye.

HIDES—Have been in less demand, and at the close quoted weaker as to values....The week's receipts have been 8,863 Hides and Kips, and 70 bales do....Sales, 45,940 Hides and Kips, and 70 bales do., the sales including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 10,820 Dry Montevideo, 25 lb. and 25 lb. at 21c.@22c. gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,945 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21 to 24½ lb., part at 18½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 3,800 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10½ to 11 lb., at 15c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 4,100 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lb., private terms; 3,900 Dry California, 23 to 25 lb., at 20¼c.@20½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 6,225 Dry Tehuantepec, 21 to 22 lb., at 17c., gold; 780 Dry Venezuela, 20 to 21 lb., at 19c., gold. 60 days, selected; 1,200 Dry Campeachy, 20 lb., private terms; 6,410 Dry Texas, 23 to 25 lb., at 17c.@18½c., currency, cash to 4 months, selected; 5 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb., 1,175 Wet-salted Para, 40 lb.; 590 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 60 lb.; 2,560 Wet-salted Havana, 80 lb.; 700 Wet-salted California, 50 lb., and 670 Wet-salted Texas, 63 lb., on private terms; 1,560 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9½c., currency, cash; 20 bales Calcutta Cow, 12 lb., on private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lb., on private terms....Stock in first hands to-day 158,600 Hides, and 45 bales do., against 165,400 Hides and 673 bales same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been rather lightly dealt in within the range of 44c.@55c. for about fair to fancy. Market otherwise dull. Refining Cuba, 50 test, at 39c.@40c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in moderate demand to-day on the basis of $2 05@$2 10 for common to good strained ₱ 280 lb....sales, 200 bbls. good Strained at $2 07½ bbls. Rosin at $2 15; 100 bbls. G. at $2 35, and 100 bbls. K at $3 delivered....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits of Turpentine has been quite active and steady, with a moderate demand, closing at the close at 37c.@37½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in stock to-day with Western, in bags, quoted at $33, currency; City nominal. Exports for the week, 15,532 pkls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more demand, closing at 10¾c. in bulk, and 13¾c. in shipping order. Sales were reported of 3,000 bbls., in shipping order, Richmond delivery, on private terms, said to have been the first sale of Crude for that delivery....Refined has been in fair demand and quoted at 19½c.@19¾c. for deliveries early in April; sales, 1,000 bbls. at 19¾c. And for Richmond delivery, 6,000 to 8,000 bbls. on private terms....Refined, in cases, quoted at 27c....City Naphtha quoted at 10½c.@11c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early April delivery, quoted at 16¾c.@16¼c.; Baltimore, 16¾c.@16¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet to-day for early delivery, closing firm....Sales, 100 bbls. at $14 90....Other kinds dull....Extra Prime quoted at $11 50, and Prime Mess quoted at $13 62½. ....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess very inactive; April quoted at the close at $14 70@$14 80; May, at $14 70@$14 80; June, at $14 90@$15, showing more firmness....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 7½c.@7¾c....Cut-meats dull at unchanged prices, sales, small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our previous range....Bacon in demand, with sales here of 100 pkls. Long City Long Clear at 8½c.; and 500 tcs. Western do., at 8c....Western Steam Lard has been more active, for early delivery, and quoted at the close firmer....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime at $9 85@$9 87½....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand, closing stronger....Western Steam for April, quoted at the close nominal at $9 85; May, $9 87½@$9 90; June, $9 97½@$10....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 3,500 tcs., May, at $9 80@$9 87½, (with 1,000 tcs. for this option rumored taken for export,) and June, at $9 90@$9 95....City Steam and Kettle in more request; quoted at the close at $9 75. Sales 184 tcs. at $9 62½@$9 75, nearly all at $9 75....And No. 1 quoted at $9 25....Refined Lard has been in light demand; quoted, for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close at 9 10 18¾; South American nominal, and West Indies at $8 50....Sales include 100 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....And for Chicago delivery, May contracts for about 4,000 tcs. Steam reported as unchanged for prompt deliveries, for shipment to England....Beef and Beef Hams very quiet; quoted as before....Butter, Cheese and Eggs in very moderate demand, and as a rule quoted weak as to price....Tallow moderately active and at steady rates....Sales equal to 90,000 lb. Country and City at 8c@8 1-16c....Stearine inactive; choice City quoted at $10 37½, in tcs.; prime to choice Western in tcs. quoted at $10 12½@$10 25....The week's exports to Europe have been 1,670 pks. Pork, 1,854 pks. Beef, 21,805 pks. Bacon, 19,911 pks. Lard, 5,757 bxs. Cheese, 3,107 pks. Butter; also, 2,108 pks. Tallow.

SKINS—Deer have been more sought after within our previous range....The week's receipts have been 125 packs; sales, 10,000 lb. Central American at 30c., Puerto Cabello, 10,000 lb. Mexican, and 4,500 lb. Texas, on private terms....Goat continues inactive and weak....Receipts, 204 bales; sales, 150 bales Curacoa, and 70 bales Payta on private terms....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.; Guatemala, 35½c.; Para, 33c.; Sisal, 27½c.; Puerto Cabello, 25c.; Honduras, 30c.; Central America, 28c.@32½c. ₱ lb....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoras 47½@ 50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c., Payta, 49c.@51c.; Curacoa, selected, 56c.@57½c.; Cape, 35c.; Madras, 55c@57½c.; Patna, 37½c.

SUGARS—Raw dull to-day, with fair to good refining Cuba quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c....Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at about Prevl us prices.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 09½ sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The chartering movement was fairly active, chiefly for Deals, Timber, Petroleum, and Grain, but at very low rates throughout. In the berth freight line, a light business was reported at essentially unaltered rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 50 tons Oil-cake at 10s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 4d. ₱ standard bushel; 900 pks. Syrup on private terms; 450 pks. Bacon and Tallow, in lots, at 15s.; and, of recent shipment, 1,000 bbls. Refined Sugar on private terms, quoted at 15s. ₱ ton. Also a Norwegian bark, 651 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms; a German ship, with about 2,800 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, (recently,) on the basis of 13-32d. ₱ lb. (with Continental option at 15-32d., and Baltic at 17-32d. ₱ lb.); an American ship, 843 tons, with Deals, from Bangor, reported at 65s.; a Spanish bark, 348 tons, with Deals, from Pascagoula, at 2½., (with option of London)....For London, by steam, (of recent shipment,) 900 pks. Hides on private terms....For Glasgow, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, on private terms; and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, and 600 pks. Oil-Cake, also on private terms; 450 pks. Lard and bacon, reported at 20s.; 50 pks. Tallow at 20s. ₱ ton; and 200 bbls. Apples on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, an Italian bark, 749 tons, hence, with about 1,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 10d. ₱ quarter; a Spanish bark, 594 tons, with Deals, from Pensacola, at 2½; a British ship, 1,426 tons, with do., from Musquash, on private terms, quoted at about 65s.; a British ship, 1,088 tons, with do., from Pensacola, (recently,) at 125s.; a British bark, 579 tons, with do., from do., same rate; and a Spanish bark, 435 tons, with do., from Pascagoula, at 2½....For Belfast, a British bark, 522 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d. per quarter....For Barrow, a British bark, 584 tons, with Deals, from Wiscasset, at 60s....For the Clyde, a British bark, 504 tons, (now here,) with Deals, from Annapolis,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Palmieri, Signor Celada, Signor Dal Negro.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Wade, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE MECHANIC'S DAUGHTER—Miss Marian Morgaunt.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. D. G. Steele, Mr. S. B. Mills, and Theo. Thomas' orchestra.

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We publish this morning a valuable letter from New-Orleans, which sets forth some facts which the public cannot easily get access to regarding the conduct of the Nicholls Government in Louisiana. It is from a Democratic source, and its writer is well informed and trustworthy. It is useless to look to the Democratic press in New-Orleans for the truth in regard to the matters discussed by our correspondent, because party feeling runs so high there that that press would not be listened to if it spoke out. The writers would simply be looked upon as "traitors" to a cause which enlists the passionate attachment of the great body of the Democratic Party, and their statements would be scouted just in proportion as they were severe upon the Nicholls officials. On the other hand, such publications in the local Republican papers would be set down as inventions of the enemy, made for a purpose. But it is not incumbent on the people of the North to share these feelings, and we submit the statements of our correspondent as furnishing food for rational reflection.

It may be that in determining the course of the Administration in Louisiana, the President will not feel called upon to decide which of the two claimants for the Governor's office is likely to give the State the best Government, but that is a question in which the whole country has, nevertheless, a real interest. It is unfortunate that the Southern question has been so closely linked with partisan interests that a very one-sided view of it has been pressed by those who have wished to bring about a change of national policy. We have been told over and over again that the Democrats would and the Republicans could not give good government to the South. Our New-Orleans correspondent throws some light on this pretenrion. It is not too much to say that he proves that in Louisiana the much-berated Kellogg Administration actually did more than the Nicholls Administration is likely to do in the way of retrenchment. Virulent partisanship is a leopard which does not lose its spots by being called a lamb, and the Nicholls Democrats in New-Orleans are evidently as rapacious and as unscrupulous as their rivals. Of course, this fact, of itself, affords reason to expect that Democracy in Louisiana may work its own ruin, if it is deprived of the cry of Federal interference with which to keep itself in favor, but it also constitutes a warning to those well-meaning people who expect that the millennium will begin as soon as Gen. AUGUR'S soldiers shall be sent to barracks in the Interior.

The tone of the European news continues warlike. The countries involved have so insensibly drifted toward war that the imminence of the conflict is now hardly realized. The protocol, however, not only failed to settle anything, but it has given Russia an opportunity to provoke war at any time. That document contained an implied threat that Turkey would be visited in wrath by the chief powers if the long-promised reforms were not executed. Russia, in an *addendum*, expressly declared that she would disarm when Turkey disarmed, and, at the same time, showed a serious intention of carrying out the reforms. The report that Russia now demands a categorical answer to an inquiry as to the time when these changes shall be set on foot, may or may not be true. But the fact that such a rumor is spread and believed to a certain extent only shows in what a dangerous state the whole question is left. If it were true that any one of the signatory powers had presented such an ultimatum, the whole world would not only understand that this meant war, but would admit that the challenging party had logic and justice with it.

While people have been speculating as to the probable course of Russia, Turkey has been steadily getting into such a warlike condition that there appears to be no safe line of retreat. Naturally, the boastful and conceited Turks fancy that the hesitation of Russia is due to fear. "Russia does not dare to fight us; let us fight her," is the cry in Turkey. REDIF PASHA, the Turkish War Minister, is a good hater of foreign intervention, as well as a belligerent. He is said to be straining every nerve to prepare for immediate hostilities. The Commander-in-Chief has gone to put himself at the head of the Turkish Army of the Danube, and the General of the Army of the eastern frontier is on his way to his command. There is a menace to Turkey from the East. Not only is there no relaxation of military preparations since the protocol was signed, but everything points to a speedy collision. The war party in Turkey is strong—stronger, possibly, than a similar party in Russia. To a certain extent the Porte cannot be held responsible for this; neither can it control the warlike feeling. It is significantly rumored that Turkey, unable to endure the strain of a sudden disarmament, has sent a secret agent to implore that Great Britain shall not unduly press this point. So, although a Turkish agent may be sent to negotiate terms of disarmament with Russia, there is little prospect that these negotiations will lead to peace.

If the hearty and well-deserved maledictions now showered upon the "Street Cleaning Bureau" were visited upon the head of some official, we might expect a change for the better. But a bureau is impersonal and impervious to ridicule, reproach, or impeachment. People smarting with pain and enraged with a scandalous disregard of public decency, curse the "bureau." As well might one upbraid a chest of drawers or a lamp-post, or the lawless and capricious wind that blows. When we have a Commissioner, or any known head of affairs, who can be haled out by his own proper name, and be compelled to answer the complaints of an ill-used public, something may be accomplished. But whether it feels or not, a street cleaning bureau does not clean.

A FOUR YEARS' EXPERIMENT.

That Mr. HAYES understands the essential principles on which a reform of the Federal civil service must proceed, his published opinions do not permit us to doubt. His letter of acceptance, and, later, his inaugural address, showed that he saw clearly the evils with which he has to deal. He knows that the gradual transfer of the appointing power from the executive to the legislative branch of the Government has led to the greater part of the trouble which exists, and that the first step toward a better state of things must be the doing away with this practical usurpation. That the appointees in the service depend on their fidelity to party leaders, both for getting and keeping their places, is fatal to any hope of selecting the best men, and is a fact which is not less injurious to the working of the political departments of the Government than it is to the efficiency and character of the officials. He has declared, too, that this root of current evils cannot be reached by mere changes in the public offices, but must be cut up by a radical improvement in the system itself. In making this improvement, his object will be to secure the best men, and to retain them so long as they are able and willing to do their work well.

This is plain common sense, and whatever opposition the President may meet will come, not from the people, but from the politicians. Doubtless he understands this also, and it will be one of his prime purposes to so conduct the task he has set for himself that the people can see fully what he is seeking, and can judge intelligently of his methods and of the success which attends them. It is worth while, therefore, it seems to us, to point out one or two things the country ought to expect from him, and in what direction it should look for evidence of his achievements or failures. It would manifestly be unreasonable to hope that the President can reform the service at a stroke, or that he can on the instant provide a scheme which will embrace all parts of the task. That is not the way in which great reforms are brought about in a representative Government. Mr. HAYES is not an autocrat. He cannot direct the operations of the civil service by arbitrary decrees, and if he could, he would not accomplish much by employing them. Even in an autocratic Government, the will of its head cannot overcome obstacles which have grown up through a long course of years, and cannot dispense with close attention to the habits of the people, the details of administration, and the conditions fixed by custom and practice.

The President has four years in which to do what he can toward reform. The first and most important fact that he has to consider is that the public service is, on the whole, inefficient. It takes too many men to do the work, and they do not do what is done nearly so well as they ought. This opens the way to a reduction of force, and affords opportunity for selection. Undoubtedly, therefore, the beginning of reform will take the shape of gradually weeding out the less capable and less faithful officials. This, if carefully done, will secure not only an improved force, but economy, and that is a result which the country can clearly understand and will unhesitatingly approve. Mr. HAYES is not required, by any legitimate party usage, or by any other consideration entitled to respect, to make any great number of new appointments, and even the changes which may be necessary will rather be in the direction of removing incompetent employes and promoting those who are found fit to take the places thus made vacant. Quietly, therefore, and without the promulgation of any extensive plan, or the announcement of any general and brilliant promises, the President can undertake very substantial reform, and if he succeeds in it, the country will see the effect in the lessened cost and increased efficiency of the service.

The next step which suggests itself is convincing the public that the offices are to be filled with reference to the interests of the Government, and not with reference to the satisfaction of the politicians. A good deal has already been done in this direction, and more will be done as the Administration settles down to its work. There never was a similar period when the office-seekers at Washington were treated as they have been for the past six weeks. At the outset the composition of the Cabinet made it plain to this class that the President had not selected his advisers for their skill in manipulating patronage, but for quite other and much more important and creditable work. The first effect of this conviction was to make the quadrennial pilgrimages to Washington far less numerous than usual. Then the applicants who came have learned that the indications conveyed by the character of the Cabinet would be sustained by its actual conduct. They were met by the announcement in every department that no appointments would be made, except where the condition of the service required them, and that these would be made, not on the recommendations of Congressmen, or to reward political services to partisan leaders, but to secure efficiency in the service. The impression thus produced will be widened and confirmed as time passes, and it will not take long for the public to find out from the politicians themselves what the policy of the Administration is in this regard.

Whatever definite projects the President may form, it is by the course of affairs in these two general directions that he will be judged by the people. If he is successful in reducing the cost of the service, and in ridding the national capital of the throng of intriguing and clamorous office-seekers which has generally been found there, he will find the public quite ready to give him entire freedom as to the specific plans which he may adopt. Of course, he will encounter opposition and misrepresentation, but facts will speak for themselves, and he has only to be faithful and energetic in his pursuit of his announced aims to find the "plain people" heartily on his side.

A NEGLECTED DUTY.

When we cheered the regiments that went from this City, and from various parts of the State through this City, volunteers to the ranks of the armies that fought for the Union and preserved it, if we had been told that of the men who returned from that war crippled by shot and shell and sabre-stroke, or with health broken by swamp-fever or other hardships of active military life, any considerable number would be left dependent upon casual charity, or upon public charity as it is dispensed through the county poor-house, we should have resented the assertion with indignation. We who did not go with them were yet filled with the enthusiasm of the hour, and we believed that every one of them who returned in a condition which made him unable to take care of himself would be comfortably cared for by the public whom he had served, either by the General Government or by the State. And yet such an assertion as we have referred to would have been a prophecy. The condition of things which we have supposed to have been predicted is that which exists. All over the State of New-York there are men who wore our uniform, who fought our battles, and who are for that reason cripples or invalids, and who yet have no refuge from want, no shelter for their war-worn bodies, but the county poor-houses. This is a shame to us, to every one of us, as citizens of the richest State in the Union; a Union which exists at this time only because of the honorable military service, the sacrifices, and the sufferings of these men and their fellow-soldiers. Do our readers know what sort of place a county poor-house is? It is a place which only a sense of honor makes more tolerable than a Penitentiary. It is intended, and it is administered, only for those who are on the very lowest plane of moral degradation and of mental and physical incapacity, and who yet cannot, in a civilized, Christian country, be allowed to die for lack of food and shelter. Many of them are deprived of the better living and better quarters of a prison rather because they lack the energy required for a life of crime than because they are too honest to enter upon it. Among such persons and amid their sordid surroundings there is now a full regiment of those volunteers whom we cheered so warmly as they marched down Broadway.

That this condition of things is a shame to us, few will be so hardy as to deny. Nor would it be palliated even if the plea were well founded, which is sometimes urged, that these men are in their present condition because their lives have been such that they are fit only for county poor-houses. It would be strange indeed if, among the hundreds of thousands of men who went from the State of New-York to the war, there were not some whose morals and whose habits of life were not admirable, and whose natural defects of character had not been aggravated by camp life. But this fact would not exonerate us from our duty of providing them with the possibilities of comfortable and decent life, in those cases in which they have lost the ability to make such provision for themselves by wounds and disease encountered in our service. But let us remember how it was when certain regiments of these men returned to us post-haste for our protection, when we were trembling with the excitement caused by the great riots of 1863. Gladly as we welcomed them, it was with some apprehension. We feared that men brought into a great city directly from the field would shock us at least, and perhaps do worse, by their rudeness, their excesses, and even their depredations. Those men came to us with the soil of Southern swamps yet upon them. The wheels of their guns and their artilery and baggage wagons were still clogged with the miasmatic mud through which they had been dragged. The men themselves were bronzed and hardened by battle and marching; they had gone through campaigns of carnage. They were not the smooth, sober, newly-equipped fellows that we first knew them. But they remained here some weeks, and in the words which were then often applied to them by ladies they were "as harmless as kittens." Wherever they were quartered, whether in the squares around which the wealthy live, or in the humbler parts of the City, their conduct was notably exemplary. There was probably never such a respectably conducted body of fighting men seen since the formation of the first army upon the earth. It is to the crippled and the diseased of such an army that we have failed in our duty. New-York owes them comfortable and honorable sustenance. She has not yet given it.

This neglect it is now proposed to repair by the provision of a Soldiers' Home in this State for invalid New-York volunteers. It is already no mere vague proposition A charter has been obtained for the institution, and a site, two hundred acres of land in Steuben County, healthy and desirable in every way, has been bought. This has been done chiefly by the exertions of gentlemen who themselves served in the war, aided in a great measure by their companions in arms of all grades. The soldiers have done what they could to take care of each other. Forty thousand dollars have been thus raised, of which half has been expended in the purchase of land, and sixty thousand more are required for the erection of buildings and other necessary provisions for the comfort of the proposed inmates. The project has been taken in hand by gentlemen of character and standing, who are very earnest in the work, and who were prominent in past years in New-York's labors for the Union. Among them are Gen. DIX, Judge NOAH DAVIS, Mr. BRYANT, PETER COOPER, ex-Gov. MORGAN. Others hardly less widely known, and certainly not less earnest either now or heretofore, are with them; and they have decided to call a meeting at the Academy of Music on Tuesday of next week, to present the cause to the people of the City of New-York. The meeting is sure to be a large and an interesting one; but it ought as surely to be much more. It ought to result in the provision of the sixty thousand dollars which are required for the complete carrying out of this admirable and already well started project. To this project there has only been one objection, which is rather a shadow of an objection than a substantial one. It is urged by some few social theorists that benevolent institutions like this have not succeeded well in Europe, because men weary of the monotonous life in them, and would rather beg or steal than live decently in seclusion. But it should be remembered that the rank and file of the armies in Europe have, in past times at least, been recruited from a very different set of men from the mass of those who volunteered to fight the battles of the Union. And besides and beyond this consideration is that of the paramount fact that at this time in half the counties of the State—all that have yet been heard from—there are four hundred and eighty of those volunteers, invalids from wounds or disease, who are in the poor-houses. The question is not one of social theory, but the imminent and practical one—what is to be done with those men, and with the others who have not yet been heard from? Are they to be left in the poor-houses in which they are now, twelve years after the close of the war? That is the question which the citizens of New-York are to be called upon next week to answer.

OVERTHROW OF TRADES-UNIONISM.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 12 last, all the engineers of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in pursuance of an arrangement previously determined in order to enforce a demand for a considerable increase of pay, stopped their trains wherever they happened to be, drew the fires, and abandoned their engines. Such engineers as could be found, not members of the trade organization, were obtained, and operations were gradually resumed; after three days of disturbance, inconvenience, and danger, the business of the road was gotten into shape again and the defeat of the strikers was completed. But this was not attained without a repetition of the outrageous inconvenience inflicted upon the innocent public, such as those who had personal experience of the New-Jersey Central strike have not forgotten; there was a serious and threatening blockade of freight, and the attitude of the strikers was such as to challenge attention, for it went so far as to defy public opinion. At a meeting of engineers held in Faneuil Hall, Mr. ARTHUR, of Ohio, who, as Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had ordered the strike, denounced a certain train dispatcher as a perjured villain who had violated his oath, warned the managers of the Old Colony road that if they did not desist from aiding the Maine road they would have a strike on their own, and threatened that if the other roads continued to furnish help he would "stop every road running out of Boston." He did not try it, however, but the State Railroad Commissioners investigated the case, and recommended the passage of an act making it a penal offense for any engineer to abandon his engine except at the end of his trip, to interfere with any other employe, or to refuse to haul cars belonging to other corporations than that by which he is employed. All this is a matter of record, and it is revived by the recent action of the Reading road. The strikers struck further and harder and nearer home than they knew. The managers of the Reading—whose President has had a long, notable, and victorious contest with the "Molly Maguires"—considered the case in all its bearings and decided that it was time to deal a counter-blow. Accordingly, every engineer was informed, by circular, that the affair on the Maine road had raised an issue that must be met; that the authority and influence of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had become such that it was no longer safe for railroads to submit; that all the benefits derivable from the organization, as a benevolent one, the company had arranged to fully supply, under a scheme supervised by itself; that, having thus provided for all the good the Brotherhood is capable of doing, the company could tolerate no further connection of its employes with that body, and that each engineer would in a few days be asked to choose between leaving the Brotherhood or leaving the company's service. The result of this bold step we watched with interest. A strike was at first reported to be imminent, and was probably discussed, but the result was that the men, for once, took counsel of discretion, all but a handful of them accepting the condition and remaining.

Employers have never heretofore taken a resolute stand against the trades-unions although it has long been evident that the issue must be made and met, sooner or later. The workmen have an absolute and unassailable right to say, singly or unitedly, that they will work only at a specified rate, or that they will not work at all; but they become intolerable nuisances when they attempt by supplementary practices to increase the effect of this position, or by threats and proscription to dragoon unwilling workmen into line with them. Upon the voluntariness or the contrary of their united action, and their interference or non-interference with other workmen, the issue must be made with them. It is as useless as it is unwise to try evading that issue, for all employers should understand that there can be neither stability nor profit in manufacturing until the dictatorial power of the trades-unions is broken. The action of the Reading Railroad is, therefore, to be applauded, especially because a railroad is peculiarly susceptible to injury by strikes; an engineer, to be a serviceable and safe employe, must not only be a good craftsman, but must be familiar with every rod of track on the line; hence the bull which the Reading managers took by the horns was an unusually formidable-looking one. It is especially significant that he proved to be only a goat in disguise, and submitted, with characteristic meekness, when seized by the horns. Other railroads may or may not take similar action, but Mr. ARTHUR will hardly talk again about tying up the railroads of a State, and if the Brotherhood cannot strike a blow in self-defense, it surely cannot in aggression. The power of such an organization must be supreme and unquestionable, or it is nothing; it cannot survive a single square defeat, and hence the Brotherhood is destroyed as a dictatorial body; neither railroad nor engineer will fear it henceforth, or regard its ukases. The victory is as complete as it is quiet. Both steps in the action of the Reading Company—the stand against the union and the plan of substitution as to its benefits—are an example which should be imitated by employers generally.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

In a recent debate in the German Reichstag over a very important subject, Prince BISMARCK opened one of his incisive addresses with these words: "I have ceased for some time to be President of the Prussian Cabinet, in order to accept the functions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I have believed myself strong enough to fulfill these, but it is possible that I have been mistaken. A year after my entrance on my office I have presented myself here full of repentance, and have said, for myself, I will either resign my functions or I will retake the Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet." The subject of the debate in which the great Chancellor made this significant statement was the threatened deficit of the Imperial Treasury and how it should be best met. One constitutional mode proposed was the laying by Parliament of what are called "matriculary taxes" on the confederate States in proportion to population. Here came in what BISMARCK calls "the torrent of Particularism," and what we should name the State Rights doctrine, in opposition to this proposed measure, and in the discussion the whole subject of the position of the Imperial Ministry was brought up.

The National Liberal Party, with Herr LASKER, one of their leading orators, desire the English system—an Imperial Ministry responsible to Parliament, and the control of that body over the purse-strings of the whole Empire. On the other hand, the Particularists or State Rights Party wish everything possible referred to each State, its Legislature, and its Ministry. The Confederate Council, which is a kind of American Senate, can by only 11 votes prevent an amendment of the Federal Constitution, so that any change in the direction of unity will always stumble on this obstacle. BISMARCK has been excessively annoyed by the defects and blunders of the Federal Constitution, and especially by the independence of the officials in the separate States. He could not as Chancellor control even the subordinates of the Prussian Ministry. It is as if Lord DERBY had no control over the Governor-General of Canada. To a man of his arbitary and executive habits, such trammels of red tape were intolerable. Whenever questions of finance and of raising money came up, these difficulties in every State became the more vexatious to one accustomed to always follow his resolution with his act. Yet, in his public utterances, the Chancellor showed his profound statesmanship. To him, personally, the programme of the National Liberal Party would have been acceptable. He and they were in hearty sympathy in their common hatred of the Ultramontane Party and of the extreme Particularists. He would have approved heartily an Imperial Ministry, responsible to Parliament, for this leader of men can much easier manage a deliberative assembly than a self-willed and often obtuse individual master. His words in private to members of Parliament about "the old man" have by no means always smacked of much reverence for the divine right of Kings. But, as he said in his speech to the Reichstag, Constitutions such as the German must grow. It was only five years old, and great results could not as yet be expected from it. It was certainly much better than any they had had before; but it was not well to reform or amend it too often. There was always a small body in the Federal Council adverse to any change, and who could at once prevent it. If Parliament established a responsible Ministry without consulting them, it would be a kind of revolution, and might lead to unknown dangers.

The address was full of good sense and wisdom, and contrasted the results of a theoretic Constitution and unity, such as they enjoyed under the Professors of Frankfort in 1848, with their practical Constitution and real unity since 1872. It will be seen that the Chancellor does not quite agree with either party. He certainly does not want State Rights and independent Ministries; and he is not ready for an Imperial Ministry and an English-like Constitution. The friction between the despotic Chancellor and the Prussian officials, and between him and both the great parties in Parliament, perhaps, also, with the court itself, has become too severe for his nerves. He has accordingly resigned. But he must inevitably be recalled. His country is going through its great constitutional crisis. It is making history, and the leading figure on the stage, must not be absent. When unity is at length settled and confirmed, and the efforts of BISMARCK'S life are crowned with enduring success, and the Fatherland is under one firm Federal Government, then will come, month by month, the other questions of liberty: Shall this Empire be based on constitutional freedom alone? Shall Parliament and a responsible Ministry alone control the purse? How BISMARCK will bear himself in this severe struggle—if he survive till then—will determine his position among not only the statesmen but the benefactors in European history.

CULTURE AMONG CHICKENS.

It is generally known that the Romans possessed a breed of chickens that were in the habit of commenting on public affairs with eggs. In time of peace the Roman hens would frequently lay eggs blood-red in color and bearing devices manifestly referring to war. When war was actually raging, the hens would raise the spirits of the Romans with eggs inscribed with prophecies of early peace. In fact, nearly every public event of any consequence was foretold in language more or less clear by patriotic chickens, and even private citizens could learn much of their own fortune by consulting the eggs laid in their respective hay-mows. This, however, was not to be wondered at in a community where the knowledge of the future was to a great extent monopolized by the entrails of animals. We should regard the man as a lunatic who should cut open a sheep in order to ascertain if he could safely invest in Pacific Mail. In ancient Rome, however, the examination of entrails was the recognized means of obtaining information. The Consul whose army was encamped in front of an enemy, who wanted to know if he would be successful in battle, had only to cut open a sheep. In its stomach and other organs he would find the encouraging message, "Go in and win," or the warning, "Don't you do it." It is sad to reflect that sheep with readable interiors and chickens with prophetic eggs went out of fashion with the fall of the Roman Empire. The average Italian chicken at present lays only a few eggs, nearly all of which are at least six months old, as intelligent tourists can testify; while not an inscription has been found in the inside of an Italian sheep for at least sixteen hundred years. Of course, all sorts of things can be found in goats of any breed, but they are not translatable. If we capture a Mackerelville goat and cut him open, we shall probably find a mingled mass of tin cans, underclothing, nails, and broken glass in his stomach, but there is no philologist living who can arrange them so as to make an intelligible sentence.

There is, however, a fair prospect that the breed of prophetic chickens is about to be once more brought into use. Whether Mr. BRECHTMANN, a New-Jersey farmer, has discovered the identical Roman breed, or whether he has taught another variety of chickens to lay intelligible eggs, is not yet certain, but, at all events, he is now possessed of chickens that the ablest Roman augur might have envied. Some years ago, Mr. BRECHTMANN, who is an ingenious Bohemian, originally born in Prague, noticed the demand which usually prevails for Easter eggs. Every one knows that Easter eggs were artificially colored during the process of boiling, and that, hence, no one can buy a raw Easter egg. It occurred to Mr. BRECHTMANN that it would be an excellent thing if Easter eggs could be laid all ready colored, and no sooner had the idea occurred to him than he began to devise means of putting it into execution. He had a thorough knowledge of agriculture chemistry—a science which teaches a farmer how to manure his land with money—and he set himself down to search for some variety of food which would cause his hens to lay colored eggs. He spent a great deal of time, and used up all Mrs. BRECHTMANN'S indigo before he hit upon the right kind of diet, but about six months ago he obtained his first success; his hens began to lay sky-blue eggs of great beauty, and it was not long before they would produce any variety of eggs, whether plain, striped, or plaid. Thus, Mr. BRECHTMANN was able to supply the market last Easter with colored eggs that had neither been painted nor boiled, and to reap a deserved financial harvest.

Not content with thus educating his hens in the art of laying colored eggs, Mr. BRECHTMANN proceeded to teach them how to lay eggs inscribed with pleasing and profitable mottoes. It is understood that he has already succeeded in teaching them to lay eggs of one syllable, and that his yellow eggs, bearing the motto, in blue letters, "Heaven bless our home," are in active demand in the Philadelphia market. As yet, however, no hen has successfully grappled with words of two syllables. The motto "Love one another" has been tried by a large number of the best hens in his employment, but they have uniformly produced eggs inscribed "Love one." The three syllables of the word "another" have been too much for the limited intellect of the hens, and they will need further teaching before they can attempt mottoes containing over two-syllable words.

It is the prevailing New-Jersey opinion that Mr. BRECHTMANN has made a grave mistake in giving publicity to the fact that his hens lay their peculiar eggs in accordance with the laws of agricultural chemistry. It is true that a few New-Jersey farmers, who have tried agricultural chemistry and found that its only effect was to stimulate the growth of bonds and mortgages, decline to believe Mr. BRECHTMANN'S frank explanation, and insist that he is in collusion with his hens, and paints the eggs after the latter have laid them. This opinion is, however, manifestly the offspring of ignorance and envy. It is the general belief in Mr. BRECHTMANN'S veracity which will do him the most serious evil, since it will deprive him of the opportunity to make a reputation as the proprietor of miraculous hens, and to establish a new and pecuniarily profitable religion. Had he only professed to be wholly ignorant of the process by which his hens perform their remarkable feats, he could easily have exploited them as genuine chicken prophets. During the Presidential campaign his hens could have laid eggs inscribed "HAYES will win," and at the present time he could keep them constantly at work prophesying to an unlimited extent—so far as one syllable words would go—concerning ex-Mayor HALL. Spiritualism has no miracle half as satisfactory as those daily worked by Mr. BRECHTMANN'S hens, and his failure to make a mystery of his wonderful eggs and to base a new religion upon his prophetic hens speaks strongly in favor of his honesty.

Whether Mr. BRECHTMANN'S success explains the prophetic chickens of Rome is, of course, a matter of conjecture. Let us hope that he will turn his attention to sheep, and teach them to print their views concerning questions of general interest upon the coats of their stomachs. If this can be done, we shall have recovered one of the lost arts, and shall be able to understand without difficulty the curious stories that are told of the Roman auspices.

GENERAL NOTES.

The eighth Texas State fair is to open at Houston on the 22d of May.

An ex-Alderman of Rochester says that a contractor offered him a bribe of $10,000.

Two parties of Maine men have just started for the Black Hills. They numbered 152 men.

The New-Hampshire State Agricultural Fair will be held in Manchester Sept. 18, 19, and 20.

The Dallas *Herald* says that the tide of immigration now pouring into Northern Texas is astonishing.

To-day is the twelfth anniversary of the surrender of Lee. How many Northerners have remembered the fact?

Buyers from New-York and Boston are bringing away many of Maine's best horses, generally at low figures.

Twenty-five persons, principally of the mining classes, left Scranton, Penn., Tuesday, for the West, hoping to better their condition.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature withdrawing from the hapless English sparrows longer legal protection.

Mme. Fabbri had much trouble in obtaining the payment of the insurance on her husband's life, but a jury in San Francisco has awarded her the full amount claimed.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says that the flower of the young men of Berks County is emigrating to the West. On one day lately 31 tickets were sold at the Reading depot to young people bound in that direction.

The incredible story is told of a young woman in Reading, Penn., that she visited a cemetery a day or two ago, and forcibly overturned a tombstone placed over the grave of another, who had enticed away her lover.

Wade Hampton, on the 2d inst., sent to Columbia, S. C., these good words: "Everything is satisfactory and honorably settled. I expect our people to preserve absolute peace and quiet. My word is pledged for them. I rely on them."

One hundred and thirty-one colored persons were baptized in Beargrass Creek at Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, in the presence of 8,000 or 10,000 spectators. Elder Gaddy did it all within one hour, and did not appear fatigued when he finished the work.

Four hundred persons are said to have left Washington County, Md., during the past few months, for new homes in the West. Among them were many young farmers. Some took with them the implements and furniture necessary for a start in new scenes of labor.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says that what the South wants is to discard the old leaders who have led the Southern people to ruin in the past, and if President Hayes' policy is to conciliate that class he is wrong. Let him conciliate the real people of the South is its advice.

Hon. Russell Errett denies that he ever said he would vote for Mr. Randall for Speaker, and says that while he has never for one moment entertained the thought of voting for any Democratic member, there is not one of them for whom he would not rather vote than for Mr. Randall.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of March 27 says: "The beautiful Spring weather of the past few days has caused the wild flowers to blossom in the fields and on the plains in immense numbers. Many private little picnic parties have been out, and many more are contemplated. The season is unusually early."

Congressman J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas, in a letter to his constituents, expresses himself as very confident that two years hence the Democrats will gain the Senate and hold the House by a largely increased majority, and that four years hence they will march to victory and to triumph in the Presidential contest.

The denial that ex-Gov. Hendricks is a candidate for the United States Senate reads rather curiously, thus: "The honorable gentlemen who aspire to that position can rest assured that, while it is his expectation to take an active part in the canvass of 1878 in aid of the national Democracy, his name will not be used in connection with the Senate."

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says in its issue of March 31: "The true policy is to help the enemy to do right; to give the President full credit for all the good he does or expects to do, to encourage him in carrying out his policy, and to trust the future success of the Democratic Party to the justice of its own cause rather than to the injustice of the enemy's cause."

Dr. Williams, Bishop of Waiapu, New-Zealand, has resigned, after having held the office for 18 years. One Sunday, when he was preaching at Paihia, he saw through the window a hostile native plundering the goods of some of the congregation. The Bishop descended from the pulpit, threw off his surplice, rushed out after the chief, caught him, and recovered the property.

A youth was inveighing in a Boston restaurant the other day against the injurious effects of coffee-drinking, when to him an old man of 70 years thus responded: "Is that so? Well, now, sit down and tell me all about it—not that I am much interested on my own account, but I should like to tell my father, who is about 90 years of age, and who persists in drinking coffee."

Congressman J. C. S. Blackburn is telling his Kentucky constituents how foolish it was, in his opinion, for the Democratic House to consent to the Electoral Commission, especially after the Senate had first passed the bill, and thus committed the leaders of the Republican Party to the doctrine that the President of the Senate had no right to count the votes. Then, he said, all that the House had to do was to lay the bill on the table, and throw the election of President into the House, and that of Vice-President into the Senate.

The Republican victory in Chicago, Tuesday, was complete. Of one phase of it the *Tribune* of that city says: "The defeat of the Democratic candidate for Mayor is absolutely overwhelming. He was put forward as a representative Democrat; the manager of Tilden's interests in the Northwest, and the dispenser of the large sums of money supplied from New-York for this region. Mr. Smith was nominated as the strongest man in their party, the man whose election would clinch the majority given by Chicago last November for Tilden, and would permanently establish Chicago as a Democratic city."

THE NEW COMET.

The Rochester *Union* prints the following:

A new comet was discovered in Europe yesterday morning, but when or by whom is unknown to me. It was immediately cabled to Prof. Henry, who in great kindness telegraphed the same to me. Armed with this intelligence, I commenced searching for it at 2:30 o'clock this morning, or as soon as it was above the horizon, and succeeded in finding it in a few minutes. It is a beautiful comet, and I think is going to be brighter. It is just visible to the naked eye, and will show well in an opera-glass. Its motion is almost exactly toward or from us; consequently its apparent motion is very slow. During the hour and a half that I watched it it had moved a hardly perceptible amount toward Alpha Cygni. Its position at discovery was: Right ascension, 22h. 8m.; declination, 15° 6'—or in the Constellation Pegasus. It has a short, wide tail, and bears magnifying well. It will show better to-morrow morning, as the moon will be less bright and rise later. LEWIS SWIFT.

ROCHESTER, April 7, 1877.

CANAL NAVIGATION OPENING.

PORT JERVIS, April 8.—Navigation of the Delaware and Hudson Canal begins Thursday, April 12. Freight on coal remains the same as last season.

THE POSTAL COMMISSION.

JACKSONVILLE, April 8.—The Postal Commission and party arrived this morning. They will remain in the State about a week.

PICTURES OF FRENCH LIFE.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

GEN. IGNATIEFF AND THE ENGLISH—THE LAWS FOR REGULATING THE PRESS—THE WAITER AND THE COOK—A WARNING TO ADMIRERS OF THE DEMI-MONDE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 28, 1877.

It appears evident enough now that the Eastern question is approaching a solution of some sort, for the crisis is near at hand. Gen. Ignatieff, on his return here, said that the English were simply frightened by a bugbear. Every Englishman that he met, when taken alone, showed a thorough detestation of the Turk, but when two or three were gathered together, they were in favor of Turkey. Individually, they reasoned justly; collectively, they were influenced by their fears of Russian influence in the East. He could see no reason for England's refusal to sign a final protocol on the ground that it was a mere paper act of no practical importance, for at least it must be regarded as important in this sense—that it offered a basis for some arrangement, and gave Russia a chance to withdraw with honor if she saw fit to do so. The Imperial Guard of Russia has received marching orders, and one of its officers, a friend of mine, was recalled by telegraph the day that Ignatieff left for Vienna. An English cavalry officer who went home yesterday, informed me that the Russian Army upon the Pruth is in splendid condition, and impatient for the opening of the ball. Although English, his rank and title secured him a warm reception from the Russian officers, and they did not scruple to show him about their camps. He was particularly struck by the Russian artillery and pontoons, with accompanying material for crossing the marshy Danube. He ended his account by saying that the United States were destined to profit, commercially, by this war, England being too much ot an interested party to carry on her usual trade with the belligerents.

The journals of the city are engaged in discussing the proposed law regulating the press, and all are agreed in condemning the idea of putting the press under the régime of the common law. That is one of the difficulties the Government has to encounter here. The press is divided in opinion, politically speaking, but the journalists form a clique or confraternity, extremely jealous of its rights and privileges. Even the Radical journalists are so full ot the glory and dignity of their profession that they join their enemies in demanding a special code and a special jury for the press. But the Government, through the instrumentality of M. Jules Simon, is trying to adopt the English and American system, and while this has experience and common sense upon its side, the press opposes it. The Paris journalists cannot bear the idea of being put upon an equal footing with all other professions with respect to the laws. But if the press is put under the common law, the Government has to make some concessions on its side. The first is to remove the obligation to deposit caution money. A merchant or a shoemaker may offend the common law as well as a journalist, and if all are put upon the same footing, there is no reason why caution money should be demanded from one more than from another. But the Paris journalists are so jealous of their special position and privileges that they prefer sticking to the system of caution money rather than give up their special tribunal and their special juries. This whole matter comes up for debate in a few days, and meanwhile M. Paul de Cassagnac comes up for trial. That will be a curious and exciting affair.

We have recently had a series of most atrocious crimes, and the epidemic appears to continue. The last murder was committed by a hotel waiter, who had a mistress named Emilie Bourdin. The waiter, Banjart, has been for some time out of employment, and was supported by the girl, who was serving as a cook. Every week she came to divide her wages with him. Lately, however, Banjart began to maltreat her, but she took his blows like a dog, that is, was ready to lick the hand that struck her. At her last visit Banjart was heard to say: "I am too tired to give you a whipping to-day; but you'll get it with interest on Sunday. You'd better not miss coming for it, if you want to live." Emilie Bourdin did not dare stay away, though she told a friend that she was afraid of Banjart, and wanted to quit him. She was intending to run away from Paris. On Saturday night she came to take her whipping, and her cries were heard by persons in the next room. Nothing was heard of the two afterward, and on Monday the landlady went to the room and rapped. "Come in," said Banjart. "Ah! you have some one with you," said the landlady, retiring. "Come in all the same," said Banjart. "That woman is dead," said the landlady. "Yes; come in, and I'll tell you how it happened." Banjart's story was, that two men had entered the chamber, had cut the throats of the two, and had then run off with their money. He had, in fact, a severe cut under the chin, but Emilie Bourdin was dead. Banjart had remained for 36 hours in the same bed with her, covered with blood, and pretending to be too weak to give the alarm. There is no doubt that he killed the girl, and then tried to kill himself, but his courage failed him.

Another singular and most unusual crime is now exciting gossip in the various circles of Paris. Among the well-known members of the *demi-monde* was a woman known as Eugenie Delacour, or "La Baroune," as she was sometimes styled. She had luxurious apartments, fine equipages, and lived in great style. She was a woman of some beauty and of no small talent, having been for a time an actress in one of the small theatres. At the last ball given at the opera, Eugenie Delacour appeared in costume, and was accompanied by M. De la Roche, a young man of fortune, and belonging to one of the old noble families. He had known Eugenie in times past, had met her from time to time, though not regularly, and was somewhat surprised when a letter came to him at his country château inviting him to the ball. He wrote to Eugenie Delacour that he accepted, and came on to accompany her. For an hour or two she appeared to amuse herself, and then, before daylight came, demanded to be taken home. M. De la Roche assented. The entrance to the house was by a long road or alley, which had an iron gate upon the street. This opened by a cord pulled by the concerge within, but when shut inside, there is no bell to ring to give notice to the concierge. Persons shut in have to go to the house and speak to the concierge, and the gate shuts itself, when the person has passed through. M. De la Roche arrived at this gate with Eugenie, who made some pretext for stopping a moment, but told him to go down the alley and wait for her at the door. He saw her holding the gate open as he obeyed. Just as he reached the door he was confronted by a man who dashed a quantity of vitriol into his face, and then ran to the gate. He heard it shut, and in a moment more Eugenie came running to him to give him succor. She called for help, had him carried to her rooms, and, with every symptom of strong affection, declared that no one but herself should nurse him.

M. De la Roche was in a piteous state. His eyes were both closed, and he will probably lose his sight forever. His tongue was so swollen that nothing could pass his mouth, and for some hours the doctors despaired of saving his life. At first M. De la Roche was much affected by the interest taken in him by Eugenie, and thought that he was the victim of one of her jealous lovers, but a terrible doubt crossed his mind when Eugenie began to talk to him about making a will. In a day or two he got better and able to reason. He asked himself why Eugenie had remained at the gate, and remembered that she held the gate open for the individual to pass out. If she had shut the gate his escape would have been cut off. Was it possible that she was an accomplice in so dreadful a crime? The Police took hold of the case and began to work it up with great skill. In a few days' time they had the whole story.

When Eugenie Delacour was a girl, living with her parents in poverty, as the children of servants do, she was acquainted with a laboring man named Gaudry, a young fellow employed in a foundry. Intimate relations succeeded their acquaintance. When about 20, Eugenie got a minor position in one of the small theatres, and when there met a man named Gras, who married her. Gaudry attended the wedding, and met Mme. Gras from time to time, but when she became a *grande dame* in her way she threw over the foundryman. Gras died, and the widow came out as Eugenie Delacour, and set up in the *demi-monde*. For a number of years she had a great success. But age crept upon her, and Eugenie foresaw the moment when she could no longer sell her charms, and looked about for some way of settling herself. The plan she hit upon was to throw vitriol into the eyes of some rich man to make him blind, to nurse him, and make him leave her his property. If she had him alone in her own rooms, this would be an easy task. She looked about her and hit upon poor Ernest De la Roche, a rich proprietor in Tourraine, only 29 years old. Gaudry, her old lover, was used as an instrument. Eugenie promising to marry him if the victim died after leaving her his fortune. This diabolical plan was carried out as related above. Eugenie and Gaudry are both in prison. The former has refused all nourishment, and has food forced down her throat twice a day, with one of those machines used for the artificial fattening of ducks. I hear to-day that De la Roche may yet save one of his eyes, but he is disfigured for life.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

A MYSTERIOUS PERSON AT TOULON—WAS IT THE PRINCE IMPERIAL?—A RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN IN TROUBLE—A CASE DECIDED AGAINST FATHER HYACINTHE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 23, 1877.

At the beginning of the present week no small amount of excitement was caused here by the report that the Prince Imperial had landed at Toulon. The members of the Cabinet were called together in hot haste, and a deliberation of some length was had. Meanwhile constant dispatches were received from Toulon, and special orders sent to the Prefect. The hotel in which the Prince was staying was surrounded by agents, and the young man was kept under guard while the authorities were waiting for orders from head-quarters. When the news got out a crowd collected in front of the hotel, but as a demonstration was a thing to be avoided, in one sense or in another, the young man and his party made their escape and went off to Marseilles. The Marshal-President telegraphed without delay to the military authorities of the district, telling them that the young Prince was really there to allow him to go on his way entirely unmolested. At Marseilles the party was closely watched, but went to the theatre in the evening. The next day all passed over into Italy. The question now is whether or not this was really the son of Napoleon III. The probability is that it was the son of M. Commondo, the millionaire banker. He was traveling with a party of friends, and, being known as a friend of young Louis Napoleon, the Bonapartist notabilities of the town made it a point to call upon him. But it is just possible that the young Prince was a member of the party in question.

Yesterday a case was tried in one of our courts which caused pain to a great number of persons in Paris. Prince Sergius Troubetskoi was brought up upon the charge of swindling. The accused is a tall, fair young man of 26 or 27 years of age, and with a military bearing. He belongs to a distinguished Russian family, (not the Troubetskoi's to whom Prince Orloff is allied.) His mother was the daughter of Taglioni; his father has long been Russian Consul-General at Marseilles. The young man is a Lieutenant in the Russian Army. The parents have been separated for some years, and two years ago Troubetskoi came on here to see his mother, living on a very small allowance. His name, his rank, and his good manners soon made him a favorite in society, and he was launched out under the most favorable auspices. But this life entailed the expenditure of more money than he possessed, and he began to make debts. Then he kept on for a time by borrowing, then resorted to the trick of getting goods on credit from tradesmen for the purpose of realizing a certain amount of ready money upon them. All this was done upon his representations respecting his expectations from his father, and as his father was known to be well off and in a good position, the young man had no trouble in getting what he required. But settling day comes sooner or later, and when it did come Troubetskoi was unable to meet any of his numerous engagements. Some of his creditors had him arrested for swindling. Before the tribunal the grandson of Taglioni admitted all the charges and confessed to having done wrong. His only excuse was that when once started on the wrong road he did not know how to stop, and he always had hopes of receiving some help from his father. The young man's lawyer made a touching appeal to the court, showing that, owing to the quarrel between his parents, he had been neglected and left to himself since his infancy. When a small boy he had been sent around the world as a midshipman in the Russian Navy. On his return he was given a commission in the Army, but, seized with a natural desire to see his mother, from whom he had been separated since he was a babe, he had come on to Paris without money. The court was not hard upon him, considering the number of the charges, and gave him only two months' imprisonment. But meanwhile his mother had pawned her jewels and property in order to satisfy the most pressing of his creditors.

Yesterday we had the judgment in the case of Father Hyacinthe—the affair of the Montalembert pamphlet. Some months ago I wrote you about *Spain and Liberty*, the title of the posthumous work in question. When it was written Père Hyacinthe was a prominent Carmelite Monk, and regarded as one of the great lights of the church. His abilities brought him into the best of society and in contact with some of the leading men of France. Montalembert was his friend. The latter had just given his ideas in a pamphlet which he called *Spain and Liberty*, but was advised not to publish it. He gave it to several persons to read. An abstract of it was sent to the Vatican, and Montalembert was asked to withhold his pamphlet until a later period. It was at the moment About's *Roman Question* appeared, and when Count Cavour was developing his problem of Italian unity. Montalembert sent the manuscript to Père Hyacinthe, writing that there were reasons for not giving publicity to it then, but that it might be done later, perhaps after his death. Père Hyacinthe regards this as an authorization to publish the manuscript if he sees fit. Two years ago, when he failed to establish himself in Switzerland, M. Hyacinthe Loyson turned his attention to literature. He brought out some articles of his own, and finally sold the Montalembert pamphlet to the editor of the *Swiss Review*. When the first number reached Paris the heirs of Montalembert entered a complaint. They said that this manuscript belonged to them, that they had found it among Montalembert's papers, that he had mentioned it as a work to be published when the proper time should come, and that they, his heirs, had decided that the time for its publication had not yet come. The tribunal heard the case some weeks ago, but judgment has been deferred. It was only rendered yesterday. The heirs of Montalembert gained the suit, the court deciding that this manuscript was their property, and as they had the honor of the Montalembert name to sustain, they were the only judges of the opportunity of the publication. The editor of the *Swiss Review* was condemned to a nominal fine and ordered to suspend the publication of *Spain and Liberty*. Since the periodical in question is issued in Switzerland, one may ask how this judgment of a French court is executed. It could not be if the *Review* had no French subscribers; but it has hundreds. The editor has to choose between them and the Montalembert pamphlet. If he goes on publishing it in defiance of the French courts, the authorities will forbid its sale in France and have every number of the *Review* seized at the frontier.

A WEDDING ON THE DEEP.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of March 31 has this romantic story: "A marine league from the Heads, off the Golden Gate, was the scene of a romance in real life yesterday. It appears that a youth of 19 Summers, named Sherwood Sharpe, from Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, and a young miss of 14 from Hicksville, named Katie Wesson, were bent upon entering the marriage state, notwithstanding the opposition of parents. They consequently came to this city for the purpose of being united in wedlock on the briny deep, without the jurisdiction of the State, inasmuch as the marriage could not be otherwise legally performed without the consent of the old folks. The Shipping Commissioner's steam-scow, the Elizabeth Mary, was chartered for the occasion, and accompanied by Rev. John M. Allis, the youthful twain steamed outside the Heads to a point far enough to be beyond the jurisdiction of the sovereign State of California. There, amid the foaming breakers of the bar and the howling nor'-wester which prevailed at the time, the marriage ceremony was performed. The vessel then returned to port."

INEFFICIENCY IN THE LAND OFFICE.

STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER WILLIAMSON TO SECRETARY SCHURZ—THE NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT CLERKS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE COMPARATIVELY SMALL—SUGGESTIONS POINTING TO REFORM MEASURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 8, 1877.

Last week Secretary Schurz requested the chiefs of the various divisions of the Interior Department to present to him a statement in writing setting forth the condition of their respective divisions as regards the efficiency of the force now employed, and what changes are necessary, if any, to make the present force more efficient. In response to this request, Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, has presented an able paper, from which the following extracts are made. Of the efficiency of the force now employed in the General Land Office Commissioner Williamson says:

"The number of those who are thoroughly efficient is comparatively small. By 'thoroughly efficient' I wish to be understood as referring to those who are capable of taking any case in the division to which they may belong, examining it and writing the proper opinion relative thereto. It is not necessary that all of the force should possess the ability to finally determine cases, but it is necessary that all should be men of sufficient education and mental calibre to acquire the requisite knowledge thereto. The salaries allowed by law are inadequate to pay for the ability required for properly conducting the business of the bureau, and hence many of the clerks, after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, resign for the purpose of becoming agents or attorneys for others doing business in the department. To suggest the change in the *personnel* of the office which would be for the good of the service is no easy matter, it being obvious in most instances where changes should be made. But only by an entire change of the civil service rules that have heretofore governed the appointments in this bureau, and often rendered necessary removals a most difficult task, can the change now be made. Appointments have heretofore been made in this bureau, so far as I know, upon the recommendation of Senators, members of Congress, and others, who from interest or sympathy have recommended persons for appointment without much regard to their clerical ability; and it is a fact worthy of mention that it often happens that persons possessing but little fitness as clerks are held in their places by the most powerful influence. Some few clerks in this bureau are very old men, and have passed the greater part of their lives in the Government service. In such cases it seems hard, if not unjust, to discharge them without any provision being made for them by the Government, and these considerations have heretofore held some such in office. Under the various and constantly multiplying acts of Congress for the disposition of the public domain, the business of this bureau is rapidly increasing, while the appropriations for clerical force and the number of clerks allowed have been very much diminished.

"The only sources from which irregularities may arise is through the dishonesty or incompetence of clerks, or by the loss of time during business hours. Abuses of this nature cannot be prevented by any general rule, but only through vigilance on the part of the head of the bureau and those in charge of the divisions, and by the application of rigid civil service rules. Large sums of money are expended by officers subordinate to the bureau, who are appointed without consultation with me, and over whose official action I have heretofore been allowed to exercise but slight supervising power. In my opinion improper application and waste of public money are of common occurrence among this class of officers."

The Commissioner then refers to certain abuses which have existed in the Land Office, growing out of the privileges accorded attorneys to personally inspect papers, and which he has corrected. After referring briefly to the civil service of Great Britain, the Commissioner continues:

"Civil service reform in this country should mean not simply that the selection of the best talent for the smallest possible pay, and the displacement of superannuated and long-tried public servants, whose lives have been worn out in faithful services, without any provision for them by the Government, after they are no longer useful, but it should include the idea of justice as well as economy. It is unjust to fix at the beggarly pittance which will barely suffice for his most moderate and simple wants the maximum salary when a man of talent and industry may ever attain, and at the end of his line of usefulness dismiss him with no provision for old age. Many of the most efficient persons in the civil service of our Government abandon it after developing their powers of usefulness, because they can find employment in the service of persons or corporations with whom the Government cannot or does not compete. It is an anomalous fact that conspicuous to Whom the Government has made out a comparatively small grant of its public domain will single out a bright and competent man from the General Land Office and pay him a very much larger salary than the Government pays him for his service in the management of its manifold greater interest.

"Civil service reform for the good of the service, in this bureau at least, should not only increase the salaries, but should establish a greater difference in grade, making the extremes further apart. The organization of this bureau, as fixed by Congress, allows the men whose only duty is to examine and give opinions in cases arising under the laws for the disposition of the public domain (involving in many instances millions of dollars worth of property) only 50 per cent. more salary than is allowed to the man who has only the capacity to copy a letter. The difference between the maximum and minimum of salaries should be greater, and merit be rewarded according to its grade."

THE ROANOKE WRECK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Capt. Corson, of the schooner Annie Todd, arrived yesterday. He says when Maguire was taken from the Roanoke he was nearly exhausted. At no time did he correct his story or contradict himself. All hands had been drunk on her, and they had fought among themselves. The raft, Maguire said, was washed overboard the night previous. Maguire also tells a plain story to-day, and does not deviate from that first told. The man we attempted to shoot the Captain was drunk, and he also tried to injure Maguire. The story that there was a dead man on the wreck, with six upon his one off, Maguire says is false. The insurance men believe Maguire's story, and will pay the loss. Capt. Corson came here to tell the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dallett that the rumor of a mummy and murder is without foundation.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Wednesday says: "The brig Roanoke, reported yesterday morning as lost at sea, was owned by Messrs. John Dallett & Co., of this city. She was a hermaphrodite brig of 189 tons register, built at Baltimore in 1860. She was built of oak, iron, and copper, fastened and sheathed with yellow metal. She was last surveyed in March, 1875, at Philadelphia, and rated by Lloyd's 1½. She sailed from this port March 17 for Laguyra and Puerto Cabello, carrying the mails and a cargo consisting of 1,332 barrels of flour, 15,774 pounds of cordage, 36,341 pounds of tallow, drugs, provisions, and $41,900 in gold—the entire value of the cargo, including the specie, being $61,234. The ship and cargo are fully insured. The Captain, who was among the lost, was John Mehlman, of this city, a middle-aged man and experienced navigator, who has passed all his life at sea. He leaves a wife and two children, who reside on Almond-street, below Front. The mate was named John W. Clark; he was a single man, about 55 years old, who sailed from this port, and lived, when at home, at a boarding-house on Front-street, below Lombard. The names of the second mate and steward could not be ascertained. The remainder of the crew consisted of Daniel Northrup, who came from New-York State; Charles Carlston, of Jacobstahi, Finland; William Maguire, of Liverpool, and Albert Plumer, of San Francisco. All these were lost except Maguire. Mr. Gilbes Dallett, Jr., and wife, who were also lost, were residents of Philadelphia. Mr. Dallett was about 32 years old, and was a member of the old-established firm of G. & T. H. Dallett, soap and candle manufacturers and tallow merchants, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, and a son of Gilbes Dallett, President of the Penn National Bank, at Sixth and Race streets, founder of the firm of G. & T. H. Dallett, but now retired. Mrs. Dallett belonged to the Bennis family, of West Chester. The 'Spanish gentleman,' also lost, spoken of by the survivor, William Maguire, was Señor Rafaelle Dominguez, of Venezuela, a gentleman of distinction in that country—a doctor of laws and member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Venezuela. He arrived in the United States about March 1 as a bearer of dispatches from his Government to Señor Della Costa, the Venezuelan Minister in Washington, and was on his return home, where he leaves a wife and 12 children."

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.

William Augustus Muhlenberg died at 10:20 o'clock last evening, in his eighty-first year, after an illness of several weeks duration. Now that he is gone, people will begin to realize the gap which his absence makes in a large community busy with its own affairs. At St. Luke's Hospital no day passed that his slender figure was not seen passing through the wards and cheering the sick by its mere presence. Last Winter he never failed to knock at the doors of certain boarders at the hospital and bid them a cheery good-night. Many of the sick who could hear his voice would wait for the sound before they themselves could sleep. From his own private table he used to send wine to certain old ladies; frequently he was known to take meats from his dinner table to feed the destitute; and, doubtless, had he followed his natural impulse, he would have stripped off his coat in the street, like the famous early saint, and covered the rags of beggars. It is said that the country is happy which has no history. In a like sense the life of Dr. Muhlenberg is devoid of interesting particulars, because he was so consistently benevolent and upright that the story only repeats itself. His name reveals his original German descent, and his appearance did not belie his ancestors. Muhlenberg may be translated "the hill of the mill." The great-grandson of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, a founder of the German Lutheran Church in America, he had the blonde hair and blue eyes of Germany, and, as the grandson of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the first House of Representatives, he inherited the spirit of the Revolution. Having graduated in 1814 from the University of Pennsylvania, he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop White of Pennsylvania, and immediately afterward entered upon the duties of Assistant Pastor of Christ Church, Philadelphia. In 1821 he became the Rector of St. James' Church in Lancaster, Penn., where he remained six years. Here he became engaged to Miss Coleman, sister of the lady to whom President Buchanan was betrothed, and who died before the wedding took place. A like fate overtook her sister, and neither President Buchanan nor Dr. Muhlenberg ever married. Thus, to all his other virtues, Dr. Muhlenberg added that of constancy to the memory of his betrothed.

From Lancaster he removed to the village of Flushing, Long Island, and established there the Flushing Institute, a school designed for the education of boys and young men in the Protestant Episcopal Church. His influence on the many clergymen of that denomination who have been educated in this institution was very beneficent, and his former scholars became his warmest friends. In 1836 the institute was removed to College Point, Long Island, and was rechristened St. Paul's College; he remained its principal until the year 1845. In that year he came to New-York to assume the Rectorship of the Church of the Holy Communion, situate on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, which had been built, one may say, for him, by his sister, Mrs. Mary Ann C. Rogers, the widow of John Rogers, Esq., of New-York. The church was opened with free seats and congregational singing, two features which were meant to bring the services to the attention of the people who most needed spiritual comfort. Dr. Muhlenberg also established the House of Mercy and its accompanying Sisterhood, the first of its kind in the United States. The lady who was the first to enter the Sisterhood of the Church of the Holy Communion is at the head of the Sisterhood of St. Luke's Hospital at the present time.

The charity which has made Dr. Muhlenberg's name most widely known is undoubtedly St. Luke's Hospital. It grew from contributions of private individuals with such rapidity that its originator might readily be supposed a very energetic and efficient demander of alms. Such, however, was not the case. Dr. Muhlenberg was naturally shy in approaching people, and modest to a fault. It was in 1846 that he took up in his church the first collection for St. Luke's Hospital and gathered in the sum of $33. From this amount the fund swelled till at present his hospital occupies nearly an entire block on Fifth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, the buildings having been erected and formally opened by the year 1858. As an example of Dr. Muhlenberg's diffidence it may be told how on one occasion, when he had called on Mr. Astor and that gentleman had told him to put down opposite his name the sum of $3,000, Dr. Muhlenberg did so, and went away well pleased, but soon had a note from Mr. Astor asking him to call again. This he was too shy to do. He therefore sent one of his vestrymen with the book containing the donors' names, and Mr. Astor, after saying that he had changed his mind about his contribution, made a 1 before his $3,000 and increased his gift more than four-fold. Further contributions were afterward made by the first donors and large sums added by the general community of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Muhlenberg was installed as Rector of the chapel attached to the hospital, and took up his abode in the building itself, where he has remained until his death. Not content with succoring the sick, in 1864 he planned another charity which should save the young children of the City from misery and vice and soften the remaining years of the aged and infirm. The plan was carried out in the little community of St. Johnland, on the north shore of Long Island, about 45 miles from the City. Sick and crippled children and those likely to be brought up in ignorance and destitution are received in a children's home. There are appropriate buildings for old people of both sexes, a library and numerous other buildings, some of them being special gifts from individuals. Dr. Muhlenberg had the most remarkable executive talent. Whatever he attempted was made a success.

As an authority on church matters Dr. Muhlenberg was clear and reliable. His counsel was always received with respect and seldom with dissent by the clergy and laity of his denomination. Perhaps he may be called the originator of the modern liberality among churches of different denominations, notwithstanding the well-known fact that he was a staunch Episcopalian. During the most dismal period of the war, he proposed that Good Friday should be kept as a special day for fasting and prayer by all the churches of whatsoever denomination. The Catholic churches had no difficulty in according, since the day is one of the greatest in their calendar, but with the Presbyterian Church it was different. Dr. Spring, of that Church, did not regard the idea unfavorably, but his vestry and deacons overruled him. Dr. Adams on the other hand, agreed at once on a certain condition. This was that Dr. Muhlenberg should preach from his pulpit on the afternoon of Good Friday. His condition was accepted, and the era of better feeling between different Christian organizations was begun, yet he would not follow Dr. Cumming over into the "Reformed" split from the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Muhlenberg was the author of many well-known hymns. One is the famous "I would not live alway, I ask not to stay." Another is that beginning, "Shout the glad tidings, exultingly sing," and still another, "Like Noah's weary dove." In 1826 he published a compilation of religious poems called *Church Poetry: Being Portions of the Psalms, in Verse and Hymns, Suited to the Festivals and Fasts, from various Authors.* In 1854 appeared a second, entitled *Music of the Church*, and in 1858 *The People's Psalter.*

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but it is probable that the services will be conducted at St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday, and the remains conveyed to S. Johnland, Suffolk County, Long Island, for interment. It is particularly requested of the friends of the deceased that they refrain from sending floral offerings.

SIGNOR PETRELLA, COMPOSER.

A telegraphic dispatch from Genoa, Italy, received yesterday, announces the death of Henry Petrella, the Italian composer. Petrella was born in Palermo, in 1813, and was pupil of the Conservatory of Naples. His first production was the operetta "Il Diavolo Color di Rosa," which was represented in Naples when Petrella was only 17 years of age. This was followed by many other dramatic compositions, played mainly in Naples and Milan, the most popular of which were "Precauzioni," "Elena di Tolosa," and "Marco Visconti." While his works were received with much favor in Italy, they were not so well known in other countries. The comic opera "Precauzioni" has been popular in Naples and other Italian cities for more than 20 years. Among the latest of Signor Petrella's compositions is "Ione, or the Last Days of Pompeii."

A GOVERNOR'S WARRANT REVOKED.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Leader* of the 5th inst. says: "A requisition was made a few days since by the Governor of New-York upon the Governor of Iowa for the arrest of James A. Wheeler, now residing in Council Bluffs. Wheeler was charged with having obtained goods under false pretenses and had been indicted for that crime. The requisition being in due form, Gov. Newbold issued a warrant upon it for the arrest of Wheeler. Wheeler was arrested on Sunday evening by the Deputy Sheriff of Potta wattamie County, and by him delivered to the agent of the State of New-York. Mr. Wheeler at once sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Reed, and the hearing on the writ was set for Tuesday afternoon, at Carroll, where Judge Reed was holding court. In the meantime, Wheeler's friends made post haste to Des Moines and by their influence convinced Gov. Newbold that the prosecution was instituted for private ends. The Governor then issued a revocation of his warrant of arrest, and this revocation being introduced in evidence in the habeas corpus proceeding, Judge Reed declared it to be competent for the Governor to revoke his warrant so long as the same had not been fully executed, and that it was not fully executed until the prisoner had been taken beyond the limits of the State. The prisoner was therefore discharged."

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. McCullough acts in "Richelieu" at Booth's Theatre, this evening.

"Un Ballo in Maschera" is to be sung to-night at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Barnum's newest "show" will be exhibited at Gilmore's Garden, this evening.

Miss Marian Mordaunt acts in "The Mechanic's Daughter" at the New Broadway Theatre, to-night.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Patti is to sing *Selika* in London this season.

A Wagner festival has been going on in Brussels.

Schumann's music to Goethe's "Faust" has just been given in London.

Letters from Barcelona are full of praise for the "Mignon," by Ambroise Thomas.

At Turin, the "Dolorès" of Anteri Manzocchi, brought out with Mme. Galletti-Gianoli, has proved a success.

"Mlle. Guérin," a new four act play by M. Daloy has been successfully produced at the "Third Théâtre Français," in Paris.

Mme. Adelina Patti has appeared with the greatest success in *Semiramide*, a part the lady has not heretofore assimilated in Europe.

At Florence, the "Africaine" and "Gli Ugonotti are in full run at the Pergola. The Nuovo is still playing the "Fille de Mme. Angot."

Richard Genée's new comic opera, "Nanon, the Inn of the Golden Lamb," has been well received at the Theater an der Wien, Vienna.

The new symphony of Ferdinand Hiller (who has just been granted the Oaken Crown by the King of Holland) will be performed at the forthcoming Rhine festival.

A letter from Vienna states that the "Walküre" has proved so successful that Herr Jauner has decided to follow it up with the other sections of the "Nibelungen Ring."

It is stated that the next season of Italian opera in London, under the management of Mr. Mapleson, will not be held at Drury-Lane, but at her Majesty's Theatre, in Haymarket.

M. Vasseur's "La Sorrentine," a new opera bouffe, has been successfully produced at the Bouffes Parisiens. Mme. Peschard, Mlle. Paola Marié, and M. Daubray fill the leading rôles.

The Nestor of Italian violinists, Raffaello Lambiase, is dead, at Naples. He was born in 1795, made Professor of the Conservatory in 1842, and had been 56 years in the orchestra at the San Carlo.

"The Colleen Bawn" has been transferred from the Adelphi to Drury-Lane, in London. The only change in the cast calling for notice is the substitution of Mr. Falconer for Mr. Shiel Barry in the part of *Danny Mann.*

M. Johann Strauss has left Paris, and is now at his villa of Hietzing, near Vienna, engaged on the score of the "Tzigane," the definitive title of the opéra bouffe intended for the ensuing Winter season of the Renaissance.

Composers, as well as artists, are suffering in Italy. Dall' Argine died bankrupt, and his family are to be supported by charity, and now an appeal has been issued for Petrella, author of half a dozen more or less successful operas.

The "Zion" Cantata of Neils Gade, first produced at the last Birmingham Festival, was but coldly received at the nineteenth Gewandhaus Concert at Leipzig; but then the Ninth Choral Symphony of Beethoven was in the programme.

M. Carvalho, the Director of the Opéra Comique in Paris, has had a judgment in his favor condemning some refractory chorus singers, who struck suddenly, to pay costs and a fine of 2,000 francs, and to have their engagements cancelled.

Among the revivals at Her Majesty's Opera-house this season will be "Otello," for Mme. Nilsson in her old part, Signor Tamberlik as *Otello*, and M. Faure as *Iago*. "The Flying Dutchman" is also promised, with Mme. Nilsson as *Senta* and M. Faure as *Van der Decken.*

Some of the Paris papers have become completely rabid at the news that Mme. Pauline Lucca may possibly be engaged at the Grand Opéra during the Exhibition year. They remind amateurs that she is a "Prussian," and they aver she wrote a volume against France during the war.

Mme. Ristori recently gave a performance at the Apollo Theatre in Rome for the benefit of the Working Men's Co-operative Society. The piece was "Elisabetta d'Inghilterra," and the great actress was ably seconded by the Morelli Company, which came expressly from Siena for the representation.

Mr. Sims Reeves has declined to sing at the forthcoming Handel festival, because the authorities will not go to the heavy expense of lowering the pitch of the organ, a step which they could hardly be expected to take. Therefore the popular tenor will go early in June to Italy, and the Handel festival will have to be given without him.

M. Engel is the successor to M. Capoul in M. Massé's opera, "Paul et Virginie," which continues, after 50 representations, to fill the Paris Lyrique. Mlle. Cécile Ritter gains strength in the part of *Virginie*, for the artist is still in her teens. The Russian contralto, Mlle. Engalli, shares in the popularity of the work, but the lady is not going to London this season, as was announced.

The London critics, in their review of Selou's prize drama, "True to the Core," now being given at the Royal Adelphi Theatre, accredit Mr. Sam Emery with unusual excellence. The man who is "true to the core" is a stout-hearted Plymouth pilot, *Martin Truegold*, and this rôle is sustained by Mr. Emery. He is said to give a forcible picture of the sturdy pilot, and to fully present the pathetic side of the character.

The programme for the Cologne Whitsuntide Rhenish Festival, under the direction of Herr Ferdinand Hiller, will include his new Symphony in C, the "Seasons" of Handn, the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, the "Requiem" of Signor Verdi, conducted by himself, and the Violin Concerto of Beethoven, executed by the Spanish player, Señor Sarasate. The King of Holland has conferred the Order of the Oak Crown on Dr. Hiller.

As all the seats were sold out for Liszt's concert at Vienna, the public were admitted to the last rehearsal, the proceeds going to the indigent workpeople. In return the City of Vienna has bestowed on Liezt the large gold "Salvator medal." The Viennese critics dwell on the pianoforte performances of Dr. Liszt as equal to those of his best period. The instrument was covered with crowns and flowers. He accompanied Mme. Gompeiz-Bettelheim in the Scotch airs by Beethoven.

At the Aquarium Theatre, in London, Mr. Gilbert's version of "Great Expectations," formerly played at the Court Theatre, has been produced. It is a gloomy and melodramatic piece, with some strong, if rather repellant, situations. The features of chief interest in the performance are the *Orlick* of Mr. Belford, a fine picture of gloomy, savage, and cowardly villainy, and the *Jaggers* of Mr. Dewar. Miss Maggie Brennan is *Pip*, Mr. Fawn *Joe Gargery*, and Mr. Edgar *Magwitch.*

Advices from Milan report a serious scandal as having occurred there. It happened on the day of the King's fête, when a gala performance was given at the Scala, and the house was crowded. The piece was the "Forza del Destino," and Mme. Caracciolo, who was singing the part of *Preciozilla*, thought she perceived that the conductor of the orchestra, Faccio, purposely precipitated all the movements. When the *rataplan* came, no further doubt was possible; so that in consequence she stopped singing, and, crossing her arms, regarded the orchestra fixedly. The act had scarcely finished, and the last bar played, when Faccio descended from his seat and concealed himself among the musicians. But when the opening to the third act was about to begin, and Signor Faccio reascended to his place, he was received with a loud and prolonged storm of hissing. The secret of the affair is said to be a private jealousy which induced him to try and drive Mme. Caracciolo away.

A SMALL DOG IN A LARGE CATHEDRAL.

A few Sundays ago a singular incident occurred in the cathedral at Bangor, in North Wales. Shortly after the service commenced a dog made its appearance in the cathedral, and was seen strolling leisurely up and down the principal aisle. Efforts were made to coax the dog out, but it refused to go beyond the porch, and when a forcible expulsion was attempted it showed its teeth, growled, and altogether behaved in a very irreverent, not to say dogged, manner. During the reading of the second lesson it found its way as far as the lectern where the the Dean was standing, and made a careful inspection of the vestments in which that reverend gentleman was habited. The good Dean made one or two sly kicks at the brute, but it as often returned. The Dean's verger, amidst audible titters on the part of the congregation, indulged in kindly expressions toward the intruder, addressed it untruthfully as "good doggy," and was altogether occupied several minutes in furnishing the people with amusement and the brute with an opportunity to growl and show its snapping propensities. Then the dog was allowed to wander about, and after it had distracted the attention of the congregation nearly an hour, and resisted all means, fair and foul, tried for his expulsion, the inevitable small boy appeared upon the scene as its captor. The little fellow pluckily seized the dog by the neck and dragged it out of doors. The dog howled, the women tittered, the clergy looked amazed, and then the services were resumed. A few minutes afterward the dog was again observed inside the altar itself, whereupon the Bishop's verger made bold to go for the brute. The spectacle of an elderly individual clad in a much-bestained gown, and armed with a silver-headed "poker," was too much for the dog, and it rushed madly from the place.

THE ARMY.

BITTER LETTER OF A NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN.

Hon. William M. Robbins, of North Carolina, has written a long letter to the Raleigh *Observer*, in the course of which he says:

"The present Army of the United States is not large, but it bears the flag and wears the uniform of those armed millions which but yesterday overran the continent, and it represents the puissance of that Government which they made so great, and carries with it, in the popular mind, all the prestige which they acquired. It is this that gives it a power beyond its numbers. It is this that makes it so potent an engine of usurpation. It is this that enables a corporal's guard to seize the capitols of States and uphold in power over unwilling populations shameless pretenders repudiated at the polls. Not only has the Army repe

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, April 7, by order of the Supreme Court, Trustee's sale, Charles Devlin, Esq., Trustee, Scott & Myer sold two three-story and basement brick houses, one two-story and basement frame house, and one two-story brick house, with plot of land 50 by 100, Nos. 245 and 247 West 11th-st., north side, 75 feet east of 4th-av., for $19,300 to Margaret Inglis. Under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelly, Esq. Referee, sold one lot, 24.11 by 100, on 7th-av., east side, 75 feet south of 127th-st., for $2,905 to H. A. Bogart, Trustee and plaintiff in the legal action; also, one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av., sold for $1,215 to same buyer. Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. Norwood, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 62.2, on East 87th-st., south side, 225 feet east of Avenue A, for $5,500 to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The sale by R. V. Harnett of a house, with lot, No. 39 5th-st., between 2d-av. and Bowery, was adjourned to April 14.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 7, was $291,820, as against $414,818, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 9.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 103, 105, and 107 Goerck-st., west side, 125 feet south of Stanton-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George B. Abbott, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.6 by 63, on East Broadway, north side, 138.6 feet south of Montgomery-st; also, similar sale, Monzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 133d-st, north side, 140 feet west of 7th-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 92, on East 19th-st., south side, 243 feet west of 4th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 17 East 47th-st., north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. Wit Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.5 by 80, on 10th-av., south-east corner 56th-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. P. Marshall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on East 84th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George T. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 102.2, on West 84th-st., south side, 475 feet west of 8th-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East 89th-st., north side, 100 feet east of Avenue A.

Tuesday, April 10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of John Costello, deceased, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 18.8 by 105, No. 2,353 3d-av., east side, 62.5 feet south of 123th-st. Also, similar sale, to close the estate of Luke H. Holmes, deceased, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 54.4 feet south of 52d-st., and also, two lots, together in size 52.2 by 66.1 by 50 by 81.5, on Grand Boulevard, east side, about 56.10 feet north of 74th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 147 West 23d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 7th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 62 Charles-st., south side, 74.11 feet west of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 105, on 3 1-av., east side, 25.2 feet north of 91st-st. Also, one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East 94th-st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, F. V. de Kegnedy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 53 by 95, on Madison-av., west side, 45.5 feet south of 58th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 407 West 21st-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av. Also, a plot of land, 130 by 299 by 100 by 200, on High Bridge-st., north-west corner of Claremont-av., High Bridge.

By D. M. Seaman, Executor's sale to close the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, deceased, of the four-story brick stores and tenement-houses, (front,) and four-story brick tenement, (rear,) with lot 25 by 103.3, No. 509 East 13th-st., north side, 121 feet east of Avenue A.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomason, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of plot of land, 60 by 43 by 64.9 by 38.1, on East 63d-st., south side, 54 feet west of 1st-av.; also, plot of land, 123 by 153 by 92.6, on East 63d-st., 152 feet west of 1st-av.; leased May 1, 1866; term, 14 years.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.9 by 85, on Lexington-av., east side, 39.6 feet north of 40th-st.

By James D. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.10 by 80, on West 28th-st., north side, 346.11 feet west of 7th-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 56.7 by 64.4 by 69.4, on St. Ann's-av., east side, whole front, between 138th-st. and Bryant-av. Morrisania.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.9 by 102.2, on 5th-av., south-east corner 87th-st.; also similar sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on 86th-av., east side, 302.7 feet south-east; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. F. Marbury, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 59th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 11th-av.; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, R. R. Tunstall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 193.8 feet east of 6th-av.

By J. Kirkland, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. S. Newcombe, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 123 feet east of Avenue A.

By Backwell, Riker & Wilkins, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, M. B. Field, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, on East 114th-st., south side, 210 feet west of 3d-av.

By Slevin & McIlroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 150, on Washington-av., west side, 100 feet south of Fletcher-st., Morrisania, 24th Ward; also similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Bertland-av., north-east corner of 3d-st.; also, similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Railroad-av., north-east corner Wetmore-st., Morrisania.

By ——, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Moran, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on William-st., south side, 150 feet west of Washington-av., Morrisania.

By ——, on the corner of 152d-st. and Cortlandt-av., Morrisania, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John Brunverner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Schuyler-st., south side, 500 feet west of Cortlandt-st.

Wednesday, April 11.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four two-story brick tenement-houses, (front,) and one three-story brick factory building, (rear,) with four lots, each 25 by 99.8, Nos. 60 to 66, (inclusive,) Cannon-st., east side, 100 feet south of Rivington-st.; also the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 77 Madison-av., south-east corner 28th-st; also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by order of the Trustees of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, of a church, and two lots each 25 by 98.9, on West 28th-st., south side, 87 feet west of Broadway. Also Executor's sale to close the estate of Benjamin D. Brush, deceased, of the five-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, No. 32 West 23d-st., south side, 137 feet west of Broadway.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 144 West 22d-st., south side, about 300 feet east of 7th-av. Also partition sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.2 by 99.9, No. 38 East 33d-st., west of 4th-av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chestwood, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on East 39th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 60 by 23.8 by 60, on 7th-av., south-West corner 33d-st. Also, similar sale, James Maxwell, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 90, on 4th-av., west side, 44.8 feet south of 125th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on Avenue A, north-west corner 76th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Miller, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 80th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 124th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 8th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 74 by 100.9, on East 105th-st., south-east corner 3d-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 75 feet west 1st-av.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keliey, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th av., south-west corner of 108th-st.

Thursday, April 12.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale, by order of the Trustees of the German Mission-house Association of the port of New-York, of the following improved real estate: Two three-story and attic brick houses, with plot of land 32.5 by 80.6 by —, by 76.5, Nos. 426 and 428 Pearl-st., north-east corner Madison-st., and three two-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 57, Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Madison-st., north side, 30.6 feet east of Pearl-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 65, No. 801 5th-av., near 65th-st.; also, the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 25 West 48th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas R. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 4th-av., east side, 60 feet south of 20th-st. Also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.10, on East 136th-st., north side, extending through to 137th-st., 325 feet west of 5th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 75 by 99.11 by 135.10 by 18.2 by 83.11 by 225, on 6th-av., east side, whole front between 140th and 141st sts.

By Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.1 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Marsh, Esq., Referee, of 25 lots, together in size 226 by 300 by 201.4 by 320.9, on block bounded by Grand Boulevard, 86th and 87th sts. and 11th-av. Also, similar sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 99.11, on East 134th-st., south side, 315 feet west of 4th-av.

Friday, April 13.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of Cornelius L. Everett, deceased, of the three-story and attic brick house, with lot 24 by 100, No. 105 2d-av., west side, 25 feet north of 6th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry B. Beekman, Esq., of a house, with lot 20 by 69.5, No. 216 Elizabeth-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Bernard Reiley, Esq., Sheriff, of a house, with lot 24 by 98.9, No. 224 West 41st-st., south side, 500 feet east of 8th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., south side, 113 feet east of 1st-av. Also, six lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Roderick Robertson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 100.5, on East 46th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West 55th-st., north side, 439.3 feet west of 8th-av. Also, similar sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.8, on East 86th-st., north side, 221 feet west of Avenue A.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.4 by 149, on 5th-av., north-east corner 87th-st. Also, one lot, with alley-way 35 by 100.8, on East 87th-st., 140 feet east of 5th-av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the following described real estate: Three lots, each 25 by 100, on College-av., south-east corner Main-st.; one lot, 25 by 106.6, on 143d-st., south-west corner Alexander-av., North New-York; two lots, each 25 by 103, on Boston-road, south-west corner Garden-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Morris-av., south-west corner of Garden-st., and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Mott-st., south side, 149 feet east of College-place.

Saturday, April 14.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Eliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Macdougal-st., east side, 275 feet north of Bleecker-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 97, No. 39 5th-st., north side, between 4th-av. and Bowery.

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., north side, 281.3 feet west of 11th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., north side, 262.6 feet west of 11th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. J. Schuder, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 18.6 by 100.5, on East 65th-st., north side, 157.9 feet west of 3d-av.; leased April 1, 1868; term, 21 years; ground rent, $180 per annum.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Sewell, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 80th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9 th-av.

By J. L. Wells, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, Executor's sale, of a two-story frame house and outbuildings, with plot of land 91 by 240, on Central, north-east corner of Locust-av., 24th Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

NEW-YORK.

By Scott & Myers.

2 three-story and basement brick houses, 1 two-story and basement frame house, and 1 two-story brick house, with plot of land, Nos. 245 and 247 West 11th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-av., plot 50x100.....$19,300

By R. V. Harnett.

1 lot, 7th-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 127th-st., 24.11 x100.....$2,905
1 lot, West 127th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x99.11.....1,215

By Backwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 three story and basement brick house, with lot, East 86th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 16.8x62.2, subject to mtge.....$5,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 6.

4th-av., s. w. corner of 20th-st., 23.5x78; Andrew Campbell to William M. Iselin.....nom.
129th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. 4th-av., 20x100; Pamune Openacim and husband to Edward Gotthelb.....$6,500
2d-av., e. s., 61.10 ft. n of 20th-st., 17.10x75; Zacharias Morland Wire to Aaron Mode.....2,500
2d-av., e. s., 30.6 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x81; same to same.....2,500
Rivingtonst., s. e. corner of Attorney-st., 50x100; Samuel Zeiner and wife to John S. Scandrett.....60,000
William-st., No. 15; Marion Cutting to William Cutting.....13,333
46th-st., n. s., 226.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x100; Mack A. Barnhill and Stephen H. Barnhill.....nom.
Avenue A, s. w. corner 119th-st., 90.11x75; Edward Selbeck to Cornelius Billon.....3,500
West Washington-place, No. 35, 101 ft. w. of 6th-av., 24x75; William Labatto to Mary E. Labatt.....12,700
Broome-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x100; Anthony Sadler and wife to George Sadler..
94th-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100; Peter Wagner and wife to Philip Eolling.....nom.
Charles-st., n. s., 82.5 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 20 x95.3; Samuelsuyer L. Bradley and wife to George Hall.....16,650
47th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9-av., 25x100.5; Julius Miller and wife to George F. Burch.....18,372
5th-av., e. s., 0.6 ft. s. of 53d-st., 25x100; Cornelius Jolon and wife to Edward Sadler..
14th-st., s. s., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 60.3x irregular; James Savage and wife to William L. Loew.....20,000
Avenue A, s. e. corner 30th-st., 25x75; same to same.....15,000
30th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x97.6; C. E. Lydecker, Referee, to Augustus Taber.
Walker-st., w. corner of Union-av., 240x300; Alfred Tredy, R. Shepard, Referee, to Edward S. Fellows.....14,025
63d-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to Sarah Burr.....4,100
127th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x81.11; also, 7th-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 127th-st., 24.11 x100; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to Henry A. Rogers.....12,000
Seventh-av., s. e. corner of Avenue A, 20x 100.4; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to David Christie.....720
Madison-st., s. s., 39.4 ft. w. of Oliver-st., 22.9x 37.8; David Bunnett, Referee, to Catharine Coyle.....2,100
9th-av., n. e. corner 75th-st., 700x102.3; J. F. Bodwith, Referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Co.....6,000
8th-av., n. e. corner 125th-st., 25x100x ir. equ ir; C. C. Biggins, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co.....10,000
.....1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THOSE ELEGANT AND ELABORATE three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, just completed and finished in cabinet style in variegated hard woods, highly polished, are offered for sale at prices to suit the times; built by day's work with best seasoned materials; elaborate mirrors, &c; situated north side 56th-st., just west of grand plaza in front on 5th-av. to the Park, being the centre and heart of the City; must be seen to be appreciated; open daily; vacant lots restricted; every modern improvement; inspection invited. THOMAS McMANUS, mason and builder, owner.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av.; lot, 100x100; house, 40x40, with extension and mansard roof in rear, 100x30; built by the late owner, Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy; Columbia College leasehold, $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

NO. 801 5TH-AV. AND NO. 25 WEST 48TH-ST.—Both fine, full size houses; one with three-story extension; will be sold by auction Thursday next.
(See Auction column.)
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine or No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 EAST 56th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25 by 65, lot 100.5 feet; desirable location; extra well built, with all modern improvements, expensively painted and frescoed, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to the owner as above.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size 20x50x100.5. Lot in fee and price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size 20x50x100.5. Lot in fee, and price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, situated on Madison-av., (crown of Murray Hill;) one of the finest locations in New-York City. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A large number of furnished or unfurnished houses. Full list, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—AN elegant 25 foot house for sale. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—AN OWNER GOING ABROAD OR INTO the country, and desiring a first-class, highly-respectable, careful party to occupy and care for City house during absence, can learn of such through our office. JAMES E. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$15,000. ONE OF THE BEST FARMS in Orange County; 189 acres; good buildings; 24 cows, 4 horses, farming utensils, &c.; terms easy.
THOS. H. BORLAND, No. 12 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FARM, UNINCUMBERED—FOR SALE CHEAP; fifty acres, Long Island.
C. C. ROBINSON, Elisabeth, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 77 MADISON-AV., south-east corner of 28th-st., and the tenement and manufacturing property NOS. 60, 62, 64, AND 66 CANNON-ST.,
To be sold on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
For maps and particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
32 lots separately,
comprising
the entire block bounded by
Madison and 4th avs.,
71st and 72d sts.,
LENOX HILL,
Sale on
MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.
This and adjoining property is restricted.
SALE ABSOLUTE.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., WILL SELL BY public auction, without reserve, at No. 111 Broadway, THURSDAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, these two elegantly built houses,
NO. 801 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 64TH AND 65TH STS., commanding superb views of Central Park; finished in cabinet work, 2½ stories, with magnificent three-story extension; lot 100 feet; built in the best manner by day's work by Cornelius O'Reilly; new, and containing every modern improvement; terms liberal. Also, the new 3-fr-second tour-story high stoop brown-stone dwelling
NO. 25 WEST 48TH-ST.,
25x55x100, in fine order; 10 doors from 5th-av., and near the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; well built and arranged; Columbia leasehold; ground rent only $350. Permits at offices, 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON SELL AT public auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant full-lot corner, at tnatcd on corner of Claremont-av. and High Bridge-st. at High Bridge, New-York City, and containing eight rooms and bath; on 13 lots, on which are fruit trees, seven species of grapes, three grape arbors, and Summer-house; house substantially built and heated throughout. As property is high and healthy, and vaulting, a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers and Appraisers, No. 189 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 147 WEST 23D-ST.,
will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 10,
By order of Executor. Lot 25x98.9; fifty per cent, on mortgage.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, corner of PEARL and MADISON STS., on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The property has a frontage of 32.2 on Pearl-st. and 155 feet on Madison-st., and is known as Nos. 426 and 428 Pearl-st., and Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Madison-st. Two lots may remain on mortgage. Maps &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

NO. 5 WEST 49TH-ST.,
NEAR 5TH-AV.

Fully and handsomely furnished four-story high-stoop, 33 feet wide. Apply to
S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON, ON the bank of the river, and at the base of Storm King Mountain, the furnished 9-room cottage lately occupied by Andrew Fletcher, Esq. Or the furnished double 10-roomed house in same location; all modern improvements, extensive lawns, garden, fruit trees, &c; boating and bathing accommodations, &c.; house everything in first-class order, and will be let to a responsible party on reasonable terms. Apply to Mr. JOHN R. SPIES, No. 65 2d-st., New-York, or on the premises to JAMES S. HULL.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, (20½x100), No. 36 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.; in complete order; lately painted and frescoed; the furniture elegant, (all mine to sell;) drawing-room by Potter & Symmes; piano, Steinway & Sons; superb curtains complete; Moquette and velvet carpets; splendid coal and vegetable vaults; rent very low to a small responsible private family. Inquire of owner on the premises.

TO LET—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK house on Madison-av., and sixth street near the Park; three stories and basement; modern improvements; rent from $80 to $1,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

64th-st., near Lexington-av., $1,620; 61st-st., near Lexington-av., $1,200; Lexington-av., near 53d-st., $2,400; 52d-st., near 5th-av., $4,000; Madison-av., near 42d-st., $3,600; fully furnished. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND-ST., SOUTH SIDE.—To let, a handsome two-story cottage; in perfect order; Croton water, gas, furnace, dumb waiter, bath-room, water-closet, and cold water in bedrooms. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—IN THE beautiful town of Stockbridge, Mass., one mile from the village; a large, convenient, and comfortably furnished house. Address D. A., Post Office Box No. 13, Stockbridge, Mass; information may be obtained at No. 162 East 8-d-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, A GOOD house with eleven rooms, unfurnished; garden attached; fruit, trees, and shrubbery; five minutes' walk from the station. Call or view at the river; rent, $500. Apply to CLARENCE COOK, No. 171 West 10th-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, OR FOR one year, the country seat of the late Henry R. Remsen, at Scarboro, Hudson River Railroad; good garden, stable, icehouse, &c; rent for one year, $1,400; until Nov. 1, $900. Apply to Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB, No. 15 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH APARTMENTS in house No. 248 West 40th-st., consisting of seven rooms each; all with windows to the open air; rent $40 and $34 per month respectively. Apply to AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT—DELIGHTfully located residences, furnished and unfurnished; stable, fruit garden, &c.; magnificent views; greatly reduced rent; suitable for gentlemen's real' dences. JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 49 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Land Neshratuk cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 54th-st., near 6th-av.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x70x100. This house is fully furnished and in first-class order. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE elegant three-story mansion north-west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., at present occupied by Hon. William M. Evarts. For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FLUSHING—FURNISHED FRENCH-roof mansion, 75x40; range, bath, furnace; three acres; old trees, fruit, horses, carriages; $1,500 per year; $1,200, summer. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN FLUSHING, first-class in every particular; spacious; all conveniences of best City houses; fine grounds; coach-house; near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house; all modern improvements; $950 per annum; can be seen only between 1 and 3 P. M. Inquire at No. 412 West 47th-st.

TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A PLEASANTLY situated, thoroughly furnished house. Apply to WALTER CORLIS, Yarden-st., or in this City to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 124 East 23d-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, high stoop, with all modern improvements; convenient to Central Park; in excellent location. 838 Lexington-av., one door below 64th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, THE handsome three-story brown-stone house No. 122 68th-st., near 4th-av.; house perfect; neighborhood first-class.

FIFTH-AV. AND 28TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER, BLACK'S BUILDING—To lease, the first floor, consisting of 17 rooms, steam heat, elevator, and janitor. Apply at 1 East 28th-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN; nine rooms, water, gas, &c; splendid order; only $20 per month; 15 minutes from ferry. Apply at No. 22 Bridge-st., New-York.

CHOICE APARTMENTS—NO. 265 WEST 25TH St., Tenterden; for small families; brown-stone, light, ventilated; oriel windows; elegant grates, gas-fixtures; spacious garden; janitor; $40, $50.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTH-east corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., three suites of furnished apartments, from May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th-av., between 1 and 5 P. M.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND FRESCOED four-story brown-stone, 52d-st., 5th and 6th-avs; either for summer or year. MORRIS, B. BAKE & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FLOOR TO LET—SEVEN ROOMS, MODERN IMprovements; rent moderate. No. 180 East 88th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FINE BROWN-STONE DWELLING No. 334 East 57th-st.; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO LET—PREMISES NO. 68 CROSBY-ST.; MAY BE altered and leased; possession now.
A. B. TAPPEN, No. 178 Broadway.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—HIGH-STOOP, 25 feet, 18 rooms, 23d-st., near 6th av.; low rent.
GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

APARTMENTS AT "THE ALBANY," Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.; first-class in every respect. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET—NO. 225 EAST 12TH-ST., FOUR STORIES, 25x70, three rooms deep; in perfect order. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Wertha-st.

FRENCH FLATS—SIX TO TEN ROOMS; WALLS newly painted; all modern improvements; rents $25 to $50. W. P. MONTAGUE, No. 309 East 79th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER part of a private house, No. 227 East 49th-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 123 Bank-st.; (5) five rooms. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 230 EAST 11TH-ST. APPLY to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., BETWEEN NASsau and William sts., second loft, with or without basement and cellar; suitable for manufacturing or storage; steam power if desired; rent reasonable. W. BYFIELD, corner of Reade and Centre sts., first floor.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEment (new) corner of Broome and Wooster sts., with a frontage of 75 feet on Broome-st. Apply to JOHN C. HENDERSON, Nos. 457 and 459 Broome-st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 182 SOUTH-ST., CORner of Dover-st.; desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover-st. to second-story offices; at reduced rents. Apply to HORACK W. KELLY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STATIONERS — DRUGGISTS — DAIRIES — SCRUBBER—CLOTHS.—Conspicuous south-west corner of John and William sts.; extra size; light basement; under-cellar. Immediate possession.
FLOCK, No. 309 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS — GROCERS. — FIRST-AV., north-west corner 10th-st.; spacious, conspicuous, dry cellar; formerly drugs. Store separately or entire premises. FOLSOM, No. 135 1st-av.

CLIFF-ST., NO. 52.—TO LET THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front store; strongly built for the iron trade. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—SPLENDID FLOORS, with steam-power, &c. Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th-st.

A FACTORY TO LET—27TH-ST., NEAR 8TH Av., five stories and basement; 47x100. Inquire of G. W. BLOOMFIELD, No. 257 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 263 Front-st., su

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, stateroom, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $24.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. JONES, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA...WED., April 11 | BOTHNIA...WED., April 25
ALGERIA...WED., April 18 | ABYSSINIA...WED., May 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,
ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....April 14
LETNA.....April 28

superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, April 14
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday May 10

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North river.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, April 11
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....April 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria...April 7, noon. | Victoria...April 28, 3 P. M.
California. April 14, 3 P. M. | Bolivia....May 5, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia....April 21, noon.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Elysia....April 28, 3 P. M. | Utopia...May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $95 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORBIN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat. April 14 | WESER.....Sat., April 28
MAIN.....Sat., April 21 | MOSELLE.....Sat., May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez...Wed., April 18, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $70, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 11, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 52 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 21, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

sailing from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, April 17

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For NORFOLK, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Leaves Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25

FOR TAMPICO AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 8 and April 29 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 7
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MOKELLER, LUELING & CO., Agents in Havana

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SELLERT.....April 12 | HAMMONIA.....April 26
NEVADA.....April 19 | HERDER.....May 3

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, April 19, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..April 21, 11:30 A.M. | Egypt....May 5, 11 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 12 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7: 30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 201, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M. (9 A. M. only on Saturday.) at 8:05 A. M., and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10:20 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.

Lecture on the "Objects and Principles of the Order of United American Mechanics," by Hon. William F. Hews, of Maryland, National Councilor O. U. A. M., and grand literary and musical entertainment under the auspices of Warren Council, No. 86, O. U. A. M., MONDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts. Seats reserved for ladies.

IRVING HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 10,
LECTURE
by
Rabbi E. B. M. BROWNE.
Subject—THE CRUCIFIXION.
Tickets $1.
On sale at usual places.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day School for boys and young men; four courses of study, ancient and modern languages; prepares for business or college. diploma to graduates; summer term April 23. Twenty years' successful experience. Circulars free.

J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal, Elizabeth, N. J.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses. Summer term begins April 23; please write for circular and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

A PRIVATE FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, TEN years established, will be given up this year; ill health the cause; house and apparatus rented reasonably, and scholars gratis. Address TEACHER, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING, $5.—DOLBY'S Commercial College, No. 1,193 Broadway; remains open day and evening all Summer; stiffness, cramping, and trembling removed in 10 lessons.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

NO. 45 WEST 127TH-ST.—MISSES JACOT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N.Y. Limited to 25 boys. OWEN THROP STARR, A.M.

TEACHERS.

NO. 336 6TH-AV.—FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN IN private families or at Professor's residence, by Mr. GAREAU, formerly magistrate and member of University of France, author of "Method How to Travel Through Europe."

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNESS, having a good English education; also a thorough knowledge of music and wax flowers. Address A. B., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, A GOOD, safe, profitable business, well established; goods sold to merchants and jobbers only; the proprietor has other business in same city, and will transfer the purchaser his aid; cash required, $1,500; none but a person requiring a good, safe business need reply to this. Address Lock Box No. 28 Post Office, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS business, doing a cash business of $40,000, situated a few miles from the city, in New-Jersey; can be increased by a thorough business man understanding the business. Sold on account of sickness. Apply to W. H. HITCHEL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CARD.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. have established a branch office at No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., and are prepared to make sales of household furniture.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, gas fixtures, &c., in the private house No. 86 5th-av., on MONDAY MORNING, April 9, at 10:30 o'clock. B. MOREVILLE, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING SILKS.

NEW SHADES IN
PLAIN COLORED SILLES AND TAFFETAS,
FANCY STRIPED AND CHECKED
SUMMER SILKS,
LOUISINES AND FOULARDS,
DAMASSES, SILK BOURRETTES,
BLACK AND WHITE CANTON CREPE, &c.
ALSO,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK SILK,

From the MOST CELEBRATED MANUFACTORIES, which we are offering at

Extraordinarily Low Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

NOW OPEN.

SPRING NOVELTIES IN PARIS SUITS,

COSTUMES, MANTLES,
BRETONNE SUITS and JACKETS,
DOLMANS, SCARFS, &c.

Together with a fine stock manufactured on the premises from the LATEST STYLE FABRICS and CHOICE PARIS DESIGNS.

INFANTS' PARIS-MADE EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S FRENCH PRINCESS DRESSES,
MISSES' SUITS AND SACQUES,
NEW STYLE SUITS for BOYS from 3 to 7 years of age.
Also,
A large line of
LADIES' FRENCH UNDERWEAR, &c.
just received.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen-sts., New-York.

SECOND SPRING OPENING.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
APRIL 10, APRIL 11, APRIL 12.

TRIMMED BONNETS.

PATTERN HATS.

Also
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN
STRAW GOODS.
THE GLADIATOR, THE ABBOTT,
THE DANICHEFF, THE DIADEM,
THE EQUESTRIENNE, THE AVENUE.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FINE UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' SUITS, WALKING AND EVENING COSTUMES.
CLOAKS, SACQUES, DOLMANS.

Our patrons and the public respectfully invited.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 369, AND 311 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DRESS-MAKING. BLACK DRESS SILKS.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

WET GOODS—FROM THE FIRE IN FRANKLIN-st., comprising Satinets, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Toweling, Shirting Linens, Pillow-case Linens, Plaid and Plain Jaconets, Jones' Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, and a very large quantity of Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, for sale at very low prices.

WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal offices in the United States. State-rooms secured at offices in Westcott's Express Co.'s, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | E. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, Mar. 31, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Mar. 30, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 3, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, April 2.....9 A. M.
Thursday, 5th, 12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.....11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....12 M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.....3 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

C. H. MAUL, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1, steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT TO gentlemen only two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Parties desiring first-class accommodations may apply at No. 201 West 43d-st., one block from "Rossmore" and "St. Cloud."

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON third floor, all conveniences; also reception-room, suitable for physician's office; house and table first class; no moving; references exchanged. No. 41 West 9th-st.

TO LET—TO A REFINED GENTLEMAN, OR GENtleman and wife, suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, in elegant house; unexceptionable location, vicinity of Gilsey House; with or without board. Address H. H., Post Office Box No. 3,087.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—ADVANtageous arrangements can be made for suites of from three to six large, airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.; private tables.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with board, from May 1; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy-Park; with board; entire third floor; private table if preferred; also, rooms on second and fourth floor.

NOS. 3, 5, AND 7 PROSPECT-PLACE, EAST 41ST-ST., CITY.—Excellent accommodations for families, with superior board; second floor, with alcove, $30; other rooms, $15.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—FURnished, with or without board; occupied by a doctor for the past nine years; other apartments, if required. Apply to Mrs HOLT, No. 210 East 46th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE AND one medium sized room; full board; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NOS. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished apartments to let, with or without board; references.

ONE CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS—WITH board; family occupying their own house; references exchanged. No. 43 West 22d-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—With board, to rent; desirable location; references. Nos 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Suite of rooms, second floor, with or without board; first-class board.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Rooms to let, with breakfast, to gentlemen; also parlor floor.

TWO LARGE SQUARE SECOND-STORY connecting rooms, with first-class board, in private family; reference s. No. 351 West 23d-st.

AT NO. 255 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, entire floor; baths, &c., attached; private table; reasonable terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511.—A CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, handsomely furnished; French table d'hôte; strictly first-class.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF SUNNY front rooms on second floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 133 WEST 26TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished room on second floor, also single room, with board; references.

NO. 45 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large, square rooms, sunny, and others, with first-class board; reference.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR rooms, with board, for parties desiring a pleasant, refined home.

NO. 33 WEST 32D-ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; handsome apartments, with or wi hout private table.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with unexceptionable board. Just vacated by family leaving City. No. 158 West 45th-st.

NO. 19 EAST 43TD-ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board. April 15; references exchanged.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY ROOM may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH-ST.—A FINE ROOM TO let, with board; family left for Europe.

NO. 299 HENRY-ST., NEAR GRAND. Good board at moderate prices; no moving.

NO. 210 EAST 82D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY near the Park, will let, with board, pleasant rooms.

NO. 106 MADISON-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, also nicely-furnished rooms 1st of May, with board.

NO. 28 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; also table board. Mrs. A. CARR.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, second story with board.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST-ST.—GRAMERCY PARK.—Desirable rooms, with first-class board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH an entire second floor, unfurnished, in the house of a private family where they could be permanent; private table; location from 30th to 45th sts., between Madison and 5th-avs.; permanent engagement; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address J. M. D., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 19 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and unfurnished suites of rooms to let, without board; connected with the Brevoort House by passage-way.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—No. 140 East 57th-st.; gas, bath, and rooms heated; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen; private family; reference required; terms moderate. No. 20 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, in a private house; stone house.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet, bath-room adjoining; family strictly private. No. 149 East 48th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, at No. 18 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

NINETEENTH-ST., NO. 9.—PLEASANT SUITE of rooms; also single rooms; no moving; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 17TH-ST.—SUE GANTLY FURnished rooms, singly and en suite; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at rea-onable price, near Montclair, N. J., two minutes walk from depot. Address X. X., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS 50c. 200 light rooms; equal to any first-class hotel; gentlemen only; weekly, $2 to $3. CORNER Bowery and Bayard-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME FOR children is offered in a cultivated family, where a mother's care will be combined with instruction and health in out-of-door exercise. Address Mrs. CALHOUN, Chester, Conn., or Mrs. REE, No. 28 East 20th-st., N. Y.

TITUS-VILLE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—This house will be opened by Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR, May 1, for permanent and transient guests

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BURLING SLIP TRAGEDY.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF ORVILLE D. JEWETT IN BROOKLYN—A GREAT CROWD PRESENT—THE FLORAL OFFERINGS—BURIAL OF NEPHEW AND UNCLE IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

The residence of Mr. Peter C. Cornell, Orville D. Jewett's uncle, is one of the finest mansions on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. It is a large free-stone building, situated in the midst of a beautiful lawn, at the end of Pierrepont-street, on the top of the high bluff overlooking the bay. The entrance is at the southern end. After passing the vestibule the visitor comes upon a wide hallway, half of which is taken up by a staircase leading to the upper floor, with a landing half way up and a turn to the right. The hallway ends in a door, which opens into the rear parlor. Between the two parlors, and running toward the right from midway in the hall, is a wide corridor, with doors leading into both parlors. On the eastern side of this corridor, just where it joins the hallway, stood yesterday a catafalque festooned with black silk and ornamented with rosettes, black silk fringe, and heavy black tassels. On the catafalque was a rich burial casket, covered with black broadcloth and velvet and decorated with massive silver nails and handles. The lid was completely covered with ferns and vines and cut rosebuds, only a square space being left in which the inscription on the broad silver plate was visible, as follows:

ORVILLE D. JEWETT,
Died April 5, 1877
Aged 39 years, 3 months.

Just at the plate were two lilies of the valley. The face and breast of the dead man, lying in a bed of plaited white satin, were exposed to view. The features were pinched, and the skin was drawn tightly over the high, narrow forehead, hollowing out the eyes, and bringing into prominence the high cheek bones, and the long Roman nose. Dark red blotches, the remains of the gunpowder, covered the face. The brown mustache and side whiskers were carefully trimmed. The body was neatly attired in black, with white shirt and Picadilly collar, and black tie. The hands were folded over the bosom, and three or four white rosebuds were scattered about. The halls and parlors were richly furnished. Large oil paintings covered the frescoed walls. Just above the coffin was a painting of Mary Magdalen at her devotions. The north end of the corridor was filled with a piece of white marble statuary on a green marble pedestal. An Indian chief was the central figure. His right hand upheld a lance, and across the arm was thrown the skin of a freshly killed buffalo. The left arm encircled the waist of an Indian maiden, who leaned lovingly against his breast. On their right knelt a white woman, with her hands raised in an attitude of supplication. At the feet of the warrior, yesterday, was a pillow of white immortelles, tuberoses, and camellias, with the inscription, "Co. L. 156th Regt.," in purple immortelles. At either side of the pedestal were placed stands. On the right one lay a star of lilies, with "156" in the centre, and on the other was a cross of white flowers, the offering of Mrs. George W. Campbell. On a small gilt table covered with black cloth, at the head of the casket, was an anchor without a card attached. On another at the foot was a cross from Mrs. Peter C. Cornell. In the hall was a chair and a table. On the former stood a tall cross of white flowers, with a base of pansies, from Mrs. James A. Parsons. On the latter were a broken column of tuberoses and camelias, with a top of violets, from R. C. Fellows, and a cross of laurel leaves, with a wreath of roses athwart its arm, from James W. Fellows.

As the crowd poured in they were permitted to take a look at the corpse, and then the ladies were directed up stairs, and the gentlemen were given seats in the parlors. Soon the spacious edifice was packed, halls and all. The dead man's mother, brother-in-law, and sisters-in-law, Mr. Tainter and wife, and several of the clerks were present. Mr. Charles H. Jewett and wife arrived a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and passed directly up stairs without glancing at the coffin. Mrs. Orville D. Jewett is still confined to her bed at her home in Orange, N. J. She is still unaware of her husband's pitiable fate. At 1:05 the undertaker put on the remaining portion of the lid of the casket, and locked it. It, too, was covered with ferns and vines and rosebuds, to correspond with the other part. Rev. Dr. Farley, in flowing robe of black silk, with a white scarf and shoulder rosette of black and white, then ascended the stairs, and, standing upon the landing, read the Psalm beginning, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." This was followed by a prayer, in which a special request was made on behalf of the sick wife that she might be restored to health, or if not so, that she might find true peace in the Lord. The recital of the Lord's Prayer, the reading of a hymn whose burden was, "Abound in hope!" and a benediction, closed the services. Dr. Farley announced, by request, that the body would be attended to the cemetery only by the immediate family and relatives. The casket was raised on the shoulders of the pall-bearers and carried out to the hearse in the hall. These gentlemen were A. Foster Higgins, Richard and James W. Fellows, Dr. Edward Bogart, E. L. Molineux, and Gen. Jacob Sharpe. A large crowd gathered to witness the departure of the cortège, which consisted of only 14 carriages.

The interment was in Orville's plot on Atlantic-avenue, Green-Wood, at the foot of a handsome marble monument dedicated to his father, John Jewett, Jr., who died in 1856. The casket, with its covering of flowers, was placed in an oak box and lowered into the newly dug grave. Dr. Farley then read a short burial service, and the earth was thrown in. After the sods had been packed upon the mound Mr. Cornell's cross was laid upon it, and the mourners took their departure. It was noticed that Mr. Charles H. Jewett did not make his appearance at the grave.

The ferry-boat Castleton arrived at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, Gowanus, from Port Richmond, Staten Island, at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning with the remains of George H. Jewett. There were, besides the hearse, 15 carriages filled with mourners, and over 200 employes of the firm marched behind two abreast. The interment took place in Mr. Jewett's plot, between Vista and Dell avenues. Rev. Dr. Brownlee read the burial service. There was a full attendance of relatives and friends.

WHAT A FRIEND SAYS OF ORVILLE D. JEWETT.

A friend of the late Orville D. Jewett writes to THE TIMES saying that Mr. Jewett was not a sporting man, and that his private character was not what it has been represented to have been. He kept no fast horses, and his "yacht" was merely a sail-boat, in which he frequently sailed, but never without Mrs. Jewett or some of her sisters. Sailing was one of his favorite recreations, and his management of the boat was very skillful. The correspondent further states that Mr. Jewett was regular and strictly temperate in his habits, and spent all his leisure time at home with his family. He was tenderly attached to his mother, and was, in turn, idolized by her. When residing in this City or in New-Jersey he never allowed a week to pass without visiting her at her home on Staten Island, and on such occasions rarely neglected to take her some little token of regard. As a husband he was devoted. His home was always a happy and attractive one, and every member of his wife's family entertained the strongest affection and respect for him. In reference to the allegation that insanity was hereditary in the Jewett family, the writer of the communication states that Mrs. Jewett is not now insane, nor has she at any time been demented.

NO EVIDENCE WARRANTING THE ARREST OF MESSRS. TAINTOR AND DEAN.

Nothing was learned yesterday concerning the Jewett tragedy which would conflict with the pretty well established fact that Orville D. Jewett killed his uncle and committed suicide. Coroner Ellinger admits that, whatever his private suspicions may be as regards Messrs. Taintor and Dean, he is not in the possession of evidence which would justify the subjection of either of those gentlemen to Police surveillance. To-day, at 10:30 A. M., he will visit the residence of Mr. Dean, with the view of hearing from him what he knows of the circumstances of the tragedy, and if the revelations which he may make do not suggest the advisability of further preliminary investigation by the Coroner, the inquest will be held in a day or two. Mr. Taintor has been summoned to the Coroner's office at 11 A. M. to-day, to give informal evidence, and if he does not respond effective measures will be taken to secure his attendance.

Inquiries at Mr. Dean's residence last night elicited the information that his condition has perceptibly improved, and the indications are that his wounds will heal rapidly. Mr. Arthur Dean, son of the injured gentleman, made a statement last night which goes to show that Orville D. Jewett's act was premeditated. Mr. Dean says that the hand-grenades sent to the Staten Island factories for their protection during the draft riots of 1863 were of two sizes, one being four inches in length, and the other five inches. They were left in charge of Mr. Pollock, a Superintendent of one of the factories, and were not loaded, the caps and powder being, however, ready for use. It is believed that Orville surreptitiously obtained one of the shells some time ago, and having loaded it and adjusted the cap, carried it to the offices of the firm in Burling-slip, where he deposited it in his desk.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

A LONG ISLAND BARN BURNER AND ROBBER ARRESTED IN NEW-JERSEY—HE ELUDES HIS CAPTOR AND REGAINS LIBERTY.

On the night of March 7 a large barn belonging to Mr. Isaac Downing of Mineola, Long Island, was burned under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. There were seven horses in the barn, and it was at first supposed that they had perished, but as the carcasses of only three could be found, it was concluded that the other four had been stolen. This conclusion proved to be correct, as two of the missing horses were found early the next morning in a lot between Mr. Downing's premises and the Mineola Railroad station, one with a lap-robe and halter on and the other with a new set of single harness, which did not belong to Mr. Downing, the thieves having evidently been compelled to leave so much of their booty behind. On the Thursday evening previous to the fire, a lap-robe, buffalo robe, and whip were stolen from the carriage of Mr. P. C. Barnum, which was standing under a hotel shed in Hempstead village, and on the same evening a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Nicholas Lndlam, of Foster's Meadow, were stolen from another shed in the same village. Later in the evening the horse was discovered some distance west of Hempstead in an almost exhausted condition, and the wagon was found the next day near Garden City. Mr. Barnum's buffalo and lap robes and Mr. Lndlam's harness were the ones found upon Mr. Downing's stolen horses. The case was immediately put into the hands of Detective Payn. A little inquiry satisfied him that the acts of robbery and incendiarism were the work of a young German named John Metzel, who had formerly been employed in the neighborhood as a farm hand, and who had been seen in the vicinity on the afternoon previous to the fire; and that probably his companion in crime was John Meegler, who only a few days previously had been discharged from the Queens County Jail, where he had been confined for four months on a charge of incendiarism. The two men, it appears, are cousins. Payn directed his efforts mainly to the discovery of the whereabouts of Metzel, whom he regarded as the principal, and soon became satisfied that he had taken refuge in New-Jersey, where he had a number of acquaintances among the farmers around Newark. Payn put himself in communication with the police authorities of that city, who lent him willing aid, and he made several visits to the neighborhood. At last, on Saturday, he found his man at a small out-of-the-way farm house, about four miles from Newark, and took him into custody. At Newark, after a conference with the Chief of Police, Metzel consented to accompany Payn to Long Island without the formality of a requisition upon the Governor of New Jersey, and Payn started with him for the Queens County jail. He got him safely as far as Hunter's Point, where, in the depot of the Long Island Railroad, he stopped at the telegraph office to write a dispatch, and while thus engaged, Metzel gave him the slip and regained his liberty. Up to last evening the fugitive had not been retaken.

DEATH FROM A CAT BITE.

MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON DIES FROM THE EFFECTS OF A CAT BITE RECIVED ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

Mr. Samuel Richardson, familiary known as "Sammy" Richardson, died yesterday morning from the effects of a bite from a cat which he received on last New-Year's Day. The story, which was fully published in THE TIMES at the time, caused considerable comment in the Grand Central Depot, where the young man was employed, as only a few days previously an individual had died in Brooklyn from what was supposed to be hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat. About 9:30 o'clock on New-Year's night as Richardson was sitting in the parlor with the ladies of the family of Mr. Stevenson, with whom he boarded, they heard the plaintive "mewing" of a cat in the house. Richardson went to the relief of the animal, as it was a very stormy night. He found the cat behind the door at the foot of a staircase leading to the house, and as he reached out his hand to grasp her she sprang at him, seizing his hand in her teeth, and fastening her claws in his wrist. Mr. Richardson hastily drew his hand back, the animal still clinging to it, and it was only by using considerable force that he was able to free himself from the clutches of the infuriated animal. Richardson went to a druggist and had his lacerated hand cauterized and dressed, and in a few days it was apparently well. He never became entirely free, however, from an impression that the bite would cause hydrophobia, from which fatal results might follow. His associates and friends at the Grand Central Depot, suspecting this, frequently rallied him on the danger of playing with cats. For some time past Richardson has been troubled with a number of boils on his neck, and these he attributed to the bite of the cat. On Thursday last he was taken sick, and in the evening of that day he sent for Mr. Disbrow and Mr. Oliver Vanderbilt, attachés in the freight department of the Hudson River Railroad, who promptly visited him. The family physician of the Stevensons was at the house when they arrived, and he informed them that malady with which Richardson was suffering was only nervousness, they apprehended no danger from his sudden illness, but promised to send Dr. Ranney, a physician with whom they were acquainted, to see the sufferer. Through some neglect, however, they failed to do this, but at their request Mr. Goldsmith, the young man who is in charge of the reading-room at the Grand Central Depot, went to Richardson's house on Saturday night, and sat up with him. About daybreak he became delirious, and at 9 o'clock A. M. he died without experiencing any pain, and exhibiting none of the symptoms of hydrophobia, except an aversion to liquids of every kind, even to moistened bread.

Mr. Richardson was born in this City in June, 1847. His parents died many years ago, and his only living relative is a sister, who resides at Buffalo. For the past 10 years he has boarded with Mr. Stevenson, at No. 200 East Thirty-fourth-street. When the late James Fisk, Jr., was alive Richardson was in his employ in the capacity of messenger and doorman, and so well acquainted was he with the railroad magnates and others who had business with the late "Prince Erie," that he was invaluable to that gentleman, and his quiet demeanor caused Fisk to dub him "the deacon," a name which clung to him while he was employed about the Erie offices. After the general disorganization of the Erie offices at the Grand Opera-house, Sammy transferred his allegiance to the Hudson River railroad, and was always to be found at the Grand Central Depot, where he was invaluable to the agents and employes who intrusted valuable parcels and messages to his charge with a feeling of perfect security in his total blindness. He was a dwarf in stature, being a little below four feet in height, and fully proportioned. His funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and the interment will be made at Woodlawn Cemetery.

CUTTING AFFRAY AT A BALL.

About 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning, while a colored ball was in progress at a dancing-hall connected with a liquor-saloon kept by Patrick McCue, No. 1,812 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, a quarrel occurred between Joseph Nichols, of No. 352 Howard-avenue, and Joshua Jackson, of Clarkson-street, Flatbush, about a quadroon girl, named Rosina Alderman, of No. 1,836 Bergen-street, with whom they both wanted to dance, but who seemed inclined to favor Jackson. This so enraged Nichols that he drew a razor and began slashing at Jackson, inflicting a wound on the left side of his face four inches long, severing the facial artery, cutting a piece off the end of his nose, and also cutting him severely across the backs of both hands. Rosina, in trying to save Jackson, received a cut across the back of one of her hands. Great excitement ensued on account of the affray, during which Nichols escaped. Jackson was immediately taken to the Twelfth Precinct Station, and was almost dead from loss of blood on arriving there. Dr. Ross O. Sidney, who resides opposite the station, was summoned, and he, by his prompt and timely action, doubtless saved his life. Jackson, as soon as his wounds had been dressed and restoratives applied, was sent in an ambulance to the City Hospital. Roundsman Owens, with four officers, went in pursuit of Nichols, whom they found concealed in a bed at his residence. When brought to the station he joked about the affray, and said that Jackson "ought to get more." He was held for examination. McCue, the keeper of the hall, was arrested for violating the Sunday liquor law.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER.

The impressive funeral rites of the Masonic brotherhood were yesterday performed over the remains of the late Major Charles W. Barker, at the Central Baptist Church, in Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue. The services were witnessed by a large assemblage of people, and were attended by special delegations from Ancient Lodge, No. 724, and Americus Chapter, No. 215. The body rested on a bier at the foot of the pulpit, and was encased in a casket covered with black cloth and ornamented with silver handles. The lid bore a silver plate upon which was engraved this inscription: "Charles W. Barker, Died April 5, 1877." The bier was surrounded with many beautiful and elaborate floral offerings, the casket itself being covered with costly flowers. Previous to the Masonic ceremonies the Baptist funeral service was read by Dr. J. D. Herr, the Pastor of the church, who also delivered an appropriate address. At the conclusion of the services the remains were transferred by special train to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

THE RUSSIAN EASTER.

IMPOSING GREEK CHURCH RITES.

RELIGIOUS AND FESTIVE CEREMONIALS ON THE RUSSIAN FRIGATES—USHERING IN EASTER SUNDAY WITH MIDNIGHT SERVICES—THE GRAND DUKES AND OFFICERS DRESSED IN THEIR RICHEST COSTUMES—DISTINGUISHED GUESTS PRESENT ON THE SVETLANA.

The advent of the Oriental Easter Sunday was celebrated on the vessels of the Russian squadron with a strange commingling of religious and festive ceremonials. The exercises on all the vessels were interesting, but upon the frigate Svetlana, of which the Grand Duke Alexis is Captain, the religious celebration was most imposing. The festal features of the observance of the day were the same on the corvettes Bogatyr and Ascold as upon the Svetlana. At 11:45 o'clock on Saturday night a magnificent scene was presented on the gun-deck of the frigate. All the officers were grouped in front of the sanctuary, which was resplendent with lights flashing upon golden ornaments. Admiral Bontokow, the Grand Duke Alexis, and Baron Schilling were attired in the magnificent costumes of members of the Czar's suite, of dark green, heavily embroidered with silver ornaments. The Grand Duke Alexis wore the broad blue ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew, and the Grand Duke Constantine displayed upon his breast the star of the same order, while Admiral Bontokow had the red silk ribbon of the Order of St. Anne. The officers of the Svetlana wore full dress, with swords at their sides and cocked hats; and as many as are members of knightly orders showed their insignia upon their breasts. In addition to the fleet officers and those of the frigate there were present the Russian Minister, Gen. Nicholas Shishkin; Baron Vladimir de Bodisco, Russian Consul-General at this port, and Capt. Kouschakewitsch, military attaché of the Russian Legation at Washington. Minister Shishkin and Baron Bodisco were uniforms covered with golden ornaments, and Capt. Kouschakewitsch was attired as an officer of the Artillery of the Emperor's Guard, and displayed the cross of the Order of St. Vladimir upon his breast. Behind this array of gorgeous costumes were the 500 sailors of the frigate, attired in their best, and each holding a lighted taper. At the hour mentioned above a procession was formed, at the head of which was placed the trained choir of sailors. Each bore a lighted taper, and all together their chanted incessantly. Behind them was Father Paborne. He wore an alb made of cloth of silver, over which was a stole of red silk embroidered with gilded crosses and fringed with bullion, and a chasuble ornamented with a large golden cross. He also carried a lighted taper. Next, a party of sailors carried the hallowed pictures and images of Christ, the Virgin, and the Holy Evangels. Following these were the officers of the vessel and their distinguished visitors, and finally came the crew of the frigate, each sailor with a candle. The procession passed up to the main deck on the port side, and made the circuit of it. The choir all this time intoned prayers. As the head of the procession reached the after gangway, on the port side, it halted, and then Father Paborne recited a prayer. It was then on the stroke of midnight. As the sound of the bells of the United States vessel Powhatan, lying near by, announcing the hour, reached the ears of the devotees, the priest turned to his congregation and said in Russian, with joyful accents, "Christ is risen." The choir responded in a tone very different from the droning chant they had maintained for the previous quarter of an hour, "Christ is risen from the dead. He has conquered death. He has given life to those in the tomb." The procession then marched below, and took places before the altar. At the stroke of midnight the picture of Christ in the tomb had been removed from the table on which it had lain since Good Friday, and had been placed out of sight. In this way the resurrection of the Saviour was typified. The tapers of the worshipers were extinguished, and Father Paborne celebrated a mass, leaving the door of the tabernacle open, so that any Holy sacrament might be seen, and the appearance of Christ after the resurrection thus brought to the minds of the devotees. At the conclusion of the mass the priest turned and walked toward the congregation, holding a cross in his hand, and saying "Christ is risen." The worshipers responded in concert, "Christ is risen, has risen indeed." In the order of their rank the members of the congregation advanced, and kissed the cross and Father Paborne. The officers and visitors then saluted one another with kisses and the joyful remark "Christ is risen;" and the crew followed the same practice among themselves. The congregation was then dismissed. Dainties were then served on the gun and the lower decks for the crew, and in the Admiral's cabin for the officers. The Grand Dukes partook of the Easter dish, a compound of cheese, butter, cream, and raisins, with the crew, and wished them "a good feast day."

There were no religious services between dawn and nightfall on either of the vessels yesterday. The officers and crew were dressed in their best attire, and the day was given over to such feasting and jollity as did not interfere with the discipline of the crew. In the morning the vessels were decorated with bunting, the only flags used, however, being the various signals, &c., of the Russian Navy. On each vessel, on the main sky-sail pole, floated the Imperial banner of Russia. Shortly before noon yesterday the frigate Svetlana fired eighteen guns in honor of the Easter Sunday. The sound of the first gun was the signal for the two corvettes to begin firing, and for 20 minutes the roar of cannon was incessant. The Grand Dukes came ashore last evening, and spent several hours in wandering through the City.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT THE GREEK CHAPEL IN SECOND-AVENUE.

Yesterday was celebrated as Easter Sunday by the Greek Church, and the services in the Russian Chapel, No. 951 Second-avenue, were of an unusually impressive character. The display of flowers was not as profuse as is found in churches of other denominations on Easter. A willow work-basket stand, four feet high, lined with green palm branches, contained a huge bouquet composed of various shades of roses, callas, and violets. This was the gift of a lady parishioner. The services commenced at 11 o'clock with a solemn high mass, in which Rev. Nicholas Bjerring was celebrant. He was attended by one acolyte wearing a black soutane, and an assistant who chanted the responses. The celebrant was dressed in full canonicals, comprising a blue and gold sticharion, over which was hung an epitrachilion, corresponding with the stole worn by priests in the Roman Church; an epizination on his breast, and epimanikions on his wrists. Over all was placed a gold cross suspended from a golden chain, a gift from the Russian Synod. The altar stood in the back parlor, covered with gold embroidered cloth. Upon it was a silver tabernacle, in which are kept the consecrated elements. Behind it stood a tall silver candelabrum, containing seven lighted candles, and in front was a silver crucifix. A tall silver candlestick also containing a lighted candle stood near the altar. The front parlor was allotted to the congregation, exceeding a space of five feet, which was enclosed by a rail. On the right, or epistle side of the altar, at a lecterne, covered with a gold embroidered robe, stood the assistant priest. Immediately above his head was an oil painting of St. Michael, and diametrically opposite was a painting of the archangel Gabriel. Three lighted candles in silver candlesticks were also within the inclosure. Folding doors from this apartment communicated with the altar, and these doors remained open yesterday, but on all other occasions they are kept closed, except during certain portions of the service. On the right and left of the railing were banners, upon which were paintings of the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas. The liturgy of St. Chrysostom was sung in the Sclavonic language. At the beginning of the mass the celebrant turned to the congregation and chanted the words, "Christ is risen," to which the assistant responded, "Christ has risen from the dead." A large number received holy communion, although as this privilege was granted during the Russian Holy Week, the number of communicants was not so great as is usual on Easter Sunday. At the close of the mass Father Bjerring advanced from the altar to the altar rail, and, holding aloft a silver crucifix, exclaimed in the Sclavonic language "Christ is risen," to which the congregation responded "Christ has indeed risen." The male members of the congregation then advanced singly and kissed the cross and the priest each three times. No instrumental music enters into the ritual of the Greek Church, and its absence added a solemnity to the occasion almost funereal. During the entire services the congregation remained either standing or kneeling, the ritual not permitting the worshipers to remain seated at any time. The little parlor was entirely inadequate to accommodate the congregation, which overflowed into the hallways and up the staircases. Many of the worshipers were sailors from the Russian fleet. According to the custom on Easter Sunday in the Russian Church, no sermon was preached. The services will be conducted hereafter on alternate Sundays in the English and the Sclavonic languages.

A WIFE-BEATER HELD FOR TRIAL.

Eliza McGrath, an old woman, with discolored eyes and a generally disfigured countenance, appeared before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and made a complaint of assault and battery against her husband, John McGrath. It appeared that the latter, while in a drunken delirium on Saturday night, entered his residence at No. 539 Canal-street, and beat his wife with his fists and a frying-pan until her face was one mass of bruises and ghastly cuts. The screams of the woman attracted the attention of Patrolman Sheridan, of the Eighth Precinct, who, on going to her rescue, discovered McGrath in the act of setting fire to a bed. The prisoner was committed for trial.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE CABINET FROM BUSINESS MEN OF NEW-YORK.

From the Charleston, (S. C.) News, April 6.

We have already mentioned that a telegram from some leading bankers and merchants in New-York addressed to Secretary Evarts produced a profound effect. It reached Mr. Evarts shortly before the Charleston Committee waited upon him, and had much influence in securing them a favorable hearing. The telegram in question was as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.

Hon. William M. Evarts, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR:—A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, selected from leading citizens, visit Washington to confer with the Government upon the political situation.

The subject is so closely identified with the general prosperity of the country that, in the interest of humanity and commerce, we solicit for them the most favorable consideration.

Brown, Brothers & Co., Benjamin B. Sherman, J. D. Vermilye, Charles M. Fry, B. F. Tappan, John A. Stuart, Charles J. Fenno.

The words could not well have been stronger, and the names attached to it gave the dispatch a weight that can hardly be over-estimated. On the day that the dispatch was sent one of the gentlemen who had signed it wrote to Mr. Evarts a letter on the same subject. This letter, at the urgent request of those in whose behalf it was written, is now published. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877.

Hon. William M. Evarts, Washington City, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Mr. ——, of Charleston, called on me yesterday and informed me that he was one of the committee from Charleston to visit Washington and put before the President and Cabinet the actual condition of things in that unfortunate city and State. Most of the committee are personally known to me, as well as to many of our best banking firms, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are gentlemen of the highest standing, and are worthy in every way of the confidence of the President and Cabinet, and I do earnestly hope their visit may result in a quick settlement of the present difficulties in South Carolina.

All the industries in that State, as well as Louisiana, are paralyzed by the fact that the people have not had, since the close of the war, control of their own Government, but have been preyed upon to a fearful degree by unscrupulous men, and there can be no peace or prosperity till the people are allowed to manage their own affairs; and as long as the present state of things exists, it not only prevents peace and prosperity in the South, but it affects most prejudicially the entire country from Maine to Texas; the minds of the people all over the country are kept in a state of uncertainty and anxiety.

You are well aware of the great shrinkage in values, during the past three years, all through the North, East, and West, and we are now in a state of fearful depression here, with no hope of any change for the better so long as the political situation remains as it is. To my mind there is only one straightforward, honest way for the Government to deal with the people of South Carolina and Louisiana, that is to withdraw the military support from Packard and Chamberlain. Then, if they can't maintain their positions, they will quietly and peaceably retire. On the other hand, if Hampton and Nicholls have not the support of the people, they would be forced to give way. At all events, let the people in those States decide the matter. If this plan is adopted, I feel perfectly certain that peace and order would be established at once in both of the States, which would be heartily endorsed from one end of the country to the other, and the Administration would have the hearty support of all the best people of the country, regardless of party.

I sent you a telegram to-day, signed by a few of our best men in the neighborhood of this bank. I had only a few minutes to get signatures, otherwise I could have sent you any number of names.

You will pardon me for troubling you with this long letter. I was prompted to write to you, knowing that you have the power to do a great deal in making a speedy settlement of our political troubles.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
CHARLES M. FRY.

THE SPIRITS AS PROPHETS.

MR. DICK'S STATEMENT OF WHAT A MEDIUM TOLD HIM CONCERNING THE MISSING AUBURN MERCHANT.

Mr. A. E. Dick has addressed the following reply to a letter from a citizen of Rome, Oneida County, who asked for the particulars of his interview with a spiritual medium in this City concerning Major Gardiner C. Platner, the missing Auburn merchant, whose body was subsequently found in the East River, near Wall-street Ferry:

MILLS & GIBBS, Nos. 4 8 AND 410 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1877. }

T. B. Slingerland, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of recent date is at hand. The papers do not give the story exactly as it was told by me. Had I known it would get into the papers, I would never have told it. It was by accident I called on Mr. Foster, the Spiritualist. I was invited by two friends to go with them and sit in a circle. We all sat around a small table in a large, well-lighted room. I wrote Mr. Platner's name on a slip of paper, with the names of half a dozen other persons, dead and living.

Foster did not see the names written, but no sooner had he closed the paper in the palm of his hand than he turned to me, saying: "The spirit of a friend from whom you would like to hear is present." I asked his name. Mr. Foster requested me to look at the back of his hand, which he held up before me, and there, he said, I could read the name. To my utter astonishment, I read Platner's name in full, in blood-red letters. I said I knew the name, and asked what he knew of it. He smiled, and said: "You are a little skeptical. I am G. C. Platner, and he is in the spirit land."

I asked the medium to tell me how Platner came there, whether he was murdered, and he said he was not murdered, as he could see his watch chain hanging loose; that he was drowned, and that the body would rise from 50 to 100 feet from where he fell into the water; that the body would rise in four months, and I could see it at the Morgue. All has come to pass as the medium predicted, and I regard it as remarkable. Respectfully yours,
A. E. DICK.

PURIFYING THE WATER-STREET SLUMS

The pens of the Tombs Police Court were crowded yesterday morning with as depraved looking persons as were ever brought before a Police Justice. They numbered over 100, and three-quarters of them were arrested at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night in the vile dens at Nos. 303, 304, 305, and 311 Water-street. These places have long been nuisances, and have been particularly offensive to the attendants of the Mission Chapel, presided over by Jerry McCauley, the reformed drunkard. Mr. McCauley having complained of the orgies nightly carried on in these places, Capt. Murray made a raid at that time, with the result mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Justice Flammer, before whom the prisoners were brought, held James Finnigan, the keeper of No. 305 Water-street, for trial for keeping a disorderly house, placing bail at $1,000. Cora Brown, Annie Carroll, and Michael, alias "Butch," Healey, the proprietors of the other houses, he held, on the same charge, in the sum of $500 each. The miserable women and men who were arrested as frequenters of the dens the Justice discharged after reprimanding them. "Butch" Healey's establishment has been for years a resort for thieves of the meanest type, and although kept as a drinking saloon, it was not licensed. Justice Flammer ordered that Healey's and Finnigan's groggeries should be kept closed by the Police, unless their proprietors procured licenses to sell liquor.

A NOISY COMMUNIST IN COURT.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, was Justus H. Schwab, a liquor-dealer, residing at No. 50 First-street, who was charged with disorderly conduct at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening. Schwab, who is a pronounced communist, and has served a brief term of imprisonment for assaulting Sergeant Berghold during the "Workingmen's" mass-meeting held in Tompkins-square on Jan. 13, 1874, attended the reform meeting held under the auspices of the Municipal Society. After the reading of the series of resolutions presented previous to the speeches of the evening, Schwab jumped from his seat, and excitedly, but vaguely, informed the assemblage that as an exponent of "universal suffrage" he objected to the tenor of the resolutions. The policemen in attendance repeatedly admonished him to be quiet, but he persisted in yelling at intervals during the proceedings "Mr. Chairman, I object," and finally became so obstreperous that Capt. Copeland was obliged to cause his arrest. When Schwab was taken before Justice Otterbourg yesterday morning he treated the magistrate and spectators to a rambling oration on his pet theme, "Universal Suffrage." Commissioner Starr, of the Emigration Board, interceded in his behalf, pleading that the excited German apparently objected to the resolutions from conscientious motives. He was discharged.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. George G. Sill, of Hartford, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Edward H. Ripley, of Vermont, is at the Sturtevant House.

Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, United States Army, and Capt. Dickson, of the Third Hussars, British Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and State Treasurer Henry Rawle, of Pennsylvania, are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Sir Charles Dodsworth, of England, and Charles F. F. Adam, of the British Legation at Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given this evening at Cooper Institute in aid of the relief fund of the Warren Council, No. 85, O. U. A. M.

The Presbyterian Hospital will celebrate its ninth anniversary on Wednesday afternoon next at the hospital building in Seventieth-street, east of Madison-avenue.

Zachariah V. Lasher, an employe of the Hudson River Railroad Company, was seriously injured about the body yesterday morning while coupling cars at Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-first-street. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Columbian Pythological Society, one of the oldest associations connected with Columbia College, will celebrate its seventy-first anniversary at Irving Hall, on Friday evening next, on which occasion an essay will be read by Mr. Eugene Lawrence.

J. F. Schmidt, a watchman on the schooner Florence Rogers, lying at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, North River, reported at the Twentieth Precinct yesterday that he saw an unknown man walk overboard at that point at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and disappear beneath the water before he could be rescued.

Gen. John Newton will, this evening, deliver his lecture on "Hell Gate," at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Central Dispensary. The lecture, which will treat at length of the improvements now being made in the East River, and their future importance to the Metropolis, will be illustrated by many interesting experiments.

William Hanlon, a waiter in a west side restaurant, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of having entered the laundry of Hop Lee at No. 387½ Bowery on Saturday night, and stolen from Ah Fung, a Chinaman then in charge, a cigar box containing $10 in bills and coins. The prisoner denied the theft, but was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Annie Hall, of No. 1 Samuel-street, was held by Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, for trial on a charge of picking the pocket of Sarah McEvoy, of No. 122 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, of a purse containing $7 50. The crime is alleged to have been committed on Saturday afternoon while Mrs. McEvoy was looking into a Broadway shop-window.

Mrs. Fanny Shaw, the wife of a painter named Godfrey Shaw, died suddenly yesterday at her residence, No. 346 East Seventy-fourth-street, and an investigation which was made indicated that she had committed suicide by poisoning herself. A post-mortem examination of the body revealed the presence of a corrosive substance in the stomach, which has been preserved for analysis.

James McCabe was held at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Joseph Willoughby, fireman of the steam-ship Illinois, lying at the foot of Eighteenth-street, East River, who charged the prisoner with having knocked him down in front of No. 26 East Houston-street, and robbed him of a pocket-book, on Saturday night. McCabe was held in default of $2,000 bail.

Rev. Dr. James Ludlow, Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, who resigned recently on account of trouble with the Consistory, did not preach there yesterday, according to the previous announcement. The pulpit was filled by Rev. Dr. Thomas T. E. Vermilye, the senior Pastor. At the close of his sermon Dr. Vermilye stated that Dr. Ludlow was ill, and hoped to be able to preach to the congregation on Sunday, the 22d inst.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Martin, the mother of Susan Martin, the little girl who was bitten by a Spitz dog last week, stated yesterday that no serious effects are expected to result.

Rev. Anna Oliver, the revivalist from Passaic, N. J., preached yesterday morning and evening in the First-Place M. E. Church to very large congregations.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the residence of Mr. George D. Hilton, No. 47 Concord-street, and stole money and jewelry to the amount of $550.

On Saturday night, Joseph McDonald, 8 years old, of No. 119 Raymond-street, was severely bitten on the lip by a dog, which was subsequently killed by an officer.

The Police of the Thirteenth Precinct made a descent yesterday afternoon on a disorderly house at No. 622 Flushing-avenue, and arrested the proprietress, Mary Jane Schenoeyer, and four of the inmates.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler preached last evening the seventieth anniversary sermon of his pastorate over the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, on the subject of "A Christian Heart God's Telephone"—such a heart echoing, when connected with the electric wire of divine sympathy, the heavenly music of God's love.

While Officer Broderick, of the Tenth Precinct, was arresting James McCready, of No. 549 Vanderbilt-avenue, last night, he was struck in the face by McCready, knocked down, and kicked on the body, and would have been seriously injured but for the timely arrival of Sergt. Lamb, who succeeded in getting McCready to the station-house.

John Holland, a German butcher, of No. 136 Twenty-first-street, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of receiving goats stolen by a gang of young thieves. It is charged that he has been in the habit of buying these goats, killing them, "dressing" them like calves, and selling the flesh for "veal." The last goat he bought was a trained one, worth $25, for which he paid $4.

Patrolman Creighton, of the Eighth Precinct, saw two men carrying a bag full of live ducks early yesterday morning, in Seventeenth-street, near Ninth-avenue. On seeing the officer, they dropped the bag and escaped, and while the officer was pursuing them, the ducks also escaped, making the fastest kind of time over a vacant lot, and le

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7979. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF SILVER.

THE RETENTION OF LEGAL TENDERS RECEIVED FOR SILVER AS A SEPARATE FUND—DIRECTIONS OF THE SECRETARY—EFFECT OF THE RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The act of July 22, 1876, providing for the issue of silver coins, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to "issue the silver coin at any time in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tender notes, and the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other moneys in the Treasury, and be reissued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury, in payment of dues to the United States." This was passed as a supplement to the act of April 17, 1876, which provided for the issue of silver coins in exchange for fractional currency, and was intended to relieve the inconveniences experienced at the time from the scarcity of small change, through the delay attending the exchange of silver coin for fractional currency. Under the act of Feb. 17, the Treasury Department could only issue silver coins in exchange for fractional currency. The supplemental act extended the facilities for issuing these coins by authorizing the Treasurer to exchange them for legal tenders under the limitations quoted above. It will be observed that the act requires that the legal tenders "so received in exchange, shall be kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other moneys in the Treasury, and be reissued only upon a retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency." The language is mandatory and a strict compliance with it would retire for a time the amount of legal tenders received in exchange for silver coins. The legal tenders received under the authority of the act have not been "kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other moneys in the Treasury," but have gone into the Treasury balances and been used to meet current obligations. The attention of Secretary Sherman having been called to the matter, he to-day issued instructions to the Treasurer to take up the amount of legal tenders so received, and hold them exclusively for the purpose named in the act. The effect of this order will be to temporarily retire between seven and eight millions in legal tenders, and reduce the currency balance in the Treasury by that amount. Of course, as fast as fractional currency and silver coins can be exchanged for legal tenders, this reserve fund will be reduced; but this is necessarily a slow process, and several millions in legal tenders must remain retired for some time. The currency balance in the Treasury April 1, was $8,200,000. The amount of legal tenders received in exchange for fractional currency April 1 was nearly $12,000,000. Of this amount, about $4,500,000 was received in exchange for silver coins held by the Treasury prior to the passage of the act of July last, and that amount, therefore, is not liable to be retired under its provisions, but the amount that must be withdrawn from circulation and retired, temporarily, in accordance with the terms of the act, will reduce the currency balance in the Treasury to less than $2,000,000, a sum not adequate to meet the current currency obligations of the Government, and the department may be compelled in consequence to sell gold to obtain the necessary legal tenders to supply the deficiency in the currency balance occasioned by the immediate withdrawal and locking up of such a large amount.

There is another feature of the act which has not been strictly complied with, and which seems to have escaped the attention of Secretary Sherman. Section three, of the act of July 22, provides that the amount of subsidiary silver coin to be coined and issued, including fractional currency outstanding, shall in the aggregate not exceed, at any time, $50,000,000. That amount has been exceeded by $6,531,980. The books of the department show that on April 1 the amount of fractional currency outstanding was $23,440,512. To the same date there was issued in silver coin, in exchange for fractional currency, $18,375,890, and in exchange for legal tenders, $11,868,776; adding to these several amounts, $2,846,803, which was the amount of silver coin in the Treasury on April 1, gives $56,531,981 as the aggregate amount of fractional currency and silver coins now outstanding. Against this it can be held that of the amount of fractional currency borne upon the books as outstanding, perhaps one-half has passed out of existence, and will never be presented for redemption. But so long as that amount is carried on the public debt statement, it must, for all purposes of official calculation, be regarded as the actual amount outstanding. Thus, it will be seen that the amount of legal tenders which are to be temporarily withdrawn from circulation, under the provisions of the act, is nearly balanced by the amount of paper and metallic fractional currency outstanding in excess of the statutory limitation.

The following circular will be issued by the Treasurer of the United States to-morrow:

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

Under the provisions of Treasury Department circular No. 43, of March 23, 1877, relative to the manner in which subsidiary silver coin may be obtained in exchange for currency, the Treasurer of the United States and Redemption Agent will cause to be forwarded from some mint of the United States, the expenses of transportation to be paid by the mint, to any point in the United States reached through established express lines by continuous railway or steam-boat communication, subsidiary silver coin in return for national bank notes forwarded to him for redemption, in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof not exceeding $10,000. A. U. WYMAN,
Treasurer of United States, and Redemption Agent.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1877.

Secretary Sherman to-day issued an order prohibiting the payment of any advance on salaries to the employes of the Treasuay Department.

It has been customary to advance on the 15th of the month one-half of the salary for the current month to such as needed it. This was a great convenience to the employes, and kept them out of the hands of the money sharks, who formerly did a thriving business by advancing money to Government clerks at the rate of 10 per cent. a month. The new order will entail inconvenience and loss upon many deserving people, and reopen a profitable field to the Shylocks who hover about the executive departments.

Mr. Adamson, the Consul-General of the United States at Melbourne, Australia, advises the State Department that no American should emigrate to Australia who does not carry with him means for returning in a year, as such emigrants are likely in most instances to want to go back to the United States within that time.

The story that Mr. Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department, had incurred the displeasure of Secretary Thompson by disregarding an order of the Secretary to discontinue certain expenditures for that bureau is exploded by the following statement: It seems an order was issued by Secretary Robeson for the purchase of lumber. Not having been executed on the incoming of the new Secretary, Chief Hanscom, with great propriety, suspended it until the new incumbent should have an opportunity to express his approval or otherwise, and thus far not a dollar has been expended.

Contracts for mail messenger and station service in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, bids for which were opened on Saturday, were awarded to-day by the Postmaster-General in each case to the lowest bidder, except in the City of New-York. In this case there was an informality in the proposal of the lowest bidder (G. K. Otis,) in that his bond was signed and dated one day anterior to the certificate of the Postmaster, which, under the ruling of the department, rendered it void. The certificate of the next lowest bidder (S. N. Hoyt) was signed by the Assistant Postmaster at New-York, which was claimed by the next bidder to be informal, but the amount of the bid being over $9.000 in excess of the present price, the department availed itself of its rights, and decided to readvertise the service without acting on the irregularity as to the second proposal.

Treasury officials deny the published report that the case of Addison Low, late Supervising Inspector of Steam-boat Boilers at New-York, will be reopened, with a view to his reinstatement. There were no charges against Mr. Low affecting his private character or official integrity. The fault with Mr. Low was that he did not enforce the laws and regulations with proper rigor, and the change was made in order to promote the efficiency of the service. Mr. Stratton, who succeeded Mr. Low, will continue at the head of the New-York District.

Enoch C. Wines, of New-York, has been appointed Commissioner on behalf of the United States to the International Prison Congress proposed to be held in Stockholm.

The President is constantly in the receipt of many letters from all parts of the country, the writers being of both political parties, approving of his administrative policy.

THE PAY OF THE NAVY.

DEMOCRATIC "ECONOMY" IN ITS TRUE ASPECT—THE APPROPRIATION REDUCED $2,000,000 FROM THE ESTIMATES BASED ON THE PAY-ROLLS AND ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE EXPENDITURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the matter of the existing deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of officers of the Navy, ex-Secretary Robeson is receiving much unjust criticism, and the censure which that gentleman is receiving should properly be passed upon the last Congress. In the estimates presented to Congress for the current fiscal year the amount required to pay the Navy was put at $7,600,000. This was stated to be the sum which would be required for the pay of the Navy. It was not reached by a mere approximation, but was the result of a simple calculation after the pay-rolls of the Navy had been carefully examined by the Fourth Auditor's office and the Navy Department. The sum named in the estimates ($7,600,000) was the actual amount which would be required to pay the officers and men then on the rolls of the Navy, and any amount short of that named must inevitably result in a deficiency. Secretary Robeson stated in presenting the estimates for the Navy Department, and the statement was printed with the estimates, and was before the Committee on Appropriations, that the appropriations for the pay of the Navy for the three preceding years had been too small to meet the payments required by the provisions of existing laws; that the deficit had only been made up by the balances of appropriations for this item made in former years, and made available by law for this purpose, and that all balances that could be legally used having been exhausted, the full sum named was imperatively required and should be appropriated to meet the pay of the Navy. Notwithstanding this explicit statement, with the rolls of the Navy and the pay table before them, the House refused, against the protest of the department and the Senate, to appropriate more than $5,750,000, which is nearly $2,000,000 less than the sum actually required.

To compensate for this reduction in the appropriation, the Navy Appropriation act reduced the number of enlisted men from 8,500 to 7,500. This reduction in the numerical force, however, would not apply to the Navy as it then existed. The reduction was not to be immediate, but was to be accomplished by stopping enlistments until the force should be reduced to the number stated. But even had 1,000 seamen been instantly discharged, this unreasonable money reduction could not be justified. The pay of "first rate" seamen is $21 50 per month, which would have justified a reduction only of about $258,000. Messrs. Randall and Holman, who were then running the Committee on Appropriations and the House, "in the interest of economy," for effect in the Presidential campaign, knew that the sum voted would not be sufficient for the purpose intended, and their reply to all appeals was that it $5,750,000 should be insufficient, the deficiency would be ascertained before the meeting of the second session of the last Congress, and then promptly met before any inconvenience could result to the officers and men of the Navy.

Of course, the Secretary of the Navy knew he could not pay $7,600,000 with $5,750,000, and as the law prohibits more money from being expended for any particular item than the sum actually appropriated, and also from transferring money appropriated for a specific item to a different item, he was forced to adopt an extraordinary expedient, and the "waiting-pay" order was issued. This action of the Secretary directed public attention to the sham economy of the Democrats in the House, and they tried to divert indignation from themselves by charging that the amount appropriated would be found to be sufficient, and that Secretary Robeson had issued his "waiting-pay" order for effect on the Presidential campaign, and in this they were partly successful.

The attention of Congress at its last session was directed to the insufficiency of the appropriation for the pay of the Navy, and $1,000,000 were appropriated to make up the deficiency. The voting of so large a deficiency for this one item shows the knavery or inefficiency, or both, of the Democratic leaders in the House. But the voting of $1,000,000 to pay $1,850,000 did not remedy the matter, and the result is that the fund necessary to pay the officers and men of the Navy is short $850,000, which accounts for the recent order of Secretary Thompson, announcing that the "amount of money found by him in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the Navy is insufficient to pay the officers for the months of April, May, and June." The fault cannot be charged to ex-Secretary Robeson any more than it can be charged to Secretary Thompson. The simple truth is, as will be seen by the foregoing facts and figures, that Congress refused to appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the Navy, and must accept the full responsibility for whatever inconvenience is thereby imposed upon the officers and men, and whatever injury may result therefrom to the public service. This is only one of the numerous instances which illustrate the wild and injurious operations of the Democrats in the last Congress, under the leadership of the Committee on Appropriations, in blindly chopping at general appropriation bills to produce effect in a political campaign. When all the deficiencies have been made up—as they must be—the $23,000,000 which Mr. Randall and other Democratic orators crowed over so lustily will be whittled to a very inconsiderable amount.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF REFORM.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President to-day appointed W. G. Toner, of Wyoming, Register of the Land Office at Evanston, in that Territory; James Gilchrist Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling, Va., and Alonzo Bell Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The last-named gentleman was Chief Clerk of the Interior Department under Secretary Chandler, and has continued to act as such under Secretary Schurz. He is now promoted to be Assistant Secretary on the ground of merit, and in accordance with the civil service rules prescribed by Secretary Schurz. Major Bell will assume his new duties to-morrow. He is a native of New-York City, and has been in the public service over 12 years, having served nearly 11 years in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. From this position he was summoned to a responsible position in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Subsequently on the 8th of November, 1875, he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, an appointment entirely unsolicited on his part. Since his connection with the Interior Department Mr. Bell has thoroughly familiarized himself with the workings of the department in all its branches, and has been instrumental in bringing about many reforms of value to the public service. He was formerly, and for several years, President of the New-York Republican Association of this City. He is a law school graduate, and is a gentleman of conceded ability.

The Post Office Department has to-day received from Mrs. L. M. Porter, Postmistress at Louisville, Ky., her resignation of the office, to take effect July 1.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Albert G. Hatch, at Windsor, Va.; Richard Plumer, at Newburyport, Mass.; Joseph T. Clarkson, Amesbury, Mass.; Paron C. Young, Provincetown, Mass.; Albert Davis, South Abington, Mass.; Winsor M. Ward, Peabody, Mass.; Erwin D. Hall, West Meriden, Conn.; A. L. Christie, Nyack, N.Y.; Henry Boyd, White Plains, N.Y.; Orrin F. Waterhouse, City Island, N. Y.; Joseph F. Fisher, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Douglass Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; George L. Painter, Muncy, Penn.; William H. Martin, Chester, Penn.; George Worneldorff, Middleport, Ohio; Samuel T. Beerbower, Marion, Ohio; William S. Lingle, Lafayette, Ind.; A. J. Calkins, Princeton, Ind.; Edward S. Smith, Batavia, Ill.; W. L. Leisure, Grinnell, Iowa; Peter G. Clark, Eutaula, Ala.; Henry F. Best, Texarcana, Ark.

Robert T. Joyce was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to the disbursing officers of that department prohibiting payment of any advances on salaries except on the approval of the Assistant Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS AT LARGE TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY — ORDERS AND CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President to-day made the following appointments of cadets at large to enter the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1878: H. W. Gilman, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., son of Capt. J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army; William E. Woods, of Newark, Ohio, son of Col. Charles R. Woods, (retired,) late Major-General of Volunteers, commanding Second Division Fifteenth Army Corps; Charles Lee Collins, of Cincinnati, Ohio, son of H. E. Collins, of Cincinnati, late Lieutenant-Colonel Second Kentucky Cavalry; H. B. Looker, of the District of Columbia, son of Pay Director T. H. Looker, United States Navy; G. D. Fitch, of Indiana, son of late Capt. H. S. Fitch, United States Volunteers, who served on the staffs of Generals Pope and Sherman, and grandson of Dr. G. N. Fitch, who served during the war as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and was also United States Senator from Indiana. William Le Duc, of Minnesota, son of W. G. Le Duc, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Warren Putnam Newcomb, of Massachusetts, only male descendant of Generals Joseph Warren and Putnam, of Revolutionary fame.

The following have been appointed alternates to take the place of any of the above-named who may fail to pass the preliminary examination: B. W. Lightburn, of Pennsylvania, son of Gen. Lightburn, who commanded a division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and served at Vicksburg and Chattanooga; G. K. Davidson, of Missouri, son of Gen. J. W. Davidson, late United States Volunteers, now Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Cavalry; C. M. Mendenhall, of California, son of Capt. J. Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery; A. E. Gregg, of New-Mexico, son of Col. J. Gregg, Tenth Cavalry, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in command of a Cavalry Division; W. A. Thom, of Maine, son of Lieut.-Col. George Thom, United States Engineer Corps; C. C. Gilbert, Jr., of Montana, son of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry; Victor Richardson, of Wisconsin, nephew of Gen. John C. Robinson, United States Army. The Secretary of War has granted Col. J. J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry, leave of absence for one year on account of physical disability, and he has been given permission to go beyond the sea.

Assistant Engineer William Rowbotham and A. V. Zane have been ordered to temporary duty on board the United States steamer Dictator, and on the arrival of that vessel at Leagne Island, Penn., they are to regard themselves as detached and placed on waiting orders. Ensigns B. A. Fiske and John W. Stewart have been ordered to the receiving-ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C., in place of Ensigns Albert Wertz and James P. Underwood, detached from that vessel and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey. Ensign Winslow Allderdice has been detached from duty in the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER JETTIES.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ENGINEER ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK AT THE SOUTH PASS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The sixth report of Gen. Comstock, the Government Engineer charged with the inspection of the progress of the works for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, under J. B. Eads, was received at the War Department to-day. The report is quite long, and is accompanied by maps and diagrams fully illustrating the work. The following extracts are of interest:

"At the mouth of the South Pass, between Nov. 18, 1876, and March 16, 1877, a few new wing-dams have been built and some old ones repaired. About 16,000 cubic yards of material have been dredged out at points where the channel was worst. A storm of Dec. 30, 1876, damaged the ends of the jetties and the wing-dams near them quite severely; 26,000 feet of the west jetty has been raised by mattresses, 2 or 3 feet thick, built in place; a layer of stone, 8-10 of a foot thick, on this portion, gives it a height varying from 5-10 of a foot to 2 feet above average flood tide. The other end of this part is 700 feet from the sea end of the jetty. One hundred and sixty-seven new piles have been driven in the jetty. Little work has been done on the east jetty. The channel of 20 feet in depth at the mouth of South Pass which, Dec. 1875, had a width of 300 feet from the pass to the gulf, has narrowed at a point near the sea end of the jetties so as to be but 70 feet in width, and at a point a little below the head of the west jetty so as to be 180 feet in width." A table accompanying the report shows that depths could be taken through between the jetties as follows: June, 1875, 9 2-10 feet; May, 1876, 15 feet; August, 1876, 19 8-10 feet; November, 1876, 20 3-10 feet; March, 1877, 20 5-10 feet. A comparison of the soundings off the ends of the jetties with those of June 21, 1876, shows that in that period the 50, 70, and 100 feet curves have on the whole remained in the same position. At the head of the passes the west T-head has been extended up stream to meet the line of mattresses across the head of the South-west Pass, and its upper part has been made a solid dyke. A line of mattresses has been carried from the east T-head down to the head of Goat Island. A solid mattress dam has been built across the old east entrance to South Pass. About 30,000 cubic yards of dredging has been done, making the total amount of dredging here 40,000 or 50,000 cubic yards. The river began to rise on Jan. 24, and caused a sharp scour between the T heads, so that 22 feet nine inches could be taken from the Mississippi River into the South Pass on March 7, 1877."

CORTINA SENT TO VERA CRUZ.

MATAMOROS, April 9.—Gen. Cortina left this city last night at 1 o'clock, under a strong escort, for the mouth of the Rio Grande, where he subsequently embarked on the Mexican man-of-war Liberta, to be conveyed to Vera Cruz, where it is believed he will be placed in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. His friends are rejoicing that he is beyond the control of Canales, and feel confident his life is safe in the hands of the Diaz Government.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PROTOCOL STILL UNACCEPTED.

TURKISH OBJECTIONS—FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES URGING ACCEPTANCE AND THE SENDING OF AN ENVOY TO ST. PETERSBURG—THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE—OBJECT OF THE TURKISH DELAYS.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Paris states that a private telegram from Constantinople, dated yesterday, says: "Salvet Pasha personally explained to the foreign representatives Turkey's objections to the protocol, and the accompanying declarations. He declared that the Bulgarian massacres were the result of intrigues of foreign agitators. He said the promised reforms were being carried out, and the Porte would shortly send the powers a circular dispatch to the foregoing effect. The foreign representatives are endeavoring to dissuade Salvet Pasha from this course, and to induce the Porte to send a special envoy to St. Petersburg.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pera says the Porte does not object to the protocol, but Count Schouvaloff's declaration appended to it is regarded as humiliating and impossible of acceptance. The correspondent's personal opinion is that an understanding may yet be effected, especially if the powers should propose fresh agreements requiring Turkey's signature also.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated 12:15 P. M. to-day, announces that the French and Russian representatives have particularly urged upon the Porte to accept the protocol and send an envoy to St. Petersburg, pointing out that it is not a question of preliminary disarmament, but of coming to an understanding with Russia. Nevertheless, it is thought probable that the Porte will refuse to accept the protocol. One of the principal obstacles to an arrangement is the question of concluding peace with Montenegro.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon concludes its leading article as follows: "Only one thing appears certain. Unless Turkey yields to all or nearly all that Russia ever demanded, there will be war before many days are past."

EDINBURGH, April 9.—The *Scotsman's* London dispatch says: "The Derby declaration accompanying the signature of the protocol, and the views therein taken of our obligations in the East, are the points of the recent agreement to which the liberals object, and whereon the opposition leader, it is believed, is determined to directly challenge the Government."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The *Agence Russe* publishes the following: "Turkey's reply will be evasive. The Porte maintains complete independence in all its domestic affairs. It professes willingness to send immediately an extraordinary envoy to St. Petersburg, but in doing so expresses no intention of previously concluding peace with Montenegro. It attaches, in fact, no precise conditions which would render it obvious that the Porte wishes to gain time and avoid any decision whatever, thus leaving to Russia the initiative of a rupture."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9—Evening.—At the Council of Ministers to-day no resolution was arrived at regarding the question of peace with Montenegro or the sending of an envoy to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople reports that the belief in war increases. There seems to be no donot that the protocol and the Montenegrin ultimatum will be politely refused.

The Paris *Soir* states that England has informed the Porte that Russia is willing to make further concessions if Turkey sends an envoy to St. Petersburg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the news from Pera is bad. The Porte will not absolutely reject the protocol, and will only consent to send an envoy to St. Petersburg if peace with Montenegro is not imposed and no internal supervision forced on Turkey. The conviction arrived at is that Mussulman fanaticism and pride of race are pushed to the highest pitch. The most reassuring feature is that England employs pressing and energetic language at Constantinople, and at the last moment the Turks may yield. The pacific prospects apparently opened by the protocol have now receded into the distance, or rather have vanished.

The *Times*, in a leader, after reviewing the unfavorable news from Constantinople, says: "Let us then assume the worst, that the negotiations now being carried on at Constantinople will have an unfavorable conclusion. Let us assume also that blame may plausibly be laid on the Turks, who will have refused once more to acquiesce in the judgment of all Europe, turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the Chargé d'Affaires, and by their temerity provoked the great sovereign who was seriously desirous of peace. Is there then no restraining influence in the other Powers taken together, or singly? No obligation to the community of nations which may outweigh the obstinacy of the Porte? We naturally turn to the latest achievement of diplomacy, the instrument which expresses the convictions of Europe on the Eastern question. Opinions may be divided on the merits of the protocol, and many may be disposed to think its terms too complaisant to Russia, while the Turk is treated with too little consideration. The powers have, indeed, passed condemnation on the Turkish Government, and declared that the execution of its promises is doubtful and must be watched over. They imply that the Porte has up to this time disappointed their hopes, and they engage, in case of further neglect, to consider the means by which the wrongs to humanity and dangers to Europe may be averted. The moral effect of this judgment must remain in spite of the declaration of Lord Derby. The proceedings to be taken on the protocol may be made by one power or another, contingent upon something first being done, but to make it really null and void is beyond the power of man. There is a verdict against Turkey; there is justification of Russia as to the essential merits of the controversy, and these cannot be affected by the future course of events. On the other hand the protocol stipulates for Turkey one desired advantage—watchfulness. Possible intervention may be the duty of Europe, but if words have a meaning the Sultan's Government is to be allowed a day of grace. The whole tenor of the protocol is that no one of the powers shall take any hostile steps for the present against the Ottoman State. In the most unmistakeable manner Russia engages to abstain from oppression, to maintain an agreement with the other powers, to watch with them for a reasonable time the execution of the reforms, and, finally, in case things come to the worst, and the hopes of all are deceived, to advise with them on the fittest means to attain the common object. After such an engagement with all the great powers of Europe, the Turkish Government being intentionally excluded, can Russia be justified in making the refusal of Turkey to enter into any particular negotiations with herself, a reason for war? The principles of the protocol are morally binding on all the powers, and the Russian Government cannot get rid of its obligation to France and Germany, to Austria and Italy, to say nothing of England, merely because St. Petersburg and Stamboul cannot agree on a question, or a point of form, which the former has initiated between them."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Turks refuse to send an ambassador to St. Petersburg unless Russia sends one to Constantinople, and makes Montenegro accede to the Porte's peace proposals.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent says: I understand the Porte has received a peremptory demand from Russia to know when she intended to dispatch an envoy to St. Petersburg.

THE WAR NEWS IN THIS CITY.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday, the markets were generally active and excited. The news from Europe was regarded as warlike, and this stimulated the demand for breadstuffs and provisions, and led to quite a general advance in prices. Spring wheat advanced 4 cents per bushel, corn 1 cent, and flour from 10 to 15 cents per barrel, and at these prices a liberal business was transacted. Advices from Western cities, and especially from Chicago, show the markets there to have been higher, and that they closed unsettled. More speculation than usual was reported.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

PARLIAMENT ABOUT TO ASK THE TRIAL OF MIDHAT PASHA — AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MIRIDITES—THE MONTENEGRIN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 9.—A Pera dispatch to the *Times* says: "The Turkish Parliament is soon expected to busy itself with a petition to be forwarded to the Sultan praying for the recall and trial of Midhat Pasha. Considerable agitation respecting the fate of the banished Grand Vizier is still prevalent, especially among the large body of Softas who consider him their leader. In the opinion of the Government any controversy on the subject is fraught with danger. Every effort will be made to prevent its discussion."

A special telegram to the second edition of the *Times* from Cettinje announces that an expedition against the Miriditee has left Scutari.

A dispatch from Cettinje to the *Times* says: "The Turks have concentrated 24 battalions at Gatschko. There are no movements this side, but all the Sidars are here awaiting the decision at Constantinople."

The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Widdin, which says: "The sanitary condition here is unsatisfactory. An outbreak of typhus is feared. It is probable that in the event of war the Turks will occupy Kalafat. The Roumanians have thrown up six batteries there, but yet have no cannon."

A Pera dispatch to the *Standard* says that the Montenegrins have abandoned their demand for Niesics, but still ask for Spuss and the right bank of the Moratscha River, but the Turks, describing these demands as unjust, offer modified concessions.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times'* special from Cettinje reports that the Turkish expedition which is marching against the Miriditee consists of eight battalions. The commanders of Montenegrin detachments go to their posts of the frontier to-day. There is no indication of peace.

The *Times'* Belgrade despatch reports that troops are continually arriving at Serajevo and provisions and military stores are being distributed through the insurrectionary districts of Bosnia on the Austrian frontier. The Bosnians believe that Montenegro will begin hostilities against the Turks at the expiration of the armistice.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

IRON WORKS CLOSED BY THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM BY THE UNIONS—THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

BIRMINGHAM, April 9.—The *Post* says Thorneycroft & Co.'s Wolverhampton Iron Works are about to be closed because the enforcement of the eight-hour system by the miners has resulted in a continuous loss. About 1,200 workmen will be thrown out of employment.

LONDON, April 9.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day is stagnant. Russian and Turkish securities are very flat.

Silver was quoted at 53¾ pence per ounce at 4 P. M.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "The week has been marked by somewhat higher temperature and an abundant rainfall, which has further retarded field labor. The continuance of wet weather is beginning to cause uneasiness, as, besides preventing the finishing of Spring sowing, it injuriously affects Winter sown wheat, about which some reports are less favorable than heretofore. Generally, however, the reports of the ultimate prospect are hopeful. Dry weather is the great desideratum here and on the Continent. Supplies of wheat at the principal country markets have again been light, and although the holidays somewhat interfered, trade has shown a very steady tone, while prices have advanced one shilling. The increased strength noticed in Mark Lane last week has been sustained. Russian wheat has advanced one shilling. The week's imports into London were very moderate, the bulk of the supply being from India and Germany. The diminution of the receipts of red Spring from America and the steady absorption of last October's heavy shipments of Californian in the two leading features of the season. The large quantity of Californian afloat at the beginning of the year is so reduced as to dispel all apprehensions of a depressing effect upon prices consequent on its arrival. The recent marked rise in white wheat at Liverpool supports this opinion. The stocks of foreign wheat in London are about 172,000 quarters, or about 270,000 quarters less than the corresponding period of 1876. Since the end of 1876 stocks have decreased at all the leading ports, though not quite in the same ratio, except at Liverpool, where there is a slight increase, owing to the bulk of Californian being directed to that port, while, as compared with this time last year, stocks of foreign wheat in the United Kingdom appear to be over 1,000,000 quarters less. These figures show the inroad made by the excess of consumption over imports, and prove the reasonableness of the late advance and present healthy position of the trade. The sale of English wheat last week was 37,798 quarters at 51s. 1d., against 41,346 quarters at 44s. 5d. last year. The imports into the Kingdom during the week ending March 29 were 310,567 cwt. wheat, and 99,188 cwt. flour.

THE VATICAN.

THE ANTAGONISM WITH THE GERMAN CIVIL POWER — FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES INSTRUCTED NOT TO LEAVE ROME THE COMING SUMMER.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Times'* Rome dispatch has the following: "The retirement of Prince Bismarck, if only temporary, is looked upon by the Vatican as an opportune moment for resuming negotiations with Germany, with a view to regulating the relations between Church and State, and stopping the antagonism of the last few years. It is reported that influential persons have volunteered their good offices. The *Fanfulla* states that the representatives of the foreign powers accredited to the Holy See have been informed by their Governments that in view of possible events in Rome they cannot leave during the coming Summer."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE—THE RINDERPEST IN ENGLAND—A FRESH OUTBREAK—BALTIC NAVIGATION.

BERLIN, April 9.—The evening papers make contradictory statements about Bismarck. The *National Zeitung* says the Emperor's decision refuses Bismarck's resignation, and grants leave of absence. All the arrangements have been made for his substitutes during furlough. The *North German Gazette* and the *Poste* say Bismarck has not urged an immediate decision respecting his resignation. The question is by no means settled. The selection of substitutes will be settled to-morrow, and Bismarck will then leave.

An enthusiastic public meeting at Bremen has demanded that the German Parliament should confidingly and unreservedly support Bismarck and enable him to remain in office.

LONDON, April 9.—The cattle plague has broken out at Willesden, in Middlesex County, on a large dairy farm. The entire farm herd of 150 will probably be slaughtered. Within three miles are 2,000 to 3,000 cows, nearly all of whose milk goes to London.

LISBON, April 9.—The United States corvette Alliance has arrived here from Norfolk, Va.

KONIGSBERG, April 9.—Navigation is open to this point.

RIGA, April 9.—The ice in the river Duna is breaking up.

LONDON, April 10.—Reuter's telegram from Rome says bands of Internationalists, who belong to the lowest classes of the population and have anarchical intentions, have appeared in various provinces. At Iesino, a band of 30 took possession of the town hall and burned the archives. Many have been arrested.

MADRID, April 9.—Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, departs to-day on leave of absence. He will sail from Havre on the 14th for New-York.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—An advertisement will appear in the morning *Journal* to-morrow announcing the sale of the St. Louis *Times* at public auction, under a deed of trust, on the 21st inst.

A CANADIAN RIVER OVERFLOWED.

BARACHOIS, Quebec, April 9.—The Barachois River overflowed to-day, sweeping away a large number of cattle, and doing other damage. The water rose 20 feet. The people fled to the high land for safety.

THE LOUISIANA CONTROVERSY.

BELIEF IN NEW-ORLEANS THAT A COMPROMISE WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE—MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION STILL HOPEFUL—BOTH GOVERNORS DEMAND RECOGNITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9.—It is now generally admitted in New-Orleans that a compromise of the Louisiana difficulty will be impossible. In spite of the universal feeling to the contrary, however, prominent members of the President's commission express a hope that some kind of an adjustment will be made. In conversation with your correspondent to-day, Gen. Harlan said that in his opinion the chief, if not the only, difficulty in the way of a compromise was the opposition to the reorganization of the Legislature which was made by Democratic candidates for the United States Senate. All the commission are now said to be united in a demand for a reassembling of the Legislature on some basis which will be satisfactory to both parties. Gov. Brown is strongly in favor of such a plan, and he is accused by ultra-Democrats here of having bartered the interests of his party for certain advantages which he hopes to obtain for the Texas Pacific scheme. Both Governors continue to demand recognition and support as the first step toward a compromise, and it is safe to predict that President Hayes will, within the next two weeks, be obliged to take upon himself the responsibility of making a settlement.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The commission sat three hours in the morning with closed doors, being the first opportunity it has seized for a full consultation. At 1 o'clock it received a delegation of about 25 gentlemen, with Mr. Black, President of the Cotton Exchange, at their head, representing the bankers, merchants, and other business men of the city. The commission said to them that they had sought Louisiana, but could not find it. They found two Governors, two Supreme Courts and an alleged dual government in all the departments, but, in fact, by the acknowledgment of all parties, there is only one Legislature, though it meets in two halls. The moment that the Legislature meets in one body it will be the State of Louisiana, and, while it is in session, the only power in the State that can secure the intervention of the Army, and, if self-government is desired, the withdrawal of the Army. It can probably be secured in a day should the public opinion of the State compel its Legislature to meet as one body. There are 33 of the 36 Senators, and 104 of the 120 representatives whose election is not disputed by either party, and the commission urged that when they assembled as such the commission could have nothing whatever to say about its action. The discussion continued three hours. The delegation was not inclined to accept the suggestion, maintaining that Nicholls must be defended as Governor to the full extent. A delegation from the Union Club, a Republican organization, was received and heard, and a committee from the Packard Legislature presented statistics, records, and briefs.

The commission remained in continuous session nearly nine hours, and the members spent the evening in individual conversation. On Tuesday the officers of the city Government will call, and also a delegation of leading colored men, including professional men, planters, and citizens of wealth and business standing. Referring to the interview between the commission and Judges of Nicholls' Supreme Court, the *Times* says it learns from the very best authority that the visit of those Judges was made at the request and invitation of the commission, and that the Judges did not, nor would they discuss or argue before the commission the question of the status or legality of their court. Various questions were propounded, and in answer thereto the commission learned that the Supreme Court had since the 9th of January passed upon and rendered decisions in over 200 cases; that their mandates and orders had been implicitly observed in every instance.

WRECKS OFF LONG BRANCH.

A FURIOUS STORM ON THE ATLANTIC COAST—THE STEAM-SHIP AMERIQUE BEING WASHED INTO DEEP WATER—THE RUSLAND BREAKING INTO PIECES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, April 9.—The strong, sweeping north-east winds which commenced this morning at sunrise, and have steadily increased as the day advanced, have again stirred up the ocean and played havoc with one of the stranded steamers, while the other has been vastly improved in her position. The Amérique, owing to the strong winds and high tides, has been moved about 200 feet in a south-east direction, her stern has been turned more eastward, and the whole ship has been moved fully 50 feet from the shore in a direct easterly direction, and she now lies in the sea, which is taking the sand from around her, so that she sways to and fro in the water, working herself free, helping the wreckers, who are hauling her little by little into the deeper water. The wreckers are standing at their posts at the machinery, hauling on the cable, undismayed by the heavy sea which dashes over the decks, wetting them to their skins. The men are full of hopes, and as the vessel moves inch by inch they feel sure that they will have the Amérique afloat at next high tide, which will be at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. The fishermen who have hitherto doubted her ever being got off, stand on the shore and see her move, and say that the prospect now is good, while the wreckers say they will have her in New-

file a bond not exceeding $10,000, as such court shall deem proper and sufficient. If the court decide to deny said injunction it may order the defendant to file a bond in $10,000, or less, as a condition precedent to denying such injunction; said bond to indemnify said plaintiff if on final hearing judgment be awarded him. The bill was sent to the Railroad Committee.

The insurance bill was the special order in the Assembly this evening, but the debate upon it, which occupied two hours or more, only demonstrated again that the Committee of the Whole is not the place for its consideration. In sheer weariness the House progressed the bill, and Mr. Purdy's resolution to refer it to a special committee of 21 with power to report complete, was offered and probably would have been acted upon favorably at once, but it was ruled out on a point of order. The bill was then made a special order for Thursday, with a tacit agreement that after one more consideration of the measure by the full House it shall go to the special committee.

Senator Gerard introduced a resolution, which lies over under the rule, providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners, two of whom shall be residents of the Cities of Albany and New-York, who shall inquire into the feasibility of roofing over the new Capitol as it now stands, and finishing up the interior for the accommodation of the Legislature and State Departments; also to inquire into the advisability of changing the capital to New-York City, and the expense of transferring the new Capitol Building thither.

Senator Woodin has so far recovered from his illness that he will probably be able to occupy his seat to-morrow, in which case the bill already passed the Assembly, and known as the Woodin Charter, will be the special order. Senator Bixby's bill to separate the City from State tickets in ballots to be cast in future elections in New-York City was ordered to a third reading.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

A correspondent at Rome, writing on the 20th of March, says: Gen. Mezzacapo, Italian Minister of War, in asking for an increase in the estimates, has made a report which he says is intended to show the actual present condition of the Army. In this report he asserts that a sum of 18,000,000 lire, ($3,420,000) at least, beyond the present appropriation of 165,000,000 lire ($31,350,000) is annually required for the ordinary expenses of keeping the Army on an efficient peace footing; besides this sum he demands now a further amount of no less than 126,000,000 lire as an extraordinary appropriation to place the Army on such a footing. This large sum (nearly $24,000,000) will not excite surprise after hearing the report of a commission on the subject, which states that on Jan 1, 1876, there were only 200,000 rifles in stock, instead of 270,000, and only 24,000,000 cartridges, instead of 60,000,000; while 270 000 belts and 70,000 cartridge-boxes voted by Parliament actually did not exist at all, the money voted for them having been applied to other purposes. Gen. Mezzacapo states, then, that 55,000,000 lire are needed to complete the arming of the infantry and reserves, and that for the cavalry 5,500 saddles and 10,800 horses are required. This will bring up the cavalry to a force of 15,880, which is certainly a low figure for an army of 300,000 men. For the artillery he asks 10,000,000 lire for heavy guns, and 27,000,000 lire for supplying the fortified places with 700 guns of various calibres and their ammunition, and under the same head 9,000,000 lire for fortifying the passes toward Austria.

PLOWING WITH DYNAMITE.

A new way of plowing has been invented, and agriculture will derive advantage from certain compounds heretofore employed in engineering. The patient, plodding ox, and the intelligent obedient horse will be no longer absolutely required, while steam-plows may be turned to other uses. Dynamite, ignited by a lighted body, will burn as quickly as a lucifer match; but if set fire to by means of a percussion cap, it will detonate at once with great violence. Engineers now use it freely for mining in quarries. At the works now going on at the Trocadéro, Paris, passers-by may, at certain hours, be startled by a deep rumbling sound. This is caused by springing of dynamite mines, which, without any violent projection of materials, make the obstacles crumble away, and break up the underground rocks, the fragments of which are used for the buildings of the Great Exhibition. Dynamite will perform a similar service in the fields. The Duke of Sutherland in Scotland, and Dr. Hamm in Austria, have employed it for clearing land and for digging much deeper than any instrument could. A certain number of dynamite cartridges are buried at regular distances in the soil, and connected together by electric wires. The explosion is simultaneous, and, though nothing is thrown up, the field is effectually plowed.

A WONDERFUL NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The Bendigo *Advertiser* says: "A natural curiosity of an extraordinary character is to be seen at the Mining Registrar's office, Sandhurst. It is placed on the mantelpiece, and the visitor, on entering the room and looking in that direction, sees a small but very pretty and cleverly-executed landscape painting some six inches square. The foreground represents a grass-plot, in the centre of which are two small ponds, out of one of which three water-fowls in a small stream toward a patch of rocks. A little distance beyond the ponds is a farm-house, at the rear and side of which is a row of tall poplar trees. Light stratified clouds, with a dash of blue, completes the picture. The perspective is almost perfect, and the lights and shades are remarkably well brought out. This is particularly seen in the cluster of rocks, which appear to have been drawn by the hand of a most skillful artist. Closer inspection of this piece of work reveals to the astonished onlooker that it is neither more nor less than a piece of slate rock, on which Nature's hand alone has executed a pretty varial scene which would not do discredit to the brush of Buvelot. This curiosity was found on the Carshalton reef, and the rock, on being broken up, split in such a way as to leave the face on which the picture is represented convex. The various shades, tints, and figures appear to have been formed by the trickling of water containing iron between the seams of the rock."

MET AND PARTED.

A letter from Charlotte, Mich., to the Detroit *Tribune*, tells this story of a romantic affair that ended in a way not customary in the books: "A number of years ago a husband and wife by the name of Guy came to this country from England and settled on a piece of land between this place and Grand Ledge. Previous to their marriage the lady had been admired by another, whom she rejected. He was afterward married and lived with his wife until about a year and a half ago, when he was left a widower. He then came to America in search for the one whom he first loved, and after expending considerable time and money, his efforts were recently crowned with success, and the two stood face to face. Mrs. Guy has been a widow for nearly three years. He made known to her his mission, but finding her old and wrinkled, instead of the handsome girl she used to be, as he had pictured her in his mind, his desire to marry her abated, and they soon expressed themselves as satisfied to live alone. On the 29th ult. he embarked for his native country."

DOLEFUL ACCOUNTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 2d inst. says: "The signs that the California farmers generally have a hard year before them continue to increase. At least one-third of the area in wheat and barley is now beyond the hope of yielding enough to pay for threshing, and another third is in serious danger. Many fields will not even make hay. In addition to the drought, rust has appeared at several places in Sonoma County; a mildew in Yolo and Solano; 'white rust' in Santa Clara, and crickets in Lake—all of them attacking the grain fields. The crickets are akin to the grasshoppers and, like them, are the occasional accompaniments of dry seasons. The potato rot is reported in San Mateo County. The number of sheep that have died or have been slaughtered because of the scarcity of pasturage is not less than 300,000, and at the end of the year, instead of having 3,000,000 sheep, as we should have with an average rainfall, we shall probably not have more than 7,000,000, perhaps not so many."

SETTLING A DISPUTE ABOUT SEATS.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 2d inst. says: "Nearly 2,000 spectators were gathered in the Royal Chinese Theatre yesterday afternoon, listening to a highly-interesting performance of nasal dialogues, with gong and drum interludes, when they were startled by an angry altercation in the gallery about a seat. Then came a pistol-shot, and then a regular fusillade. Special Officer Lanagan forced his way up the crowded staircase and found a Chinaman named Ah Sing almost at his last gasp with a pistol wound in his left shoulder-blade. More than a dozen shots had been fired by about as many Celestials, but only one sportsman could be identified, one Ah Sam. The latter awaits trial in the City Prison with a charge of assault with a deadly weapon against him. As it is almost impossible that the wounded man will live, this charge will probably be altered to murder. It is worthy of mention that the performance never halted during this exciting by-play."

A PIONEER WOMAN'S HARDSHIP.

Of an old lady who lately died in Michigan, the Detroit *Tribune* thus speaks: "In November, 1836, her husband, Jonathan Scales, and she set out with an ox-team from Erie County, N. Y., for Michigan, and after undergoing a most tedious journey reached Charlotte. There they built a log cabin, and for a long time they did not see a white person. Her husband died five years after, and she was left to battle with the hardships of pioneer life, with 11 children, of whom six were dependent on her for support. For a long time the only religious meetings in the vicinity were held at her house by Rev. Father Bennett, now a superannuated minister of the Methodist Conference. Her house was used as a Post Office, court-house, church, tavern and private dwelling, and consisted of only one room with 12 in the family."

LAW REPORTS.

THE VALIDITY OF LIQUOR LICENSES.

A TEST CASE, BASED ON THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS THAT EXCISE COMMISSIONERS HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO ISSUE LICENSES EXCEPT TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

The authority of the Board of Excise in issuing licenses for the sale of liquors other than ale or beer, to be drank on the premises, to any persons other than inn, tavern, or hotel keepers, is about to be tried in the Court of General Sessions. Counselor William H. Mundy, who originated the complaint against the Excise Commissioners of New-York City, held, in the case of the people against Smith, that under the law of 1870, which re-enacted the act of 1857, including the restrictive clause, all licenses issued by Excise Boards throughout the State, not in conformity with the old law, were void. The complaint against the Excise Commissioners was dismissed; but Mr. Mundy took the matter to the Court of Appeals, and that tribunal has just rendered a unanimous opinion, written by Judge Folger, setting forth "that Boards of Excise have no authority of law to grant licenses to any person other than inn, tavern, or hotel keepers to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank on the premises of the licensee." This decision nullifies the license of every liquor dealer—other than inn, tavern, or hotel keepers—in the State, and is, therefore, of very great importance. After this decision had been rendered, Mr. Mundy, in order to bring the matter to a test at once, brought a complaint against James Gibney, a liquor dealer doing business at One Hundred and Forty-second-stree and Third-avenue, who holds a license from the Excise Commissioners. The accused was held for trial by Justice Wheeler, of Fordham, and with commendable dispatch Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office sent the case before the Grand Jury, who found an indictment against Gibney for violation of the Excise law. The case was placed upon the calendar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. When called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, counsel for the defendant moved for a postponement until to-day, to enable him to prepare his defense. Judge Sutherland granted the motion. The result of this case is looked forward to with considerable interest, and will probably form the subject of legislation at Albany.

THE EMMA MINE SUIT.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. ROBERT C. SCHENCK—HOW HE WAS INDUCED TO BECOME A DIRECTOR AND STOCKHOLDER—HIS OPINION REGARDING THE VALUE OF THE MINE UNCHANGED.

The trial of the suit of the Emma Mine Company against Trenor W. Park and others to recover $5,000,000 from the defendants was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, Mr. Stoughton examining the witnesses on behalf of the company, and Mr. Chittenden on behalf of the defense. Hon. William M. Evarts came into the court-room in the early part of the day, and was warmly congratulated by several of his friends. The cross-examination of Mr. Park was resumed by Mr. Stoughton, but was discontinued on account of the illness of the witness, and Gen. Robert C. Schenck, who became a Director in the company while Minister to England, was called by Mr. Chittenden, and testified in substance as follows, giving his testimony in an off-hand, unrestrained manner:

About the middle of October, 1871, witness said, he was visiting some friends at the Royal Cambridge Hotel in London, when he met Senator William M. Stewart, with whom he had previously been acquainted, and Mr. Trenor W. Park; witness met them, he thought, at the table of his friend, Hon. William M. Evarts, with whom he had been invited to dine; witness was not sure whether it was at the table then, or whether it was within a day or two afterward, that something was first said to him by Mr. Stewart about the purpose of his visit to London, but either then, in Mr. Evarts' room, or within a day or two afterward, Mr. Stewart told witness that he and Mr. Park were interested in or represented a property called the Emma Mine, which they were desirous of putting upon the market in England by sale to a company, and that they were engaged in negotiations relating thereto; there was not much conversation at the time between Mr. Stewart and witness about the mine; subsequently a suggestion was made to witness—he thought by Mr. Stewart—that witness ought to have some interest in the mining property, as it was a very valuable thing, probably the finest mine that had ever been brought out in that market; after several conversations, witness finally consented to look into the matter, to see whether it was worth his while, if he could get the means to invest, to take either a few or a large number of shares; witness was finally informed by Mr. Park that he could give him time if he would take 500 shares, or enough to make the investment in money to the amount of the purchase, and on the 1st of November, 1871, witness gave Park a note, secured by collaterals, for an advance made to him by Park of £10,000 to buy the stock; the first time witness knew of any criticism being made relative to his connection with the mine was the publication of articles in London papers copied from American papers; this greatly pained and troubled him, and he telegraphed to Secretary Fish that he had paid dollar for dollar for all the stock held by him, and had invested nearly all his means in it, and would resign his position as Minister if called upon to do so; witness thought he sent the telegram on Nov. 27, 1871, on the day he sent it he had been much excited about the representations that there was something wrong and that he ought not to be a Director, and he went to a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 28th inst. in a very excited and anxious condition; he thought it was proper for him to be present at this meeting, at which, it was said, the Directors were to go over the prospectus carefully; he had previously read the prospectus somewhat casually, and believed that it corresponded with what had been reported to him by Park, and by exhibits made; some one had said that the reports were all most too good to be true, and the prospectus was gone over very carefully, and he remembered that the board came to the conclusion that all the statements included in the prospectus were established except one, in relation to a difference of statements between Park and Prof. Silliman about 1,000 tons of ore; witness was a Trustee to accept the title to the property, and acted as such; it was suggested to him that he should be associated with Mr. Anderson, the President of the Board of Directors, and with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. as Trustees; the duties of the Trustees was simply to pass over the property to the purchasers upon the completion of the subscriptions; it was purely a ministerial act, and he did not think any one ought to criticise it; after the meeting on the 28th and the reception of a telegram from Secretary Fish, witness resolved to resign his position as Director, but thought he might continue as Trustee; witness went to a meeting of the Directors on Nov. 30; there was a bond of guaranty and indemnity asked for on account of the cloud on the title to the mine arising out of litigations pending in the United States, but witness remembered nothing particularly about this matter, as the Trustees had nothing to do with it; Park, at first, was not willing to give the bond, on account of the absence of his colleagues, but it was finally arranged satisfactorily; witness wrote his resignation on Dec. 6, having determined on it several days previously, he having informed the other Directors that he would not continue in the board under the circumstances; he never attended a meeting of the Board of Directors afterward, but he retained the original subscription to the stock, and still held the stock; he frequently received circulars and statements of the company, and the proceedings of the shareholders, so far as they were published and circulated; in the Spring of 1873 Anderson began to get sore and suspicious, and wanted to know of witness what he thought of Park, and witness, rather reluctantly, consented to write to Park, calling his attention to the published rumors and statements about the mine and the character of those connected with it; witness never made any claim that there was any misrepresentation made to him by Park or Stewart; witness thought that the representations made were strong, but he believed they were sustained by the reports; Park and his associates were very thoroughly convinced, apparently, that they had an exceedingly valuable mine, and witness came to that conclusion also; witness endeavored to verify the representations by the accounts, and he believed then that the representations were sustained and thought so now; witness had not changed his mind as to the character of the mine, except that he now thought it better than he did at first; witness had never come to any other conclusion than that it was a very valuable mine; he had no personal knowledge as to the extent of the explorations of the mine or as to its prospective yield.

This closed the direct examination of the witness, except in relation to some documentary matters, and the cross-examination was put over to this morning.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 9.—In Court of Appeals today the following cases were up:

No. 272—Eder V. Haughwout et al., respondents, vs. Cornelius K. Garrison et al., appellants; argued by Samuel Hand for appellants, Herman Kobbe for respondents. No. 276—Samuel L. Nicholson, appellant vs. Herman Wafiel, respondent; submitted. No. 277—Henry C. Knight, respondent vs. Zachariah Dederick, appellant; passed. No. 278—Charles G. Harger et al., respondents, vs. George Worrall, impleaded, &c., appellant; submitted. No. 280—Henry T. Hiersted et al., respondents, vs. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company et al., appellants; argued by E. S. Van Winkle for appellants, T. C. Cronin for respondents. No. 282—Jeremiah Fowle, appellant, vs. William Reason et al., respondents; argued by Charles M. Da Costa for appellant, David Dudley Field for respondent. No. 197—George Cohen, respondent, vs. John B. Platt et al., appellants; argued by William P. Chambers for appellants, John E. Parsons for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, April 10, 1877: Nos. 279, 263, 281, 284, 286, 287, 289, and 290.

THE CENTENNIAL LAWSUIT.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE CIRCUIT COURT IN FAVOR OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE FOR THE $1,500,000 LOANED BY CONGRESS REVERSED.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

Eyster, Assistant Treasurer, &c., vs. the Centennial Board of Finance.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—The single question in this case was, whether in the distribution of the moneys remaining in the hands of the board at the close of the affairs of the corporation, as provided for in the act of June, 1872, the appropriation of $1,500,000 made by Congress in February, 1876, must be paid into the Treasury before any division of assets is made among the stockholders in satisfaction and discharge of the capital stock. The court hold it to be apparent that the object of Congress in all its legislation with reference to the Centennial Exhibition was to enable the people of the United States to commemorate the completion of the first century of their national existence by an exhibition in which the people of the whole country should participate, and which should have the sanction of the Government. The object, therefore, was national, and until the act of appropriation it was expected that the entire expense should be borne by the people without assistance from Congress. The previous act only provided the necessary organizations under the auspices of the Government. The act of 1876 appropriated money to be paid back under certain circumstances; but the acceptance of the money by the Board of Finance, created a liability to repay it. By the act of 1872, the assets of the corporation were to be divided among the stockholders only after the payment of all liabilities; and, unless the contract entered into otherwise provides, it is clear the United States must be paid in full before the stockholders can claim distribution among themselves. After a long examination of the statute, the court came to the conclusion that, if the net assets are to be treated as the net profits of the Exhibition, there is no difficulty in the way of a construction in favor of the United States. The act of 1876 requires the payment of debts, and then the reimbursement of the United States, before the distribution of profits to stockholders; not a word was said about restoring capital. There was no intention in the act of 1876 to change the order of distribution as provided by that of 1872, except by giving a preference to other liabilities over that of the United States. The terms used are identical, and the statutes are relieved from all discrepancies, without violence to the language of either. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed, with directions to enter a decree directing the payment of the $1,500,000 into the Treasury before any division of remaining assets among the stockholders. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion. Solicitor-General Phillips and Mr. Springer, of Illinois, for the Government.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS—BONDS AS PREFERRED LIENS—A VICTIMIZED SWEDE WITHOUT REMEDY—THE METROPLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY OF BOSTON AND THE COLLECTOR.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 195—*Corcoran vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.—This was the affirmance of a decree below in a suit brought by W. W. Corcoran and others on certain bonds of the company which were made preferred liens by the statute to enforce payment of overdue interest. The decision is that the same question involved in the case has been passed upon by another court of competent jurisdiction in Maryland, in an action by the Trustee of the parties plaintiff here, and that they are bound by that adjudication. It was there held that the claim was substantially for compound interest, or interest on interest which had been merged in the principal. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 194—*Johansson vs. Stephanson.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This is the case in which the party in Illinois sold to a Swede property he did not own, by representing that certain rivers margin was a portion of the tract, the unformed Swede accepting the deed and paying his money without first ascertaining the facts. The court say that, while they differ as to the morality of his performance, as he managed to keep within the forms of the law in the conveyance, there is no remedy. Affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 200—*Earle et al. Slack, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Metropolitan Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to enter judgment in favor of the defendant below. [Authority of Blake vs. The National Banks, 33 Wall, 367.]

No. 203—*S. F. Hansell et al. appellants, vs. Oliver F. Woods.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 206—*Henry Fuller, plaintiff in error vs. William B. Stone et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 210—*Joseph E. Maxwell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Eaton et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 1,003—*J. G. Bigelow, plaintiff in error, vs. Emma E. Fiot.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court overruling the motion to vacate the supersedeas in this cause.

No. 213—*John Robertson et al., appellants, vs. Eli W. Blake.*—No. 219—*Eli W. Blake, appellant, vs. John Robertson et al.*—The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. H. T. Blake, of counsel for complainant, and Mr. E. B. Valentine for defendants, and concluded by H. T. Blake for complainant.

No. 211—*The First National Bank of Washington, plaintiff in error, vs. A. F. Whitman, Administrator.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. F. Miller of counsel for plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

A DISPUTE ABOUT STOOP LINES.

Mrs. Jane L. Emmons kept a pie and coffee stand on Church-street, between Cortlandt and Liberty streets, and she built a booth which the Commissioner of Public Works ordered removed. It was torn down and removed to the Corporation Yard. Mrs. Emmons then obtained permission from the Common Council to erect a building on a lot 85 feet long, and 7 to 9 feet in width. Seven feet of its entire length encroached upon the stoop line established by the map of the street, and the Commissioner of Public Works again ordered the removal of the structure. An injunction to prevent the operation of the order was granted, and the case came up yesterday on a motion to show cause why the temporary injunction should not be made perpetual. Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews appeared on behalf of Commissioner Allan Campbell, and argued that the plea of the complainant that she had been authorized to build on the street line had no validity, as the Common Council had no authority to grant permission to erect buildings on the line of the street. The permit from the Department of Buildings, which was granted to Mrs. Emmons, only applied to the construction of the coffee, and certified that the plans and specifications complied with the requirements of the department. The counsel for Mrs. Emmons argued that custom had authorized the use of the stoop line for entrances, areas, and the like for seven feet on each side of the street. The controversy recalls an attempt made during the Ring days to compel house-owners along Fifth-avenue to remove all their stoops on the stoop line, and the proposition was then looked upon as a black-mailing one. The court took the papers.

TOO STRONG AN AFFIDAVIT.

Before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, the case yesterday came up of Otto G. Meizer against Matilda Meizer, on an application for alimony and counsel fees pending an action for divorce. The pair lived together in the estate of matrimony from 1859, when they were married, until recently, when the plaintiff, as he alleges, became acquainted with several instances of unfaithfulness on the part of his wife. Meizer is a professor of music, and he says he can produce 17 affidavits to prove his charges. An affidavit was read, which had been made by one John Cahill, in which he swears to repeated acts of illicit connection with the defendant. During the reading of Cahill's affidavit the Judge made the remark that he was swearing to altogether too much, and cut off the reading. The defendant denies all the allegations, and says that Meizer is her apparent to a handsome estate in Germany, and that he should pay the alimony and counsel fees asked for. The papers were taken and decision reserved.

A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED.

On March 22, 1875, John Cullen was walking along Fifth-avenue, when he was knocked down by a runaway horse and killed. The horse was one belonging to the Twenty-third-Street Railroad Company, which had become detached from car No. 7, and had broken away from the driver. Mrs. Catharine Cullen brought an action against the company to recover $5,000 damages, which she said she had suffered in being deprived of the support of her husband. The case came up yesterday before Judge Curtis and a jury in Part III. of the Superior Court, when the defendants, in their answer, charged contributive negligence on the part of the husband of the plaintiff. A number of witnesses, among them being the driver of the car, testified that the manner of attaching the horses to the car was one well approved, that the horse was not a fractious one, and that the whiffletree became accidentally loosened and fell upon the horse's heels, frightening him so that he ran. He was caught soon after the accident, and drew the car over the route as usual. Late in the afternoon Judge Curtis directed a dismissal of the complaint, with 2 per cent. allowance.

COURT NOTES.

Demurrer cases on the argument calendar of the Equity Branch of the United States Circuit Court are to be called to-day by Judge Johnson.

The refitting of the record room of the Surrogate's office has been completed, and about 5,000 cases relating to wills, inventories, and accountings, some dating back to the Dutch settlement of the City, have been "pigeon-holed" by Superintendent Young.

The Attorney-General of the United States has declined, for the present, to order a discontinuance of the proceedings against Henry Biesheff, the German banker, charged with issuing false passports, and Commissioner Osborn is to forward an opinion in the case to Washington on Monday next.

William W. White, the letter-carrier connected with Station D, who confessed to Special Agent Sharretts on Saturday that he had stolen letters intrusted to him to deliver to the Department of Charities and Correction, waived examination before Commissioner Shields yesterday and was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

A man named P. T. Valentine, who claims to be an Episcopalian clergyman, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with indecently assaulting little girls. He declined to say whether he had ever before been arrested for immoral practices. Justice Kilbreth held him for trial, fixing his bail at $500 on each charge.

Joseph Sacidle, a milkman in the employ of Ignatius Offner, No. 220 East Third-street, was convicted in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, of watering milk while crossing the ferry from Jersey City. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100, or stand committed until paid, for a period not exceeding 100 days.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon convicted Joseph Rosetta, an Italian rag-picker, who, on March 20, committed a brutal outrage on the person of a domestic just out of hospital, whom he enticed into the Italian lodging-house No. 18 Marion-street. Recorder Hackett sentenced the brutal Italian to 15 years in the State Prison at hard labor.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon accepted a plea of guilty from a notorious offender named Charles Wilson, alias Jeremiah Daylor, living at No. 35 Crosby-street, who, on the night of the 4th inst., broke into the clothing store of Marcus M. Marks, No. 9 Lispenard-street, with intent to steal. Recorder Hackett sentenced Wilson to two years and six months in the State Prison.

On March 31 an accomplished burglar, named Alexander Mathews, one of a gang of thieves operating in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, broke into the unoccupied house No. 140 East Forty-ninth-street, and carried off a lot of lead pipe. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mathews pleaded guilty. Assistant District Attorney Rollins informed the court that Mathews had just come out of the State Prison after a five years' term, whereupon Judge Sutherland sent the prisoner back to that institution for three years and six months.

A CLAIM FOR ALIMONY.

The suit of Catharine R. Mott against Francis R. Mott and Henry A. Mott, as Trustees, came up yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue. Mrs. Mott obtained a limited divorce from her husband on the ground of abandonment, and the court ordered that she should receive a one-third interest in the estate of her husband, to be paid to the plaintiff by the defendant so long as she lived, and a temporary alimony of $100 per month, besides counsel fees, until an accounting of the value of the estate should be had and it could be ascertained what the share of one-third would be permanently. The defendants are sons of Dr. Valentine Mott, and the estate left the plaintiff an income, and each an equal portion to a child by their marriage. The divorce was obtained two years ago, and it was supplated in the decree that was then issued that the plaintiff should be provided for as stated. The alimony was paid up to a recent date, when it was stopped, and it was announced to the plaintiff that the income had been paid to her and the excess of the one-third allowance. The decree of the court in the limited divorce action stipulated that if the $100 paid monthly should be in excess it should be refunded in quarterly installments to be paid out of the quarterly payments of the income of the estate. Mrs. Mott, after a proper demand the counsel should refuse to comply, it is a very grave question whether the relator's remedy is not by appeal from any order which may be made by the respondent (the Justice) who tried the case. The court declined passing upon that question, however. It is sufficient to say that the motion is denied for the reasons just stated in this memorandum.

Ashley vs. Willett.—Motion granted, with costs of motion.

By Judge Donohue.

Palmer vs. Humphreus S. H. M. Co.—Motion denied.
White vs. McCoie.—Motion granted; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Grissler vs. Halstead.—Findings signed.

By Judge Lawrence.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Haw et al.—The demurrer fo the complaint is overruled, with leave to the defendants to answer within 20 days upon payment of costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott

Motions Granted.—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Leasner.—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Neander; The Mechanics' National Bank vs. Fettrech; Meshane vs. Donohue; Alfred vs. Carbox.

Motion Denied.—Bellows vs. Holly.

Applications Refused.—Johnson vs. Entrup; Williams vs. Taylor; Berlin vs. Taylor; Waddy vs. Coffey.

Schlessinger vs. Lessap.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lorrinson vs. Oppenheim.—Motion for new trial denied.

Blunden vs. Tallmadge.—Motion denied, &c.

Motions Denied.—O'Connell vs. O'Neill; Kay vs. Whitney; The German Exchange Bank vs. Gross.

Simmons vs. Mullaney.—Motion granted; Receiver appointed.

Miller vs. Spencer.—Order vacated.

Same vs. Same.—Motion to amend summons granted on condition that defendant serves answer in two days.

Weil vs. Hungerford.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Button vs. Holthkiss.—Motion granted.

King vs. Phelps.—Motion to set aside service of summons, &c., granted, unless plaintiff file an amended undertaking, &c.

Reynolds vs. Erhard.—Case settled.

McKinley vs. Seitz.—Motion granted without costs.

Laurence vs. Ramsay.—Motion granted without costs.

Davenport vs. Davenport.—The proposed amendment is too radical. I cannot order it.

Kidd vs. Davis.—G. Mollen appointed Receiver.

Butler vs. Stafford.—Arrest vacated with $10 costs.

Holland vs. Cochran.—Motion granted with costs.

LeCour vs. Dufloo.—The plaintiff's proceedings are dismissed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, April 9.—The following is the day calendar of the Fourth Department, General Term, of the Supreme Court, at Rochester, for Tuesday, April 10, 1877: Nos. 14, 75, 101, 111, 113, 114, 121, 123, 4, 21, 25, 31, 45, 57, 70, 72, 91, 127.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
228—Murphy vs. Scott.	264—Hamilton vs. Eno.
248—Arnold vs. Serrell.	268—Vega vs. Jaffe.
258—Morejou vs. Bayles.	26.1—Merry vs. Payne.
263—Longfellow vs. Howard.	270—Auten vs. Auten.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
29—Green vs. Milbank et al.	258—Schaffer vs. Stevens et al.
217—Jaeger et al. vs. Mulstein et al.	259—Siewert vs. Hamel et al.
194—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. De Miter et al.	260—Regt vs. Byland.
218—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Mauran et al.	261—Richmond, F. & P. R. R. Co. et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
219—Hurd, &c., vs. De La Mare et al.	267—Pinchbeck vs. The Mayor, &c.
220—Shoards vs. Cockburn	268—McNulty vs. Masterson et al.
227—Harlem Bank vs. Beunett et al.	186—Claflin et al. vs. Taylor.
111—Jones vs. Mittnacht et al.	275—Wodhouse vs. Rio Grande Railroad Co.
236—Odell, &c., vs. Mylius	173—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.
240—Conner, &c., vs. Starbuck.	276—Philadelphia & R. C. Co. vs. Butler et al.
241—Nichols vs. McMahon.	277—Foote et al. vs. Johnson Valve Co.
254—People State of N. Y. vs. 23d-St. R. R. Co. et al.	280—Kasterer vs. Ruter, &c.
	382—Hoffman vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
902½—Heulin vs. Powers.	3173—Smith vs. Overman.
3009—Hughes vs. Rubino.	3271—Chamberlain versus Webster et al.
2913—Aden et al. versus Acheson.	3273—German-Am. Bk. vs. Anureyan.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al.	2085—Harlem Bank vs. Adams et al.
1583—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	4673½—Patterson vs. McCunn.
3679—Bocsitzski vs. Bocsatzski.	777—McIlarge vs. Stratton.
3205—Lester vs. Wolff.	3175—Smith versus Kayne et al.
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.	2719—Haden et al. versus Coleman.
2895—Bischoff vs. Bauer.	1835—McKeever vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3103—French, &c., vs Redman et al.	3277—Robinson vs. Muller et al.
3153—Butler, &c., versus Phyfe et al.	4723—Hoffman vs. Conner, &c.
3155—Butler, &c., versus Freudenstis et al.	
3157—Butler, &c., vs. Dreyfoos et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.	2237—Reynolds vs. Baird et al.
2096—Hart vs. Taylor et al.	218—Mount vs. First Nat. Bank of Norfolk, Va.
1247—Northwick vs. Boos et al.	803½—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
1618—Beck vs. Wagenen	1438—Hoyt et al. vs. Nicholson.
1927—Patterson vs. Conner, &c.	4783—Manning, &c., vs. Hogan.
825—Bychman vs. Scharrer et al.	3161—Donovan vs. Conner, &c.
3029—Craven vs. Proud et al.	1558—Sullivan, by Guardian, vs. Doerbecker
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.	1165—Smithels et al. vs. Meinhard et al.
923½—Vessenden vs. N. J. Car S. & R. Co.	4630—Van Benchoten et al. vs. Wight et al.
328—Ferguson vs. White.	
1509—Cardwell vs. Fettrecht.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
314—Germania Bank vs. Frost.	313—Whenington, &c., vs. 42d & Grand-st. F. R. R. Co.
1104—Olmstead vs. The Mayor, &c.	861—Kelly vs. Larsey.
1138—Same vs. Same.	122—McCall vs. West. Un. Tel. Co.
591—Seymour vs. Fellows.	340—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone.
784—Bauman vs. Hitchcock.	341—Same vs. Same.
754—Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.	581—Seebpel et al. vs. Dickerson et al.
777—Linder, Jr., &c., vs. Myerson.	766—Speer vs. World Company.
1009—Henderson vs. Sexton.	916—Keane et al. vs. Farnham, &c.
1034—Morris et al. vs. Gaebeke.	742—Davis vs. Blauvelt.
256—Rogers vs. Hagen et al.	414—Walsh vs. German Savings Bank.
1214—Rapp, &c., vs. Hespenheimer, &c.	645—Banfield vs. Gould.
930—Sachs vs. Connor et al.	837—Wheeler vs. Ferdon.
	300½—Sparman, &c., vs. Kean.

SUPERIOR COUR

lined from 59 to 57⅛, recovered to 58, and at the close reacted to 57⅛. Western Union fell off from 56⅛ to 56⅛, rose to 56¾, and closed at 56½. Lake Shore ranged between 47¼ and 47⅜, with the final sales at 47⅜. Michigan Central declined from 42¼ to 41¼, recovered to 42, and finally sold at 41½. Delaware and Hudson fell off from 49¼ to 47½, rallied to 48¼, and closed at 47¾. St. Paul was steady for the common at 16⅜. The preferred rose from 45⅜ to 46, and later reacted to 45⅝. New-York Central declined from 92⅞ to 92⅜, closing at 92½. Pacific Mail fell off from 17½ to 16⅞, and subsequently recovered to the former figure. Rock Island declined to 96⅜ and closed at 96¾, against 97⅜ on Saturday. Erie was ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. lower, selling at 6¾@6⅝. The North-western shares fell off to 31¼ for the common and to 49⅛ for the preferred. Illinois Central declined to 46. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 23½. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 102⅛, and Morris and Essex at 80½. Express shares were dull and firm.

The money market was easy, and borrowers on call more readily supplied at 2½@3½ ℔ cent. on Stock Exchange collaterals. The ruling rate to the Government bond dealers is .2 ℔ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 5 ℔ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the legal tender notes registered in exchange for Silver Coin shall be kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury. The amount already received is over $10,000,000. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $700,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day:

Savannah, buying	⅛, selling ¼;
Charleston, easier,	⅛@¼ premium;
St. Louis, 100 premium;	Cincinnati, steady, buying par, selling 1-10;
New-Orleans commercial	5 1-16, bank ⅜;
Chicago, 75@80 premium.	

The foreign advices reported the London market quiet. Consols opened at 96½ and closed at 96⅛@96¾, which was the final quotation on Saturday. United States bonds were steady and unchanged, except for 10-40s, which advanced ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., selling up to 108⅞@109. Old 1865s closed at 106, 1867s at 109@109⅛, and new 5s at 108½. Erie declined ⅛ ℔ cent.—to 6½@6⅝ for the common, and to 16½ for the preferred. New-York Central was quoted at 90½@91, against 91 on Saturday. Illinois Central advanced at the opening to 46, and later fell off to 45. Bar silver was quoted at 53¾d ℔ ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1¾ ℔ cent. At Paris, Rentes advanced to and closed at 108f. 32½c., against 108f. 17½c. at the close on Saturday.

The Sterling Exchange market derives strength from the continued scarcity of commercial bills and the demand for remittances against called bonds received from Europe. The leading drawers advanced their nominal asking rates to $4 86½ for 60-day bills, and to $4 88½ for demand, business having been at about $4 85¾@$4 86 and $4 87¾@$4 88.

The Gold speculation was firmer in consequence of the more warlike aspect of the Eastern question and the further advance in exchange. The opening sales were at 105, but consequently the price advanced to 105¼, this having been the closing quotation. Cash Gold loaned at ½@1 ℔ cent. for carrying, flat and at 1@2 ℔ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. higher, in sympathy with gold. The demand was fairly active throughout the day; 1865s, new, rose to 108⅞@109; 1867s to 111⅝@111¾, and new 5s to 111¼. Sales of 10-40s, registered, were made at 110⅞@111¼. Railroad bonds were dull, the transactions footing up only $111,500. The market was firm in tone and prices as a rule were well maintained. Erie Thirds rose to 103⅛, Albany and Susquehanna Seconds to 91, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated to 28½, New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts were steady at 53, and convertibles at 46. Fort Wayne Firsts sold at 120, Rock Island Sevens at 107½, and Chicago and North-western Interest bonds at 103. Michigan Southern Seconds declined to 103½. State bonds were steady. Missouri Long Sixes sold at 105⅜@105¾, do. Funded of 1894 at 106, Georgia Sixes at 102, and Tennessee new series at 43. , District Columbia 3.65s advanced to 74⅛.

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$80 965,413
Currency balances	3,216,586
Gold exchanges	8,881,062
Gold balances	1,494,550

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	38½	H. & St.Jo., due '86	105
Alabama 5s, '86	38½	H. & St. Jo., due '87	104½
Alabama 8s, '86	38½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16
Alabama 8s, '93	38½	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J. & J.	65
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N.C.6s, N.C.R. A.&O.	65
Atabama 8s, '93,	20	N.C.8s, do.c.off J.&J.	47½
Arkansas 6s, funded	25	N.C.6s, do.c. off A.&O.	47½
Ark. 7s, L. R.& Ft. S.	9¼	N.C.6s, Fd'g Act '66.	11
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	9¼	N.C.6s, Fd'g Act '68.	11
A.7s, L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	9¼	N.C. new bds.J.&J.	9½
Ark.7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	9¼	N.C. new bds.A.&O.	9½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.	9¼	N.C.S.T. class 1	39
Connecticut 6s	111	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Georgia 7s, u. bs	106½	Ohio 6s, '81	106½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	107	Ohio 6s, '86	114
Illinois War Loan	102	Rhode Island 6s	110
Kentucky 6s	102	S. C. 6s	40
Louisiana 6s	39	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	40
Louisiana 6s, n. bs	39	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, new Fl. Dbt.	39	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66.	45
La. 7s, Penitentiary	39	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 J.&J	45
La. 6s, Levee bonds	39	S. C. Non-Fund. bs	2½
La. 8s, Levee bonds	39½	Tenn. 6s, old	43
La. 8s, L. b. of 1875	39	Tenn. 6s, n. b	43
La. 7s, Consolidated	34¼	Tenn. 6s, n. b. s	40
Michigan 6s, '78-9, 1092		Virginia 6s, old	32
Michigan 6s, 1883	104	Virginia 6s, n.bds.'66, '68	32
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101½	Va. 6s. Con. Bonds	82½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101½	Va. 6s ex mat. coup.	72
Fund bds. due 94-95	105¾	Va. 6s, Deferred bds	5
L. bds. due 82 to 90	105	D. C. 3.65s-1924	73½
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	105		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	109	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	75	L. S. Cons. C. 2d	95
C. & Alton 6s, 1st	113	Mich. C. Con. 7's '1902	103
Chic. & Alton Inc.	104	M. C. 1st, 6s '82 S. F.	108½
Chic. & Alton Inc.	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	103⅝
St. L. J. & C., 1st	101	N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	103⅜
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	114	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	103
C.R.I.& P. 1st 7s	107⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	103¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st new	104	N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st C.	116½
C.R. of N.J. 1st Con.	52½	N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st R.	116¾
C. R. of N.J. Consv.	45½	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F.	115
M. & S. P. 2d 7-30	92	Har. 1st. 7s, coup.	119
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	99¾	Har. 1st. 7s, Reg.	119½
M. & St. P. 1st L. & M. D.	85½	N. Missouri 1st	98½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	80	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	85½
M. & St. P. 1st, Cons.	97	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	105½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	80	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	106½
M. & St. P. 2d	87	Cen. P., San J. B'ch.	86½
C. & N. W. Sink. F.	108	Cen. P. Cal. & O. 1st	86¾
C. & N. W. Ext. bds.	100	C. P. State Aid bds.	107½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	87	Cen. Pac. L. G. bs.	94½
Galena & Chic. Ex.	107½	West. Pacific bds.	109½
Peoria, 1st Con.	102	Union Pac. 1st bds.	104¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	100
Del., L. & W. 2d	106	Union Pac. S. F.	92½
Mor. & Essex 1st	115	Union Pac. S. F.	97¼
Mor. & Essex 2d	113½	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	119
Erie 1st Extended	113	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	113¼
Erie 2d 7s, '79	103	Clev. & P.C. 4th S. F.	107
Erie 3d 7s, '83	102¾	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st.	28½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	101	St. L. & iron M. 1st.	93
Erie 5th 7s, '82	101¾	Alton & T. H. 1st	108½
Long Dock bds.	97	A. & T. H. 2d Pref.	87
B. N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	99	A. & T. H. 2d Inc.	72
B. N.Y. & E. n. bds	91	Tol. P. & W., E. D.	86
H. & St. J. 8s Con	75	T., P. & W. W. D.	85
C. Falls & Minn. 1st	78	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex.	102
Ind. B. & W. 1st	112	Tol. & W. Ex. C.	83
Mich. So. & N.I. 7s	104	Tol. & W. Ex. L. D.	74
M. So. N.I.S.F. 7 p. c.	111	Tol. & Wab. 2d	68
Cleve & Tol. n. bds.	104	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	40
Clev. P. & A. new bs.	104½	Gt. West. 1st '88	102
Buf. & State Line 7s	104¾	Gt. West. ex-coup.	87
Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	86	Gt. West. 2d con '93.	68
D.M.&C. 1st 7s	106	Quincy & Tol. 1st '90.	65
L. S. Div. bds	104		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	133	Imps'. & Traders'	124
American Exchange	110½	Manhattan	137
Bankers' & Brok. Aa.	80	Mechanics Bank. As.	50
City	200	Mercantile Exch'ge.	92
Commerce	110½	Metropolitan	131½
Continental	78	New-York	115⅞
First National	200	Park	113½
Gallatin National	110	Phenix	104
Hanover	94	Shoe & Leather	119

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 9.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112¼	112⅜
United Railroads of New-Jersey	133½	133½
Pennsylvania Railroad	38¾	38⅞
Reading Railroad	37¾	37⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	39	40
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	30	33
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	9	9¼
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	16	18
Lehigh Navigation	21¼	21⅜
Old Colony and Allegheny Railroad	5	5¼
Hestonville Railway	14½	14⅝
Central Transportation	35⅝	36

Following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of March, 1877	$1,242,000
For the month of March, 1876	1,134 682
For the month of March, 1875	1,136,383
Earnings first three months, 1877	3,126,000
Earnings first three months, 1876	3,196,225
Earnings first three months, 1875	3,006,360

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10½	Kentuck	9
Belcher	5	Leopard	1
Best & Belcher	21¼	Mexican	11
Bullion	8½	Northern Belle	22
Consolidated Virginia	34½	Overman	27¾
California	33½	Ophir	15
Chollar	43½	Raymond & Ely	4½
Caledonia	3¼	Silver Hill	2¾
Crown Point	5	Savage	4½
Exchequer	1	Seg. Belcher	.50
Gould & Curry	8¼	Sierra Nevada	3½
Hale & Norcross	3	Union Consolidated	6½
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	7
Julia Consolidated	2½	Eureka Consolidated	18½
Justice	9		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour strong, in active demand and higher; Western Extras, $5 50@$7; Minnesota do. $6 75@$8; Minnesota patent process, $6 50@$8 75; Winter Extras $6 25@$8 25. Wheat active, excited and higher, but unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 34¾ cash; has sold for $1 35¼ cash; sales at $1 37½@$1 39¾. May, closed $1 38¾@$1 38⅞. May 1, $1 39¾. June, No. 2, $1 26@$1 28; rejected, $1 07@$1 08. Corn active, firm, and higher, but unsettled; 40¾c. cash; 44⅜c. May; has sold at 44¼c. May; 44⅞c. June. Oats nervy, firm, and higher; 33¾c. cash; May, Rye in fair demand and higher at 63c. Barley steady and firm at 54c.@56c. Pork unsettled, but generally higher; $14 20@$14 15, cash; $14, 20, seny; has sold for $14 20@$14 40, May; $14 32½, June. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; $9 37½, cash; $9 42½, May; $9 52½, June. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 116,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 98,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat firmer; $1 39, May; $1 40, June. Corn easier; 44⅜@44½c. May. Oats firmer, but unchanged. Pork weak and lower; $14 02½@$14 05, May; $14 12½, June. Lard weak and lower; $9 35@$9 37½, May; $9 45, June.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Flour stronger, with an upward tendency for medium and choice Extras, which are scarce. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 61 bid, cash; sales at $1 63, April; $1 62@$1 62½, May; No. 3 do., $1 57@$1 60, cash; $1 60, April and May. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.@41¼c, cash; 41¼c., April; 41c.@41⅞c., May; 41⅞c., June. Oats higher; No. 2, 36c., strictly fresh, cash; 36c., April. Rye higher, at 58½c.@59c. bid. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Pork firmer; $14 50, cash; $14 65, May. Lard dull; current make offered at $9 25, cash; $9 12½ bid. Bulk-meats inactive; Clear Rib, 7¾c. asked. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hogs steady, with a good demand; light shipping to good smooth Yorkers, $4 35@$5; Bacon, $4 75@$5; butchers', $5@$5 25. Cattle active, firm, and higher; choice to fancy Steers, $5 50@$6; good to prime, $5@$5 37½; light to fair, $4 25@$4 87½; butchers', $4@$4 62½; Cows and Heifers in good demand at $4 62½; stockers, $3 25@$4 25; feeders, $4 25@$4 62½.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Cattle—Receipts—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,500 head; Cattle, 1,100 head.

BUFFALO, April 9.—Markets moderately active and firm; prices higher; a good milling inquiry for Wheat and Corn. Oats slow and dull. Rye in fair demand and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. Wheat—Sales 10 car-loads White at $1 65@$1 70; 2,000 bushels do. at $1 63; 1,400 bushels North-western Club at $1 49; 1 car-load do. early at $1 47; No. 2 Chicago held at $1 57. Corn—Sales 9 car-loads new at 52c.; 7 car-loads do. at 53c.; 2 car-loads new High Mixed at 54c.; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western on private terms. Oats—Sales 2 car-loads on private terms: choice Ohio held at 45c. Barley in light inquiry. Seeds in good demand; sales, 1,500 bushels Timothy at $1 85@$2 05; 500 bushels Large Clover at $9 40; 200 bushels Medium do. at $8 50@$8 75. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 13,200 bushels; Corn, 29,600 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 19,200 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 5,200 bushels. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 32,367 bushels; Corn, 120,685 bushels; Oats, 9,963 bushels; Barley, 190,584 bushels; Rye, 4,923 bushels; Peas, 800 bushels; Malt, 91,584 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour strong and higher; Family, $7 20@$7 40. Wheat excited and higher; Red, $1 40@$1 48. Corn strong and higher at 42c. @45c. Oats quiet but firm at 36c.@40c. Rye quiet but firm at 75c.@76c. Barley dull; Fall, 60c.@75c. Pork firm; held at $15. Lard firmer; light offerings; Steam, 9½c.; Kettle, 10¼c.@10¾c. Bulk-meats in fair demand; offerings moderate; Shoulders, 5c.@ 5⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c., and 7¾c.; Bacon quiet but firm at 6¼c., 8¼c. and 8¾c. for shoulders, Clear Ribs, and Clear Sides. Whisky strong at $1 04. Butter dull and heavy; fresh, 20c. @22c. Live Hogs firm, in good demand; common, $4 40@$4 80; fair to good light, $4 90@$5 15; packing, $5@$5 25. Receipts, 86 barrels, 85 bbls.; 30 sacks, 390 head; shipments, 660 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 32c. Resin firm at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine dull at $1 50 for Hard. $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 for Virgin. Tar dull at $1 60.

PROVIDENCE, April 9.—Printing Cloths continue dull; prices nominally at 4c. for standard and extra 64 x64 cloths.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 9, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29	Oil, bbls	100
Bees-wax, pks	19	Spirits Turp., bbls	233
B. E. Peas, bags	7	Pitch, bbls	34
Beans, bbls	115	Steam, bbls	775
Cotton, bales	725	Dried fruit, pks	3,216
C. S. Cake, bags	1,005	Pork, pks	1,321
Copper, bbls	37	Beef, pks	303
Dried Fruit, pks	1	Cut-meats, pks	2,491
Flour, bbls	2,457	Tobacco, pks	209
Flour, bbls	10,089	Lard, pks	3,243
Wheat, bushels	11,000	Steamine, pks	45
Corn, bushels	102,400	Butter, pks	2,844
Oats, bushels	36,100	Cheese, pks	511
Rye, bushels	485	Tallow, pks	174
Malt, bushels	12,150	Lard-oil, bbls	111
Barley, bushels	3,500	Lubricat'g-oil, bbls	100
Grass-seed, bags	319	Pea-nuts, bags	971
Flax-seed, bags	13	Rice, pks	97
Hemp bales	1	Starch, pks	1,800
Hops, bales	173	Skins, bales	8
Hides, No	771	Tow, bales	44
Hides, bales	167	Tobacco, hhds	102
Leather, sides	16,746	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,647
Lead, pigs	927	Whisky, bbls	536
Molasses, hhds	194		

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and quoted about steady. Sales reported 4,200 bags Rio by the Acton, 1,431 bags Santos by the La Plaee, and 6,000 bags Rio by the Elisa, (at Baltimore,) on private terms. Rio is quoted in bond, 16½@18½c.; and in Galveston, 14,650 bags at New-Orleans, 2,000 bags at Savannah, 32,134 bags at Baltimore, 83,522 bags at New-York; total, 130,306 bags; afloat and loading for United States, 350,000 bags; total afloat and loaded for United States to March 7, 93,000 bags; total visible supplies, 353,125 bags.—Other kinds quiet within the previous range.—We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16½c.; fair to good ordinary, 16½c.@ 18¼c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c.; gold, ℔ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16c.@21¼c., gold.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 18¼c.@19c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 16c.@21c.—Java invoices, 22c.@ 24c.; Singapore, 19c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Maeassar, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla at 18c. @20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c., and Santo Domingo, 16c. @16¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery at a further reduction of 1-16c. ℔ lb....Ordinary quoted to-day at 9 11-16c.@9 13-16c.: Low Middling, 10¼c.; Middling, 10¾c.; Good Middling, 11c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 10 1-16c.; Strict Low Middling, 10 5-16c.; Middling Fair, 11¼c.; Fair, 11¾c.—Sales and deliveries of futures have been as follows:

	Uprds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Low Middling	10⅞	10⅞	11	
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Good Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Strict Good Mid	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	13	13	13⅛	13⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10¼
Strict Good Ord	9 13-16	Middling	10¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—Breadstuff interests were active, higher, and more or less excited in the local market to-day. The warlike tenor of the reports from Europe tended to stimulate business in Flour, Grain, and Provisions, and in addition to the confidence of sellers throughout....An active inquiry prevailed again to-day for State and Western Flour for home use and shipment, mainly for the home trade interests, and the purchases of sundries reached a comparatively liberal aggregate, though impaired by the scarcity of favorite brands and the further partial rise in prices of 10c.@15c., some holders claiming an advance of 20c.@25c. ℔ bbl, and evincing little disposition to offer important lines at present, in view of the buoyancy in Wheat. The export call for Flour was more urgent than usual recently, but the inquiry reported to-day was for 12c.@25c. ℔ bbl. under asking rates, and negotiations in this connection made rather slow progress, checked also by the very light offerings of desirable shipping grades, in lines, for either immediate or future delivery. Transactions in brands suited to the West India and Provincial trade were moderate, the very high prices asked operating against free movements. City millers were somewhat indifferent about marketing consolidable lots of their shipping grades at present, and were claiming 25c.@35c. ℔ bbl. more than buyers were disposed to pay. Superior and No. 2 Flour again advanced rather sharply, the latter grades of Extras following, which were scarce, and in most request low and inferior qualities attracting very little attention. Unsound Extras, of desirable quality, were more sought after, and prices reported showed consolidable lots of 10@20c. ℔ bbl. on all grades, put to arrive, including unsound Flour of all classes at $4 75@ $7 25, mostly extras at $5 15@$6 85, of which 500 bbls. at $5 75@$6 sour and unsound; at $7 00@ $7 25, inferior to fancy No. 2 at $4 75@$6, chiefly at $4 90@$5 60; (100 bbls. fancy Wisconsin went at $6 ;) poor to very fancy Superfine Western at $5 25 @$5 85, mainly at $5 60@$5 80; fair to fancy Ohio at $5 75@$7 10, mainly at $6 85@$6 90, (of which a lot of 500 bbls. at $6 85, for shipment to the provinces;) good to very choice do. at $7 10@ $7 15; fair to fancy shipping grades for West Indies, on the basis of $7 50@$8 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme in new pks.;) do. for South America, $5 50@$8 50

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Antony and Cleopatra—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Richelieu—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Wade, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Mechanic's Daughter—Miss Marian Mordaunt.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Multon—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss Anna Drasdil, Signor Tagliapietra, Mr. O. Soldan.

CHICKERING HALL.—Ballad Concert—Miss Arabella Root, Miss Emma Wilkinson, Mr. H. Millard.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Mistletoe Bough."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It now seems that the principal obstacle in the way of an adjustment of the dispute in Louisiana is the ambition of the Democratic candidates for the United States Senate. These gentlemen oppose the reorganization of the Legislature for fear that their own plans may thereby be frustrated. The project of a reorganization being favored by Gov. Brown, they do not hesitate to accuse that gentleman of having sold out his party to secure aid for the Southern Pacific. This incident confirms the statements made by our occasional correspondent from New-Orleans in The Times of yesterday touching the greed and general unscrupulousness of the average Louisiana Democratic leader. It is obvious to the whole country that the commission, with its impartial composition, was intended in good faith to find some means of amicably and honorably settling the Louisiana troubles. All of its members are reported to be agreed upon the advisability of referring the matter to the Legislature. If that plan is defeated by the Democratic leaders, whether candidates for the Senate or others, the responsibility will certainly not rest upon the Administration.

By the decision of the Supreme Court announced yesterday, the right of the United States to the repayment of the appropriation of $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial Exhibition is affirmed. The decision of Justice Strong, in the Circuit Court, had been that the Treasury could only recover after the Centennial "stock" had been reimbursed; but the Supreme Court does not find this position tenable. It declares that under the law of 1872 the assets of the corporation were to be divided among the stockholders only after the payment of all liabilities; that the act of 1876 appropriated money to be paid back under certain circumstances, and the acceptance of the money by the Board of Finance created a liability which must be discharged before the stockholders can divide the assets. This will be, as we understand the facts, an end to the hopes of the various stockholders to receive back a part of their subscription, as the Government claim exceeds the amount remaining in the hands of the Board of Finance. On the whole, this decision will not be regretted. The original appropriation was an extraordinary one, and the power of Congress to make it was warmly disputed. It was certainly in a line of policy which we cannot afford to encourage over much, and the spectacle of the Government getting its own in a litigation with private parties is not so common but that this instance will be accepted with considerable general satisfaction.

It will strike outside observers that in the case of the combination of the coal companies, to use an expressive Western phrase, "the linch-pin is out." In the first place, each company is allowed to mine as much as it chooses previous to the 1st of June, at which time an advance of 50 cents per ton is promised. Whatever the companies may mine over their proportion of the 8,000,000 tons total production is to be deducted from their production after that date, so as to keep within the limit fixed. Practically, therefore, the powers of the various companies for the next seven weeks remain unchanged, and as the prospect of a rise at the end of that time is relied on to stimulate the demand, each one will strain its resources to the utmost. When the 1st of June is reached, the question of a combination will still be in reality an open one, with, possibly, an entirely new set of circumstances to be considered. The critical point in any arrangement, of course, is whether it can be enforced. It is now understood that this cannot be done by means of guarantees in any case where a company is in the hands of a Receiver, as such an officer has no legal authority to consent to guarantees.

Mr. Schurz and Mr. Hayes have just given the country what may be called an "object lesson" in the difficult and little-studied art of civil service reform. A commission has been issued to Mr. Alonzo Bell, of this State as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Bell was for a long time an efficient officer in the Treasury Department, and was afterward made Chief Clerk in the Interior Department. His present appointment is a promotion in the direct line of the service, and is based on Mr. Bell's capacity and integrity, as shown in his recent position, as well as upon the experience which he has gained. The average American tax-payer who does not understand that the principle on which this appointment is made is a safe, judicious, and profitable one to apply to the whole service whenever occasion offers, ought to be made to pay double tribute to the politicians for the rest of his life.

The Albany *Argus*, which is probably one of the most perfect products of partisan stupidity in our favored land, keeps in a conspicuous place in its columns a stunning display of type announcing that "The Elect of the People" are "Samuel J. Tilden, President *de jure*," and "Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President *de jure*." Mr. Hendricks himself, it is reported, is indulging in similar exhibitions of folly, proclaiming wherever he goes that, while Hayes and Wheeler may do very well to keep the offices warm for four years, the burning question of the next election will be the vindication of his own and Mr. Tilden's claims. This is an illusion which Mr. Hendricks may be pardoned for cherishing, but the party organ which undertakes to follow the tactics of the *Argus* until 1880 will find itself pretty tired before it is through. We venture to predict that the one thing which the Democracy of 1880 will shun with special aversion will be any identification of their party with their candidates of the last canvass.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PARTY.

The time is at hand when the Legislature of 1877 must make its choice between the dictates of the trading politicians and the demands of the public, and must, in so doing, fix the standard by which it will be judged, when the party which controls it makes its next appeal to the people. For the last eight or ten years, to go no further back, the most important business before the Legislature has related to the administration of New-York City, and to the vast pecuniary interests involved in that administration. In proportion to the magnitude of these interests have been the forces of political corruption which have centred around the control of an annual expenditure of from fifty to eighty millions of dollars, wrung from the tax-payers in the shape of taxation or of liability for the payment of debt. Whether the contribution has been a direct one or whether it has been raised in the shape of a mortgage on the real estate of New-York, it has formed the nucleus of intrigues which have vitally affected the politics of both the State and the nation, and whose demoralizing effects have been by no means confined to the Democracy, which was mainly responsible for them. The Republican Party must bear the responsibility not only for much of what is known as Ring legislation, but for nearly all the legislation succeeding the breaking up of the Tammany Ring which has rendered possible the perpetuation of its methods and the survival of many of its agents. The simple question before the present Legislature is, whether that reproach is to be wiped away, or whether it is to be continued to the detriment of the public and the disaster of the party.

It is unnecessary to recount the series of bargains by which Republicans at Albany have fastened upon this City the thievish and unscrupulous rule of Tammany Hall, and by which Republican managers in New-York have contrived to defeat that expression of the better sentiment of the people, without distinction of party, which has always been ready to repudiate Tammany dictation and all the evil consequences which were bound up with it. These bargains have turned, during the last four years, as they did during the four years which preceded the downfall of Tweed, upon a division of local offices between the politicians of both parties. Their results have been, at Albany, the defeat, session after session, of any radical reforms in the City Government, and in New-York the nomination of "straight" Republican candidates for local offices, who were nominated and used merely as political dummies, to secure the triumph of the Tammany nominees, in other words, of the nominees of John Kelly. It was a part of these bargains that Tammany Mayors should assume office pledged to put Republicans in certain positions—say in the Police Department or in the Fire or Dock Department. This kind of reward the Republican managers earned by betraying the best interests of the party and the public of New-York, and they kept up the compact by ordering the men whom they sent to the Legislature to vote at certain critical periods against bills which would have been destructive of the power of the Tammany oligarchy, with whose fortunes they had identified themselves.

Gen. Dix was used as an agent to carry out this standing bargain last Fall, just as Mr. Wales had been two years before, and the time has come round again when Republican legislators will receive their orders to save Tammany Hall, and all the corruption which it represents, from the certain ruin which would follow the adoption of measures designed for the protection of the people. It has been said that the lower house of this Legislature is the worst that we have had since the days of Tweed, and it has been said that no purer or more disinterested set of patriots have ever sat in the chamber which they occupy. We think that both views are about equally wide of the truth. The assertion may, however, be confidently made about both branches of this Legislature, that they are more than usually sensitive to public opinion, and that they contain a larger number of men than usual who, whether from prudence or principle, will shrink from doing anything which can be demonstrated to be in the nature of a job. The increased energy and watchfulness of public opinion itself has a great deal to do do with this result, for the most unscrupulous of politicians can readily discern how needful it is in these times to reinforce his merely partisan influence with the reputation to be derived from some plausible appearance of devotion to the public interests. Without at all assuming, therefore, that the higher considerations of public policy would not pass muster as arguments with our Republican friends at Albany, we present to them the following brief summary of reasons why they should avoid a course of action which would be as destructive to their personal interests as it would be to those of the party with which they are identified:

I. The election of a United States Senator in 1878 may turn upon the complexion of the Senate to be elected this Fall. But, unless the majority of the present Senate can go before the people with a record untainted by jobbery or corrupt political bargains—unless they can clearly prove their devotion to the only vital issues of the hour—reform in the tone of the public service and retrenchment in its expenditures—the majority will very likely shift to the other side.

II. The system of "machine" politics in the Republican Party is doomed. One man in Washington or half a dozen men in New-York can no longer "run" district organizations or pack State Conventions with the same uniform series of party hacks. If they attempt to resist the demand for a change, it will be at the expense of the party's unity and the party's success. Politicians at Albany or elsewhere would, therefore, do well to find out whether the orders of the people conflict with those of the party managers.

III. Democrats can afford to disregard the public demand for reform, because the majority of their constituency is composed of the ignorant and the vicious, and of the men who trade upon the follies and the sins of both classes. To brave the intelligent sentiment of the Democratic Party is a much less hazardous task than to take the risk of crippling so potent a political machine as Tammany Hall. There never has been a prominent Democratic "Reformer" who was willing to take that risk, and there never will be.

IV. Republicans have to deal with a constituency the majority of which is both intelligent and conscientious, whatever may be the character of its so-called leaders, and they are beyond the reach of argument altogether, if the experience of the last few years has not taught them that the bad character of their adversaries will not save them from the political disasters which attend the absence of good character and good works among themselves.

HELP BETTER THAN HINDRANCE.

Gen. Butler, at the close of an after-dinner talk about the President's Southern policy, virtually admits that its success or failure must be determined by events. The observation is not remarkable for originality. Whether we applaud or doubt the policy itself, the fact that it is an experiment whose results will form the best test of its merits is too obvious to be denied. The remark is noticeable in Gen. Butler's case simply because it proves the injustice of the Mephistophilean criticism with which it is prefaced. If events must be waited for before judgment can be pronounced upon the measures which precede and perhaps produce them, it is evident that wrong is done to Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet advisers by imputing to them a want of strong convictions in regard to their duty, and by cynically suggesting that their plans, being of the nature of a compromise, must end in disappointment and disaster. If the plans can be judged of intelligently, as Gen. Butler admits, only when their operation has been fairly tried, the proper course is meanwhile to suspend judgment. This course, however, does not commend itself to the extremists. Neither the ultra-Radical nor the ultra-Democrat will concede the fair trial which the President is entitled to ask. Their points of view are different, but their tactics are essentially the same. They condemn the new policy in advance, and they will do all they can to bring it into disrepute. If it succeed, it will not be in consequence of their help, or even of their forbearance, but in spite of their attacks, open and covert, and in spite, too, of the local opposition which their fault-finding will engender.

The mistake of the Republican extremists is in assuming that the merely partisan aspects of the Southern question possess much interest for the country. The indifference thus far manifested at the North should have convinced them that even in the strongholds of the Republican Party the chief characteristic of the time is the absence of partisan excitement. The explanation is not difficult of discovery. In the first place, partisan feeling is in a great degree worn out. The prolonged strain to which it has been subjected has proved too much for all but an insignificant minority. To this consideration should be added a wide-spread weariness in reference to Southern politics. The people are tired of all attempts to make the National Government an agency for maintaining partisan ascendency in South Carolina or Louisiana. They listen with impatience to the reiteration of complaints from one or the other of these States, and were quite willing—as circumstances have shown—that Mr. Hayes should assume the responsibility of a well-considered effort to purge the Southern question of partisanship, and to provide for its adjustment by other means than those which his predecessor employed. In the next place, the surfeit of partisanship which has overtaken the great body of the people is intensified by the business anxieties which still overwhelm them. The troubles which absorb their attention are material, not political. They care more about whatever may tend to promote prosperity than about partisan supremacy in a particular State. They associate a renewal of strife with a prolongation of the present depression, and they are prepared to do almost anything that seems likely to obliterate sectional bitterness and re-establish profitable commercial relations between the North and South. This may not be, in the abstract, the most desirable condition of public feeling. But in the circumstances it is not unnatural. And it is so deep-seated and so strong that it should deter from active hostility to the President's policy even Republicans who are not fully persuaded as to its justice or expediency.

There is, indeed, room for a wide difference of opinion upon both of these points. Our own conclusions in regard to them are unchanged. We should have preferred a compromise to a surrender. The President, however, is acting within the limits of his constitutional authority, and with a full sense of his responsibilities. He has decided that there is no proper warrant under the law for the uses to which the troops have been put in South Carolina and Louisiana, and with the concurrence of his Cabinet he resolved to withdraw them. Their withdrawal from Columbia takes place to-day, and their continuance in New-Orleans from this moment becomes impossible. Having been content with Mr. Wade Hampton's personal guarantees in the case of South Carolina, he is not in a position to enforce stringent terms in Louisiana. Looking at the matter in the light in which he sees it, he has no right to attempt to exact terms. If the task assigned to the troops is, as he maintains, unconstitutional, he obeys the dictates of duty when he transfers them to another place, irrespective of the consequences to rival claimants for official position. We state the position not exactly as we should be disposed to have it, but as it presents itself to the President in the sphere of action which belongs peculiarly to himself. He has assumed the responsibility of the step he has taken, and we must at least hope that it will lead to satisfactory results. The country waits patiently for these. And it will not look approvingly upon any effort designed to thwart the successful operation of the policy, or to make it a pretext for reviving partisan trouble in the States concerned.

The feeling which thus predominates will be strengthened by the moderation and good sense which Mr. Wade Hampton has displayed since his return to Columbia. His pledges to the President, given before leaving Washington, were sufficiently explicit, and they are reiterated with increased emphasis in his Columbia speech. He bids his friends give up partisanship for a time, and address themselves to the material interests of their State. He calls upon them to "forget for the next four years everything about politics." The fruits of their victory, he tells them, depend upon their good faith toward the freedmen, the welcome they may extend to Northern citizens, and the broad views which they may apply to the Government of the State and the development of its resources. These are wise utterances. Whether the man who uttered them is ahead of the men who voted for him, a brief period will determine; but at any rate they are honorable to him, and their immediate effect will be to strengthen the hands of the President and his advisers. Their justification will be all but complete if the aid indirectly rendered to Mr. Hampton be followed by the improvement in the relations of the races, and in the condition of the State, which he promises as a consequence of the policy inaugurated by the President.

It is not too much to hope that the course to be pursued by Mr. Chamberlain will be as temperate and judicious as that adopted by his opponent. We shall have no fear respecting Mr. Chamberlain if he obey the promptings of his own judgment. He has shown himself discreet as well as fearless, and his disinterestedness none can question. With his ideas of duty, he cannot be expected to give up voluntarily all that remains to him of his office; he must wait until the processes of law strip him of the last vestiges of his title. Such a line of action is not incompatible with respect for the authority of law, or with the preservation of the public peace. Beyond this he cannot go without injuring himself and his cause in the estimation of the public. We shall need better evidence than reports circulated by his enemies before believing that he consents to be the instrument of Northern partisans, who are intent upon multiplying difficulties in the path of the Administration.

WAR IN EUROPE.

Unless Turkey speedily, and unexpectedly, assumes an attitude of submission, there will be war in Europe before many days. It is a sorrowful admission that all the modern appliances of diplomacy, all the humanitarian considerations of the present century, and all the ameliorating policy of international relations, have been inadequate to the emergency. Nevertheless, no man who has candidly and intelligently followed the long and somewhat complex evolution of the so-called Eastern question will be surprised at the disastrous termination which now appears inevitable. On the one hand, it has long been evident that Russia is resolved upon war. What are Russia's ultimate designs and what her ulterior motives it is not necessary now to inquire. It is sufficient to know that under all her specious appearances of peace, and under all her hypocritical deprecation of the horrors of war, Russia has never failed to urge measures which that power, above all others, knew were highly objectionable to Turkey. On the other hand, it is equally clear that Turkey, while pursuing a policy of evasion, would make no concessions; and that, before all other things, the Sublime Porte resented any interference in its domestic concerns.

It was this state of things which made inevitable the deadlock which followed the Constantinople Conference. That conference urged upon the Sublime Porte certain reforms which were thought necessary to secure the peace and happiness of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. This was well enough, but the powers went on to declare, in effect, that they did not have any confidence in the ability—not to say the willingness—of the Sublime Porte to execute those reforms, and that they should prescribe, as a means of safety, certain regulations for the carrying out of the promised reformatory measures. Chief among those was the organization of a military police, the *personnel* and government of which should be foreign and non-Musselman. Turkey refused this dictation with such a show of patriotic indignation, and with so much spirit, that she had with her the momentary sympathy of the civilized world. The conference adjourned precipitately, and with the feeling that somebody, other than Turkey, had been made ridiculous. The Sublime Porte was applauded for having resented the tutelage of Christian Europe.

The next move, naturally enough, was made by Russia. Early in February, Prince Gortschakoff issued his famous circular note. This recited the diplomatic events which had occupied the year, intimated that the conference had been barren of results, and concluded by asking the allied powers what they proposed to do next. While the other powers were deliberating upon the form of answer to be returned to this peremptory call, Gen. Ignatieff was sent on a roving commission. The fruit of this was the famous protocol, which was to settle everything, but which has settled nothing except Russia's warlike intentions. It is said that English influence softened the terms of this document. The London *Times*, indeed, declared that the final wording of the protocol and its acceptance by Russia was "a considerable victory" for English diplomacy. If this be so, we must suppose that the original draft was warlike and insulting in its tone. As signed by the six powers—excluding Turkey—the protocol demanded that Turkey should without delay put its armies on a peace footing, and immediately proceed to the execution of the reforms necessary for the tranquilization of the provinces. Then it was added that the signatory powers proposed to watch the administration of the internal affairs of Turkey and see that these reforms were carried out in good faith. If the interests of the Christian subjects of Turkey were not properly defended and conserved, the powers would again interfere with such remedial agencies as might be hereafter agreed upon. Here, then, was dictation, supplemented by a threat.

But, as if this were not enough, Russia took care to add to the protocol a declaration by its Plenipotentiary to this effect: "Let Turkey send to St. Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament. But peace must first be concluded with Montenegro, and the Sublime Porte must satisfy Russia that the reforms mentioned in the protocol are to be seriously undertaken." Under the circumstances, is it surprising that the Sublime Porte declares that these conditions are humiliating and inadmissible? It must be observed that the protocol is not itself the stumbling-block. But the appended Russian declaration, which may be called an extraneous addition to the joint agreement, is at once seized upon by the indignant Turks. We have here, then, a key to the situation as it was when Russia submitted the original draft to Great Britain. A "considerable victory" may have been won by that power when it refused to sign the instrument, which Russian craft had prepared. But the addendum of Count Schouvaloff, nevertheless, forms part and parcel of the protocol. And it is this declaration which has carried consternation and indignation into the councils of Turkey. It is evident that Turkey will parley. Safvet Pasha declares that the Bulgarian atrocities, of which Russia speaks in such terms of abhorrence, were due to foreign [Russian] intrigues. He adds, with studied iteration, that the promised reforms are being carried out, and that a circular note to that effect is being prepared. Russia demands guarantees for reform and Turkey replies with a circular? Who does not see that this is as ineffectual as a dam of rushes against a torrent? It is not likely that peace can be made with Montenegro. It is possible that Russia purposely makes this difficult. It seems most unlikely that Turkey, though urged by the other powers, will send a special envoy to St. Petersburg "to sue for peace," as the Turks put it. Failing in these two particulars, Turkey will be said to have made war inevitable.

PUZZLES.

The endless conflict between science, so called, and alleged religion is constantly showing itself in unexpected places. We all know that geology is continually throwing its fossils and strata at the head of Moses, and that Darwinism is at feud with all religions except that of the Central African and his fetich. We are, therefore, never surprised at any hostile measures which may be taken by the partisans of Moses and the geologists and evolutionists. It will, however, surprise most people to learn that in the field of puzzles and enigmas science has far outstripped the limits prescribed by the editors of religious newspapers, and that the public mind is being perverted by scientific puzzles to an extent that ought to fill us entirely full of all sorts of proper emotions.

For many years most of our religious newspapers have had a puzzle department, designed for Sunday use. In this department two kinds of puzzles were recognized as peculiarly suited for Sunday solution. These were the old-fashioned enigma and the mathematical conundrum. Every one is familiar with the kind of enigma in question. It always began with the assertion, "I consist of 470 letters," and proceeded with such interesting statements as "my 6, 12, 8, 34 is a leading idiot," and "my 3, 9, 7 is a species of something." The mathematical conundrum usually related to the extraordinary proceedings of insane animals, or the no less remarkable exploits of small boys with a suspicious quantity of apples. Thus, the religious reader would be told that "a black and tan terrier dog ran after his master for thirty-six hours, while the latter walked at the rate of seven miles per hour. The dog overtook his master twenty-seven times, and lay down to pant and hang his tongue out for thirteen minutes each time. Required: the distance from the man's house to the residence of his maiden aunt." Or the religious editor would mention the existence of a preposterous small boy with a pocketful of apples, and after alleging that the boy gave one-third to James, two-tenths to John, one-ninth to Sarah, and half the remainder to his school-teacher, would demand to know how many apples he had left. It is impossible to deny that many of the assertions made in the religious puzzle department were, to say the least, improbable. For example, no living boy with a pocketful of apples would gratuitously distribute them among other boys, and girls, and no boy with the slightest gleam of sense would give even the smallest of his apples to the school-teacher, and thereby challenge an inquiry as to where he had stolen them. Still, conscientious editors excused themselves by the plea that their puzzles were of the nature of parables, and that it was perfectly justifiable to teach great moral lessons by parables.

That the Sunday puzzle department was from the first a popular feature of the religious press must be conceded. It was usually studied with more interest than any other part of the paper, and there can be no doubt that it did incalculable good. On Sunday evenings serious families were accustomed to sit around the table with pencils and paper in their hands, and to distract their thoughts from worldly subjects and cultivate the best interests of their souls by striving to find out how many apples the boy kept for himself, and what was the precise distance between the man's house and his aunt's house. Had not these blessed puzzles been at hand, worldly conversation, or what is far worse, worldly literature, might have occupied the Sunday evenings of innumerable families. The boy who tried to find out what "my 4, 11, 44" was, might have periled his soul by reading Roman history had not the religious newspaper provided him with pious enigmas; and the girl who grappled with the man and dog problem, and worked herself into a headache over it, might have actually read one of George Eliot's novels, if the newspaper had not been within her reach. Nobody need try to calculate the amount of good which the sacred puzzles have done, for the attempt would be hopeless. There are, beyond doubt, hundreds of men and women now living who overflow with unbridled piety, merely because in their youth they enjoyed the inestimable privilege of solving religious puzzles on Sunday. The careless worldling was touched to the heart as the beauties of the enigma unfolded themselves; the hardened infidel forsook his sophistry as he wrestled with the mathematical conundrum; and the sorrowful soul rose up strengthened and refreshed after finding out how many apples the boy really had.

But the very success of the religious puzzles provoked that objectionable personage who is sometimes darkly referred to as the Adversary to retaliation. By degrees the merely secular children's publications displayed puzzle departments of their own, in opposition to the religious puzzles. Science now mingled in the fray, and, of course, espoused the side which proposed opposition to religious puzzles. If we merely glance at a modern juvenile magazine, we find an array of puzzles of the most abstruse character. The old-fashioned pious enigmas and conundrums are ignored, and in their place we have pictorial puzzles that baffle the ablest intellects. Mysterious enigmas known as "pyramidal" or "square words," "hidden cities," and "inverted Generals" are also to be found in company with the pictorial puzzles, and the trail of the scientific person is over them all. No man can examine these puzzles and say they are adapted to awake solemn and improving thoughts. If they are not directly corrupting in their tendency, they are, at any rate, utterly worldly and secular. Unlike the puzzles of the religious press, they are totally unfit for Sunday solution, for it is evident to the meanest understanding that although a mathematical conundrum about boys and apples is perfectly suited for Sunday purposes—provided, of course, it appears in a religious newspaper—"pyramidal words" cannot be studied on Sunday without peril to the soul. It is sad to be compelled to mention that these secular puzzles are supplanting the religious puzzles in the affections of youth, and that science is thus triumphing over religion to a painful and disheartening extent.

GENERAL NOTES.

Philip Sheppard died in Philadelphia on the 6th inst., in his 103d year.

Senator Burnside has reached his home in Rhode Island, but is confined to his house by illness.

Only about one-sixth of the usual vote of Detroit, Mich., was cast at the late municipal election.

A small-pox flag is flying over ex-Gov. Bagley's house in Detroit, Mich., because of the illness of his daughter.

A Canadian reputed to be worth $100,000 has been committed for trial on the charge of stealing a horse blanket.

Some colored men in Nashville, Tenn., have formed a military company, and given it the name of the Key Rifles.

A Washington dispatch says that Mr. Randall has the pledges of 82 of the 151 Democratic Congressmen to support him for Speaker.

Ex-Senator Wright made his first appearance for seventeen years as a pleader in court in the Iowa Supreme Court at Davenport on the 5th inst.

The Committee on Finance in the Ohio House of Representatives has agreed in favor of a bill making silver coin a legal tender in that State for all sums.

Lexington, Ky., comes forward with two candidates for the United States Senate—Gen. William Preston and Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Boston's solidest solid men had a ball a night or two ago. Forty-one weighed over 230 pounds each, the heaviest being Mr. J. McDonald, who weighs 305 pounds.

A widow in Iowa, whose husband was burned to death while under imprisonment for drunkenness, has obtained a judgment for $6,000 against the man who sold him liquor.

One man has been discovered in Virginia who has not drank anything but water for 36 years. He eats no meat either, living mainly and meanly on oat-meal and potatoes.

The National Reform Convention for the North-west, whose aim it is to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution, will be held in Chicago to-day and to-morrow.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* calls upon all the unemployed men, women, and children in that neighborhood to devote themselves to picking blackberries in their season for export.

The President of the Ohio Fat Men's Association has just died. His name was John Templeton, and he is asserted to have weighed 505 pounds. His wife, who survives him, weighs only 90 pounds.

An Indianapolis father, who gave his son funds to go abroad for a couple of years, that he might not enter into a matrimonial alliance that the father opposed, is half frantic with the fear that the twain have gone together.

Mr. George H. Thompson, of Detroit, has an unpleasant wife, and petitions for a divorce. He says that she struck him on the head with a boot, emptied a kerosene oil lamp over him, and threatened to kill him with a razor.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* believes there will be less of partisan feeling between the Republicans and Democratic members at the beginning of this new Congress than has ever been known since the two parties first confronted each other.

The Detroit *Tribune* prints a communication from two Elders of the Mormon Church criticising the recent confession of John D. Lee, and pointing out what they conceive to be inconsistencies in it. They get little sympathy from the *Tribune*, however.

Judge Peirce, of Philadelphia, says that there is one tavern to every 25 male residents of that city; that they do an aggregate business of $21,000,000 a year, and cost the city $1,200,000 in preventive and protective measures, to say nothing of the destruction of health and homes.

The Irish in St. Louis bolted the Democratic ticket, and secured the election of nearly all the Republican candidates. In Chicago they refused to support Smith, the Democratic candidate, and voted for Heath. In Cincinnati, the *Enquirer* admits, the Irish by thousands cut the Democratic ticket.

The boast is made by the friends of the Boston Penny Savings Bank that that institution has never lost a dollar since it was incorporated; is not a dollar behindhand in its interest payments; has never foreclosed a mortgage or taken possession of a piece of real estate, and has a handsome surplus.

The Upper Hudson Regatta Association was organized at Albany on Saturday by boating men of that city, Troy, Cohoes, and other places. The intention is to hold two regattas each year on the course above the State dam at Troy. Membership is restricted to clubs on the Hudson and its tributaries north of Poughkeepsie.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* comes to the defense of Wendell Phillips against ungenerous criticism, and says that his character for liberality is as well assured as was that of Theodore Parker, and that from a large inheritance received from his father, and with few family expenses to meet, he has now only about enough to carry him through life comfortably.

A boy of 19 years and a girl of 14, in Sacramento County, Cal., were so determined to marry, in spite of the well-grounded opposition of the parents of both, that they ran away to San Francisco, hired a tug, and, taking a minister, went three miles out to sea and had the union made legally, or, at least, where there was no law prohibiting it.

The citizens of Madison, Wis., invited Minister Washburne to visit them before his return to France, and extended to him the freedom of the city. He was compelled to decline the courtesy through lack of time, as he must hurry back to France, as he says, in order to get ready to return home as soon as the President shall be pleased to appoint his successor.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, has written a letter acknowledging the compliment of an election as an honorary member of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and expressing the hope that the memory of their fathers, and the hopes and interests of their children, may forever unite in fraternal bonds the men of South Carolina and Massachusetts.

In October, 1859, Capt. John Wilson, an American, rescued 600 persons, under circumstances of unusual hardship and self-sacrifice, from the burning British steam-ship Connaught. Capt. Wilson is now sick and destitute, and the fact having been brought to the notice of Queen Victoria, her Majesty has been pleased to direct that a sum of £25 should be presented to him from her.

Complete returns of the vote on the constitutional amendments in New-Hampshire show that all were ratified but the first and twelfth. The former related to striking out the word "Protestant" in the bill of rights, and the latter prohibited the removal of officers for political reasons. The seventh, abolishing the religious test, is carried by 32 votes, the requisite two-thirds vote being received.

Of Hon. Samuel B. McLin, late Secretary of State of Florida, and recently appointed Associate Justice of New-Mexico, the Jacksonville *Union* says: "Mr. McLin will unquestionably show that the confidence reposed in him has not been misplaced. A good lawyer, a ready writer, a thorough Republican, and a man of strict integrity and unflinching nerve, he will faithfully administer justice in the responsible position to which he has been called."

A man lately applied to a shoe manufacturer in Brockton, Mass., for work, and being refused, said he would do anything for $1 50 a day. The manufacturer responded: "All right, I'll give you a job. If you will walk around the streets ten hours a day, beating a drum, I'll give you a week's work at your figures." Here's your pay in advance—$9." At last accounts the man was still walking and drumming, and the exasperated citizens were looking for the manufacturer, who had taken a vacation.

The Democratic office-holders in California are receiving unpleasant notes from the Secretary of the State Committee, informing them that they will be expected to subscribe toward the liquidation of a debt of $3,000, the legacy of the Presidential campaign. The Secretary says that the committee has delayed making the call upon them in the reasonable expectation that they would have Federal officials of their own faith to assist. We thought assessments upon Federal officers was exclusively a Republican offense in the view of the "Reformers."

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WOOD.

William Wood, the senior partner of the book-publishing firm of William Wood & Son, died yesterday morning in the house of his son, on Sixty-first-street. He was the third son of Samuel Wood, an Englishman, who came to New-York in 1803 and established a book store at No. 362 Pearl-street. In 1822 Mr. Samuel Wood moved to No. 261 Pearl-street, and in the same year William Wood was admitted to the firm. The deceased took a great interest in medical writings. The store on Pearl-street was the resort of eminent physicians and surgeons, such as Drs. Francis, Hosack, Mitchell, Mott, and Stevens. Samuel Wood died in 1844, but the business was continued in Pearl-street until 1856, when the firm moved to No. 389 Broadway. In 1862 William Wood moved to No. 61 Walker-street, and soon afterward associated with him in business his son William H. S. Wood, who is now the senior member of the firm of William Wood & Co., of No. 27 Great Jones-street. Mr. Wood retired from business in 1868, having established the *Medical Record*, a weekly journal of medicine and surgery, and the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. Mr. Wood was one of the founders and an original Director of the Mercantile Library. Of late years he gave a good deal of attention to the affairs of the Society of Friends', of which he was an active member.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Hon. William C. Rhodes, the founder and for many years editor of the Elmira *Gazette*, died at Dannemora, Clinton County, N. Y., on Sunday, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at the age of 57. The deceased was Inspector of State Prisons from 1857 to 1860, and Warden of the Clinton County Prison from 1870 to 1873.

RAILWAY MANUFACTURERS' LITIGATION.

Toledo, April 9.—In the case of the late managers of the Cincinnati Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad against the present management, Judges Prentice, Caldwell, and McMath to-night decided to postpone the hearing of the application for a dissolution of the injunction and receivership until Monday next, to enable the defendants' counsel to examine affidavits. The counsel for the plaintiffs may determine to withdraw their affidavits, in which event a hearing will probably be had to-morrow.

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Buffalo, April 9.—The joint special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad, to examine through connections to Schnectady and the West, reached here at 7:30 P. M. The party left Binghamton this morning, the guests of the Erie Railway, and stopped at Elmira, Hornellsville, and Portage. To-morrow morning they leave for Niagara Falls, Lewiston, and Oswego.

MINING DISCOVERIES.

San Francisco, April 9.—For the past two weeks the Sutro tunnel has passed through stringers of quartz giving low assays. On Friday last the whole face of the drift was of solid quartz, 2,750 feet east of the Savage Mine shaft. The quartz resembles that of the Comstock in its crystalline character, and it is said its assays average $34 per ton.

PEACH CROP PROSPECTS.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE BY FROST.

APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT ORCHARDS OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE—SERIOUS INJURY BY THE WARMTH FOLLOWED BY SUDDEN COLD—A FAIR CROP EXPECTED NOTWITHSTANDING — CONVERSATIONS WITH SOME LEADING FRUIT-GROWERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, WORCESTER COUNTY, Md., } Friday, April 6, 1877. }

I find by a pretty through investigation of the peach orchards, that the alarm of the peach-growers is far from chimerical. Doubtless a goodly supply of peaches will be shipped from this peninsula this year—far more than last year—but in truth the crop is badly injured. Whether the injury was the result of the warm weather of February and the cold weather of March, or was caused by the early frosts of last Autumn, is an open question, but it is pretty generally believed that the warm weather of last February started the buds and the germ of the young peach to fill out and grow, and that the cold freezing March weather killed them. An examination of several orchards in this neighborhood reveals the fact that the fruit prospect is very gloomy here. I don't think I have seen a bud that presented the appearance of health, while a vast majority of them are entirely killed. Perhaps those still living may be in better condition than their appearance indicates. If so, there may be a fair crop yet.

My observations have not, however, been confined to Worcester County, and consequently I can give you estimates of the prospects elsewhere. At Lewes, Del., I had the pleasure of meeting Harbenson Hickman, Esq., one of Delaware's wealthiest and most enterprising citizens. Two years ago, he had upon his lands in the vicinity of Lewes upward of 50,000 peach trees. When asked the prospects for his crop for this season, he said that he had not given his orchards his personal inspection, and of his own knowledge could not give any information on the subject. He was even indifferent to the results, but his farmers had told him that there would be no fruit in his orchards, and from what his neighbors told him, he seemed to think that the crop around Lewes was a failure. He added, "If I fail to have a crop this year, I have 30,000 trees to follow the fate of 20,000 I had dug up last year."

At Georgetown, Sussex County, Del., I met Hon. Charles Stockly, late President of the Delaware State Senate, who is also one of the largest peach-growers in Sussex County, and he was very strongly impressed with the belief that, as far as his orchard was concerned, there would be few or no peaches; but he knew that many of his neighbors, especially those whose orchards lay adjacent to some running stream or mill-pond, would have good crops. From others I learned that Mr. Stockly had been generally unfortunate with his orchards, and very seldom got a good crop of fruit.

I also met Mr. Hart Hickman, a merchant and farmer at Frankford. He is also to a considerable extent interested in peach culture, and he seemed to think that the prospect for a good crop around that point, which is about 12 miles south of Georgetown, is very fair.

The peach-growing counties of Maryland are Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Caroline, Talbot, Kent, Queen Anne, and Cecil. The fruit from all these counties reaches the New-York markets by the Pennsylvania Railroad. That from Worcester County, Md., and from the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia, and from the greater part of Sussex County, Del.—but not the greater quantity—and from around Milford, in Kent County, Del., reaches the New-York markets by the Old Dominion Steamship route.

Mr. William H. Dulaney, one of the largest and most successful fruit-growers in Seaford, Sussex County, and Hon. Edward Martin, Speaker of the House of Representatives, a fruit-grower, both esteemed as good authority on matters of fruit culture, unhesitatingly declared it as their belief that the prospect for an abundant crop in all the orchards along the Nanticoke River was never better; but that back a few miles from the river the buds seemed to be somewhat injured. It seems to be a peculiarity of peach trees, that they will bear with more certainty growing close to a considerable sheet of water. There are many large peach orchards around Seaford, and it is one of the important fruit-growing sections of Delaware. Near this town is situated the magnificent plantation of ex-Gov. Ross, upon which are upwards of 25,000 peach trees, from which it is supposed there will be a good crop. The farm of Gov. Ross is managed by his son, James Ross, and last year it yielded to its owner quite a little fortune from a crop of blackberries. Blackberries, it will be remembered, were very scarce in New-Jersey last season, having been cut off by the drought. Gov. Ross had many acres of his farm under this fruit, which yielded an abundant crop last year. Hence his fine profits.

Another important peach-growing point is Bridgeville. Ex-Sheriff Sharp, who is interested in a fruit farm just north of Bridgeville, reports that the buds are very dangerously injured around that village, and that it is exceedingly doubtful if there are many peaches shipped from that point the season. A Mr. Jacobs, a farmer well known for his success as a peach-grower of Bridgeville district, is also of the opinion that the fruit crop there is dangerously injured. Other gentlemen in this locality, however, think the prospects for a crop are good. Bridgeville, as a fruit-growing district, is second to none in the State, and more peaches are shipped from this station than any other in Sussex County. The climatic influences around this point so closely resemble those of the great peach-growing sections of the State that I should greatly fear for the safty of the peach crop if the forebodings of these gentlemen should prove correct. I shall, however, push my investigation, and shall visit all the important points during the next few weeks, and shall be able to arrive at a pretty correct estimate of the probable yield of the crop. It will be recollected that my estimate made in April of last year did not differ more than 8 per cent. from the actual result.

It may be asked how we make calculations thus early in the season with any degree of accuracy. Easily enough. The germ of the peach is already formed as perfectly as the peach itself will form, and if it is alive and healthy now it will live and perfect a peach, unless nipped by frost or rotted by cold rains. There is not much likelihood of either calamity overtaking them now. Should they escape until the 25th inst. all danger will have passed. If the germs are now dead, of course they will not perfect fruit, and if dead they show themselves as a black spot within the blossom. A dead germ will not prevent a bud from blossoming; hence an orchard may come out in full bloom and in brilliant colors and yet not produce any fruit. Of the blooms which I have examined—all within a short distance of this town—not more than one in six was alive and not more than one in 10 had the appearance of health. And so I conclude that the peach crop of Worcester County—which, however, is a small affair, comparatively—will prove a failure. Q. D.

THE UNION TRUST FORGERY CASE.

Four men, named Alfred Baker, Thomas Elliott, James Worth, and James Herring, and a woman, whose name could not be ascertained, were arrested yesterday by Capt. Allaire and detectives of the Fourteenth Precinct on suspicion of having been concerned in the $64,000 check forgery on the Union Trust Company on Jan. 2 last. It is alleged that these men are all expert forgers, some of them having been connected with the preparation and utterance of forged Turkish bonds about three years ago. It is stated that there is positive evidence that they prepared the blank of the check uttered on the Union Trust Company. They were taken to the Tombs yesterday afternoon, and were remanded to the Fourteenth Precinct Station. The Police were very reticent regarding the arrests, in connection with which a number of presses and lithograph stones were seized. These were found in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Seventieth-street and the Harlem Railroad, and were taken to the station-house in Mulberry-street in an express wagon from Tremont at a late hour last night.

NINE MORE LADY DOCTORS.

The Commencement of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women was held last evening at Steinway Hall. The exercises were opened with an address by Mrs. Prof. C. S. Lozier, at the conclusion of which degrees were conferred upon the following graduates: Mrs. Caroline S. Chamberlin, of New-York; Mrs. Lydia A. Craft, of New-York; Miss Gertrude Goewey, of New-York; Miss Thamsin Janney, of Virginia; Miss Jennie L. Kellogg, of California; Miss Ellen Maria Kirke, of Illinois; Mrs. Lucia A. G. Mraviag, of New-Jersey; Mrs. Hattie F. R. Peet, of New-York; and Miss Sarah N. Smith, of Connecticut. Certificates were next presented to the students of the junior class, after which Dr. H. M. Field delivered an address. A valedictory was then delivered by Mrs. Lydia Craft, on behalf of the graduates, and the exercises were brought to a close by a long reply, by Prof. James A. Carmichael, on behalf of the Faculty.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. John McCullough appeared in "Richelieu" at Booth's Theatre, yesterday evening. Unlike his performance of *Virginius*, which was new to local audiences until last week, the artist's representation of Lord Lytton's *Cardinal* had been witnessed during a previous engagement. The impression, however, seemed to be quite as vivid as if the effort had been endowed with all the charm of novelty, and the large audience followed the rendering of the play with unbroken attention. Mr. McCullough's *Richelieu* differs from a better known type of the prelate in that it is less full of craftiness and simpler and more vigorous in word and manner. It is not nearly so elaborate an achievement as Mr. Booth's, whose work in this particular piece is of marvelous *finesse*, but it is strong in more sympathetic elements, and, in the passages with *Julie*, truly tender and pathetic. Mr. McCullough's *Richelieu*, of course, offers no fresh view of the character, the chief lines of the personage, indeed, being so clearly drawn as to leave no room for departure, in any important respect, from the conventional *Richelieu* and his best-known opportunities on the stage. Mr. McCullough has lost none of his force since he came before New-York play-goers a year or so ago, and his style has, since then, unquestionably gained in variety of expression and in finish. Miss Maude Granger was an uncommonly lovely *Julie* last evening, and the other rôles were in good hands. The same piece may be witnessed at Booth's to-night.

MR. BARNUM'S NEW SHOW.

The many wonders of Mr. P. T. Barnum's "New and Only Greatest Show on Earth" were revealed last evening at Gilmore's Garden, in presence of an audience that filled the large building to repletion. The programme was both varied and interesting, and its attractions liberally repaid the numerous assemblage for the visit. It would be impossible, however, in the limited space at our disposal to describe in detail the many novel features of the exhibition, which included a bewildering miscellany of marvelous acrobatic feats, equestrian acts, and juggling, and performances by trained horses, mules, and elephants. Several events were worthy of particular reference. Among these were the daring bareback riding of Mr. Charles Fish, the very graceful horsemanship of Miss Jennie Hengler, who rode a superb tandem of performing Pomeranian horses, and the singular feats of six trained stallions which were introduced by M. Oscar. The achievements of the handsome animals, illustrative as they were of the wonderful perfection to which horse-training can be brought, were alone worth the admission fee. Still, the sports in the arena did not by any means complete the exhibition, as there were numerous living curiosities and mechanical marvels to beguile the attention of the audience after the equestrian and acrobatic performances reached a close. During the evening Mr. Barnum moved forward to occupy a seat among the audience, but was compelled, in acknowledgment of the cheers with which his presence was greeted, to step into the ring and acknowledge the compliment of recognition in a brief characteristic speech. The combined museum, menagerie, and circus may be visited every afternoon and evening until further notice.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Emil Liebling's concert at Steinway Hall may be attended to-night.

Mr. E. A. Sothern will appear at the Park Theatre this Fall. His engagement is to begin on Sept. 3 and extend over 12 weeks.

To permit of a full-dress rehearsal of "Don Carlos," no operatic performance will occur at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. From the scale of the preparations for the production of Verdi's work, a remarkably symmetrical and impressive representation may be counted upon.

THE TELEPHONE IN WASHINGTON.

TUNES PLAYED IN PHILADELPHIA HEARD IN THE CAPITAL—A CURIOUS EFFECT OF THE ELECTRIC MUSIC.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Lincoln Hall was crowded to-night with a large and delighted audience, assembled to hear the telephone concert. Although the singing of Miss Fannie Kellogg and Signor Tagliapietra was received with great favor, there was evidently considerable impatience to hear the performances on the telephone, which were near the close of the programme. Eight airs, commencing with "Home, Sweet Home," and ending with "Yankee Doodle," were played by Mr. F. Buscovitz in Philadelphia, and distinctly heard by every one in the above-named hall in this city. The audience listened with profound attention, and the conclusion of each tune was enthusiastically applauded. The intonations were remarkably clear and perfect, exciting additional wonder and astonishment.

Prof. Gray, in the course of his explanation of the means by which the sounds were transmitted, remarked that whatever criticism might be made upon the present musical merits of the telephone, it must, at least, be regarded as a decided scientific success, a remark which the entire audience indorsed by hearty applause. He also stated as a wonderful fact, discovered in his experiments with the telephone, that the electric waves of sound sent through a single wire are frequently conveyed inductively by other wires running parallel with it on the same poles, though entirely disconnected. This statement was verified to-night in the Washington office of the New-York Associated Press, where a number of the tunes played in Philadelphia were distinctly heard on a "relay" used in the office, which had no connection whatever with the wire that was attached to the telephone. The tones thus conveyed, although not loud, were audible at a distance of several yards from the instrument.

GEN. GRANT AT GALENA, ILL.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The *Tribune's* Galena, Ill., special says: "Gen. and Mrs. Grant received a few friends this evening at the elegant residence of Capt. Augustus Estey. About 9 o'clock Scheimer's Band serenaded them, playing "Hail to the Chief," and in answer to calls from a large number of citizens the ex-President was presented by Col. W. R. Rowley, the only surviving member of his personal staff during the war, and said: 'Fellow-citizens of Galena: I am obliged to you for this serenade and manifestation of esteem. All I have to remark is that it affords me gratification to make periodical visits to this city, and to come back to you again, after 16 years of official life, like yourselves one of the sovereigns of this great Republic. Good night.'"

DISCOVERY OF A HUMAN SKELETON.

HUDSON, April 9.—The exhuming of a full-grown skeleton at Athens, opposite this city, on Saturday, is creating considerable excitement. It had been buried some time, and when found was lying face down 15 inches under ground. Its discovery brings to mind the mysterious disappearance of two men at different times within a few years. There was nothing found to give any clue.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—A special to the *Leader* from New-Philadelphia, Ohio, says a fatal accident occurred to-day on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road. As the train was crossing the bridge near Malvern, the bridge gave way, precipitating the engine into the creek, killing the fireman, James Sharp, and seriously injuring the engineer, George Dearborn.

FAILURE IN ORANGE COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, April 9.—Dennis Clark, merchant, and also Postmaster at Unionville, Orange County, has made an assignment to Eliakim Elston and N. C. Hanford for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are reported at $10,000, and his assets at $5,000, consisting of goods in store and a house and lot.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 9.—A special to the *Eagle* says a boy named Philip Donoughue, who resides at New-York, had both legs and one arm cut off by a train of cars at Spuyten Duyvil this afternoon. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER.

RONDOUT, April 9.—David Winfield, a farmer residing in the town of Shawangunk, cut his throat yesterday. No cause is assigned for the deed.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 136th semi-annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday evening, when the following officers were elected: President, Hazeldine Hamilton; Vice-President, Walter Marshal; Secretary, T. C. Faulkner; Treasurer, George Parsons; Librarian, John Craw; Directors, S. F. Baxter, George Ruhl, S. Hofheimer, H. J. Crate, Israel Smith, J. H. Gillespie, and P. J. O'Connor.

BACK TO THE PLATFORM.

ANNA DICKINSON IN HER OWN DEFENSE—HER PLAY DEFENDED AND HER CRITICS CRITICISED.

The Eagle Theatre was less than one-third filled last evening, despite the announcement that Miss Anna Dickinson would criticise her critics at the end of the performance. The dreary play dragged its weary way along until nearly 11 o'clock, and then the curtain as it fell was almost immediately raised again and Miss Dickinson stepped forward in her blonde wig and the robes in which, when last seen, she was about to be led to execution. She held in her hand a large bunch of newspaper slips and smiled sweetly as she began by asking her "Good friends" if she had not always been the defender of the oppressed. Being answered in the affirmative by applause, she went on to say that she proposed to speak of Anna Dickinson as a person she had never known. She read numerous quotations from the New-York newspapers, speaking of her play as a thoroughly bad one, and her impersonation as something beneath criticism, and asserting that this was the unanimous verdict of the press of the United States. Her life on the platform ended, she said, two years ago when her health utterly broke down, and she was incapacitated from riding 300 to 1,000 miles a week, as a successful lyceum lecture tour required that she should do. She was compelled to go upon the stage. Her first appearance was made in Boston before an audience of 3,000 persons, none of them her friends, for her friends were all opposed to her going upon the stage. She was an old theatre-goer herself, having from childhood up often traveled 300 miles for the pleasure of sitting in front of the foot-lights, and she had a test of her own to try a good play by. It was this: She did not mind the applause of an audience during the first or second acts, for most people go to a theatre willing to be pleased. But if, at the end of the third act, many go out, and the curtain falls on the fourth to a slim house she considers the play a bad one. Her Boston audience was coldly and discriminatingly critical. At the end of the first act the curtain was rung up twice, at the end of the second act twice, and at the end of the third not only did all in the audience keep their seats but 700 "standees" remained rooted to the floor, and at the end of the fourth, when 3,000 people, with their eyes brimming with tears, called her forth with shouts and ovteries five successive times, she said, "This is success." [Applause.] Yet she had had but four rehearsals, and had passed through unnumbered tribulations. She was about to try a new piece and a new rôle, and she was so fretted, so utterly miserable, that during the two preceding weeks she lost 17 pounds. She had been without food, being unable to eat, and without sleep, not having closed her eyes for 70 hours. The Boston papers all said that the play and the acting were a success, and the people who had seen them so believed until they read the New-York papers the next evening. She did not object to being called ugly, old, vile, atrocious. She did not object to her acting being called bad or her play denounced as wretched, but she did object to such a falsification of facts as the statement that her Boston audience regarded her as a failure. They did not. [Applause.] After the first night in Boston she played the most eminently successful engagement of two weeks ever known in that city. Thence she went through New-England, to Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Albany, and Buffalo, and the newspapers of all those places, almost without exception, gave the play and the player the highest praise. Henry Watterson said that "The Crown of Thorns" was the best historic drama ever seen on the American stage. When she came to this City she knew from heart-breaking experience that the critics would pursue her, but she believed that she would find her old New-York audience to support her. The critics had made a wall between her and her old public. She found it not. It was said that she came here under peculiarly favorable circumstances. Everybody knew the trouble that existed in the management of the Eagle Theatre previous to her arrival. On the night set for her first appearance there were seven pieces of scenery yet to paint. Between that Monday and the following Friday she spent 23 hours in rehearsals, and she could not tell how many sleepless hours of agony. She was in little better condition than when she first confronted her Boston audience. It was said of her that she had placed herself in antagonism to the newspapers. "What!" she said, half crying, this one small, weak, sick, heart-broken, miserable woman against the combined newspapers of New-York City! God knows I did not want to fight, I was too utterly crushed. I struggled on, as I will continue to struggle, because, having taken up my work to do, I will not put it down until I completely fail. [Cheers repeated over and over.] I am hoarse, because I have swallowed so many tears that they strangled me; I go heavy about my work because my heart drags down my hands and feet." Miss Dickinson continued: "Mr. Cowper, one of the foremost actors of England, wrote a letter to the *Tribune*, giving his impressions of my play and my acting, which were favorable. It was left lying two weeks without notice, and then was published with the gratuitous falsehood added to it that an allowance must be made for its sentiments because Mr. Cowper was Miss Dickinson's business man, and that she had engaged to study with him during the Summer. He was not her business man, and she had not engaged to study with him. Mr. Cowper telegraphed a contradiction, but the *Tribune* suppressed it until after the Boston papers containing a copy of it reached New-York. Then and not till then did this candid paper do her justice. [Hisses.] Two weeks after the *Tribune* reiterated the same lying story, and when Miss Dickinson's agent wrote a redenial the publication of the latter was refused on the ground that the matter complained of had been taken from a Boston paper, which was equally untrue, by having been interpolated into the Boston *Herald's* article. "I am," said Miss Dickinson, "pleading simply for the truth. The *Herald* has tried to stir up bad feeling for me among religious people by professing to be shocked at the title to my play. It accuses me of dragging things which should be sacred through the slime of the stage. I am willing to put my serious, thoughtful, tearful training under a Quaker mother—my religion, you will against the brogue and the bigotry of the man who wrote that." [Applause.] Continuing, Miss Dickinson paid a strong tribute to the stage as a teacher and inculcator of the highest and holiest feelings, and as the champion of the downtrodden. All the sermons, she said, that can be preached in this town on the Sabbath day will never touch the great lesson of self-sacrifice more clearly or more penetratingly than "All for Her" and the "Danichefs." "My good friends," she said, in conclusion, "all I ask is that some of those newspapers will do, what they have falsely said they were doing—state facts about me and my play, not only in regard to this town, but elsewhere. What I ask of you, good friends, is to say to your friends, 'Don't read the papers and then sit in judgment on "The Crown of Thorns," but give Anna Dickinson a chance. Go and see her, and if you condemn her Anna Dickinson will not have one word to say in opposition.'" [Great applause.]

Miss Dickinson spoke over an hour. It was after midnight when she concluded.

AN ACCOMMODALING ENGLISH JUDGE.

At Huntingdon Assizes recently, a man named Kitelay, was convicted of stealing a quantity of clover hay, valued at $3 35. Sir Babial Brett, the Presiding Judge, then sentenced the man to one months' imprisonment. After the prisoner was removed from the dock a joryman remarked, "That is rather stiff, my lord." Lord Justice Brett: "Do you think so, gentlemen?" The jury, after consulting, said they did think so. The Judge: "What sentence would you suggest, gentleman?" The jury: "Cut it in halves, my lord." The Judge: "Very well, gentlemen; it was your verdict and it shall be your sentence. Let the prisoner be brought back." Upon this being done, the Judge said to him, "The jury think a month is too stiff. Take 14 days." And the sentence was recorded.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN OHIO.

TOLEDO, April 9.—Major Whittle, of Chicago, has begun Gospel meetings here with success. The attendance at his week-day services has grown from 700 to 1,200 in four nights, the largest revival meetings ever known here.

REOPENING NAVIGATION.

QUEBEC, April 9.—Two schooners have arrived from lower ports with fish and potatoes, being the first arrivals of the season.

MONTREAL, April 9.—Navigation opened on the Richelieu River to-day. The first steamer bound for Beloeil left Sorel this morning.

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—PRESIDENT HAYES INDORSED—THE RATIO OF REPRESENTATION TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, April 9.—This morning the number of visitors was considerably greater than on the previous days of the session. They intruded on the seats reserved for the members; but after a hint was given, the visitors moved from the body of the church to the gallery. Dr. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, was heard. He didn't want to say much about the paper, because if there is any one in the Conference that don't read the paper he is a gone case. He was trying to make the paper of use to the preachers—to help the preachers, because when their work succeeds, the Church succeeds. The subscription should be 100,000. He wishes to make it a Church paper—a Methodist paper; simply a Methodist paper, a paper of no other denomination. No other paper would publish several columns of obituary notices but a Methodist paper. He couldn't always please his readers, and if a member hasn't been hurt occasionally, he has not been fairly dealt with. Read it anyway, even if you feel like striking. If you don't like it, write down to the editor, like some of the brothers do, and speak out your mind plainly. He wanted the suggestions, but wouldn't agree to be guided by them; would send them back if the writers wished, either in the paper or the manuscript. Continued breathing out on a man will finally make an impression; that was what he was trying to do. He closed by saying that if the members would help him, he would make the paper the best under the sun.

After several brothers from other States had been introduced, Chancellor Haight was heard in reference to the Syracuse University, which he represented. He asked that the members pray for the university and work for it. Some broad flattery was used, such as calling New-York State the pocket of the nation, and saying that the most of the brains of the nation lay in the Conference. The plea of the speaker was for help, though it seems this institution is in better condition than the others, as one brother has given $100,000 to it. The speaker wished $1,000, $10,000, or $50,000, and if interest was asked during life the institution would pay it. Dr. King considered the institute a kind of conference seminary at large; he simply wishes a committee to be sent to the institute to see whether, at the ridiculously small figures charged, the institute was doing anything respectable.

Dr. Osbon, Chairman of the Committee of Finances of the Dean College, was heard. He said no money was asked, but the prayers and sympathy of the people were. The report was that the building, library, and laboratory were at a fair estimate worth $25,000, and are sufficient for the high purposes of the seminary. By reason of the loss of its whole endowment, the institution was left without an income. Notwithstanding this severe loss, through the Trustees more than $100,000 was already secured toward the re-endowment of the seminary. This sum was not yet fully available. Its present income is less than the necessary expenditures. The moral support of the Conference was pledged, and any material aid it is able to render.

Rev. Dr. Hoes, of the Reformed Church of this city, was introduced. He spoke eloquently in regard to the great work done by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and rejoiced in its prosperity. He said the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Church he represented will march side by side in the grand work of converting sinners. The following resolution was offered by Rev. Asa Lyon and seconded by Rev. Dr. G. S. Hare:

While under ordinary circumstances we should decline to discuss the political affairs of the nation, we deem that present exigencies call for an expression of confidence in the upright intentions and statesmanlike purposes of President Hayes, firmly believing that the policy thus far adopted of conciliation toward those formerly in rebellion, and of good will toward those formerly in bondage, cannot fail to advance the welfare of the nation and the interests of God's Kingdom.'

The resolution was carried without opposition, and with many expressions of good-will toward the President, and it was ordered that a copy of the resolution be sent to President Hayes.

The question whether the ratio of representation to the General Conference should be changed from 45 to 99 and to give the General Conference power to make the change if they see fit, was discussed; and a large portion of the time of the Conference taken up. Upon a vote being taken it was voted down, 16 in favor, 133 against. Whereupon a voice shouted "Amen!" Another matter—that of amending the Discipline—will be taken up Tuesday morning. The Committee on Conference Claimants reported that the amount of money this year was $1,200 less than last year. The amount distributed and to whom was read. The total amount is $19,625. A discussion was had whether several of the appropriations read should be disallowed as not being within the law, particularly one case where it was claimed that one of the claimants was not an orphan. The precedent was dangerous. This orphan was an imbecile and would always remain a child, said Dr. Hare, and he made a stirring speech to strain the law then, so as not to send her to the alms-house. On motion the report was recommitted to the committee, with the exception of that portion asking the regular appropriation from Conference, which was adopted.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

NEW-YORK AND NORTH LONG ISLAND DISTRICT REPORTS—REVIVALS—FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT IN MANY LOCALITIES—REPORTS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 9.—The Conference met for devotional exercises at 7:45 A. M. The exercises included also a short sermon by Rev. Charles S. Wing, of New-Haven. The business session began at 9 A. M., when Bishop Peck resumed the chair. After the journal of Saturday had been read, the character of the effective Elders on the several districts was examined. Rev. Charles Fletcher, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, described its condition. The spiritual interests were well sustained, and extensive revivals had occurred at Stamford, Conn., and elsewhere. Owing to the prevalent financial depression some of the churches were in distress, and some Pastors had only received one-half of their salaries. In some instances the church property had been mortgaged to meet current expenses. This practice he deprecated. The benevolent collections would show a deficit contrasted with former years.

Rev. Charles Kelsey and Rev. Thomas W. Bethel were constituted supernumerary preachers. Rev. John L. Peck, Presiding Elder of the North Long Island District, represented the work in that section. Peace and prosperity had generally prevailed. Large revivals had occurred at Far Rockaway, North Fifth-Street, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Simpson Church, Brooklyn, and the church at West Hills, had been improved and the cost thereof paid. The benevolent collections were well sustained, especially that for the support of the Bishops. Rev. Benjamin Redford, of Smithtown, Long Island, had died. The wife of Rev. William J. Robinson had died, and Rev. Charles E. Glover had been afflicted in the death of a son. Several church debts had been reduced, including that of the First Church at Greenpoint, DeKalb-Avenue and Simpson Churches, Brooklyn.

Bishop Peck announced the transfer of Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., of Brooklyn, to the Philadelphia Conference. He also stated that Rev. James A. M. Chapman, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York Conference, had been transferred to the New-York East Conference by Bishop Harris. Rev. George Hollis was made a supernumerary preacher.

The report of the South Long Island District was described by Rev. Albert G. Graves, Presiding Elder. The preachers had enjoyed good health, and no deaths had occurred in their families. Some of the preachers had not been paid in full. The fire at Sag Harbor and other causes had embarrassed that church financially. Two Brooklyn churches had also been in financial distress, threatening the loss of the property. A convention was called, and the difficulty provided for. A new chapel had been built at Bridgehampton, and another at Moriches. A new chapel for the Nostrand-avenue Church had been erected. Revivals at Good Ground, Moriches, Sag Harbor, East New-York, and at Eighteenth-street, and Fleet-street, Brooklyn, had been in progress. Charles M. Giffin was made a supernumerary preacher. Owing to the condition of his health it is understood that Mr. Giffin will preach in Baltimore during the coming year. The Rev. Emory J. Haynes had withdrawn from the Conference, and united with the Baptist Church.

The Bridgeport District was then represented by Rev. George A. Hubbell, Presiding Elder. Churches had been improved in some localities, and revivals been common. A church at Bakerville, Conn., had been transferred to this Conference. There were 26 churches to debt in the district. Birmingham, Conn., had given $725 to the missionary cause, and was the banner church.

The New-Haven District was represented by Rev. William T. Hill, Presiding Elder. A new church had been built at Hamden, Conn., costing $8,200, and a dwelling-house at Wallingford had been purchased, and the lower part altered to a chapel, at a cost of $7,500. At South Farms, Conn., a new society had been organized. The church at Westville, Conn., had received a legacy of $10,000. The Edwards-Street Chapel, New-Haven, had passed into private hands. The North Church at Hartford, Conn., was seriously embarrassed. Debts amounting to $2,100 had been removed from other churches. Twenty preachers had not received a full support. Rev. William Lawrence had removed from his field of labor at Collinsville, Conn. Some discussion arose concerning the irregularity, and the case was laid over for future consideration.

The report from the Book Committee was read. The sum of $3,420 was needed, they stated, from this Conference for the support of the Bishops during the ensuing year.

The Committee on Education reported, and Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., President of that institution, spoke on its behalf. Their income had fallen off $10,000 a year. Subscriptions amounting to $18,000 were then made by the preachers and laymen present for its relief. Bishop Peck gave $500.

An memorial service was held at 2:30 P. M. respecting the decease of Revs. Benjamin Redford and Henry Hatfield.

The Conference met again in the evening to dispose of unfinished routine business.

NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

FIFTH DAY AT BOSTON—PRESIDENT HAYES' TEMPERANCE RULE AT THE WHITE HOUSE—CHURCH EXTENSION—DOMESTIC MISSIONS—NOMINATION OF PRESIDING ELDERS BY THE CONFERENCE.

BOSTON, April 9.—At the fifth day's session of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day a resolution was adopted expressive of gratitude to President Hayes and lady for banishing liquor from their public and private receptions, and it was ordered that a copy be sent to the President. An address was made by Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D., Secretary of the Church Extension Society of the General Conference, on the condition of the New-England Conference. He stated that the latter had been asked to contribute about $4,000 per annum for 10 years, but had only given about an average of $1,000, or $10,980 in all. There had been received by donations, however, $7,475, and by loans $10,000. In 1876 the Conference had 211 Pastorate charges, 30 of which contributed $10 each; 77 less than $10 each, and 104 nothing. In 1876 $4,000 were asked for, and $837 received.

The Committee on Domestic Missions reported through its chairman that, owing to the crippled condition of many churches within the bounds of the Conference, the whole work ought to be divided into districts, and each district be put in charge of Pastors who should look after societies in need of help, and in connection with the other Pastors, devise means for receiving supplies. The committee recommended that a Conference Missionary be appointed, whose time should be devoted to receiving funds for the work. The Conference accepted the report and voted to devote a special session to its consideration.

The question of changing the rules of church government so that Presiding Elders shall be nominated to the Bishop by the Conference instead of being appointed directly by the Bishop, was then called and referred to a special committee of five to report at the next session of the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Cummings, in behalf of the American Peace Society, offered resolutions indorsing the principles of that society, which were adopted.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. CROOK—FIFTEEN HUNDRED HOSTILES COMING IN—SITTING BULL WITH A SMALL BAND MOVING TOWARD BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following telegram was received at Army Head-quarters this morning:

CHICAGO, April 8, 1877.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Gen. Crook informs me that 1,500 hostile Minneconjoux, Uncapapas and Two Kettles are on their way in to surrender, and were last heard from at Bear Butte Creek, on the Fort Reno route. They were accompanied by Spotted Tail and Joe Merriville, a scout, who sent this information to Capt. Vroom, of the Third Cavalry, at Deadwood City. Crazy Horse, with Cheyennes, Ogalalas, and Arapahoes, are coming in on the west side of the Black Hills. Sitting Bull, with his small party, was followed to the mouth of the Powder River, but could not be communicated with, and has gone toward British Columbia. If all this proves true, it will only change the character of the contemplated operations in the Department of the Platte. There will be no change of those contemplated in the Department of Dakota.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received, via Sydney, Neb., a telegram from J. M. Lee, Indian Agent at the Spotted Tail Agency, dated April 4, reporting that Spotted Tail, with 250 lodges, estimated to number 1,400 Indians, were expected there in about 10 days. This is confirmatory of the above dispatch received to-day by the War Department. It is understood that a large proportion of these Indians have been heretofore hostile, but have now been won over by Spotted Tail to the ways of peace.

Gen Sherman has sent the following in reply to the telegram from Lieut-Gen. Sheridan:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, } WASHINGTON, April 9, 1877. }

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

Your dispatch announcing the coming in of the Indians is received, and fulfills your prediction. Now, will there not be too many at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to be fed and guarded economically? Ought not these agencies to be moved right away to the neighborhood of Fort Randall, where 41 will go further toward feeding them than 23 or 24 will at the agencies? Besides, these two agencies are in Nebraska, and must be moved sooner or later. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 10—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the southern portion of the Middle States, the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Iowa, with northeast to north-west winds and slowly rising barometer during the evening; heavy gales prevailed on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts during the day; north-easterly winds and generally clear weather prevailed in New-England, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley, with no change in temperature, and slight changes in pressure; cooler and partly cloudy weather has prevailed in the Gulf States, with light, variable winds and increased pressure; the barometer is lowest on the North Carolina coast, and highest north of Minnesota.

The Lower Missouri River has risen about two feet; the Cumberland, Savannah, and Tennessee have risen rapidly; the Mississippi has risen 10 inches at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, partly cloudy or clear weather, with fresh and brisk northerly to easterly winds, slowly rising barometer, and no decided change in temperature.

For the South Atlantic States and Southern Virginia, light rains, followed by clearing weather, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and slight rise in temperature.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and local rains in the south-west, with slight rise in temperature, rising barometer, and light, variable winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, with light local rains, north-east to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, south-east to north-west winds, rising barometer, slight changes in temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with areas of rain in Missouri and Iowa.

Floods will occur in the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Savannah Rivers during Tuesday. The Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Baltimore, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Woodsnole, Boston, and Thatcher's Island.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	32°	39°	3:30 P. M.	49°	62°
6 A. M.	30°	39°	6 P. M.	43°	50°
9 A. M.	35°	44°	9 P. M.	37°	44°
12 M.	42°	50°	12 P. M.	35°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.....44½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37½°

MARINE DISASTERS.

LEWES, April 9.—The Italian bark Sirena, Capt Cechero, from Hull for orders, is ashore opposite this place.

The Belgian ship Le Grand Gustav, Capt. Mealenes, from Antwerp, in ballast, for orders, lost her anchors in a gale to-day, and went ashore inside the Breakwater.

The American bark Hawthorn, of Kennebunk, from Liverpool, in ballast, for orders, parted anchor chain and came ashore here at 6:30 P. M.

GLOUCESTER, New-Brunswick, April 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXcellent Christian character as lady's companion and attendant; a good home, where she can be treated somewhat as an equal, is more desired than high wages. Apply at No. 66 Irving-place, between 1 and 4 o'clock this afternoon.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY AS COMPANION TO AN invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping and make herself generally useful; highest City reference. Call or address A. M. C., No. 537 3d-av.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY AS TRAVELING Companion for some invalid lady; can furnish best City reference. Call or address M. E. J., No. 117 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl lately come from the north of Ireland, as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family, or would take care of grown children; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and seamstress; two years' best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 213 East 44th-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and take care of grown children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 213 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light chamber-work and fine washing and ironing, or as laundress in a small family. Call at No. 10 West 47th-st., present employers.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 208 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good reference from last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; willing to assist with washing or do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 681 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, American born, in a private family, with thirteen years' references. Call or address K. C., No. 122 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference from last employer; Call for two days at 329 West 26th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 204 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A neat, tidy young girl; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has good City references. Call at No. 490 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, SMART YOUNG girl for chamber-work and make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 419 3d-av.; ring bell No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid or house-work in a small American family; has first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 199 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress, in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 112 3d-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 1,006 3d-av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 260 West 18th-st., corner 8th-av.; third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent Protestant girl; has the best of City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 273 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS Chaundress and to assist with chamber-work; good reference. Call or address No. 205 West 52d-st., ring Mrs. Metzger's bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has five years' reference from her last place; country preferred. Call at No. 201 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable colored girl; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 376 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and waiting; three years' reference. Call at No. 235 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 208 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good reference from last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; willing to assist with washing or do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 681 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, American born, in a private family, with thirteen years' references. Call or address K. C., No. 122 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference from last employer; Call for two days at 329 West 26th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 204 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A neat, tidy young girl; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has good City references. Call at No. 490 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, SMART YOUNG girl for chamber-work and make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 419 3d-av.; ring bell No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid or house-work in a small American family; has first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 199 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress, in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 112 3d-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 1,006 3d-av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 260 West 18th-st., corner 8th-av.; third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent Protestant girl; has the best of City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 273 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS Chaundress and to assist with chamber-work; good reference. Call or address No. 205 West 52d-st., ring Mrs. Metzger's bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has five years' reference from her last place; country preferred. Call at No. 201 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable colored girl; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 376 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and waiting; three years' reference. Call at No. 235 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 208 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good reference from last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A respectable young girl; six years' City reference. Call at No. 271 East 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, AND to make herself generally useful; lately landed; City or country. Call at No. 140 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMbermaid in a private family. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 50 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR TO SEW, OR TO TAKE Care of a growing child, in a respectable family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 505 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 345 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 155 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 218 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing. Call at No. 261 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; best City reference given. Call at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First class, willing to assist with children; good City reference. Call for two days at 66 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; SOUPS, MEATS, poultry, game in all styles; boning; fancy cooking for private families; dessert of various kinds; reference from highest families and last employer. Address C., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, STEADY PROTESTANT WOMan as a first-class cook in a private family; also, makes best soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; has four years of the best City references. Newport preferred. Apply at No. 1,037 6th-av., third floor front, near 57th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in private family; will assist with washing; good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 477 8th-av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook, or would do laundry-work and take care of a house for a family going out of town for Summer season; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 53d-st., near 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, one as excellent cook, willing to assist with washing and ironing; other as chamber-maid and waitress, will assist with washing and ironing; in private family; long City reference. Call at 417 East 17th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPEtent person as good cook; is an English Protestant; other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; together or separately; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; excellent pastry baker; reference from last employer in City; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address A. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; also a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS AN EXcellent bread baker; will assist with washing in small family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference from best families in the City. Call at No. 709 6th-av., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 275 West 10th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS AN excellent plain cook; no objections to do the coarse washing; would prefer to go to the country with a nice family for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 212 East 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; if not suited will assist in washing; has no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 328 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; would go to the country in Summer; is competent to attend to milk and butter; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY young girl as cook; understands meats and soups; excellent bread and biscuits, cake, and dessert maker; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 349 West 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; can make all kinds of soups; no objection to do plain washing; good City reference. Call at No. 128 West 40th-st.

COOK—UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as good, plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; also a girl as upstairs work; good reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 36th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent baker; if desired, will assist with the ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, and will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th-st., in rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman; is an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 260 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook and to assist with the washing; country preferred. Address D. G., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT AS FIRSTclass French cook; excellent baker; would assist in coarse washing of a small family; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 112 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORWEGIAN GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference from last employer. Address K. K., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; THOROUGHly understands cooking in all its branches; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; honest and reliable; City references. Call at No. 779 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 973 3d-av., corner of 58th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman; country preferred; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st., basement, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; would like to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable person in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; no objection to the country; understands all kind family cooking; good reference. Call at No. 211 East 28th-st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; THOROUGHLY understands her business; will assist with washing; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 392 2d-av.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—No objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Address N. L., Box. No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—No objection to the count y for the Summer; good City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; no objections to coarse washing. Call at No. 448 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., ring bell three times.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands family cooking; no objection to country; best City reference; can do marketing. Call at No. 471 6th-av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 256 West 33d-st., in store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman; good bread and biscuit baker; also meats, soups; City or country references. Call at No. 112 West 40th-st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; THOROUGHLY Understands her business; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 154 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Cook and assist with the washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 432 East 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; willing to assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 322 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 297 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD plain cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 33d-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, Or assist with coarse washing, if required; City or country; first-class reference. Call at 160 East 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Good cook, washer, and ironer, in the City; good references. Call at No. 805½ 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 321 East 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Cman; good City reference; careful driver. Call at his present employer's, No. 50 West 57th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; BEST CITY Creference; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 25th-st., Room No. 12.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook; good references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 278 West 25th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 220 East 29th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; good bread and pastry baker; can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 47th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 305 East 60th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST IN Washing; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address No. 142 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD Creferences; does all kinds of first-class cooking, entrees and desserts. Address Cook, No. 104 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A GOOD Cook; can assist washing; good City references. Call at No. 246 West 30th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to engage with a few more families by the day or week; has all the latest fashions; has a sewing-machine, if required, also a plaiting-machine; prices very reasonable. Address M., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR the week; is a good cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on the Wheeler & Wilson and others; no objections to the country. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 310 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands cutting and fitting processes, polonaises, basques, &c.; by day or week; perfect fitter; highest references. Call at No. 781 6th-av., near 45th-st., first bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Dress-maker, a few engagements in families by day or week; cutting and fitting a specialty; can supply her own Wheeler & Wilson machine if required. Call at No. 625 2d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, wishes a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who is a good seamstress; will engage by the month in private families, or go as lady's maid; willing to travel; can furnish good City reference Call or address No. 117 East 31st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES A FEW ENGAGEments by the day, week, or month; can be highly recommended. Address H. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as dress-maker and seamstress; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 447 West 39th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by the day in first-class families; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new. Call at No. 270 7th-av., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WHO IS QUALified in every way, wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; she is entirely competent, and can give the best references. Address Post Office Box No. 31 Hartford, Conn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small private family; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good reference from last place. Call at No. 445 West 46th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, Protestant; willing to do the work of a small private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 166 East 34th-st., in the trunk store; no cards.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family, or chamber-maid and sewing; best of reference. Call at No. 782 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN in a private family; good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Call at No. 245 East 28th-st., for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY MOTHER AND DAUGHter, Protestant, to do the work of a small family; City or country. Address M. L., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., second floor back.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPONSIBLE MARRIED woman, who thoroughly understands house-cleaning, to take charge of building for use of two or three apartments; best references. Call at Mrs. Thompson, No. 1 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH Llady's maid; speaks German well; good hairdresser; understands dress-making thoroughly, and has good taste; best City references; good wages expected. Address Esperance, Box No. 256 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH LADY'S Lmaid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; good City reference from present employer. Address S. A. R., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; UNderstands dress-making and hair-dressing; would like to travel with a lady; City reference. Address two days, M. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON; good seamstress, hair-dresser, &c.; will travel; speaks several languages; will attend to grown children; good reference. Call at No. 739 6th-av., near 42d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as maid and seamstress; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 27 West 44th-st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKing; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address S. H., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant German person; has lived in some of the best families in England and this City; not accustomed to children. Address No. 525 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID, WHO SPEAKS THREE LANguages, desires to meet a family or invalid lady going to travel to and in Europe; first-class references. Address Louise, Hoffman House.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WISHing to go to Europe, will wait on ladies or take care of children in return for passage, and remain afterward if required. Address Europe, No. 53 King-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED competent German as lady's maid or seamstress. Address M. S., No. 112 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; understands French fluting, puffing, and laces; best City reference. Call at No. 748 3d-av., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 29th-st., express office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference; no objections to to go in the country. Call at No. 348 East 55th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; first-class; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 320 East 26th-st., Room No. 3.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 243 East 55th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS Llaundress; understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a most reliable woman as thorough infant's nurse; competent to take the charge, and bring up by the bottle, if necessary; the advertiser is a Protestant, and can be most highly recommended. Apply at No. 29 Lafayette-place, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of an infant from birth; can refer to the best City reference. Call for two days at St. George's Chapel, No. 207 East 16th-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as nurse to grown children, or would wait on a lady; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS child's nurse and plain sewing, or waitress and chambermaid; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address K. T., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; several years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and to make herself generally useful; anything in light work; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL AS Nurse; is fond of children; willing and obliging; would travel; City or country; best reference. Call at or address No. 404 East 29th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; a infant's or growing children; chamber-work or sewing; no objection to travel with the family; excellent reference. Call at No. 430 west 17th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as nurse, chamber-maid or waitress, in a private family; can give best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 17 Cornelia-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL OF 16, TO TAKE CARE OF children and make herself useful; sleep home nights if required. Call at No. 268 West 33d-st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan as infant's nurse; City or country. Address E. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUAtion for a competent and reliable woman as child's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 150 West 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of growing children and do sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 461 10th-av., in shoe store.

NURSE-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; will take care of children; good City references. Call at No. 207 3d-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MONTHLY nurse, with the best City reference. Call at No. 28 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL, OR CAN TAKE CARE OF nurtsed from its birth; good City reference. Call for two days at No 64 West 50th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS wet nurse; good reference from City physicians. Call at No. 413 East 17th-st.; no stairs, right-hand door.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AS nurse and seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTestant girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing. Call or address French Nurse, No. 8 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO CARE FOR children and assist with chamber-work. Call or address No. 242 East 35th-st., second bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl in a private family; references and references given. Inquire in the store, No. 781 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady or assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 41th-st.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT Person of first-rate capabilities; understands dress-making and all kinds of sewing; also hair-dressing and the duties generally of a maid; is willing to travel; first-class references. Address C. K., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS Seamstress; can cut and fit; has a knowledge of baby-clothes; can take charge of an infant or young children; will live in the country. Call at No. 361 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH FAMILY Seamstress and dress-makers' finishing; sews on Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox & Gibb's machines; can do lace work; will do light chamber-work; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 543 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A Sprivate family; City or country; by week or month; good dress-maker; City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A Private family; City or country; by week or month; good dress-maker; City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSon as seamstress, or to do chamber-work and family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and understands machine sewing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 49 East 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to do light chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 333 West 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERStands all kinds of family sewing; can finish dresses after dress-makers; will go out by the week. Apply at No. 202 East 26th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMStress and dress-maker; best City reference. Apply at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT; WILL do anything required to be done on a gentleman's place; has five years' best of reference in City and country. Address P., Box No. 312 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; willing to care children; has six years' City reference. Call or address 943 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS SEAMStress and to look after grown children. Call, for two days, at No. 228 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work, and take care of grown children. Call at No. 288 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a house to take care of for the Summer months while the family is in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 167 West 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—A TIDY, PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes the care of a dining-room; understands the management of a house, where one or more servants are kept; City or country; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 112 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, ONE who thoroughly understands the care of silver and making of salads; can furnish best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family; would assist with chamber-work; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 235 East 45th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; is willing and obliging; can furnish good City references from last places. Call at No. 100 Park-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman as waitress or as chamber-maid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 8 West 11th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; two years in last place. Call at No. 208 East 6th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid; five years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 685 6th-av., shoe-store.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan in a private family; understands all kinds salads and care of silver; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 243 East 55th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; best City reference given. Call at No. 234 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 206 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, and English, Protestant; willing to go to the country. Call or address M. G., No. 306 East 50th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslin done; ironing by machine; terms moderate; best of reference; beautiful place for bleaching; notes attended to. Call or address Mrs. Moore, No. 156 West 52d-st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do up ladies' and gentlemen's washing; will do up clothes on reasonable terms, by week or month; best City reference. Call at No. 433 East 16th-st; second floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS to work; home, or go out by the day to do any kind of work. Call for two days at No. 13 West 44th-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS at all kinds of laundry-work; plain washing, 75 cents per dozen; a large sunny yard. Address Mrs. Cooper, No. 440 West 25th-st., back basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family or gentlemen's washing done up neatly and sent home promptly. Call or address No. 115 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to work, or take home washing. Apply at No. 342 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day. Can be seen at No. 246 East 55th-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMan to go out by the day to wash or house-clean; good reference. Address W. B., No. 78 south 5th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to go out by the day, or to take work home. Call or address No. 347 West 40th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—City a steady, sober young man; thoroughly understands his business; Protestant; married; wife is a first-class chamber-maid and wa

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, April 9:

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George B. Abbott, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and attic brick house, with lot 20.6 by 63, No. 272 East Broadway, north side, 128.6 feet south of Montgomery-st., for $7,200 to W. E. Turner. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 133d-st., north side, 160 feet west of 7th-av., for $4,000 to Fannie and Angelica Lattom, plaintiffs and Executors in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. DeWitt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 20.5 by 80, on 10th-av., south-east corner 66th-st., for $8,050 in gold to Andrew Baumsack.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. P. Marshall, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on East 84th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 3d-av., for $5,000 to Isaac F. Cruit.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East 120th-st., north side, 100 feet east of Avenue A, for $4,500 to Thomas S. Oliver, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of three houses, with lots on West 34th-st., west of 8th-av., to April 13. Sale by Louis Mesier of a house, with lot on East 19th-st., west of 4th-av., to April 23. Sale by Howard W. Coates of the house, with lot No. 107 Goerck-st., south of Stanton-st., to April 30, and sale by R. V. Harnett of the house, with lot No. 17 East 47th-st., west of Madison-av., to May 9.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last mentioned taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of John Costello, deceased, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 19.8 by 105, No. 2,353 3d-av., east side, 62.5 feet south of 128th, st. Also, similar sale, to close the estate of Luke H. Holmes, deceased, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 54.4 feet north of West 74th-st.; also, two lots, together in size 52.2 by 66.1 by 50 by 81.5, on Grand Boulevard, east side, about 56.10 feet north of 74th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 147 West 23d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 7th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.1 by 98.9, No. 62 Charles-st., south side, 74.11 feet west of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 105, on 3d-av., east side, 25.2 feet north of 94th-st. Also, one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East 94th-st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 55 by 95, on Madison-av., west side, 45.5 feet south of 58th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 457 West 21st-st., north side, 160 feet east of 10th-av. Also, a plot of land, 130 by 299 by 100 by 299, on High Bridge-st., north-west corner of Claremont-av., High Bridge.

By D. M. Seaman, Executor's sale to close the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, deceased, of the four-story brick stores and tenement-houses, (front,) and four-story brick tenement, (rear,) with lot 25 by 103.3, No. 509 East 13th-st., north side, 121 feet east of Avenue A.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomason, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of plot of land, 60 by 48 by 63.9 by 38.1, on East 63d-st., south side, 52 feet west of 1st-av.; also, plot of land, 123by 15.2 by — by 32.6, on East 62d-st., 152 feet west of 1st-av.; leased May 1, 1866; term, 14 years.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.9 by 55, on Lexington-av., east side, 39.6 feet north of 40th-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.10 by 80, on West 28th-st., north side, 346.11 feet west of 7th-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 56.7 by 64.4 by 60.3 by 69.4, on St. Ann's-av., east side, whole front, between 138th-st. and Division-av., Morrisania.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.2 by 102.2, on 5th-av., south-east corner 87th-st.; also similar sale, W. S. Kenley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on 5th-av., east side, 50.2 feet south of 87th-st.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. F. Marbury, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 59th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 11th-av.; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, R. L. Tunstall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 13.9 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 191.3 feet east of 6th-av.

By J. Kirkland, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. S. Newcombe, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 123 feet east of Avenue A.

By Buckwell, Riker & Wilkins, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, M. B. Field, E q., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, on East 114th-st., south side, 216 feet west of 3d-av.

By Slevin & McIlroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 150, on Washington-av., west side, 100 feet south of Fleischer-st., Morrisania, 24th Ward; also similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Bertian-av., west side, 375 feet north of 3d-st.; also, similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Railroad-av., north-east corner Westmore-st., Morrisania.

By ——, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Morao, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on William-st., south side, 150 feet west of Washington-av., Morrisania.

By ——, on the corner of 152d-st. and Cortlandt-av., Morrisania, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John Brunverner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Schuyler-st., north side, 500 feet west of Cortlandt-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, APRIL 9.

NEW-YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

1 three-story and attic brick house, with lot, No. 272 East Broadway, n. s., 128.6 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., lot 20.6x63..... $7,200

1 three-story frame house, with lot, West 133d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 20x99.11... 4,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot, 10th-av., s. e. corner 66th-st. lot 20.5x80, in gold..... $8,050

By B. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story frame house, with lot. East 84th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 20.10x100... $5,000

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 two-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 89th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 18.9x100.8..... $4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 7.

49th-st., w. s., 112 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x102.2; also lot No. 128, 129 and 155; John W. Mills to John L. Anderson..... $25,000

61st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; James R. Smith and wife to Jabez A. Bostwick 33,500

22d-st., s. s., 22x98.9; Eleanor Ludlum to Philip Malone..... 10,200

58th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x94; John McCool and wife to Daniel A. McCool..... 18,000

73d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av, 25x102.2; also, 73d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 150x102.2; same to same..... $18,000

98th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av, 25x100.10; same to same..... 5,000

10th-av., e. s., 124 ft. s. of 153th-st., 23.3x 23.3; W. W. Mills and wife to Ann W. Mills.. nom.

10th-av., e. s., 124 ft. s. of 153th-st., 74.11x 23.3; Ann W. Mills and wife to W. W. Mills..... nom.

23d-st., n. s., lot No. 229, 16.8x98.8; Adolph Newand wife to E. Mansbach..... 15,000

84th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 100x 100.5; George M. Smith and wife to Daniel A. McCool..... nom.

Yonkers, 24th ward, irregular; Henry B. Kluch and wife to Sarah J. Slinger..... nom.

Avenue A, n. s., lot No. 25; William L. Loew and wife to Mary E. Savage..... 15,000

Avenue A., e. s., 121.5 ft. n. of 88th-st. 25x 75; Theresia Schaubert and husband to John Graham..... 8,000

14th-st., s. s., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, irregular; William L. Loew and wife to Sarah E. Savage..... 20,000

Avenue A, n. w. corner, 100x irregular; F. W. Loew, Referee, to T. Schappert..... 36,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE John McGay, on Prospect-av., (Woodstock, Twenty-third Ward,) a fairly one acre of land, with good house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade trees; a delightful place. It will be sold at a great bargain, to close the estate. Inquire at the office of JAMES McGAY, No. 54 Greenwich-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 EAST 54th-st., four story, high stoop, crown stone, 25 by 65, lot 100.5 feet; desirable location; extra well built, with all modern improvements, expensively painted and frescoed, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to the owner as above.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Want first-class City residence in exchange for cash and fine place at Newburg; also free and clear farm and buildings, New-Jersey. Photograph. J. W. STEVENS, office, Broadway and 52d-st.

$17,000.—FOR SALE—NO. 38 GRAT stones-st., near Broadway; 20x60; four stories, brown-stone; lot 100.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING on Irving-place, with fine stable attached, in complete order throughout; for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—A full-sized brown-stone house in Lexington-av., near 30th-st. W. B. CROSBY, No. 120 broadway, Equitable building.

NO. 801 5TH-AV., ALSO 25 WEST 48TH st., will be sold next THURSDAY. See auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER, NEAR KINGSTON—VERY attractive country residence; 50 acres; good buildings; excellent neighbourhood; splendid scenery; horses, carriages, crops, &c. Photographs at our office. RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — "GLENWOOD," ONE OF THE most desirable country seats on the Hudson River, situated near the city of Hudson: fine large mansion thoroughly furnished, three picturesque cottages, hot and cold graperies, extensive stables, barns, &c., all in excellent repair, 170 acres of arable and pasture land, 50 acres beautifully wooded and watered, with two miles of graveled paths, romantic glens, &c., water and gas throughout, and all modern improvements; magnificent view of river and Catskill Mountains; large part immediately available as building sites; locality the healthiest on the river. Maps, photographs, and description at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1, or at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND. For sale, exchange, to lease, or to rent for the season, furnished; the house has accommodations for about 100 guests; very desirable as a Summer residence, the sailing and fishing in the bay being unsurpassed.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON STATEN Island, with garden and lawn, on the bluff fronting the Narrows. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE, AT WEST ELIZABETH, N. J., FIVE minutes from depot, French-roof house, 12 rooms, bath-room, shade-trees, fruit-trees, strawberry-bed. Address CASH, Box No. 132 *Times* Office. Price $6,000.

WATER POWER, WITH SAW-MILL AND shop for sale cheap, thirty-one miles from New-York. Address G. B. KEELER, Port Chester, N. Y.

FARM, UNINCUMBERED—FOR SALE CHEAP; fifty acres, Long Island.

C. C. ROBINSON, Elizabeth, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,

NO. 77 MADISON-AV., south-east corner of 28th-st., and the tenement and manufacturing property NOS. 60, 62, 64, AND 66 CANNON-ST.,

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, At 12 o'clock, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

For maps and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers. No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

32 lots separately, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th avs., 71st and 72d sts., LENOX HILL,

Sale on MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee. This and adjoining property is restricted. SALE ABSOLUTE.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT,

NO. 38 EAST 33D-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room:

EAST 33D-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 16.2½ by 65 feet, No. 38 East 33d-st., built by the late owner for his own use. Complete in all its appointments, marble hall, hardwood finish throughout, bay windows front and rear, mirrors, and stationery book-cases, and in perfect order. Lot, 98.9 feet.

For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office. No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NO. 891 5TH AV., NEAR 64TH-ST., on Central Park, finished in cabinet work; 25x65, and superb three-story extension; lot 100 feet; new, with all improvements.

Also, NO. 25 WEST 48TH-ST. Elegant, full-size, four-story, frescoed, high-stoop dwelling, near 5th-av. and Windsor Hotel. Both houses to be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst. LIBERAL TERMS.

Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER, 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIX LOTS ON BOULEVARD AND 107TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room and by order of the Executors of the estate of Luke H. Holmes, deceased.

BOULEVARD—The two lots, east side, about 56.10 feet north of 74th-st., and taken together, 5.2.3x81.5 x50x86.1.

TENTH-ST.—Four lots, west side, 54.4 feet north of 74th-st., 25x100 each.

Terms cash.

Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE, NO. 2,353 3D-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

Sale by order of the Executors of the estate of John Costello, deceased.

THIRD-AV.—The four-story brick store and dwelling, 18.8x50 feet, and lot 105 feet, east side, 62.5 feet south of 128th st., known as No. 2,353 3d-av. The building is in fine order. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 WEST 22D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room

West 22d-st.—The desirable three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 144 West 22d-st., 20.10x145 feet, with extension of 15 feet. Has been lately overhauled and is now in perfect order. Lot 98.9 feet. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office. No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION THIS DAY at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway—First class four-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 407 West 21st-st., 20x58x100; full particulars of auctioneers. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 30 Pine-st. and No. 1,193 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON OR year, modern house, 12 rooms; five acres, garden, fruit, nice lawn, hedges, fine shade, good water; cow, poultry, stable, carriage-house, &c.; near depot; one hour in New-Jersey; numerous trains; owner will board, if agreeable. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 101 Broadway.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $700 to $4,500. Apply to A. WOODS, office South American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A NICE THREE-STORY HOUSE. In good order, consisting of 13 rooms, with range, heater, bath, gas fixtures, &c., on Lawrence-st., Manhattanville, near 125th-st.; rent, to a good tenant, $400. Apply at the East River Bank, No. 682 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

64th-st., near Lexington-av., $1,600; 61st-st., near Lexington-av., $1,600; Lexington-av., near 53d-st., $2,400; 62d-st., near 5th-av., $4,000; Madison-av., near 42d-st., $3,600; fully furnished. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d-av.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—IN THE beautiful town of Stockbridge, Mass., one mile from the village; a large, convenient, and comfortably furnished house. Address D. A. G., Post Office Box No. 13, Stockbridge, Mass; information may be obtained at No. 162 East 8th-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, OR FOR one year, the country seat of the late Henry it. Remsen, at Searboro, Hudson River Railroad; good garden, stable, ice-house, &c.; rent for one year, $1,400; until Nov. 1, $900. Apply to Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB. No. 15 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH APARTMENTS in house No. 248 West 40th-st., consisting of seven rooms each; all with windows to the open air; rent $40 and $50 per month respectively. Apply to AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 40th-st.

TO LET—RENT $500, AT LOCUST VALLEY, Long Island, an elegant country house, 14 rooms, good stabling and coach-house, well filled ice-house; a beautiful lake in front of house, well stocked with trout. Apply to JOHN H. KIRK, No. 47 Broad-st., N. Y.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT—DELIGHTfully located residences, furnished and unfurnished; stable, fruit garden, &c.; magnificent views; greatly reduced rent; suitable for gentlemen's residences. JAMES M. TAYLOR, 160 1/2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

STABLE AND COTTAGE—THE PREMISES NO. 225 East 9th-st., for private stable; stalls for four horses, &c.; cottage, with separate entrance and three rooms. Apply to BENJ. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

TO RENT—FLUSHING—FURNISHED FRENCH-roof mansion, 75x40; range, bath, furnace; three acres; old trees, fruit, horses, carriages; $1,500 per year; $1,200, Summer. H. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

APARTMENTS.—FIRE PROOF; "THE RO-Kingham," corner Broadway and 56th-st., nine rooms; hard wood finish; steam heat; elevator; plumbing and ventilation perfect. Inquire on the premises.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Two desirable high-stoop 23-foot residences, each three rooms deep; all improvements; in perfect order; to let separately or together. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

APARTMENTS IN THE SARATOGA, NEWport, Albany. Adelphi, Alexandria, Pennimore, Bancroft, and other buildings, $25 to $125; furnished and unfurnished houses, $500 to $2,000 per, this vicinity. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d-st.

A HANDSOME MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, near the avenue, recently furnished; rent moderate to private family. Apply on premises, No. 7 West 45th-st.

TO LET AT NEWARK.—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 23 East Kinney-st., only few minutes' walk from two New-York depots; nice neighbourhood. Apply to C. E. YOUNG, No. 66 Market-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP houses, No. 139 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent, $1,200. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THREE-STORY, basement, and sub-cellar house; all modern improvements; $950 per annum; can be seen only between 1 and 2 P. M. Inquire at No. 412 West 47th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A list of 360 elegant furnished and unfurnished dwellings every section New-York, Brooklyn, and country; rents, $300 to $7,000; prices, $3,000 to $100,000. Exchanges a specialty. $1,000,000 to loan and cash mortgages; lowest rates.

Offices, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st. and No. 1,193 Broadway. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

NO. 5 WEST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

Fully and handsomely furnished four-story high-stoop, 35 feet wide. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Belleville, N. J., fronting on Passaic River, containing eleven rooms; beautiful lawn, and shade-trees in front; stable and carriage-house in rear; within five minutes of the depot, and forty minutes from New-York by the Newark branch of the Erie Railway; horse cars pass the door. Rent $400. Apply to JOHN W. DOW, Belleville N. J.

RENT $700.—TWO HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av., of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—VERY desirable medium-sized furnished dwelling, to let low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

BROADWAY, NEAR 47TH-ST.—DESIRABLE medium-size brown-stone dwelling; exquisite order; rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—NO. 144 EAST 83D-ST.; SMALL HOUSE in West 107th-st; No. 237 West 32d-st. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d-st., corner 8th-av., before 10, after 5.

TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A PLEASANTLY situated, thoroughly furnished house. Apply to WALTER COLLS, Gardner, N. Y., or in this City to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 124 East 24th-st.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.—NO. 205 WEST 25TH St., Tenterden; for small families; brown-stone, light, ventilated; oriel windows; elegant grates, gas-fixtures; spacious garden; janitor; $40, $50.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, AT PRESent prices, four-story brown-stone house, No. 118 East 62d-st., near 4th-av. Inquire by letter

R. WARD, No. 78 Franklin-st.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTHeast corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., three suites or furnished apartments, from May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th-av., between 1 and 5 P. M.

TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE BELOW 47TH-ST.; all improvements; put in order for tenant; rent low. H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS AT "THE ALBANY," Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.; first-class in every respect. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 240 EAST 11TH-ST. APPLY to M. SCHIEVELIN & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—WANTED, FROM ABOUT 1 first of June for three or four months a furnished house with six bed-rooms; pleasantly located; rent to; pay prompt. Address J. R. E., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, FURNISHED house with ample grounds, in Northern New-York or Vermont. Address N. F., No. 11 East 21th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A flat or second floor; rent not to exceed $30; reference given. Address COMFORT, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEment (new) corner of Broome and Wooster sts., with a frontage of 75 feet on Broome-st. Apply to JOHN C. HENDERSON, Nos. 457 and 459 Broom-st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 162 SOUTH-ST., CORner of Dover-st; desirably located for ship chandlery business; outside entrance on Dover-st. to second-story offices; at reduced rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STATIONERS — DRUGGISTS — DAIRIES — Grubber—Cloths.—Conspicuous south-west corner of John and William sts.; extra size; light basement; under-cellar. Immediate possession. FLOCK, No. 309 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and part of the second story, communicating, of No. 62 Duane-st.; suitable for paper warehouse or other business purposes. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, Pine-st.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET; two show-windows; a good location for any business; No. 160 Spring-st., one door east of South Street; low rent; no lager beer or liquor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 638 Broadway, north-west corner of Amity-st., with large show windows on each street. Inquire of HORACE S. ELY, Pine-st.

DRUGGISTS — GROCERS. — FIRST-AV., north-west corner 102d-st.; specious, conspicuous, dry cellar; formerly drugs. Store separate or entire premises. FOLSOM, No. 135 1st-av.

CLIFF-ST., NO. 52.—TO LET THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front store; recently built for the iron trade. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

FLOORS TO LET—SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth stories, No. 112 5th-av., over Knabe & Co.'s; extra wide; adapted for Conservatory, Art Gallery, Studios, &c. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NOS. 147, 149, AND 151 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—For manufacturing or livery business. ANDREWS, No. 121 East 25th-st.

A FACTORY TO LET—27TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-Av., five stories and basement; 47x100. Inquire of G. W. BLOOMFIELD, No. 257 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 263 Front-st., suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

CHEAP.—AS STORE OR STABLE, NO. 213 EAST 23d-st., 25x93. KNIGHT, No. 231 West 51st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DRESDEN, SAXONY.

RACKNITZ STRASSE 14, III.

Miss GORDON offers to a limited number of young ladies desirous of pursuing their studies in Dresden the comforts of a refined home, combined with the advantages of foreign tuition. Thoroughly competent instructors are provided for all branches. For circulars address Miss GORDON, as above, or Miss EREN-TROUT, No. 424 Walnut-st., Reading, Penn.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses. Summer term begins April 23. Please write for circular and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT IN CLASS OR Private lessons. Class for ladies. Terms low. Lessons given by mail. Address W. E. DEE, No. 508 Lexington-av.

NO. 45 WEST 127TH-ST.—MISSES JACOTS Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, AN ENGAGEment as resident governess in a French family to give instruction in the English language and literature, or in an American family to teach the English branches, French, and music. Address Literature, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS GOVerness or nursery governess; holds a normal certificate; experienced in teaching and in the rudiments of music; references; small salary or a home. Address Normal, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FRENCH TEACHING BY DR. L. SAUVEUR, late author of "Causeries avec mes Eleves," &c. For circulars, apply by letter at No. 51 West 35th st.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. Dated March 23, 1877.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 8th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 14, until the morning of May 9. By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7, NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of May next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th April, and be reopened on the morning of the 2d May, 1877.

W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET—TO A REFINED GENTLEMAN, OR GENtleman and wife, suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, in elegant house; unexceptionable location, vicinity of Gilsey House; with or without board. Address H. R., Post Office Box No. 3,087.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy-Park; with board; entire third floor; private table if preferred; also, rooms on second and fourth floor.

HANDSOME ROOMS, VACATED APRIL 23; with or without private table; above Madison-square, near 34th-av. Address FIRST-CLASS, Box No. 205 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 30 WEST 23D-ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished parlor floor; bath, closets, &c., with or without private table to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; references.

NO. 147 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, handsome front parlor; southern exposure; also room for single gentleman; family small.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 114 EAST.—two second-story nicely furnished rooms, to gentleman and wife, with board; one hall room; references.

NO. 879 3D-AV.—WANTED—TWO OR THREE young ladies to board, or children; good home; first floor, front.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONTING RESERvoir Park; house new; handsome apartments, with or without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—In suites or singly; fine apartments for gentlemen or families; meals furnished if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Suite of rooms, second floor, with or without board; private bath.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, private bath-room, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board, will shortly be vacated; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS TO let, with first-class board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE AND one medium sized room; full board; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished apartments to let, with or without board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—With board, to rent; desirable location; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

TWO LARGE SQUARE SECOND-STORY connecting rooms, with first-class board, in private family; reference s. No. 354 West 23d-st.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF SUNNY front rooms on second floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 133 WEST 36TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished suite on second floor, also single room, with board; references.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR front room, with board, for parties desiring a pleasant, refined home.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with unexceptionable board, just vacated by family leaving City. No. 158 West 45th-st.

NO. 106 MADISON-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, also nicely-furnished rooms 1st of May, with board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, second story, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house, No. 24 West 25th-st., near Madison-square; excellent accommodations.

NO. 19 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and unfurnished suites of rooms to let, without board; connected with the Brevoort House by passageway.

NO. 4 WEST 11TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, singly and en suite; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT OSCAWANA-ON-HUDSON—Near station; 50 acres; six rooms to let; boating and fishing. Address Mrs E. CRUGER, Cruger's on the Hudson. Will meet the Coleman House April 16, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at reasonable price, near Montclair, N. J., two minutes walk from depot. Address X. X., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—C. R. R. of N. J., 20 MILES Out; large and elegant private residence; $8 to $10. Address O. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME FOR Achilles is offered in a cultivated family, where a mother's care will be combined with instruction and health; situated on high ground, Address Mrs. ALLIOUX, Cheshire, Conn., or Mrs. ELY, No. 29 East 20th-st., N. Y.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—This house will be opened by Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR, May 1, for permanent and transient guests. Apply No. 40 West 51st-st.; references.

HAMILTON HOUSE, Stamford, Conn.—Health, home comforts, accessibility. Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

SEAL

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A DEBAUCH ENDING IN MURDER.

A MAN SECURELY BOUND AND THROWN FROM A THREE-STORY WINDOW — HIS DEATH CAUSED BY A FRACTURE OF THE SKULL—FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE MURDER.

While Patrolman Hatton, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was on post at 2 A. M. yesterday in the vicinity of No. 41 Mulberry-street, his attention was attracted by moaning in the yard of that building. As he was about to enter the passage leading to the yard the officer encountered a man and woman named Dominick Wymar and Alice Wait, who excitedly told him that a man, who was securely bound with ropes, was lying in the court dying. On reaching the spot, Hatton recognized the man as Cornelius Scanlon, an unemployed silversmith, occupying apartments in No. 41 with a woman reputed to be his wife. Scanlon's legs and arms were securely bound with a large clothes-line, and from a terrible cut on the back of his head blood had copiously flowed and formed a pool in the yard. Summoning the assistance of brother officers, Hatton had the dying man removed on a stretcher to the station. From there he was taken in an ambulance to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he died from a fracture of the skull soon after 10 A. M. From the result of the Police investigation it is apparent that Scanlon was murdered by more than one person, and that he struggled desperately with his assailants. The house in which the tragedy was enacted is a tottering three-story frame tenement, occupied by about 20 Italian and Irish families of the lowest class. It has been the scene of many bloody quarrels between the inmates, which the Police have frequently been called upon to suppress. Scanlon and his reputed wife, who occupied apartments on the top floor, with windows looking into the yard, drank heavily, and during Sunday night participated in a carousal with several of the Italians living on the floor beneath theirs. Owing to the reticence of the persons arrested, the incidents of the debauch have not been learned, but from the circumstances it is probable that Scanlon quarreled with the men, who, overpowering him, bound his arms and legs with the clothes-line, and then deliberately hurled him from a third-story window into the court-yard. When Officer Hatton entered the yard he noticed, on looking up, that the windows of the top floor were open, and subsequently ascertained that a blood smeared piece of board which he found near the spot where Scanlon lay, was a portion of the woodwork of one of the windows, which Scanlon, in endeavoring to cling to the window, had torn from its fastenings. Continuing his investigation, the officer ascended to Scanlon's apartments, where he found Elizabeth Scanlon lying in a bed apparently asleep, and wearing her ordinary clothing. She denied all knowledge of the affray, but the officer learned from an old woman named Catherine Fox, who resides on the same floor, that Scanlon and his mistress had been drinking with Philip Franchanci, Angelo Jerevala, and Felix Serevani. Coroner Woltman has assumed charge of the case. His deputy, Dr. Cushman, will perform an autopsy on the body of the murdered man to-day.

The five prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning. Several witnesses were present, and their affidavits as to their knowledge of the circumstances attendant upon the death of Scanlon were taken. Ordinarily, the circumstances would have placed the case within the jurisdiction of a Coroner, but Justice Kilbreth decided to keep possession of the prisoners and to conduct their examination.

The first affidavit taken was that of Alice Ward. She resides at No. 41 Mulberry-street. Cornelius and Elizabeth Scanlon resided on the top floor of the house; on the floor below Scanlon's apartment a number of Italians reside; they are the only persons who had a pulley-rope stretched across the yard; she saw that rope in its place on Saturday, but at 1 o'clock yesterday morning noticed that it had been taken down; she believed the rope would about the body of Cornelius Scanlon, was the one owned by the Italians.

Dominico Weinsner, an Italian, deposed that he resided in the basement of No. 41 Mulberry-street; he knew Scanlon, who lived on the top floor; between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning witness heard some woman, whose voice sounded like that of Kate Fox, crying out, "Mike, Mike, I will hit you;" a few minutes later he heard something heavy strike upon the pavement of the yard, and asked Rosario Corano to get a light and go out and see what had fallen; Corano went into the yard, and soon returned, and said a man had fallen from a window; witness went out and recognized Cornelius Scanlon lying on the ground; his legs and arms were bound, and he was bleeding profusely.

Officer Hatton, of the Fourteenth Precinct, deposed that shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as he was patrolling on Mulberry-street, an Italian ran out of No. 41 and said to him, "There's a man murdered back there;" he went through an alley into the yard and found a man lying on the pavement; the man was bound tightly with a rope, and was bleeding from wounds on the head; some persons in the yard recognized him as Cornelius Scanlon; witness went up to the apartments of the Scanlons and knocked at the door; it was not opened, so he pushed it in; on entering he saw Mrs. Scanlon lying on the bed, with her clothing on; one of the windows was open; Mrs. Scanlon denied knowledge of her husband's whereabouts; she said that Catharine Fox, herself, and her husband had been drinking during the evening, and that for several hours previous to the entry of witness she had not been conscious of what was going on; witness then went to the room of the Italians, on the floor below, and there found Felix and Angelo Chelahia in bed; they declared that they knew nothing about Scanlon; while he was talking to them Angelo Guarcon entered the room; as witness understood that a quarrel had taken place between Scanlon and this man, he arrested him, and also the Cselahia brothers.

Justice Kilbreth held the three Italians, Mrs. Scanlon, and Mrs. Fox for examination this morning. They were committed to the Tombs Prison, and Alice Ward and Dominico Weinsn were sent to the House of Detention.

Last evening a reporter of THE TIMES visited the Tombs and conversed with the prisoners. Mrs. Scanlon said that her husband was a gilder, employed by trade, but had done no work for several months. On Sunday night, at about 10:30 o'clock, he left their rooms to get a quart of beer. As he did not return she laid down upon the bed, having first bolted the door. She knew nothing more until the officer broke into the room. She accounted for the window being open by saying that it was not been closed since the mild weather had set in. She supposed, of course, that her husband had been murdered by being thrown from a window, but she declared he could not have been cast out of her room so as to fall where he was found. She was certain that the rope with which he was bound belonged to the Italians.

Mrs. Fox said she was in the room of the Scanlons about 6 o'clock in the evening, but not afterward. After going back to her own room she did not leave it until the officers came. She was in the company of her daughter and grandchildren, and she went to bed at 10 o'clock. She is a light sleeper, she said, and would have awakened if any quarreling had occurred in the house.

Mrs. Scanlon corroborated Mrs. Fox's statement that the latter was not in her room later than 6 o'clock, thus contradicting what she told Officer Hatton, namely, that Mrs. Fox, herself, and her husband were drinking in her room until 10 o'clock.

The three Italian prisoners were communicated with through the medium of an interpreter. They are Calabrian peasants, and though unsightly in appearance, are shrewd enough in mind. They all declare they know nothing of the murder of Scanlon. Angelo Guarcona said that he knew Scanlon, and had never quarreled with him. On Sunday night he met "the one-eyed woman," Mrs. Fox, in her room, and she asked him why he did not go out to work at night as he used to. He left her at 8 o'clock, when a man named George went into her room to remain for the night. He contradicted himself two or three times, and the reporter left him convinced that he had been prevaricating.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK ROBBERY.

Soon after the discovery of the fact, on Sunday afternoon, that the Sixth National Bank, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, had been robbed of $2,500 in silver coin, Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was informed by a citizen who keeps a store in the neighborhood that he had seen a man emerge from the unoccupied basement of the building. The Captain's informant described the person as a large, middle-aged man wearing a full black beard. This led to the arrest yesterday at 11 A. M. of Daniel H. Burns, alias "Blacksmith Dan," at his residence, No. 138 East Thirteenth-street. This man, according to the Police, was a noted burglar several years ago, but recently has been known simply as a professional gambler. A few days ago Detective Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, finding Burns prowling in a suspicious manner in Wall-street, took him before Superintendent Walling, who released him. Immediately after his arrest yesterday he was identified by Capt. Williams' witness as answering the description of the man he had seen leave the basement of the bank building on Sunday. He was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, at 4 P. M., and remanded until 3 P. M. today for examination. Burns will, he says, produce a number of persons who can testify that he was not in the neighborhood of the bank during Sunday, and that he is entirely innocent of the robbery.

AN ELASTIC COAL COMBINATION.

An adjourned meeting of the coal companies to complete the combination was held yesterday. There were present Messrs. Gowen, Sloan, Dickson, Clark, Lathrop, Linderman, and Thomas, the latter representing the Schuylkill operators. It was decided to advance coal 50 cents per ton on June 1. Until that time the various companies are allowed to sell any quantity of coal they please at whatever prices they can get, but the sales now will be averaged with the sales of the remaining portion of the year, so that the aggregate quantity will not be permitted to exceed the proportions fixed by the agreement. Should, however, the combination be of the opinion after June 1 that the market will take more than 8,000,000 tons, they will be at liberty to increase the amount. The subject of guarantees may be considered as having fallen through, as those companies that are in the hands of Receivers cannot comply, guarantees in a case of the kind being illegal, and the intervention of the courts being necessary.

A REMARKABLE DIVORCE SUIT.

A YOUNG GIRL MARRIED WITHOUT KNOWING IT—HER HUSBAND DIES AND SHE MARRIES AGAIN—SUITS FOR DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

The suit of Edward F. Saynisch against Ellen Saynisch is not a new one in the courts, but it came up yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, in a new aspect, namely, on a motion for alimony and counsel fees by the defendant. The story of the marriage as told in the complaint and answer is a remarkable one. It seems that when Mrs. Saynisch was 13 years old she was playing on Fourteenth-street with some girls of her own age, among whom was one named Callahan. A party of these girls and some young men went into a church, and some sort of ceremony, Mrs. Saynisch could not say what, was performed. A man named Davis was one of the party, and she thought he was married to the girl named Callahan. In a day or two after he came along and claimed that he was married to her, and claimed her as his wife. Notwithstanding her refusal to accept his protection, he persisted, and finally forced her to yield. At this time the girl's father was away in the Army, and upon his return he immediately took his daughter away from Davis, who had compelled her to live with him. She says that Davis then disappeared, and it was afterward understood that he had died in Chicago, upon which his family went into mourning on his account. On June 6, 1872, she married the plaintiff, having, as she says, previously told him all the facts of her life with Davis. They lived together until Saynisch became heir to a fortune of $12,000 in Italy, when he sold all of her effects which he could seize, in order to obtain funds to go after his fortune. While he was away she went out to service. He came back with his money, when he repudiated their marriage, and brought charges of adultery against her, upon which his motion for a divorce was based. Saynisch says in his complaint that he had no knowledge of the relations with Davis before their marriage, and that Mrs. Saynisch has since been grossly intemperate in her habits. That she had neglected her child, whose legitimacy the husband doubted, and had sold its clothing to obtain liquor. A habeas corpus proceeding, ordered by Judge Bixby, is now pending, in which the child is sought to be transferred from the custody of the mother. Judge Donohue took the papers, and reserved his decision.

THE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DANIEL J. NOYES—WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL AND CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANIES—HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES—HOW THE SAME BONDS WERE FOUND IN BOTH COMPANIES.

A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview yesterday with Daniel J. Noyes, the counsel of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, who gave himself up to the authorities in Newark on Friday last, regarding his connection with the alleged fraudulent transactions in that concern, and also in the Continental. He is charged with conspiracy in company with Jeremiah H. Steelwell, the President of the company; Charles J. Brinckerhoff, the Secretary, and Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Company, to defraud the policy-holders by means of a pretended reinsurance of the Mutual's risks in the Washington company. This scheme Mr. Noyes stated was the result of a resolution of the Board of Directors at a meeting in the early part of January authorizing a committee of three to effect a reinsurance of the risks. Overtures were made to several companies of this and other cities before anything was thought of the National Capitol, among them the United States Life, of this City, and the Union Mutual, of Maine, and an arrangement was nearly completed with the former on a 6 per cent. basis, when something occurred to prevent the execution of the contract. Mr. Benjamin Noyes then appeared, and it was agreed that the National Capitol should reinsure the Mutual on the basis above mentioned. The services which he rendered in connection with the matter Mr. Noyes states were purely those of counsel, all that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding. It was true that the contract was signed at his office, and he supposed the assets were there handed over to the possession of Benjamin Noyes, but, as he was not present, he could not say anything in regard to it except from hearsay. What work he did was merely to fill up the assignments of mortgages that were necessary to complete the transaction.

When questioned concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Stedwell, the President of the New-Jersey Mutual, and the balance of the company's assets, Mr. Noyes said he knew nothing about that gentleman's movements. Mr. Stedwell was out of town when the criminal proceedings were commenced, and had not been here since. He was unable to say where he was at present. Regarding the missing assets, Mr. Noyes gave a long explanation of their character, for the purpose of showing that they were not available and were of no value, referring principally to $350,00 of premium notes, and $300,000 of deferred and uncollected premiums. In this connection, however, it may be stated that some disclosures are expected that will show where a large amount of money went at the time the reinsurance was effected. Mr. Noyes added that he had gone to Newark on Friday last, and had seen the District Attorney and Receiver Parker, and had stated the facts given above to them. He had also volunteered to plead guilty to conspiracy, or even to murder, if they could show that he had been guilty of any irregularity. In explanation of his transactions with John J. Anderson, the former Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, and also with the officers of that concern, Mr. Noyes states that they were, so far as the latter were concerned, purely of a professional character. He had had dealings with Anderson for several years past, and was in the habit of frequently borrowing money from him. When asked to account for the fact that certain United States bonds, shown to Mr. Fackler, the Examiner of the New-Jersey Mutual, as being a portion of the assets of that concern, were afterward sold in New-York by Anderson as part of the assets of that concern, were afterward sold in New-York by Anderson as part of the assets of the Continental, he said that he [Noyes] had some bonds to dispose of, and knowing that he could do it through Anderson without paying commissions, he brought them to him. Anderson unfortunately put the bonds along with those already in his possession as Receiver, and on going to sell them took the wrong ones, and disposed of those belonging to the Continental instead of what were given him. The several large checks that passed between them Mr. Noyes explains in much the same manner as Mr. Anderson did on the reference before Mr. William Allen Butler, connecting them mainly with the $75,000 in United States bonds transferred to the New-Jersey Mutual at the time that company agreed to reinsure some of the Continental's risks. Of these $45,000 were given to the Chemical Bank as collateral for a loan of $47,000, $10,000 were sold by the New-Jersey Mutual, and $23,000 were used to raise money. Mr. Noyes declined to state where the last named bonds were placed, believing that it would be doing an injustice to another company. Regarding his Sunday afternoon visit to the vaults of the Continental in company with Luther W. and R. P. Frost and other, Mr. Noyes stated that these two gentlemen came to his house on the day in question just as he was going to church, and requested him to accompany them, explaining that some Western capitalists intended to purchase the company. Nothing was removed from the office on that day. When Mr. Anderson was appointed Receiver, Mr. Frost asked him [Noyes] to go to the office and deliver the effects as counsel for the company. He did so, and in this way obtained the combination of the inner safe. In conclusion, Mr. Noyes reiterated the statement that he knew nothing that could be used as criminating evidence against any one connected either with the New-Jersey Mutual or the Continental.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Ex Recorder Rosendale, the Receiver of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, has not yet taken possession.

Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee in the matter of the Continental Life, has not yet finished his examination of the testimony taken before him, and states that he will present his report to the court at the earliest day practicable.

Judge Gilbert, holding Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order directing Mr. William R. Grace, the Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, to pay over to the employes the amounts due them for services during the time between the removal of Mr. Anderson and the appointment of the present incumbent. No opposition was offered on the part of the Receiver to any of the payments except that demanded by one Blake, who, it is alleged, is indebted to the company in the sum of $32,000. In view of the proceedings instituted by the Attorney-General, Mr. Grace asked to be protected from any consequences that might follow his obedience to the order.

A PANIC PREVENTED.

During the funeral services of Mr. Gustavus Schmitz, yesterday morning, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, the drapery running along the organ gallery took fire from a gas-jet. The appearance of the fire caused much excitement in the building. The congregation, composed chiefly of women and children, sprang to their feet in affright, and a rush was made for the doors. A panic, with disastrous results, would no doubt have followed, but for the coolness and prompt action of the officiating priests and some of the gentlemen in the congregation, who called upon the affrighted people to be still, as there was no danger. The flames were speedily extinguished, and the excitement soon subsided. The funeral services were not in any way interrupted, and the tones of the organ, which were not permitted to stop, had a good effect in subduing the excitement. No person was injured.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

MINOR APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE DEMOCRATS WITH THE AID OF DONOVAN'S VOTE — COMPROMISING WITH MR. SPRAGUE'S SURETIES.

The principal interest attaching to the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday centred on the minor appointments in the gift of the Common Council, which were not made before because of the disorganized condition of the board. The attendance was large, and much anxiety was exhibited by the politicians present to find out how Alderman Donovan, the Independent Democrat, would vote. In every instance where an appointment was made, Donovan voted with the Democrats, but in the cases of Daniel Ward, Sergeant-at-Arms, Isaac B. Crane, Clerk of Committees, and Joseph Cramer, Messenger to the board, he voted with the Republicans, thus allowing the officials named to hold over until their successors were appointed. The Democrats made the following appointments with the aid of Alderman Donovan's vote: Six Sealers of Weights and Measures; William McGuire, Assistant Keeper of the City Hall; John A. Galvin, Superintendent of the Truant Home, and his wife, Mary Ann Galvin, Matron of the same institution; Timothy Reardon, Keeper, and his wife, M. A. Reardon, Matron of Public Baths; George Walton, Assistant Keeper of Public Baths, and Daniel Murphy, keeper of closets in the City Hall. The names of Messrs. Fowler and Noeher, sent in by the Mayor some time ago for Assessorships, were taken from the table, and rejected by the Democrats with the aid of Alderman Donovan's vote.

Alderman Burnett, Chairman of the Law Committee, submitted a long report relative to the suits brought by the city against the sureties of Courtland A. Sprague, who, while City Treasurer, became a defaulter to the extent of $124,767 30. The report was accompanied by a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the acceptance by the city of a compromise offered by the sureties. The latter agree to pay, if all suits against them are discontinued, $63,382 51, or about 50 per cent. of the amount for which they were responsible, provided all the securities turned over by Sprague to the city are transferred to them. The report goes on in detail into the history of the Sprague case, and explains that the securities turned over by the defaulter were supposed to be sufficient to cover the amount of the defalcation. When it was discovered that the securities were inadequate, the sureties gave their personal notes for the bonds furnished by them, with the understanding that each bondsman would be held accountable, not for the whole amount of his bond, but only for an equal proportion of the deficiency made up by all the bondsmen. After these notes had been given and the jury had disagreed in Sprague's case, the defaulter commenced suit against the city to restrain it from converting the securities given by him. His plea was that personally he was not responsible, the missing money having been, as alleged, misappropriated by Marvin T. Rowman, his deputy, and others. The dismissal of that suit was procured by the Corporation Counsel. Subsequently Sprague tendered to the city certain notes to pay their notes, and suits were brought against them by the city. The issue of these suits being regarded as doubtful, the compromise offered by the defendants, as stated above, was recommended by the Corporation Counsel and adopted by the Common Council.

STIRRING UP AN OLD SOCIETY.

An adjourned annual meeting of the Marine Society was held yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the committee of five appointed nine months ago to consider the propriety of revising the by-laws. A majority report was received deprecating any changes, on the ground that the by-laws had been in force 40 years, and that under them the society had always been well managed. A minority report was also presented, charging the administration of the society's affairs with carelessness and alleging that many of the by-laws were over cumbersome and opposed to the spirit of the charter granted to the society under the reign of King George. Several amendments were proposed, the following being the most important: That the Secretary shall be obliged to furnish a bond of $10,000 for the faithful performance of its duties; that the annual disbursements shall not be allowed to exceed the annual receipts, and that the classification of dependents limited heretofore by the length of the term of membership shall be abolished. The last rule was that the widow or orphans of a seaman who had been a member in good standing under seven years should receive $50 per year; over seven years and under 12, $90 per year, and over 12 years $100 per year. After a long and acrimonious discussion the amendments were adopted, 19 to 6.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Allen & Co., printers, at No. 20 Vesey-street, met yesterday before Register Allen, elected Richard Esterbrook, Jr., Assignee, and proved claims to the amount of $10,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Watson & Lang, coal dealers, at No. 1,212 Broadway and No. 538 West Fourteenth-street, held yesterday before Register Williams, the composition of 5 cents on the dollar was confirmed.

None of the creditors of Louis P. Whiteman, late of the firm of Whiteman & Walton, glass, at No. 39 Warren-street, appeared before Register Ketchum to oppose his discharge from bankruptcy yesterday, and the Register will report in favor of granting his application.

Register Williams has received a warrant in bankruptcy against Marvin J. Merchant, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 8 Warren-street. The indebtedness is $32,000 and the nominal assets exceed the liabilities. The largest creditors are the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, $4,825; M. Reuben Merchant, $4,000; Miss Frank Merchant, $2,800.

The creditors of Frisbee & McHugh, fancy goods, at No. 377 Broadway, met before Register Williams yesterday, and elected George R. Shrive Assignee, in bankruptcy. Claims to the amount of $40,000 were proved, the following being the largest: Lavinia Lowery, $10,000; Metropolitan National Bank, $5,855; E. M. Frisbee, $5,340; Auffmordt & Co., $2,945; Koube, Chaffee, Shrive & Co., $2,920.

A DISPUTED TITLE TO AN ESTATE.

Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, has issued an injunction restraining Thomas W. Dawson from paying any more money to a little girl named McGee, the reputed daughter and recognized heir of the late William P. McGee, of Newark. Dawson is the Executor of McGee's estate, which is valued at $30,000. McGee settled in Newark in 1859, accompanied by a woman and little girl who were recognized as his wife and child, Mrs. McGee died in 1867, and McGee died soon after. No one disputed the little girl's right to the estate until a few days ago, when a man calling himself Patrick McGee, who has just been discharged from the Army, and who claims to be a nephew of deceased, appeared and put in a claim for the property. He says that the woman who accompanied McGee to Newark was not his wife and that the girl is not his daughter. Shortly after McGee's death several parties in Jersey City put in claims against the estate amounting to about $7,000, which were paid. These claims were subsequently discovered to be fraudulent, and the parties were compelled to make restitution. A Justice of the Peace who was implicated committed suicide to escape the consequences of his act.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Richard Smith, a resident of Guttenberg, has been missing since last Friday. About 8 o'clock on that night Richard and his father and brother were driving home along the Bull's Ferry road, when the horse became balky and backed the wagon into a quarry hole. They succeeded in extricating it with some trouble, and then Richard, who was of a passionate disposition, began beating the horse. While thus engaged a large, powerful man came running down the road, and, announcing himself as an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made Richard a prisoner. The Smiths were about to resist, when the stranger pulled out a revolver and silenced them. He marched Richard away, and that is the last that has been seen of him. The office of every Justice of the Peace and magistrate in that section of the county has been visited, but no trace of him can be discovered. He had a large amount of money in his possession, and his friends fear that he may have been robbed and possibly murdered.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

Another legal obstacle has been placed in the way of the Hudson River Tunnel Company. The Commissioners to assess damages to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Jersey Shore Improvement Company by the construction of the tunnel, laid the damages at a figure which was considered exorbitant by the tunnel company, and an appeal was made yesterday morning. Mr. White, counsel for the Tunnel Company, applied to the Hudson County Circuit Court to have a jury struck and a day fixed for the trial. Ex-Attorney-General Vanatta, on behalf of the appellees, argued that under the law the trial could not be held until the next term of court. Mr. White stated that the law required one mile of the tunnel to be constructed within two years, and no progress could be made while the appeal was pending. The delay, therefore, would work to the injury of the Tunnel Company. The court decided that the trial could not take place until September.

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB MATCHES.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club last Saturday evening it was decided to hold the eight weekly competitions at Creedmoor, determined upon by the club at its last annual meeting, on the following dates: Tuesdays, April 17 and 24, May 1 8 15 22 and 29 and June 5. The matches will commence at 10:30 A. M. each day, and at the close of the competitions two teams will be selected, to be known as the senior and junior teams, respectively, and which will be called on in case of emergency to represent the club in matches during the season. To the marksman making the highest aggregate score in the eight competitions will be awarded a handsome gold badge commemorative of the occasion.

THE FATAL CAT BITE.

THE PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE—NERVOUS EXCITEMENT AND SHOCK THE CAUSE OF DEATH—WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS.

The certificate of death in the case of Samuel Richardson, the young man who died on Sunday from excessive nervous exhaustion following the bite of a cat, as already published in THE TIMES, was received at the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday. The first or primary cause of death is described in the certificate as nervous excitement, and the second or immediate cause, shock. The document is signed by Dr. C. E. Bruce, who attended Richardson. Accompanying it was the following letter from Dr. Bruce:

Dr. Nagle, Registrar, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The case of Samuel Richardson is one of more than usual interest. It appears that on the evening of Jan. 1, 1877, he was bitten by a cat, which the neighbors suppose to have been rabid. He having been of an extremely nervous temperament, easily susceptible of mental impressions, allowed this matter to prey upon his mind, until, on Wednesday, April 4, he seemed to lose all control, exhibiting symptoms of intense derangement of mental functions, viz., sighing, air, inability to swallow, restlessness, loss of sight, &c. None of these symptoms were persistent in character, but easily gave way, not to treatment, but as soon as the patient's mind was diverted from himself. From the use of simple anodynes, good sleep was obtained on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights. I saw him on Saturday at about 10 o'clock. He was sitting, dressed, in a chair, engaged in conversation with friends. During the night he was restless, not at ease. On Sunday at about 6:30 o'clock he for the first time exhibited symptoms of prostration, speedily passing into a state of collapse, from which no vigorous efforts to arouse him proved unvailing, he dying in that state at about 9 A. M. I might state that at no time did he have the slightest spasm or muscular rigidity whatever. At no time did he exhibit symptoms of rabies, as the foregoing statement easily proves. Therefore, I have signed the death certificate, nervous excitement and shock. Very respectfully, C. E. BRUCE, M. D.

THE GAME ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING—LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON GAME LAW AMENDMENTS REPORTED—THE PROSECUTION OF VIOLATORS OF THE LAW.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last night at the residence of Mr. Clinton Gilbert, President of the Association, No. 20 West Tenth-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. Gilbert, and a large number of members were present. Mr. Thomas N. Cuthbert, Secretary, read a large number of communications from correspondents in all parts of the State, the majority of which contained suggestions for the amendments to the game laws, which, however, had already been incorporated by the Committee on Game Laws into the bill now pending before the Legislature. Mr. Cuthbert also reported that the legislative committee had adopted the amendment of the association prohibiting the killing of deer on Long Island, and had gone further, in prohibiting the killing of deer in Suffolk County for an indefinite time.

Senator Wagstaff announced that the bill drafted by the association had, with a few amendments which the association would approve of, been ordered to a third reading, and would probably become law in a day or two, a very friendly feeling being manifested toward it in the Assembly.

On motion of Senator Wagstaff, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of five to represent the association at the next Sportsmen's Convention in this State.

Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, counsel to the association, reported that with the recurrence of the 1st of March he had found the usual number of delinquents engaged in selling game, contrary to law. This significant fact, however, was noticeable, that very few offenders were found among market-men, (who formerly were the most persistent violators of the law,) the majority of the delinquents being dealers on the remoter avenues in the City, and nearly all were Germans. He had had the City patrolled by three detectives on the 1st of March, and, as a result, 21 complaints had been made. On these complaints he had brought 18 suits. Had those suits were met by a general denial, and the other half by letters begging for clemency, on the ground that the offenders had not violated the law intentionally, but through ignorance. He felt confident that a number of the offenders did not intend to violate the law, and thought the objects of the association would be fully carried out by withdrawing the suits against such offenders on the payment by them of costs. The only market-men found violating the law were A. & D. Robbins, against whom he had brought suit. On motion, Mr. Whitehead was authorized to withdraw, at his discretion, suits against all such offenders as had violated the law inadvertently, on the payment of costs.

A communication was received from Dr. Torry, President of the Yonkers Game Association, requesting the club to take action for the protection of oysters in the Hudson River between Yonkers and New-York. The Secretary was directed to correspond with Senator Robertson, who represents the district in question, on the subject.

Mr. H. N. Munn moved that the association print a sufficient number of copies of the Game Laws to be hung up in each of the Post-Offices in the State, so that the residents of each district would be kept informed of the dates of the opening and closing of the game seasons.

On motion of Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, a committee of three was appointed to estimate the cost of printing, and report at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

REORGANIZING ANOTHER RAILROAD.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad met yesterday afternoon at No. 13 William-street, Mr. A. B. Baylis in the chair and Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Jr., acting as Secretary. Mr. G. W. Parsons, Chairman of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, made a verbal report recommending the purchase of the road at the approaching sale under foreclosure. After some discussion, a resolution was passed appointing a committee with power to make the purchase, and to endeavor in the interval to secure the co-operation of as many of the bondholders as possible. Messrs. G. W. Parsons, H. A. Matt, and D. C. Haws were selected. Mr. A. M. White was appointed a committee of one to negotiate with the Toledo and Wabash Road, with which the Hannibal and Naples connects, with a view to a mutually satisfactory business arrangement between the two under the proposed new management.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Controller has appointed William Campbell Deputy Collector of City Revenue.

The receipts of the City Treasury during the past week were $308,513 67, and the payments $422,366 24. The balance on hand is $743,293 81.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday passed a resolution assigning the building No. 223 East Twenty-sixth-street to the Department of Charities for a maternity hospital.

The leases of the following City property were sold yesterday for a term of two years, from May 1, 1877, at the rents named below: No. 93 Catharine-street, $1,200 per annum; No. 160 Wooster-street, $605; lot on Sixty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, $30; house at Fulton Market on Front-street, $200.

ASSAULT ON A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. John Simon, a physician, residing at No. 136 Chrystie-street, was about to lock the front door of his house on Sunday night, when a strange woman strove to force an entrance into the hallway. The physician finding that she did not desire professional service, quietly led her to the stoop, and was in the act of closing the door, when a flashily dressed young man pushed it open and struck him a sudden blow, which knocked him senseless. On recovering consciousness he found the young man still in the house, and calling an officer caused his arrest At the Essex Market Police Court the prisoner, who gave his name as William Cronin, claimed that he was an employe in the Custom-house, and said that when the blow was struck he was defending the woman. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

INTIMIDATING BRICKLAYERS.

Last week a number of men employed by Edward Kilpatrick as laborers and bricklayers on a new building in East Seventy-fifth-street demanded higher wages, and being refused they "struck" work. Yesterday morning Mr. Kilpatrick placed new hands to work on his building, but they had not been there over an hour when the old hands congregated in front of the building and intimated to the new hands that if they did not stop work the consequences would be serious to them. The men informed Mr. Kilpatrick that they were afraid to remain at work, and they left in a body. William Moore, the leader of the "strikers," was arrested and put under bonds at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court to be of good behavior.

THE CAPTAIN OF A SCHOONER MISSING

The police were informed yesterday that Capt. Charles H. Conkling, of the schooner P. S. C. Vought had been missing since Friday last. On that day he received $350 for carrying a cargo of wood, and during the afternoon he left the schooner, which was then lying at Brooklyn, for the purpose of paying a small bill. It has since been ascertained that he settled his indebtedness in Jersey City, and when last seen at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, he was on the ferry-boat en route for the City. The missing man is about 38 years of age, a native of the United States, about five feet, six inches in height, and was usually of temperate habits.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The fifth of the series of Miss Arabella Root's ballad concerts, for the benefit of the poor of New-York, will be given this evening.

William Curtis, aged 60, of No. 246 East Forty-first-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Open Board of Brokers, at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to change the name of the corporation to "The New-York Open Stock and Gold Exchange."

Angelo Berasnti, aged 5 years, of No. 192 Spring-street, was run over yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets by a truck, and was so severely injured that he died soon after.

Rev. Albert G. Lawson, of Brooklyn, will read a paper, at 3:30 P. M. to-day, at the lecture-room of Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on "Methods of Church Temperance Work."

Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Rector of St. John's, Staten Island, will lecture to-morrow evening in the Church of the Advent, Fifty-seventh-street, on "Westminster Abbey; or, the Era of Gothic Architecture in England."

An unknown man, apparently about 40 years of age, fell overboard at the foot of West Fifty-second-street yesterday, and was drowned. His remains were recovered, and Coroner Ellinger was requested to hold an inquest.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held on Friday forenoon next, at 11 o'clock, to consider the propriety of withdrawing the second ballot ordered by the managers on the question of erecting a new building, the preliminary one having been lost.

Stephen Sullivan, aged 7 years, whose parents reside in Warren-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Central Morrisania, while attempting to cross the Harlem Railroad track near his home, yesterday, was struck by the locomotive attached to a Boston express train, and was fatally injured.

A team attached to the private carriage of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden ran away yesterday at East Thirty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, and ran into a back driven by Patrick S. Kelly, of No. 596 Second-avenue, who was thrown off the box and severely bruised. Mr. Tilden was not hurt.

The Post Office Department gives notice that extra mails will be dispatched as follows from this City: By the steamer Tybee, on the 13th inst., for Turk's Island, Cape Haytien, Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City; and by the schooner B. J. Willard, on the 12th inst., for Laguayra, Venezuela, direct.

A representative meeting of gentlemen interested in shipping and other maritime interests was held in Pearl-street yesterday afternoon, and resolutions were adopted urging the Legislature to pass the bill now before it respecting the constitutional amendments proposed by the Commission on the Government of Cities.

A public meeting will be held on Thursday evening next at Lyric Hall, under the auspices of Sumner Post, No. 24, G. A. R., in behalf of the Soldiers' Home to be established at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y. The programme will consist of addresses by Comrade James Tanner and other speakers, singing, and recitations.

The two independent German Republican Associations of the Eighth Assembly District united last evening, and elected the following officers: President, Mr. Gellman; Vice Presidents, George Lesser and August Schoen; Recording Secretary, Christopher Stierbing; Corresponding Secretaries, August Hoffmann and O. Subeurmann; Treasurer, M. Mander.

Mr. Eaton Stone, the equestrian, who was spoken of a day or two ago as being cognizant of the alleged ill-treatment of the infant acrobat, Charlie Rivers, says that the statement is untrue, and that he had no thing to do with his training. He has a stable for the exercise of horses, and he sometimes rents trained horses to circus companies, but he has not trained acrobats and does not know Charlie Rivers.

The Lotos Club has taken a lease of the premises on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, known as the Bradish-Johnson mansion. The house is admirably adapted for club purposes, is centrally located, and is elegant in all its appointments. The club, which is represented as being in a flourishing condition, will thus join the general up-town movement, and will forsake its well-known quarters in Irving-place on the 1st of May.

The matter of submitting the proposition from Tweed to the prosecution in regard to a settlement of the cases against him still remains in ancyance, the counsel on both sides stating yesterday that the proposal had not been made. In the meantime, much speculation is indulged in, and by parties apparently in Tweed's interest, with reference to the alleged disclosures the "ex-Boss" is expected to make. These speculations are, however, merely regarded as bids to certain persons who have either partaken of Tweed's bounty or can be made to appear as having so partaken.

For some time past a barber named Martin, who keeps a shop under the Sinclair House, has been suspected by the Customs authorities of being a receiver of smuggled cigars. Yesterday Officer Nevin, of Special Agent Brackett's force, while watching the place, saw William Grogan, a pantryman on the Havana steamer City of New-York, enter the place with 250 cigars under his arm. Nevin followed, and taxed Martin with the crime, and the latter owned up and handed over the cigars. Grogan ran out when he saw Nevin enter, and made his escape.

Early yesterday morning a nurse was p

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7980. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A TRIUMPH OF FORCE.

HAMPTON'S USURPATION COMPLETE

THE TROOPS MARCH OUT OF THE STATE-HOUSE AT COLUMBIA — GOV. CHAMBERLAIN TO MAKE NO FURTHER RESISTANCE—DEPRESSION AMONG REPUBLICANS—DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, April 10.—Lieut. Briggs in command of 19 men of the Eighteenth Infantry, paraded his company in the corridors of the State-house at parade rest, at 11:55, to-day, and then they waited for the town hall bell to strike 12. Fifty or sixty spectators inside, and as many outside of the building, awaited the knell of the Chamberlain Government. Upon the first stroke of the bell the order came "Shoulder arms! Right face! Forward, march!" The soldiers left by the rear door, in perfect silence. There was nothing dramatic in the scene, yet with these two officers and 19 men the moral as well as the physical support of the Administration was taken from the Republicans of South Carolina.

Upon consultation with the other State officers Gov. Chamberlain determined that further resistance would be useless, and he now awaits the demand of Hampton for the possession of the office. There is a profound depression in the Republican ranks. Already the Democratic newspapers have mapped out changes in the Constitution by which the Republican majority shall be suppressed. The Legislature will be called together in two weeks. The quo warranto suits against the other State officers are not likely to be waited for by the Democratic candidates. They will probably enforce their demands to-morrow and get their places, and the last vestiges of the Republican rule will disappear before the close of the week.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

THE LAWFULLY-ELECTED GOVERNOR TO THE VOTERS WHO ELECTED HIM—INSTEAD OF THE DELIVERANCE THEY AWAITED THEY ARE GIVEN OVER TO THEIR OPPRESSORS.

Gov. Chamberlain has issued the following address announcing that he retires from the contest for the Governorship:

To the Republicans of South Carolina:

By your choice I was made Governor of this State in 1874, and at the election on the 7th of November last I was again, by your votes, elected to the same office. My title to the office upon every legal and moral ground is to-day as clear and perfect. By the recent decision and action of the President of the United States I find myself unable to maintain my official rights with the prospect of final success, and I hereby announce to you that I am unwilling to prolong a struggle which can only bring further suffering upon those who engage in it. Announcing this conclusion, it is my duty to say for you that the Republicans of South Carolina entered upon their recent political struggle for the maintenance of their political and civil rights, constituting beyond question a large majority of the lawful voters of the State. You allied yourselves with that political party whose central and inspiring principle has hitherto been the civil and political freedom of all men under the Constitution and laws of our country. By heroic efforts and sacrifices which the just verdict of history will rescue from the cowardly scorn now cast upon them by political placemen and traders, you secured the Electoral vote of South Carolina for Hayes and Wheeler. In accomplishing this result you became the victims of every form of persecution and injury. From authentic evidence it is shown that not less than one hundred of your number were murdered because they were faithful to their principles and exercised rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the nation. You were denied employment; driven from your homes; robbed of the earnings of years of honest industry; hunted for your lives like wild beasts; your families outraged and scattered for no offense except your peaceful and firm determination to exercise your political rights; you trusted, as you had a right to trust, that, if by such efforts you established the lawful supremacy of your political party in the nation, the Government of the United States, in the discharge of its constitutional duty, would protect the lawful Government of the State from overthrow at the hands of your political enemies. From causes patent to all men, and questioned by none who regard truth, you have been unable to overcome the unlawful combinations and obstacles which have opposed the practical supremacy of the Government which your votes have established. For many weary months you have waited for your deliverance; while the long struggle for the Presidency was in progress you were exhorted by every representative and organ of the National Republican Party to keep your allegiance true to that party, in order that your deliverance from the hands of your oppressors might be certain and complete. Not the faintest whisper of the possibility of disappointment in these hopes and promises ever reached you while the struggle was pending.

To-day, April 10, 1877, by the order of the President, whom your votes alone rescued from overwhelming defeat, the Government of the United States abandons you, and deliberately withdraws from you its support, with the full knowledge that the lawful Government of the State will be speedily overthrown. By a new interpretation of the Constitution, at variance alike with the previous practice of the Government, and with the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Executive of the United States evades the duty of ascertaining which of the two rival State Governments is the lawful one, and by the withdrawal of the troops now protecting the State from domestic violence, abandons the lawful State Government to a struggle with insurrectionary forces too powerful to be resisted.

The grounds of policy upon which this action is defended are startling. It is said that the North is weary of the long Southern troubles. It was weary, too, of the long troubles which sprang from the stupendous crime of chattel slavery, and longed for repose. It sought to cover them from sight by wicked compromises with the wrong which disturbed its peace, but God held it to its duty until, through a conflict which rocked and agonized the nation, the great crime was put away and freedom was ordained for all. It is said that if a majority of the people of a State are unable by physical force to maintain their rights they must be left to political servitude. Is this a doctrine ever before heard in our history? If it shall prevail, its consequences will not long be confined to South Carolina or Louisiana. It is said that a Democratic House of Representatives will refuse an appropriation for the Army of the United States if the lawful Government of South Carolina is maintained by the military forces. The submission to such coercion marks the degeneracy of the political party or people which endures it. A Government worthy of the name—a political party fit to wield power—never before blanched at such a threat.

But the edict has gone forth. No argument or considerations which your friends could present have sufficed to prevent the disaster. No effective means of resistance to the consummation of the wrong are left. The struggle can be prolonged. My strict legal rights are, of course, wholly unaffected by the action of the President. No court of the State has jurisdiction to pass upon the title to my office. No lawful Legislature can be convened except upon my call. If the use of these powers promised ultimate success to our cause I should not shrink from any sacrifices which might confront me. It is a cause in which by the light of reason and conscience a man might well lay down his life, but to my mind my present responsibility involves the consideration of the effect of my action upon those whose representative I am. I have hitherto been willing to ask you, Republicans of South Carolina, to risk all dangers and endure all hardships until relief should come from the Government of the United States. The relief will never come.

I cannot ask you to follow me further. In my judgment I can no longer serve you by further resistance to the impending calamity. With gratitude to God for the measure of endurance with which he has hitherto inspired me; with gratitude to you for your boundless confidence in me; with profound admiration for your matchless fidelity to the cause in which you have struggled, I now announce to you, and to the people of the State, that I shall no longer actively assert my right to the office of Governor of South Carolina.

The motives and purposes of the President of the United States in the policy which compels me to pursue my present course are unquestionably honorable and patriotic. I devoutly pray that events may vindicate the wisdom of his action, and that peace, justice, freedom, and prosperity may hereafter be the portion of every citizen of South Carolina.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR'S ADVISERS.

THE OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT CONCUR IN GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS —NO SACRIFICE OF PRINCIPLE IN HIS RETIREMENT.

To His Excellency D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: Recurring to the views severally expressed by us during the personal conference which we had the honor to hold with you yesterday in regard to the political complications which have grown out of the late canvass in this State, we beg leave to apprise you formally of the conclusions we have reached after mature deliberation and the gravest reflection which we have been able to bestow upon the subject.

While we are no less inspired with admiration for the dignified and resolute manner in which you consistently maintained your claims to the Gubernatorial chair by virtue of the election held in November last, than we are solemnly impressed with the validity of your title to the office, we are unanimous in the belief that to prolong the contest in the absence of that moral aid to which we feel ourselves and our party justly entitled at the hands of a national Administration, installed, in a large measure, through the same agencies which are now held to be insufficient for our maintenance, will be to incur the responsibility of keeping alive partisan prejudices which are in the last degree detrimental to the best interests of the people of the State, and perhaps of precipitating a physical conflict that could have but one result to our defenseless constituency. We cannot afford to contribute, however indirectly, to such a catastrophe even in advocacy of what we know to be our rights. We are agreed, therefore, in counselling you to discontinue the struggle for the occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair, convinced as we are, that in view of the disastrous odds to which its maintenance has been subjected by the action of the National Administration, your retirement will involve no surrender of principle, nor its motive be misapprehended by the great body of that political party to which, in common with ourselves, you are attached, and whose success in the past in this State has been ennobled by your intelligent and unselfish services.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,
Attorney General.
THOMAS C. DUNN,
Controller General.
JOHN R. TALBERT,
Superintendent of Education.
F. L. CARDOZA,
Treasurer of South Carolina.
JAMES KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

GOV. HAMPTON TO GOV. CHAMBERLAIN

THE PAPERS OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE TO BE TURNED OVER TO HAMPTON AT NOON TO-DAY.

The following correspondence has just passed between Gov. Hampton and Mr. Chamberlain:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.

SIR: Having learned that you now purpose to turn over to me the Executive Chamber, with the records and papers belonging to the Executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

To Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.

SIR: Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my Private Secretary will meet such officer as you may designate at 12 meridian to-morrow, at the Executive Chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note. Very respectfully,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor South Carolina.

To Hon. WADE HAMPTON.

THE IMPRESSION PRODUCED.

THE LETTER A SURPRISE TO MANY—SENTIMENTS OF DEMOCRATS, EXTREME REPUBLICANS, AND OTHERS—EXPRESSIONS OF A CABINET OFFICER—INDIGNATION OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS — THE PARTY "SOLD OUT."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Gov. Chamberlain's letter announcing his withdrawal from the contest for Governor of South Carolina was read with much surprise here, for the reason that his recent utterances, and those of Senator Patterson and other prominent South Carolina Republicans, induced the belief that he would resist Hampton's claims by every expedient known to the law. Many people here, including some members of the Cabinet, were afraid that Chamberlain would even go further than that, and take such action as would lead to a violent conflict, and compel the Federal Government to interfere on behalf of one of the claimants. The letter gives great satisfaction to Democrats and extreme Republicans. The Democrats are delighted with it because it announces Chamberlain's formal abdication, and the extreme Republicans are consoled because, as they say, "it punches the President." Those who desire to give the efforts of the President to reconcile the two sections of the country a fair trial commend the action of Gov. Chamberlain in withdrawing from the unequal contest, which he had ability and facilities to prolong without a reasonable chance of success. Gov. Chamberlain, they say, might have prolonged the struggle, but it would have been ruinous to him personally, disastrous to South Carolina, and a source of perplexity and annoyance to the President. His retirement, they think, will raise him in public esteem, and add to his popularity with the mass of the Republican Party. The letter was not received here until after the meeting of the Cabinet had adjourned, and the President saw it for the first time in the evening papers. A member of the Cabinet, in speaking of the letter to-night, remarked it would make the most interesting page in the history of the Southern complications. He called attention to Chamberlain's inaugural address of January last, which bears a remarkable resemblance to his letter of to-day. In his last inaugural address Gov. Chamberlain said: "If we fail now, our Government—the legal Government of South Carolina—will no longer rest upon the consent of the governed. If our opponents triumph, I care not under what guise of legal forms, we shall witness the overthrow of free government in our State. My chief anxiety is that I may have firmness and wisdom to act in a manner worthy of the great interests committed to my keeping." The Cabinet officer, after alluding to this quotation from Chamberlain's inaugural address, said: "Gov. Chamberlain has acted with admirable wisdom and firmness, and the country will applaud his course."

This morning, Senator Patterson, who earnestly urged Chamberlain to contest his claims, expressed apprehension that he would formally surrender when the troops were withdrawn from the State-house. Patterson called at the White House to see the President, and make a final remonstrance against the withdrawal of the troops, but was unable to see him for the reason that the Cabinet was in session. Upon learning of Chamberlain's withdrawal, Patterson said that he was not surprised, but expressed great indignation at the course of the President which made Chamberlain's withdrawal a necessity. He says, now that the President has recognized Hampton, he [Patterson] is prepared to recognize Hamburg Butler, and vote to admit him as Senator from South Carolina. In the *Star* Patterson is reported as saying, "The Republican Party in the South was created by an act of Congress, and the negroes associate the Government and the troops with the party. Now, if you take the troops away, the party goes up, for the negroes there think the Government has deserted them. If Hayes had gone into office with a good round majority, and had not needed the vote of South Carolina and Louisiana, why, he could have pursued his Southern policy with a better grace; but the Republicans of the South have shed their blood for the party, and hence the ingratitude is all the more cutting. I cannot understand what Hayes is driving at; why, he is selling out his party! Talk about dividing the Democratic Party South! Why, it is all moonshine. Hayes knows it is. He is deliberately selling out his party, and it is given out that he will divide the Southern Democrats, so that the real infamy of the apostasy will be surrounded with this glamour, and the people won't see the real object in all its foulness. He has sold us out!"

WADE HAMPTON TO SENATOR GORDON.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—No dispatches have been received at the Executive Mansion to-day regarding events at Columbia. Gov. Hampton telegraphed Senator Gordon this afternoon, as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10—3:32 P. M.

Gen. J. B. Gordon, Washington, D. C.:

Perfect peace prevails. Troops withdrawn and Chamberlain surrenders. South Carolina thanks you. WADE HAMPTON.

Senator Gordon responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.

Gov. Hampton, Columbia, S. C.:

Your telegram just received. The friends of peace, justice, and constitutional Government everywhere rejoice with you. J. B. GORDON.

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT —A BROTHERHOOD NUMBERING MANY THOUSANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The temperance revival is making remarkable progress in Central and Southern Ohio. Leaders in the movement are generally followers of Mr. Murphy, the coldwater apostle of Pittsburg. They go from one town to another, originating public meetings, and organizing those interested into bands of active workers. By this means an intense interest has been created in a large number of cities and towns. The feeling at some points is as strong as it was in the memorable women's crusade of three years ago. Signers of the pledge wear a blue ribbon, and compose a sort of brotherhood numbering already many thousands. Numerous cases are reported of saloon-keepers quitting business in consequence of loss of custom through this movement. In Mansfield, Urbana, Troy, and other cities of that class meetings are held daily, and the proceedings are marked with great enthusiasm.

UNDERVALUATION OF SILKS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATING CASES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Special telegrams from Washington and New-York to-day indicate that the Treasury Department is again investigating an alleged undervaluation of imported silks at the New-York Custom-house. Special agents of the Treasury have been working on this problem for a long time, and pay frequent visits to Chicago. Our merchants have given them all the information in their possession, but heretofore it has not been put to any practical use. Chicago silk dealers are unanimous that the only effectual remedy lies in a specific tariff on the yard or pound. This would drive all the poorer grades of silks out of the market and improve trade generally. The Washington dispatch says one mode of undervaluation has been traced to Chicago. One batch of goods consigned to Windlay & Sons, valued at $60,000, it appears was purchased from some of the undervaluation agents in New-York. In reference to this matter, it may be mentioned that no such firm as Windlay & Sons is known to the Chicago Custom-house or to the trade.

A CONFIDENCE MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

St. Louis, April 10.—A man giving the name of G. W. Thompson was arrested here about 1 o'clock to-day, charged with obtaining goods from various firms in this city on false pretenses and giving bogus checks therefor. He was placed in a cell at the Chestnut-Street Police Station, and while officers were looking over papers found in his possession he cut his throat with a pocket-knife, making a fearful gash across the wind-pipe but not touching the jugular vein. He had also received goods from Louisville and other points, and seems to be a regular confidence operator.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

SINGULARITIES OF THE FRENCH.

EFFORTS TO SECURE THE PEACE OF EUROPE—HOW THE LAST PROTOCOL WAS ARRANGED—PREMIER SIMON'S VISIT TO VENICE—MR. WADDINGTON COMPELLED TO SERVE AS PRIME MINISTER "AD INTERIM"—THE ALDERMEN OF PARIS SNUBBED BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 30, 1877.

Count Andrassy has been making a last effort to secure the peace of Europe, and the attempt was not wholly without success. Gen. Ignatieff arrived in Vienna completely discouraged, and convinced that Russia had to take the burden of the Ottoman difficulty upon her own shoulders. The Austrian Premier told him that he could do little for him in any way. He could only say that Austria would be friendly to Russia so long as her interests were unattacked. But Count Andrassy thought that there was some means for bringing the powers to an accord upon the question of a final protocol, destined to give some sort of a conclusion to the debates of the conference. Gen. Ignatieff is said to have jumped at the offer, and Andrassy put his ideas upon paper. His protocol was not rejected by the English Government, which received it by telegraph on Tuesday afternoon. Indeed, Lord Derby replied that a protocol conceived in such terms might be accepted by England, and at any rate he could say that the principles were adopted as the basis of further negotiations. At the Cabinet meeting of yesterday afternoon, the Andrassy proposition was accepted. This news sent the funds up again, and the Bourse was cheerful in the evening. But this is not saying that we are to have peace. If the powers do agree upon the wording of a protocol, they do not agree to back it up by force of arms, and the Porte is stiffer than ever. In more haughty terms than has yet been employed it repulses the idea of foreign interference of any sort, and persists in treating the final protocol with contempt. Day before yesterday the Turkish Ambassador in London telegraphed that all hope of an arrangement was now over, and that nothing was left but to prepare for war. In consequence of this dispatch the Ottoman gun-boats were recalled from the Sea of Marmora, and the iron-clad fleet of Hobart Pasha ordered to rendezvous about the Golden Horn, ready for sailing to the Danube at an hour's warning. Despite the pacific tone of to-day's telegrams the official world of Paris still believes in war, and I may add that Gen. Tchernayeff continues his preparations for a campaign, asserting to his friends that war is now unavoidable.

M. Jules Simon has gone to Venice for a short repose. Certainly he could not have done better than to visit Venice. Everybody ought to go to Venice when fatigued by overwork and annoyed by the cares of life. There are circumstances which render a visit to Venice particularly desirable. Our Premier has chosen an excellent occasion, and he can congratulate himself on being able to recline at length in his gondola and read the French papers as they come in with the reports of the De Cassagnac trial. It comes on next week, but meanwhile M. Jules Simon will be indulging in poetry and sentiment about the palace of Saint Marc and the Bridge of Sighs. Unfortunately, it seems to me, the real instigator of this unfortunate De Cassagnac prosecution is going to escape the trouble and responsibility of defending it. I am told, upon what I regard as good authority, that M. Martel, who was rudely handled by Paul De Cassagnac at the time of the Bailloul affair, (the question of the Mixed Commissioners,) was persistent in his demands for the prosecution of the journalist. M. Jules Simon was opposed to it, and urged many good reasons for not undertaking it. The first was that juries are always very uncertain. And then, he said in Cabinet Council, "how can I, who have defended the liberty of the press all my life, enter the tribune to defend a prosecution of this kind." The Premier knew that M. Martel would plead his illness to escape the responsibility, and that everything would fall upon him. He acquitted himself extremely well, demonstrating once more the versatility of his marvelous talent. When that job was over, and the triumph of the Ministry secured, M. Martel recovered, and resumed his office of Minister of Justice. But the magistrates, under his orders, hurried the case through, and it came on sooner than any one expected. Thursday next was named as the day for hearing it. The next day after this announcement M. Simon was called to Venice. Naturally, M. Martel being convalescent, the Ministry of the Interior *ad interim* fell to him, but he had a sudden relapse. His health was too poor to allow him to accept the honor. None of the other Ministers felt equal to the task, and for some days there was a prospect of seeing the place vacant during the Premier's absence. Finally, it was put upon M. Waddington, the youngest of the Ministers, who declined it, but declined in vain. He had the honor forced upon him.

Our Aldermen are all Radicals, and a large majority of them are opposed to the moderate Republic of M. Jules Simon and M. Thiers. Recently they have felt the need of a demonstration of some sort for the encouragement of the party. The principal object was to give a sort of menace to M. Simon, to show him that the party is still alive and ready to oppose him in case he shows himself sensible and moderate. A manifestation was arranged for Sunday last. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc were announced to speak in the Château d'Eau Theatre. Long before the hour arrived the place was thronged by the workmen of Belleville, Montmartre, and Menilmontant, every place in the theatre being occupied. Victor Hugo spoke in his usual style, mingling poetry with the worst of highfalutin, and Louis Blanc made one of those moderate, sensible speeches which strike every one, even those who do not accept his opinions. Meanwhile, a large crowd had gathered in the streets for the purpose of cheering Victor Hugo when he came out. The sidewalk was incumbered and the street half blocked up. This became a nuisance after a time, and the Police interfered with their usual "*Circulez. Messieurs, circulez!*" No attention being paid to this warning, the agents entered the crowd and tried to establish a current by a system of gentle elbowing. An agent, in citizen's dress, saw that two or three persons prevented the rest from obeying the orders of the Police, and they were especially signaled. The gendarmes went to them individually, and ordered them to move on. They refused in insolent terms, and after expostulating with them for a moment the Police arrested them, and took them off to the station. A slight resistance was offered, but it was vanquished by a fresh squad of gendarmes that appeared upon the scene.

This appears to be a very simple incident and one of very common occurrence in all large cities. Generally the persons thus arrested are let off with an admonition from the magistrate, or after the imposition of a nominal fine, and generally, too, the mass of the citizens are on the side of the Police. But the French are lacking in discipline and revolt against any exercise of authority because they have little respect for the law. This is, in my opinion, the chief fault of the nation. One of the persons arrested at the Place Château d'Eau was a reporter for one of the Radical journals, and he made a great outcry against what he called this arbitrary exercise of authority. The Police, having but one object in view—the maintenance of order in the streets—the persons arrested were let off easily, but the Municipal Council saw in this incident too good an occasion for a manifestation to be lost. A resolution was adopted at the next meeting, calling the Prefect of Police before the Council to explain his interference with "the people" on this occasion, and to excuse the conduct of his agents. M. Voisin very properly replied that he had no explanations to offer to the Municipal Council of Paris, though he should be happy to give any that might be required if the demand were made by the Minister of the Interior. This reply threw the City Fathers into a state of fury. They found a law, passed in 1855, authorizing them to call upon the Prefect in case of urgent necessity, and they wrote to the Prefect of the Seine recalling this law. Evidently the law was made with reference to public works alone, that being the only thing which concerns the City Council, but the terms suited the occasion, and the law was urged upon the side of the demand for permission to question the Prefect. But the same law says that the Prefect may refuse to appear if he sees fit, and has only to send in a note stating his reasons. This M. Voisin will do, and there the matter must end, but the Aldermen will take their revenge on the first occasion. The whole thing is very stupid, and decidedly unpatriotic in men who pretend to be Republicans.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN NEW-ORLEANS—DELEGATIONS OF VARIOUS CLASSES RECEIVED —THE JUDICIAL DISTURBANCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—The Louisiana Commission met shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. After some consultation among themselves they received a delegation of about 30 colored men of all classes, representing all the learned professions, and among them being merchants and others brokers, and planters. Col. James Lewis, commander of a colored regiment during the war, headed the delegation. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Bryant, F. Morris Chester, Mr. Atwood, and T. D. S. Tucker. All of them were very able addresses. In general they portrayed the struggles and hardships of their race and the necessity of protection. They asked the national Government to assist them, and declared the title of Gov. Packard to be the equal of the title of President Hayes, but they intimated that if Mr. Nicholls was ultimately to become Governor they would like to be heard upon the matter—not for the purpose of trading, but for securing guarantees of the future of their race. They impressed the commission as able and faithful men. Messrs. MacVeagh, Harlan, Hawley, and Judge Lawrence responded. The interview lasted until 1 o'clock.

A delegation next appeared, headed by ex-Gov. Baker, formerly Military Governor of Louisiana, who, with several others, presented statements and opinions. A similar volunteer committee followed, composed of old Union men of the State. Six gentlemen came next, representing the Judicial Districts of the State, including Judges Marks and Pardee. They gave their opinions concerning the allegiance in their several districts to the Packard Government, and the ability of Packard to maintain himself.

Mayor Pillsbury and five gentlemen of the City Council came before the commission offering the courtesies of the city, and presenting many verbal and written statements concerning the condition of the City Government. The city debt was in 1874, $24,000,000; it is now $22,000,000. The tax list is $110,000,000 and of the State, $174,000,000. The population of the city is 240,000. The rate of taxation in the city was in 1874, 2½ cents on the dollar; in 1875, 2½ cents on the dollar, and in 1876, 1½ cents on the dollar. The State and city taxation are now together 29½ mills on the dollar. The Mayor presented many other figures of great interest, showing the burdens and embarrassments of the people, and affirmed that the city would do what it could, and had no disposition to repudiate. Other citizens called, singly and in groups, from different sections of the State, and gave information to the Commission respecting the situation in their several localities, and urging their opinions upon the commission.

The commission consented to meet in the morning a small delegation of the business men of the city and also the Board of Education of the State. The commission have addressed a communication to a committee of each legislative body, asking them to furnish a map of the State showing the various Judicial districts, with a compact statement relative to the alleged disturbance of the Kellogg-Packard Supreme Court and the creation of a court in place thereof by Nicholls. Also, a statement in relation to the District Judges, how many Republicans and how many Democrats, with the political course of each, respecting which Governor he recognizes, and his acts of recognition. Also, with regard to the Police Juries, who correspond in each parish to the Selectmen or County Commissioners in Northern States, so far as those Police Juries may have authentically reported concerning their allegiance to one or the other Government. Similar statements were requested with regard to other officers, and also as to the control of the various State institutions; also as to the vote of the State divided according to color and to party; also statements as to taxes collected by either of the State Governments since its organization, and the disbursements that have been made, and any other facts which may tend to show the actual control of the State, &c.

When the commission are not in session they are individually conferring and advising with citizens from all parts of the State. While they are pursuing an official line of investigation and inquiry, and while there are, of course, innumerable communications going on and calculations of the future among politicians of all parties, they are liable at any moment to see all their work taken away from them by some unexpected combination of affairs. They are careful to disclaim any connection with compromise or bargains of any kind, and refrain from conversation regarding Senatorships or official patronage.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

TWO CITIZENS IN VERMONT SHOT AND ONE KILLED—DEATH OF THE MURDERER BY HIS OWN HAND.

MONTPELIER, April 10. — This afternoon Hiram Arbuckle, of East Montpelier, shot George Short twice; then leaving him for dead, repaired to the blacksmith shop of his brother-in-law, George Bancroft, and shot him through the arm while he was shoeing a horse. Bancroft ran and Arbuckle pursued, shooting him in the back, and the third time through the head, killing him. Arbuckle then went to his house and shot himself through the heart. He is believed to have been insane. Short is still alive, though in a critical condition.

TROUBLE IN AN ILLINOIS IRON MILL.

SPRINGFIELD, April 10.—A serious difficulty has arisen in the rail mill of the Springfield Iron Company here, between the company and the heaters and roll hands, in regard to wages. The yearly contract under which the men have worked expired last week, and so far the company and men have not agreed on a basis of compensation. To-day the men were notified that their services are no longer required, and that they will be paid off immediately. It is the intention of the company to supply their places with non-union members. The disagreement will give all of the best places to new men. Meantime 400 or 500 men will be thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the mills.

BOY STOLEN BY A COLORED MAN.

COLUMBUS, April 10.—Some excitement prevails in Orange Township, Delaware County, over the mysterious disappearance of Martin Haven, a boy aged 7 years, from his father's house last Sunday morning. When last seen the child was in company with Edward Booker, a colored man employed on the Haven farms. Two days have now been spent in looking for the missing boy, but up to this time no trace has been discovered of him or the colored man, in whose company he was last seen. As soon as Booker's wife, who was also a servant on the farm, discovered that her husband was missing, she hurriedly came to this city, where she was arrested to-day, but persisted in declaring that she knew nothing of the whereabouts of the boy or her husband. The missing child has a fair complexion, and when last seen had on a faded blue suit. Booker and his wife are well known to the Police here, and both have in the past been under arrest for drunkenness. Booker is very dark-colored, about 33 years of age, and about 5 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed he has taken the child to hold it for a reward from its father, who is in very good circumstances.

"NATIONAL REFORMERS."

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING IN CHICAGO—RELIGION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The National Reform Convention held its first annual meeting here to-day. Rev. W. W. Evarts, of Chicago, was made temporary President. David McAllister, of Philadelphia, stated the objects of the association, which are to maintain the Bible in the public schools, Sabbath laws, the oath, and other Christian features of our Government, and to provide for them an undeniable legal basis by a religious amendment to the Federal Constitution. Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton, spoke on the ridiculous picture of a godless nation. In the evening committees reported, and Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Peoria, was chosen President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Edwards made a long speech, explaining the objects of the association, which he said was not formed to make a new party, but to lay the foundations of what should be in this nation a holy book, a holy name, and a holy day. He argued that the Constitution did not embody the thoughts which it did when first promulgated by our forefathers, who did not anticipate the changes in the religious sentiments of our people, which has been superinduced largely by foreign immigration.

Dr. Evarts also made an address and argued, first, that Christianity was a conspicuous factor in American civilization and in the Republic, and because it was so it should be honored and sanctioned in the education of the citizens; second, that it was also the common law of the land; and, third, that public education had also been pursued in the presence of religion. An education without religion was defective, and if religion was ruled out there would be no true citizenship.

There was a large attendance of members and visitors, and numerous celebrated divines were among the participants in the proceedings.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

SECOND DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—THREE FLAT RACES—SPLENDID VICTORY WON BY BOB WOOLLEY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—This was the second day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was clear and pleasant, the track good, and the attendance fair. For the first race, a three-quarters of a mile dash, for all ages, for a Club Purse, $200, the horses got off well together. Jack Hardy, the favorite, quickly took the lead, which he held to the finish an easy winner by three lengths, Redman second, and Maria Barnes third. Biloxi, John Campbell, Hades, and Blennerhassett also started. Time, 1:18¼. The second race, a Post Stakes for all ages, two-mile heats, resulted as follows:

Thomas A. Gay's b. h. Sam. Harper, 6 years old, by Rebel, dam by Rupee	1 1
J. McMahon's ch. c. Russ Butler, 4 years old, by War Dance—Princess Royal	4 2
L. Hart's b. c. Henry Owens, 4 years old, by Glroy —astella	2 3
Welsh's ch. c. Vercingetorix	dis.

Time—3:39½, 3:38.

The third race, one mile, with 100 pounds on each, 3-year olds to carry their proper weights, three pounds allowed to mares and geldings, for club purse $200, of which $150 to first horse, $30 to second, and $20 to third, resulted as follows:

L. Hart's c. h. Bob Woolley, 5 years old, by Leamington—item, 100 pounds	1
M. Welsh's b. g. Port Leonard, aged, by Voucher—Pruuella, 97 pounds	2
Thomas A. Gay's ch. m. Coriander, 5 years old, by Reed—Amelia Westheimer, 97 pounds	3

Spencer's ch. m. Cornelia, 97 pounds; Jones' br. h. Bromen Asteroid, 100 pounds, and Peirce's ch. g. Kilburu, 97 pounds, also ran. Bob Woolley won the race by a length. Time—1:46. Pools on the track: Kilburn, $100; Coriander, $100; Cornelia, $35; Bob Woolley, $25; the field, $13.

MARINE DISASTERS.

CONDITION OF THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER RUSLAND—OTHER DISASTERS.

LONG BRANCH, April 10.—The surf, which has been unusually high all day, has dashed over the Rusland, preventing all work on board. No boat has been out to her. The break in her side has opened further, and is now fully one foot wide. She is settling fast in the sand, but if fine weather sets in it will be possible to save the balance of her cargo with the aid of divers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The schooner Governor Burton, hence for Charleston, before reported abandoned March 29, was fallen in with March 21, 15 miles east of Hatteras Light, with five feet of water in her hold. One of her log books and the vessels papers were recovered.

PROVIDENCE, April 10.—The schooner Lady Ellen has been pulled from the rocks near Hope Island, probably without damage.

THE READING RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The locomotive engineers have referred the all-absorbing question of a strike to a committee of five, who will report in a few days. It is reported to-night that in the event of any engineer on the main line of the Reading Railroad being asked to sever his connection with the Brotherhood, the entire body of engineers will retire.

The Reading Company say they are able to meet all emergencies.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Suit was brought in the Circuit Court to-day by the United States against David W. Cheesemen, ex-Assistant Treasurer of the San Francisco Mint, to recover an alleged deficit in the internal revenue stamp account amounting to $17,000. The defendant alleges the stamps were shipped to him in packages purporting to contain certain quantities and values, several of which fell short, amounting in the aggregate to the alleged deficiency.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER SAVINGS BANK.

BOSTON, April 10.—The injunction restraining the North Bridgewater Savings Bank from doing business until after a hearing on the 23d inst. was immediately due to the death of Treasurer Ed. Southworth, a Methodist, and of unblemished reputation while living. He is said to have squandered a large property of his own, and victimized others to the extent of nearly $100,000 in Western speculations. The extent of the bank's losses will not be known until after the hearing.

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 10.—The Executive Committee of the Driving Park Association have named three more meetings, namely: Aug. 21, 22, 23, and 24, Sept. 18, 19, and 20, and Oct. 9, 10, and 11, making four meetings in all, including three days in May.

PRAYER AGAINST THE GRASSHOPPERS.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the *Inter-Ocean* says: Gov. Pillsbury issued a proclamation to-day setting apart Thursday, April 26, as a special day for prayer throughout the State for the annihilation of the grasshopper scourge this season.

THE TRENTON CHARTER ELECTION.

The charter election in Trenton, Monday, resulted in the election of Daniel B. Bodine, Democrat, for Mayor, by a majority of 163 over his opponent, Edward S. Ellis. The Common Council remains as at present, 12 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Dr. Lalor, Democrat, was elected School Superintendent by a majority of 215. J. Bartlette, Republican, was elected Tax Receiver by a majority of 108.

A REPUBLICAN ELECTED IN PATERSON.

PATERSON, April 10.—At the election in this city yesterday, Benjamin Buckley, Republican, was re-elected Mayor by 570 majority. The Democrats elected two Assessors. The Board of Aldermen remains a tie, as for two years past.

THE ELECTION AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, April 10.—At the city election to-day Hiram McNeil, Democrat, was elected Mayor by about 75 plurality.

LOCAL ELECTION IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 10.—At the election here to-day the Democrats elected 12 out of 16 Supervisors, and they expect to elect 20 out of 30 in the county.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PROTOCOL VIRTUALLY REJECTED.

THE OBJECTIONS OF TURKEY TO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN HER INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AND TO SENDING AN ENVOY TO ST. PETERSBURG—WAR CONSIDERED HIGHLY PROBABLE.

LONDON, April 10.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte to-day telegraphed a long circular to all the Ottoman representatives abroad. The circular lays stress on the Porte's desire for peace and determination to execute reforms. It does not reject the protocol absolutely, but only those points which admit of foreign interference in Turkey's internal affairs. It repels the declaration appended to the protocol by Count Schouvaloff, and says, the Porte will only consent to send a delegate to St. Petersburg and disarm if Russia is disposed to disarm at the same time. It asks the powers to induce Montenegro to show a more conciliatory attitude.

The Porte will consult the Chamber of Deputies to-day about Montenegro, and give the Montenegrins a final answer to-morrow.

Reuter's dispatch from St. Petersburg confirms the report that Russia has fixed upon the 13th inst. as the date before which the Porte must give its decision in regard to sending an extraordinary Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The *Agence Russe* says everything depends upon the decisions which the Ambassador would bring; but in any case Russia, having

LIFE INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

PRESIDENT HOMANS, OF THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS COMPANY, EXAMINED — THE EVILS ARISING FROM PROXIES — HOW THE STOCK OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' COMPANY WAS IMPAIRED — AFFAIRS OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE — A RECUSANT WITNESS.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Insurance Committee met this afternoon and heard the testimony of Sheppard Homans, President of the Provident Savings Insurance Company. He testified that he had been an actuary for 17½ years in the Mutual Life, and for three years in other companies; was first connected with life insurance in 1856; proxies are obtained from policy-holders with a view to strengthening the position of the officers; agents are frequently requested to obtain them for this purpose; proxies are usually kept to be used when there is an occasion for them, but there has been only one or two such occasions in the Mutual Life; in 1870 there were two tickets, and by means of proxies there was an immense majority for the officers' ticket; saw the proxies cast; do not remember to have heard the result declared; the opposition ticket was one made up by policy-holders; I think proxies are dangerous; a proxy may be used for other purposes than the one originally designed by the policy-holder who gave it; when the surplus of a stock company equals the amount of policies, the policy-holders should be allowed to vote; I believe that a law prohibiting the holding of proxies would be very just; there can hardly be any way of preventing officers from using their influence to obtain proxies or to secure votes; my connection with the Mutual ceased in 1871 as actuary, and altogether in 1872; there was a case in the Mutual Life itself where a combination of policy-holders secured proxies and carried an election; Mr. Winston was then able to put in nine new Trustees, and had himself made President in place of Mr. Collins; Mr. Winston at that time was only a Trustee; no one has ever seemed to have any chance to find out the names of policy-holders so as to obtain proxies; there are several mixed companies where policy-holders have no right to vote; he knows several instances where a majority of the stock has been purchased to control elections in reinsured companies; such was the case in the Widows' and Orphans'; Mr. McCurdy, Vice-President of the Mutual Life, was a Director in the Widows' and Orphans', and secured the majority of the stock; it was reinsured in the Mutual Protection; these two companies being consolidated became the Reserve Mutual, which afterward was swallowed up in the Guardian; in examining the accounts of the company witness found a check-stub for $25,000 for agency expenses, which seemed to be suspicious.

Mr. Bliss—Did not the check-book show that the check was drawn three months before the consolidation? A.—No, Sir; a few days afterward.

Witness was also a Director of the Widows' and Orphans'; about one-half of the Directors of the Widows' and Orphans' were also Directors of the Mutual Life; the stock of the Widows' and Orphans' was purchased at par; witness opposed the transfer; Mr. McCurdy drew the contract for reinsuring, as attorney and counsel for the company; the contract was adopted unanimously, witness not having voted; opposed the transaction because the Widows' and Orphans' was in good shape, while the Mutual Protection was really a suspicious company and in bad repute. Mr. Beers, of the New-York Life, said afterward that he would have given $100,000 for the business of the company; witness had no stock at the time of the transfer, although he acted as Director; had sold his stock, but it probably was left in his name on the books; the report of the Widows' and Orphans' of the year does not, to his knowledge, show that the company was insolvent, but its stock was somewhat impaired; the business was carefully selected, and the impairment resulted from the too heavy dividends declared; upon the calculation by the Actuary the liability of some $60,000 was overlooked, and thus resulted the wrong dividend; the witness was Consulting Actuary, cut did not make the calculation.

To Mr. Bliss—I do not think I am on record as having stated that the impairment was due to an increased mortality; the difference between the officers of the Mutual Life and myself were due to the fact that Mr. Winston had directed that post-mortem dividends should not be paid, although the charter declares that they must be paid; the witness, as Actuary, tried to persuade Mr. Winston that it was wrong, but he could not be persuaded, and witness refused to sign the annual statement; unless he could modify it to show that it was true; Mr. Winston objected, and the assistant Actuary signed the statement; by-laws were afterward adopted at Mr. Winston's instance, giving the duty of auditing money accounts to the book-keeper instead of the Actuary.

Mr. Moak—That gave him the auditing of his own accounts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Witness had also pointed out a defect in a certain calculation for the change of the dividend system, which had been made by certain Professors of West Point, a defect which would have involved disaster to the company; a new method of dividend-making was then agreed upon, but it proved unsatisfactory, and Mr. Winston became angry and his connection with the Mutual was dissolved.

To Mr. Husted—Cannot say that the Guardian Company was ruined by bad management; the officers had made up a deficit in the State Standard by counting as assets premium notes upon policies which had run out; did not believe there could be much insurance lost if the agency system was abolished; believes that if there had never been lapses, the companies would have been better off, because the odium connected with the forfeitures of policies had hurt the business; there is not a company in the country which is getting any new business as a profit which would favor a non-forfeiture law; if the premium is not paid when due the policy should not immediately lapse, but should be continued for a reduced amount, the reserves upon the policy being used for the payment of premiums so far as they go; a surrender charge is absolutely necessary to prevent the cashing in of all the good paying policies, and leaving the companies with only bad risks.

To Mr. Bliss—Do not believe that Mr. Winston intended to do anything wrong in prohibiting the post-mortem dividends, but it was in violation of the charter.

Joseph F. Knapp testified that he is President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; his salary commenced at $4,500; then was $5,000, and is now $6,000; has received a commission of 1 per cent. of the net premium income of the company after the expenses are paid; his average compensation has been about $9,300; the commission paid him last year was $8,300; there was more paid in three or three and a half years; a contract had been made to give him a large commission, but he had allowed the amount to remain in the company; he himself had asked the Board of Directors to abrogate the contract when he found the company needed the money; the first bonus of $1,000 a year under the contract was abrogated; is a stockholder of the Major & Knapp Lithographing Company; it had done printing for the Metropolitan Company to the amount of about $3,000 a year; the charges are lower probably by 25 per cent. than is usual to others; it is an incorporated company; the insurance company has never loaned the printing company any money; loans have been made to officers of the company; a loan of $30,000 was made to me upon real estate, a house and lot worth twice the amount; the loan was made because the company needed at short notice a mortgage which the State Superintendent could accept in place of the United States securities which the company desired to withdraw; the Hilldise Bund is indebted to the Metropolitan Company $15,000; am not connected with any other insurance company.

Joseph P. Fackler, an Actuary, testified that he had made an examination of the Equitable Company at the request of a committee of policy-holders; what he discovered on his examination was obtained professionally, and he would prefer not to say anything about it without the consent of the persons for whom he acted.

Mr. Green, counsel for the Equitable, here said that the company had no objection to having the result of the examination made public.

Mr. Fackler said that there was nothing materially damaging shown in his examination.

Mr. Fackler having persisted in his refusal to answer, the committee decided to adjourn until to-morrow at 3:30 P. M., when the question of compelling him to answer will come up for decision.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE SUIT.

POINTS RAISED BY COUNSEL FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN OPPOSITION TO THE APPLICATION FOR DISSOLUTION.

In the suit of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, which was argued before Judge Westbrook at Kingston several days ago, Mr. John L. Hill, counsel for William Andrews and others, policy-holders, has submitted to the court a brief of a very elaborate nature in opposition to the application for dissolution and the appointment of another Receiver. The brief declares that the main questions upon which all others involved in the action must turn are: Does the act of 1853 provide an exclusive method for the winding up of life insurance companies? Is it possible that the powers of the court, under the Revised Statutes, are limited to the winding up and administration of the estate, to the ascertainment and settlement of the rights of the distributees, leaving the question of the technical extinguishment of the franchise to some such action as this at the instance of the sovereign power? Even these questions, Mr. Hill contends, are settled by the decrees in the Hoyt action, and that this proceeding has wholly abated. (McCullough vs. Norwood, 58 N. Y., 562.) The general propositions which lead up to these main questions are so numerous that they cannot be wisely presented under any single general statement. It is upon them, he says, that their determination involves a matter of statutory construction, and he therefore treats them on that basis.

The point is, whatever may be held of subsequent legislation, it is clear that up to the act of 1853 the Revised Statutes authorized the involuntary dissolution of insurance and all other moneyed corporations at the instance of a stockholder, and the complete winding up of their affairs. This power will appear as a necessary implication from the statutes, the history of their adoption, and the evils which they were designed to remedy. Counsel then enters into an exhaustive history of the adoption of the Revised Statutes to show that they were remedial measures, which had been shown to be necessary under cases which he cites down to 1829. During all this time, it is set forth, the revisers were at work, and therefore conferred full power on the Chancellor in all cases, not only to restrain usurpations, but to pronounce final judgment both in sequestration (sections 36 and 37) and under section 39. Then they tell us that the remedy by quo warranto or scire facias was so dilatory and expensive that they provided a summary method of reaching the franchise for the violation of charter, whether by the unintentional or corrupt conduct of the Directors, a complete system of corrective and preservative powers was provided. (Sec. 33-35.) After finishing a review of the various statutes and the remedies they were intended to provide, Mr. Hill says that the power of dissolution under Section 39, fairly results from that review and the history of the adoption of the statutes. This result has been repeatedly and audibly asserted by the Chancellor and by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. It would be a public calamity, an entire failure of justice, and would defeat the equal distribution which our legislation was designed to secure—an approval of the whole system of wrecking—if this power of dissolution under the Revised Statutes does not exist. There can be no other cause except a certain state of insolvency exist.

The second point is as follows: "Even if it should be held that the power technically to extinguish the franchise did not exist under the Revised Statutes it is plain that the Supreme Court, as the successor of the Court of Chancery (in re Long Island Bank, 49 How., 422) did have the power to seize all the assets, enjoin all the corporate powers to wind up and make distribution. This is sufficient for present purposes." A number of cases are cited as being very clear on this point. The third point of the brief claims that the act of 1853 does not provide any exclusive method for the dissolution of a life insurance company. If the opposite theory is true, there must be a repeal or abrogation of the Revised Statutes as to this particular class of corporations. This result is plainly untrue upon ordinary principles which govern statutory construction. Hold that the order of Feb. 20, by Judge Gilbert, in the Hoyt action, remains in full force, directing the prosecution of this proceeding as ancillary to that, and involves no inconsistency, and also that the Attorney-General's proofs are fatally defective in matters of jurisdiction, for the reason that he has offered no proof that the Superintendent of the Insurance Department has made any certificate or communication to him, or that that officer ever made any examination of this company.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY INTERESTS.

A meeting of the North-side Association was held yesterday afternoon at the head-quarters, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street and Washington-avenue, S. R. Filley in the chair. The Hudson River Improvement Committee presented a report which urged the necessity of the immediate construction of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street bridge. It stated the progress thus far made toward the improvement of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and recommended the construction of bridges and tunnels across the road to do away with present low structures. The report was laid on the table for future consideration, and was followed by the reading of the report of the Rapid Transit Committee, which earnestly recommended an early solution of the rapid transit problem. The report of the Local Improvement Committee was next read. It called attention to the inadequate lighting of Third-avenue from Westchester-avenue to the north boundary of the Twenty-third Ward, and recommended the early remedying of the evil, and summarized the progress made by the committee in obtaining the views of property-owners relative to the propriety of grading different portions of the ward and securing a proper drainage for them. It was adopted. A long report was presented by the Tax and Assessment Committee, recommending the necessity of keeping the expenses of opening the streets in the newly-annexed territory within a reasonably economical limit. This report was adopted. After the transaction of some further business the meeting adjourned.

THE BURNING OF LUCY FREEMAN.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the man who is accused of causing the death of the mulatto girl Lucy Freeman, by setting fire to her clothing on the night of the 3d inst., was cleared up yesterday through the agency of Mr. Jesse C. Kinner, a private detective. Soon after the death of the girl at Bellevue Hospital, Mr. Kinner obtained evidence which led him to suspect that Henry Cooper, aged 35, a native of Holland, and a pastry cook by occupation, who resides at No. 162 East Houston-street, was the man for whom the Police were searching. Meeting Cooper yesterday near his residence, Detective Kinner requested him to accompany him to the office of Superintendent Walling. Cooper readily complied, and when taken before the Superintendent confessed that he was in the room of the deceased at the time of the occurrence. He vehemently insisted that the ignition of her clothing was purely accidental, and explained that desiring to smoke a cigar, he lit a piece of paper, which falling into a spittoon came in contact with Lucy's skirts and set them on fire. Cooper was placed in charge of Sergeant Healy, at Head-quarters, until this morning, when he will be examined at the inquest by Coroner Woltman.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

E. C. Bailey, of Concord, N. H., is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of New-Haven, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Chief-Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. C. N. Nasimoff, of the Russian Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander Charles F. Schmitz, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Innis N. Palmer and Major H. C. Hodges, United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Capt. William Gore Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Burton C. Cook, of Chicago; Capt. Thomas H. Handbury, of West Point, and Mayor D. J. Johnston, of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Neil Gilmour, New-York State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Hon. Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., are at the Union-Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Washburn, of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Philadelphia, and Judge J. Pront, of Rutland, Vt., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Marquis and Marquise de Bassano, of France, and Frederick Broughton, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Hon. Chester W. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Congressman B. T. Eames, of Rhode Island, and Gerge W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

GEN. SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE EX-MINISTER —A TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

The Emma Mine case was resumed yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, and Gen. Schenck, who had testified on behalf of the defense on Monday, was cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton, counsel for the company. Gen. Schenck testified substantially as follows:

The question of the validity of the title in the United States courts was a subject of anxiety to the company; witness remembered the fact of the discrepancy between 2,800 tons of ore, as stated in Prof. Silliman's report, and another report making it only 1,800 tons, and there was a question as to whether, if there was a discrepancy, it would be made good; witness remembered that Park made a statutory declaration, as required by the laws of England, as a guarantee to the company, but witness did not recollect seeing the declaration; his great concern was to be satisfied that the prospectus was substantially correct; witness had no distinct recollection of any discrepancy as to the prospectus, except in regard to a deficiency of ore—which it was agreed Park should make up; witness did not remember that Mr. Park said a non-payment of the dividends would be fatal, and that to insure payment he would become responsible for the amount of the dividends; the first dividend was paid on the 1st of December, 1871, and dividends were paid for 13 months, beginning on Dec. 1, 1871, and ending on Dec. 1, 1872, at the rate of 12½ per cent. per month.

Q.—Did you not purchased a quantity of stock independent of the first shares received by you from Park? A.—I had 300 shares allotted to me, but having no time to attend to it myself, I allowed another party, Mr. Fisher, to take charge of it; part was sold at an advance for our joint benefit; stimulated by that, Fisher proposed to go into the purchase of 500 shares, and I reluctantly consented, and, unfortunately, Fisher bought when the market was at its highest, in May, 1872, and paid £31 a share, and it was sold subsequently at a very great loss; I have no shares now except the 475 I originally subscribed for.

As the witness was closing his testimony he said that he had lost confidence in Mr. Fisher, who was originally a very good fellow, but began to be dissipated before the close of his life.

Mr. Stoughton—If that was the case it must have been a great surprise to him to be drowned in water. Mr. Fisher lost his life in the steam-ship Atlantic.

Mr. Chittenden—That was a very wrong remark to make.

Mr. Stoughton—It is no more improper nor wrong than the statement that he was dissipated before the close of his life.

Mr. Beach—I don't see any reason why we should take any exception to the abuse or impertinent remarks that may fall from the lips of plaintiff's counsel, for it has been so from the commencement of the trial.

Mr. Stoughton—I throw myself on the court and jury. I was really anxious to learn the reason for the lack of confidence by Mr. Schenck in Fisher. My remark was not dictated by unkindness.

Mr. Beach—It was unkind and scurrilous against a dead man, and no man to make such a remark.

Mr. Stoughton—I am sorry that you should make such an observation.

Mr. Beach—I mean it.

Mr. Stoughton—The cause of my observation was the remark made by witness that he had lost confidence in Mr. Fisher in consequence of a dissolute course of life.

After the testimony by Mr. Oliver A. Gager, of the firm of Haviland & Co., who had confidential relations with Park during the Emma Mine transactions, to the effect that Park never expressed any other opinion, to witness' knowledge, than that the mine was of great value, nor any fear that the dividends would cease, an adjournment was taken to this morning.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the Supreme Court of the United States the following business was transacted;

No. 211—*First National Bank of Washington vs. Whitman.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action to recover upon a draft of the Treasurer of the United States drawn in favor of the intestate of the defendant in error, who sues as Administrator. The claim was that the bank had paid it to parties not authorized to receive it. The judgment was for the Administrator, and it is here maintained that the bank was not responsible, as it was acting as the mere agent of the United States; that the Treasurer was bound to know the signature of the payee, which was entirely unknown to the bank. It is also said that the suit could not have been maintained by the original plaintiff, and cannot be by the Administrator. Riddle & Miller for plaintiff in error, Sheabarger & Wilson for defendant.

No. 512—*Horace S. Johnson, appellant, vs. Charles W. Harmon.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. A. G. Riddle. The court decided to hear further arguments.

No. 214—*William C. Annan et al., appellants, vs. The ship Star of Hope, &c.*—Continued.

No. 215—*Richmond Gregg, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Upton, Assignee.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. L. H. Boutwell, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 216—*L. H. Pike et al., appellants, vs. John Wassell.*—This cause was argued by Mr. L. H. Pike, of counsel for the appellants, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. William M. Randolph for the appellee.

No. 217—*Andrew J. Davis, appellant, vs. Harvey Alvord.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. R. T. Merrick and Mr. M. F. Morris, of counsel for the appellant, and Mr. J. H. Ashton and Mr. N. Wilson for the appellee.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WAS HE A LIGHT OR HEAVY DRINKER.

In the Judge Connolly will case, in which it is sought to revoke the will, mainly on the ground that the deceased was incapacitated by excessive drinking to execute such an instrument, the contestants having closed their case, the proponents offered testimony yesterday to show that Judge Connolly was not a drunkard. Excise Commissioner Owen Murphy testified that he had been intimate with Judge Connolly during the last 10 years of his life, and that the Judge "was about the same as to his habits of drinking as ordinary public men." Surrogate Calvin thought that the witness was "covering too much ground." Keiran J. Gulifovle testified that he had known Judge Connolly many years, had never seen him drunk but twice, and that he always talked intelligently, and, in fact, "was as shrewd and intelligent as the sharpest Wall-street broker." John Quin, another old acquaintance of the Judge, testified that the Judge was "a light drinker, and frequently refused to drink." Patrick Cassidy, who had known the Judge for 30 years, testified that he was "a good, social free liver, who never drank alone, was fond of 'Lochnagar' punches at night, and brandy and water during the daytime," but he had never been helplessly drunk but once to witness' knowledge.

SHOOTING AT A MARAUDER.

During the fruit season of 1876 the residents of Mott Haven suffered from the daily depredations of the tramps who infest that locality in the Summer and Fall. As a consequence, armed watch was kept by the inhabitants as the only means of preserving property. On Sept. 2 Prof. Frederick Henseler, the well-known composer of music, who resides at Mott Haven, found a youthful straggler named Louis Groner, plucking the grapes in his garden, to gain access to which the intruder had to scale a nine-foot fence. Prof. Henseler intending only to scare off the thief, raised his gun and fired, as he thought, wide of the mark. He unsuspectedly chased him out of his premises, and had him arrested for trespass. Groner retaliated by charging the Professor with shooting him in both legs, and on his complaint the former was indicted for felonious assault. On the trial of Prof. Henseler, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William F. Kintzing, who defended the accused, showed that the shooting, if it took place at all, was accidental, and perfectly justified by the circumstances. He also produced Augustus Scheil, Prof. Waite, and a number of other respectable citizens, who testified to Prof. Henseler's good character. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the accused not guilty.

CAPT. LAHRBUSH'S WILL.

The will of Capt. Lahrbush, who died recently, was offered for probate yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court, by Messrs. Edward S. Jaffray and James M. Brown, the Executors. The estate of the testator, amounting to a few thousand dollars, is left to the Church of the Ascension, of which Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith is Rector, with the exception of a bequest of $500 and his household furniture, which is left to Eliza MacGovern, the old housekeeper of the testator, "in consequence of her many years of devotion and fidelity" in his service.

DAMAGES ASKED FOR ILLEGAL EVICTION

Hiram Henlein brought suit in the Supreme Court against Hollis L. Powers, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury yesterday. From the complaint it appears that on Feb. 1, 1874, the defendant agreed to lease to the plaintiff the rear of the basement of the Grand Central Hotel for three years. The rent for the first year was to be $3,500; for the second, $3,600, and for the third, $4,000. The place was to be used as a billiard saloon by the plaintiff. The latter says he expended $6,000 in providing tables, &c., but that the defendant refused to make the lease, evicted him from the premises on May 15, 1874, and kept the tables and other appurtenances. Henlein also claims $3,000 as damages, because he was induced to give up another billiard saloon he kept in order to enter into the one under the Grand Central Hotel. He claims $9,000 in all. In answer, Powers says that Henlein took out a lot of old tables and replaced them with new ones, but that it was understood these new ones were to be his (Powers') property. He says the plaintiff was not willing to take a proper lease; that the latter failed to pay the rent for April and May, 1874, and voluntarily removed from the premises while the proceedings for his eviction were still undetermined. A sealed verdict was ordered. H. F. Averill appears for the plaintiff, and W. Gleason for the defendant.

COURT NOTES.

A lawyer was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday in $4,000 bail on a charge of obtaining $75 by trick and device.

Owen Fay was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of passing a counterfeit ten-dollar note on Aaron Morris, a hatter, at No. 519 Canal-street.

Ernest Schwartz, of No. 548 Eleventh-avenue, was held in $300 bail for trial yesterday by Justice Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, for selling adulterated milk. He denied the charge.

Chief Justice Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, appointed Carl Wall as guardian ad litem of Augusta Wall, the latter being a minor. She desires to sue Moritz Schwab for damages for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction. She has a child, and claims that Schwab is its father.

Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, reserved his decision on a motion to dismiss the complaint in the suit of Wyman Jones against George L. Kent, as Administrator of E. Rockwell, deceased, and the St. Joseph Lead Company. The plaintiff claims that he is entitled to the dividends on 2,000 shares of stock of the Lead Company transferred by him under a limited sale to Rockwell.

P. T. Valentine, D. D., LL. D., the ex-Catholic priest and ex-minister of the Methodist and Protestant Episcopal Churches, who was arrested on Monday on a charge of indecently assaulting little girls, was yesterday charged in the Tombs Police Court with having acted in a vile manner toward a boy aged 13 years. Justice Kilbreth put him under bonds in the sum of $2,000, and committed him for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday took the papers, reserving his decision, in the matter of the habeas corpus in the case of Moses B. Polinski. The latter is a milk-dealer, and pleaded guilty to watering his stock. He expected to get off easily, but was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions to pay a fine of $50 and be imprisoned for 30 days. His counsel claims there is no law to warrant imprisonment for the offense.

Catharine Cullen, of No. 448 West Fortieth street; Catharine Stemmerman, of No. 337 West Seventeenth-street; Mary Harkin, of No. 140 West Seventeenth-street, and Diederich Mehrtens, of No. 341 West Seventeenth-street, were arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged, on complaint of Sanitary Inspector J. B. White, of the Health Department, with exposing for sale adulterated milk. They were all held for trial.

On April 1 the apartments of Jane McGuerrin, at No. 308 Mott-street, were broken into and robbed of considerable property. Detective Edward Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Robert Jackson, a brass-molder, of No. 231 Mott-street, and found in his possession portions of the stolen property. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Herring convicted Jackson, and Recorder Hackett sent him to the State Prison for three years.

Patrick McDonald was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged by James Birney with having swindled him out of $25 by means of false representations. McDonald is reported to have operated as an immigrant swindler for years. Birney swore yesterday that on July 18, 1876, he met the prisoner in West-street, and became friendly with him. McDonald finally told him he had some gold and a check for $250, but not ready money, and asked him for a loan of $25. Birney gave him that sum and took for security what appeared to be some gold pieces. He afterward learned that the coins were counterfeit. He has since sought for McDonald, but did not find him until Monday last, when he had him arrested. McDonald was held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 10.—In the Court of Appeals the following decisions were handed down: Porter vs. Waring; Porter vs. Porter; Gantry vs. Clark; Kellam vs. McKeastry; Chapman vs. Porter; Rockwell vs. McGovern; Rockwell vs. Ginnelly; Kline vs. The Queen's Insurance Company—Judgments affirmed with costs. Franklin vs. The People; Barnescertrite et al. vs. The People—Judgment affirmed. Marston vs. Gould; The Western Transportation Company vs. Hoyt; Dilleber vs. The Home Life Insurance Company; Hennessey vs. Wheeler—Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event. In the matter of Walter Brady, an imprisoned debtor—Order affirmed. The People ex rel. Wasson, Executor, &c., vs. Schuyler, Auditor.—Orders reversed with costs. The Real Estate Trust Company vs. Keeler—Judgment modified by inserting a provision declaring that the defendant was not liable for any deficiency, and as so modified, judgment affirmed without costs to either party in this court. Vrooman vs. Turner—Judgment against appellant for deficiency reversed with costs. Shaw vs. The Republic Life Insurance Company—Judgment affirmed with costs, after deducting $60 08 from the verdict of Feb. 9, 1876. Levi vs. Butterfield—Appeal dismissed, with costs. Anderson vs. Achison et al.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Cohen vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company—Order granting a new trial reversed, and judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs. Hallock vs. Dominy et al.—Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment or nonsuit affirmed, with costs.

The following motions were heard: Mary A. Schenck, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellants; motion to put same on calendar granted, and set down for 18th of April; Samuel Hand for motion, Mr. Bell opposed. Mary Ann Bryan, respondent, vs. Abram Martin, appellant; motion to open default granted, and case submitted; C. L. Beal for motion, Mr. Newkirk opposed. No. 281—Emogene F. Hibbard, respondent, vs. Charles P. Haughran et al., appellants; motion to postpone case ordered for 23d April, 1877, on payment of costs. Samuel Hand for motion, J. S. Gallock opposed.

The following appeals from orders were heard No. 452—In the matter of St. Joseph's Asylum, to vacate assessment; argued by Charles E. Miller for appellant, J. A. Beall for respondent. No. 457—Samuel Rosenbach, respondent, vs. the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, appellant; argued by John E. Parsons for appellant, and Osborne E. Bright for respondent. No. 439—The Meriden Malleable Iron Company, appellants, vs. Charles J. Bandman, respondent; argued by L. Laflin Kellog for appellant and J. H. McCarthy for respondent; appeal dismissed, with costs. No. 450—Darwin Putnam, appellant, vs. John G. Terry, respondent; argued by S. M. Knowles for appellant and H. T. Utley for respondent; appeal dismissed, with costs. No. 456—Stephen Sweet, appellant, vs. Hiram U. Tinsler, respondent; argued by William Barnes for appellant and Irving Browne for respondent.

The following cases on the general calendar were argued: No. 197—George Cohen, respondent vs. John R. Platt et al, appellants. Argument resumed and concluded. No. 279—Alfred Dewitt et al, appellants vs. S. Clinton Hastings, respondent. Argued by John E. Parsons for appellant, and Samuel Hand for respondents.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calender for Wednesday, April 11: Nos. 268, 284, 286, 289, 290, 55, 249, and 148.

THE WILL OF A CUBAN LADY.

Macedonia Duque Estrad de Socarras, a widow, owning property to the amount of over $400,000, died at Puerto Principe, Cuba, in December last. She had been originally a Spanish subject, but, after living in this City for some years, became naturalized, and made a will in 1872, disposing of the whole of her estate. She went subsequently to Puerto Principe, and while there made a codicil to her will, according to the Spanish laws. The codicil modifies very materially some of the bequests in the will. According to the law in Cuba, the will and codicil are required to be on file among the archives of the notary before whom they were executed. In the present case, the testatrix left property in this State amounting to about $60,000, though the bulk of her property is in Cuba. Some of her heirs reside here, and others in Cuba. It is necessary to have the codicil to the will probated in Cuba, and the will to be offered for probate to the Surrogate here. Messrs. Olcott & Mestre, representing the Executrix, Balen de Socarras, applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an ex parte order for a commission to Cuba to prove the codicil under the statute. Judge Donohue, however, desired that notice of the application should be given to the parties interested, and granted an order to show cause why such a commission should not issue.

A LEG WORTH $25,000.

The suit of Henry Hoffman, by guardian, against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was brought to trial before Judge Speir and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. It seems that on Feb. 22, 1868, the plaintiff, then seven years old, attempted to ride on one of the defendants' cars from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fourth streets in this City. The conductor, however, put him off and he fell under the wheels of one of the cars. His right leg was smashed and had to be amputated above the knee. He sues for $25,000. The company puts in a general denial. The case is still on. Nelson, Smith & Leavitt appear for the plaintiff and Frank Loomis for the defendants.

THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL THREATENED.

Mr. Gilbert Frazer, the British Vice-Consul, appeared before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and charged John O'Toole, the keeper of a sailors' boarding-house at No. 52 Oliver-street, with having created a disturbance in his office at No. 29 Broadway, and with having threatened to assault him with an iokstand. O'Toole said he went to the Consul's office with two sailors to procure the money due the latter, and that the Vice-Consul refused to pay the seamen unless they left $20 each, or a bond representing that sum, to indemnify the Consul in case they should lose their money, and then appeal to that official for assistance. He admitted that he was angered at the action of the Vice-Consul, but denied that he threatened to strike Mr. Frazer. He was fined $10, and required to give bonds to keep the peace.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Isaacs vs. McCann; Belter vs. Smith; Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Quigley; Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Melnen, (Nos. 1 and 2;) Bell vs. Thomas; Heliott vs. Bell; Davenport vs. Donahea; in the matter of the petition of The Disciples of Christ; in the matter of Fryn; The Union Theological Seminary vs. Powers; Schuff vs. Murray; matter of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; matter of Duchesel; matter of William son; Vega vs. Jaffe; Hung vs. Meagher; Wylie vs. Stilwell; Schoendelmeier vs. Arnheim; Baldwin vs. Davis; Schoendelmeier vs. Arnheim; in the matter of Willard; Cohen vs. David; Beekman vs. Duncombe.

Motions Granted.—Hoyt vs. King; Arnold vs. Serrell; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Bernet.

Motions Denied.—Mott vs. Mott; Listman vs. Blaut.

Saymisch vs. Saymisch.—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Jacobs vs. Miller.—Motion denied; see memorandum.

Eliot vs. King.—Motion denied. I do not think the order should be made until pending appeals be disposed of.

Hart vs. Meyers; Michel vs. Schecy.—I desire to see counsel.

Meizer vs. Meizer.—Reference ordered.

Jones vs. Borrowe.—Examination must proceed.

Stone vs. Torry.—Let the party be examined.

By Judge Lawrence.

Murray Hill Bank vs. Smith.—The affidavit was not sufficient to warrant the granting of the order. The statement of the cause of action does not appear to be properly stated. But it may be conceded that the cause of action is sufficiently stated, the proof of the exercise of due diligence in finding the defendant within this State, and as to the non-residence of the defendant is satisfactory. The motion is, therefore granted. [Bixby vs. Smith, 3 Hun., 60.]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mosback vs. Amend et al.—Reference ordered.

Carr vs. Hall et al.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Mellons Granted.—McKettrick vs. Kelly; Schlesinger vs. Corlester; Nichols vs. Taylor; Barnes vs. Ryan; Carpenter vs. Lesser; Frederick vs. Brandis.

Volkman vs. Andreas; Dreyer vs. Poth.—Motions to dismiss complaint with $10 costs.

Bohlen vs. Bachman.—(Two cases.)—Proceedings dismissed, with $10 costs.

Schampain vs. Hiller.—Justification dismissed.

Kaufman vs. Michel.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with costs.

Mayer vs. Eckley.—Attachment ordered.

Dart vs. Stark.—Motion denied.

Stebbins vs. Van Brandt.—Bond approved.

Brewster vs. Gillette.—Orders vacating judgments.

Lawton vs. Meyer.—Order to mark judgment secured on appeal.

Tynax vs. Reilly.—Order of arrest vacated and action dismissed.

Orders Granted and Entered.—Foster vs. Tenant; Armstaedt vs. Kahn; Pates vs. Spingate; Butler vs. Stafford; Harlow vs. O'Donnell; Lennison vs. Oppenheimer; Baldwin vs. Johnson; Bloch vs. Hoffheimer; Downing vs. Keegan; Denny vs. Feeny; Harris vs. Rappeport; Dessner vs. Silverman; Simon vs. Redding.

Hawkins vs. Huerstel.—Motion to open default granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, April 10.—Day calendar for Wednesday, April 11—Nos. 4 5, 111, 113, 114, 121, 125, 75, 101, 25, 31, 45, 57, 14, 72, 91, 127, 2, 6, 9, 10, 36, 54, 56, 59, 62, 63.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
53—Smith & Griggs Mfg. Co. vs. Talcott.	
87—Mills vs. R dewald.	
132—Colles vs. Trow City Directory Co.	
133—Wheeler vs. Hyde.	
134—Whitson vs. David.	
161—Freiberg vs. Popper.	
168—Steers vs. Cunningham.	
176—Frisbie vs. Young.	
177—Same vs. same.	
182—Ten Eyck vs. Decker.	
193—Sheldon vs. Wright.	
194—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. De Mier et al.	
218—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Maurau et al.	
219—Hurd, &c., vs. De La Marc et al.	
220—Shoards vs. Cockburn	
227—Harlem Bank vs. Bennett et al.	
111—Jones vs. Mittnacht et al.	
236—Odell, &c., vs. Mylius	
240—Conner, &c., vs. Starbuck.	
241—Nichols vs. McMahon.	
254—People ex rel. N. J. R. R. Co. vs. 23d-St. R. R. Co. et al.	
258—Schaffer vs. Stevens et al.	

Nos.	
259—Siewert vs. Hamel et al.	
260—Roof vs. Byland.	
261—Bleecker-St. R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
267—Pinchbeck vs. The Mayor, &c.	
268—McNulty vs. Masterson et al.	
186—Claflin et al. vs. Taylor.	
275—Woodhouse vs. Rio Grande R.

ern railroad stocks, particularly the North-western shares, which fell off 2@4 ₱ cent. The decline was accompanied by rumors that Mr. Tracy, President of the Rock Island and North-western Roads, was dangerously ill, and that one of the banks which had advanced money on North-western had called in its loans. There was no confirmation of these reports, but nevertheless they served the temporary purposes of their authors.

The total transactions amounted to 192,171 shares, which embraced 57,420 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 57,400 Western Union, 19,100 Lake Shore, 13,390 Rock Island, 10,666 New-York Central, 9,850 North-western, 6,900 St. Paul, 5,400 Michigan Central, 4,844 Delaware and Hudson, 2,350 Pacific Mail, 1,050 Illinois Central, and 1,000 New-Jersey Central.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 57 to 56¾, rose to 57¼, declined to 56½, recovered to 57¾, reacted to 56⅜, and closed at 56⅞, against 57½ yesterday. Western Union advanced from 56⅜ to 57¾, reacted to 56¾, and closed at 57¼. Lake Shore fell off from 47⅜ to 47⅛, rose to 47⅜, and closed at 47¼. Rock Island declined from 96¾ to 94⅛, recovered to 95¼, and closed at 94⅝@94¾. New-York Central fell off from 92⅜ to 92¼, advanced to 93⅛, and reacted to 92⅜. North-western common dropped from 31⅜ to 27, rallied to 28⅛, and closed at 27¼ bid, and 27¾ asked. The preferred declined from 48⅞ to 46⅜, recovered to 48¼, and closed at 47. St. Paul declined from 16¾ to 16⅜ for the common, and from 45¾ to 45 for the preferred, and Michigan Central from 41⅜ to 41. Delaware and Hudson Canal declined from 47½ to 47⅛, rose to 47⅜, and closed at 47½. Pacific Mail sold at 17⅛@17⅜, and New-Jersey Central at 8⅜@8⅞. Illinois Central opened at 45½, and advanced to 46¼. Union Pacific declined from 67 to 66, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 102¼ to 100¾, regular, and to 99, seller 30. Panama sold at 92½. Express shares were dull and steady.

The Money market continues easy, and the banks and large money lenders are unable to find employment for their surplus funds in the loan market, even at the present low rates of interest. This condition of affairs is, of course, due to the light mercantile demand and the decreased wants on the Stock Exchange, growing out of the enormous shrinkage in values for some time past. The rates on call to-day ranged from 2 to 3½ ₱ cent., with free offerings at 2@2½ per cent. at the close. Prime mercantile paper was in fair demand at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $350,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston, easier, ⅛@¼ premium; St. Louis, 100 premium; Cincinnati steady, buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial 5 1-16, bank ⅜; Chicago, 75 premium.

The foreign advices were somewhat important, reporting a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. in British Consols on London. The weakness of these securities is undoubtedly due to the growing apprehension that hostilities between Russia and Turkey are liable to commence at any moment, the refusal of the Porto to accept the terms of the protocol having rendered a peaceful solution of the Eastern difficulty well nigh hopeless. Consols closed at 96⅛@96⅜, against 96½@96⅜ yesterday. United States bonds were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher, except for old 1865s, which remained steady at 106; 1867s rose to 109½, 10-40s to 109⅛@109¼, and new 5s to 108⅜. Erie was steady for the common at 6⅛@6⅜. The preferred opened at 17, and later declined to 16½. New-York Central sold at 90½@91, and Illinois Central at 44½@45. Three months' bills in the open market at London are discounted at 1⅜@1¾ ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined to 107f. 95c., against 108f. 32½c. at the close yesterday. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,500,000 marks. At Frankfort United States new 5s sold at 103½.

The Sterling Exchange market was strong, and a further advance was made to $4 87 for bankers' 60-day bills and to $4 89 for demand. Actual business was on the basis of $4 86¼@$4 86¼, and $4 88¼@$4 88⅜. The demand was quite active, while commercial bills were in small supply.

The Gold speculation displayed much strength, and the price advanced from 105⅛ to 105½, with final sales at 105⅜. There were free purchases to-day supposed to be for the account of parties identified with the new loan negotiations, and these, in connection with the advance in exchange and the fall in Consols at London, had a strengthening influence on the market. On Gold loans the rates were flat to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing, and ½ to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm, and prices made a further advance of ⅛ to ½ per cent., the highest quotations being current at the close. Sixes of 1881 rose to 112¾ for registered, and to 113⅜ for coupon, 1865s new, coupon, to 108⅞@109, 1867s coupon, to 112⅛, 1868s, coupon, to 114, and new 5s, coupon, to 111⅜. The new 4½s per cents advanced to 104⅞. In railroad mortgages the transactions footed up $242,000, and the market was firm in tone. The largest dealings were in Rock Island 7s, of which $51,000 changed hands at 107½. New-York Central registered Firsts advanced to 116¾, and Harlem coupon Firsts to 120⅛. The New-Jersey Central issues were firmer. Firsts, new, selling at 105, consolidated Firsts at 53@53½, and convertibles at 47@48. Michigan Southern Seconds rose to 104⅛, Central Pacifics to 106⅜, do. San Joaquin Branch to 86½, and do. California and Oregon Branch to 87. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons declined to 87⅜. do. interest bonds to 107½, and C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 28. State bonds were steady for Missouris and Georgias, to which dealings were restricted. District Columbia 3.65s sold at 74.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,995,142, against $4,523,402 for the same week last year, and $4,151,269 in 1875. The total exports since Jan. 1 were $72,837,279, against $69,336,951 for the corresponding period last year, and $66,752,418 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1877.

Gold receipts	$296,107 11
Gold payments	143,319 03
Gold balance	74,869,458 28
Currency receipts	438,795 18
Currency payments	703,214 04
Currency balance	40,637,378 96
Customs	231,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	105¼	105⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111¼	111½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	111¾	112⅛
Bills on London	4 85⅝@4 86	4 86¼@4 86½
New-York Central	92½	92⅜
Rock Island	96¾	94⅝
Pacific Mail	17¼	17⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	16⅝	16½
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	45⅝	45¼
Lake Shore	47⅜	47¼
Chicago and North-western	31¼	27⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	49⅛	46⅜
Western Union	56½	57¼
Union Pacific	67	66
Delaware, Lack. and Western	57½	56⅞
New-Jersey Central	8⅝	8⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	47⅜	47½
Morris and Essex	80½	80½
Panama	92½	92½
Erie	6⅝	6⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	4	4
Harlem	138¼	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11	11
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	22	22
Michigan Central	41⅜	41
Illinois Central	44	46¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	93⅛	92¼	10,666
Harlem	138½	138¼	300
Erie	6⅝	6⅜	200
Lake Shore	47⅝	47⅛	19,100
Wabash	5¾	5¾	300
North-western	31⅜	27	2,700
North-western preferred	48⅞	46⅜	7,150
Rock Island	96¾	94⅜	13,390
Milwaukee & St. Paul	17	16⅜	600
Mil. & St. Paul pref	45¾	45	6,300
Del., Lack. & Western	57¾	56½	57,420
New-Jersey Central	8⅞	8⅜	1,000
Delaware & Hud. Canal	47⅝	47⅛	4,844
Morris and Essex	81	80½	530
Michigan Central	41⅞	41⅜	5,400
Illinois Central	46¼	45½	1,050
Union Pacific	67	66	500
C., B. & Quincy	102¼	100½	840
Ohio & Mississippi	4	3¾	300
Panama	92½	92½	200
Western Union	57¾	56⅝	57,400
Pacific Mail	17⅜	17⅛	2,350
Quicksilver	14	14	200
Adams Express	100¼	100	285
Total sales			192,171

The following were the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅛	1:00 P. M.	105⅜
10:30 A. M.	105⅛	1:30 P. M.	105½
11:00 A. M.	105¼	2:00 P. M.	105½
11:30 A. M.	105¼	2:30 P. M.	105½
12:00 M.	105⅜	3:00 P. M.	105⅜
12:30 P. M.	105⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121½	123¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	112½	112⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	113¼	113½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	105⅜	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	108⅜	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	109½	1093
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	109⅝	1093
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	112	112¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	112	112¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	113⅜	114
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	113⅜	114
United States 10-40s, registered	111½	111⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	112	112¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	111½	111⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111½	111⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106⅞	107

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold Coin $19,000 for interest, $36,000 for called bonds, and $3,500 Silver Coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$26,349,000
Gold balances	1,115,500
Currency balances	1,180,920

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$63 921,529
Currency balances	4,146,543
Gold exchanges	4,864,473
Gold balances	707,893

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '86, J. & J.	38	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n. '93, 120	
Alabama 8s, '92	18	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16¾
Alabama 8s, '93	18	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	16½
Arkansas 6s, funded	25	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	9	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '66, 11	
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	9	N. C. new bds. A. & O.	9½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	9	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Ark. 7s, M. & M. R. R.	9	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Ark. 7s, Ark. Con. R.	9	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Connecticut 6s	109	Ohio 6s, '81	106⅛
Georgia 6s	102	Ohio 6s, '86	114
Georgia 7s, n. bs	106½	Rhode Island 6s	111
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt.	38	S. C. 6s	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	33	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	40
La. 6s, Levee bonds	33	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, Levee bonds	39½	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	40
La. 7s, Consolidated	64¼	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 J. & J	45
Michigan 6s, '78-9	102	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 A. & O.	45
Michigan 6s, 1883	104	S. C. Non-Fund. bs	2½
Michigan 7s, 1890	110	Tenn. 6s, old	43
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101¾	Tenn. 6s, n. bs	41
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101¾	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s	43
Fund. bds. due 94-95	105½	Virginia 6s, old	31
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	105	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	82
H. & St. Jo., due '87	105½	Va. 6s ex mat. coup.	71
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n. '91	120	Va. 6s, Con. 2d	43
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n. '92	120	D. C. 3.65s 1924	74

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	109½	Cleve & Tol. n. bds.	104½
Alb. & Sus. 2d	91	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	105½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	75	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	105
B., Hartford & E. la.	12	Buf. & State Line 7s.	105
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.	45⅜	Buf. & State Line 8s.	105
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st	20	Kal. & W. Inc. 1st	80
Chic. & Alton 1st	113½	D. M. & T. 1st 7s.	1906, 107
Chic. & Alton Inc.	104	L. S. Div. bds	104½
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108	L. S. Cons. C. 2	95
L. & Mo., 1st guar'd	86	M. C. 1st, 8s	32 S. F. 109½
St. L. J. & C., 1st	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103⅝
C. C. & I. C. 1st	104½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103¾
C. B. & Q. Con. 7s	109⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	101
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	107⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	103¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st new	104⅜	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C.	116⅜
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	53⅜	Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	115¼
C. R. of N. J. Conv.	46	Har. 1st. 7s, conp.	120
L. & W. B. Con. G'd.	27	Har. 1st. 7s, Reg.	120¼
Am. M. & P. 1st	40	Mil. & Mad. 1st	90
M. & S. P. 1st. 8s, P. D.	114⅜	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	86
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, G. R. D	88	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	85⅜
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	99½	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	47
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	85	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	85⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, R. & D.	83½	Cen. Pac. 6s, 1st	106⅛
M. & St. L. 1st, La M. D.	97¾	Cen. Pac. L. G. bs.	92
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	89¾	West. Pacific bds.	101¾
M. & St. P. 2d	87	Union Pac. 1st bds.	104⅜
C. & N. W. Sink. F.	109¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	100¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds	107½	Union Pac. L. G. 6s.	100¾
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	105⅜	Union Pac. S. F.	93⅛
C. & N. W. Ext. bds.	103	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	97¼
C. & N. W. 1st pref	105	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	120
C. & N. W. U. G. bs.	88	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	113½
Penin. 1st Conv	102	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	104⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106¾	Clev. & P. C. & St. F.	111½
Del., L. & W. 2d	106	Clev. & P. C. 4th S. F.	107
Del. L. & W. 7s Con.	103½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	27
Mor. & Essex 1st	114¼	St. L. & Ir. M. 1st	84
Mor. & Essex 2d	103	Alton & T. H. 1st	108½
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71	98¼	A. & T. H. 2d Inc.	72
Erie 1st Extended	113	Tol. P. & W., E. D.	86
Erie 2d 7s, '79	103¼	T., P. & W. W. D.	85
Erie 3d 7s, '83	103¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80	101¼	Tol. & W. Ex. C.	88
Erie 5th 7s, '85	101¼	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	73
Long Dock bds	108½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	67¼
H. & St. J. & Con	75	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	37
C. Falls & Minn. 1st	78	Gt. West. ex-coup	88
Ind. B. & W. 1st	21⅞	Gt. West. 2d con '93	67
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	104⅛	H. & Cent. M. 1st	80
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	114½	W. U. bds., 1900, C.	104⅜
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105½		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	133	Hanover	94
American Exchange	110⅝	Imps'. & Traders'.	186
Bankers' & Brok. As.	80	Irving	114
City	200	Merchants	114
Commerce	110¼	Merchants' Exch'ge.	92
Continental	80	Metropolitan	132
Corn Exchange	125	New-York	157⅞
First National	200	New-York County	125
Fourth National	99	Pacific	140
Fulton	150	Park	113
Gallatin National	110	Phenix	104

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 10.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112¼	112½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	133	133¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	38½	38⅝
Reading Railroad	12⅜	12¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	39½	39¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	9	10
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	7⅞	8
Northern Central Railroad	18	18
Lehigh Navigation	21	21¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	5¼	5¾
Hestonville Railway	14½	14½
Central Transportation	35½	36

Following are the quarterly statements of the State banks of the City of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1877:

LIABILITIES.

	Dec. '76.	March 31, '77.		
Capital	$14,985,200	$14,731,200	Dec.	$250,000
Net profits	5,269,500	4,815,800	Dec.	453,700
Circulation	32,200	29,400	Dec.	2,800
Due banks	5,353,800	4,382,700	Dec.	970,900
Due depos	32,035,100	33,334,900	Inc.	1,279,800
Unp'd div'ds	89,700	100,900	Inc.	11,200
Total	$57,785,300	$57,398,900	Dec.	$386,400

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$40,197,100	$41,086,900	Inc.	$889,800
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortg's	4 029,500	3,712 300	Dec.	317,200
Due from b'ks	3,436,000	3.189,500	Dec.	246,500
Real Estate	1,615,900	1,616,800	Inc.	900
Furniture and fixtures	5,400	5,400		....
Cash items and bank notes	700	74,600	Inc.	73,900
Specie	2,460,000	1 660,200	Dec.	799,800
Legal tenders	6,025 300	6,035,600	Inc.	10,300
Overdrafts	15,400	17.600	Inc.	2,200
Total	$57,785,300	$57.398 900		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	11½	Kentuck	5
Belcher	6	Leopard	2¾
Best & Belcher	22	Mexican	10¾
Bullion	8¾	Northern Belle	21½
Consolidated Virginia	36	Overman	25¼
California	39	Ophir	15
Chollar	38½	Raymond & Ely	4½
Caledonia	4	Silver Hill	2¾
Crown Point	5¾	Savage	4½
Exchequer	4	Segregated Belcher	30
Gould & Curry	9	Sierra Nevada	4¼
Hale & Norcross	8	Union Consolidated	5¾
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	8
Julia Consolidated	2½	Eureka Consolidated	18½
Justice	9¾		

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 31c. Resin quiet at $1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 50.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	55	Moss, bales	90
Beans, bbls	469	Pitch, bbls	46
Cotton, bales	2,073	Oil-cake, pks	723
Copper, bbls	137	Pork, pks	2,044
Dried Fruit, pk	110	Beef, pks	837
Eggs, bbls	1,012	Provisions, pks	415
Flour, bbls	11,981	Grease, pks	99
Wheat, bushels	6,500	Lard, pks	2,423
Corn, bushels	77,250	Lard, kgs	252
Oats, bushels	22,845	Butter, pks	3,316
Rye, bushels	286	Cheese, pks	790
Malt, bushels	1,958	Tallow, pks	522
Barley, bushels	500	Lard-oil, bbls	100
Grass-seed, bags	370	Dressed Hogs, No	18
Flax, bales	49	Pecans, pks	9
Corn-meal, bbls	700	Rice, pks	49
Corn-meal, bags	500	Sugar, (N. O.), hhds	13
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, pks	720
Hops, bales	240	Skins, bales	358
Bides, No	3,755	Tea, half-chests	7
Hides, bales	2,238	Tobacco, hhds	223
Leather, sides	32,035	Tobacco, trs. & cs	190
Lead, pigs	335	Whisky, bbls	505
Molasses, (N. O.), bbls	533	Wool, bales	158

ASHES—Pots are quoted, in a jobbing way, at $4 75 @$5, and Pearl at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb. on a slow movement.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair demand, within the range of from 31½c.@34½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

CANDLES—A very limited inquiry has been reported, since our last, even in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 11½c.@15c; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been held with rather more firmness on, however, a comparatively moderate movement thus far in nearly all descriptions....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $12@$15. Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 @$11; Newcastle Gas, $5@$6 50; Scotch Gas, $5@ $7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 50 @$6. Cumberland and Clearfield, $5@$5 50; and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 25 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Has been in better demand and steady rates; sales 2,470 bags Rio, by the F. H. Todd, and 500 bags, do, by the Hemboldt, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery, and quoted weak at 10c. Sales on the official figures are without alteration....Ordinary quoted to-day at 9 11-16c.@9 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.@11c.; Mi dling, 11¾c.@11¾c.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 333 bales, for which 136 bales were on last evening,) including 25 bales to shippers, 271 bales to spinners, and 37 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale at rather firmer rates....Sales have been reporten since our last of 39,300 bales, of which 7,900 bales were on last evening and 31,400 bales now with 5,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling; April closing at 11.36c.@11.37c.; May, 11.41c.@11.42c.; June, 11.56c.@11.57c.; July, 11.70c.@11.71c.; August, 11.90c.@11.91c.; September, 11.71c.@11.72c.; October, 11.56c.@11.55c.; November, 11.41c.@11.43c.; December, 11.42c.@11.44c.; January, 11.52c.@11.55c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 126 points; closing strong.... The receipts at this port have been 2,077 bales, and at the shipping ports 4,176 bales, against 6,070 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 12,955 bales, against 14,721 bales same time last week....The stock at the shipping ports now foots up since Sept 1, 1876, were 3,750,529 bales, against 3,837,479 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports, (three days,) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports 34,500 bales, to the Continent, 18,118 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 260,908 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 650,329 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Florda.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Low Middling	10⅞	11	11	11
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Good Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Strict Good Mid	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	13	13	13⅛	13⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10¼
Strict Good Ord	9 15-16	Middling	10⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light request, on the previous basis of $1 45@$1 50 per case, net.

FISH—A moderately active inquiry has been noted in jobbing for most kinds, with values ruling essentially as before....We quote: Dry Cod, $4@$5 50, for old and new ₱ cwt.; Dry Pollock, $3 50@$3 75; Mackerel, quoted at $15@$22 for No. 1; $8 50@$12 50 for No. 2, and $6 50@$10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5; smoked Herring at 17c.@18c. for Scaled, and 12c.@13c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour ruled strong and buoyant throughout on very moderate offerings of nearly all grades, but the dem and was easy active, mainly for home use, to a moderate extent for shipment, (the export call having been, as for a long time past, chiefly from buyers for the West Indies, South America, and the British Provinces)....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,650 bbls. of all grades, put to arrive, including unsound Flour of all classes at $4 75@$7 25; four Extra Flour at $6@$7 75, chiefly at $6 75@$7 for fancy No. 2 at $5 75 @$6, chiefly at $4 90@$5 60; poor to very fancy Superfine Western at $6 25@$6 90, mainly at $6 30 @$6 60 for common to very good, (of which 400 bbls. White Wheat Michigan, Fowler stock, at $6 90,) and $6 75@$7 for choice to very fancy; poor to good Extra State at $5 75@$7 10, mainly at $6 75@$6 90; good to very choice do. at $7 10@$7 35; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 45@$8 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme in new pks.;) do. for South America, $8 50@$9; do. for good to very choice do. for the Spanish markets, (of the grade of Standard Extra State,) quoted at $6 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 70@ $7 10; very good to very choice do., $7 10@$7 35; very poor to very choice Family Extra, new Michigan Spring wheat stock, $6 90@$9; inferior to very choice do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $7@$9, (of which 650 bbls. for shipm nt, at $8@ $8 85;) ordinary to very choice White do. do. at $7@ $10, mostly at $8 35@$9; very poor to fancy St. Louis Extras, $7 25@$10; Extra Genesee at $7 25@$8 25; ordinary to fancy Minnesota, clear and straight Extras, at $6 50@$9 25, chiefly at $6@$8 75, with very choice to fancy up to $9@$9 25, and very inferior lots called Minnesota, under our quotations; and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very fancy, at $8 25@$11, mainly at $9@$9 25 @$10; good lots of very fancy up to $11; and of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7 75@$8....Included in the sales have been 3,200 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, (of which 1,000 bbls. City Mill Extras, for the West Indies;) 2,700 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 1,200 bbls. do., patent do.; 650 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $8@$8 85;) 1,200 bbls. Superfine, and 475 bbls. No. 2, at the quoted rates....A good demand prevailed for Southern Flour for export and home trade purposes at rather firmer prices....Sales have been reported here of 1,280 bbls., in lots, at $6 35@$6 90 for poor to very choice Superfine; $7@$8 25 for common to very choice shipping Extras; $8 25@$10 for fair to very choice Family Extras, and $9@$9 50 for fancy do., mostly in Extras at from $8@$9 50....Rye Flour has been of retailer sale, and quoted at from $4 50 @$5 for ordinary to choice state Superfine; $5 10@ $5 25 for very choice to very fancy do., (these figures an extreme;) $4 40@$4 80 for superfine Pennsylvania; $4 25@$4 60 for superfine Western, and $2 90@$4 for poor to choice fine....Sales reported of 725 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 85@$5 for go to choice superfine State, (with up to $5 25 asked for strictly fancy, partly to arrive,) $4 45@$4 75 for fair to choice Superfine Pennsylvania, and $4 20@$4 35 for fair to good Superfine Western....Corn-meal has been offered with rea ers and quoted firmer with a fair inquiry noted. ...We quote within the range of from $2 60@$3 for poor to strictly choice Yellow Western; $2 75 @$2 90 for Yellow Jersey; $2 65@$3 for White, and $3 30@$3 60 for Brandywine.

...Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., including 400 bbls. Yellow Western in lots, chiefly within the range of from $2 90@$3 from dock and store, and 300 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50 f. o. b. afloat....Corn-meal in pcks., last sold at $15 50....Corn-meal in bags, in good demand within the range of $1@ $1 32½ for common to strictly choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $1 07 for City Mills, and $1 for Baltimore, from dock....Oat-meal continues very dull within the range of $6 25@ $7 50 for fair to choice Western and City; very choice to fancy held higher: Canada, $7@$7 50.

FRUIT—Business has been quite moderate in most articles, in this line, and indicative of no important changes, as to values, the market having been quoted strong, on restricted offerings....Sales include 800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 55, 1,400 bxs. loose at $2@ $2 10, small lots of Valencia at 9½c., 800 bbls. Currants at 5½c.@6c., 115 casks New Turkey prunes at 5⅞c.@6c., 80 casks old do. at 4⅝c.@4¾c., 900 bxs. French prunes at 9½c@12¾c., 10 cars Citron on private terms; 650 cases Sardines at 12¾c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—Much less inquiry was noted to-day for Spring Wheat, which receded fully 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel, under more liberal offerings, partly of supplies for resale, the prominent receivers having shown no remarkable urgency to realize on their holdings. Winter Wheat was in light stock and held at extreme rates, but was quiet....Sales have been reported, to-day, of 45,000 bushels, including extra choice White Michigan, 1,000 bushels, at $1 80; old crop No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, 8,000 bushels, for export, at $1 47; new crop No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 24,000 bushels, (said to have been bought by a receiver,) $1 55; do., 4,000 bushels, for milling at $1 58; strictly prime old crop No. 2 do., in store, 8,000 bushels, at $1 55 ₱ bushel....Corn has been fairly active, in good part for export, at an advance of about 1c. ₱ bushel, closing, however, tamely and rather less firmly. The bulk of the business was in New-York Steamer Mixed, for prompt and forward delivery.... Sales have been reported since our last of 164,000 bushels, including New-York steamer Mixed, at 57c.@57½c., mainly for export, 57¼c.@57½c. (and part for next week's delivery) closing at 57¼c., do., delivered this month, 53 000 bushels, at 56½c.@ 57c; do., May delivery, 5,000 bushels, at 55¾c.; New-York No. 1 at 57½c.; New-York No. 2 at 57¼c.@57¾c.; New-York No. 3 at 57c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 57c.; new White, nominal; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 54½c.@ 58½c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 55½c.@57c., and 58½c. for shipment, afloat, in store, or common to strictly prime, (with sales reported of 4,000 bushels strictly prime do., afloat at 58¼c.;) Yellow Southern dull and nominal; White Western, 1,580 bushels, at 50c....Rye stronger and wanted; 19,000 bushels strictly prime Western, in store, sold at 86c....Of Barley, sales were reported of a boat-load of No. 1 Canada on Private terms, and 2,500 bushels two-rowed State at 92c.; market steady....Malt and Peas unchanged.....Very good demand prevailed for Oats, largely for good to choice Mixed Western, with prices quoted quite firm generally....Sales reported of 55,000 bushels, including White Western at 47c.@57c., as to quality; Mixed Western at 42c.@52½c., as to quality, (of which 3,750 bushels poor, afloat, at 42c.; 15,000 bushels about fair to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, at 49c. @51c

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. G. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Wade, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE MECHANIC'S DAUGHTER—Miss Marian Mordaunt.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—BARNUM'S GREAT CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Ole Bull, Miss Emma Thursby, Signor Tagliapietra.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT—Miss Beebe, Mr. Nilsen, Mr. Charles Roberts.

IRVING HALL.—EVENING OF COLLEGE SONGS—Williams College Quartet.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE by Gen. John Newton—"Improvements in the East River."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

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Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has quitted with dignity a position which he has filled with marked ability and whose maintenance has of late required no common amount of personal bravery and self-denying patriotism. The triumph of WADE HAMPTON is one of force, not of right; the same influences which have triumphed in Mississippi have given over South Carolina to the rule of a minority of its citizens. If that minority is to use its power wisely and justly, it must cut loose from the influences which have gained it supremacy, and from the leaders who have used the weapons of force and fraud to stifle the voice of the State. The time will come when the heroic struggle of DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN against the dishonest elements of his own party and the lawless tactics of his political opponents will be recognized more clearly than it is to-day as one of the brightest pages of the checkered history of Southern reconstruction. The Governor of South Carolina has deserved well of his party, and whatever be the sphere of action which he may select for himself, he will never cease to be honored for his maintenance of the principles which are of the essence of Republicanism, as they are of vital importance to the cause of human progress.

The proposed constitutional amendments relating to the government of cities were discussed in the Senate yesterday, and the adoption of all three is evidently a certainty, so far as the upper house is concerned. The adoption of the third and most important of the amendments—that relating to the election of the Board of Finance by tax and rent payers—was, indeed, defeated for want of the requisite majority of the members elected. Seventeen votes were required, but in the absence of four Republican Senators only 16 votes were cast in its favor. The necessary majority will, no doubt, be obtained to-day, and all three amendments will go to the Assembly for concurrence. It is worthy of note that the Democrats voted solidly against granting taxation the representation which has been so long denied it, and that but one Republican Senator voted on this question with the Democrats.

The Senate will now be able to give its attention to the important reforms affecting the government of the City embodied in the Woodin Charter bill. As it left the Assembly, that bill contained some more or less objectionable features, which the Senate ought to see removed. So complicated a piece of legislation, requiring the most intimate knowledge of City business for its full understanding, presents endless opportunities for the insertion of jobs in apparently innocent phrases. For example, here is an amendment inserted in the Assembly at the close of the 34th section; "Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to revive or render legal any demand or claim which was, prior to the passage of the act, barred by any statute, *except* in cases where actions have been begun or a demand made." That little "except" might, if retained, cost the City millions of dollars, and along with the words which follow it, was evidently inserted at the instance of some person holding a brief for the holders of fraudulent claims against the Treasury. The perfecting of the bill will require all the experience and skill which can be brought to bear upon it, and Mr. WOODIN ought to secure for this purpose the aid of the best advice which can be had from those personally acquainted with the City business and whose motives are above suspicion.

The trouble which has overtaken the liquor-dealers is a good illustration of the loose methods of Albany legislation, and of the way in which local authorities, acting under what appear to be legal powers, may be made to sanction illegal acts. Amid the patchwork of our excise legislation, the Court of Appeals has found that there remains only this solid piece of law, viz.: that the only persons authorized to sell spirituous liquors to be consumed on the premises are those provided with hotel, tavern, or inn keeper's licenses. As out of the 8,000 liquor-dealers in the City, only a few hold these licenses, and as the vast majority are conducting their business under Excise licenses, which have been declared to be so much waste paper, there must, pending legislative relief, either be a pretty general stoppage of liquor-drinking at bars or a great deal of law breaking.

Friday, April 13, appears to be the day which is to decide peace or war in Europe. On that day the armistice between Montenegro and Turkey expires; and there is no concession of the terms which the first-named power has demanded. And Russia, it is said, has notified Turkey that she must, by the 13th, decide whether she will send an envoy to St. Petersburg to treat of disarmament. The Porte, as was expected, shuffles and delays. It will not reject the protocol *in toto*, but only those parts which are inconsistent with Turkish notions of the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte. It is hardly necessary to add that these portions are the life of the agreement. Of course, the Russian postscript to the protocol is spurned with profound disdain. It seems impossible that either party can retreat now; and the prospect of war looks absolutely certain.

AFTER THE SOUTHERN QUESTION, WHAT?

If there were no other reason for deprecating a renewal of partisan strife in the disputed Southern States, the urgent needs of the business and industrial interests of the country would alone be sufficient. Crises have occurred, and may occur again, in which even these must be made subsidiary to great national questions. But the public mind distinguishes between the demands of patriotism and the promptings of partisanship, and is not now disposed to tolerate the latter as an obstacle to material improvement. The revival of a proscriptive spirit at the South, or a systematic violation of the implied conditions on which the President proceeds, would undoubtedly revive sectional animosities and renew the struggle which he is doing his utmost to terminate. We may remember the possible contingency while hoping that it will be averted. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to be able to recognize the declining importance of the Southern question, or rather of its old and irritating aspects. Let these be fairly removed from the Congressional arena, and let the Administration be free to apply its energies to the development of a policy suited to the present wants of the people, and the gain in all directions will be immediate.

The tendencies of the change will need careful watching. Too many minor causes of discontent will remain to render an era of good feeling probable. Personal grievances, real or imaginary, will abound, and attempts will be made to magnify these into causes of party quarrel. The good sense of the country may be relied upon to restrain the efforts and to discourage the temper which inspires them. On the other hand, we may expect to witness dangerous schemes thinly disguised under a display of sentiment. Pleas for conciliation will be used as pretexts for plunder. The policy of promoting internal improvements will assume proportions more formidable than it has of late possessed, because diverse interests will be leagued in its support. The misconceptions which led the West to clamor for unlimited issues of paper money reappear substantially in the feeling which prevails throughout the South on the subject of subsidies as means of bringing about prosperity. A large proportion of the South holds that the country owes to it the means of carrying out vast enterprises, and Southern influences will therefore be found on the side of Northern schemers in their endeavors to build up a vast subsidy system. The politicians who dream of galvanizing into life the corpse of the Whig Party are auxiliaries on whom the supporters of subsidies confidently depend. An assumed ability to bring together at the South the old Whigs, who since the war have acted with the Democratic Party, and the Democrats who have outlived their party's objections to Whig notions in regard to internal improvements, is the basis of all the current speculations as to the future of parties as affected by Mr. HAYES' Southern policy. For all practical purposes the speculations are idle. But those who indulge them must not be ignored in any estimate of the elements that will operate in favor of the Southern Pacific and other plans for enriching influential combinations and benefiting particular localities at the expense of the public.

This subsidy interest will be the most formidable impediment—after the removal of the Southern question—which the friends of wise legislation will have to encounter. That it will receive any tangible support from the Administration we do not believe. The construction put by opponents upon a sentence embodied in the President's inaugural address is at variance with his record, and we are persuaded that Mr. THOMAS SCOTT and his associates delude themselves if they imagine that in their assaults upon the National Treasury they will derive help from him or his advisers. But the forces at work in behalf of different measures for rendering aid to costly schemes are already numerous; each one will be ready to help the others, in expectation of help to be rendered in return, and all of them will be indirectly strengthened by the general tendency of Southern opinion, and the altered attitude which a considerable part of the Southern representation will occupy in Congress. The South will virtually hold the balance of power in the new House, and will be courted accordingly. The temptation to bargaining will be great, and public interests will be exposed to peril in consequence. All the influence which a healthy public opinion can exercise will be required to counteract the consolidated power which the applicants for subsidies will have at their command. Defeated they must be, however, if the industrial and business interests are to be aided in any way, and if the measures at work and in contemplation for the improvement of the public credit are not to be neutralized. For the subsidy system involves a fresh and heavy strain upon the credit of the nation, and the continuance of taxes which ought to be abolished.

Only the charlatan pretends that Congress may by legislation bring back prosperity. Every merchant, every intelligent working man, knows that that depends upon causes beyond the control of Government. It is just as certain, however, that the trader and the artisan suffer alike from oppressive and ill-arranged taxation. The resumption of specie payments is regarded as essential to the complete re-establishment of confidence. Quite as essential to the restoration of industrial activity is retrenchment in the public expenditures, implying a reduction of the public burdens, and a thorough reform of the tariff as the most intolerable of burdens. The country craves full scope for its energies, and it is asked to submit to a fiscal system which, under the guise of protection, fosters monopolies and sacrifices the very interests it pretends to guard. The iniquity of the system is equaled only by its absurdity. Bad as it is, however, it is sustained by an organization of forces so compact and strong that nothing but a resolute public opinion can overcome it. And yet it must be overcome, if Congress is to give any relief to the country. All other measures which are spoken of as sources of help to the people in the midst of depression are as trifles in comparison with tariff reform, which would lift a load off struggling industries, and clear the path of trade to an extent attainable by no other means. With the Southern question out of the way, this question of taxation should become paramount in Congress. It touches the pockets of the people as no other question does: and its satisfactory adjustment would contribute more than aught else that Congress can undertake to the relief of labor and the encouragement of trade.

THE COURSE OF TRADE.

The trade figures reported by the Bureau of Statistics continue to be all one way—a decline of imports and an increase of exports. For February the report of imports is thus, specie values:

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Merchandise	$35,315,535	$38,063,523	$50,352,228
Specie	1,903,989	732,528	1,994,673
Total	$37,219,524	$38,795,056	$52,346,901

This is a decline of $2,747,995 in merchandise imports, as compared with 1876, and of $15,036,693, as compared with 1875; the specie imports rise by comparison. The month's exports, specie values, compare thus with the two previous years:

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Domestic Produce	$50 741,591	$50,386,721	$42,013,521
Foreign Mdse	1,043 841	1,121,492	742,578
Total goods	$51 785 432	$51,508,213	$42,756,099
Specie	3 310,082	4,558,771	5,529,211
Total	$55,095,514	$56,126 984	$48,285,310

The exports of produce increase only slightly as compared with last year, although heavily as compared with 1875. The specie exports show a continued decline. With the exception of January, December was the only month in 1876 which failed to show a decline of merchandise imports as compared with the previous year. In December there was an increase of $1,044,705 over the same month in 1875; in January last there was a decline of $4,443,415 as compared with 1876, and in February there was a decline of $2,747,995, the downward movement thus continuing. As to produce exports, December had the heaviest ever known, showing an increase of $12,454,697 over 1875; January showed an increase of $10,703,036 over 1876, and February an increase of $344,870. Taking the eight months of the current fiscal year, commencing July 1 last, the imports thus compare:

	1876-7.	1875-6.
Merchandise	$267,391,111	$308,502,136
Specie	33,190,921	12,104,848
Total	$300,575,031	$320,606,984

This is a decline of $41,118,025 in merchandise imports, an increase of $21,086,072 in specie, and a decline of $20,031,953 in the total. The exports for the same period compare thus:

	1876-7.	1875-6.
Domestic produce	$415 429,741	$351,857,249
Foreign goods	9,062 533	9 387,858
Total goods	$424,492 332	$361,245,107
Specie	29,239,191	30 129,563
Total	$453,731,523	$391,274,670

Thus there is an increase of $63,572,495 in produce exports, and of $63,247,225 in goods exports; specie exports decline $790,372 only, and the total exports increase $62,456,853, against $20,031,953 decrease in the imports. Or, comparing the totals for the eight months, we have:

	1876-7.	1875-6.
Imports	$300,575,031	$320,606 984
Exports	453,731,523	391 274,670
Excess of exports	$153,156,492	$70,667,686
Excess of exports, specie included	157,108 221	52,742,971

The last line shows by comparison with the line next preceding that the change in the net specie movement has been on the import side. The net import of specie is $3,951,729 for the eight months, against a net export of $17,924,715 for the corresponding time in 1875-6; this change was brought about by an increase of more than two and a half times in the specie import, the export being only slightly decreased. As to the balance of trade, the excess of exports is multiplied at about the same rate—two and a half times—rising from $70,667,686 to $153,156,492. If this rate of excess continues during the remaining third of the fiscal year, the total excess of exports will exceed $224,000,000, against $185,000,000 for the calendar year 1876. The dry goods import movement at this port, coming down one month later, shows the following comparison:

	Month of March		
	1877.	1876.	1875.
Entered for consumption	$7,956,526	$8,682,594	$10,715,353
Entered for warehousing	2,430,940	3,599,404	4,233,535
Withdrawn from warehouse	2,763,904	3,675,568	3,344,518
	Three Months Ending March 31		
	1877.	1876.	1875.
Entered for consumption	$20,227,564	$21,541,751	$26,804,858
Entered for warehousing	6,536,533	9,196,589	9,794,907
Withdrawn from warehouse	6,990,845	8,632,727	10,255,303

How far the net balance in favor of this country remaining after payment of interest and dividends due to Europe has been settled by the return of securities hither, is left for conjecture, but that this return must have been going on in a large measure seems an inevitable conclusion from the facts, unless we can suggest some other rational method for the adjustment of the balance, or suppose that it has been left to stand without adjustment. The bearing of this movement upon the question of the possibility of placing further loans abroad at present, and upon our home financial markets, is certainly not less direct than upon the practicability of early resumption of specie payments.

STREET CLEANERS WHO DO NOT CLEAN.

The Police Commissioners of this City are specially charged with the cleaning of the streets. The machinery which they control is called "the Street-cleaning Bureau." These Commissioners are Messrs. NICHOLS, ERHARDT, SMITH, and WHEELER. They manage to spend three-quarters of a million of dollars per annum. When the streets were filled last Winter with mud, slush, and snow, the so-called Commissioners of Street-cleaning, declared that there was nothing in the Constitution, or the laws, or the by-laws, or the Municipal regulations, permitting or commanding them to remove the offensive deposit. Technically, this undescribed mass of matter was snow. There was no appropriation for removing snow; therefore the streets remained uncleaned. If such a decision had been produced in the course of a play, it would have been called broad farce. As it was, people only laughed and asked if the so-called Commissioners of Street-cleaning were really in their right minds.

It required the opinion of the Corporation Counsel to cudgel common sense into the so-called Street-cleaning Bureau. With great disgust these surly officials submitted to a legal decision which compelled them to cleanse the foul streets. Imitating the valiant but coerced *Pistol*, they said. "We cleanse, and eke we swear." They did their duty under the most dreadful compulsion. What excuse Messrs. NICHOLS, ERHARDT, SMITH, and WHEELER now have for refusing to clean the streets, an all-wise Providence only knows. The salaries and incidental expenses go right on just as though there were really a Street-cleaning Bureau. We take it for granted that the annual appropriation will be spent—every dollar of it. It is even likely that some one of the four Commissioners will be writing letters to the newspapers, by and by, complaining that there is no money to pay for the work required. The Commissioners declared that there was no money for removing "snow." When the alleged snow was mud, they would take it away. So long as it was partially congealed, it was technically irremovable without another appropriation. So Messrs. NICHOLS, ERHARDT, SMITH, and WHEELER relapsed into immobility. To this day, so far as earning their regularly-drawn salaries is concerned, each man of them might as well be a wooden effigy on the roof of the City Hall.

There was an astounding report in one of the newspapers the other day to the effect that Commissioners SMITH and ERHARDT had made a tour of the streets, and had discovered that they were not cleaned. These guileless children of nature are represented to have been confined in underground vaults, or conveyed through the upper air in balloons, where they could not see what struck every citizen in the face. In a mildly apologetic way, it was suggested that the Commissioners have intrusted the supervision of the work to the foremen and inspectors of the different gangs, and that "these men have neglected their duty, and have been careful only to draw their pay." Naughty foremen! Wicked inspectors! They have abused the confidence of Messrs. NICHOLS, ERHARDT, SMITH, and WHEELER, who, having given out the job, calmly went up in their balloons or down underground, and took it for granted that all was well.

Meanwhile, the town was in an uproar. The March and April gales came and filled the air with clouds of dust and pulverized filth. Shop-keepers had their goods ruined, housekeepers were plagued to the verge of distraction, and citizens unaccustomed to the use of profane language met in whirling torrents of desiccated offal, and cursed Messrs. NICHOLS, ERHARDT, SMITH, and WHEELER under the general but non-descriptive name of "the Street-cleaning Bureau." We will be exactly just with these officials. It is not true, while they withdrew from the active concerns of life and failed to see how dirty the streets were, that absolutely nothing was done. We have been at the pains of procuring a faithful inspection of the streets of the City. It is reported, among other things, that somebody has swept up several miles of dirt-heaps. These mounds have been left as they were. The wind has passed over them and they are gone. By a fantastic rule of the bureau, men are hired to make these dust-heaps, but there the matter ends. Messrs. NICHOLS, ERHARDT, SMITH, and WHEELER are to be complimented as architects of dust-heaps. But the hillocks fly away, while the Commissioners "stick."

Let us give a single example of our present mode of street-cleaning, though we use that term under protest. During the week before Easter, twenty-five aged men made their appearance in the triangular space formed at the junction of Christopher and West Tenth streets. Eight leaned upon their hoes and surveyed the scene, eight others hoed the paving-stones with deliberate emphasis, eight others languidly followed with their brooms. The twenty-fifth man sat on the edge-stone and consumed several hours in picking a pebble out of his shoe. Then, in successive relays of two, four, or six, the entire squad visited a neighboring liquor shop, which, let us hope, they "cleaned out;" and then, shouldering their implements of labor, (!) they moved away, as though each man's foot weighed twenty-five pounds. The little heaps of dirt which these loafers raised would have remained there from that day to this, but the winds of heaven visited the place too roughly, and the accumulation was, after several days, scattered far and wide. It is probable that each one of these "sojers" was a voter for somebody, and that each man was put in his place to do nothing but draw his pay and hold himself in readiness to vote right when called upon. The same is undoubtedly true of the nefarious, inefficient and scandalous system of so-called street-cleaning all over the City. No more disgraceful job was ever foisted upon a long-suffering people than this pretense of street-cleaning; it does nothing but spend money, without anything to show for it. The taxpayers of New-York are weary of the crying nuisance which afflicts them. If Messrs. NICHOLS, ERHARDT, SMITH, and WHEELER will not clean the streets, why do they not get out of the way and give place to men who will do that duty?

A BRAVE MAN.

The brave deeds of brave men deserve to be kept in memory and honored forever. Especially is this true of the acts of bravery that are performed by the members of our gallant Police Department. By rehearsing such acts and celebrating them with eloquent praise, the press can render good service in elevating the character of the Police. It is therefore both a duty and a pleasure to acquaint the readers of THE TIMES with the recent heroism of one of our Police Surgeons, and to ask them to show substantial gratitude to the brave but unfortunate man.

Last Thursday a lunatic who was assiduously wandering about the City was arrested and taken to a station-house. It is, of course, creditable to be a temporary lunatic in case one is indicted for murder, but to be an aimless, harmless, and habitual lunatic is a crime at which humanity may well shudder. The lunatic whose arrest has been mentioned belonged to the latter class, and as he added to his offense the aggravation of having no friends, he was naturally seized upon by a faithful policeman. A Police Surgeon was sent for to take measures for placing the guilty lunatic in the Paupers' Insane Asylum, and in course of time the prisoner was confronted with the medical man in the presence of the Sergeant and his officers.

The lunatic had an insatiable appetite for crime. He was not content with being crazy and harmless, but he also committed the atrocious felony of pretending to be dumb. When the Surgeon began to question him, he made signs that he could not speak and that he needed paper and pencil with which to write his replies. It need hardly be mentioned that the assembled policemen were horror-stricken at this exhibition of depravity, and that they perceived in the request for paper a desperate determination on the part of the lunatic to brain them, one and all, with a sheet of "commercial note." In such circumstances, most doctors would undoubtedly have fled for their lives; but the Surgeon in question was made of sterner stuff. He promptly proceeded to beard the lunatic in the Police den. He seized him by the nose with one hand and by the chin with the other hand, and with dauntless courage and tremendous strength, strove to wrench his mouth open. There was no one present to aid him except a few policemen—probably not more than six all told—who were entirely unarmed except with clubs and revolvers. Yet in the face of this terrible odds, the heroic Surgeon attacked a lunatic whose physical system had been strengthened by disease and starvation, and who might, for all the Surgeon knew to the contrary, have had a fifteen-inch Rodman gun or a thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine concealed about his person. But the Surgeon, in the discharge of his duty, was insensible to fear. Had he been an intelligent bull-terrier, he could not have fastened upon that lunatic's nose with more boldness and determination than he actually showed. The lunatic, overawed by the bravery of his antagonist, made no effort at resistance, but after a time, when the foundations of his criminal nose, and of his wicked jaw were apparently about to yield, he cried out, with a loathsome affectation of suffering—"O! my mouth!"

At this point we are told that the policemen laughed. Of course, this laughter was not the expression of their amusement, for nothing of an amusing nature had occurred. Had one of them hit the lunatic over the head with his club, there would have been, in the estimation of the average policeman, something worth laughing at in the comical way in which the lunatic would have tried to wipe the blood out of his eyes; but the mere wrenching of his nose and chin would not have appealed to the Police sense of humor. The laughter of the policemen was due to the reaction of their overstrained nerves. They realized how narrow had been their escape from having their brains knocked out with a sheet of paper, and as soon as the danger was over they laughed in a really nervous and meaningless, though apparently joyous, manner. Probably the Surgeon was pleased and encouraged by this laughter, for he immediately proceeded to tie the lunatic's hands, and then kneeled down to tie his ankles.

There are some scenes of violence which are almost too horrible to be brought to the attention of respectable people, but in this case it is the duty of the faithful journalist to tell the whole story of the brave Surgeon, no matter how much it may lacerate the public heart. Incredible as it may seem, no sooner had the Surgeon kneeled down to reach the lunatic's ankles than the latter dealt his kind and gentle benefactor an unprovoked and terrible kick. Nothing could have been more unexpected. The lunatic was known to be a desperately depraved wretch, else he would never have been so harmless and would never have shammed dumbness. Still, it was inconceivable that this wretch, who had been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, should deliberately kick the Surgeon. The latter had, so to speak, warmed him in his bosom, by wrenching his mouth open; and yet the ungrateful and blood-thirsty lunatic kicked his benefactor. It was probably the most brutal and unjustifiable assault of which the record of crime makes mention. It is not to be expected that all men will believe it. There are those who will ask themselves whether, in any circumstances, they would kick the kind Surgeon who had just twisted their noses and wrenched their lower jaws; and because they cannot imagine that they could be guilty of such an outrage, they will assume that no lunatic ever kicked a surgeon. Nevertheless, the fact as related is strictly true, and at the risk of making every respectable heart bleed to an unlimited extent, it must be added that the kick was a good sound one, and that the unfortunate Surgeon was compelled to keep his bed for several subsequent days.

What the assembled policeman did with the guilty lunatic cannot possibly be imagined, but it is known that more or less of him was subsequently put into an ambulance and conveyed away. With such a malignant villain we have no further concern. It is for the Surgeon that our sympathies and admiration should be kept. That noble and fearless man deserves some public testimonial of the gratitude which his bravery must everywhere awaken as soon as it becomes generally known. Whether this testimonial should take the form of a beautiful and costly medal, modeled by the best leather manufacturer in the trade, or whether it should take some other and equally expensive form, should be decided by a committee of our leading citizens. So much bravery and professional skill, mingled with so much kindness and womanly tenderness, must not be suffered to pass into forgetfulness, provided we wish to encourage similar conduct on the part of other Police Surgeons.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston has supplied 245,968 persons with soup during the Winter, at an expense of $4,830.

Now that the elections are over, a leading Democratic paper in the West speaks of "stolid German votes."

The St. Louis *Times* says: "We have endeavored to rescue the Democratic Party from a gang of assassins, and have failed."

The members of the Boston Police force have been requested not to smoke in the streets when off duty, even when in citizens' dress.

Iowa has 39,222 miles of railroad track. The total value of railroad property in the State is $22,421,215, a decrease of $124,000 since 1876.

Barre Academy, Vermont, will have its twenty-fifth Commencement this Summer, and Senator Edmunds will deliver the occasional address.

A man in Raleigh, N. C., makes it his boast that he has read through the works of Shakespeare, "entirely and consecutively," seventeen times.

North Carolina has 54 mountains over 6,000 feet high. The highest is the Black Dome, or Mitchell's High Peak, whose altitude is 6,707 feet.

Eighteen skilled persons are employed in the geological survey of Wisconsin by the State, and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* commends the force for economy and efficiency.

The town of Solon, Me., is proud of a number of hieroglyphic characters carved in the rocky embankments of the river by the red men many years ago. They represent Indians, wigwams, birds, &c.

A Roman Catholic priest is accused of going to the house of a French Canadian in Bracebridge, Canada, in his absence, and baptizing his two children, against the protests of their mother. The parents have always been of the Protestant faith.

Of Hon. Louis Case, the new National Bank Examiner for Iowa, the Dubuque *Times* says: "Mr. Case has served two or three terms in the General Assembly, is a lawyer, a man of liberal means, a gentleman of good business qualifications and inflexible integrity."

In a private letter to a friend in Buffalo, Secretary Schurz has lately written: "We are earnestly endeavoring to meet the expectations of the best part of the people, and to realize their noblest aspirations. At least we shall try very hard, and it shall not be our fault if we fail."

This is the brief tale the Hazleton (Penn.) *Sentinel* tells: "A tramp stopped at the house of Philip Harris, in Coleraine, and was given something to eat. Noticing that John Harris, aged 18, was blind in one eye, he told him to cut a sour apple in two and rub the cut edges on the eye. The young man did as he was told, and regained his sight. He had not been able to see out of the eye for seven years."

Congressman Jesse J. Yeates, of North Carolina, in a letter dated April 2 of the present year, talks in this *ante-bellum* style: "If Mr. Hayes dares to undertake to establish Packard in the office of Governor of Louisiana, a storm will arise that will sweep Packard and the last United States soldier from the State; and it a call should be made upon the nation for men to subdue and crush out the noble defenders of their liberties, the cause of Louisiana would be the cause of every Democrat and lover of liberty in this nation."

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* recommends homes which can be had in that State for the asking. It says: "In Aroostook County there are 30,000 acres of as good land as the morning sun finds in the State, open to actual settlers. Lots of 160 acres each are obtainable by any settler for the trifling sum of 35 cents per acre, to be expended in labor on the road to his own home. These lots are scattered over several townships, some of which are incorporated towns. The soil is good, and is covered with a heavy growth of hard wood, spruce, cedar, and other trees."

OBITUARY.

ANDREW HALLIDAY DUFF.

A dispatch from London announces the death yesterday of Mr. Andrew Halliday, the well-known author and dramatist. The full name of the deceased was Andrew Halliday Duff. He was the son of Rev. William Duff, of Grange, Banffshire, Scotland, and was born in 1830. He was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. When at Marischal College he evinced a penchant for writing verses and literary sketches, and many of his earliest effusions appeared in the local papers. His education completed, Mr. Halliday, as he chose to be called, went to London, where he entered upon journalism, his first work being on the *Morning Chronicle*. Some of his articles in the *Leader* attracted the attention of Mr. Thackeray, and he was soon secured as a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*. In 1861 he engaged with Mr. Dickens on *All the Year Round*, and for several years was one of the principal contributors to that periodical. He was also actively engaged about the same time in contributing many articles on political and social subjects to provincial newspapers. He also wrote a tract entitled *My Account with Her Majesty*, in which he gave a description of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks, and of which nearly 500,000 copies were sold, and the Post Office authorities caused it to be reprinted for the information and encouragement of depositors. At a later period Mr. Halliday devoted himself almost exclusively to dramatic literature, and, besides many farces and burlesques, produced numerous plays and dramatic adaptations from the works of Dickens, Scott, Victor Hugo, and Ainsworth. Among his more recent productions are a dramatized version of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, brought out at Drury Lane, Sept. 21, 1872; "Heart's Delight," a drama in four acts, from the story of *Dombey and Son*, by Charles Dickens, and which was first acted at the Globe Theatre in December, 1873; "Richard Cœur de Lion," a four act drama founded on Scott's *Talisman*, and brought out at Drury Lane in September, 1874. In March, 1875, his "Nicholas Nickleby" was brought out at the Adelphi. It was a drama wherein the brutal Yorkshire schoolmaster and the attendant incidents of that novel were powerfully reproduced by the dramatist. The principal parts were fortunately assigned to competent artists, the more prominent ones being Messrs. S. Emery, John Clarke, J. G. Shore, and the late George Belmore, and the Misses Lydia Foote, Hudson, and Coveney, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon. The play was one of three acts, and added materially to the reputation of the dramatist. Mr. Halliday had been in infirm health for a long time, and may be said to have died in harness, at the early age of 47. He was a gentleman of very genial manners, well known to the journalistic profession, and was much respected by all with whom he came in contact. He leaves a brother in this country who bears the family name, and who is, or was, not long ago, employed in the Chicago Post Office.

THE HEIGHT OF MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—A press dispatch from Portland says that Prof. Taylor, of the University of Chicago, and Lieut. Wood, of the United States Army, sailed on the steamer California last night for Sitka. Their object is to ascertain the height of Mount St. Elias, Alaska, which has never yet been ascended.

REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ALBANY, April 10.—At a joint caucus of the Republicans of the Legislature this evening, on motion of Senator McCarthy, Rev. O. H. Warren, of Syracuse, was unanimously nominated for Regent of the University, in place of Rev. A. C. George, resigned.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, April 10.—The Republican members of the House, in a caucus to-night, adopted a resolution for a sine die adjournment of the General Assembly April 30. It is understood that the Republican Senators will concur in this proposition.

ALBANY.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

THEIR CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE—ALL BUT ONE PASSED, AND THAT WILL BE—BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY—MR. STEIN AND HIS CAPITAL REMOVAL BILL—AN EVENING SESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1877.

The three constitutional amendments recommended by Gov. Tilden's Municipal Government Commission and introduced a few days ago by Mr. Woodin were considered by the Senate to-day. The first two amendments were adopted without opposition and without discussion, except a bare explanation of their purport by Senator Woodin. One of them allows the Legislature to provide for minority representation in city boards, and the other provides that the duties of making contracts, procuring supplies, or creating, or auditing, or allowing county charges shall be exercised by a board of finance. The third amendment providing for the election in cities of boards of finance by a vote of tax-payers and rent-payers, and regulating the functions of these boards and the future powers of the Legislature over municipal government, gave rise to a long discussion. The principal objection to the proposed amendment was that portion of it restricting the qualifications of voters for the Board of Finance. Mr. Jacobs moved to strike out this provision. He said it would exclude from the right of voting for this board large numbers of the most intelligent people of a city, such as clergymen, school teachers, newspaper employes, and literary men.

Mr. Woodin objected to striking out the provision, which, he said, was the most important thing in the amendment, without which it would be useless. He denied that there was any restriction of the right of suffrage in the provision, because there was no right now existing to vote for any such board. Suffrage was not a natural right; it was a right fixed and determined by law. The commission that had recommended this amendment had thoroughly considered the whole subject, and he was willing to abide by their judgment and adopt the amendment in the form proposed by them. Messrs. Starbuck, Kennaday, Gerard, Bixby, and Morrissey all opposed this provision on grounds similar to those advanced by Mr. Jacobs. Mr. Mcrrissey said he was in favor of all these amendments, and was anxious to vote for them, but he did not approve of this provision curtailing the right of suffrage, and should be obliged to vote against the amendment if this was retained. He believed such an amendment, if submitted to the voters of New-York City, would be defeated by 50,000 majority, to which Mr. Woodin replied that the country districts would carry it by 200,000 majority.

Mr. Gerard, while voting against this provision, said that he should vote in favor of the amendments as a whole, even if this was retained. Messrs. Prince, Cole, McCarthy, and other Republican Senators advocated the amendment as it came from the hands of the commission. They took the ground that the question before the Senate was simply whether these amendments should be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. A Senator might be opposed, individually, to some features of the amendments, and yet be willing to give the people a chance to pass upon them.

The discussion was continued till past the hour of adjournment, and a separate vote was finally taken on the clause creating a tax-paying or rent-paying qualification for voting for the members of the Board of Finance. Several Senators had left the chamber before the vote was taken, and it was lost—yeas 16, nays 10. All the Democratic Senators present voted against it, and all of the Republicans, except Baaden, for it. Mr. Woodin moved a reconsideration and that the motion lie on the table, which will enable him to carry it when there is a full Senate. All the other amendments were adopted with scarcely any opposition.

Senator Morrissey introduced a bill, in accordance with a memorial from the Common Council of New-York, changing the law for the appointment of the Board of State Assessors for the equalization of taxes so as to require one of the three members of the board to be a resident of New-York City.

So much time was occupied in the discussion of these amendments that the Woodin Charter, which was to have been disposed of to-day, had to be postponed till to-morrow.

The session of the Assembly this morning was wholly given to routine business, and was the quietest which has occurred this Winter. The lobby at the back of the chamber was distinguished by its emptiness, and the galleries likewise—a fact accounted for by the local election for municipal officers in this city, which took place to-day. It is a significant circumstance in regard to Spring elections that Albany appears to get no better Common Councilmen and other local officers by a Spring election than New-York does by a general election. There was a hearing on an Albany bill before the Committee on Cities the other day, where a number of local property-owners appeared and begged the committee not to leave to the Common Council the power to decide upon the matter referred to in the bill, because that body was one in which they had no confidence; and it was openly stated that on one occasion where a large contract was voted upon, one of the Councilors was so intoxicated that he could not sit upright in his seat. From which it would appear that it needs the active co-operation of the better classes of citizens as much in special as in general elections, if good men are to be elected. A few bills were introduced this morning, but none of any general importance, and the bills read the third time and passed, of which there were some 14 or 15, were likewise of minor importance. Mr. Peter Mitchell—great on points of order and heavy on parliamentary law—occupied the chair, and escaped without getting "warmed," as he probably would have been, had not the House been in so quiet a frame of mind and the business before it merely routine. Another unusual circumstance was that after some discussion on a small bill, Gen. Spinola—that friend of long speeches and enemy of all "gag laws"—actually moved the previous question, and, after the sud

decision of Judge Folger to the effect that licenses can be granted to inn and hotel keepers only. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate the deposit of securities by plate glass insurance companies. After a long debate, progress was reported, but in the House the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Committee of the Whole also disposed of the following bills as noted: To prevent agricultural societies offering premiums for trials of speed of horses from receiving any money appropriated by the State; progressed. Extending to certain corporations of other States privileges enjoyed by the same kind of corporations in this State; ordered to a third reading. Amending the act to regulate the practice of surgery and medicine. Mr. Mitchell moved as a substitute the bill introduced by him, and which was sent to him by the New-York County Medical Society. Without taking up the question of the substitute, progress was reported, and in the House the original bill was ordered to a third reading.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Carlos" will be produced at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. To-night a full-dress rehearsal of the opera is to occur. The distribution of rôles is as follows:

Philip II., King of Spain.....Signor Dal Negro
Don Carlos, Infant of Spain.....Signor Celada
Rodrigo, Marquis of Posa.....Signor Bertolai
Grand Inquisitor.....Signor Garini
A Friar.....Signor Bacelli
Elisabeth of Valois.....Signora Palmieri
Princess Eboli.....Signorina Rastelli
Tebaldo, Elizabeth's Page.....Signorina Persiani
A Royal Herald.....Signor Barberis

MR. LIEBLING'S CONCERT.

Mr. Emil Liebling, one of several brothers, all of whom are known to the public as young pianists of considerable skill and still greater promise, gave a concert at Steinway Hall, last evening. He interpreted one of Liszt's arrangements of a fugue by Bach, Schumann's "In der Nacht" and "Ende vom Lied," three numbers by Chopin, and several other compositions. Mr. Liebling has abundant technique and force, but his style lacks variety and contrast, which excellences are not imparted in schools, but must come with riper years and after long experiments, so to speak' such as a mere student has neither time nor ability to make. The débutant's control of the keyboard appears to be equal to most demands, and a "study in octaves," by Kullak, placed the vigor and cleanness of his work in a particularly strong light. Mr. Liebling had the co-operation of Signor Tagliapietra and of Mr. Otto Boldan, a youthful violinist who ought to play "parlor pieces"—and to play them in a parlor.

BRIEF MENTION.

A "charity concert" is announced for this evening at Chickering Hall.

A programme of college songs will be interpreted by the Williams College Quartet, at Irving Hall, to-night.

Mr. Ole Bull appears at Steinway Hall this evening, with the co-operation of Mme. Carreño-Sauret, Miss Thursby, and Signor Tagliapietra.

The performance of "Tannhäuser" at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, this evening, is for the benefit of Mr. J. C. Fryer. As the manager of the recent Wagner Festival, Mr. Fryer has placed the public under an obligation which ought to be promptly met, both here and on the other side of the river.

Mrs. Frost Thorn, *née* Davenport, is about to reappear upon the stage. Her determination to resume the profession she abandoned three years ago is simply the outgrowth of a very natural desire to make her two children independent by her own unaided exertions—a fact it would be hardly worth mentioning but for a malevolent paragraph lately set afloat.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BANK TAXATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An effort to relieve banks from excessive taxation was made in the State Legislature early in the session. It has been delayed from various causes until recently, when a motion was made to take it up as a special order. Upon two occasions when the subject was brought forward it was defeated by one or two votes. In both cases Mr. Fish, the member nominally from Putnam County, but really from New-York City, voted against the motion, and in the last instance defeated it by his vote supported by a speech in opposition. As this measure is in the interest of the City of New-York, and is vital to its commercial and financial stability, we suppose that Mr. Fish was intelligent enough to know how greatly the City is suffering by the excessive taxation imposed upon its banking capital. We are disappointed in having this striking testimony that Mr. Fish is not the promising and sagacious legislator we have believed him to be.

COMMERCE.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The several bridges crossing the open cut of the Fourth-avenue railways, in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Central Depot, are becoming very much infested or frequented, day and night, by a gang of pickpockets and pocket-book snatchers. Several thefts of the latter character have been perpetrated upon lady passers within the last twelve days at or in the close proximity of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth street crossings. They are quite sure to spread and become more bold and frequent, if left undisturbed. Now, if it be true, as reported, that some twenty or more policemen are stationed in and about the great depot continuously, would it not be well and wisely done for the Commissioners or Superintendent of Police to direct these guardians of our peace and safety to extend their vigilant and watchful care to the points indicated? ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 7, 1877.

WRESTLING IN DETROIT.

MATCH BETWEEN COL. M'LAUGHLIN AND THEOBAUD BAUER—THE FORMER THE WINNER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 10.—A second wrestling match between Col. J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and Theobaud Bauer, of New-York, took place in this city this evening, at Whitney's Opera-house, before over 1,000 spectators. The stakes were $500 a side and the door money. Harry Hill, of New-York, was Referee, and the conditions of match were one fall collar and elbow style, one fall Græco-Roman style, and the character of the third fall to be determined by toss, the previous styles being excluded. McLaughlin won the first fall in 12 minutes, throwing Bauer at the close with apparent ease. The second fall was won by Bauer in seven minutes, after a spirited struggle by the men on their knees. For the third fall the toss was won by Bauer, who chose the catch-as-catch-can style. In five minutes McLaughlin had Bauer on his back, and thus won the match.

FORGED RAILROAD TICKETS TO 'FRISCO.

OMAHA, April 10.—Yesterday John W. Frye was arrested in Council Bluffs by a Deputy Sheriff of this county on the charge of having a large number of bogus railroad tickets in his possession, which he had tried to dispose of in this city. At the examination to-day it was ascertained that Frye had forty tickets from Omaha to San Francisco, representing $4,000; also several tickets purporting to have been issued by the Pennsylvania, Alexandria and Fredericksburg, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. He was committed to jail to await further examination.

THE KEIFER-BENDER FAMILY.

LITTLE ROCK, April 10.—A dispatch from Fort Smith to an agent of the Associated Press says the Keifer alias Bender family were brought back to Fort Smith this morning, on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Parker, of the United States Court. They were overtaken at Muscogee, and will have an examination before Judge Parker.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN VERMONT.

BELLOWS FALLS, April 10.—Wooley, the fratricide, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for life. The case of Lewis, convicted of murder, goes to the Supreme Court on exceptions based upon the fact that Arling, the chief witness against him, now states that he was hired to testify as he did, and threatened by the detectives with prosecution as the principal in the crime if he failed to do so; and he now says that there was not a word of truth in portions of his testimony.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

WILKESBARRE, April 10.—In the case of Campbell, sentenced to be hanged to-day, the Supreme Court granted the writ staying the execution.

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDING ELDERSHIP OF NEWBURG—EXTRAORDINARY LETTER OF REV. L. H. KING TO THE BISHOP—COLLECTIONS FOR BENEVOLENT PURPOSES—AN "OMNIBUS" COLLECTION FOR CASES NOT REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, April 10.—The sixth day's session of the New-York Conference opened with a lighter attendance than usual. As the matter of appointments is attracting close attention just now, it is not forfeiting confidence by saying that in all probability Rev. L. H. King will not be appointed Presiding Elder of the Newburg District, although not four days ago he was morally certain of it. Now, however, it is whispered among the clergymen that Rev. A. M. Osbon will be the appointee. It is understood that the Bishop decided a month or two ago not to give Mr. King the appointment because of a letter the latter sent the Bishop some time ago in relation to the New-York District. It is known that there has been some feeling between Mr. King and Presiding Elder Crawford, of the New-York District, over that district appointment, which probably has led to this last result. The feeling in relation to the Presiding Eldership of the Newburg District is strong, and will not be allayed when the letter in question is circulated among the members. It was printed to-day, and will be distributed to-morrow. In the letter, after stating his own claims, based on his services to the Church, Mr. King says:

"Well, Sir, with this record behind me, I have come to feel for some reason I am a proscribed man in that very Church for which I have toiled so hard and so long. Five years ago the preachers of the New-York District asked for my appointment as Presiding Elder of that district. My friends said they thought a change would do me good, and then I needed the salary, for the depreciation in real estate had made me poor, and my son was just going into business on a salary not quite sufficient for his support, and the privilege of boarding at home would be a great accommodation. But when the matter was presented to Bishop Ames, he said, 'King is too old for the district.' And now, to show you the sincerity of this objection, let me say he would not appoint me to a district that asked for me, because I was so old, and then appoints a man whom they did not ask for and who was about six years older than the man they did ask for. Why too old at 52 and Crawford the right age at 58? Now, I understand fully the animus of this whole thing, and do not believe that age has anything to do with it. Here it is a district King favors an elective Presiding Eldership, and he must be put down. Doctor ——used to, but has changed his views, and must be put up. Well, it is true that I voted on that side at Philadelphia. Dr. Crawford, Bishops Andrews and Peck, and many others voted with me, and I did not know it was a crime worthy of stripes. I was only doing what Bishop Hedding did, who ordained me to the ministry. But after the agitation and action of the last General Conference on the subject, I announced publicly that I saw no use in further agitation, and yet the course pursued by the appointing power keeps it alive. The New-York Conference is naturally old-fogyish. It is one of the last to ever adopt new measures. How happens it that this question only lacked a few votes of carrying at the last session of the New-York Conference? I will tell you. It is because the wishes of the preachers are uniformly disregarded in the election of Presiding Elder. When we had six Presiding Elders, five of them were on districts which had asked for somebody else; and now, when we have five, four of them are on districts which have asked for somebody else. The course pursued in regard to the Poughkeepsie District has turned votes enough to carry the Conference in favor of an elective Presiding Eldership, and is sure to send Dr. —— (who at the last election had only 32 votes,) to the next General Conference, and very likely at the head of the delegation."

After the reading of the minutes this morning, Mr. Wheatley presented a series of resolutions inviting Paul R. Brown, who at the next session of Conference will have completed his 50th year of membership, to deliver a semi-centennial address on that occasion. They were adopted.

Rev. C. S. Brown, Statistical Secretary of the Conference, presented a very gratifying report of the finances. In the matter of collections for benevolent purposes, he reports $38,286 27 as collected for such purposes. The collections for the year foot up as follows: Missions, $40,592 97; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $1,799 89; Church Extension, $2,395 18; Tract Society, $604 77; Sunday-school Union, $656 01; Freedman's Aid Society, $1,708 79; Education, $2,561 48; Bible Society, $1,571 78; Episcopal Fund, $2,560 57. Total of all benevolent collections the past year, $52,351 62. Collections for the support of Bishops, $2,560 57. The increase on the missionary collections was $11,510 87, and on freedman's aid collections, $1,107 26, which announcements were heartily applauded. The collections for conference claimants altogether reaches $10,948.

In a discussion that followed, Rev. Mr. Hare thought the Methodist Book Concern ought to contribute to the support of the Bishops. Some one in the Conference exclaimed, "They are in debt." Mr. Hare was of the opinion that they ought not to be in debt, and would not be if the concern was managed as men manage their business generally. Judging from the applause that followed Mr. Hare's remark, Conference thinks so too.

The question of altering or amending the second and third restrictive rules was taken up, and Conference refused to amend it by a vote of 18 for and 133 against.

Then Rev. Mr. Ferris, of Poughkeepsie, took the floor, and after offering preamble and resolutions declaring in substance that the General Conference had no business to send to the Conference the question of altering and amending restrictive rules for specific action, he reviewed the entire question of a Bishop's prerogatives.

Mr. Hare moved to lay the preamble and resolutions upon the table. There was considerable difference of opinion as to that, and a standing vote had to be taken, 100 voting to lay on the table, and 56 against, and it was laid upon the table.

The Committee on Conference Claimants reported in favor of appropriating $6,175 for superannuated men, $300 for supernumerary men, $3,375 for widows, $275 for orphans, and $300 for effective men. The report was adopted, when it was suggested that Conference take an omnibus collection for cases not reported upon by the committee. This led to a lively discussion, during which there was much confusion. The members seemed to dislike to have any particular case needing help cited, but finally they got at it and members rose in different parts of the house in turn and related necessitous cases in detail. Suddenly there was a lull for a moment, when a member rose in the middle of the church and created uproarious laughter by shouting "I want $100!" Finally, after it was ascertained about how much more was needed, contributions commenced to flow in. Rev. A. P. Abbott, of New-York, led off by saying: "Put down $200 for A. B. Cornell, of New York," which was greeted with applause, and then Rev. L. H. King said: "Put down $50 for A. B. Stout, of New-York," which was also applauded. Afterward the contributions about ran to the rate of $5 and $10 at a time till the work was completed and the sum of $800 raised, the result being applauded.

Without any discussion upon the subject, Conference decided to drop from its list of standing committees the Committee on Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, believing that such an organization is of no benefit to Conference or the church. It has been an organization for five years, but has not accomplished much, if anything.

Conference next passed resolutions commendatory of Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Highland, Ulster County, for reducing the debt of that church in one year from $18,500 to $10,500, and then adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

MR. LAWRENCE'S CHARACTER PASSED—AN APPEAL FROM KANSAS—BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—MINISTERIAL CANDIDATES—THE FREEDMEN AND THEIR OPPRESSORS—MINISTERS' LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION—APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 10.—The Conference convened at 7:45 A. M., on this, the sixth day of the session. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. George L. Thompson, of New-Haven, who preached a brief sermon. At 9 A. M. Bishop Peck occupied the chair, and the unfinished business of the Conference was brought up for action. The case of William Lawrence, who had removed from his pastoral charge at Collinsville, Conn., without authority, was then discussed. Mr. Lawrence stated the circumstances connected with the matter, and defended his course. After a full discussion of the case, in which several of the preachers participated, his character passed, and the record regarding the irregularity was ordered to be expunged from the journal of Monday.

A resolution indorsing the work of the Board of Councilors in Brooklyn, to whom churches in financial distress are expected to apply for aid and advice, was adopted. Rev. Mr. Pendleton, Presiding Elder of the South Kansas Conference, was introduced by Bishop Peck, and described the prevalent privations among the people in that region. A collection on behalf of certain struggling churches in his district was then taken.

Rev. T. R. Sliker read the report of the Book Committee, which was adopted. Fifteen thousand copies of the new *National Repository* had already been secured. The quality of the paper on which the *Christian Advocate* was printed should be better. Fewer sermons and obituary notices should be printed in it. The large profits of the Book Concern would justify the agents in furnishing cheaper books, in their judgment. Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., spoke in the interest of the *National Repository*, of which he is editor. He stated that at one time the loss on that periodical amounted to nearly $10,000 per annum. Thirteen hundred persons who formerly subscribed for the *Ladies' Repository* declined to take the *National Repository* when the former publication was merged into it. Mr. Phillips, one of the book agents, also spoke on the same theme.

The following ministerial candidates were then admitted into the Conference on trial, namely, Charles H. Beale, from the South Long Island District; Joshua R. Buckalew and Arthur McNicholl, from the Bridgeport District, and Crandall J. North, Wilbert C. Blakeman, and Aldin O. Abbott, from the New-Haven District.

Rev. Isaac J. Lansing, Agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society, addressed the Conference at considerable length touching its operations and the condition of the freedmen. He declared that he was in no haste to grasp the hand of the Confederates from the South from which the blood of his slain countrymen was still unwashed, but was more anxious to succor the defenseless blacks. The Church ought not to be in haste, for at least 100 years of earnest missionary work would be required to place the freedmen where they ought to stand.

On motion of Rev. John B. Merwin the Conference Trustees were authorized to apply the income derived from the trust funds in their hands, belonging to the original Fairfield, (Conn.) Church, toward the formation of a new enterprise in that village, should they deem it proper.

The question relative to the place at which the next session of the Conference should be held in April, 1876, was asked by Bishop Peck. No invitation having been received from any church, the subject was referred to the Presiding Elders, who were given authority to determine the locality.

The Conference, by a rising vote, returned thanks to Mr. Erastus Collins, of Hartford, for the free use of Roberts' Opera-house, on the occasion of the lecture delivered by Rev. Joseph Cook.

Rev. Levi S. Weed, D. D., called a meeting of the clergy interested in the formation of a Ministerial Life Insurance Association at 5 P. M.

A special session for the disposal of unfinished business was held at 2:30 P. M., when Rev. John B. Merwin presided. Bishop Peck was absent with the Presiding Elders in order to complete the ministerial appointments. Reports from the Committees on Temperance, the Bible Cause, and other objects were read and adopted. In consequence of the above meeting, the proposed anniversary of the Conference Freedmen's Aid Society at that hour was abandoned.

The following appointments were made: New-Haven District—William T. Hill Presiding Elder; Ansonia, J. M. Reid; Bethany, Naugatuck and Burrville, to be supplied; Bethlehem, A. M. Nicholls; Berlin, supplied by G. L. Coburn; Birmingham, William McAllister; Bloomfield, S. C. Kesler; Branford, R. S. Eldridge; Bristol, C. H. Buck; Burlington, Farmington, and Plainville, C. H. Hand; Cheshire, supplied by W. Bryant; Clinton, H. E. Burr; Colebrook River, supplied by W. W. Hurd; Collinsville, A. C. Abbott; Cromwell, supplied by A. C. Steven; Durham, J. O. Munson; East Berlin, supplied by J. H. Berry; East Granby, J. T. Langlois; Essex and Saybrook, to be supplied by C. J. Kinge; Forestville, J. W. Horne; Hamden, ——S. Gaugh; Hartford, First Church, R. Meredith; Hartford, South Park, A. Hill; Hartford, North Church, J. Cromlish; Higganum, to be supplied by J. P. Gordy; Kensington, O. C. Lane; Madison and Guilford, H. D. Latham; Meriden, W. H. Boole; Middlefield, A. J. Middlebury; Mill, E. Shepherd; Middletown, G. L. Westgate; Milford, A. Booth; Naugatuck and Beacon Falls, L. Stowe; New-Britain, G. P. Mains; New-Haven, First Church, L. S. Weed; East Pearl-Street, R. H. Loomis; St. John-Street and Edward-Street, C. S. Wing; George-Street, G. A. Parkington; Chapel-Street, J. E. Smith; Wesley Chapel, A. C. Eggleston; Summerfield and Howard-Avenue, W. W. Elder; North Canton and New-Hartford; N. L. Porter, Rockland and Killingworth; W. C. Blakeman, Seymour and Great Hill; J. Vinton, Simsbury; C. W. Fordham, South Britain; W. A. Minton, Southbury, to be supplied; Southington, G. B. Dustingberre; South Meriden, to be supplied; Thomaston, J. R. Buckalew; Wallingford, J. H. Beals; Waterbury, J. Pegg, Jr.; Watertown and North Watertown, H. O. Judd; Westbrook, to be supplied by C. Dixon; West Winstead, W. H. Thomas; West Granby, Washington Hill, Pleasant Valley, and Tarrant, W. E. Tompkinson; West Haddam, to be supplied by E. C. Hoag; West Haven, A. H. Mead; West Rocky Hill, to be supplied; West Suffield, B. E. Gerat; Westville and Bethany, W. D. Thompson and one to be supplied; Wethersfield and Rocky Hill, C. Morris; Wilcox, W. Wake; Windsor Locks, C. W. Lyon; Woodbury, William Brown; Wolcottville, S. K. Smith; Yalesville, S. W. Tolee; William North Rice, Professor in the Wesleyan University, member of the Middletown Quarterly Conference.

New-York District.—J. L. Peck, Presiding Elder, New-York—John-street, B. T. Abbott; Forsyth-street, N. Hubbell; Allen-on Church, R. Crook; Allen-street, George W. Woodruff; Willett-street, John E. Searles; Second-street, F. Brown; Seventh-street, J. S. Willis; Wesley Chapel and Eleventh-street, A. C. Morehouse.

Brooklyn.—Summerfield Church, George F. Kettell; Park-avenue, to be supplied by C. L. Brown; Fourteenth-avenue, J. H. Stansbury; Cedar-street, K. K. Diossy; St. John's Church, J. A. M. Chapman; Central Church, B. M. Adams; South Second-street, John Parker, second; South Third-street, W. C. Steele; St. Mark's Mission, to be supplied; Cook-street, E. F. Robertson; Gothic Church, M. L. Scudder; North Fifth-street, W. Harris; Leonard-street and Orchard Mission, J. C. Thomas; Greenpoint First Church, J. W. Barnhart; Greenpoint Tabernacle, S. W. Platt; Hunter's Point, A. Graham; Astoria, J. Pilkington; Newtown, Middle Village, and Maspeth to be supplied by George Loomis; Flushing, L. P. Perry; Whitestone, E. Watt; Great Neck, C. Backman; Port Washington, W. J. Robinson; Hempstead, C. E. Glover; Roslyn and Leamington to be supplied by R. P. Christopher; Sea Cliff and Glenwood to be supplied by A. W. Lighthurn; Glen Cove, E. Warriner; Locust Valley and Jerusalem to be supplied; Oyster Bay, S. F. Johnson; East Norwich and Westbury, E. S. Hebard; Cold Spring, C. K. True; Woodbury and West Hills, J. C. Barnhart; Huntington, L. Richardson; Centerport and Dix Hills, C. Stearns; Northport, J. W. Simpson; Smithtown Circuit, S. Kristoffar; Stony Brook, Setauket, and St. James, J. Lanning; Port Jefferson, S. H. Smith; Riverhead and Jamesport, T. Gosborn; Cutchogue and Mattituck, E. K. Fanning; Southold, T. C. Beach; Greenport and Shelter Island, George H. Anderson; Orient, W. T. Pray.

New-York, East District—New-York—C. Fletcher, Presiding Elder; Seventeenth-street, F. W. Ware; Twenty-seventh-street, W. W. Clark; Thirty-seventh-street, C. P. Corner; Beekman Hill, D. O. Ferrel; Sixty-first-street, J. E. Cookman; Seventy-sixth-street, G. H. Goodsell; Second-avenue, T. H. Burch. North New-York—C. B. Ford. Westchester and Bronxville, to be supplied; West Farms, to be supplied; Unionville, R. T. Mitchell; East Chester, M. N. Olmstead; City Island, C. T. Mabry; Mount Vernon, A. C. Bowdish; New-Rochelle and Upper New-Rochelle, G. L. Taylor; Mamaroneck, J. W. Beach; Rye, W. H. Wardell; Port Chester, S. M. Hammond; King Street, M. D. Buell; Greenwich, George Taylor; Round Hill and Stanwich, to be supplied; Mianus, G. A. Graves; Stamford and Waterside, J. M. Buckley; Roxbury and Springdale, Joseph Smith; Darien, George Stillman; Pound Ridge, and Selleck's Corners, High Ridge, Hunting Ridge, and Great Hill, Robert Roden; New-Canaan and Vista, A. V. R. Abbott; Norwalk, First Church, W. H. Simonson; Second Church, C. S. Williams; East Norwalk and Rowayton Saugatuck

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXcellent Christian character as lady's companion and attendant; a good home, where she can be treated somewhat as an equal, is more desired than high wages. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place, between 1 and 4 o'clock this afternoon.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and to assist with washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference that can be given. Call at 212 East 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 413 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; reference from last place. Call at No. 450 4th-av., in store.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO Chamber-work, or would take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 47th-st., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; will do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl lately landed; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country. Call at No. 150 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 342 East 49th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, AND make herself generally useful; lately landed; City or country. Call at No. 140 West 31st-st.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a private family; has good City reference. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 50 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 East 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, Washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT Cook, washing to go in the country; has good references; would do coarse washing. Call at No. 238 West 20th-st.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS thorough cook and baker; willing to assist with washing; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 1,428 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

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COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; good baker; understands desserts; will do some coarse washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 130 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Call at No. 483 7th-av., corner 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERStands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 West 13th-st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 East 38th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—Has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 Lexington-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 233 West 15th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 544 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good reference. Call for 2 days at No. 218 East 21st-st.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN THE CITY or country; best reference. Call at No. 241 East 24th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and assist with coarse washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 227 East 29th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; ALSO ASSIST WITH the washing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call at No. 117 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT; CITY OR COUNTRY; Call at No. 2 Pacific-place, West 29th-st.

DRESS-MAKER, ARTIST, SUPERIOR CUTter.—Thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles; understands trimming, and guarantees perfect fit; prices moderate; by day, week, or month. Address for two days M. W., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, wishes a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PERFECT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; children's dresses, shirts, wrappers, button-holes; perfect fitter; terms moderate. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman to take charge of a gentleman's residence for the Summer; is a good cook and willing to cook for any of the family remaining in the City; very best references; competent and economical. Address H. P., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WHO IS QUALIfied, wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; she is entirely competent, and can give the best references. Address Post Office Box No. 31 Hartford, Conn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 236 West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman in a private family; good City reference from last place. Inquire at No. 122 West 20th-st., in the basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in small private family to do house-work; the best City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

HOUSE-WORK OR UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a girl in a private family, with best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 152 West 28th-st., Room No. 7.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, Protestant; willing to do the work or a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 166 East 34th-st., in the trunk store; no cards.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl in a small American family. Call for two days at No. 411 East 17th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do house-work; good washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 304 East 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; thorough servant; with little girl 10 years old; City or country; best references. Call at 63 Park-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 16 to do light house-work, and to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at 489 7th-av.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPONSIBLE MARRIED woman, who thoroughly understands house-cleaning to take charge of building for rent of two or three apartments; best references. Call at Mrs. Thompson, No. 1 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., third floor.

KITCHEN MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as kitchen maid; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 105 East 41st-st.

LADYS MAID.—BY A THOROUGH LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; good City reference from present employer. Address M. A. E., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADYS MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant German person; has lived in some of the best families in England and this City; not accustomed to children. Address No. 525 5th-av.

LADYS MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 27 West 44th-st., rear.

LADYS MAID.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED competent German as lady's maid or seamstress. Address M. S., No. 112 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; understands French fluting, clear starching, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 220 east 47th-st., in bakery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, and assist with chamber-work; four years' references from last place. Call or address Mrs. Metzgers, No. 205 West 52d-st., ring bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 6 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; no objections to a little chamber-work; five years' City reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl in a first-class family as laundress or chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 154 West 33d-st.

MATRON, &c.—BY A WOMAN OF MIDDLE-AGE, of long experience and good executive ability; as matron or housekeeper in a hotel, institution, or private family; must have full control of the help; first-class City references. Address Business, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a most reliable woman as thorough infant's nurse; competent to take the charge, and bring up by the bottle, if necessary; the advertiser is a Protestant, and can be most highly recommended. Apply at No. 29 Lafayette-place, for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan; understands thoroughly the care and management of an infant and bringing it up on the bottle; is a good laundress; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 143 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PERson with growing children or with a lady, and plain sewing; would like to travel to Europe or country; has been with a family before; best City reference from last place; can be seen from 8 to 1 o'clock. Call at No. 54 West 39th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISHwoman speaking French as nursery governess or will travel with a family; City reference. Address Z., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing, or light house-work in a small family; a pleasant home more than wages; good reference. Call or address for two days. A. K., No. 227 West 27th-st., top floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of an infant from birth; can refer to the best City references. Call for two days at St. George's Chapel. No. 207 East 16th-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl, just arrived, as nurse to grown children; can do all kinds of sewing; country. Address H. S. L., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; can take full charge of children; would do plain sewing or chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 51 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR the sick; would attend an invalid or aged person; best references. Address M. H., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant nurse for an infant; sews by hand neatly; will take it with grown children. Address S., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; no objection to small children; six years' reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAM CAPAble of bringing up baby on the bottle; would assist to take more if required; children; three years' reference. Call at No. 643 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good City reference. Apply at No. 145 Madison-av., from 2 to 5.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of growing children and do sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 661 10th-av., in shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS wet nurse; good reference from City physicians. Call at No. 413 East 17th-st.; no stairs, right-hand door.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl, in a private family; experience and references given. Inquire in the store, No. 781 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; CITY or country. Can be seen at late employer's, No. 149 East 34th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan girl; either City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 233 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 226 East 27th-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, A BABY TO nurse in her own home, No. 6 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and chamber-maid; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 1,414 Broadway.

OPERATOR.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms, 75 cents a day; can assist with dress-maker. Call or address No. 223 West 15th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing; can wait on young ladies and assist with chamber-work; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Address R. M., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A private family; City or country; by week or month; good dress-maker; City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German, speaks French, as seamstress and nurse to one or two grown children; can do all kinds of family sewing; City reference. Call at No. 430 West 51st-st. Ring doctor's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress to cut and fit for ladies and children; understands family sewing; expert operator; ladies' hairdresser if required; best reference from last place. Call at No. 913 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family; City or country; good dressmaker; operates on different machines; City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE for a faithful, honest, and industrious girl, who has lived with her 17 years, or as chamber-maid, and assist with washing. Call at No. 28 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can sew on different machines; can cut and fit; best reference. Call for two days at No. 456 7th-av.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work of all kinds done in families. Address Pawlin, No. 411 West 54th-st.

WAITRESS.—A TIDY, PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes the care of a dining-room; understands the management of a house, where one or more servants are kept; City or country; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 112 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as waitress or as chamber-maid in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 80 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 till 1.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would make herself useful in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 742 3d-av., corner 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as competent waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the getting up of salads and entire care of silver; City reference. Call at No. 158 West 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman as waitress or as chamber-maid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 8 West 11th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; two years in last place. Call at No. 208 East 6th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS FIRST-class; private family; understands salads and care of silver; City or country; reference from last place. Call at No. 208 East 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chamber-maid; five years' best City reference. Call at No. 47 East 34th-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A widow, to take ladies' and gentlemen's washing to her own rooms; will do them from 50 cents to 75 cents a dozen. Call at No. 319 East 34th-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out or take in washing and ironing; is a first-class house-cleaner; best City reference. Apply at No. 141 West 50th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FINE LAUNDRESS; LADIES' and gentlemen's washing at her own home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 139 West 28th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; good City reference. Call at 301 East 61st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day. Can be seen at No. 240 West 37th-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMan to go out by the day to wash or house-clean; good reference. Address W. B., No. 78 south 5th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to go out by the day, or to take work home. Call or address No. 347 West 40th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, CORrespondent, &c.; is experienced and otherwise well qualified; an excellent penman, and can give undoubted reference. Address Post Office Box No. 2,505, New-York.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; understands his business to all its branches; has the best of reference. Call or address R. A., No. 100 West 22d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; HAS A perfect knowledge of his business; sober, honest, and trustworthy; understands the care of road horses and is a good City driver; City or country; six years' best City reference. Address F. F., No. 16 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young married man; understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; willing and obliging; first-class City reference; City or country. Address A. F., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; 10 years' reference from the old country; lived seven years in one place in New-York; no objection to the country. Address R. B., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; reference in this country; can furnish best City reference from his last employer. Address L. O., Box No. 322 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN who understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class City and country driver; has the best of reference from his last employer; has also five years' reference from a first-class family in England. Call or address Coachman, No. 109 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman; Protestant; is a first-class man in every respect; married; is strictly temperate; of respectable appearance. Any gentleman requiring such, call or address P. L., last employer, No. 30 West 26th st., private residence.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced City driver; also care of gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; age, 30; single man; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from former and present employers. Call or address Coachman, care Mr. Mowbray, No. 229 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant; thoroughly understands treatment of horses and carriages; a good driver; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; has first-class City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 1,315 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., in the harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, industrious single man; thoroughly understands driving, also the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good reliable gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful; best reference. Address for two days J. O., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; is willing to assist in garden and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can milk; first-class reference from present employer. Address Coachman, No. 188 Nelson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' City reference; will be highly recommended in respect. Apply at present employer's private stable, No. 217 West 58th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRSTclass man, possessed of care, thorough, practical abilities in both branches; is a strong, smart, willing, good workman; can produce the highest testimonials. Address L., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY man and wife; man as coachman and gardener, wife as general house-work; both competent, willing, and obliging; best of reference. Address F. A. S., Box No. 299 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful, good City driver; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address E. C. Kingsland, Jr., No. 55 Broad-st.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; HAS LIVED WITH SOME of the best families in the City, by whom he can be highly recommended for integrity, sobriety, and honesty. Address B. G., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass single man; temperate and obliging; a first-class groom and driver; City or country; best City and country references. Address L. J., No. 632 Broadway, for five days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GOOD, steady, sober man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED; NO CHILDREN; THOROughly understands his business; can give first-class City reference. Address E. K., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD City reference; careful driver. Call at his present employer's, No. 56 West 57th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHOSE FAMILY IS breaking up, but yet in their service; is sober, honest, and reliable in every respect; willing and obliging; best of City references from present and past employers. Address J. M., No. 133 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, married; understands his business in all its branches; with first-class reference; no objection to a country place. Address George, No. 32 East 32d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, M. D., carriage maker's, No. 628Br oadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families, and has first-class references, and can be well recommended by his employers. Call or address No. 104 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 296 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN OF experience; seven years' reference from last employer. Address G. J., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; good recommendation; can be seen at present employer's stable. Call or address S. F., No. 34 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; ten years' reference; no objection to country. Call or address, for two days, R. R., No. 16 Minetta-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THOROughly competent; will make himself obliging; best of City references. Address J. W., No. 141 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THREE years' reference; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. D., No. 4 East 31st-st.

COACHMAN OR LIGHT PORTER.—BY A young colored man, as coachman, or light porter in a down-town store; first-class City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 172 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; first-class recommendations. Can be seen at Messrs. J. B. Brewester & Co.'s, 21st-st. and 5th-av., or address J. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; has first-class references from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at Continental Market, No. 1,266 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families, and has first-class reference. Call or address A. R., No. 135 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; best of City reference for the last fifteen years; no objection to the country. Call or address M. D., No. 7 West 9th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle Englishman; understands gardening thoroughly; good groom and driver. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 240 *Times* Office, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHMAN before departing for Europe; one who has been in her employ for five years. Call at No. 21 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN THAT CAN Give the very best of City references. Address H. M., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—JUST UNEMPLOYED; FIVE YEARS with last employer; has the best of reference. Address by letter Coachman, No. 308 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, with first-class City reference. Call or address F. B., No. 6 East 27th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; not afraid of work; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, inuluing to hothouse, green-houses, rose-houses, and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, the laying out of country places, farming included; is a first-class forcer and propagator of all fruits, flowers, and vegetables; reference first class. Address Industry, Box No. 222 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE MAN of extensive experience, possessing a thorough knowledge of his profession, comprising the proper culture of stove and green-house plants, hot-house grapes, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and management of pleasure grounds; best references. Address E. C., Box No. 217 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN; small family; thoroughly understands his business in every department, nineteen years' experience in this country; seven years reference from late employer. Address G. C. Henderson, West Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED WHO THOROughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables; family small; two boys going to school; can be well recommended by last employer. Address G. H., Tremont Post Office, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMIly; one who thoroughly understands his business; green-house, graperies, fruit, and vegetables, the laying out of grounds, or the general improvement of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address J. K., No. 55 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE COMPETENT MAN Who understands greenhouses, graperies, fruit-trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country references; can be seen at No. 1,256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE German; understands the care of greenhouse, the cultivation of all kinds of plants, and outside gardening in all its branches. Address G. P., No. 1,131 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THOROughly understands his business in greenhouse, grapery, and vegetable gardening; ten years' reference from present employer. Address P., Box No. 203 *Times* office.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands farming, car and management of all kinds of stock; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 677 4th-av., South Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Gardener; first-class recommendations from present and form r employers; thoroughly capable to oversee a gentleman's place. Address Room No. 28, No. 80 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD Vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and fully understands the management of a gentleman's place; can milk; best reference. Address T. C., Box 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; very good reference. Address gardener, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses and hot-houses; is a first-class milker; good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE gentleman of long experience in all its branches; best of reference. Address B. K., at Bliss & Sons' seed store, No. 34 Barclay-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF LONG PRACTICE in this country; willing and obliging; seven years' reference from last place. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SCOTCH; who is thoroughly competent in all the different branches of horticulture; references unexceptionable. Address C., care of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; PROTESTant; experienced groom and careful driver; can milk; good practical gardener; is handy with carpenters' tools; can paint; not afraid of hard work; good City references. Address J. M., Box 214 *Times* Office.

HEAD GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN man, who has had several years' experience in the science and practice of gardening in this country and Europe, is now requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Address German gardener, care of J. S. Wilson, No. 1,203 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

OYSTERMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED man to open oysters in the Boston style. Call or address for three days, No. 21 West 31st-st.

OFFICE BOY.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED boy, 15 years old, as office or doctor's boy. Call or address G. P. B., No. 161 west 48th-st.

PRACTICAL GARDENER AND FLORIST. —Gardens laid out and kept in order by the month; orders promptly attended to. Call on or address C. Mellkewitz, No. 35 East 18th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS NOT afraid of work; is willing to work at anything. Address J. W., No. 415 East 59th-st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED boy to wait on a doctor or attend door. Call at No. 107 West 24th-st., first floor.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH MAN (PARISIAN,) speaks English; several years best City reference. Address Louis, box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, about 20 years old, in a private family; understands making salads and carving; country preferred; City reference. Address, for two days, L. W., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN (single) in a private family; speaks English fluently; highest City reference; City or country. Call or address John James, No. 138 West 25t -st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A private family; no objection to the country; best City reference from present employer. Call or address No. 594 6th-av., corner 35th-st., drug store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH THE best of City reference; City or country. Address for two days W. S., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer in a private family; speaks English; best City reference. address Jacques O., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED man with the highest testimonials as to capabilities; no objection to the country. Address Waiter, at Ryerson & Brown's, corner of 26th-st. and Madison-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; no objection to country or City; best City reference. Call or address C. D., No. 138 West 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; sober and steady; speaks English; no objection to any part of the United

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 10, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale, disposed of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 147 West 23d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 7th-av., for $18,500. to J. R. Smith. The same firm, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 105, on 3d-av., east side, 25.2 feet north of 94th-st., and one lot 25 by 100.8, on East 94th-st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av., for $5,000, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff. Also, under a similar court order, J. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, the same auctioneers sold two lots, together in size 55 by 95, on Madison-av., west side, 45.5 feet south of 53th-st., for $26,000, to Mary Jones, plaintiff in the legal action.

Jacob V. D. Wyckoff & Co., at public auction, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 457 West 21st-st., north side, 160 feet east of 10th-av., for $15,700, to Thomas Dubeun.

D. M. Seaman, at an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Elizabeth Lee, deceased, disposed of the four-story brick store and tenement-houses, (front,) and one four-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 103.3, No. 509 East 13th-st., north side, 150 feet east of Avenue A, for $8,900, to Martha A. Sackett.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.9 by 85, on Lexington-av., east side, 39.6 feet north of 40th-st., for $20,100, to B. L. Ludington, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brick house, with lot 24.10 by 80, on West 28th-st., north side, 346.11 feet west of 7th-av., for $5,000, to Ann Dowd, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, together in size 50.2 by 102.2, on 5th-av., south-east corner 87th-st., for $43,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, under a similar court order, W. S. Kieley, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot 25 by 102.2, on 5th-av., east side, 50.2 feet south of 87th-st., for $18,000, to same buyer. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, F. F. Marbury, Esq., Referee, sold two five-story brick stores and dwellings, lots each 25 by 100, on West 59th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 11th-av., for $22,000, to same buyer.

Mr. Camp, also by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, R. B. Tunstall, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 98.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 191.3 feet east of 6th-av., for $8,000, to same buyer.

J. Kirkland, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. S. Newcomb, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25 by 102.3, on East 74th-st., north side, 123 feet east to Avenue A, for $500, to Benjamin Abrahams, plaintiff in the legal action.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, M. B. Field, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story French roof brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, on East 114th-st., south side, 216 feet west of 3d-av., for $6,000, to Sarah A. Terrell.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, at public action, sold a plot of land, 130 by 299 by 100 by 299, on High Bridge-st., north-west corner of Claremont-av., High Bridge, for $10,000, to G. W. Wiggins.

The following auction sales were adjourned: Sale by Louis Mesier of the buildings, with lease of lot, on East 62d-st., west of 1st-av., to April 24, and sale by James M. Miller of a plot of land on St. Ann-av., between 138th-st. and Division-st., Morrisania, to May 8. The following sales were withdrawn: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the premises No. 2,333 3d-av., south of 126th-st., upon a bid of $9,500; also, lots on Grand Boulevard, Highbridge, Kingsbridge, &c. Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of the house, with lot, No. 62 Charles-st., west of 4th-av.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four two-story brick tenement-houses, (front,) and one three-story brick factory building, (rear,) with four lots, each 25 by 99.8, Nos. 60 to 66, (inclusive,) Cannon-st., east side, 100 feet south of Rivington-st.; also the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 77 Madison-av., south-east corner 28th-st.; also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 102.2 on East 76th-st., north-west corner Madison-av.; also similar sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 65, on 2d-av., west side, 80.5 feet south of Benjamin J. Brush, deceased, of the five-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, No. 22 West 26th-st., south side, 137 feet west of Broadway.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale of the three-story brick and basement brick house, with lot 20 10 by 98.9, No. 144 West 22d-st., south side, about 300 feet east of 7th-av. Also partition sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.2 by 98.9, No. 38 East 33d-st., west of 4th-av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on East 39th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 60 by 23.8 by 60, on 7th-av., south-west corner 33d-st. Also, similar sale, James Maxwell, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 90, on 4th-av., west side, 44.8 feet south of 125th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Pueln, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on Avenue A, north-west corner 76th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Miller, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 50th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 124th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 8th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 74 by 100.9, on East 103d-st., south-east corner 3d-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 75 feet west 1st-av.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 111th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th av., south-west corner of 108th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick house, with lot, No. 147 West 23d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 25x98.9 ..... $18,500

3 lots, 3d-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 94th-st., each 25x105, and 1 lot East 94th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.3 5,000

2 lots, Madison-av., w. s., 45.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., together in size 55x99 26,000

By Jacob V. D. Wyckoff & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stooe-front house, with lot, No. 457 West 21st-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 20x98.9 ..... $15,700

By D. M. Seaman.

1 four-story brick store and tenement-house, (front,) and one four-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) with lot, No. 509 East 13th-st., n. s., 121 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x103.3. $8,900

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, Lexington-av., e. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 40th-st., lot 19.9x85 ..... $20,100

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brick house, with lot, West 28th-st., n. s., 346.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 24.10x80 ..... $5,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

3 lots, 5th-av., s. e. corner 87th-st., together in size 75.2x102.2 ..... $61,000

2 five-story brick stores and dwellings on lots, West 59th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., each lot 25x100 22,000

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, West 127th-st., n. s., 191.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 18.9x99.11 8,000

By J. Kirkland.

1 lot, East 74th-st., n. s., 123 ft. e of Avenue A, 25x102.2 ..... $500

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 two-story and basement French roof brick house, with lot, East 114th-st., s. s., 216 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 16.8x100.10 ..... $6,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 plot of land, High Bridge-st., n. w. corner Claremont-av., High Bridge, 130x299x100x299 ..... $10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 9.

NEW-YORK.

120th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 260x100.10; Angelo B. Cassin to John N. Whiting $2,500

Park-st., No. 29, ½ part of; Josephine Lynde and husband to Charles W. Torrey ..... nom.

Monroe-st., s. s., No. 66, 25.7x121; Denton F. Conner to Mary Reinhard ..... nom.

Monroe-st., s. s., No. 66, 25.7x121; L. G. Reinhard to D. F. Conner ..... nom.

Boston Road, 50x117, 24th Ward; F. Thomas and wife to Alfred Cassidy et al. 4,500

6th-st., s. s., 89.11 ft. n. of Perry-st., 50.2x17.6; Herminie Schmidt and husband to S. Menke 5,000

City Hall place, No. 22, ½ part of; Charles W. Torrey and wife to Josephine Lynde ..... nom.

50th-st., n. s., 223.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.5; H. B. Whitman to Thomas F. Kelly 1,500

Delancey-st., n. w. corner of Willis-st., —; M. Rauhe and husband to M. Krauss ..... nom.

120th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 265x100.10; J. O'Brien, Sheriff, to Nancy A. Hartt. 2,100

Stanton-st., s. w. corner of Attorney-st., 37.8x37.6x22.8; J Kerner and wife to William Hallet $0,000

57th-st., n. s., 309 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x100.5; William H. Atwater and wife to A. P. Hastings 26,000

83d-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 6th-av., 40x100.5; Thomas McManus and wife to M. A. Feehberger $8,500

New-av., s. e. corner of 134th-st., 100.11x100; W. R. Aston and wife to J. L. Colby 15,000

36th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. 6th-av., 86.4x20; Samuel H. D. Euton and wife to Kate Blamey. 23,000

1st-av., w. s., lot No. 197, 24.6x100; Elise Mechler and husband to Barbara Brock 22,800

120th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 4th-av., 260x100. 10; F. Kalish to Lndlow A. Bullshall ..... nom.

120th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 265x100.10; Nancy S. Hartt, Executor, to James M. Brown ..... nom.

Same property; F. A. Churchill to James M. Brown ..... nom.

8th-av., n. w. corner 48th-st., 25x100; John L. Caverly to T. Kaliske ..... nom.

34-av., w. s., 75.9 ft. n. of 104th-st., 25x100; also, 104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Otto Meyer to Christina Newburger. ..... nom.

3d-av., n. s., 306.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Martha J. W. Johnson and husband to R. W. Stalrap ..... $ 6,000

3d-av., w. s., 75.9 ft. n. of 104th-st., 25x100; also, 104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Christina Newburger to Sophia Widdor ..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT PELHAM MANOR.—CITY-CONVENIENCED houses for sale or rent favorably; rent severally $25, $30, $40, and $50 per month; purchaseable, if desired, with monthly or quarterly payments; buyers shortly owning delightful homes from saving cost of City rent; very healthful, pleasant, accessible; well privileged; no nuisances. STEPHENS BROTHERS, No. 187 Broadway.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to three houses remaining unsold of the five first-class and superior houses on Madison-av. and 86th-st. (Lenox Hill,) built under the supervision of E. W. Buckley, Esq., architect. These are perfect in design, finish, drainage, and ventilation. Apply to owners on premises.

A PERFECT GEM OF A MODERATE-SIZED house on Park-av., for sale at a great bargain; this house is first-class in every particular, and must be seen to be appreciated; frescoed and in complete order. Particulars of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 10 Pine-st., or on the premises, No. 94 Park-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 EAST 54th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25 by 65, lot 100.5 feet; desirable location; extra well built, with all modern improvements, expensively painted frescoed, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to the owner as above.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FORTY MINutes from ferries, just outside Brooklyn city limits, large house, stable, two acres; abundance of shade and fruit trees; an exceptionally desirable location for a Summer or permanent garden. WYCOFF & SHEPPARD, No. 201 Broadway.

A FINE LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE AND TO RENT—Located on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; may be had by applying to the Secretary, No. 197 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A large number of furnished or unfurnished houses. Full list, &c., from

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DRY goods in the piece, at Stamford, Conn., a handsome residence; 24 rooms, water and gas, stable, barn, and carriage-house; abundance of fruit; will sell for half value; terms to suit. OWNER, Box No. 330, Stamford, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cooper-sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON STATEN Island, with garden and lawn, on the bluff fronting the Narrows. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE, AT WEST ELIZABETH, N. J., FIVE minutes from depot, French-roof house; 12 rooms, bath-room, shade-trees, fruit-trees strawberry-bed. Address CASH, Box No. 132 *Times* Office. Price $6,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate situate at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteenth-a-half-street, OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,

to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, fronting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136.6 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half-street, and containing 23,561 square feet. There is a 25-foot alley in rear of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard roof fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone front, and known as the FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.

Also, a large two-story frame building with tin roof, and a large three-story brick dwelling.

This property, apart from the banking office on first floor, which is in the occupancy of the Commissioners, is now under leases aggregating an annual rent of $21,500.

An accurate plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the residue in equal annual installments of one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser.

A deposit of 2 per cent. required on acceptance of bid, and all conveyancing to be at cost of purchaser.

Terms to be fully complied with within seven days from day of sale, under penalty of a resale at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

32 lots separately,
comprising
the entire block bounded by
Madison and 4th avs.,
71st and 72d sts.,
LENOX HILL,
Sale on
MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of the Supreme Court,
under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.
Title and adjoining property is restricted.
SALE ABSOLUTE.

By DANIEL STRANG, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877, AT 3:30 P. M., on the premises, in Rye.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, to close an estate, of house and about 20 acres on Boston Post-road, and 35 acres at Rye Beach. The premises in Rye include a spacious house with every convenience, extensive stables, graneries, greenhouse, garden, lawn, shrubbery, and about 16 acres of land, admirably adapted for a country residence or boarding-house. The place is opposite the grounds of Joseph Pars, Esq., and near those of Dr. James W. Bell, Esq., and was formerly the residence of A. W. Bradford, deceased. It is within three minutes' drive of the New-Haven Railroad station at Harrison.

ALSO, at the same time and place, 35 acres at Rye Beach, mainly upland, with unsurpassed views of the Sound, and admirably adapted for subdivision into building sites. Take New-Haven Railroad train for Harrison at 12 and 2:20 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 38 EAST 33D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sale-room:

EAST 33D-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 16.2½ by 65 feet, No. 38 East 33d-st., built by the late owner for his own use. Complete in all its appointments, marble hall, hardwood finish throughout, oak windows in front and rear, mirrors, and stationery book-cases, and in perfect order. Lot, 98.9 feet.

For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 WEST 22D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

West 22d-st.—The desirable three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 144, west 22d-st., 20.10x45 feet, with extension of 15 feet. Has been lately overhauled and is now in perfect order. Lot 98.9 feet. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, corner of PEARL and MADISON STS., on THURSDAY, APRIL 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The property has a frontage of 32.2 on Pearl-st. and 155 feet on Madison-st., and is known as Nos. 426 and 428 Pearl-st., and Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Madison-st. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps &c., at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW AT 12 O'CLOCK at No. 111 Broadway, the full-size cabinet-finish extension House No. 801 5th-av., in fee, and No. 25 West 48th-st., near the avenue, 25x55x100, (columbia leasehold;) easy terms. Permits at 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 144 West 22d-st. will be sold at auction to-day by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Unfinished suites to let May 1; the largest, most conveniently arranged, and centrally located in the City; every room light; steam, janitors, district and livery stable telegraphs, &c; owner resident. On view 10-1, 2-3.

TO LET—RENT $500, AT LOCUST VALLEY, Long Island, an elegant country house, 14 rooms, good stable and coach-house, well filled ice-house; a beautiful lake in front of house, well stocked with trout. Apply to JOHN H. KIRK, No. 47 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELegant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FLUSHING—FURNISHED FRENCH-roof mansion, 75x40: range, bath, furnace; three acres; old trees, fruit, horses, carriages; $1,500 per year; $1,200, Summer. R. C. KMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET AT NEWARK.—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 23 East Kinney-st., only few minutes' walk from two New-York depots; nice neighborhood. Apply to C. B. YOUNG, No. 66 Market-st.

RENT $700.—TWO HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av., of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

TO LET—NO. 144 EAST 83D-ST.; SMALL HOUSE in West 107th-st.; No. 287 West 32d-st. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d-st., corner 5th-av., before 10, after 5.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S

CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE.

TO LET.

A number of fine offices in the building No. 744 Broadway.

English basement house No. 37 West 9th-st.
High-stoop houses Nos. 35 and 41 East 10th-st.
High-stoop house No. 8 West 11th-st.
Third and upper floors No. 8 Union Square—fine lodging-rooms.

A number of fine floors in the steam power building Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter-st.

The four-story high-stoop house No. 586 7th-av.

The splendid store No. 770 Broadway, corner below Stewart's. Store and basement, together or separate.

AT FORDHAM PARK.

The Lorillard country mansion, partly furnished if desired. An immense house, with splendid grounds, in excellent order.

The Lorillard Mills, on the Bronx River; unfailing water power.

For particulars apply at

W. N. GRISWOLD'S
CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

NO. 5 WEST 49TH-ST.,

NEAR 5TH-AV.

Fully and handsomely furnished four-story high-stoop, 33 feet wide. Apply to

S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's-av., on south side of next block above Brooklyn-av., Brooklyn; comprising six lots of ground, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c; stable, and coach-house in next street; the house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms and all modern improvements, and just put in perfect order; offered at low rent of $700 per annum. Apply to W. H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, WITHin 30 minutes of New-York by boat, 45 minutes by horse-cars, handsome house, with all improvements; 10 acres land, stables, &c; beautiful prospect, overlooking the bay, Staten Island, New-Jersey, &c.; also large house, 17 rooms, all improvements, and one and a half acres of land; rent moderate. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $900 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, OR FOR next year, the country seat of the late Henry R. Remsen, at Scarboro, Hudson River Railroad; good garden, stable, ice-house, &c.; rent for one year, $1,400; until Nov. 1, $900. Apply to Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB, No. 15 Lexington-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND-ST., SOUTH SIDE.—To let, a handsome two-story cottage; in perfect order; Croton water, gas, furnace, dumb waiter, bath-room, water-closet; hot and cold water in bedrooms. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., to rent for the Summer or year; the house is fully and handsomely furnished, and the stables and outbuilding are complete and in good order; 10 or more acres of land can be had if desired; rent low. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET OR for sale, fine house, 15 rooms, modern improvements, large garden, fruits, &c.; finest avenue; 50 trains; rent $450 to good tenant. Apply to W. L. PECK, north-east corner 38th-st. and 1st-av.

AN EXQUISITELY AND FRESHLY FURnished medium sized 46th-st. dwelling, near the avenue; owned by parties abroad; to an approved family the rent will be made low. Apply to the agent, V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE elegant three-story mansion north-west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., at present occupied by Hon. William M. Evarts. For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Land Seabright cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from

F. G. & C. D. BROWN,
No. 99 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 54th-st., near 6th-av.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x70x100. This house is fully furnished and in first-class order.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE elegant three-story mansion north-west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., at present occupied by Hon. William M. Evarts. For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH APARTMENTS in house, No. 111 Bro adway, containing eleven rooms each; all with windows to the open air; rent $40 and $30 per month respectively. Apply to

AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 40th-st.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL-AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, and over an acre of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, 177 Madison-av.

TO LET—$1,500; NO. 110 WEST 42D-ST.; TO RE-story stone high-stoop house; repairs and improvements made if desired.

F. W. SATTERLEE, No. 176 Broadway.

ORANGE COTTAGE TO LET—OF SEVEN rooms; healthy, pleasant grounds; only $300, also, one Nyack River front. OWNER, No. 655 Lexington-av.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house. No. 48 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. Apply next door, No. 50, or SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 44 West Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house. All modern improvements, $980 per annum; can be seen only between 1 and 3 P. M. Inquire at No. 412 West 47th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, beautifully furnished, on Lenox Hill, near Central Park entrance, to a desirable tenant, cheap. Address OWNER, No. 945 Lexington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, $1,000; handsome residence, every modern convenience; handsomely located; fine vistas; half acre; fruit. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Broad-st.

TO LET—AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE, with large garden; near cars and steam-boat, at Harlem. For terms apply at No. 235 5th-av.

TO LET—FLATS ON CORNER, ALL LIGHT ROOMS; private street; entrance one of the best in the City; also flat 6 ft. YATES, No. 888 6th-av., corner 50th-st.

FRENCH FLATS—SIX TO TEN ROOMS; WALLS newly painted; all modern improvements; rents $25 to $50. W. P. MONTAGUE, No. 309 East 79th-st.

TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE BELOW 47TH-ST.; all improvements; put in order for tenant; rent low. H. B. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS AT "THE ALBANY," Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.; first-class in every respect. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 240 EAST 11TH-ST. APPLY to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A LADY WITH BEST REFERENCES wishes the care of a furnished house during the Summer or owner's absence. Address L. L., No. 15 Bible House

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH FIRST-class reference, would take charge of a house during the absence of the family in Summer. Call at No. 235 West 19th-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to take care of a house; can be seen at No. 590 3d-av., third floor, front: reference.

A HOUSE WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF for the Summer; can give the best of city references. Call or address E. F., No. 156 East 44th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEment (new) corner of Broome and Wooster sts., with a frontage of 75 feet on Broome-st. Apply to

JOHN A. FREELAND, Proprietor.

CLIFF-ST., NO. 52.—TO LET THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front store; strongly built for the iron trade. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

NOS. 147, 149, AND 151 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—For manufacturing or livery business. ANDREWS, No. 121 East 126th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS,—SPLENDID FLOORS, with steam-power, &c. Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th-st.

FACTORY TO LET—27TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., five stories and basement; 47x100. Inquire of G. W. BLOOMFIELD, No. 257 West 34th-st.

CHEAP.—AS STORE OR STABLE, NO. 213 EAST 123d-st., 25x96. KNIGHT, No. 231 West 51st-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, Station D.

FURNITURE.

AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, 11 A. M., ALL the carpets, furniture, shades, &c., of four-story house, north-west corner Lexington-av. and 79th-st.

AN UPRIGHT SHOW-CASE WANTED. SHOE store, No. 311 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING WITHIN A block of Central Park, East 61st-st., will let, with board, a handsome third floor from May 1; references required. Address R., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—TO A REFINED GENTLEMAN, OR GENtleman and wife, suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, in elegant house; unexceptionable location, vicinity of Gilsey House; with or without board. Address H. R., Post Office Box No. 3,087.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, FROM 1st May, a choice of large pleasant rooms, en suite or single; house will be newly and handsomely furnished, and dwelling in every respect. For further particulars call at No. 28 West 12th-st.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy-Park; with board; entire third floor; private table if preferred; also, rooms on second and fourth floor.

HANDSOME ROOMS, VACATED APRIL 23; with or without private table; above Madison-square, near 5th-av. Address FIRST-CLASS, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 30 WEST 23D-ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished parlor floor; bath, closets, &c., with or without private table to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman: reference.

NO. 147 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, handsome front parlor; southern exposure; also room for single gentleman; family small.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 114 EAST.—two second-story nicely furnished rooms, to gentleman and wife, with board; one hall room; references.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—ADVANtageous arrangements can be made for suites of three to six city rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the spacious double house 45 5th-av.; private tables.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—SUITES and rooms, from May, furnished or unfurnished; private tables or board; concessions for yearly arrangements. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

NOS. 51 AND 51 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square, parlor floor furnished, and second floor, private table if desired; highest references given and required.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished room, with or without board; references; no moving in May.

NO. 431 5TH-AV.—ONE VERY CHOICE APARTment will be vacated May 1, and one now ready for occupancy, with private table, &c.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY newly furnished apartments, with board, for families and single gentlemen; references.

NO. 879 3D-AV.—WANTED—TWO OR THREE young ladies to board, or children; good home; first floor, front.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONTING RESERvoir Park; house new; handsome apartments, with or without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—In suites or singly; fine apartments for gentlemen or families; meals furnished if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Suites of rooms, second floor, with or without board; private bath.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, private bath-room, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board, will shortly be vacated; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS TO let, with first-class board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE AND one medium sized room; full board; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished apartments to let, with or without board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Board, if desired, in desirable location; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF UNNY front rooms on second floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 134 WEST 36TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished suite on second floor, also single room, with board; references.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR rooms, with board, for parties desiring a pleasant, refined home.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, with unexceptionable board, just vacated by family leaving City. No. 158 West 45th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Let, with board. No. 228 West 52d-st.

NO. 19 EAST 45TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO Let, with board. April 15; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 32D-ST.—FINE ROOMS VACANT, and board reduced if taken now for the Summer.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81.—PLEASAN

THE CITY'S DIRTY STREETS.

DUST, MUD, AND GARBAGE PLENTY.

FILTHY CONDITION OF THE STREETS FROM THE CENTRAL PARK TO THE BATTERY—A HORRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FIVE POINTS—THE SLOVENLY WORK OF THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

Any one who has needed the use of eyes during the past week has been made painfully aware of the fact that the streets are dirty. Where the dirt which accumulated during the long Winter, when all cleaning operations on the part of the authorities were suspended, had been moistened by water from escape pipes or by liquid filth emptied from houses, it was converted into mud of disgusting vileness. Where it remained exposed to the sun and wind the moisture was evaporated, and the mass slowly crumbled under the feet of men and horses until it was converted into dust. The high gales of the fortnight past caught up this neglected rubbish—the pulverized essence of all manner of City dirt—and whirled it away in clouds. The particles found their way everywhere, flying in at window crevices and doors that were left open but for a moment, and their presence in the air made travel about the streets not only disagreeable, but positively painful. There appears to have been little done by the Street-cleaning Bureau to anticipate and prevent this unpleasant state of affairs. One may travel in almost any direction, away from two or three of the most frequented thoroughfares, and find evidences of the severe neglect which the streets have suffered. From an examination made yesterday of a large tract of the City, it was plainly apparent that at one time since the Winter broke up there had been a good deal of slovenly work performed with hoes, but there seemed to have been a poor supply of carts to carry off the stacks of filth which had been carelessly huddled together. In the section of the City bounded, say by Fourth and Eighth avenues, Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, where the population is not so dense as it is in other neighborhoods, and where more attention is demanded by the residents from the Street-cleaning Bureau, the dirt is sufficiently abundant to make it impossible to open windows without exposing interiors to damage from dust, but there are few places where the conditions were so bad as to call for special mention. But away from the places where dirt is easily seen, and when seen would be objected to, down in the "slums," and along that wide, remote strip of territory known as the "Far East," the occasional hoes and the semi-occasional cart have scarcely disturbed the mounds of mud and ashes which disfigured the streets throughout the Winter. That the cart travels a long way behind the hoe and the broom, is well known to persons whose business is situated in the lower part of the City. The street cleaners made their appearance—the men of the hoe and broom—in considerable strength, on Greenwich and intersecting streets below Chambers, about two weeks ago. They scraped the banks of mud into piles, and some of it, but not much, was carried away somewhere. The greater part was left, and so much of that as was not carried off in clouds of dust by last week's gales, or dumped overboard in the North River in spite of law and the prejudices of G. W. B., still obstructs the street. The aspect of things in the neighborhood known as the Five Points—which is a disagreeable part of the City, and one which the Street Cleaning Bureau, in common with many other nice people, prefer to avoid—is shameful, and conducive to the ill-health, not only of the careless and dirty people who helped to accumulate the dirt, and who may suffer from being compelled to inhale the odors which arise from it but also dangerous to the health and comfort of the whole City. The actual condition of some of the streets examined is described below.

THE DOWN-TOWN STREETS.

The surface of Vesey and Barclay streets does not appear to have suffered from brushing recently, as it is coated with a covering of dust and ashes from one to two and three inches in depth. The gutters are choked up here and there with ashes carelessly thrown down upon the sidewalk. In Greenwich, near Vesey, the gutters are littered with market refuse mingled with dust, and all along Greenwich-street toward the Battery are heaps of mud and dust which were hoed up a week or more ago, and which, in many instances, have been trampled down again until the rubbish has been spread over the street almost as evenly as if it had been done by a professional "trimmer." A gang of men were at work on Vesey-street, near Washington, digging up a layer of rubbish three or four inches deep, composed of all manner of refuse and street dirt. In Cortlandt-street there were indications that some of the dirt had been recently removed, but between West and Washington streets, on the north side of the street, there was a mound of refuse five or six feet long, three feet high, and about three feet deep. The passer-by did not need to have his attention directed to this muck-heap by a sign, as the odor which arose from it was sufficient to lead his nose and eyes toward it, but it was adorned with a placard announcing "$500 reward for the removal of this pile," while the reverse of the notice was inscribed, "In memory of the Street Cleaning Department." In Liberty-street, between Washington and West streets, the hoers have evidently, at some not very remote period, made rude excavations, which passing trucks have almost obliterated, and the gutters are filled with alternate heaps of dust and mud and pools of semi-fluid filth. Cedar-street is decked with heaps of the Winter accumulation of mud, which invite the tardy cart. Albany-street has its quota of mud heaps, which have been soaked by the rain and fanned by the winds for a fortnight. Carlisle-street is safely out of the way of ordinary observation, and the dirt lies undisturbed along its sides, in places so thoroughly damming up the gutters that sewage is cut off, and pools of waste water, poisoning the air with their stench send up their odors into the windows and hallways of the neighboring tenement-houses. The condition of the streets below Carlisle to the Battery is better than it has been, as a feeble effort has been made to carry away the heaviest part of the dirt, but they are still in need of vigorous cleaning. Of lower Broadway, Broad, Wall, Nassau, and Fulton streets nothing more can be said but that the wind has pretty well removed the dust which the street-cleaners had neglected to take, and that a great part of it can be found in the hallways of buildings along the streets. Burlingslip was yesterday filled with clouds of the blinding particles with which its pavement has all Winter been hidden. Beekman-street has a very slovenly appearance, as if the scavengers had made an effort to outdo careless office boys and janitors in spilling ashes and sweepings on the sidewalks, so that the gutters are in many places choked up with rubbish. In Water-street the inevitable ancient dust heap is found, beaten down by wagons and horses, and forced back into the gutters. In Water and Dover streets, under the shadow of the Brooklyn bridge, there are wide borders of filth along the street, and the gutters of Dover-street are vile all the way to the East River. Roosevelt-street, inhabited by indifferent people, has been scratched with a hoe, but there is an intolerable stench in the slimy gutters, which should be washed out with Croton, or mitigated with disinfectants. Batavia-street is evidently not one of the streets which the Street-cleaning Bureau attend to, for its short length, between Roosevelt and Chambers, is a mass of mucky ashes, garbage, and refuse water, too horrible to contemplate without a qualm. The length of Henry-street is decorated with dust heaps of an ancient appearance and with a fish-like smell, suggesting the possibility that the thoroughfare has been left out of the street-cleaning map. East Broadway bears traces of work done with the hoe, much of which will have to be done over again, and in some of the densely populated parts the gutters are noisome. Division-street is in much the same condition, except that its gutters, where bad, are fouler than those in East Broadway. Bayard-street is abominably filthy. The men of the hoe have traversed a part of it, but as they approached Mott and Mulberry streets they found the neighborhood disagreeable, and sought other scratching grounds. West of the Bowery the street is filled from curb to curb with execrable filth, in the hollows of which lurk deadly green pools. Children roll unconcernedly in this dirt, and paddle with pleasure in the miniature lakes. The stench arising from them is sickening. Mott-street, between Chatham and Canal, is stacked high with heaps of ashes and all sorts of dirt, which has been beaten hard by children who play upon it. Wagons, which appear to have stood all Winter where they now stand, are filled under with ashes and garbage. Diabolical odors greet the nostrils of the stranger to these precincts, and the stench which prevails must have a pernicious effect upon the health of the swarms of children who live thereabout. In Mulberry-street may be found the most gigantic heaps of filth which are to be seen anywhere in the City streets. They are so solid and broad in places as to blockade almost completely the street. Ash carts were found here, but they had evidently undertaken to pass through at a remote period. and were hopelessly blocked, and then abandoned. All the gutters and ash boxes having been filled, these carts and a number of stranded wagons have been made the excuse for establishing dumping grounds which threaten to become permanent. Mulberry-street, from Park to Bayard, should receive the immediate attention of the authorities.

THE EAST SIDE STREETS.

There is a sameness in the appearance of the east side streets, which would be more agreeable to consider if they were all cleaner. The primitive hoe has done its imperfect work along Chrystie, Allen, Orchard, Ludlow, Essex, Suffolk, and Goerck streets, but in many of these streets the work appears to have been done so long that it is nearly undone, and the labor seems to have been expended in vain. Hester-street has a double row of dirt heaps along its entire length, from Bowery to Division street. A few decrepit old men were seen at work in Chrystie-street, who were endeavoring to drag back into shape a range of short hills which they had probably erected a fortnight before, and which had been sadly plowed up. Houston-street is unevenly dirty. In some places some superficial inches of mud have been carted away, but in others the residuum of the heavy Winter's frost and snow lies undisturbed. Through avenues A, B, and C there are stacks of dirt bespeaking more half-done work that needs to be done over again, and the avenues are daily filled with clouds of impalpable and all-pervading dust. Fifth-street has evidently been ignored by the sweepers, while Sixth-street, for some inscrutable reason—could it be because it was naturally a cleaner street?—has plainly received some attention. Fourteenth-street, on the east side, is dirty, but its character of a thoroughfare has evidently procured for it a large share of attention between Ninth and Second avenues. The gutters east of First-avenue vie in unsavoriness with any in the City. First and Second avenues, along their entire length, are sadly in need of attention, being only half cleaned for much of the distance, and entirely dirty for the remainder. Many of the cross streets in the upper east side of the City have evidently not been disturbed since the snow and ice of Winter melted away, for in many of them the dirt lies inches deep along the gutters, in some places ground into dust, and in others covered by nature with refuse water from the vilest of mud. Third-avenue is very dusty, but appears to have received careless attention from time to time, without having been once thoroughly cleaned.

THE WEST SIDE STREETS.

Sixth-avenue has been filled every day for more than a week with dense clouds of dust, which were supplied partly from the surface of the avenue and partly from intersecting streets. It needs a thorough sweeping, and many of the streets which cross it will first need the hoe. Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth avenues are all dirty, the dust and mud increasing in depth and intensity of odor as one approaches the North River. Parts of Tenth-avenue above Forty-second-street emit odors almost as disagreeable as those pervading the dirtiest parts of Baxter and Mulberry streets. In Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth streets the pavement is in many places hidden beneath old layers of mud and ashes, while from Thirty-third to Fourteenth street, off the avenues, there has been some attention given to the removal of dirt. Below Fourteenth-street, the dirt heaps, so numerous on the east side of the City, reappear, looking very much as if they had been forgotten, and were likely to grow mouldy with old age. Greenwich-street is clean and dirty in patches; West Tenth-street has a long double row of the ubiquitous dust hills; Canal-street has material upon it to fill the air with dust clouds for a month, and below Canal-street there are several very dirty streets, and not one that is very clean.

INVALID LIQUOR LICENSES.

A NOMINAL FINE IMPOSED IN A TEST CASE, UNDER THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—EVERY LIQUOR DEALER IN THE CITY LIABLE TO ARREST AND FINE.

The complications regarding the License law, caused by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals to the effect that Boards of Excise have no authority of law to grant licenses to any persons other than inn, tavern, or hotel keepers to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wine, ale or beer excepted, were the subject of general discussion yesterday. The case of James Gibney, a liquor dealer of One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, indicted on complaint of Counselor William H. Mundy, who originated the interpretation of the Excise law now affirmed by the appellate court, was on the calendar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions for trial. The defendant, accompanied by his counsel, was present, and Mr. Mundy was in attendance to testify for the prosecution. A large number of liquor dealers and advocates of temperance were also present. Counselor Mundy's argument is as follows: In 1857, the Legislature of this State enacted the "Beer law" giving Boards of Excise the power to license any person to sell beer to be drank on the premises. In the same year the Metropolitan Excise Law was enacted, allowing licenses to be granted to "any person of good moral character," but said nothing about drinking on the premises. This law applied to the Metropolitan Police District, excepting Westchester County, and in the remaining parts of the State the law of 1857 still remained in full force. In 1870 a new law was passed, identical with the Metropolitan Excise law, and to it was tacked the law of 1857, "except such parts as were inconsistent with the act of 1870." The law of 1870 granting license to any person of good moral character, is silent on the subject of drinking on the premises, and does not therefore, Mr. Mundy claims, grant that privilege, particularly as the law of 1857, which was re-enacted and made part of the law of 1873, forbade such privilege.

When the case was called yesterday, Gibney's counsel said, that in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals, he had advised his client to plead guilty. Gibney thereupon pleaded guilty to the indictment. Assistant District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins, who represented the prosecution, said that when he directed the attention of the court to the case on the preceding day, he presumed the accused would proceed to trial. Now, by advice of his counsel, the defendant had pleaded guilty. Gibney held a license issued by the Commissioners of Excise, which was similar to those issued by that department for several years, permitting the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises. In view of the fact that the defendant had pleaded guilty, it was unnecessary to direct attention to the various provisions of the statute which had received the recent interpretation under which they are now proceeding, from the Court of Appeals. The main provision set forth was that all persons selling intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises, who had not obtained a license as a tavern, inn, or hotel keeper, should be accounted guilty of misdemeanor, and fined $50 for each offense. The defendant Gibney frankly acknowledged that he did sell liquor to be drank on his premises, but believed he did so under the protection of the license which he had obtained from the Board of Excise. Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought he was justified in assuming that his Honor would not impose more than a nominal penalty.

Judge Sutherland said the facts showed that the defendant had no license to keep a tavern or an inn, but simply sold liquor under a license granted by the Excise Commissioners. He doubtless supposed that this license authorized him to sell liquor to be drank on the premises, and therefore had no criminal intent; nevertheless, from the decision of the Court of Appeals, it would appear that the Excise Commissioners had no power to grant any such license. The result would be that the defendant, had he gone to trial, must necessarily have been convicted on his own admission of having sold liquor which was drank on the premises. Under the decision of the Court of Appeals nothing was left for him to do but to impose a nominal fine. As matters now stood, however, he would advise the defendant to discontinue the sale of liquors under his license, for if brought before him again, knowing as he now did that he was violating the law by so doing, the penalty, of course, would be increased. In view of the decision of the Court of Appeals it was clear that every liquor dealer in the City not provided with hotel, tavern, or inn keepers' licenses should stop selling liquor; "and I don't know that that," his Honor added, "would be a very great calamity." Judge Sutherland then fined Gibney in the nominal sum of $1, which was paid.

The action of Gibney created general discussion in the courts, and the present position of the liquor dealers and the Commissioners of Excise was freely criticised. As the matter now stands, each of the 8,000 liquor dealers in the City not provided with inn, tavern, or hotel licenses can be arrested and indicted for violating the Excise laws; while, on the other hand, the Excise Board has no right to collect or demand license fees. In view of the present aspect of the Excise law, the advocates of temperance have organized a temperance crusade under the leadership of Oliver Cotter, with a view of instituting complaints by the wholesale against the liquor dealers. District Attorney Phelps, when spoken to on the subject yesterday by a reporter of THE TIMES, said he had sent the case of Gibney before a jury at the earliest possible moment in order that the matter might be disposed of, and the question settled. The action taken in that case disposed of the only complaint in his office, and until some additional complaints were sent to him he could do nothing further in the matter. It was not his province to institute proceedings against liquor dealers, but the moment complaints were sent to him he would have them acted on with promptitude. He entirely agreed with the interpretation given to the law by the Court of Appeals, and as matters now stood he said almost every liquor dealer in the City was liable to arrest, while the Excise Commissioners were without authority to issue legal licenses. He saw no help for the present embarrassment except through action by the Legislature.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

The powder mill, located in an isolated position at Charlottsburg, West Milford Township, was destroyed by fire Sunday night, and George Root, the watchman, was burned to death. Root had instructions from his employers to admit no one to the mill; but on Sunday he invited a friend named Holly to go through with him and examine it. As they were walking about, Root picked up a handful of powder and threw it into the stove to show his friend how it would burn. The powder blazed up, and the flames spread in all directions and communicated with the large quantity of powder in the room. The clothing of the two men was set on fire, and Holly, rushing out of the building, threw himself into a neighboring creek, the water putting out the fire. Root was unable to make his escape, being overcome by the fire and smoke before he could reach the door. The body was burned to a crisp. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and six children. The works, which were owned by Dieckerhoff & Pancers, were completely destroyed. The loss amounts to $1,000.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL ROBBERY.

EXAMINATION OF "BLACKSMITH DAN"—HIS EFFORTS TO PROVE AN ALIBI—OVER $9,000 CARRIED OFF BY THE THIEVES.

Daniel H. Burns, alias "Blacksmith Dan," who was arrested on Monday by Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing the Sixth National Bank, on Sunday last, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for examination yesterday afternoon. Mr. Francis Leland, of No. 1 West Thirty-seventh-street, the President of the bank, made an affidavit in which he recited the facts of the burglary, as already published in THE TIMES, and testified that the burglars had carried off $990 in fractional currency and $8,106 in silver coin. Bernard Murphy, who is employed at the shoe store of William McClenahan, No. 310 Fourth-avenue, testified that about 3:45 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he saw Burns and two other men come out of the basement underneath the bank and walk off in the direction of Thirty-sixth-street. One man came out alone and walked away very rapidly, and he was quickly followed by Burns and another man, who walked leisurely in the same direction. The witness noticed that the clo hing of the men as they came out of the basement was marked and discolored, as though they had been in recent contact with plastering. This witness was cross-examined by counsel for the defendant, and stated that he was positive that Burns was one of the men he saw coming out of the basement. He was standing at an open window of No. 1,299 Broadway at the time, and had a full view of Burns' face. Capt. Williams brought the prisoner to his [witness'] place of business on Monday, and he at once identified him as the man. Mrs. Mary Burns, wife of the prisoner, was then introduced as a witness for the defense. She testified that her husband came home between 4 and 5 o'clock on Sunday morning and went to bed; he got up soon after 11 and went out, returning shortly before 12 o'clock, where he had his breakfast. Mrs. Burns testified positively that her husband did not again leave the house until 11 o'clock on Monday morning. She was awake and about all the time, as she was attending her child, who is sick with measles, and her husband could not have left the house without her knowledge. Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he was lying beside her on the bed alongside the couch on which the sick child was lying. The testimony of Mrs. Burns was corroborated by a servant in her employ. The examination was then adjourned until to-day.

SUFFERING FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A WELL-DEFINED CASE OF THE DISEASE UNDER TREATMENT ON THE EASTERN BOULEVARD—NO HOPE OF THE PATIENT'S RECOVERY.

A case of hydrophobia is now being treated on the Eastern Boulevard, near Fifty-sixth-street, by Dr. Abbot Hodgman, of No. 141 East Thirty-eighth-street. John O'Neil, aged 58, a laborer, is the sufferer. On the 17th of March last, in the afternoon, a strange dog entered O'Neil's yard, when the latter attempted to drive the animal from under the shed where it had taken refuge. The dog caught him by the tip of the nose, sinking its teeth into the flesh in several places. Two wounds on the bridge of the nose and one on the left eyebrow healed in a few days, but one on the tip of the nose, which bled very freely, has not healed yet. On Sunday morning last O'Neil complained of a pain in his left eye, and a few hours later he visited a friend, who gave him a glass of beer to drink. The moment he took the glass in his hand he felt very nervous, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he swallowed the beer. On his return home he felt worse, and during the night he had slight spasms at intervals of an hour. On Monday morning his fears and those of his family were fully aroused and Dr. Hodgman was sent for. On his arrival he found O'Neil very nervous and his pulse at 90. A glass of water sent him into spasms, and, in fact, the symptoms of hydrophobia were even then so marked that he Doctor was convinced that the patient was suffering from that disease. Monday afternoon Dr. Hodgman called in Dr. Charles W. Packard, of No. 135 East Fifty-sixth-street, and he also pronounced it a case of hydrophobia. Yesterday morning a consultation was held at O'Neil's bedside, and the result was that the physicians decided that nothing could be done to save the man's life.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ACTION RESPECTING THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL — VARIOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Simonson submitted a preamble and resolutions referring to the charges of neglect of duty preferred against Mr. Allan Campbell, the Commissioner of Public Works, and of incompetency against his Deputy, which were referred to the Committee on Public Works of the Board some three months since. The resolutions alluded to the fact that the Committee have had ample time to ascertain the truth or falsity of the allegations then made in regard to these gentlemen, and to report the result of their investigations; but having failed by neglect or refusal to do simple justice to the accused officials, that the charges should now be publicly retracted, "as it is clear that the Board should not be made the medium of casting obloquy upon any City official, and then unjustly and arbitrarily denying him the right or opportunity of publicly defending himself and establishing his innocence."

These resolutions created a good deal of excitement among the Tammany members of the board, whose action in having charges preferred against Mr. Campbell was attributed to their failure to obtain patronage in his department. Several attempts were made to prevent the preamble from being read, but without effect; but at length the whole matter was recommitted to the Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Lewis presented a resolution, which was adopted, directing the standing committees of the board to visit the respective departments of the City Government from time to time, and confer with the Commissioners of each, with a view to secure concord of action on all matters affecting the public interests.

Alderman Twomey here rose to a question of privilege. He said that one of the State Senators had recently made some remarks in which he attacked the Common Council. The Senator to whom he referred stated that the sum of $60,000 was paid to a former Board of Aldermen for confirming the nomination of the head of a certain department in the days of the Ring. He [Mr. Twomey] understood that the Senator himself paid the money, and was the go-between in the transaction. He would therefore move, at the proper time, that a committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter.

No further remarks were made on the subject.

The Mayor sent in a communication asking the board to pass an ordinance regulating the use of calcium lights in the streets, and it was referred to the Committee on Law. On motion of Alderman Shiels, the resolutions condemning the reduction of the salaries of the school teachers, which were adopted at the last meeting of the board, were withdrawn from the Mayor, in order to strike out the recommendation giving the Commissioners of Education exclusive control over their funds. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that, in response to a resolution of the Common Council, he transmitted a bill to the Legislature providing that a resident of this City shall be appointed as a member of the Board of State Assessors. A communication from Commissioner Campbell stating, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that it would be impracticable to adopt the Liverpool Water-works system in this City, was ordered to be printed. The board then adjourned.

FIVE GARBAGE SCOWS ADRIFT.

On Monday the tug-boat Caleb, hired by the Street-cleaning Bureau, left this City, having in tow five scows loaded with ashes and garbage, the contents of which were to be dumped at sea. When off the point opposite Coney Island a sudden squall struck the tow, and the 7-inch hawsers connecting the scows with the tug-boat snapped in twain, setting the scows adrift. The scows drifted out to sea, and the utmost excitement was caused among the Italian laborers on board, many of whom divested themselves of their outer clothing and prepared to jump overboard. After a number of fruitless attempts to secure the drifting scows, which were rapidly filling with water, signals of distress were hoisted on the Caleb, and several tugs came to her assistance. The Italians were all taken off one scow, but there was no time to spare, as within a minute after the last laborer had been rescued the scow was struck by a sea and capsized. In his report of the occurrence, Capt. Gunner says: "The next tug, the William Burrows, was made fast to one scow and brought it to the Laight-street wharf with the men on it. The Gratitude made fast to the third scow and took it to Jersey City. This scow was about half filled with water, and I took two men and a pump to put aboard of her, but the Captain would not permit them to come aboard, insisting upon taking charge of the scow until his charges were paid. I had two of the largest scows and 25 men with the tug Caleb, and took them to Coney Island dock and made them fast with two hawsers each. I had 25 men on the scows. I brought all of them to the Battery, arriving there at about 5 P. M. The hawsers were seven-inch, and they snapped like cotton twine."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William Sexton has challenged Joseph Dion to play a game of billiards for $500 a side.

The Frobisher Literary Society gave a literary and musical entertainment at Dr. Crosby's Church Parlors last night.

A petition is in circulation in the Produce Exchange asking for the closing of the Exchange on Saturdays during the Summer, at 2 P. M.

Steven Sullivan, a boy who was struck by an engine of the Harlem Railroad at Central Morrisiana, near his residence, on Monday, died yesterday.

Charles Foster, author of the spectacles, "Lalla Rookh" and "Twelve Temptations," died at No. 433 Eighth-avenue, Monday night. He has left two daughters penniless.

Mrs. Catharine Hart, aged 24, fell from the roof of her residence, No. 118 Christopher-street, last evening, and fractured her skull, from the effects of which she died soon after.

The Church of the Disciples of Christ, Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, will be sold at 12 o'clock to-day by R. V. Harnett, at the Real Estate Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway.

William Wagner, of No. 406 West Fortieth-street, was run over by a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, and fatally injured.

The Williams College Quartet, assisted by Miss Louise Finch and Mr. Isaac Henderson, Jr., will give a concert at Irving Hall this evening in behalf of the Native Church at Inanda, Natal, South Africa.

Ellen McNamara, aged 3 years, was bitten at her parents' residence, No. 429 West Seventeenth-street, yesterday, by a dog supposed to be mad. The dog was killed by officer Kelly, of the Sixteenth Precinct.

Gen. Smith, President of the Police Board, sent a general order yesterday to the commanding officers of all the Police precincts in this City, requiring them to report each morning the names of all street cleaners who are unfit to perform a good day's work.

A telegram from New-Orleans, received in this City yesterday, announced that the ship Andean, drawing 20½ feet, passed through the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi on Sunday, being the deepest draft vessel that ever left the port of New-Orleans.

A dispatch from Long Branch yesterday says the Rusland's bow is completely under water, and the break in her side can be distinctly seen about a foot wide and extending four or five feet above water. No one is able to go aboard her yet, the sea being too high. She is evidently fast breaking in two.

Early on Sunday evening last the jewelry store of George A. Zoller, at No. 530 East Eleventh-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of watches and jewelry valued at $280. The burglars effected an entrance by prying open with a "jimmy" a door leading from the hallway into the store.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of William Connell, who fell through a hatchway on the 21 inst. at Nos. 63 and 65 Cliff-street, occupied by Messrs. Shultz & Southwick. The jury censured the owners of the building and the occupants for neglecting to supply the hatches with proper covers and guards.

While a gang of laborers were excavating from a sewer in front of No. 314 Washington-street yesterday they found a human skull and 11 bones, which had the appearance of having been buried for many years. The bones were removed to the Leonard-Street Police Station and held for the action of the Coroner.

Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., will confer the third degree on the next regular communication, Thursday, April 12, when R. W. G. L. Montague, D. D. G. M., will assist in the work, and it is expected that there will be a large gathering of old friends, with no small number of great lights, brothers of sister lodges, invited.

Mayor Ely yesterday directed his chief clerk, Mr. John Hardy, to notify the officers of the Fifteenth Ward Tax-Payers' Association, which appointed a committee to make charges against the Police Board for not cleaning the streets, that he would give them a hearing on any day they might designate. No charges against the Police Board have yet been presented to the Mayor.

The feeling on 'Change yesterday, in regard to the European war, was less rampant. Prices of flour and corn were stronger, but wheat was unsettled, and Spring wheat lower, partly owing to resales of lots purchased on the advance of the day before. Advices from the other side of the water represent the markets as strong, but not sufficiently so to enable shippers to purchase freely here, relative values being considered.

A certificate of incorporation of the Carnival Association of New-York was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The organization is for "social, mutual benefit, patriotic, gymnastic, musical, dramatic, and lawful sporting purposes." Among the incidents is to be the erection of a club-house. The incorporation is for 20 years. The Directors named are Samuel A. Lewis, Andrew J. Dam, Samuel Carpenter, Eugene M. Earle, Charles Page, William St. Martin, Charles P. Craig, Willard Bullard, A. L. Brigham, Maximilian Fleischman, George F. Gilman, and George L. Rose.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday received a complaint that, between 5 and 6 o'clock on the previous evening, the tug Robert Robertson dumped four scow-loads of refuse between Whitestone and Throggs Neck. A letter was also received from a gentleman who saw the refuse thrown in at the foot of Ninety-fifth-street last week, stating that he was getting the signatures of a number of other witnesses, and would forward them. The two persons who made the complaint profess their readiness to make affidavits if necessary. Capt. Gunner says the charge has no foundation in fact.

The following new rule was posted on the Cotton Exchange yesterday: "All questions relating to the grade, quality, or condition of cotton on time contracts under Rule 1, requiring the examination of the samples for decision, if not otherwise agreed upon by the deliverer and receiver, must be decided by the two brokers acting for them; or, if they fail to agree, then, by the two brokers and any member of the Exchange upon whom they may agree, the three agreeing as arbitrators, the award of a majority to be binding and subject to appeal to the Committee on Classification only as to the classification of cotton delivered."

The persons who were taken into custody by officers of the Fourteenth Precinct, on Monday, on a charge of being implicated in the forgery of the $64,000 check on the Union Trust Company were Frederick Elliott, aged 22; Clement Herring, aged 76, a German; John Worth, aged 20; Charles Baker, aged 28, and Catharine Bauer, aged 53, a German servant. Two of the men were taken to Head-quarters at noon yesterday in compliance with an order from Superintendent Walling, who, a short time previous, had been in consultation with District Attorney Phelps. Later in the day, the photographs of the four men were added to the Rogues' Gallery. They will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court to-day.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $719,526 02.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the annual parade of the children attached to the schools of the Sunday-school Union, which takes place on the 25th of May.

A German sailor named Bertel Falstra fell from the rail of the bark Aftenstein, lying at the foot of Partition-street, yesterday afternoon, and broke his neck. He died in a few minutes.

Mrs. Davis and her daughter Stella, seven years of age, were very severely burned last evening at their residence in Pennsylvania-avenue, near Atlantic-avenue, by the upsetting of a gasoline lamp.

In the suit of Mary Ireland against Louis Proach, a saloon-keeper, brought under the Civil Damages act, to recover $1,000 for the loss of her husband's services while the latter was drinking in the defendant's saloon, the jury yesterday gave a verdict of $350 for the plaintiff.

Two lads, who gave their names as John Sullivan and James McCarthy, and said they resided in Oliver-street, New-York, were arrested for picking pockets on Fulton-street yesterday by Detective Riggs. A Russian leather pocket-book, containing $2 40, was found in possession of one of the boys.

At a meeting of the Supervisors' Committee on Orphan Asylums and Homes yesterday, it was resolved to send a circular to the heads of the different private institutions in which the children formerly lodged in the Flatbush Nursery were placed when the Nursery was abolished, informing them that a reduction in the price charged for maintaining the children is necessary.

Some weeks ago Dr. Atkinson, of the Health Board, visited a tenement-house on Thirteenth-street and offered to vaccinate the children. The parents of two children named O'Dea and Garry refused to have them vaccinated. Yesterday the Board of Health was notified that the O'Deas and Garry children were suffering from small-pox. The children in the house who were vaccinated have thus far escaped the disease.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of Bordentown have decided by a large majority to recommend Mr. Henry Wetteruth for the office of Postmaster of that town.

The Episcopal Convention of Jersey City held a session yesterday in Christ's Church, Claremont, Dean Abercrombie presiding. Considerable routine business was transacted during the day, and in the evening Prof. Seymour delivered an address.

Dr. Rudolph Kurtze, who has recently been boarding at the Park Hotel, in Hoboken, was found dead in his bed at that place yesterday morning. He retired Monday night apparently in his usual health, and had not complained of being ill. There is some suspicion that he may have committed suicide, but that cannot be determined until the post-mortem examination is made. Kurtze was about 45 years old, and was formerly surgeon on the German steamer Gellert.

The suit of William B. Baylor against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for damage sustained by being knocked from the top of a car by coming in contact with a bridge, was concluded yesterday in the Hudson County Circuit Court. The jury awarded the plaintiff $1,000. Baylor was employed as a brakeman, and while riding on top of a car, as his duty required him to do, was struck by a bridge and seriously injured, his skull being fractured. He claimed that the company was responsible because the bridge was too low, and no notification of that fact had been given him.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

NOMINATING OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—A BREEZE AMONG THE MEMBERS.

The veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, held a meeting at Delmonico's last evening, to receive the report of the Nominating Committee on officers for the ensuing year. The following ticket was presented:

Colonel—Cyrus H. Loutrel.
Lieut-Colonel—William A. Pond.
Adjutant—Charles A. Burnett.
Quartermaster—Locke W. Winchester.
Captains.—H. C. Shumway, 8 Company; W. A. Speight, 5 Company; Richard Allison, 1 Company; Edward C. Arthur, 9 Company, and William A. Bartle, 2 Company.
Lieutenants—George Tuthill, 3 Company; Henry Sweden, 4 Company; Edward O. Bird, 6 Company; Lyman Tiffany, 9 Company; Frank M. Kelly, 7 Company.
Inspectors of Election, 1878—John J. Budd, Walter A. Pease, and Henry H. Holly.

Considerable discussion followed a motion to adopt the report of the Nominating Committee, and it was finally amended by accepting the report and placing it on file. Mr. Brower offered a resolution giving the privilege of electing company officers to the respective companies alone, each electing its own officers. The Chairman decided that under the constitution of the association, the resolution was out of order. Several members took umbrage at this, and Mr. Tuthill moved that Mr. Brower be allowed to withdraw his resolution, as he said that harmony had always existed among the members heretofore, and now certain parties had attempted to mar that harmony by "throwing firebrands into the camp." Col. Mix said there had been no desire to "throw any firebrands into the camp."

Here he was interrupted by some one who made an offensive remark. Col. Mix retorted that such language was "only fit for a bar-room," and if the gentleman would meet him "on the sidewalk," he would give him a chance to take it out there.

Order being restored, Col. Loutrel said that he had not appointed the Nominating Committee, but that committee had been appointed by each company separately and mandated into office.

Mr. Brower pressed his resolution, and it was finally referred to the Board of Management. The election will take place on the 19th inst.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last evening, Mr. Charles W. Sandford in the chair, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Albin P. Man, was passed by a large majority:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Bar Association of the City of New-York, it is of the highest importance that the present Legislature pass the proper resolutions providing for the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment for the better government of the cities of this State.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, was also adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this association it is desirable and expedient that the time at which the Code of Remedial Justice shall take effect shall be postponed to the first day of May, 1878, and that the Executive Committee be requested to communicate this resolution to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the Assembly, so as to give the profession throughout the State a reasonable opportunity to consider the large body of amendments which have been proposed to the measure, and to present their views thereon to the next Legislature and to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committees.

Joseph J. Connaughton, John L. Hill, George Richards, Erastus C. Benedict, and Albert Gallup were admitted as members, after which the Association adjourned.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

James Dammarell assigned his property, for the benefit of creditors, to Ephraim R. Sale yesterday.

The creditors of Adolph Isaacsen, dealer in bug-powder, at No. 46 Fulton-street, met yesterday before Register Ketchum, proved their claims, and elected Leonard E. Curtis Assignee in bankruptcy.

The failure of David Tynberg, manufacturer of paper collars, at No. 81 Walker-street and No. 232 West Twenty-sixth-street, is announced, with liabilities of $60,000 and actual assets $20,000. Many of the creditors have agreed to accept 30 cents on the dollar, and a settlement is nearly effected.

Application was made yesterday before Register Fitch by Henry S. Almy, Assignee of Conrad C. Statts, glassware, at No. 27 Barclay-street, for the settlement of his accounts and his discharge as Assignee. The creditors have received 5 cents on the dollar. The application will be granted.

L'AMERIQUE AFLOAT.

L'Amerique was floated off at 7:45 A. M. yesterday from the beach at Seabright, where she has been stranded since the 6th of January last. On Monday night the Coast Wrecking Company succeeded in moving her about 50 feet, and when the tide came in yesterday morning she was lifted from the sand-bank and moved out into deep water. At 11 o'clock she was taken in tow by three tug-boats, and reached Brooklyn adjoining the Erie Dry Docks at 6 o'clock last evening. Last night she was moored at the foot of Conover-street, and will be put into the Erie Dry Docks for repairs in a day or two. The officers of the vessel stated last evening that she was in excellent condition, and did not leak while coming up the bay. It is believed that she will require but very slight repairs to render her seaworthy.

OFFICER CLEARY SENT TO JAIL.

Officer Michael Cleary, of the First Brooklyn Precinct, who brutally clubbed Mr. George Batty, of No. 75 Tillary-street, some weeks ago, was yesterday sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary by Justice Walsh, the prisoner having pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Mr. Batty on the night of the assault. There is a charge of assault with intent to kill preferred by Acting Capt. Easton, of the First Precinct, against Cleary, still pending, and should the Grand Jury find an indictment on that charge the sentence yesterday will not act as a bar to the trial of the accused for the gra

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7981. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A GREAT HOTEL BURNED.

FIFTY LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN HOTEL AT ST. LOUIS—SCENES OF CONFUSION AND EXCITEMENT—FATAL LEAPS FROM HIGH WINDOWS—GALLANT RESCUES AND NARROW ESCAPES—MISS KATE CLAXTON AGAIN SAVED FROM THE FLAMES.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, one of the finest structures of the kind in the country, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and when the Fire Department arrived they had gained such headway as to be beyond control. The guests rushed from their rooms frantically, but many were driven back by the dense smoke which filled the hallways. Some were rescued by means of ropes and ladders, but others, less fortunate, becoming desperate, leaped from windows in the fourth, fifth and sixth stories, and were instantly killed, or so badly mangled that death resulted soon after. The number of persons killed is estimated at from 40 to 50, but it is impossible to make an accurate approximation, as the ruins are still burning, and no search for bodies can be made. Among those saved was Miss Kate Claxton, the well-known actress. The money losses aggregate $725,000, and are mostly covered by insurance. Appended is a complete account of the origin and progress of the fire.

THE FIRE'S BEGINNING AND PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—At about 1:40 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from the Southern Hotel, and shortly thereafter the entire Fire Department was summoned and promptly responded. The first alarm seems to have been raised by citizens, who were passing along the street and saw smoke issuing from windows on the west side of the hotel. At about the same moment the indicator in the store-room announced an unusual temperature in that part of the building, and flames shortly afterward began to shoot from the basement to the elevator, setting that structure on fire, and thus the flames found an easy pathway to the stories above. By the time the engines arrived the flames had made alarming progress. Fire was bursting from several windows, and the rotundas were filled with smoke. Owing to some neglect or delay, when the guests were aroused, almost every avenue of escape had been cut off by the suffocating smoke. Firemen and hotel employes ran through the halls kicking in doors and awakening the sleepers, but few of them were able to descend the stairways, and were driven back to their rooms, thus making escape from the windows the only means available. Then began a scene of the most agonizing and horrible nature. Men, women, and children appeared at the windows and eagerly bending down, wildly called for help. Two ladies and a man were preparing to leap from the fifth story to the pavement, when the crowd called out: "Don't jump; the ladders are coming." One of the ladies and the man held back, but the other lady, mounting the window-sill, threw her arms in the air and made the feaarful leap, turning over twice in her downward flight and alighting on her feet, with fatal effect. Shortly afterward the man appeared at the same window and lowered a rope made of strips of sheets and blankets, and with this he let himself down safely to the sidewalk.

There was an unaccountable delay in bringing ladders, the Fire Department seeming to rely almost entirely on the Skinner fire escape ladder, a very bungling contrivance, which required nearly an hour to place in position. It was finally placed near the veranda on the north side of the hotel, and by this means a large number of guests escaped. The veranda was even with the second floor, and in the windows of the fifth and sixth stories immediately above, groups of men and women were gathered, loudly calling for help. The firemen seemed almost paralyzed with the terror of the situation, but at the suggestion of a cool spectator, a ladder was hoised to the veranda, but it was found to be so short that it would not reach the window of the upper stories. Upon this discovery the occupants of the window uttered a wail of despair, and one woman precipitated herself upon the pavement and was picked up a lifeless mass. The crowd appealed to those in the windows not to jump, and that in good time means of escape would be provided. The ladder was withdrawn, lengthened, and many were rescued by it, though the ladies fell while descending, and were badly crushed.

FATAL LEAPS AND NARROW ESCAPES.

In the meantime the flames had spread over the entire building, and by 2 o'clock neither ingress nor egress was possible. The flames shot from the roof, illuminating the city for many blocks, filling the air with showers of sparks, and sending burning particles down on adjacent streets and buildings. The fire inside had begun to roar and hiss, and black suffocating volumes of smoke rolled from every opening in the building. At least 5,000 spectators had collected in the streets, and the excitement was intense. Men and women were running about frantically calling for missing friends; many fainted from the excitement, while others stood appalled at the horror of the spectacle. The firemen were manifestly unnerved by the prevailing excitement, and failed to work with their usual promptness. Two truck wagons half a block distant contained two long ladders, but neither of these were utilized. About 2 o'clock a man appeared at one of the fourth-story windows. He was in his night dress and his demeanor exhibited frantic excitement. He yelled to the crowd, "What shall I do?" Several persons as frantic as himself cried "Jump!" The man appeared to hesitate. "Jump! jump!" came again from a hundred hoarse throats. Again the man looked down from his dizzy eminence to the stone pavement below. "Jump," again shouted the throng, which was now moving backward and forward with intense excitement, and looking up with wild excitement at the trembling object, who was now standing on the window-sill. The man finally jumped. His figure wavered in its flight, turned, struck the corner of the balcony, and, bounding off, fell to the pavement, striking with a heavy thud. The man rebounded with a horrid cry, and fell back on the pavement dead.

Another man in the fifth story sat in the window with two sheets in his hands. These he finally tore in strips, hastily twisted them into rope, and fastened it to the window-sill, and, though it did not reach more than 12 feet, he crawled out and let himself down hand over hand, very slowly. Men below, who saw his position, turned their heads away to avoid witnessing the sickening event that was inevitable. Finally he reached the end of the improvised rope, and then he for the first time seemed to realize his position. He stopped, threw his head back, revealing a ghastly face, and swung slowly to and fro, swayed by the breeze which the roaring flames above created. His limbs swung around convulsively, as though to catch upon something, be it ever so slight. Then he let go, and groans went up from hundreds of throats as he whirled round and round and finally struck on the stone flagging. A few, whose nerves were equal to the occasion, ran to him, and picking him up carried him across the street to a saloon and laid him on the floor. His arms and legs were broken, and he breathed but twice and then expired.

At a corner window a young lady appeared with a rope in her hands, which she securely fastened to the window and began her descent, coming first hand over hand and then sliding until she reached the ground in safety. The feat was one of the most thrilling, and the heroine, Miss Handy, was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the crowd and immediately sent away in a carriage.

Twenty streams of water were kept playing upon the burning edifice, but with little effect. The firemen ran two lines of hose into the rotunda, but the smoke was so dense, the embers were falling so fast from the galleries, and the flames were so remote from the area, that they could work to little purpose, and so withdrew, to make the fight entirely from without.

SCENES ON THE WALNUT-STREET FRONT.

The north or Walnut-street side of the hotel was the first to receive the attention of the firemen, as there the flames were making the fiercest encroachment, but in the meantime the eastern windows and porch were filled with groups of frantic men and women, wildly calling for help. Finally a ladder was elevated to the porch, and one by one the occupants of it were assisted down. The men and women were, with a few exceptions, in their night-clothes, but they were only too glad to escape with their lives. Some of the women fainted, some screamed as loud as they could, while others waited patiently for their turn at the ladder. Some of them came down the ladder themselves, but the most of them came down in the arms of the stalwart firemen. When the porch was about half emptied of its load of half-clad people, another and then a third ladder were run up alongside of the first one, enabling the terrified people to be taken down much faster. Many of the windows on the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors were also filled with the more unfortunate guests and employes of the hotel, all waving sheets from the windows to attract the attention of the crowd below, and some of them shrieking in a heartrending manner. One man in the fifth story made a rope of his bed clothes and tried to save himself by sliding down, but unfortunately he lost his hold just after leaving his window, and fell to the ground. He was picked up and carried into Henry's saloon, where he died shortly before 2 o'clock. This was the only person who jumped out on the east side during the whole progress of the fire.

After all the people on the porch had been taken down, the firemen turned their attention to those who were piteously crying for help at the upper windows. One of the ladders was pulled up on to the porch, but after considerable time spent in trying to raise it, the attempt was abandoned, and the Skinner ladder brought around. Under ordinary circumstances, it takes fully five minutes to raise this ladder with its extensions, which reach to the height of 95 feet, but this time it took nearly three times as long. The people were mostly at the windows directly over the porch, and on that account considerable time was wasted in so placing the truck that the top ladder reached the window desired. In the meantime the people in the windows were almost giving up in despair. Every minute seemed an hour to them and their shrieks became more piercing and frequent. Finally the ladder was adjusted properly, and the next minute a fireman was at the top of it with three or four ropes. The ends of these ropes he tied to the ends of the sheets that were swung to him, and by this means the people in the windows were afforded an avenue of escape.

RESCUES FROM THE ELM-STREET WING.

Attention was next directed to the wing of the building extending back to Elm-street. Ladders were carried up on the one-story buildings at the corner of Fifth and Elm, and all who were driven into the dining-room were taken out and even from the next story above, the third. Before these were reached several of the girls employed in the house had plunged headlong from windows in frantic terror. They were picked up and carried to neighboring saloons. Forty or fifty of the girls had time to escape by the servants' staircase, but seven or eight were driven to the southern extremity of the wing, and from the last window of the upper story of the west side they stretched out hands and cried and sobbed. The crowd shouted to them to be patient, and hundreds mounted one-story buildings and worked to save them, while two steamers played on the walls and drove back the flames. A man suddenly made his appearance at a fourth-story window, and went to work to save himself and the girls above him. He had found a small rope somewhere and this he dropped down. A heavy line was attached, drawn up and secured, and the man's safety was assured. Then he coiled the little rope and flung it once or twice. The outstretched arm caught it, and a cheer went up from the crowd. The girls fastened the rope and waited. It reached down two stories, and there was a gap of three stories. Two of the longest ladders were lashed slowly and laboriously. The burning structure was tumbling in by sections, and the flames were creeping further and further south. A shower of cinders fell on the workmen, but finally the ladder was raised. It reached to the fourth story, and a fireman went up carrying a 12-foot ladder on his back. He reached the top round and held up his little ladder. The girls grasped it, and thrust the hooks in the window. It swung out clear, and while they held it the fireman climbed to the window and was among them. The strong ropes were passed, and made the ladders secure. Then, one by one, the girls climbed out, and, with the smoke surging around them, slowly and painfully found their way down, and reached the ground. When the last one had left the window, and the fireman was coming down, the crowd sent up a great cheer.

FALLING OF THE WALLS AND FLOORS.

By 3:30 the majority of those who had made themselves visible at the windows had been rescued or had jumped to the pavement, but even as late as 4 o'clock a lone man or woman, just awakened from deep sleep, would appear and cry for aid. Charles P. Kennedy, a New-York drummer, was discovered at one of the windows in the act of leaping to the ground. The crowd called to him to hold on and a ladder would be sent up. Though Kennedy was almost encircled by flame and smoke, he waited patiently until the ladder was placed beneath his window. A fireman threw him a rope, which he fastened to his window-sill, and he then made his way safely to the ladder, descending through clouds of blinding smoke to the pavement. Kennedy was fast asleep when the fire broke out, and knew nothing of it until a second before he showed himself at the window. In less than two minutes after he reached the ground, the whole inside of the east portion of the building fell in with a loud crash, and the next moment the whole street was one cloud of dense, black smoke, through which it was impossible to see at all. When this cleared away the flames shot out with a brightness almost equaling that of the noonday sun, and a few minutes afterward the east wall fell in with a thundering crash, and where Kennedy had stood at a window less than 10 minutes before there was nothing but smoke and flames from the debris below.

At 4 o'clock the east and south walls fell in with a tremendous crash, and, as every floor had fallen in some minutes previously, everything, animate and inanimate, which the hotel contained was buried beneath a mountain of rubbish.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Dr. Auler, the Coroner, gives the following list of the killed, as reported to him, and he thinks it comprises all now known to be dead:

Rev. A. R. Adams, of Stock Cross, Berkshire, England.

George Frank Gonley, Grand Secretary of the Masonic Fraternity of this State.

Kate Reilly, Kate Doolan, and Mary Moran, servants.

Henry Hagen, of the Auditor's Department, Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was formerly from Newcastle, Penn., whither his remains will be sent.

Mrs. Stewart, of the firm of Derby & Day, of this city.

Andrew E. Istman, of the firm of Feichman & Co., of this city.

Charles G. Teenan.

Sidmore Hayden.

Mr. Felix Munster, an ex-member of the British House of Commons, who was married in this city a few months ago. He was residing at the hotel with his wife, became separated from her during the fire, and under the impression that she was killed he became intensely excited, and evidently lost his mental balance. About 6 o'clock this morning he went to the room of a friend on the corner of Fourth and Olive streets and shot himself. The Coroner held an inquest, but could not decide whether his death was caused by suicide or accident. There are numerous reports regarding the matter, one to the effect that he knew his wife was saved, and that he killed himself while laboring under mental derangement.

Dr. Auler intends to make a very searching inquiry into the cause of the fire, and all the facts connected with it, but will not begin investigations for a day or two.

Those most familiar with the circumstances of the fire and best acquainted with the number of guests and employes in the house, believe that few, if any, bodies will be found. There were only about 80 female servants in the hotel, instead of some 200, as previously reported, and only one of them is known to be missing.

P. S. Shacklaford, of New-York, has both legs broken, and some few others of the saved are more or less injured.

Frankie McClellan is thought to be fatally hurt.

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

Milton Nobles, the actor, occupied a room on the third floor. He was saved, and is unhurt. He says that upon hearing the screams of women in the halls of the hotel, he got out of bed and lighted the gas, and seeing a pair of pantaloons hanging against the wall, took them down and put them on, after which he assisted a number of ladies in finding the stairway. He then gathered them together on the second floor, and finding escape by the lower stairway cut off, went to the portico on the Fourth-street side, and succeeded in landing them and himself safely on *terra firma*. Here for the first time he realized the fact that he had put on the wrong pair of pantaloons, and had left $800 in the pockets of the others. Still he was so glad he was alive that he paid little heed to the loss of his money. He had made an 11-foot rope out of towels, but did not have to use them.

Mr. George Grey, of De Bar's company, has shown that he can play the hero off the stage as well as on. He rushed through the fire and smoke, heedless of himself, and succeeded in saving a number of ladies who were huddled in a group and utterly lost in the smoke, and who, but for his efforts, must have perished.

Just before the whole superstructure above the third story fell, a sporting man, whose name is Archie P. Mitchell, distinguished himself by mounting two fire ladders in succession and rescuing from apparent death two ladies.

S. Schoyer, Jr., and son, of Pittsburg, occupied room No. 107 on the third floor, corner of Walnut and Fifth streets. They were awakened by the screams of women, and on opening the door to learn the cause of the disturbance, were met by a column of smoke, the fire being apparently under fierce headway. The engines were taking position in Fifth-street. Throwing on their clothes in the darkness and confusion, father and son plunged into the smoke, and by almost a miracle made their way out by the stairway near the ladies' entrance on Fifth-street.

The report telegraphed this afternoon that Miss Kate Claxton jumped from a window was erroneous. She had sufficient presence of mind to wrap her face and head with wetted towels, and walked and rolled down stairs. Except having a few bruises, she is safe.

Miss Frankie McClellan, an actress at the Olympic Theatre, widow of Dolly Davenport, the comedian, was among the injured, though not fatally hurt. She was a great favorite with the theatre-going people of St. Louis, and was under an engagement with Mr. John McCullough, the tragedian, to make a tour through the Pacific coast with him. She was at the Olympic Theatre last night, and took part in the performances of the evening. Miss McClellan is reported to be badly burned on the head, shoulders, and lower limbs.

At noon to-day the firemen succeeded in making a lucky haul. In the room on the fourth floor, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, the wife of Gen. Simpson had left some $17,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. The articles were all recovered.

Great excitement has prevailed all day, and thousands have visited the scene of the ruins. The Police authorities state that it will be two days before they can begin to remove the débris and search for the victims.

THE SAVED.

Among those known to have been saved are H. Kretz, Texas; Miss A. McCoy, Altoona, Penn.; Mrs. Gott, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. B. Coggswell and family, and J. Kimball, of Mine Lamotte, Mo., Dr. Gerlact, German Consul, jumped from a window and broke a leg. His wife is unhurt. Charles Teenan lost his life in attempting to save others. Philip Gerold, a boarder at the hotel, was brought out alive, but entirely bereft of reason.

The following guests of the hotel from abroad are safe and are now stopping at the Lindell Hotel: W. P. Clegh, St. Paul; S. B. Rhodes, Boston; C. C. Godfrey, Hannibal; E. S. Mansfield, New-York; S. B. Coulson, Yankton; S. H. Krieger, Philadelphia; S. Schoyer and son, Pittsburg; A. J. Webster, New-York; George Straut, Chicago; W. H. Fletcher, New-York; J. V. B. Lott, Lansing; Charles Rolker, New-York; I. S. Shackelford, New-York; S. S. Crittenden, Cincinnati; H. L. Morrill, Cairo; A. J. Wilson, New-York; Mrs. Love and Mrs. Porter, Indianapolis; T. T. Lyon, Mobile; H. T. White, Syracuse; C. H. Kennedy, Syracuse; A. Pope Joy, Chicago; Mr. Birdseye, Nevada, Mo.; B. F. Withbree, Colorado Springs; J. R. Parsons, New-York; T. Tiernan, Pittsburg; Frank E. Karelsen, New-York.

The following are at the Planters' House: Mr. and Mrs. Berrian, a bridal couple; William P. Watson, Chicago; Fred Cook, New-Orleans; George S. Morise, New-York; J. G. Naidy, L. W. Beoham, and J. M. Davidson, New-York; H. A. Wilson, St. Paul; George Peterbaugh, Peoria; H. S. Bolden, Chicago; J. W. Bigelow and G. H. Caldwell, Parkersburg, and Charles Musser, New-York.

The following went to the Laclede Hotel and are now stopping there: G. W. Mahoney and G. A. Kalen, Belleville; A. L. Brockway, New-York; W. J. Miller and J. H. Morrow, New-York; R. H. Avery, New-York; M. J. Shoecraft, D. Loonbarger, Miss Kate Claxton, S. H. Core, D. M. Dickeson and wife, New-York; Mrs. D. F. Gott, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. T. Tyson, Caleb Cawkins, New-York; L. F. Fallow, New-York; C. A. Artell, Boston; A. C. Tischner and wife, F. O. Sullivan, Pine Bluff; J. L. Perry, Saratoga Springs; Miss E. M. Darling, Indianapolis; William Christman, Independence; C. L. Applegate, Louisville; A. J. Bodwell, Chicago; James J. Davis, Augusta, Ga.; E. Pannock.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOTEL.

Ever since its completion, in 1865, the Southern Hotel has been a recognized stopping-place, in St. Louis, of the Southern aristocracy, whose business or pleasure brought them to that city, and it was also a favorite residence for visitors from all other parts of the country, being furnished in elegant style, and its *menu* being of the very best the markets afforded. It was a magnificent and imposing structure that had about it every appearance of solidity, its architecture being of the Anglo-Italian order. The foundation was laid in the latter part of 1859 or the early part of 1860 by a then prosperous hotel company, but the breaking out of the war interfered with its immediate completion, and work upon it was suspended for about three years. At the time it was resumed and finished, when it was leased to Messrs. Laville, Warren & Co., under whose management it was conducted prosperously for 11 years, and until the Summer of 1875, when it passed into the hands of its present lessees, Messrs. Breslin, Darling & Co. This firm is composed of Mr. J. H. Breslin, Mr. George Darling, Mr. E. C. Purse'l, and Mr. Charles Warner. The last named gentleman, and Mr. Darling, who is not connected in any way with the proprietors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel in this City, were only interested in the Southern, but Mr. Pursell and Mr. Breslin are part owners in the Metropolitan and St. James Hotels, in this City, and the latter is sole proprietor of the Gilsey House. The Southern Hotel was owned by Mr. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, and was, until the Lindell was erected, the largest hotel in the entire Mississippi Valley. It was built of Ohio sand-stone, and was six stories in height, having accommodations for about 700 guests. The external portion of the first story was of iron, the walls of that story being 22 inches in thickness, while above that they were 18. So far as the comfort of its guests was concerned, the Southern was of an admirable design in its internal arrangements. It occupied almost an entire block, having frontage on Walnut, Elm, Fourth, and Fifth streets. On the first-named street, where the main entrance was situated, the building extended the entire length of the block, its frontage on that street being 270 feet. Being built in the form of a T, it had a frontage on Elm-street—where there was another entrance, but seldom used—of only 113 feet, while it was 240 feet in length. The main corridor extended through from Walnut to Elm street, and was about 25 feet wide, a stairway of equal width leading from it to the upper portions of the house. Directly opposite to this stairway, and on the left hand side of the corridor, were situated the hotel offices. The entrance to the elevators—one for passengers and the other for freight—adjoined the offices, the shaft running up to the sixth story. Immediately over the rotunda, in which the office was situated, were large oval openings in all the floors, and covered at the roof by a skylight, which, besides giving light to the entire building, secured considerable ventilation, an iron railing only extending around the opening on each floor. The main corridor was paved with tessellated marble. The other corridors extended the entire length of the building from Walnut to Elm street, and across the former, being exactly the same shape as the building itself, thus offering no obstruction whatever to the easy egress of the guests. From the second, or parlor floor, a broad stairway led to the ladies' entrance, giving egress on to Fifth-street. On the lower floor were situated the bar and billiard rooms and the gentlemen's reading-room, the latter being directly opposite the elevators and alongside the main stairway. When the Southern Hotel was first opened it was handsomely furnished, but when it changed hands in 1875 it underwent a thorough renovation, being newly painted, frescoed, and furnished, the appointments in the latter respect, more especially in the parlors which fronted on Walnut and Fourth streets, being of the most sumptuous and costly nature. The suites of apartments and chambers throughout the house were also furnished in a manner equal to that of any of the hotels in this City. Fifty thousand dollars were expended on this renovation. When the building was constructed fire plugs were placed on each floor, and to these were attached four-inch pipes, so arranged that they could be brought to any room in the house. Apart from this there were fire extinguishers, buckets and axes, and a corps of firemen.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

The reception of the news in this City created a good deal of excitement, especially among the hotel proprietors. Apart from the press dispatches, little information could be gleaned, and although Mr. J. H. Breslin, one of the owners of the Southern Hotel, received several dispatches, they contained nothing of a definite nature. At a late hour last night Mr. Breslin received the following dispatch from the book-keeper of the hotel:

"Number reported dead, 11 only; how many in ruins we do not know; do not think as many were killed as was supposed; had about 250 guests in hotel; nothing saved from office—books, cash, or anything. John B. Drake, of Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, telegraphs to draw for any money we may need."

THE INSURANCE.

The following is the insurance on the hotel building and furniture:

Hamburg-Bremen	$7,500
London Assurance	7,500
North British and Mercantile	5,000
Niagara, New-York	5,000
Mobile Underwriters	2,500
Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania	4,000
French Corporation	7,500
Scottish Commercial	15,000
Lancashire, England	10,000
Howard, New-York	6,000
National, New-York	10,000
Boston Underwriters	25,000
Revere, Boston	2,500
Commonwealth, Boston	5,000
Queen, England	6,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	5,000
St. Paul, St. Paul	5,000
American, Newark	2,500
German, Buffalo	5,000
Westchester, New-York	3,500
Girard, Philadelphia	2,500
Franklin, Philadelphia	5,000
Royal, England	5,000
National, Hartford	5,000
Orient, Hartford	5,000
Ætna, Hartford	7,500
Phœnix, Hartford	10,000
Shawmut, Boston	5,000
Connecticut, Hartford	5,000
Shoe and Leather, Boston	5,000
Commercial Union	10,000
Imperial and Northern	10,000
Rhode Island Association	10,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	10,000
Williamsburg City, New-York	5,000
Richmond Fire Association	5,000
Arctic, New-York	2,500
Fireman's, Newark	5,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	10,000
People's, Trenton	5,000
Manufacturers', Boston	12,500
Boylston, Boston	7,500
Merchants', Newark	5,000
Amazon, Cincinnati	5,500
Union, Philadelphia	5,000
Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y	2,500
German-American, Pittsburg	5,000
North-western National, Milwaukee	7,500
Guaranty, New-York	5,000
American, Philadelphia	5,000
Paterson, Paterson, N. J	5,000
Traders', Chicago	5,000
Atlas, Hartford	5,000
Manufacturers', of New-Jersey	5,000
Cooper, Dayton, Ohio	2,500
Lycoming, Pennsylvania	2,500
Citizens', Newark	2,500
Merchants', St. Joseph	2,500
German, Rochester	5,000
Roger Williams, Providence, R. I	2,500
Union, Pittsburg	2,500
Germania, Newark	3,000
Amity, New-York	2,500
Oswego and Onondaga	2,500
Germania, Cincinnati	2,500
Union	2,500
Richmond, Virginia	2,500
Local companies	52,000
Total insurance	$345,000

Of the above insurance $290,000 is on the building, and $145,000 on the furniture. The building was owned by Robert Campbell. It originally cost about $1,250,000, but was purchased by Mr. Campbell for $525,000. The furniture, which was owned by Breslin, Darling & Co., was valued at $200,000, and is a total loss.

INDIANS ON THE MARCH.

ONE HUNDRED LODGES ON THEIR WAY TO FORT TOTTEN—WHY THEY AVOID THE AGENCIES ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, reports to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan that 100 lodges of Indians have passed Fort Peck, and are making their way to Fort Totten. These Indians are a portion of the hostile bands which recently surrendered at the solicitation of Spotted Tail. They are evidently avoiding the agencies on the Missouri River, hoping to escape the operations of the order compelling all returning hostiles to surrender their ponies upon arrival at the reservations. In view of the surrender of Crazy Horse's hostiles, Gen. Sheridan will allow the cavalry company now stationed at Fort Totten to remain there for the present. Gen. Sherman thinks the Indian Agency at old Fort Peck is entirely superfluous, and he will endeavor to secure its removal to Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone.

RAIL AND WATER FREIGHT RATES.

THE MANAGERS OF THE TRUNK LINES AND LARGE VESSEL-OWNERS IN CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—It is reported here that the managers of the Trunk Railway lines and larger vessel-owners are endeavoring to arrive at some agreement that shall be based upon what they call the "live and let live" principle. The lake and canal carriers have shown a greater ability in reducing rates to meet competition than railroad magnates had supposed them capable of, and now the lake carriers and trunk line managers are forming a combination with a view to holding rates at moderate remunerative figures. If the arrangement is effected, a difference of 5 cents per 100 between vessels and railroads will be maintained, and rates by rail from Chicago to New-York will not be permitted to drop below 25 cents.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLOSION.

THE ENGINEER AND A PASSENGER KILLED AND THE FIREMAN BADLY INJURED.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—In Madison, Ind., at 7 o'clock this morning, the boiler of the locomotive engine "Bright," exploded at the foot of the inclined plane, killing John Zimley, the engineer, and J. Hanstader, a passenger, who was riding on the engine. The fireman had both legs broken, and was otherwise injured. The engine was a very powerful one, used in hauling trains up and down the inclined plane, and had just been used in hauling a freight train when the explosion occurred.

CUSHING AND THE SPANISH MISSION.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—A special dispatch from Washington says: "When Caleb Cushing was here on a visit last November, he was anxious then to resign the Ministership to Spain and not return to his post at Madrid. He was persuaded not to do so by Secretary Fish, who was desirous that he should remain until a new treaty with Spain could be negotiated. Mr. Cushing thereupon returned to Spain, and successfully negotiated the treaty which the President submitted to the Senate at the last session of Congress. This being compleded, Gen. Cushing sent in his resignation, and on Saturday presented his letter of recall. He comes home to resume his law practice here, which was always very remunerative. Two foreign missions are now vacant, the Swiss and Spanish."

THE CANADIAN SEAL FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, April 11.—The following vessels, with cargoes of seals, have arrived to date: Neptune, 40,000; Panther, 20,000; Arctic, 24,000; Greenland, 29,000; Bear, 10,000; Leopard, 6,000; Kite, 14,000; Nimrod, 15,000; Proteus, 16,000, Aurora, 14,000.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES FOR SUMMER.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—A convention of Superintendents and other officials of the principal railroads of the country, to determine upon Summer time-tables, is in session here to-day.

THE LOCKPORT (N. Y.) ELECTION.

LOCKPORT, April 11.—The returns of the election yesterday show that a Democratic Mayor and two Republican Aldermen were elected, which leaves the City Government in the hands of the Republicans.

A DANGEROUS IMPORTATION.

Among the cargo of the German steamer Frisia was a small cask, supposed to contain wine. The Government Gauger striking something solid inside sent the cask to the Appraiser's store for examination. A quantity of worthless wine having been drawn off, the head of the barrel was removed and a five gallon can, inclosing another full of dynamite cartridges, was discovered, ingeniously braced in the centre by a complication of stout wire. The importation of the article being prohibited, the German exporter adopted this method of deceiving the authorities. The cask was marked Gebr. Krebs & Co., Hamburg, and was consigned to Jacob Freck, Huntington, Huntington County, Ind., care of A. C. L. & O. Meyers, forwarding agents. The authorities are puzzled to know what to do with it.

DEATH OF ROSS WINANS.

THE DECEASED AN OCTOGENARIAN—THE LAST OF AN ENGINEER, INVENTOR, AND MILLIONAIRE—A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Ross Winans, engineer, inventor, and millionaire, died this morning in his eighty-first year. Born in Sussex County, N. J., he was for a while clerk in a New-York store, but soon turned his attention to farming and inventing. He laid the foundation of his fortune by raising horses, and his first invention was a plow that had a large sale. From the beginning of the railroad enterprise in this country he took great interest in it, and in 1828 came to Baltimore and exhibited a model of a rail wagon to be drawn by horses. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was commenced in that year, and the tracks for horse-cars laid for 16 miles out of the city. Mr. Winans became an enthusiast in railroad operations, and invented the friction wheel, by which the friction of axles in the boxes was reduced, and which is still in use all over the world. After steam had been successfully employed on English roads, the Baltimore and Ohio company sent him to England to investigate its workings. While there he was plundered of the most valuable feature of his friction wheel design by parties whom he trusted, and he thus lost much of the pecuniary benefit of his ingenuity. On returning from England he turned his attention to railroad machinery, and did more than any other one man to furnish the Baltimore and Ohio road with locomotives, and established here the largest shops in the country. At the time one great obstacle to working the road was the lack of engines strong enough to take trains across the heavy grades of the Alleghanies. Mr. Winans overcame this with his camel back locomotive, which for freighting over mountains has never been excelled. He was the first man to construct eight-wheeled cars, and his inventions are more numerous than can be estimated. Thirty years ago the Russian Government invited him to take charge of railroad construction in the empire. He declined, but sent out his sons, who resided there many years, and, in conjunction with the late Mr. Harrison, of Philadelphia, planned and executed the Russian railroad system. At the outbreak of the rebellion the Winans were engaged in a rash scheme for constructing shipyards, machine shops, and transportation depots on tide-water in South Baltimore. They strongly sympathized with the South. Ross Winans was a member of the Maryland Legislature of 1861, that was perfecting measures to take Maryland out of the Union, when Gen. McClellan arrested and imprisoned the members. The Winans thereupon abandoned their enterprises and went to Europe, to remain till after the war. Ross Winans, and his eldest son, Thomas, returned here after the war, and the former has since occupied himself with a model farm of 600 acres, near the city, writing pamphlets and books and stating his views on municipal improvements. He was a man of, in some respects, remarkable abilities, although some of his ideas and undertakings were decidedly Quixotic. He was partly the inventor of the cigar shaped steamer that was to cross the Atlantic in four days, and which has for years laid rotting away at her dock. His mechanical genius has been inherited by his sons, but has principally shown itself in steam organs, model cottages, and various curious appliances. The model room of the Patent Office at Washington contains the names of the Winans affixed to a score of inventions, some of which are practical, and others the opposite. Ross Winans had a great taste for indulging in theological abstractions, and a few years ago wrote a book entitled *One Religion, Many Creeds*, very much after the Theodore Parker school of thought. Thomas Winans still resides here, and the three other sons of the deceased live in England. All are very wealthy, and seem to have abandoned inventions except for their own amusement.

MAKERS OF RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—The General Railroad Time Convention met at the Kennard House, in this city, to-day. There were 73 delegates from the different railroads throughout the country present. The first meeting was held at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. E. S. Flint, General Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, was made Chairman, and W. F. Allen, editor of the *Traveler's Official Railway Guide*, permanent Secretary. An organization was effected, committees appointed, and the meeting adjourned till 3 P. M., when the convention again met. It was determined to make no material changes for the Summer season. Trains will leave terminal points at about the same hours, and about the same time will be made. A resolution of condolence in regard to the death of D. M. Boyd, Jr., late General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was offered by Mr. A. A. Talmadge, of the Missouri Pacific, and adopted by the convention, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the Windsor Hotel, New-York.

NAVAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Commodore George H. Cooper has been ordered to duty as President of the Naval Board of Inspectors. Lieut. Robert E. Carmody has been detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York, and ordered to the receiving-ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C., in place of Lieut. Andrew Dunlap, detached from that vessel and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office. Ensigns N. H. H. Southerland and Jesse M. Roper have been ordered to examination preliminary to promotion.

The Naval Board to examine officers for retirement or promotion, consisting of Rear-Admiral Patterson, Commodores Nicholls and Baldwin, Medical Director Gunnell, Medical Inspector Kindleberger, Surgeon Parker, and Passed Assistant Engineer Ford, will reassemble at the Navy Department to-morrow in accordance with orders issued several weeks ago. Capt. George M. Ransom will be first examined for promotion to the grade of Commodore, and his examination will be followed by that of Capt. William F. Spicer, for promotion to the same grade.

HORSE RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—This was the third day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The track was in good order, and the attendance light. The first race, one mile and an eighth, for all ages, for a club purse of $300, was won by Commodore Parisot; Redman, second; Belle Barkley, third; Donough and Hamburg also started. Time—2:01. George Quinine won the second race, three miles, for all ages, for a club purse of $500, by a length; Uncle Tom, second, and Redding, third. Falmouth and Coriander also ran. Time—5:40¾. The third race, mile heats, for all ages, for a club purse of $400, was won by Jack Hardy in two straight heats; the Nipper, second. Jack Hardy led to each heat from the start to the finish. Time—1:47 and 1:47½.

FROST IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, April 11.—There was quite a heavy frost here last night, and fears for the safety of fruit and early vegetables are seriously entertained.

A STEAMER DISABLED.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Signal Service Observer at Barnegat, N. J., reports at 12:30 P. M.: Two steamers are going south—one in tow, and evidently disabled. Cannot make out either.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

John O'Neil, the victim of hydrophobia, referred to in yesterday's TIMES, died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in terrible agony. It required the united efforts of four strong men to keep him down in his bed before his death. His widow said to a reporter yesterday that he had bitten her and left the marks of his teeth on the back of her left hand. The coroner will hold an inquest.

ALBANY.

THE WOODIN CHARTER BILL.

ITS CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE—SEVERAL AMENDMENTS MADE—THE BILL FINALLY ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY—STREET CLEANING IN NEW-YORK CITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 11, 1877.

The Senate did its part again to-day toward wiping off the statute book a venerable, but foolish law. New-York is one of the very few States left in the Union which still clings to the statute requiring a man to be a naturalized citizen before he can hold and convey real estate, or transmit it to his family. The Senate has several times passed a bill abolishing the law, but the Assembly has always managed to kill it by a buncombe display of spread-eagle patriotism. In advocating his bill to-day, Senator Robertson showed the uselessness of the statute in such a strong light that only one Senator—Mr. Vedder, of

Senate Committee some time ago, and argued in favor of their bill to reduce the commission to a single head, appeared to-day and, most astonishing to relate, argued in favor of keeping the commission as it now stands. As a reason for this extraordinary change, they said since they came up before they had found that they had not been fully informed on the subject. It is simply necessary to add that their chief argument on the former occasion was that their bill was drawn up after weeks and months of the most careful study of the subject, and that they had only arrived at their conclusions after considering the matter in every aspect. The committee agreed to report the bill as amended in accordance with the views of these gentlemen, and as a consequence, there is a little storm raging here to-night. It is unnecessary to waste words upon the matter as under no circumstances will the bill pass in that shape.

When the omnibus bill was reported by the Assembly Committee on Cities leave was asked to make a supplementary report on street-cleaning. This report will be in the form of a bill, if made at all, and the bill proposed embodies what is called the "Ambrose" system. It will be considered in the committee to-morrow, and is as follows:

An act to amend chapter 667, Laws of 1872, entitled "An act in relation to the cleaning of the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, gutters, wharves, piers, and heads of slips in the City of New-York, and for the removal of garbage," &c., passed May 14, 1874. It provides that the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New-York shall have full and exclusive power and authority, and shall be charged with the duty of cleaning all public streets and avenues, as well as all other places mentioned in the amended act, and with the removal of the ashes and other rubbish. All matter required to be removed to be disposed of by the department so that it shall not be offensive or injurious to the public health. There shall be in the Health Department a Street-cleaning Bureau, the chief officer of which shall be the Superintendent of Street-cleaning, who shall have the management and control of all matters pertaining to the cleaning of the streets, subject to such general rules and regulations as shall be made by the Health Department. The bureau shall consist of the following persons, employed at the salaries (annual) annexed to their names: Superintendent, $10,000; deputy superintendent, $5,000; 3 district inspectors, each $3,000; superintendent of boats and dumping-ground, $3,000; superintendent of stables, horses, carts, and sweeping machines, $3,000; 22 foremen of wards, each $1,200; 4 foremen of boats and dumping grounds, each $900; 2 foremen of stables, horses, carts, and sweeping machines, each $1,000; 16 dumping board inspectors, each $900; book-keeper, $3,000; assistant book-keeper, $2,000; pay-roll clerk, $1,500; map clerk, $1,200; 2 general clerks, each $1,200; veterinary surgeon, $1,500; 1,000 sweepers, each $450; 400 drivers, each $500; 150 men for unloading scows, each $450; 16 scow-trimmers, each $600; 16 watchmen or scows and other property, each $400; 12 stablemen, each $550; 2 watchmen of stables, each $400; foreman of horse-shoers, $1,000; 8 horse-shoers, each $700; foreman of wheelwrights and blacksmiths, $1,000; 6 wheelwrights and 3 blacksmiths, each $700; painter, $600; foreman of harness makers, $900; 6 harness makers, each $600; 4 Captains of tug-boats, each $1,500; 4 engineers for tug-boats, each $900; 4 deck hands, 4 cooks, and 4 firemen, for tug-boats, as needed, $650. No officer or employe appointed shall be discharged, except after a hearing before the board upon written charges, and a decision by a majority of the board in writing stating the grounds of removal. The Superintendent shall be appointed by the Board of Health, and all other officers shall be nominated by the Superintendent, be appointed, and confirmed by a majority of the Board of Health. The Superintendent shall lay out in the City 700 sweeping routes on streets and avenues, not exceeding 30 feet in width from curb to curb, to each one of which routes one street-sweeper shall be assigned. He shall lay out 25 sweeping-machine routes on streets more than 30 feet wide from curb to curb, which shall be swept by sweeping-machines, and to each of the sweeping-machine routes eight sweepers shall be assigned to collect the dirt into piles; he shall cause maps of the routes to be made, which shall be accompanied with the names of the men assigned to each route, the maps to be open at all times to the inspection of the public. The routes shall embrace the entire paved area of the City, and shall include the gutters, wharves, piers, and heads of slips. Each and every one of the routes shall be swept once in every 24 hours, except on Sundays and legal holidays, or when rain, frost, snow, or ice prevent, and the dirt shall be removed as fast as collected by the sweepers. Four "itinerant gangs" of sweepers of 25 men each shall be daily employed wherever, in the judgment of the Superintendent, the unusual accumulation of dirt requires them. The Superintendent shall also lay out the ash routes, and cause all ashes and garbage to be removed daily, except on holidays and Sundays, and the maps of the routes, with the names of the ashmen employed attached, shall always be open to the inspection of the public. The Superintendent shall assign all his subordinates to their duties, take care that they thoroughly perform them, cause daily reports to be sent to himself of the time made by the respective employes, and of the condition of the respective routes and branches of work, and of the amount and condition of property of the bureau, and shall make weekly reports to the Board of Health of the condition of the bureau and the work accomplished by it. The Superintendent shall also cause all ashes and garbage to be separated at the dumping boards, the ashes to be used subject to the direction of the Board of Health in any filling contracts which may be secured, and to be otherwise disposed of in the best interests of the City. Salable material—rags, tin cans, glass, boxes, and junk—to be separated and sold for the City to the highest bidder, or if not sold to be removed, as the Board of Health shall designate. The Superintendent shall each year receive from the annual appropriation for the bureau $25,000, to be used, if necessary, in hiring extra men, horses, and carts to aid in the first or Spring cleaning, so that the City may in the shortest possible time be put in a condition to be daily swept and cleaned by the regular force. He shall, subject to the approval of the Board of Health, prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by the employes, which shall be purchased and paid for by the employes; and he shall, subject to the approval of the Board of Health, make such rules and regulations as from time to time shall seem necessary for the honest, thorough and efficient management of the bureau. The Deputy Superintendent, District Inspectors, Superintendents of boats, and stables, horses, carts, and sweeping machines shall each keep, at his own expense, a horse and wagon for use in the discharge of his duties. Each sweeper shall, at his own expense, furnish and keep in order his broom, fire-proof pail, as well as hook, shovel, pick, and sprinkling-can, and each cart driver shall furnish and keep in order his shovel, pick, and broom. Salaries of officers and employes to be paid monthly by the Finance Department, all fines to be deducted and certified on the pay-roll. Property and supplies to be purchased by the Superintendent, under the direction of the Board of Health. No person to be employed who is under 21 or over 45 years of age, not a citizen of the State of New-York, or who is physically disqualified. Except extra horses and carts required in Spring, all property used shall be owned by the bureau. All property now used by the bureau of Street-cleaning under the Board of Police shall be turned over to the new bureau created by this act. Within 10 days from the passage of the act the Board of Health shall appoint the Superintendent of the bureau, who shall, as speedily as possible, complete the organization of the bureau, and report within 10 days a statement of the number of horses, scows, tugboats, and other property required for the operation of the bureau, together with an estimate of the amount of money necessary to buy what is not already owned by the City. The Board of Health shall send so much of the estimate as it approves of to the Board of Apportionment for the amount of money specified, and the Board of Apportionment is empowered to make, and directed to immediately make, an appropriation for the same, and yearly to make an appropriation for its maintenance. All functions and duties of the Department of Police relating to street-cleaning are abolished, and the department is directed to turn over to the new bureau all City property appertaining thereto. All inconsistent acts or parts of acts are repealed, and the act shall take effect immediately.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Speaker Sloan, immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly, announced that a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, who are on a tour of inspection as to the most feasible route to the West, would arrive in the city this evening, whereupon Mr. Husted moved the appointment of a committee to wait on the visitors, and to extend to them the courtesies of the House of Assembly, which motion was adopted. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Husted, Fish, Gere, Cozans, and Maynard as the committee. At the evening session the committee performed their duty, and the Massachusetts delegation entered the chamber, escorted by the Assembly Committee, when Speaker Sloan welcomed them in the following address;

GENTLEMEN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE: In behalf of the Assembly of the State of New-York it becomes my agreeable duty as its presiding officer to extend to you a cordial welcome to this chamber. Understanding your mission to be purely one of business, having reference to more extended railway facilities between the two great commonwealths respectively represented on this occasion, by which it is believed that the interests of Massachusetts may become more closely identified with those of New-York, we say to you that we wish you all success in your undertaking. It is a hopeful sign, amid the depression prevailing at the present time in all departments of industry, that Massachusetts, perceiving with prophetic ken, the signs of returning life and vigor, is moving in the direction of new and important public enterprises. It gives me pleasure to assure you that it is the wish of every member of this House that your visit to our State may eventuate in the most agreeable recollections, and, at the same time, be fruitful of beneficent and satisfactory results.

Again, gentleman of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in behalf of the body over which I have the honor of presiding, I welcome you to the capital of the State of New-York; and I assure you of our desire that your visit may be in all respects enjoyable, and in all respects beneficial.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

ATTITUDE OF OPPOSING FORCES.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN THE EAST—MILLIONS OF MONEY BEING SPENT TO PLACE ARMED MEN IN BATTLE ARRAY—NO MORE WORK ON A SMALL SCALE—FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS BY TWO GREAT NATIONS—THE PRESTIGE OF ONE AND THE OTHER'S EXISTENCE AT STAKE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Sunday, March 25, 1877.

The settlement of the Turco-Serbian difficulty is the only circumstance on which could be based any hopes of a solution of the Eastern question without an appeal to arms. Unfortunately this, instead of being a pacific symptom, has an entirely different signification. The armistice expired on the 1st of March; neither Turkey nor Russia would consent to its renewal. Servia was exhausted; she had shown her incapacity to fight alone; Russia was not ready to come to her assistance en masse; and the Turks, without firing a single shot, could have occupied Belgrade within a week's time. Naturally, this would not have suited the Russian plan of campaign. The flanks of their Army in Bulgaria would have been threatened, and there was the continual danger of an Austrian occupation of the right bank of the Danube, upon the pretext of protecting the population or of assuring the neutrality of the Principality. This peace, then, concluded by Servia according to orders received from St. Petersburg, was an absolute political necessity for the time being.

But, although the Turco-Serbian conflict is over, the Turco-Russian conflict becomes more inevitable every day. Certain questions can only be settled by war, and all the efforts of diplomacy are powerless to avert the catastrophe. At the present moment the interior situation of both nations is such that neither power can draw back, and the localization of the struggle is the only practical result which can be effected by either negotiations or protocols. It requires, indeed, only a very little reflection to understand that the hopes of the peacemakers are built upon most fragile foundations. Russia is an autocracy, renowned for the skill and clearness of her statesmen; a power of the first order, which has never faltered when once she has taken her stand upon any question; she has mobilized, at an immense expense, a splendid Army; she has supported a terrible commercial and financial crisis in consequence of that mobilization; is it possible, then, that her sole end was a mere demonstration, nothing but a mere game of brag?

While a certain portion of the European press announced the intended disarming of the Russian troops, their armament was being pushed on with feverish activity. The reserves are called out, contracts for forage and commissary stores are being made for the use of the Army, not only in Russia but also in Roumania, where all has been made ready for the passage of a great army. In the eventuality of a general rising of the Asiatic Mohammedan populations, which is a part of the Turkish war programme, the Siberian Cossacks have been concentrated at Frakhend to reinforce the garrisons of Central Asia. The fortresses of the Black Sea have been mounted with heavy ordnance, and the approaches to the Caucasian coast have been lined with torpedoes. How serious are these preparations may be judged from the following statistics, whose accuracy I can guarantee:

The fortifications of Odessa, of Roulikoff, and of the Mole, and the establishment of four batteries in the port, have cost, with their armament, 15,000,000 roubles, ($12,640,000;) 21,000,000 roubles have been spent upon the works between Odessa and Akermann, at Kertsch, and Nikolaiew, 30,000,000; in the laying down of torpedoes, 9,000,000. Total for the defense of the Black Sea 76,000,000 roubles, or $50,000,000. Including the reinforcements and reserves at Kiew, the Southern Army numbers 300,000 troops of all arms fit for service. These are supported by a second line of 120,000 men, forty miles in their rear, who are to follow the movements of the corps of operation until their strength has been raised to 200,000, which will require about two months' time. Before this concentration is completed, it is unlikely that, barring some unforeseen contingency, any serious operation will be undertaken. The lessons of the campaigns of 1828 and 1854 have been so far profitable to the Russians that they will never again go to work on a small scale. The campaign of 1828-9 cost 50,000 men, and was without any important advantages. They besieged each fortress in detail. Brăila occupied them 50 days, and Schoumla, Varna, Silistra were so many points of delay, which gave time for the interference of the Allies. Frederick the Great used to say that a war between the Russians and the Turks might be compared to a duel between a Chinaman and a man with one eye, and that it was not easy to know which was which. But the Russians at least mean to give the lie now to the opinion of this grand master of modern military science, and their chief strategist, Gen. Nepokoitchitsky, "the Russian Moltke," as they term him, will not consent to open the campaign until he has at least 350,000 men, perfectly equipped and well provided with ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster stores, under his direction. He knows that Russia has often failed through want of precaution, and he does not mean to be responsible for a similar fault. The troops called out by the levies of December and January last are on their way to Kief; until their arrival and organization nothing will be done, if it be possible to remain quiet. There is also another and most important reason why Russia should wish to gain time. A campaign on the Lower Danube is almost an impossibility before the end of April, and it needs a remarkable ignorance of geography to base hopes of peace upon the mere circumstance of the delay of the Russians to cross the Pruth. There is but one line of rail in Roumania, and an Army of 300,000 men cannot be transported, with its material, from the Pruth to the Turkish frontier within less than a month's or six weeks' time. The Russian Quartermasters have estimated that not more than 3,000 can be carried by the trains on each day, and the condition of the roads, if roads they can be called, is such that they are impracticable, not only for an army, but even for an ordinary country wagon. The season for the melting of the snow has come, and in Roumania, as in Asia, a spring campaign is impossible.

Admitting, as I believe to be true, that the populations of Podolia and Volhyria ardently desire peace, and that the Czar himself would avoid a war, the world should know that the aspirations of the "Little Russians," although the most intelligent and most wealthy fraction of the nation, have no weight in the political balance, and that the will of the Czar is not, as is generally supposed, omnipotent. The Muscovite policy has always been directed by the opinion of the Gastinney-Dwor, the central bazar of Moscow, and Moscow, like all central Russia, is in a state of feverish excitement. Neither the German nor the Parisian press would dare to speak as freely as does that of Russia now in its discussion of Oriental affairs. Katkoff, the chief editor of the Moscow *Russian Gazette* since the death of Leontieff, declared openly, one month ago, "We must have war," and the phrases of men of Katkoff's school have always a positive signification in Russia. Every one feels that a solution is imminent, and whether this solution should take place in the interior, or on the banks of the Dniester or the Pruth, is a matter of small moment to the sovereigns of the Boulevart of Strasztnich, whose pamphlets turn openly into ridicule the policy of Gortschakoff and Adlerburg.

On the other hand, the Turkish preparations are no less formidable than those made by their enemies. The second and third *ban* of their reserves have been called out; troops are concentrated at the principal strategic points of the Danube and of Asia Minor, and contracts for arms and ammunition have been made with respectable firms in England and America. The Softas are exciting the population to a holy war, and England, or rather the present English administration, although protoundly neutral, is encouraging a resistance to Russian demands. In the Dobrutscha, that is to say in Silistria, Hirsova, Taltscha, Kustendje, Schoumla, and Varna, 110,000 men are concentrated. Along the Danube, at Roustchuk, Plewna, Nikopolis, Schistowa, Terraova, and Gabrowa there are 50,000 more; and at Widdin, Lom-Palanka, and Rahowa 35,000, giving for this line an effective force of 195,000 troops of all arms. As a second line, behind the Balkhans, another army of 200,000 men is being organized, and the Seraskierat has given orders for the fortification of the defiles of the Hœmus, as well as of those commanding the approaches to Sofia, Tornawoda, Osman Bazar, and the route to Schoumla. The third line passes through Philippopolis to Adrianople, by the heights between Schataldgi, to Beikos, and forms a species of intrenched camp defended on its right flank by a great lake.

Where Turkey gets her money for these preparations is a matter of mystery, but it is probable that this question is not so obscure to the manufacturers of arms, who would certainly not continue to send on the immense quantities which arrive daily in Constantinople, if they were not assured of a better treatment than has been the lot of the holders of Turkish obligations.

In this condition of affairs, nothing short of a miracle can avert a war. One power alone might interpose her veto. But will she? It is most improbable, for this power is Germany, and Germany has nothing to fear in the aggrandizement of Russia eastward. But as Germany is not in the habit of rendering Platonic services, her neutrality may, perhaps, be more dangerous to the general peace of Europe than can be any war confined to the East. At any rate, it needs a wonderful amount of optimism to conclude from the last speech of Emperor William any intention of an interference with the designs of his nephew Alexander.

We are in face of a most serious complication. Two nations, equally fanatical, have at great sacrifices mobilized all their available forces; neither will agree to be the first to disarm. The prestige of the one and the existence of the other is at stake, is it possible to expect a pacific solution for a difficulty which, for the last quarter of a century, has kept all Europe in suspense. Russia has been very clever; the plea of Slavonic interference has been set aside, and she now comes before the world with a programme of a nature to enlist the sympathies of all Christendom, and tells us that she is about to draw the sword, not in defense of the cause of the Slaves, but as the champion of Christianity, and progress. Of the condition of the populations in the theatre of this great struggle, of the strategical advantages and defects of the position from an offensive and defensive point of view, I hope to be able to write fully in the course of my future correspondence.

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

MR. HUSTED OPPOSED TO CONVERTING THE COMMITTEE INTO A SMUT-MACHINE—EXAMINATION OF D. P. FACKLER, AND MR. FURBER OF THE UNIVERSAL—NO MORE WITNESSES TO BE HEARD.

ALBANY, April 11.—In the executive session of the Insurance Committee this afternoon Senator Vedder made an argument in relation to the pending insurance bills. When the investigation was resumed Mr. Husted said the present committee had pretty nearly fulfilled its mission. Every committee heretofore, if allowed to run its length, had become an *ad captandum* or a smut-machine. I propose, said Mr. Husted, that this shall not be the case here. He thereupon read extracts from certain New-York papers, showing that a discharged employe had called, through spite, on the committee to investigate the chief officers of companies. He protested against any further personal investigation. He said he did not want the committee to be used as a sewer-pipe for every scavenger to throw his garbage in.

Mr. Welant—Do you think it has been used that way?

Mr. Husted—I do not think; I know.

Mr. Welant—By committee men?

Mr. Husted—No, no; not by committee men, at all.

Mr. Lang said that he presented the letter referred to, and had consulted with Mr. Moak as to the likelihood of making a smut-machine of the committee upon the information contained in it; and that any questions should be asked which had any taint of smut about it.

David P. Fackler's examination was resumed. His examination of the Equitable showed the number of tontine policies now in force to be over 11,000; the number lapsed he could not discover; the reserve upon them is $28,580,000; the amount of surplus and reserve upon forfeited policies was not ascertained, but those upon all policies amounted to $2,201,500; the extent of the tontine periods is generally from 10 to 15 years, but they terminate at various years; the surplus of the tontine policies is separated from that of other policies in the books; the entire surplus of the Equitable was about $3,000,000, upon other than tontine policies; the tontine policies are not applicable to other purposes than the payment of tontine policy-holders; the tontine policies are fully reported in the statement to the Superintendent; he could not say whether the tontine surplus is reported in the statement of 1876; he believed he saw all the tontine policies of the company when he made his investigation; the tontine policies are not reported as a liability; they are legally a liability, but it is doubtful whether the insurance laws would recognize them as such; an entire stranger could probably go into a company and ascertain the surplus of the tontine policies from the books. He cannot say that the tontine surplus has increased during the year more than $250,000. No close estimate can be made. Insurance, it is admitted, has decreased during the past year, but the worse the business may have been the better may have been the tontine business.

By Mr. Green, counsel of the Equitable—Please say, from the statement of liabilities in the report of 1876, (here shown,) if they include tontine policies as well as others?

Witness—Yes, Sir; the tontine surplus is a liability of the company, but is different from the liability upon the surplus upon other policy accounts; it is an actuarial question, and would require actuarial knowledge to explain.

Mr. Fackler here stated that he had received notice from ex-Gov. Fenton, the Chairman of the committee which had engaged him to make the examination of the Equitable, stating that upon consultation with a majority of that committee, they desired Mr. Fackler to give the legislative committee all the information they might desire.

Q.—About how much of the reserve does the Massachusetts plan require than the New-York plan? A.—About 10 per cent.

Q.—Upon that basis, what would be the surplus of the Equitable, counting the tontine surplus as a liability?

Mr. Fackler protested against answering the question because it must be a guess, and he might do injury to the company.

On motion of Mr. Moody the witness was excused from answering.

Examination continued—The general expediency of compelling companies to give paid-up policies in case of default in premiums was very doubtful as a legislative enactment, and should be left to competition among the companies; there are very few companies which do not guarantee some compensation after forfeiture. A thorough State examination would go far toward remedying any evils that now prevail.

Mr. Furber, of the Universal, was here called, and at great length gave his explanation of the tontine method of insurance; the blank sent by the Insurance Department for a yearly statement of the companies, he said, does not provide for the filling in of the statement as to liabilities, but they require a detailed statement of all outstanding obligations, upon which the department estimates the total liabilities; as to the fitness of legislating as to the surrender values, witness thought the natural tendency of business would settle that more thoroughly than legislation; putting too liberal provisions into policies in the matter of surrender values, has caused the wrecks which now strew the pathway of life insurance. Taking bad risks is another cause, and unusual mortality another.

The committee then went into executive session, and afterward announced that no more witnesses would be examined, except upon the written request of five members of the committee.

THE EXCISE MUDDLE.

LIQUOR-DEALERS IN A DIFFICULTY.

A RESULT OF CARELESS LEGISLATION—THE ISSUE OF LICENSES SUSPENDED—DEALERS ANTICIPATING AN ACTIVE CRUSADE BY THE TEMPERANCE MEN—A MASS-MEETING OF THOSE INTERESTED TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

The decision of the Court of Appeals to the effect that none but inn-keepers have the right to sell liquors to be drank on the premises where sold, and the fining on Monday of the dealer Gibney for selling under the authority of the license granted by the Excise Commissioners, has created a flutter of excitement among the holders of licenses of the sort granted to Gibney, and has also stimulated the temperance men to renewed exertions. All over the City yesterday the subject was thoroughly discussed among the liquor-dealers, and it was generally agreed among them that a crisis had been reached, out of which they were bound to come with advantage. They generally spoke of themselves as a persecuted and too much prosecuted class, which had been badgered by all sorts of legislation, and which seemed destined never to enjoy the undisturbed peace and prosperity which they desired to obtain. They were all feeling considerably elated over the confusion which had been brought upon the Commissioners of Excise, and were confident that any measure which would be taken to relieve that body will necessarily be a measure of relief for them. The Excise Commissioners, they all feel certain, are not in a position to look with equanimity upon any wholesale crusade upon the dealers by the temperance men, because a general attempt to close the shops would be immediately followed by the indictment of the Commissioners by the license-holders. There is no indignation expressed either toward the Commissioners or the persons who have discovered the flaw in the bill, by authority of which the licenses to sell liquor to be drank on the premises where sold have been issued. But the dealers all say, "We have paid our license fees, and the City has the money, and now we are told that the authorities have taken pay for a privilege which they had no power, it appears, to grant or receive pay for.

The offices of the Excise Commissioners were visited yesterday by large numbers of people, who were anxious to know what they could do in the present condition of affairs. Commissioner Patterson was the only member of the board who could be found, and he was present only for a few moments during the morning. He advised all fourth-class license men who asked whether they could go on with their business not to sell, as they would all expose themselves to liability to arrest, and would sell on their own responsibility, if the liqu or sold by them was to be drank on or about their places of business. Mr. Patterson said he had never supposed for an instant that the authority of the board was not complete to grant the licenses under which the sales in question were made. He could not yet say what the decision of the Court of Appeals was except from report, as he had not read it. He recalled a case which occurred in Jefferson County some time ago, where Judge Jones tried the case of a man who was indicted and convicted for selling liquor which was drank on the premises. The Judge held that the dealer had no right to sell to such consumers. The case was appealed to the Fourth Judicial District Court, where Judge E. Darwin Smith, the presiding Justice, gave it as the opinion of himself and his associate Justices that the decision of Judge Jones was erroneous, and it was set aside, the right of the Board of Excise to grant such licenses being affirmed. But the Excise Commissioners do not deny that the appearances are now against them, and a careful examination of the law, such as does not appear to have been made before, convinces them that they are at a complete disadvantage. Section 6 of the Excise law of 1857 says:

"A license shall not be granted to any person to sell strong or spirituous liquors and wines to be drank on the premises of the person licensed, unless such person proposes to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel, or unless the Commissioners are satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character, and has sufficient ability to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel, and has the necessary accommodations to entertain guests, and that an inn, tavern, or hotel is required for the actual accommodations of travelers at the place where such applicant resides or proposes to keep the same."

Section 14 of the same law is as follows:

"Whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to be drank in his house or shop, or any out-house, yard, or garden appertaining thereto, or shall suffer or permit any such liquors or wines sold by him or under his direction or authority to be drank in his house or shop, or in any out-house, yard, or garden thereto belonging, without having obtained a license therefor as an inn, tavern, or hotel keeper, shall forfeit $50 for each offence."

The law of 1866 was passed, giving the power to Excise Boards to license the sale of beer to be drank on the premises where sold, but the law of 1857 remained untouched, and an amendment to the law of 1857 only provided that persons of good moral character might be licensed to sell, but no one was made free to drink on the premises where he made his purchase, over after purchasing. The careless Legislature of 1870 made several amendments to the Excise Law, but while it omitted the clause now so obnoxious to the Excise Commissioners and the dealers, it did not add to the act the usual formula, "and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed." So, many of the clauses of the act of 1857 remain in force, and it is thus one upon which Judge Folger and his associates in the Court of Appeals have just decided, whose neglect has occasioned the new "wrinkle" in excise matters. A consultation of the Police Commissioners, the Excise Commissioners, and Mayor Ely was held on Monday, when the decision of the Gibney case had made it apparent that something must be done, and yesterday morning Excise Commissioner Owen Murphy went to Albany to obtain either the repeal of the clause of the law of 1857, or the enactment of some law that will relieve the Commissioners from the annoyance which they now feel. The number of fourth-class licences issued last year was not far from 6,000, and the income which was derived from the granting of these licences and applied to the charitable institutions that are in part maintained by the consumption of liquor, was about $300,000. The Commissioners are appreciative that the dealers whose licences are rendered void, may, if they are interfered with, bring an overwhelming batch of prosecutions against them. The licenses granted for $50 are the most numerous class, including about three-fourths of all licences issued by the Department.

The liquor dealers have as yet taken no formal action. Mr. Henry Cunningham, the President of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union, met a number of license-holders at the office of Hollander & Co., on Centre-street, during yesterday afternoon, when the prospects were discussed informally and a number of propositions were submitted. A meeting of prominent brewers and dealers had consulted at the same place during the morning, and, at the close of the afternoon consultation, it was decided that a mass meeting of license-holders should be held to-day in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, at 3:30 o'clock, when the sense of the dealers could be ascertained and a plan of action adopted. Many of the dealers were confident that a plan was in preparation which would result in the arrest of several prominent dealers, but all were agreed upon placing the capital "to work after compulsion. It was understood that Mr. Nachtmann had introduced a bill in the Assembly last night, but no one appeared to be familiar with its scope or purpose, or whether or not it had been expressly framed to meet this emergency. The Buffalo liquor dealers are understood to have an agent employed "near the capitol" to look after their general interests, and it is believed that he will see that nothing is left undone that should be done to protect them.

Mr. Stearns, the Secretary of the National Temperance Union, appeared to enjoy the predicament in which the Excise Commissioners and the liquor dealers find themselves, and while he did not feel called upon to enter into any special local warfare against liquor selling, he was not sure that his opposition to all selling—and to all licensing—would impel him to go to Albany to use his best efforts in making complete the confusion of the "common enemy." He did not know whether Oliver Cotter was or was not seeking to close up shops selling under the Excise Commissioners' licenses. A report that William H. Mundy and Oliver Cotter had demanded the arrest of 200 dealers could not be verified. None of the Police Commissioners had up to dark yesterday been applied to in the matter, and Superintendent Walling said he knew of no design to make a wholesale arrest of dealers. A meeting has been called by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, for Monday evening next, at the the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, at which the liquor license business will be discussed.

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From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 11, 1877.

The Court of Appeals decision in the case of Edwin S. Smith, is appended. It will be seen that it declares that all the licenses granted to others than hotel and tavern-keepers under the law of 1870, in the Counties of Erie and New-York are illegal. Several millions have been paid in fees on these licenses in New-York in the past seven years, and the present Board of Excise have collected about $295,000 since May last. The decision in effect declares that the counties referred to are under the operation of the same law which governs other parts of the State. It is suggested that the first thing which will have to be done is to pass a law legalizing all the acts of the Excise Commissioners in the past, the same as the Legislature is called upon to do nearly every week of the session for some Justice of the Peace or Notary Public who, after acting for a year or so, finds there was some technical defect in his qualifying. As to the future, that is a matter for consideration. The decision is the subject of general speculation and comment here. The attorney of the Excise Board has come up to see about the matter, and large delegations representing the liquor-dealers of New-York are also in the city. The decision, which was given by Judge Folger, all the others concuring, is as follows:

The defendant was indicted and tried for selling strong and spirituous liquors and wines by retail in quantities less than five gallons at a time, to be drank on his premises, without having a license therefor as an inn, tavern, or hotel-keeper. The jury found him guilty. There is not serious question but that he did sell intoxicating liquors in the quantities named to be drank upon his premises. There is no question but that he did so, without having a tavern license. His main defense was, that the Board of Excise of the city of his abode had given him a license to sell on his premises in the quantities named. The indictment was framed under the fourteenth section of the act of 1857, (Chap. 622, pp. 404, 410.) The license relied upon by the defendant was granted under the fourth section of the act of 1870, (Laws of 1870, Chap. 175, p. 456,) and his farther reliance is that those two acts so conflict at this point as that the former is repealed as far as it relates thereto. And that is the real inquiry here; do the provisions of the fourteenth section of the act of 1857, and other kindred sections of that act, so conflict with the fourth section of the act of 1870, and other kindred sections of it, as that the former must fall? We are not left simply to find an implied repeal of the act of 1857, by the repugnancy of its provisions, to those of the act of 1870. The Legislature of 1870 plainly had in mind the act of 1857, and referred to it in their legislation in explicit and saving terms.

The phrase in statutes that "all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed" is very common. It is used mostly when the draftsman has quite covered the subject by his proposed enactment when there is no desire to save anything on the same subject in previous legislation. The phrase in the act of 1870 is materially different, and conveys no such notion. It is expressive not only of a desire to save provisions in the act of 1857, but of the consistency of such provisions as should be held to-day in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, at 3:30 o'clock, when the sense of the dealers could be ascertained and a plan of action adopted. Many of the dealers were confident that a plan was in preparation which would result in the arrest of several prominent dealers, but all were agreed upon placing the capital "to work after compulsion. It was understood that Mr. Nachtmann had introduced a bill in the Assembly last night, but no one appeared to be familiar with its scope or purpose, or whether or not it had been expressly framed to meet this emergency. The Buffalo liquor dealers are understood to have an agent employed "near the capitol" to look after their general interests, and it is believed that he will see that nothing is left undone that should be done to protect them.

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A COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION IN SESSION—COMPLAINTS RESPECTING EXCESSIVE TERMINAL CHARGES—STRANGE DISCRIMINATION IN EUROPEAN FREIGHTS TO CANADA—RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Cheap Transportation Association met yesterday afternoon, Col. F. A. Conkling in the chair. Mr. Miller, from the Executive Committee, reported that having been told that a proposition had been placed before the Canal Commissioners asking for authority to construct a narrow gauge, single track railway along the berme bank of the Erie Canal, from Utica to Ilion, he had caused a letter to be written to the Lieutenant-Governor, in the name of the association, asking for information on the subject, but no reply had yet been received. The news had come from a trustworthy source, and he had no doubt of its correctness. He feared that the design might be an entering wedge for the destruction of the canal, whose preservation was a matter of absorbing interest to the merchants of New-York. Mr. Lees added that it appeared that the Commissioners consider they have power to approve or disapprove of the proposition without going before the Legislature with it. The matter was referred to the Committee on Canals.

Mr. Wiley, from the Committee on Claims and Grievances, asked permission to call the attention of the board to two important matters. First, it is a subject of general complaint that the terminal charges in this City are excessive in comparison with those of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities. The item of cartage, especially, is more than double that of the cities named. The difficulty is that the various freight lines, particularly the Hudson River Railroad, do not furnish a sufficient number of employes to handle goods, and trucks are often compelled to wait unnecessarily three or four hours to unload. The Hudson River Railroad takes care of its down-freight first, and will not receive goods until that is out of the way. Some of the company's most favored customers, generally the largest shippers, after knocking at a certain door, are allowed the privilege of unloading and storing their goods, but even they are obliged to do the work themselves. The truckmen are consequently not to blame; they are compelled to charge more. The remedy may be applied by the railroad companies at a moderate additional outlay, by employing three or four more men. This was referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances, with power. The second subject is this: Recently a New-York house was engaged in negotiations for the sale of a large quantity of goods for shipment to Toronto. Being low-priced goods, the question of freights was important. It was found that the lowest rate that could be obtained over the Erie or New-York Central roads was 64 cents per 100 pounds, while from Liverpool by Inman steamer to New-York, and thence over the same roads to Toronto, the rate was only 12 shillings and 3 pence per ton, or 3 cents per 100 pounds. The goods were purchased in Liverpool and shipped through. The freight from Liverpool to New-York is 20 shillings 6 pence per ton, making the cost of shipment from Liverpool to New-York by the Inman Line, and thence from New-York to Toronto over the Erie and New-York Central roads, 38 cents per 100 pounds. Mr. Wiley thought that such extraordinary discrimination seemed worthy the attention of merchants who were exerting themselves to obtain for the New-York Central Company the privilege of expediting the transit of goods over the tracks of the Belt Railroad to the White Star steamers' pier. He said that the Inman Line had flooded Canadian towns with a printed circular showing the rate of freight from Liverpool to points 200 miles west of Toronto to be but 12 shillings 3 pence, while a rate of 20 shilling 6 pence to New-York City. The circular contrasts the two rates, and enlarges on the advantages of purchasing in Liverpool instead of New-York. These circulars are not obtainable in this City, but the speaker had sent to Canada for one, and hoped to have it in a few days. The danger, he added, does not lie in diversion of trade to Liverpool on account of the rates, but in the fact, also, that dealers in Toronto and other Canadian cities are enabled to supply Chicago and other Western buyers at much lower prices than New-York dealers can.

Mr. Watrous thought there must be some mistake. If Mr. Wiley's statements were correct, it was one of the most astonishing things he had yet heard. He asked if it were not possible that the goods were shipped over the Grand Trunk line by way of Portland.

Mr. Wiley answered that the committee were in possession of the way bill and the invoices. The goods were 127 tons of raisins, and the vessel that carried them was the City of Chester.

Mr. Henry said that there might possibly be some justification for the steam-ship and railway companies, inasmuch as they might have been compelled to put in a low bid or not get the goods at all, the Grand Trunk Line having facilities for cheap transportation to the Canadian ports.

Mr. Wicks answered that the contract was not a special one. The circular of which he had spoken showed that the discrimination is a regular thing, and that business is invited on the plea of such discrimination.

Mr. Watrous called attention to the fact that one of the most prominent newspapers in the City recently published a leading editorial article on the new railroad compact, and took occasion in it to praise the Vanderbilt family for protecting the interests of New-York City. The article itself showed that such a conclusion was a lie on its face, for it gave the terms of the compact proving that Baltimore and Philadelphia receive grain from the West three cents per bushel cheaper than New-York. In agreeing to such a compact the Vanderbilt family had done as they had always done—taken very chance they could get to sell New-York or the best interests of its people. The agreement of the association on the subject of Railway Commissioners, before the Assembly, had been that, by reason of favorable grades, the New-York roads can transport goods from the West to this City as cheaply as the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads can to Baltimore and Philadelphia, notwithstanding the distance is shorter. If a road 50 miles long be built over a mountain, and another 100 miles long be built around it, there will be fair competition, because where the locomotives of the one fluid it difficult to drag 10 loaded cars, those of the other are able to propel 20 with ease. The article seemed so ridiculous to the speaker that he thought proper to mention it. He did not see how it could have been written unless with a deliberate purpose to deceive.

Mr. Lees said that the railroads were not entirely responsible for one of the difficulties under which New-York labors in the matter of European through freights. The steam-ship lines centering in this port have been united for several years past in a compact known as the "North Atlantic Conference," and they are not permitted to accept any rates except those established by that conference. If any of the New-York roads became competing on freights to the West, and be obliged to make concessions the entire concessions fall on them, whereas steamship lines, with termini to the North and South, who are not members of the Conference can prorate reductions and thus relieve their railroads of a part of the burden. Mr. Lees said he was happy to be able to state that the steam-ship lines, plying to this port, will probably soon enter into a new compact which will permit them to prorate also.

Mr. Wiley remarked that he thought a prorate in the case he had brought before the meeting would be a difficult thing to accomplish.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances and the Committee on Ocean Transportation for conjoint action.

Mr. Watrous, from the Committee on Legislation, spoke eulogistically of the report of the Commission on Cities, and said it was proper that the Cheap Transportation Association should follow the example of the other commercial bodies and place themselves on record on the matter. He therefore offered a preamble and resolution in favor of the proposed constitutional amendments.

Mr. Simon Sterne, one of the Commission, being present was called upon to express his views. He said the design of the commission was to protect the merchant from the governing classes, which in all countries is the leisure class. In this country, being new, and having very few immensely rich men, the leisure class is below the governed class, and is composed of persons who are unfit to follow legitimate occupations. The consequence is that the country is ill-governed, and subject to all the evils of a Communistic system. The commission did not attempt to limit the suffrage of the people in national or State affairs or in anything by which their general rights might be affected. Even the Mayor and Aldermen were left to be chosen by universal suffrage. But in cities where the Government has to do in a maximum degree with matters of business and private affairs a limit was thought to be obviously proper. The Commission reasoned that the general public have no more right to vote on matters that affect their tax-paying brethren than a merchant who does not own a dollar has to go to a bank and take part in the annual election of its stockholders. The very standing of the merchant may depend upon the stability of the bank, but he owns no property in it, and only those who do are recognized as having a right to vote. [Applause.] The commission have not followed their plan of limited suffrage to a logical conclusion. They have included all those who by their savings show that they have a permanent interest in the prosperity of the City. Rent-payers are also included, so that the plan admits to the privilege of voting every tertifty mechanic and clerk. The governmental administration is not touched. The plan refers only to the raising of taxes and the method of their expenditure, so that those interested shall have a right to say how that expenditure shall be made.

Mr. Henry said that the Cheap Transportation Company had started the movement in favor of the constitutional amendments passed three or four years ago. Tammany Hall proclaimed against them, and the State Government was Democratic, but notwithstanding these facts the publicity given them by the commercial bodies, and the understanding of their objects that resulted caused them to be carried by a popular majority of 300,000 to 400,000. The speaker thought a similar resolution of the Commissioners' report would make it be received by equal favor. He hoped the resolutions would be carried unanimously.

Mr. Sterne asked leave to add a word. In Australia, with the exception of a loose allegiance to England, the institutions are as free as those of the United, and the Colonial Government is much more free from interference from the home Government than a State is from interference from the General Government. Yet the Australians, while recognizing universal suffrage, have established the principle in regard to municipalities that no one is allowed to vote unless he pay a tax on £50 annual income, or pay the yearly rental of £30. They have gone farther, and given to tax-payers on £100 two votes, on £150 three votes, and so on. He did not think this clause should meet with so much opposition from a Legislature which loves to talk so much about universal suffrage, and practices it so little.

Here Col. Conkling, pleading an engagement, gave the chair to Mr. Henry. On his way out he stopped and said that he had read the report of the commission with great interest, and he approved of every portion of it except the feature which had been under discussion. He was opposed to that because he recognized as an economic principle that labor is the source of wealth, and that consequently in the end labor pays all taxes.

The resolutions were carried unanimously, as was also another set of resolutions thanking the commission for the able report of their labors.

Mr. Miller, for a special committee, reported in favor of consolidating the Cheap Transportation Association and the New-York Board of Trade under the name of "The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation," the 200 members of the board to join the association, and the latter to select 10 of them to act with 26 of its own members, as managers of the new board. This provoked considerable discussion, owing to the irresponsible reputation borne by the Board of Trade, but under representations of Mr. Henry, that the matter amounted virtually to a dissolution of that body, and a transfer of its respectable members to the Cheap Transportation Association, the report was adopted, with leave to reconsider after investigation

THOMAS SIMMS.

HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES AS A FUGITIVE SLAVE AND AFTER HIS CAPTURE.

Following is the Nashville (Tenn.) *American's* account of an interview with Thomas Simms, who was returned from Boston as a fugitive slave in 1851, and has recently been brought again from his obscurity by Mr. Wendell Phillips' attack on Secretary Devens:

"Now it happens that Simms is still living, and that he is a resident of Nashville, and, acting upon the idea that he, of course, ought to be able to settle definitely the point in dispute, he was sought out yesterday by an *American* reporter. Simms said he had read everything that had been printed here on the subject, and had intended making a full statement, but thought he would not be able to do so before the latter part of this week. He desired to refresh his memory and to give the facts as accurately as possible, so that injustice should be done to no one. He started out with denying that James Potter, his former master, had treated him with cruelty. On the contrary, he was uniformly kind, and went so far as to put a nominal price on Simms' mother and children that they might be bought by enough friends, to purchase their freedom, which they did. He had himself asked Potter to sell him, but Potter declared that no man should have him for less than $1,800, which was equivalent to no sale. Simms finally offered to find a man who would purchase him for $1,800, but Potter refused to entertain the proposition, giving as a reason that he did not want to part with so good a brick mason.

One day Simms saw his master in the act of stepping into a carriage, with a view to taking a trip to New-York, and said he need not be surprised if he found him in New-York shortly after his arrival there. No remark was made in reply, the driver cracked his whip over his horses, and the carriage rolled away. It was not long before Simms himself was on his way in a steamer to New-York. The man who arrested him in Boston was named Asa O. Butman. He supposed it was on United States Marshal Devens' order, who was acting in that official capacity under the then existing law. That he might do no injustice to Attorney-General Devens, Simms said he desired to wait until this week before making any detailed statement with regard to his arrest and detention in Boston, as he had been constantly thinking over the matter and cudgelling his memory to bring out all the facts connected with that eventful period of his life as accurately as was possible. He desired to say nothing calculated in any manner to wound the feelings of either Gen. Devens or Mr. Phillips, but would have been willing to leave the book of history closed so far as its pages related to him.

Had Potter consulted his own feelings, he would have allowed Simms to remain in Boston, notwithstanding the fact of his refusal to sell him. It was because of the clamor in the South for his return that he was brought back. The people there demanded that the laws be enforced, so as to intimidate the slaves, who otherwise might have determined to follow Simms' example. Potter's brother Thomas was opposed to Simms' return, and on account of James Potter having assented to it did not speak to James for several years after. The Potters had never ill-treated him. He had been well used by them. While in jail at Savannah, Poland, James Potter's son-in-law, came to him and advised him to go a short distance up in the country, that all excitement concerning him might be allayed. It was subsequently arranged that Simms should be sold to any man whom Simms himself might select. This arrangement was with a man named Mordica, a Mordicai represented to one Willey, to whom Simms' sale had been intrusted, that Simms had expressed a desire to be purchased by him, which Simms had not done at all. It was under these circumstances that he was sold. When James Potter heard of the deception practiced by Mordicai he was very angry, but the transaction had been made and was irrevocable. Simms was finally sent to New-Orleans, where he remained for some time, and was sold to a man in Mississippi, with whom he lived on the best possible terms for 10 years, when he was set at liberty in 1863. While in Mississippi he visited his relatives in Savannah, and was well received by his former master, James Potter, who invited him to come and see him before his redeparture for his home in Mississippi.

In 1857 or 1858 Simms commenced a correspondence with a man in Boston. It continued for a short time, and suddenly stopped. One day he asked his owner why he had not given him the letters. The owner remarked that he had opened one of them and found that there was an effort being made to secure his purchase, and, fearing that this would induce in him a desire to leave, he had purposely withheld the letters.

The Potters were Northern men. Though James Potter owned 100 slaves, he never allowed Simms' family to go on the plantation with them. Instead, they were allowed to live out by themselves until a popular feeling and prejudice arose against them and Potter for allowing them to be so far out of his control, and allowing them to act as 'free negroes.' Potter was forced to sell them, and Simms' mother, by process of purchase and the kind intervention of friends, came into full possession of her own family, himself excepted. As will be seen, Simms states definitely and positively that the war, and not Gen. Devens, freed him."

GEN. DEVENS' PART IN THE EFFORT TO PURCHASE SIMMS' FREEDOM.

Mr. G. S. Burleigh has contributed to the Providence *Journal* a letter from Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, showing the facts concerning the proposed purchase of Simms. Under date of April 2 Mrs. Child writes:

"A very short time before the outbreak of the war, I saw a letter from Thomas Simms, in which he expressed utter discouragement about ever gaining his freedom, because his master charged $1,800 for him, and having once been sent back from the North, he had no heart to make a second attempt to escape from slavery. The letter touched my feelings, and I at once resolved that those who returned him to bondage should buy his freedom. I first wrote to John P. Bigelow, who was Mayor of Boston at the time of the rendition of Simms. He made a very apologetic reply, inclosing a check for $200. I wrote, with varying success, to two or three others, but my efforts were most unexpectedly stopped by a letter from Charles E. Devens, Esq., whose name, as United States Marshal, had been made conspicuous in the shameful transaction. The letter was to this effect:

Mrs. Child:

I see by the papers that you are trying to raise money for the redemption of Thomas Simms. Please to turn the inclosed check to whatever use it may have received, as I wish to give the entire sum myself. You will oblige me by giving no publicity to this request.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES E. DEVENS.

Thinking he might not be aware how large was the sum required, I informed him that Simms, being an intelligent mechanic, was so valuable to his master that he would not sell him for less than $1,800. Mr. Deveus replied by an order to draw upon him for the money and I immediately returned the few donations I had received from others. I then consulted with Francis Jackson concerning safe arrangements for depositing the money, subject to the order of the master whenever Simms should make his appearance in Boston. Before these arrangements were completed the Sumter gun was fired, and negotiations with the master, in Georgia, became well nigh impossible. Meanwhile Thomas Simms took refuge in a camp of the United States, and I wrote to Mr. Devens that the money he had so generously offered was no longer needed. Afterward, when he was in the Army, some attacks were made upon him which seemed to me unjust, and I asked his permission to publish the transaction above alluded to. After several repetitions of my request, I at last obtained his reluctant consent; he yielded, apparently, to my argument that the moral influence of such an example would be good. This is the story in brief, and you are welcome to make what use you please of it. I am not personally acquainted with Gen. Devens, but reverence the reception of that letter I have held him in high respect. The laws of the United States were at variance with the laws of God, and he, as an official of the United States Government, felt that his official duty compelled him to obey the laws of the country; but he violated his own convictions in doing so, and doubtless in conscience as a man refused to indorse his doings as a citizen. But he showed that he had a conscience, which was not the case with a multitude of others who sinned in a similar way; and it seems to me his conscientiousness may be trusted to prevent his ever again obeying iniquity because it has been framed into a law. For his noble effort to make reparation for the wrong he did, and also for his patriotism and sense of justice during the war I respect Gen. Devens."

THE JEWETT TRAGEDY.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

THE EXAMINATION ROOM CROWDED WITH INTERESTED SPECTATORS — TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS, POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, AND OTHERS WHO VISITED THE OFFICE AFTER THE EXPLOSION—MR. JOSEPH A. DEAN'S SWORN STATEMENT.

The inquest in the Burling-slip tragedy was begun yesterday at 11 A. M. in the Coroners' office, and will probably be concluded early to-day. Intense interest was manifested by the throng of persons who gained admission to the examination room, and who listened with unflagging interest to the statements of the witnesses, whose examination was conducted by Coroner Ellinger. Occupying seats adjacent to the bench, were Mr. J. L. Sutherland, attorney for the firm of John Jewett & Sons; Messrs. S. F. Rawson and Dewitt Stafford, formerly attorneys for Orville D. Jewett; Mr. Charles Jewett, Mr. Taintor, Mr. Nicholas L. Roosevelt, a relative of Mr. Joseph A. Dean, Mr. Arthur Bean, the latter's son, and several intimate friends of the Jewett family. The evidence of one witness at least—that of Superintendent Pollock—very strongly supported the theory of Orville D. Jewett's insanity.

TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL MEN, POLICEMEN, AND OTHERS.

The first witness called was Dr. William H. Farrington, of the Astor House, who testified to having been called to attend Mr. Dean at 10:30 A. M. on the 5th inst. He found Mr. Dean lying on a settee in the office of the shipping clerk on the ground floor, suffering from a lacerated and perforated wound on the outer side of the left thigh; the sufferer was removed to the large apartment, where the witness examined him, and discovered another wound, about the size of a half dollar, on the right forearm. Mr. Dean was perfectly conscious, and able to speak, but the witness did not ask him any questions as to the manner in which he had received his wounds; he removed the patient to No. 14 Waverley-place, where Dr. Walker, the family physician, assumed charge of his case.

Dr. Walter Jayne, House Surgeon of the Chambers-Street Hospital, testified that Orville D. Jewett arrived at the hospital in charge of an ambulance surgeon at 11 A. M., unaccompanied by any friends; witness immediately examined the patient and discovered in the left breast five wounds presenting a ragged exterior, which then appeared to have been produced by missiles from the exploded shell, but which subsequently proved to be pistol-shot wounds; the lacerated wounds on the left wrist and right knee were, in the opinion of witness, produced by fragments of the shell; the immediate vicinity of the pistol-shot wounds was perceptibly blackened by powder, thus proving that the firearms had been held close to the body; the witness believed that the powder-marks could not have been produced if the pistol had been held more than two or three feet from the body; the wounded man was suffering from extreme shock, but was conscious; 15 minutes after the arrival of Orville at the hospital he was visited by Mr. A. F. Higgins, who, in the presence of witness, asked the wounded man how the explosion occurred; Orville answered that it "was an accident," and that being too weak to talk then, he would explain all on the following day; his death occurred at 5:45 on the afternoon of the explosion; witness believed that the character of the wounds indicted with the pistol indicated suicide; an examination of his clothing revealed the fact that it had been torn and singed in several places; witness assisted at the autopsy of the body; and then discovered conclusively that it had been penetrated by five pistol bullets, none of which had found an exit; four bullets were found, the fifth being lost in the cellular tissues. Answering a question propounded by Mr. Sutherland, witness said that the vitality displayed by the wounded man was, under the circumstances, remarkable; either of the four small wounds would probably have eventually resulted in death, that on the upper portion of the left breast, to the right of the nipple, having been manifestly of a fatal character.

Patrolman Peter O'Donnell, of the First Precinct, who is stationed at Fulton-ferry, heard the explosion about 10:20 A. M., and running in the direction from which the sound proceeded, entered the Front-street doorway of the Jewett building, from the second floor windows of which smoke was issuing; ascending the stairs leading to the offices, he entered the back private office through the hallway; two men were lying on the floor, with their feet toward the grate, and between them lay a white-handled pistol; Orville was writhing and groaning, but Mr. George W. Jewett was motionless; Orville's clothing in the region of the breast was on fire; there were no other persons in the rear office when witness entered, but the firemen arrived soon after, and assisted him in removing the two Jewetts to the middle office; the witness then went to the station-house in New-street, and on re urning to the scene of the explosion found Mr. Joseph A. Dean in the first-floor office lying down; witness did not see Mr. Dean previously, and was not aware of the fact that he had been injured by the explosion; on first going up stairs witness met a young man going down; he subsequently examined the apartment in which the explosion occurred, and picked up several fragments of the exploded shell. O'Donnell next minutely explained the position in which the bodies of the two men were lying, and the arrangement of the desks in the office. In reply to a question from a juryman, he stated that the white handled pistol was found near to the body of Orville than to that of his uncle.

Foreman Murray, of Engine No. 32, who heard the explosion while on the second floor of the engine-house, which is situated nearly opposite the Jewett building, testified that while in the act of entering the back office he was startled by a second explosion, resembling a pistol shot; seeing the two men lying on the floor, he dragged the elder into the middle office, and remarked as he did so that the man was dead.

Assistant Foreman Cook, who followed Murray into the place, also heard the slight explosion as he was going through the middle office; during the time which it took him to reach the immediate scene of the explosion a person could not have escaped from the private office; he saw the large revolver and the knife lying on the floor after the bodies had been removed to the outer office; Orville, when questioned by witness relative to the affair, merely shook his head; witness saw the belt and pistol lying on the body of Orville, and requested Officer Sullivan, of the Steam-boat Squad, to remove them. Sullivan testified that, having complied with the request of Cook, he fitted the large revolver to the holster.

After Sergt. Biar had given some testimony corroborative of statements of previous witnesses, Mr. Joseph Bensell, of No. 176½ Water-street, was called to the stand. He swore that having heard the noise of the explosion, he reached the place in time to witness the removal of the belt and holster; the flap or cover of the latter was unfastened, and a portion of Orville's vest was burning. Mr. B sell procured water and a towel, washed the face and hands of the wounded man, meanwhile questioning him concerning the explosion. At first he replied that he did not know how it occurred, and, soon after, being asked by Mr. Bensell if it was an accident, hesitatingly answered, "Yes," but again added, "I don't know." Before the arrival of the ambulance Orville appeared to suffer acute pain, and Mr. Bensell thought he was dying; an officer was dispatched for some brandy, but before his return Mr. Bensell, acting on a suggestion from the wounded man, withdrew from the latter's left side overcoat pocket a two-ounce vial containing some of the liquor, which he applied to the man, and he drank some of the contents; the only employes of the firm who were in the office at the time were Mr. Silleck and young Pollock; Mr. Charles Jewett was down stairs with Mr. Dean.

At this juncture of the proceedings several jurors manifested some impatience at the introduction of what they considered an excess of corroborative testimony. The Coroner petulently asked if they were satisfied that the evidence submitted was sufficient for the framing of a proper verdict, and receiving a negative answer from several, resumed the investigation.

Mr. George McDermott, book-keeper in the office of Mr. Edward Hill, No. 22 Burling-slip, heard the explosion, and looking across the street saw, when the smoke had partially cleared, Mr. Dean with his hands elevated, apparently endeavoring to turn away from his desk and leave the room.

THE SWORN STATEMENT OF JOSEPH A. DEAN.

Corner Ellinger then read the following testimony, sworn to by Mr. Joseph A. Dean at No. 14 Waverley-place, on Tuesday:

Joseph A. Dean, of No. 14 Waverley-place, being sworn, says: I am a member of the firm of John Jewett & Sons, of No. 182 Front-street, and have been connected with the firm more than 20 years; I am not related to any member of the firm; Orville D. Jewett has been a member of the firm for nine years with a fixed division of profits; George W. Jewett and myself were the senior members; the business consists in the carroding of leads, selling of white lead and linseed-oil, in the last of which, however, the younger members were not interested, but the firm received a commission, and there were separate books kept; the relations between Orville D. Jewett and myself were rather friendly; at times he was dissatisfied, and complained of not being consulted more on business matters; at times Orville D. Jewett was excitable and boisterous, and it came to be so that the members of the firm all agreed that we could not get along with him any longer; the dissatisfaction existed for quite a while, but it was manifested more during the last six months; Orville D. was often asked why he was dissatisfied, or what remedy he would suggest to remove the dissatisfaction, but he never suggested any change; in November last the remaining members of the firm except Orville had a consultation, and concluded that we could not possibly get along; George W. Jewett and myself always agreed very well; Orville received a written notification of the contemplated dissolution of partnership with him; Charles H. Jewett seemed to be best liked by Orville; four or five days before the explosion Orville offered to sell out his interest to me personally; the firm offered him very favorable terms, which are in the counsel's hands; I did not wish to buy his interest for myself, and told him that I would rather have Charles H. Jewett buy his interest, but he said that he did not wish to sell out to Charles, and then I told him that I would buy it only for Charles H. Jewett; no positive day was fixed for the consummation of the act, but April 5 was set down for examining some papers; Taintor had an interest in the oil business, but not in the other business; on Thursday, April 5, I got to the office at about 9:30 o'clock and went to my desk; I saw Charles Jewett, but had no special conversation with him; he was talking to a customer, Mr. Powers; about 9:45 Orville came into the office; I had no conversation with Orville; at or about 10 o'clock George W. Jewett came in and entered into conversation with Mr. Powers; about five minutes after that Powers left, and I saw Powers out for a short distance; Charles had left the office, and George, also, had gone to the front office; Orville remained in the rear office; he took a seat opposite me, and asked some questions about a bank referred to by Mr. Powers; also about my bondsman, an employe, a traveler of ours; then George W. Jewett came in; they had no conversation; when I heard that tremendous crash I saw that the room was filled with smoke and powder, and felt hurt; I was carried down stairs, and saw a large crowd rushing up; I was conveyed home about an hour afterward, after my wounds were dressed; I did not see Taintor in the office; Orville has been connected with the firm for 17 or 18 years, but the first time he was admitted as partner, with division of profits, was about nine years ago; the books of the oil factory are at the office in Front-street, and were kept by Taintor and myself.

JOSEPH A. DEAN.

TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT POLLOCK.

Mr. James B. Pollock, Superintendent of the white lead factory on Staten Island, testified that he became an employe in the factory 26 years ago, 24 of which he had acted in the capacity of Superintendent; Mr. George W. Jewett personally supervised the workings of the white lead factory, the other members of the firm seldom visiting it; Mr. Pollock last saw Orville at the factory in the latter part of the Summer; the grenades stored in the factory, which are of three sizes, were sent there by Orville, after the riots of 1863; Mr. Pollock exhibited three empty shells, and explained to the jury the mode of loading them; he believed that the fragments of the exploded shell corresponded with the thickness of the metal of the larger grenades; Mr. Pollock had known Orville for 26 years, and had always regarded him as possessing a kindly disposition; while his habits were regular in every respect, he was nevertheless exceedingly passionate, irascible, and impulsive; his style of living was not extravagant, nor did he engage in any uncertain business speculations; when he visited the factory Orville occasionally acted strangely, often endeavoring to hide things which he carried from the eyes of the superintendent; the witness, answering a question put to him by Mr. S. F. Rawson, formerly Orville D. Jewett's attorney, said that he was well aware that insanity existed in the Jewett family, Orville's grandmother and his aunt having been inmates of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum; he also knew that there had been trouble in the firm; the profits did not seem to satisfy Orville's expectations; independent of the misunderstanding with Orville, the other members had a brief disagreement with Mr. Dean, but this was soon adjusted; the witness repeatedly questioned the sanity of Orville, and several illness acquainted Mr. George W. Jewett and Mr. Dean with his suspicions on that point.

Mr. George Montague, President of the Seventh Ward National Bank, testified that while at the scene of the tragedy he met Mr. Taintor, who informed him that he had seen Orville lying on the body of his uncle, firing a pistol; Mr. Montague was not aware that Orville speculated; he had once consulted the witness relative to an investment of $50,000, and acted on a suggestion of the latter to deposit it with a trust company.

At the conclusion of Mr. Montague's testimony the Coroner adjourned the inquest until 11 A. M. to-day, when the testimony of Mr. Charles Taintor, Mrs. Charles H. Jewett, and others will be taken.

KINGS COUNTY CORONERS TO BE SUED.

The public demand for a thorough investigation of the facts connected with the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre induced Messrs. Simms and Nolan, the Coroners of Kings County, to engage the services of two stenographers to take down the testimony of the numerous witnesses examined. After the investigation had closed, the stenographers handed in their bill, which—the testimony taken being voluminous—amounted to a considerable sum. Some years ago the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution allowing the Coroners $12 50 for each inquest, in lieu of all expenses contracted by them in the discharge of their official duties. Under this resolution the Supervisors decided that the stenographer's account should come out of the Coroners' bill. Both Messrs. Nolan and Simms are candidates for re-election at the hands of the Democratic Party next November, and for that reason have retrained, although repeatedly importuned by the Supervisors, from sending in their bill for the inquests on the bodies found in the ruins of the Brooklyn Theatre. The bill is said to be a very large one, and they fear, it is said, the effect its presentation would have on the result of the election. The stenographers, however, having performed their work, are impatient for their money, and propose to commence suit for the amount of their bill against the Coroners in the City Court.

THE LINEN CONFIDENCE GAME.

August Nieman, a German, about 50 years of age, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, having been arrested by Detective Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, charged with having swindled Mrs. Catherine Hutsteen, of No. 87 Eighth-street, out of $180, by means of a confidence game known as the "linen game." It appears that Mrs. Hutsteen had a vacant room in her house, and on Feb. 11 last Nieman called on her and entered into negotiations for hiring the room. While the negotiations were in progress Nieman's confederate entered the house. He appeared in great distress, and said that he was greatly in want of money. Nieman asked his confederate how much money he needed, and received the reply that $180 would help him out of the trouble. He then produced six large tablecloths, which he said were worth $50 each, and he would willingly hypothecate them for $180, if he [Nieman] would lend him the money. Nieman expressed great regret that he did not have the needed greenbacks about him, and then suggested to Mrs. Hutsteen to advance the money till he could go to the bank, and draw the money. Deceived by his representations, she advanced $180, and took the tablecloths as security. The men then left, and failed to return, and on examining the tablecloths she found that they were of common quality, not worth more than $1 each. On the complaint of Mrs. Hutsteen Justice Murray decided to hold Nelman in $3,000 bail to await trial, and in default of bail he was committed to the Tombs. His confederate is still at large.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to pay the sum of $1,000 to the Eclectic Medical Dispensary out of the Excise fund, and to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $12,000 to pay for work on Riverside-avenue.

Mayor Ely has received many communications from anonymous sources in relation to the Street-cleaning Bureau. Yesterday he opened one of a very remarkable character. The writer, after applying several profane epithets to the Police Board, said that its members ought to be assassinated if they did not keep the streets clean.

Commissioner Campbell has sent to the Board of Aldermen a list of the streets that require to be paved or repaved, but the work cannot proceed until the necessary ordinances are passed. This list has been in the hands of the City Fathers for several days, but they have taken no action upon it. The delay is attributed to the fact that some of the Tammany members of the board have become so any conclusion as to the kind of pavement that should be laid. Mr. Campbell, however, is authorized to designate the kind—a right which belonge to his department. Yesterday the Aldermanic Committee on Public Works waited on him, and he informed them of the necessity of using granite for paving purposes, because of its durability. The matter will come up at the next meeting of the Aldermen.

A CASE OF QUICK JUSTICE.

Edward Nesbitt, the confidence man who was arrested on Tuesday by Sergeant Gastlen, of the Steam-boat Squad, charged with having swindled Orris S. Ruggles, of Tioga County, Penn., out of $45 by a confidence game, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Ruggles made a complaint against him, setting forth the facts of the swindle as already published, and the magistrate committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail. As the complainant was anxious to leave the City, the accused was taken to the Tombs, and the papers were immediately transmitted to the District Attorney's office. The Grand Jury being in session, the case was laid before them, and an indictment was at once found. During the afternoon Nesbitt was arraigned before Judge Sutherland at the Court of General Sessions. He pleaded guilty, and was immediately sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

BURGLARY IN WATERVLIET, N. Y.

TROY, April 11.—Masked burglars entered Michael Dolan's farm-house, in Watervliet, last night, and during a struggle with them, Dolan and his son were severely injured. The burglars secured $70 and escaped.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES.

SPEECH OF HON. ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

CERTAIN POPULAR ERRORS CORRECTED—THE BURDENS ON NATIONAL BANKS MUCH HEAVIER THAN UPON ANY OTHER CAPITAL—THE DANGERS OF THIS UNEQUAL TAXATION.

The Assembly of the State of New-York having under consideration a bill to modify the taxation of bank shares yesterday, Mr. Cowdin said:

Mr. Speaker—The national banks of the State appeal to the Legislature for justice. They simply ask that bank shares shall be assessed at no higher rate than other capital.

An impression has long prevailed on the part of those who are not familiar with the operations of national banks, that they are pets of the Federal Government, and that State and municipal authorities were, therefore, justified in laying upon them exceptionally heavy burdens. There could hardly be a grosser delusion, a graver mistake. A few facts will dispel the one and rectify the other.

Mr. Knox, the national Controller of the Currency, in his last report, declared that the tax on national banks is much greater than that upon any other capital in the country. They are subjected to two classes of taxes—Federal and State. The taxes imposed by the law of 1863, which they pay to the Federal Government, are of three kinds, namely: One per cent. annually upon the average amount of notes in circulation, one-half of 1 per cent. upon deposits, and one-half of 1 per cent. upon their capital stock, not invested in United States bonds. Moreover, the law requires the banks to keep a reserve of their deposits of 25 per cent. in cities, and 15 per cent. in the county, and prohibits them from using it in any way whatever; yet it does not relieve them from taxation on this portion of their deposits so kept on hand idle. Thus, on the one hand, while forced to keep themselves strong, on the other, they are fined for so doing.

Besides these burdens, the national banks are also assessed by State, county, and local authorities; and, as will be seen hereafter, they are, as a general rule, subject to rates of taxation far in excess of those levied upon any other species of property.

Before entering into the details of the subject, allow me to correct the popular error that a portion of the property of the national banks is exempt from State taxation. I refer to United States bonds—the basis whereon the national banks rest. These bonds are the subject of taxation by State authorities, like any other property, though exempt from taxation when held by all other parties. It is in vain to urge that this is a palpable evasion of the laws of Congress. The State and city collector, with his warrant in his hand, will listen to no such plea in abatement of taxes.

Now, let us measure the burden of the national, State, and municipal taxes upon our banks, and then we shall be prepared to compare it with the weight placed on other kinds of property.

Controller Knox's recent report shows that, by statistics gathered from upward of 2,000 national banks, located in all parts of the country, the Federal tax on their capital in the year 1875 averaged from one to three per cent., the lowest rate being in Rhode Island and Arkansas, and the highest in the City of Albany; while the State and local taxes run from one-tenth of one per cent. to three and three-tenths per cent., being $2 40 in the District of Columbia, and $3 60 on $100 in the City of Albany, making an aggregate of both kinds of from one and six-tenths per cent. to six and six-tenths; that is, from $1 60 to $6 60 total tax on each $100 of banking capital. Now, where do these taxes fall most heavily? It is the State where the banking interest is immensely larger than in any other, and where the interests of commerce generally most require that banking capital should be left free to perform its functions untrammeled by unjust burdens.

In the State more than one-third of the total amount of the personal property assessed is national bank stock. Does anybody imagine that this is relatively on a fair valuation, or that it has in it a single element of justice? One of the reasons of this excessive valuation is, that the amount of the capital of banks is easily ascertained, as is also the market rate of the shares in the large cities where they are compelled to publish such statements from time to time as shall lay open to public inspection all their property, their deposits, circulation, surplus, discounts—everything. It follows, therefore, that all that the local assessors have to do is to take these figures. But in respect to all other descriptions of personal property, especially such as is analagous in its character to banks, the assessors are left very much in the dark.

The State Assessors of New-York, in their annual report of 1874, say that they are satisfied that not over 15 per cent. of the taxable personal property of the State finds its way to the assessment rolls at all, and of bonds and mortgages not over 5 per cent.

All that the banks ask is that the same shall be taken to place all personal property on the assessment rolls, that it and all other property be assessed at the same rates in proportion to the real value thereof, and that no discrimination shall be made against banks. In other words, the banks simply ask that, if their property is to be assessed at its actual value, the like rule be applied to the assessment of all other property in the State, real and personal.

Is not this just? Indeed, is not any other rule of taxation manifestly unfair? Does it militate against the fairness of this rule that, if all property in the State was assessed at its full value, (as our banks are,) this would not increase the total rate of taxation that the banks would cheerfully pay taxes on the actual value of their property?

Let us look at the national banks in this State, and compare their burdens with those imposed on national banks in other States. We now refer only to State and municipal and local taxes. The average rate of these taxes on all the national banks in this State is within a fraction of 3 per cent. on their capital. This is higher than in any other State in the Union, except South Carolina and Kansas—and very much higher than in most of them.

Let us compare the taxes of this kind levied on the national banks in the City of New-York with those levied on banks in some other cities. In New-York City this tax is 3 1-10 per cent. on the capital, while in Philadelphia—our great

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Don Carlos, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Palmieri, Signor Dal Negro, Signor Celada.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss G. Drew.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Antony and Cleopatra—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Richard III.—Mr. John McCullough.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tannhauser, (German Opera)—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Multon—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Mechanic's Daughter—Miss Marian Mordaunt.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

It is time that the Chickering Hall Committee of Municipal Reform were on hand at Albany. Even the Senate has not been able to resist the demogogism which excepts two-thirds of the salary list of the City from the revisionary power of the Board of Apportionment and tends to make any scheme for enforcing economy in municipal expenditure a ridiculous pretense. If we must get along with the Board of Apportionment as at present constituted, or with the addition of sundry other dummies of John Kelly, it should have no control over salaries at all; if we are to have a board reconstructed in the interests of the tax-payers, it ought to have unrestricted powers over City expenditures. It is as preposterous to fix a limit to the annual tax-levy, while denying to the Board of Apportionment the power to keep within that limit, as it is to intrust new and extensive powers to a board which has consistently abused those which it already possesses for incurring needless expenditures, and neglected those which it might have exercised in the direction of retrenchment.

A very fair idea of the condition of affairs in Louisiana may be gathered from the able and impartial review of the situation furnished by our correspondent H. C. The elements which go to make up the strength of the rival Governors are examined with obvious freedom from bias, and the difficulties in the way of anything like compromise are shown to be all but insuperable. Nicholls and his party will not consent to a reorganization of the Legislature on the basis of admitting only those whose seats are not contested, and Packard, with his party, are equally resolute in their refusal to agree to the recognition of the Legislature elected on the face of the returns. Nicholls is prepared to concede the United States Senatorship to the Republicans in return for his recognition; Packard will concede nothing which does not proceed on an acknowledgment of his rights as the legally elected Governor of Louisiana. Our special dispatch of yesterday's date indicates that the difficulty will probably settle itself by the desertion of enough members from the Packard House to make a quorum of members holding Returning Board certificates in the Legislature controlled by Nicholls. But as any Legislature must deal with the returns for Governor sent them by the Returning Board, and with no other, it is not easy to see, even in this direction, a legal way out of the existing complications.

Mr. Cowdin, in the Assembly yesterday, brought together a number of striking facts and figures to show the gross injustice done to the national banks of the State of New-York by the mode in which they are assessed and taxed. He pointed out that our banks are more heavily burdened than those of other States; that they are far more severely taxed than other corporate owners of personal property; that they are taxed on their reserve, which they cannot use; that the assessment of their property includes securities which ought, by the spirit of the Federal law, to be exempt; and, finally, that this accumulation of hardships is diminishing the banking capital of the State, and must, sooner or later, inflict serious injury on its general commercial and financial interests. Those who think, as Mr. Cowdin says, that banks are reservoirs of the wealth of the rich, and are petted and favored institutions, would do well to reflect on the very full and accurate statements of his speech.

The burning of a great hotel in St. Louis, causing the loss of at least one hundred lives, is one of those disasters which have long been predicted. We have had frightful accidents in churches and theatres, caused by panics and fires, but for some reason the enormous, badly contrived, and usually crowded hotels have been spared. The Southern Hotel was six stories high, bounded by open streets on three sides, and with an open quadrangle in the middle. The fire caught in the basement, and escape was early cut off. There were no special means of egress by the outer walls, and the ladders brought were too short to reach the upper windows. The main reliance of the Fire Department was a machine which is called a fire-escape, and which requires an hour's time to be fixed for use. The Fire Department, indeed, if the dispatches are to be credited, is a model of inefficiency. At the last, nothing remained to be done but to stand by and see the wretched inmates perish in the flames, or commit suicide by leaping to the stony streets below. Taken altogether, it is a horrible and most tragical story.

It is evident that much of the loss of life by the burning of the Southern Hotel is due to the fact that the floors of the structure were pierced by elevator shafts. The fire originated in the basement. The roof was in flames thirty minutes afterward; and in another half hour the walls began to fall in. This was rapid work; and when we consider that the immense building was filled with people who were accustomed only to use the elevators, we must look for a large destruction of human life. As the fire began in the lowest part of the house, the smoke soon filled all the floors, and the flames rapidly mounted the flues and shafts. Panic-stricken people, chiefly strangers in the hotel, blinded by smoke, could not possibly find their way through the maze of passages with which the St. Louis caravansery, like most of its class, abounded. It is a melancholy reflection that no precaution, no good advice, can prevent many deaths when a fire breaks out in a crowded building. Nevertheless, in this case, as in numerous others, the mortality may be largely charged to faulty construction.

We resume to-day the publication of the letters of our valued correspondent in the East, who gave in these columns the first authentic narrative of the Bulgarian outrages published to the world, and whose special facilities for obtaining early and accurate news of current events in the East have been made sufficiently obvious in his previous communications to The Times. The correctness of his judgment in regard to the drift of Eastern politics is very fully illustrated in his letter published to-day. Though written at Vienna nearly three weeks ago, its conclusions are as fresh as those of the most recent telegrams, and his summary of the military preparations of the two powers who are on the verge of war, give a meaning and an emphasis to these conclusions which will be new to most American readers. Our correspondent will proceed immediately to some of the central points of interest in European Turkey, and aided by a staff of assistants, will be able to maintain for The Times that supremacy in point of accuracy and fullness of detail which have distinguished its Eastern news from the earliest outbreaks in Herzegovina and Bosnia.

YESTERDAY IN WALL-STREET.

"Panic" is rather too strong a term to apply to yesterday's experience in Wall-street. There was excitement, and there was a marked fall in the prices of certain stocks and bonds. That was all. The persons excited and victimized were of the speculating class who alone are heard of nowadays in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange. The events of the preceding day should have satisfied all but the most obtuse among them that mischief was in the wind. One of the characteristics of the locality, however, is an indifference to symptoms premonitory of evil, and a puerile surrender to the powers of evil when it actually comes. Anything like an honest appreciation of values appears no longer to exist. Investors have been all but driven from the market, and the gamblers carry everything their own way. Only upon this hypothesis is it possible to realize the wreck which occurred in some stocks, and the damage done to many others. The suspension of a single firm of brokers—or, more correctly, the announcement that two or three of their principal customers had refused to respond to the demand for an increase of "margins"—produced a tremendous tumble in North-western stock; the consolidated bonds of the same company were also affected, and the stocks of other companies which are known to derive their strength from speculative combinations suffered proportionately. Everybody engaged in the "margin" business was frightened. It is a treacherous and dangerous business at the best, and when the props give way, the fabric topples over. That was the case yesterday. For reasons of their own, influential operators left the North-western to its fate; and as this stock is and always has been speculative, with no real basis of value, there was nothing to hinder its fall. Investors could not be tempted to grasp at that which is intangible, and the speculators, who are alternately braggarts and cowards, succumbed to the pressure. And this is what the "panic" of yesterday amounted to. Its most obvious moral hardly needed to be taught afresh. The faith of prudent people in Wall-street is gone; they prefer an unprofitable retention of capital to its employment in transactions which place them at the mercy of mysteriously managed corporations or of speculators to whom conscience is equally unknown.

Apart from this general lesson, the flurry of yesterday exemplified the baneful influence of alliances and "Rings," of which Mr. Jay Gould may be taken as a typical manipulator, together with the folly of corporate managers who imagine that artificial methods will suffice to restore the confidence they have forfeited. There is nothing in the history of the North-western and Rock Island Companies suggestive of moral deterioration as a result of any bargain entered into with Mr. Gould and the Union Pacific. The position of the Rock Island would have been much higher than it has ever been but for some lurking suspicion affecting the integrity of its management; while the position of the North-western, such as it is, is the product of an admixture of administrative and speculative cleverness rather than of a thorough scrutiny of its pretensions as a property. As a mere matter of prudence, then, it might have been supposed that both of these companies would eschew Mr. Gould as an ally. Certainly, the holders of their investment securities could have no interest in a compact with one who, so far as genuine property is concerned, has proved himself an Evil Genius. It is one of the anomalies of corporate management in this country, however, that they who have the most substantial interest in an undertaking have the least to say in respect of its management. They are the heaviest sufferers from mismanagement, but they are utterly unable to prevent or correct it. The speculative elements in both companies are in the ascendant, and these it was which gave Mr. Gould his opportunity. Even from their point of view, affiliation with him would seem to have been a mistake. They wanted an ally, and they surrendered to a master. They looked for an increase of business strength, and they submitted to a control which sacrifices all legitimate interests for the sake of speculative gains. From the moment the bargain was concluded, its immediate consequences to the properties were apparent. The Union Pacific could not suffer anything, for in Mr. Gould's hands it drifts in the direction of embarrassment. With him, as the power behind the throne in Rock Island and North-western, they ceased to belong to the category of companies that should attract investors. Their mortgages lost prestige, and their stocks were bandied about by speculators made all the more unscrupulous by the accession of Mr. Gould. What happened yesterday may happen again any day, as long as the speculators retain control. North-western will sink to its old level. Rock Island will be as uncertain as Panama. Mr. Gould's influence in their management makes faith in them impossible. The mere rumor of negotiations on his part to effect an arrangement with the Michigan Central carried down that once favorite stock. The dread of connection with him frightens all but professional stock-gamblers.

The distrust thus naturally occasioned extended to the principal coal companies, which are rudely reminded of the futility of their efforts for bolstering up the prices of their shares and bonds. A few days only have elapsed since we had the announcement of an agreement by which the coal companies hoped to replenish their treasuries at the expense of the consumer. It was a crude agreement, evidently, and one that challenged adverse criticism, for the sake of very uncertain advantages. Instead of inspiring confidence, it multiplied doubts. It could not possibly help the Reading, which has forfeited public faith, or the New-Jersey Central, which, as an investment, is beyond redemption. And it gave color to the belief that the whole truth about Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is not yet known. The readiness of the managers of these companies to employ clumsy expedients for increasing receipts generated suspicion, as the decline in the stocks of both clearly proves. If the statements put forth by the respective managers were regarded as credible, the prices of both stocks should be much above the prices reported. The strength they formerly possessed has disappeared, and they are to-day as completely at the mercy of the demoralizing agencies of the Stock Exchange as North-west and Pacific Mail. The fact cannot be misinterpreted. The managers of great corporations go on in their old course, however, and pay no attention to the warning which the fact proclaims. While this state of things, continues, confidence will remain a stranger in Wall-street.

"PATRONAGE" ILLUSTRATED.

There is a certain number of very well-meaning Republicans who do not recognize the necessity of reform in the Federal civil service, because they insist on comparing the present condition of that service with what they know of similar business under the control of the Democrats. They see that the former is much better than the latter. This fact supplies them with a very good reason for sustaining their party against its rival at election time; and they do not perceive any need of going further, and comparing the Federal service as it is with the Federal service as it might be. If they are asked to condemn the distribution of offices as rewards for campaign services, they reply that the Democrats use every office they can lay their hands on in this way, and if the Republicans do not do so they will be at a disadvantage. They are honestly concerned to keep their own party always equal or superior to its opponents, but anything beyond that strikes them as superfluous, and probably dangerous.

But it will be seen by any one who will stop to examine the matter, that the evils which Republicans are ready to condemn in Democratic management result in a great measure from the use of patronage on the principle which has too much prevailed in the Federal service, and that if this principle is not abandoned, there will, in the long run, be only too little to choose between the two parties. Take our own City as an example, and it is the most conspicuous and complete example of the fruits of the maxim that to the victors belong the spoils, vigorously applied. The distinguishing feature of the City Government of New-York is that it is only in name representative. Its administration does not embody the wishes or carry out the purposes of any considerable portion of its people, or consult the interests even of that majority which, in form, sustains it. It is no more a popular government, in the strict sense of the word, than the Turkish rule in Bulgaria. It is, like the latter, a species of plundering despotism, and if John Kelly and his fellow-rulers do not dispense with the forms of law and collect their revenues with the horsewhip and the sabre, it is because the forms of law afford a pleasanter, easier, and quite as effective means of carrying their ends. If we ask ourselves how such a complete contradiction of the theory on which our politics is based can exist in the largest and most energetic community in the Union, the answer is very simple. It exists through the relentless and skillful employment of patronage for the control of the machinery of party politics. The revenues of the Government are freely distributed in one form or another to purchase political services. Through the distribution of official profits and honors, through the allotment of fat contracts, through the employment of labor in the various public works or public services, the managers of Tammany Hall keep in their pay the men who "fix" primaries, "run" conventions, secure nominations, and make opposition hopeless at the polls. Their organization is as extensive and elaborate as that of an army, and their military chest is the City Treasury. If it could be established as a known fact that after the 1st of May, let us say, no man could get money from the City for political services, or for anything but an actual and honest equivalent, Mr. Kelly's autocratic power would vanish within a month. Without the power to reward his political "workers," he could no more control the next election than he could carry the State of Vermont for the Democratic nominees.

Now, this practice of paying for political services by public employment, or by the use in any way of the public revenues, is what the President aims to abolish in reforming the Federal civil service. The practice has never been carried to the same extent in that service as in the Tammany Government of New-York, and it has not given rise to as great abuses, but it has prevailed in a certain degree, and as far as it has gone, it has produced like results. If it is not done away with, it will lead to results finally just as bad. Already it has enabled men to gain positions of influence and power in the Republican Party who do not represent the real spirit or purposes of that party, and who have not only defied the best Republican sentiment, but betrayed the interests of the country to the injury of their party. It has done much to concentrate the control of the party machinery in large sections in the hands of mere jobbers in politics, who do not serve the party but use it, and who use it sometimes for very base ends. The most complete proof that patronage in the Democratic and in the Republican Parties tends to bring to the front the same kind of men, is the fact that in this City the Democratic managers have often found Republican managers ready to trade with them. If both had not been men of like stamp engaged in a good deal the same kind of business, this could not have happened. If the Republican machinery had been in the hands of representative men, chosen by the free election of the majority of the party, instead of in the hands of office-mongers, chosen by the dexterous and unscrupulous use of patronage, no such disgraceful commerce could have been carried on. We repeat, therefore, that the President's policy of reform aims to destroy in our party the beginnings of that vicious and scandalous system which is seen in full fruition in our City Government, and it is entitled to the same support from all true Republicans as any effort to overthrow our local despotism would be.

THE NAVAL PAY DEFICIENCY.

The explanation of the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of officers of the Navy affords an illustration of partisan methods. When a large number of Naval officers were placed on "waiting pay," as it was called, there was an instant howl from the Democratic ranks. It was charged that the pay of the officers had been reduced because a deficiency had been caused by extravagant outlays. Some of the more unscrupulous Democratic papers declared that only Democratic officers had been put on the "waiting pay" list, and that the money which should have been paid in salaries had been used for political purposes. The average Democratic editor believes, or seems to believe, that it is as easy for a Cabinet officer to go into the Treasury and carry off a million of dollars, and charge it to a false account, as it was for the Tweed Ring to steal similar amounts. When the deficiency in the pay account was incidentally alluded to by Secretary Thompson the other day, there was another howl of indignation. If the New-Hampshire election were this month, instead of last month, we should expect to see Mr. Randall careering through that State with a pocketful of "unanswerable figures" to show the profligacy of the late Republican Administration. As it is, Democrats, who ought to know better, roll up their eyes and declare that their worst suspicions are verified.

The number of officers, line and staff, in the Navy is determined by law. The number of men is determined by the current exigencies of the service; though, of course, as the terms of enlistment are long, no radical reduction in the force can ever be made at once. The appropriation for the payment of these officers and men is specific. It cannot be used for any other purpose, and no other appropriation, or part of an appropriation, can be used for paying these persons. One might as well ask that an appropriation by Congress for completing the Washington monument should be used to build a light-house at Long Branch, as to ask that money appropriated for naval repairs, for example, should be diverted to the payment of officers and sailors. Accordingly, when the Secretary of the Navy, or his subordinates, examine the pay-rolls and foot up the figures, it is evident that the sum total must show what amount of money is required. It is a simple calculation. And if the Secretary should demand and get more money than is required, he could not use it. The laws are very strict on that point. So, when the Secretary presented his estimates for the financial year beginning June 30, 1876, it was perfectly well understood that the item of $7,600,000 was for the payment of officers and men whose compensation, employment, and number were determined by existing laws. The pay-rolls called for this sum. Moreover, appended to the Secretary's estimates was a printed statement, which was, or should have been, in the hands of every Congressman, to the effect that previous appropriations, when too small, had been made up by balances from previous years. So much of these balances as were legally available had been consumed, and Congress had passed a law requiring all unexpended balances to be covered into the Treasury. The sum asked for, therefore, must be appropriated; anything short of that would create an absolute deficiency. But the Democratic House was conducting a Presidential campaign. Mr. Randall had agreed to save several millions of money, so that his party could go to the country with "a good cry." With the naval pay-rolls and estimates before them, the House Committee on Appropriations deliberately cut down the amount required, making it $5,750,000 instead of $7,600,000. The difference between these two sums was taken from the pay of the officers and men of the United States Navy; and Mr. Randall's party triumphantly appealed to the country to vote for Tilden and Reform, because they had saved nearly $2,000,000 in a single item of the naval appropriations.

This enormous humbug crippled the naval service and made it necessary to reduce the pay of the officers. As the numerical force of enlisted men could not be reduced at once, the saving in men's wages was effected by discontinuing enlistments to supply the places of those whose terms of service were about expiring. In this way the force was slowly reduced; and, meanwhile, officers were put on "waiting orders" in large numbers, thus drawing the lowest minimum of pay allowed to men who are not on the permanent retired list. But the reductions and other economies of the Navy Department were not sufficient to cover the case. When Congress met last December, after the election was over, the Secretary showed that a deficiency in the pay department of the Navy still existed. It was impossible for him to pay the officers and men while Congress refused to give the money. He asked for $1,850,000 to supply the deficiency. The same committee which had cut off—before election—$2,000,000, as an economy, put back $1,000,000 after election, as a confession of their knavery. But even this was stopping short of the thing required; and as $1,000,000 cannot be made to pay men to whom $1,850,000 is due, Secretary Thompson has been obliged to announce that the amount of money found by him in the fund for the payment of the Naval is insufficient to pay the officers for the months of April, May, and June.

Mr. Randall and his band of little politicians may think this proceeding of theirs is "smart." They knew, if they know their business, that a deficiency in the Naval pay account was as inevitable as the coming of the day of reckoning. They knew that the money which they appropriated was not enough to maintain the lawful numerical strength of the Navy. Yet they deliberately committed this fraud, knowing that it would work hardship to the men in the service; and then, with brazen assurance, they asked the people to applaud their frugal management. They had not the manliness to confess their fault all at once, but, when confronted with its consequences, after they had lost the election in November, they made partial restitution. And now, when the difficulties which they have created hamper the new Secretary of the Navy, they are clamoring that there is an unexplained deficiency. The only and sufficient explanation is that the Democrats in the House attempted to make party capital for the campaign of 1876 at the expense of the public service.

SUPERFLUOUS MOUND-BUILDERS.

The mound-builders have always been a source of discord and strife among the scientific persons. About once in every year some learned archæologist discovers the origin and purpose of the mounds, and shows precisely who the mound-builders were. The next year a rival scientific person completely overthrows his predecessor's demonstrations by new and improved discoveries. Thus, there is a constant scientific warfare over the mound-builders, and scientific persons of proverbial meekness have permitted themselves to become so excited while discussing the subject that they have hurled the most violent scientific terms at one another. Indeed, instances are not wanting of distinguished archæologists who have gone so far as to threaten persons holding hostile theories as to the mound-builders with slates and sextants. It is probable, however, that in these cases the infuriated archæologists were slightly under the influence of tea, and were therefore not wholly accountable for their actions.

Somewhere in Wisconsin—most probably at Oshkosh—is a scientific association known as the Lapham Archæological Society. This important body recently held a meeting at which no less than twelve local scientific persons were present, and a brilliant and appetizing array of chalk and blackboards was provided. Of course, the society began at an early stage of the meeting to discuss the mound-builders. It would be unfair to blame the members for meddling with that dangerous topic, for if Wisconsin archæologists are forbidden to devote their attention to the mounds, there are no other possible Wisconsin antiquities left for them to discuss. It need hardly be mentioned that among the twelve scientific persons was one who had made new discoveries and elaborated a new theory in regard to the mound-builders. This theory he set forth with a prodigal wealth of language and with the aid of a large number of entertaining skulls, and there is no doubt that he aroused the deadly hatred of every scientific person present.

To avoid wounding the learned archæologist's professional feelings, we may call him by the neutral and inoffensive name of Von Oshkosh. Dr. Von Oshkosh has examined a large quantity of mounds, and has excavated his private ash-heap, and dug up his back-yard to an extent that scandalized the local cats, who could not understand why an apparently intelligent scientific person should trouble himself to scratch up the back-yard, when he could just as well sit on the back fence and howl. In the course of the Doctor's investigations he discovered that, as a rule, two crops of mound-builders were planted in every mound. Near the summit of each mound he generally discovered two skeletons, and at the very bottom of the mound he uniformly found four or five more skeletons. The peculiar atrocity of this discovery will be understood when it is mentioned that an examination of the skulls of these various skeletons shows that the lowest stratum of skeletons belonged to men of a different race from those who owned the upper stratum. From this fact Dr. Von drew the conclusion that there were two different races of mound-builders. Now, if one set of mound-builders had been sufficient to put enmity between every American archæologist and his scientific neighbor, what will be the result of introducing a new race of mound-builders? With every desire to avoid the use of harsh language, it must nevertheless be said that a more wanton and uncalled for discovery than this made by Dr. Von Oshkosh is not on record. Very possibly he will plead that he did not make his discovery with malice aforethought; but can he, either as a Christian man or a scientific person, justify himself in throwing a new firebrand among his fellow-archæologists?

In illustration of his theory, the Doctor exhibited, in addition to the skulls of both kinds of mound-builders, skulls belonging to white men and to negroes. It is to be hoped that he came into possession of these latter skulls in a strictly lawful way, but it is understood to be the opinion of Mr. Wendell Phillips that the Government should instantly send troops to Wisconsin to prevent the habitual murder of the black man by rebels under the thin disguise of scientific persons with a scientific thirst for colored skulls. However this may be, Dr. Von Oshkosh exhibited his white and his negro skulls, and showed that both kinds of mound-builders were a variety of skull which the most ignorant African would look upon with loathing and contempt. Those whom he styled the ancient mound-builders had skulls with coronal and lamboidal sutures, and were probably ortho-cephalic in their habits, while the modern mound-builders were more Mongolic in point of skulls, and were, doubtless, brachy-cephalic in their religious belief. The former built "mounds representative of events similar to the Japanese or Chinese race, who have a character significant of a deed, word, or exploit, or may have been designed to establish a boundary line." Why he should have called the Japanese race an event, and insinuated that both Japanese and Chinese were designed to establish a boundary line we need not here inquire. We have a right, however, to find fault with him for not explaining who the modern mound-builders were, and why they all buried themselves at the top of the original mound-builders' private graves.

Henceforth the discussions as to the mound-builders will be more violent and complex than ever. The two sets of mound-builders will probably stimulate scientific passions to the highest pitch, and if there is not a sudden increase in the quantity of prepared scientific skulls, and a corresponding decrease in the number of able-bodied scientific persons, it will be because the introduction of mound-building topics will have been sternly prohibited by every scientific society.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston people will try their fast horses on Fast Day at Mystic Park.

The Chicago *Times* inveighs against "the outrageous folly of the universal ballot-box system."

The Baltimore *Gazette* asserts that a youth in that city grew one and an eighth inches during a week's illness.

Mrs. Lydia S. French, of Bristol, R. I., recently deceased, left all her property to religious organizations.

A conference in Chicago is proposed of the Western policy-holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City.

A New-Haven man, with a touch of insanity, has driven his wife almost frantic by bringing home wheelbarrows in inconvenient quantities.

The preachers of the New-York East Conference have lately given $12,260 to the Wesleyan University. And it could not have come from their abundance.

Mrs. L. M. Porter, who has just resigned, had been Postmaster (such is the legal term) of Louisville, Ky., during the greater part of President Grant's term.

The Ohio Republican State Committee is to hold a meeting in Columbus on Thursday, 19th inst., for consultation with reference to the next State campaign.

Guests in hotels, although they take advantage of the elevator in going to their rooms, would do well to familiarize themselves with all the stairways by walking down occasionally.

Every guest's room in a hotel should contain an outline plan of the floor on which it is situated, with the several staircases and the halls leading to them distinctly marked.

Six Schenectady gentlemen have mutually agreed that should any of their number drink intoxicating liquor within the city limits, he shall give each of the others a suit of clothes.

A West Virginia paper has already printed its ticket for 1880. It is made up of James D. Williams, of Indiana, for President, and Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, for Vice-President.

The Providence *Journal* says that A. D. Goodwin, the absconding United States Vice-Consul at St. John, N. B., has been in Boston and made restitution of about $7,500 to persons who met him there.

John G. Downey is a candidate in California for the United States Senate, and the San Francisco *Alta* says that, while it prefers the election of a Republican, if the State were to have a Democrat it knows no one whose success would be more satisfactory.

Western papers say that the telegraphic report about an attempt to abduct a wealthy young woman on a railroad train in Iowa was founded solely on the insane ravings of one who was temporarily crazed from nervous excitement. She was taken care of by her friends in Iowa City.

A San Francisco policeman, who had striven vainly to arouse a drunken man by pounding the soles of his boots with his club, placed a pinch of snuff on the nonstache of the prostrate man with instantaneous effect. He sprang to his feet and staggered away, filling the air with equal parts of sneezes and curses.

Congressman Gustav Schleicher has followed the example of other members from Texas by printing a long address to his constituents, justifying his course in regard to the Electoral Commission. He thinks that the Commission alone prevented a civil war in which the South would have suffered beyond endurance.

A brass eagle from the tip of a United States flagstaff was picked up lately on the battle-field of Chickamauga, and is now at the office of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times*. The *Times* thinks it belonged to an Ohio infantry regiment of the Twenty-first Army Corps, and it says that seven skulls were found within a few feet of where it lay, showing that the color guard suffered badly.

The Veteran Ex-Officers' Association of Troy had its sixth annual reunion, Monday night, the anniversary of Lee's surrender. Among the guests was Gen. Henry W. Slocum, who, in a speech, readily conceded that President Hayes is actuated by as high motives as have been entertained by any of his predecessors, and said that they, as former soldiers of the Union Army, ought to support him in his endeavors to restore peace and prosperity to the country.

ELLICOTT CITY, MD. ELECTION.

Baltimore, April 11.—A special dispatch from Ellicott City, Md., says: "An election for Mayor and six Councilmen was held here yesterday. A majority of the votes were cast by colored men. Two tickets were in the field, but the voting was without respect to politics. Both candidates for Mayor were Democrats. Three Republicans were on each ticket for Councilmen, and four of the six elected were of that party. Z. M. Isaac was elected Mayor."

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF A COMPROMISE.

BOTH CLAIMANTS FIRM IN THEIR DEMAND FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP—PACKARD'S POSITION AND NICHOLLS' PLANS—POPULAR MISTAKES CORRECTED—THE WORK BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL DO IF THE TROOPS ARE REMOVED.

From our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Saturday, April 7, 1877.

It is now very evident that the President's commission, excepting, perhaps, Gen. Hawley, came to New-Orleans with very false notions as to the political situation in this State. Deceived by the misrepresentations of certain Democrats in Washington, and to some extent led astray by the statements of Stanley Matthews and company, they arrived here impressed with the idea that it would be an easy matter to arrange a plan of compromise, which would be satisfactory not only only to Packard and Nicholls, but to the leading men of the contending parties represented by them. This idea was doubtless based to a very great extent upon the belief that Mr. Packard would be willing to give up all claim to the Governorship upon condition that some other position of honor and trust was made vacant for him. That this notion was a mistaken one the President's commission have already discovered, for they have been very plainly informed by the Republican claimant that he will listen to no plan of settlement and enter into no agreement which does not in the first place recognize him as the Governor of the State. That this would be his reception of all compromise propositions was never doubted by those who know Mr. Packard best. He is a "carpet-bagger," it is true, but he has lived in Louisiana during the best years of his life, and it is very probable that he will die here. It cannot be denied that he was for years the leader of men who have been a disgrace to their party and the State, but at the same time it must be admitted that his personal honesty has never been doubted. He has fought hard for the Republican Party with such material as he could find; for the Republican cause he has risked his life more than once; but, during all these years of strife and hardship, he has not grown rich, as those about him did. To-day he is a poor man, poor almost to poverty, but still he is determined that no personal considerations shall influence him. To use his own words, he will have his rights or nothing. It cannot be denied that this determination on his part, and the knowledge that he means what he says, has gained for Mr. Packard many new friends among the native whites, and there is no doubt that a considerable portion of that class would secretly rejoice at his success. Strange as it may seem, many of the men to whom I refer have until recently been counted among the most bitter and uncompromising Democrats in the State. They have deserted Gen. Nicholls simply because he was too conservative for them, and because he did not have offices enough to satisfy all those who wanted to be placed. They now secretly support Packard, not because they have any regard for him, but because they desire, like all disappointed office-seekers, to see the downfall of the man who could not or would not comply with their demands.

PACKARD'S SUPPORT—TAX COLLECTIONS.

Of course, the support which these men give Mr. Packard is neither open nor active. Still, their influence is felt here, and that they have already so far broken away from the head of their political organization demonstrates very clearly by what weak bonds the Democrats of Louisiana are bound together. Aside, however, from the passive support which he receives from the class indicated, Mr. Packard is upheld by nearly every colored man in Louisiana, and by a small, but influential, body of white planters. It is not true, as has been asserted, that a considerable portion of the business men are with him. There is not a shop-keeper in New-Orleans or any of the large towns who does not at least profess to support Nicholls. They dare not do otherwise, for they know that their trade would be ruined if they took a different course. How much this portion of the community is under the thumb, so to speak, of the Democratic organization and Democratic politicians was very plainly demonstated yesterday, when a monster mass-meeting was held in New-Orleans for the purpose of impressing the President's Commissioners with what is known here as "the popular feeling in favor of Nicholls." The meeting was called for noon, the busiest portion of the day, and the Committee of Arrangements announced in the public prints that all shop-keepers would be expected to close their doors during its continuance. None dared disobey this order, and for two hours every store in New-Orleans was closed. The Democratic Committee was more powerful than the memory of Washington, for the birthday of the Father of his Country is not generally observed in New-Orleans.

Regarding the amount of financial support which the rival Governors receive from the tax-payers of the State, there has been a great deal of willful misrepresentation. Packard claims, for instance, that most of the property owners in the heavy planting districts of St. Mary, Tensas, Asumption, Plaquemine, and the coast parishes generally, pay their taxes to his Collectors, while Nicholl and his party assert that not only these rich parishes, but also the upper counties of Caldwell, Jackson, Richland, Ouachita, and Winn pay tribute to the Democratic Government. The truth about the matter seems to be that the great majority of the land-owners in the interior pay no taxes at all, and so refuse to recognize either Government. The only considerable revenue which is collected comes from New-Orleans, and nearly all of this goes to the support of the Nicholls administration. Packard is paying his officers and policemen from a fund which is principally kept up by voluntary contributions. If he had more money his friends would be more numerous. He has already lost a number of his supporters in the Legislature and elsewhere, because he was not so well able to pay them as was his opponent. This, in short, is Mr. Packard's position. He is warmly supported by all, or nearly all, the negroes in the State, openly favored by 300 or 400 white men, secretly encouraged by not less than 5,000 of the same class, and virtually left to pay his own expenses out of an empty pocket. In spite of all the difficulties which surround him, however, he is still determined to maintain his position, and, if necessary, to fight for it. Of course he would be defeated—he freely admits that—but he still believes that it is his duty to hold out to the last.

As I have already intimated above, Gen. Nicholls has lost a portion of the "last ditch" element which formerly supported him. He has been and is being deserted by that party because he is a liberal gentleman, whose regard for law and order will not permit him to resort to certain violent measures recommended by some of the shot-gun leaders. Like most old Confederate soldiers, Gen. Nicholls has had enough of fighting. In the war he was a brave officer. He lost a leg and an arm in the service, he admits that he was defeated, and wants to make friends with the men who conquered him. He desires sincerely to give Louisiana a good Government, and of course he is opposed by many leading Democrats. These men are certainly urging him to take the State-house at the point of the bayonet, to drive Packard from the city, and to hang all those who support him. He refuses to resort to these violent means of securing the Government, and already a number of his prominent followers are accusing him of weakness and lack of resolution. Regarding the various compromise propositions which have been made, he has publicly expressed only an opinion. Like Packard, he will discuss no plan which does not secure to him the Governorship, but, notwithstanding many assertions to the contrary, I am assured upon very good authority that, after the dispute re-

garding the chief magistracy had been settled in a way favorable to him, he would be willing to join the more liberal elements in his own and the Republican Party, and do all in his power to build up an administration in which both races and all political creeds should be represented.

NICHOLLS AND HIS LEGISLATURE.

A well defined suspicion that he favored a policy of this kind has, I understand, led to a marked estrangement between him and a number of the prominent members of his Legislature. In the beginning the Democratic caucus agreed to be guided by his opinions, and to conform the policy of the party to his views. Now, however, those who oppose him in his own organization assert that they have lost much by taking this course, and that, because of the delay advised by him, the Democratic cause has narrowly escaped shipwreck. His well known desire for peace and harmony now leads many to believe that he is not only willing but anxious to enter into a compromise of some kind. Should he do so, however, he would find great difficulty in getting his Legislature to go with him. Regarding the United States Senatorship, it can be stated with considerable certainty that Gen. Nicholls favors the election of some liberal Republican. I am told that he advised this course in the Democratic caucus, and it is generally believed here that he did so in conformity with the terms of the much talked of Matthews-Foster agreement. It is not denied that the election has been postponed from time to time at his instance, and very well informed politicians here know that he believes the Senatorship will be the most important factor in the settlement of the Louisiana problem. There is no doubt that among the masses of the Democrats there would be a general and cordial consent to the election of a Republican, if such a course would contribute to the establishment of the Nicholls Government. In the Democratic Legislature, on the other hand, the scheme would meet with considerable opposition from those who wish to secure the place for a man of their own party. Gen. Gibson, now member of Congress from New-Orleans, is one of those who would stand in the way of such an arrangement, for if a Democrat is to be elected he would be one of the most prominent candidates.

From the above statement it will be seen that the prospects for a quiet settlement of the Louisiana difficulty are not very promising. The heads of both Governments declare that they will not give up their personal claims. Nicholls and his party will refuse positively to consent to the proposed reorganization of the Legislature on the basis of the admission of only those members whose seats are not contested, and the settlement of the dispute by the body so constituted, for it is a well-known fact that of the 98 members whose title is not disputed, 54 are Republicans, who would in all probability vote for Packard. On the other hand, the Republican claimant and his friends will not consent to a compromise which would provide for a settlement by a Legislature composed of members and Senators who were elected on the face of the returns of votes actually cast, for any such agreement could only result in the ancess of the Nicholls party. These are the difficulties which the President's Commissioners have to meet, and in expressing the belief that they will not be able to overcome them, I only echo the opinion of Louisiana politicians of all parties. It must be stated, however, that the doings of the commission are not regarded here with any considerable degree of interest. The action of the President in the South Carolina case is generally looked upon as a settlement of the contest in Louisiana, and it is thought that a final adjustment, which will result in the recognition of Nicholls, is only a matter of a few days or weeks at the most.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS DESIRE.

All the Democrats desire is the removal of the United States troops from New-Orleans. This they profess to believe would secure an immediate and peaceable settlement of all the vexed questions which are now pending. They pretend to put no faith in Packard's threat that he will fight for his position in the State-house, but should he attempt to force a conflict, they state—and I know they speak the truth—that in two hours they would surround the executive office with 10,000 armed and drilled men. This demonstration would, they believe, so intimidate Packard's handful of followers, that they would be willing to lay down their guns without firing a shot. Should the Republican claimant and any of his more immediate friends still refuse to leave the State-house, the plan is to keep it constantly surrounded, night and day, by a strong body of the White League. All those who desired to leave the building would be allowed to do so unmolested, but none would be permitted to enter. It is calculated that in three days, at the most, those who remained with Packard would be exhausted from hunger and ready to surrender. Thus, according to the Democratic plan, the State-house could be secured without bloodshed, or any breach of the peace which would call for Federal interference. What Mr. Packard's action would be under such circumstances is not known, but those who are in his confidence state, with much earnestness, that he will never be caught in the trap which the Democrats are preparing for him.

H. C.

AN EARLY SOLUTION EXPECTED.

PROBABLE DESERTION OF PACKARD MEN TO THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE — THE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—It is now generally conceded here that the President's commission will be unable to effect a compromise of any kind. It seems probable, however, that the Louisiana difficulty will practically settle itself during the next 10 days, by the desertion of members enough from the Packard House to make up a quorum of Returning Board members in the Legislature controlled by Nicholls. The commission could secure an Administration Senator in place of Mr. West if they desired to do so. In fact, they have been authoritatively offered the place named. Whether or not they will accept, and what concessions, if any, they will make in return, remains to be seen.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Commission has been busy, as usual, to-day, though it has not heard so many delegations. W. A. Brown, State Superintendent of Education, with five or six Division Superintendents and the Secretary, forming the State Board of Education, called and explained the affairs of their department at considerable length. The Nicholls' Legislature has passed an act abolishing the old State Board of Education, and establishing a new one, composed of State officers and citizens, of whom Mr. Pinchback is one.

After the interview with the State Board of Education, the commission divided, and had interviews with Gov. Nicholls and Gov. Packard, spending considerable time with each. In the afternoon a delegation of 13 colored men appeared, with Mr. Pinchback at their head; among them were three colored members of the Nicholls Legislature. They were all opposed to the Packard Government and in favor of the recognition of Gov. Nicholls, and presented their view of the case at some length. Besides this, the Commissioners have been busy as individuals; but they do not state what progress has been made. Messrs. J. H. New and Fenner and ex-Justice Wylie will submit to the commission a brief sustaining the legality of the Nicholls Supreme Court.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 12—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, slightly warmer and clear or fair weather, with light north-west to north east winds, and slight change in pressure.*

CANADIAN PILGRIMS TO ROME.

MONTREAL, April 11.—The French-Canadian division of the Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Rome left in this afternoon's train for New-York, under the guidance of Bishop Racine. At New-York they will be joined by other French-Canadians from Quebec, Manitoba, and the United States. The pilgrims number about 108 souls. The Irish Catholics will not leave before next week.

THE ADULTERATED FOOD IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The report of the Inland Revenue Department on the adulteration of food shows that 5½ per cent. of food is adulterated. The article most adulterated is milk, then pepper and coffee. Of 180 articles analyzed 93 were found to be adulterated.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE REJECTION OF THE PROTOCOL

THE COMMUNICATION TO THE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES AT CONSTANTINOPLE—TURKEY NOTIFIED NOT TO RELY ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 11.—A special telegram to the *Times*, from Constantinople, says: "Safvet Pasha, communicating the Porte's determinations to the foreign representatives expressed the regret of the Sultan and his Ministers at their inability to follow the well-meant advice of the powers, but both political and financial reasons rendered it absolutely necessary to terminate the present intolerable position of uncertainty."

BRUSSELS, April 11.—The *Nord* says Lord Derby's reservation on signing the protocol has been misinterpreted at Constantinople. Lord Derby has since written to Constantinople categorically declaring that the Porte must in no way rely upon England.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch reports that the Russian Ambassadors will receive instructions to make known to the Governments to which they are accredited that Russia interprets the protocol, under the present circumstances, as binding the signatories to consider immediately those common steps for which the protocol fixed no time. The Russian diplomatists anticipate that Turkey's refusal will provoke action on the part of all the six powers.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Russia contemplates sending a categorical summons to Constantinople, demanding a decisive reply in three days. Count Andrassy is making the utmost exertions to induce the Porte to yield.

The London *Post* in its leader says: "We understand the Turkish circular is an elaborate document. Like all Turkish State papers, it is courteous in tone and happy in expression, but it conveys in language remarkably clear a determination resolutely taken. In a word, the Ottoman Government is prepared to face the peril of war rather than submit beforehand to terms which it considers could only be imposed upon a vanquished nation after great reverses in the field. The Porte resents permanent interference in its internal affairs. It is carrying out reforms, and is bent on preventing the recurrence of the outrages of last year; but it demands to be relieved from the pressure which embarrasses its efforts to do justice to the newly inaugurated improvements. It asks for disarmament, is willing to undertake its share of mutual obligation, and is ready to send an ambassador to St. Petersburg, but not an envoy as if from a vassal to a suzerin. Now, the question occurs: What will Russia do? We may assume from past experience that she will not act precipitately. We may expect Russia will seek to obtain from the *concensus* of Europe some sanction for its steps."

The *Times* in its leading editorials says the news from Turkey would be grave it we believed Russia eager to precipitate war; but happily there is no need to draw such a conclusion. Diplomacy has not said its last word. New appeals may be made to the Porte; new promises suggested to Russia.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

REFUSAL TO CONCEDE ANYTHING TO MONTENEGRO—FINAL ANSWER DEMANDED BY FRIDAY—CONFLICTS WITH THE MIRDITES.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says Safvet Pasha has informed the Montenegrin delegates that it is impossible for Turkey to cede Nicsics, Koutchi, or Kolatschin, because the Chamber of Deputies has rejected their demands for territory. Salvet added, however, that the Senate had still to examine the question. The Montenegrins replied by asking for a final answer on Friday. If their demands are refused, which seems to be certain, they will quit Constantinople on Saturday.

RAGUSA, April 11.—There have been continual conflicts for the last three days between the Turks and Miridites.

LONDON, April 12—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Constantinople says Safvet Pasha was present in the Chamber of Deputies when the Montenegrin proposals were rejected. He was asked whether their rejection would cause war, and replied it probably would, though he was not certain.

A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Turkish Senate has not confirmed the Deputies' rejection of Montenegro's demands, but has decided to leave the settlement of the question to the Government.

The *Times* special from Cettinje represents the probable resumption of hostilities is viewed with general satisfaction. Prince Nikita, however, will consult a proposal for the prolongation of the armistice.

Telegrams from Constantinople to the *Standard* and *Telegraph* assert that the Turkish Senate reversed the decision of the Chambers of Deputies regarding the Montenegrin demands.

The *Times* dispatch from Cettinge says the English and Italian Consuls have obtained from the Porte a suspension of operations against the Miridites for 48 hours to enable them to negotiate.

The *Times'* dispatch from Pera says the Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed to his envoys to accept all offers.

REPORTED PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

STATEMENTS FROM ST. PETERSBURG—ACTIVITY OF THE TURKS IN PUSHING FORWARD MILITARY PREPVRATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The *Golos* today says: "Europe probably within the next week will receive clear proof of Russia's determination to attain the end for which her troops have been concentrated on the frontier."

VIENNA, April 11.—The *Political Correspondence* says intelligence from St. Petersburg denies that a war manifesto will shortly be issued.

BUCHAREST, April 11.—The Turks display great activity in pushing forward military preparations. Twenty-four Krupp guns arrived recently for the defense of the banks of the Danube. Six battalions, with horses and ammunition for artillery, landed at Varna yesterday. Sadyk Pasha daily concludes contracts for provisions. Flour is being forwarded to Widdin, where several thousand soldiers are completing the outworks. The territorial Army of the Vilayet of the Danube is already in arms.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople states that Capt. Burnaby has returned from Kars, and does not think either the Russian or Turkish Armies in Asia are thoroughly prepared for war.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED BY IMPERIAL ORDER—THE TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS TO FILL THE VACANCIES.

BERLIN, April 11.—An imperial order dated yesterday grants leave of absence to Prince Bismarck until August next. President Von Forckenbeck has just read in the Reichstag a letter from Prince Bismarck expressing regret that the impaired state of his health prevented his attendance at Parliament, and notifying that he had obtained leave of absence. Herr Hoffman, President of the Imperial Chancellery will take his place in the Department of Home Affairs; Herr Von Bulow in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Herr Camphausen will represent him in the Prussian Cabinet.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.

HALF THE PRESENT FLEET WITHDRAWN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—At a meeting of the steamship conference to-day, it was resolved that from the 1st of May the Inman, Guion, National, and White Star Lines would run steamers fortnightly instead of weekly, thus withdrawing half of the present fleet. The Cunard steamers will continue to sail every Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 11.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day is very flat. Turkish bonds are lower than at any time since the dethronement of Sultan Abdul Aziz last May. At 4 P. M. silver was quoted at 54 pence per ounce. India Council bills were alloted to-day at ¼ pence per rupee advance.

The Prince of Wales leaves for the Continent to-night.

The race for the grand national steeple chase challenge cup at the Croydon meeting, is declared void.

BERLIN, April 11.—An imperial order suspends all measures against the rinderpest, which may be considered at an end.

MADRID, April 11.—The Cortes has been convoked for April 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The first public representation of "Don Carlos" in this country, was prefaced, yesterday evening, by a dress rehearsal of the opera. A performance of great excellence may be counted upon to-night. "Don Carlos" is an achievement of considerable dramatic force, and Signor Verdi's score, while it contains some numbers of real beauty and power, is distinguished among the composer's better-known efforts by very elaborate and substantial, as well as sonorous, instrumentation. The third act is brought to a close by a finale of marked breadth and fine development, and, during the progress of the work, a romanza for baritone; duets for baritone and tenor, and tenor and soprano; a grand air for soprano, and two or three other pieces challenge particular admiration. "Don Carlos" is placed upon the stage with a liberality seldom shown, all the scenery being new and appropriate. The story has already been recounted in these columns, and the distribution of the principal rôles appeared in this place yesterday.

BRIEF MENTION.

The New Broadway Theatre is closed.

Mr. Ole Bull played at Steinway Hall last evening.

The final performances of "Antony and Cleopatra" are announced as in progress at Niblo's Theatre.

A concert for the benefit of the "purchase fund" of Grace Baptist Church will be given at Chickering Hall, to-night.

Mr. McCullough appeared in "Richard III.," at Booth's Theatre, last night. To-morrow he is to act there in "Othello."

Seats can now be secured for Mr. Tooker's benefit matinée at Booth's. It is made known that Miss Kellogg, Miss Davenport, and Mr. McCullough are to appear on that interesting occasion.

Mr. George W. Hows will deliver his semi-humorous lecture entitled "Vaulting Ambition," at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening, the proceeds of the entertainment accruing to the funds of the Free Church of the Annunciation. A brief concert is to preface the lecture.

ROCK ISLAND'S ABDUCTION STORY.

A FANCY OF A HYSTERICAL WOMAN BENT ON INJURING HERSELF.

IOWA CITY, April 11.—A very complete investigation proves that the alleged outrage on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad upon Mrs. George Watson, so widely telegraphed, was a figment of the lady's disordered imagination. It is now known that she was seized at Davenport with hysterics or some nervous disorder, for which no one else was responsible, and was bent on hurting herself or her fellow passengers, and that it was only by the watchfulness of Conductors Glaspell and Davis that she was prevented from throwing herself from the cars.

SEVERE STORM ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

NORFOLK, April 11.—The recent gale was the severest ever known in this section. The wind at Cape Henry blew 65 miles an hour for 38 hours continuously. The signal service telegraph line along the coast was completely demolished, the poles and wire having been washed out to sea. An unknown ship went ashore near Lynn Haven Bay during the storm. Her hull appears to be in good condition, but her mizzenmast has been lost, and the topmasts and yards of her fore and main masts are all gone. Her rigging is also very much damaged. She is hard aground about 100 yards from high water mark. About 100 barrels of petroleum are also ashore at this point, and the beach looks as if a vessel had gone to pieces, judging from the wrecked material which has floated up. A schooner, name unknown, is also ashore about two miles south of the above-mentioned ship, opposite Little Creek Inlet. It is not known whether any lives were lost from either of the vessels. The German ship Assecuradeur, from Baltimore, loaded with petroleum, for Hamburg, is ashore in Chesapeake Bay, near Crump's Head. She parted both cables, and was driven ashore during the gale. She is full of water, and will probably be a total loss. The Norwegian bark Orpheus, from Baltimore to Hamburg, with petroleum, encountered the gale on the 9th inst., parted her chain and rope cables, and was driven ashore at Groenhill, Chesapeake Bay, where she now lies full of water. She will probably be a total loss.

IS IT A STOCK JOBBING OPERATION?

On June 14, 1864, an agreement was entered into between the Erie Railway Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which the latter was given the exclusive right to erect wires along the line of the Erie Road for 25 years, and free transportation for its agents and material. It agreed to pay therefor one-half the gross receipts of all business long the line, except through business from New York, Buffalo, and Dunkirk; to send all messages of the Erie Railway Company and its agents free; to build new lines from Jersey City to Buffalo by way of Hornellsville; to keep the lines in repair; to furnish the railway company on its own special line the use of all its main batteries, and to assume all responsibility in the matter of damages arising out of telegraphing. On Jan. 25 last, Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Company, made an application to the Supreme Court, Special Term, for an order directing him what to do in the following dilemma: He sets forth the contract with the Western Union Company, whose value to the Erie Company he puts down as between $32,000 and $35,000 per annum, and says that for some months the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has been endeavoring to negotiate with him for the use of the poles of the Erie's special telegraph line. They offered $4 per mile for each wire per annum, and a proportion of their receipts, and threatened to inaugurate an offensive competition should he refuse. He expresses fear lest in that event his receipts from the Western Union Company will be materially reduced, and, on the other hand, although he is advised that the contract with the latter company is subordinate to the interests he represents, he does not wish to do it any wrong. He asks the appointment of James C. Spencer as Referee to take testimony for the enlightenment of the court. The Western Union Company claimed, through their counsel, that Mr. Jewett was biased against them, being himself a Director of the opposition company; that the parties representing the stock of that company had long been engaged in attempts to injure the business and depreciate the stock of the Western Union Company, and that the purpose of the application was to use it in breaking down Western Union stock in the market. Judge Donohue granted a reference to Philo T. Ruggles.

MR. FRIEDLANDER'S CREDITORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—A meeting of the creditors of Isaac Friedlander was held in this city to-day. There was a conditional agreement among the general creditors to compromise their claims provided all could be brought into the arrangement. At the time of the suspension, Mr. Friedlander's uncovered drafts outstanding amounted to $470,000, but parties were indebted to Mr. Friedlander to the amount of $340,000, concerning which there is some dispute, and further conference with those creditors is necessary before arrangements can be consummated. The Bank of California and the Nevada Bank are fully secured, and the composition sought to be effected does not affect them. Matters will probably be settled to-morrow or next day.

A RHINECLIFF WAICHMAN ARRESTED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 11.—A special to the *Eagle* from Rhinebeck says all the prisoners, six in number, who were arrested, charged with burning the house at Rhinecliff, where five lives were destroyed, have been discharged, and Traver, the night watchman, who caused their arrest, has been sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He has told five different stories.

A COMET DISCOVERED.

ROCHESTER, April 11.—Prof. Lewis Swift, of this city, discovered at 9h. 30m., near Cassiopeia's face, a new comet, faint and moving slowly toward the North Star.

A SUSPECTED MAN ARRESTED.

John Peters, alias "Kass," a noted burglar, was last night arrested by Capt. Allaire and Detective Moran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the bank. It is alleged that he is a "pal" of "Blacksmith Dan," the man arrested on Monday by Capt. Williams. Peters, who lives at No. 342 Second-street, was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct and will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

WASHINGTON.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE REPORTED OFFER OF THE SWISS MISSION TO HIM—THE PRESIDENT'S DISPOSITION TOWARD MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—When Gov. Chamberlain visited Washington, in response to the invitation of the President, a well-founded report was circulated that he could have the Swiss mission, which is vacant, if he would retire from the South Carolina contest. It is known that friends of the President spoke to Mr. Chamberlain about this mission, and intimated that it would be offered him if he would abandon the contest. Mr. Chamberlain then expressed the belief that the President was not responsible for this temptation, and said he would accept no place under the Government if he should be forced to retire from his contest with Hampton. The story that he is to be tendered the Swiss mission has been revived, and it is thought that under the changed condition of affairs Mr. Chamberlain would accept should the President make the tender. Perhaps the principal reason that induced Gov. Chamberlain to decline a Federal appointment, pending his Gubernatorial controversy, was the fact that to have accepted then would have subjected him to the suspicion of using his position as the representative of the South Carolina Republicans to further his personal interests. That reason no longer exists, and the President is known to admire Gov. Chamberlain's talents, and appreciate his personal sacrifices. It is probable he will be offered the Swiss mission, or some place equally acceptable.

A CARD FROM MR. BLAINE.

BOSTON, April 11.—The *Herald* will publish the following to-morrow:

To the Editor of the Herald:

Your Columbia correspondent is in error in his statement that I had a conference with Gov. Chamberlain in New-York. I have seen Gov. Chamberlain but once for a year, and that was in the private Cabinet-room of President Hayes on the 27th of March, nor have I written or telegraphed him or heard from him in any way. The same is true respecting Gov. Packard, except in the matter of one telegram received from him, which I read publicly in the United States Senate. But I am sure that Gov. Chamberlain knows that he has my profoundest sympathy in the heroic, though unsuccessful, struggle he has made in South Carolina for civil liberty and constitutional government. I am equally sure that Gov. Packard feels that my heart and judgment are both with him in the contest he is still waging against great odds for the Governorship that he holds by a title as valid as that which justly and lawfully seated Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair. I trust also that both Governors know that the Boston press no more represents the stalwart Republican feeling of New-England on the pending issues than the same press did when it demanded the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in 1851.

Very respectfully, J. G. BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 10 1877.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—THE "APPEAL BOARD" OF THE PATENT OFFICE—THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A vacancy has existed for some time past on what is known as the "Appeal Board" in the Patent Office. This board consists of three Examiners-in-Chief, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. E. M. Marble was recently appointed to fill the vacancy, but never served, having, soon after his appointment to the board, been appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department. The vacancy is now to be filled by competitive examination before a board consisting of Gen. Spear, Commissioner of Patents; Mr. Doolittle, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. E. M. Marble, Assistant Attorney-General. The competition will probably be confined to the 22 principal examiners now at the head of the different classes, or as many of them as will care to compete. The board will probably meet within a few days, and as the place is regarded as a very pleasant, as well as a very honorable one, the competition will be sharp.

Secretary Schurz to-day occupied himself arranging the details for carrying into effect his recent order in relation to ascertaining the efficiency of the employes of his department. The order contemplated the appointment of a board consisting of three members, before whom the capacity of certain of the employes is to be tested. This board was appointed to-day. Two of the members were selected from the department at large, and one from each of the four different bureaus, the bureau officers to serve only during the time employes of their respective bureaus are being examined. The names of the board are withheld, to prevent them being importuned by the friends of those who may be ordered before it. As a reduction of about 70 is contemplated in the department, the duties of the board, for the present, at least, will simply be confined to testing the merit of about 100 employes who are to be examined. It has not yet been determined whether this board will examine applicants for appointment, or whether a new board will be constituted for that purpose; but it is expected that all applicants for appointment will go before it, as well as those whose fitness for the positions they now hold is to be tested. It is the intention of the Secretary to have the board begin its labors as soon as possible, and examinations will probably begin within the next three days.

TREASURY MATTERS.

WITHDRAWAL OF SILKS FROM BOND FOR DYEING—CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS—LETTER OF AN EXCENTRIC SEEKER FOR INVESTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following circular with reference to the withdrawal of silks in bond for dyeing has been issued by the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1877.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

Article 736 of the Regulations of 1874 provides that silks in bond may be withdrawn from warehouse to be colored, printed, stained, dyed, painted, or stamped, and that duties paid upon such withdrawal may be refunded on the return of the silks to the warehouse. These regulations were taken from the Regulations of 1869, and those in the latter from the General Regulations of 1857. By the act of May 22, 1824, section 4, such withdrawals, with benefit of drawback, were specifically provided for. That provision, however, appears to have been repealed by the general provision in section 5 of the act of March, 3, 1849, which prohibited the allowance of drawback on goods after their withdrawal from the custody of the Customs officers, except so far as related to pickled fish and refined sugar. The section cited of the latter act is reproduced in section 2,978, Revised Statutes, while the former act is omitted from said statutes, from Brightley's, and from Heyl's Digests, and is marked "repealed" in the authorized edition of the statutes at large. Article 736, therefore, does not appear to be now based on any statutory provision, and is hereby rescinded. Neither the dyeing nor redyeing of silks withdrawn from bond is such a manufacture thereof as would warrant the payment of drawback under section 3,019 of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Secretary Sherman has received the following letter from Holyoke, Mass., inquiring as to the relative value of the various issues of Government bonds for investments. The letter was written in a bold hand, but with a disregard for the rules of syntax and authography, which shows that the writer's ingenuity and business qualifications are far in advance of his literary attainments:

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary Treasury:

SIR: Will you please give me a little information in regard to Government bonds? By living on beans and brown bread, and working 365 nights per year, picking up old belt leather to repair my boots—doing my own mending—using no rum, no tobacco; going to no theatres, &c., for something over four years, I have saved money enough to buy a $1,000 bond. What bond will pay me the most money in 10 years? Will 6s of 1881, gold, registered, coupon, Government bonds be on interest up to 1881? That is, will 6s of 1881 be called in by the Government before all of the 1865s, 1867s, and 1868s? By answering you will oblige a pensioner—one that is growing lower every year, and will soon have to give up work; and I want a bond that no man can rob me of. I don't want to call on the town for help if my leg does not give out. National banks are not safe now. You will please not to let any extreme Democrat see this note, for they will cry and bellow—Reduce his pension! Reduce him!

Assistant Secretary French has completed his report upon the Chicago whisky cases, and submitted it to Secretary Sherman. Roelle, Junker & Co., Fort & Co., George Miller, and R. C. Mesereau are the principal parties included in the report. The parties named claim that Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson promised to release them from assessment and judgment, if they would give evidence for the Government, and it is believed the report recommends that this promise be fulfilled. Should the parties be released from the judgments given against them, it will be worth to them as follows: To George Miller, $18,000; Mesereau, $85,000; Roelle, Junker & Co., $100,000; Ford & Co., $34,000. The decision will not be made public for several days. Recent reports, stating that the sickness of Secretary Morrill during the last days of his administration alone prevented the whisky cases from being compromised, do that gentleman great injustice. Final decision upon all these cases was suspended by the direct orders of Secretary Morrill; and when Secretary Sherman took charge of the Department, Mr. Morrill personally explained them to him, and recommended that no compromise be made.

United States Treasurer Wyman has been so ill for several days as to be unable to attend to public business.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, (including $5,000,000 specie fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $9,020,166; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,980,000; coin, $88,600,932, including $48,526,200 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $354,188 07, and from Customs $269,631 43.

John C. Hendricks was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Second District of Alabama.

A recommendation has been made to Secretary Sherman to appoint a competent draughtsman to take charge of all designs for public buildings, and relieve the Supervising Architect from the duty, and confining the latter to the routine duties of the office. It is said the recommendation will be acted upon, and that Mr. Wilson, a Cincinnati architect, will be placed in charge of the draughting work.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM ALASKA.

ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT TO TURN OVER THE TERRITORY TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—For several months past the question of withdrawing the troops from the territory of Alaska, and turning that Territory over to the control of the Treasury Department, has been discussed at Cabinet meetings, and numerous letters upon the subject have passed between the Secretary of War, Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, and the Secretary of the Treasury. One reason urged for the withdrawal of the troops was that cases of conflict of authority frequently arose in Washington Territory, on account of arrests made by the military in Alaska of persons who were brought to the last-named territory for trial, there being no civil authorities in Alaska, and besides, the expense of keeping a military force there was greater than at any other point. Recently a fire destroyed a portion of the barracks, and it was estimated that it would require $12,000 to repair the damage. Companies G and M, of the Fourth Artillery, numbering 73 men, have been stationed at Sitka, and Company A, of the same regiment, numbering 35 men, has been stationed at Fort Wrangel, making a total of 108 soldiers located in the Territory. It has finally been determined that they shall be withdrawn and the control of the territory transferred to the Treasury Department. The Secretary of War has accordingly sent the following letter to Gen. Sherman who will direct Gen. McDowell to withdraw the troops:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1877.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army:

GENERAL: By direction of the President, the United States troops now in garrison at certain posts in the Territory of Alaska will be withdrawn upon the arrival of the revenue cutter now fitting out under the control of the Treasury Department, and which is expected to arrive in Alaska waters about the 15th of May, so much of the public property in charge of the military officers as cannot be removed will be turned over to the Captain of the revenue cutter, or such other official of the Treasury Department as may be designated, of which due notice will be given you; and upon the departure of the troops, all control of the military departments over affairs in Alaska will cease. The troops will be ordered to such posts in the Military Division of the Pacific, as the commanding General, with your approval may designate. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.

TEMPORARY MAIL SERVICE IN NEBRASKA AND DEADWOOD—THE NEW-YORK "MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE."

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Post Office Department to-day awarded to M. F. Patrick, at $17,500, the contract for temporary mail service six times per week, from April 20 to Sept. 30 next, over the route between Sidney, Neb., and Deadwood, in the Black Hills country, a distance of 270 miles. Provision has thus been made for mail communication with the Black Hills by three routes, the other two being from Kearney, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyoming. In addition to these, the department will shortly place mail service on two, or perhaps three, of the routes leading directly to the Black Hills from the Missouri River through the Sioux Reservation, which have been selected by the President under the provisions of the agreement entered into with the Sioux last Autumn, the eastern terminal points designated being Bismarck, Fort Pierre, and Niobrara. Proposals for service from Bismarck to Deadwood have already been invited, and will continue to be received until the 20th inst.

The contest regarding the award of the contract for the New-York City "mail messenger service" was finally settled to-day in favor of G. K. Otis, the lowest bidder. Postmaster-General Key sustained the opinion rendered by Judge Spence, the law officer of the department, that, notwithstanding Otis' bond was dated one day previous to the filling up of the blank proposal, it was made perfectly valid by the obligor's acknowledgment of it as his act and deed, both at the time the proposal was presented, and also when the bids were opened.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1877.

Francis M. Weaver, of West Virginia, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Southern Ute Agency.

The jury in the case of W. H. Ottman, charged with the larceny of the $47,000 package from the Treasury Department, were still out at 2:30 P. M., unable to agree.

The President has reappointed Peter C. Shannon to be Chief Justice of the Territory of Dakota, and Jacob J. Boreman to be Associate Justice of the Territory of Utah.

The new Board of Police Commissioners have dismissed the charges heretofore made against Major Richards, Superintendent of Police, and the detective corps, on the ground that the public interests do not now require the singling out of a few subordinates to punish them for a state of things which had been the imperceptible growth of years, and for which their superior officers were still more responsible.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: George C. Merrifield, Mishamaka, Ind.; William J. Huff, Monticello, Ind.; Frederick W. Kiel, Fort Wayne, Ind.; U. C. Feller, Michigan City, Ind.; Charles G. Powell, Laporte, Ind.; Benjamin F. Wyne, Plattsville, Wis.; Joseph R. West, Evansville, Wis.; Charles D. Fisher, Portsmouth, Mich.; George W. Graham, Rushford, Minn.; J. Frederick Myers, Denison, Ga.; Simon H. Banman, Mt. Vernon, Ga.; F. E. Bishop, Elyria, Ohio; George P. Waldorf, Lima, Ohio; James H. Holcombe, Mallet Creek, Ohio; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; William M. Risdon, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Henry Welteroth, Bordentown, N. J.; James R. Lovell, Phillipsburg, N. J.; William R. Mattison, Newton, N. J. Hawthorne Burt, Mt. Morris, N. J.; John Lunch, Bethlehem, Penn.; Wm. A. Mintzes, Pottstown, Penn.; B. T. Simmons, Johnstown, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Brockport, N. Y.; Joseph D. Brown, Tarrytown, N. J.; Daniel F. Pickring, Elmira, N. Y.; Charles C. Miller, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Benjamin F. Judson, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Daniell Bradbury, Kingston, N. Y.; Perry P. Wilson, Putnum, Conn.; James A. Rathbern, Mystic Bridge, Conn.; George H. Pierson, Salem, Mass.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

PLANTATIONS BURNED — THE EMBARGOED GERMAN MERCHANTS—A SHARP COMMUNICATION FROM BERLIN — ORDERS FROM SPAIN NOT TO PROCEED AGAINST THE MERCHANTS.

HAVANA, April 6, 1877.—The cane fields on three plantations near Sagua have been partly burned by the insurgents. The loss is put at 1,000 hogsheads. The phosphorous balls used by the insurgents to ignite the cane fields are said to consist of phosphorus, surrounded by a coating of tallow. These balls are thrown into cane-fields at night, and the great heat of the sun during the day melts the tallow and ignites the phosphorous, causing an instant conflagration in the dry cane.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an Insurgent to a friend in this city: "It is strange that Martinez Campos, after four months of assiduous work while surrounded by Brigadiers, Generals, &c., has thus far not been able to clear the Territory of Cinco Villas, nor to compel the Insurgents to leave any of their positions. It is true some Insurgents have surrendered themselves; but, for the greater part, these were heads of families, and men without arms working hidden in the woods and mountains. Much outcry has been made by the Spaniards about the re-establishment of postal communication between Villa Clara and Remedios; but they take good care not to mention that from the first named place to the latter they have established a military cordon of 2,000 men, who guard the postal service. This is the way they are pacifying the Villas. Besides this, they are trying to occupy the territory by military, covering it with small, detached forts, the same system which gave them such unhappy results in the Camaguey and Oriental departments.

Nineteen German merchants of Havana, were recently embargoed for their refusal to pay a 30 per cent. contribution, and the *Voz de Cuba* spoke of their strange behavior in so refusing. The German Consul here has received a communication from the Imperial Government, stating peremptorily that German residents in Cuba are, according to treaty, exempt from paying extraordinary contributions. It is said that at the same time Jovellar received an order from Spain not to proceed against the German merchants, and let the matter rest for the time.

GILMAN PAID FOR HIS AFFIDAVIT.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 11.—The following card will appear in the *Tribune* to-morrow:

To the Editors of the Tribune:

The affidavit of Ed. Gilman, made for a compensation, which can be proved, regarding Lee's confession, is a job put up by the Mormons and a shyster in their interest. The man Gilman was not the guard of Lee at Beaver. He was not within 200 miles of Lee when in prison there, but was a guard employed as are others at the penitentiary in Salt Lake City, with no opportunity or right to talk with the prisoner, and never did talk with him to the knowledge of the officers. Gilman was discharged from the Penitentiary for carrying letters to and from the prisoners. After his discharge he was used to break down and cast doubt over the confession of Lee, and his affidavit was taken. The whole confession of Lee is now in the officers' hands. It is written in Lee's handwriting, and will be used in due time for the ends of justice. Gilman is a notorious liar; has been impeached here in court, and there are not 10 men in the territory acquainted with him who would take his oath or word. Lee, on his first trial, attempted to palm off a confession exonerating himself

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day to do house-cleaning and washing in private families; good references. Call at No. 252 West 19th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble young woman, in a private family, to assist in plain sewing, or would be willing to take care of growing-up children; first-class references can be given from last employer, with whom she has lived 3 years. Can be seen at No. 636 6th-av, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; is first class; in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person; would do waiting and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference from where she has lived several years. Call at No. 240 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and to do sewing, or would take charge of children; is competent and reliable; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; no objections to assist with the washing; City or country; has two years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 366 West 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young colored girl as chamber-maid or as child's nurse, or to travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 29 West 21st-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing; best City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress thorough operator; willing to assist with care of children; best City references. Call or address 254 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; will do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 284 3d-av., millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 130 West 25th-st. in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chambermaid and assist with grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best reference. Call or address No. 1,006 3d-av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundry work; best reference. Call at No. 318 East 36th-st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light chamber-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 452 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 500 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 153 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; has good City reference. Call No. 219 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl; or parlor maid; is fully competent for either; good City references from last place. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with the washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or as nurse and chamber-maid; satisfactory reference. Address No. 906 6th-av., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best City reference; no cards answered. Call for two days at No. 206 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid, and do fine washing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address No. 230 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 342 east 49th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable Protestant woman. Address M. E. Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 435 West 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chambress; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 1,337 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and fine washer; best reference given. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or good nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 510 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 162 West 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a private family; very best City reference. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 117 West 24th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls who have lived a number of years together, as first-class cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid or to assist with fine washing; has good City reference from last place; the country preferred for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 301 East 34th-st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; UNDERstands French, Spanish, and American dishes, creams, and jellies. Can get no fancy dishes, cold or hot; is a first-class pastry cook; can give the best City reference, public or private. Call at No. 142 West 31st-st., candy store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, to go together; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 301 East 61st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very reliable Protestant woman; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Address P. W., Box No. 253 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, meats, poultry, game, cream, jellies, and blancmange; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Crespectable young woman in a private family as good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; wages not so much object as good home; City reference. Call at No. 295 East 26th-st., corner 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands American, English and French; is cooking in all its branches; first-class reference; address S. D., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family; best City reference. Address E. L., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; is willing to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 415 West 26th-st., Room No. 3.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 429 8th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS North German cook; will go to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Address M. H., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; thoroughly understands her business; meats, soups, and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 415 east 14th-st., Room No. 20.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 253 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN PRIVATE family; City or country; will try to give entire satisfaction; City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 328, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—No objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—No objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK LATELY LANDED; understands baking and will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; good baker, and no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (PROTESTANT) as excellent cook and baker in a private family; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 521 6th-av., in the drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country; three years' reference. Call at No. 359 East 20th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; City or country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 324 West 13th-st., rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RELiable woman; will go to the country; good references. Call at No. 210 east 26th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN THE CITY or country; best reference. Call at No. 241 East 24th-st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 433 West 40th-st.

COOK. — BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; GOOD baker; understands cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 29th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WOULD AScist in washing; City or country; best City references. Address No. 882 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD CITY reference; City or country. Call at No. 225 East 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 242 East 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A private family; best City reference; no cards answered. Call for two days at No. 206 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 21 East 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Cook; is willing to assist in washing; has good reference. Call at No. 826 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; willing to assist with washing and ironing; country preferred. Call at No. 418 West 44th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 357 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PERFECT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; children's dresses, shirts, wrappers, ladies-boiler, $1 per day. Address K., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—SIX DOLLARS PER WEEK will secure the services of an experienced dressmaker; fits and trims. Andress Mrs. Severn. No. 247 West 17th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WHO IS QUALified, wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; she is entirely competent, and can give the best references. Address Post Office Box No. 31 Hartford, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPErienced English housekeeper in a gentleman's family; competent to take entire supervision, or as companion and nurse to an invalid; would travel; fond of children; reliable references. Call at 35 Bond-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper; excellent nurse; willing to make herself useful in either capacity. Call on or address Mrs. Beebe, No. 202 east 36th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman as housekeeper and seamstress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 East 31st st., near 2d-av.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do light house-work in a small family; City reference. Call or address No. 242 East 35th-st., second bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 15 years of age, to mind children or light house-work; is obliging; good reference. Call two days No. 345 East 60th-st., second floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman, or chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 66 West 10th-st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; speaks several languages; or companion to young ladies; good seamstress and hair-dresser; will travel; best references. Address J. P., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT; understands hair-dressing and dress-making, and all kinds of fine sewing; has good City references. Address for two days, M., Box No. 260 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS Lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and machine sewing; good seamstress; City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for her maid, an English girl; an excellent seamstress; will take charge of growing children. Call at No. 109 Lexington-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS Lmaid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 27 West 44th-st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Lcompetent German as lady's maid or seamstress. Address M. S., No. 112 24-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON WHO Lspeaks French, to go to Europe; good City reference. Address R. R., No. 769 7th-av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Lwoman in a private family as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; understands French fluting, puffing, and laces; best City reference. Call at No. 629 3d-av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN Las first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 29th-st., express office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress, or as ironer in a Summer house; long City reference. Address L. G., box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 6 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; no objections to a little chamberwork; five years' City reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will assist with chamber-work; has best City reference. Call at No. 213 east 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; HAS six years' City reference from her last place. Address No. 142 East 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Lwoman as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Llaundress and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 330 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lin chamber-maid and fine washer, five years in last place. Call at No. 244 West 47th-st., Room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lin a private family, with the best City reference. Call at No. 254 6th-av.; ring three times.

MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS MAID Land seamstress; cuts and fits; does all kinds of family sewing; good operator; several years' best City reference. Call or address No. 235 West 19th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent English woman, or as chamber-maid and fine washer; City or country; City reference. Address H. Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE charge of growing children and sew, or to wait on a lady; good reference. Call at No. 1,588 3d-av., corner 89th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS Nurse and seamstress; would go to the country for the Summer; no objection to cans; excellent reference. Call at No. 625 3d-av., stationery store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch girl to take care of a couple of growing children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 60 West 49th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse to an invalid or old lady; no objection to traveling; best City reference. Call or address J. H., No. 316 East 15th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROtestant woman; competent and reliable; very best City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A GOOD Nlaundress; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 22 East 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO take charge of children or an infant from birth; four years' City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 236 East 37th-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS NURSE AND CHAMBERmaid; city or country; good reference. Call at No. 241 East 22d-st., in the store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; no objection to chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as nurse; City or country. Address No. 419 3d-av. third cell.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS INfant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; good City reference. Call at No. 145 Madison-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; cuts and fits; ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady or assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 57 West 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS Nor nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; cuts and fits children's and ladies' clothing; dress ladies' hair; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 604 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS Seamstress and maid; can cut and fit; is a good operator; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 17 West 44th-st.; ring bell No. 3.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH Woman; can cut and fit dresses, or will take charge of an infant or young children; will live in the country; has good reference. Address A. W., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress in a private family; thoroughly understands dress-making. Call or address No. 21 West 13th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; four years' reference. Call at No. 125 West 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress, fitter, and trimmer; can dress hair; willing to assist in chamber-work; kind and obliging; recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived eight years. Call at No. 3 West 53d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING, trimming, and all kinds family sewing; operates different machines; would assist with chamber-work; several years' City reference. Call or address two days No. 321 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—FAMILY SEWING BY A NEAT hand sewer, (American,) by week or month; can assist with dresses; references. Address C. M., No. 210 East 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH SEAMSTRESS; would sew by the day; understands dress-making; City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE for a faithful, honest, and industrious girl, who has lived with her 17 years, or as chamber-maid, and assist with washing. Call at No. 28 East 35th-st.

TO TRAVEL.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG woman, who is a valuable servant, with a family going to California. Call at No. 24 North Washington-square, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TAILORESS.—BY A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS getting up and manufacturing cloaks, suits, and children's clothing for the jobbing or wholesale trade, as forewoman and designer. Address experience, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; overall kinds done in families. Address Pawlin, No. 411 West 54th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE married woman a baby in her own house; milk three weeks old; good recommendations. Call at No. 321 East 24th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties of the situation; can take many places; first-class City references. Address K. M., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable colored woman; makes all kinds salads; City or country; best City reference. Address C. J., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads and the care of silver; is willing to assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference from her last employers. Call or address 136 West 35th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress or parlor maid in a private family; best City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 246 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 12 East 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; or would go out or by the day; understands fluting and plaiting; first-class reference. Call at 233 East 46th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, families' washing; fluting in all its branches; gentlemen's shirts a specialty, 75c. per dozen; best reference. Call at No. 3.3 east 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY TWO SISTERS, EXCELLENT laundresses, gentlemen's or families' washing; terms moderate; can be recommended. Address Kate Kinahan, 311 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing and ironing; or go out by the day cleaning. Address Housekeeper, No. 44 South Washington-square.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, CORrespondent, &c.; is experienced and otherwise well qualified; no excellent penman, and can give undoubted reference. Address Post Office Box No. 2,555, New-York.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; Bound rstands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call or address R. A., No. 100 West 22d-st.

COOK.—A COLORED MAN COOK WANTS A SITUCation as head meat cook in a summer hotel. Call or address No. 6 East 42d-st., for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried, no incumbrance; leaves on account of the family disposing of establishment; five years' excellent City recommendations as to sobriety, capability, and honesty. Call or address J. S., late employer, at his business place, Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st.; or Coachman, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN Chonest, sober, industrious Protestant young man; thoroughly understands both branches; will keep a gentleman's place in first-class order; married; no family; willing and obliging; moderate wages; first-class reference. Address B., Box No. 271 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; Protestant; no family; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; good groom; careful driver; sober, industrious, and obliging; wife is a good cook or laundress; best City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cman; understands his business thoroughly; obliging and willing; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; can milk and make himself useful; strictly temperate; wages moderate; City or country; satisfactory recommendations. Address B. H., No. 261 3d-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotchman; single; experienced City driver; sober; trustworthy in every respect, as his reference from some of the best families in the City will show. Address B. Y., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address for two days, John, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (PROTESTant,) just discharged; has one child; understands care of horses and carriages; is perfectly sober and industrious; City, or country near the City; highest City references. Call, or address H, No. 143 West 27th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Ceoachman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; best City reference for the last 16 years from last employer. Call or address H. C. P., No. 6 West 24th-st., in private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced City driver; also care of a gentleman's road horse; willing and obliging; aged 30; single man; no objection; can milk; understands care of horses; is a good gardener if required. Address W. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; single; has lived with some of the best families in the city; can be highly recommended; country preferred. Call or address Coachman, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; HAS A Cperfect knowledge of his business; sober, honest, and trustworthy; understands the care of road horses and is a good City driver; City or country; six years' best City reference. Address F. P., No. 16 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Cman; no family; is willing to assist in garden and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can milk; first-class reference from present employer. Address Coachman, No. 188 Nelson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cman of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' City reference; will be highly recommended in every respect. Apply at present employer's private stable, No. 217 West 58th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHOSE FAMILY IS Cbreaking up, but yet in the service; is sober, honest, and reliable in every respect; willing and obliging; best of City references from present and past employers. Address J. M., No. 133 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE German Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; also a good gardener; sober and unlargus; good reference. Address F. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call or address J. M., brewster's carriage warerooms, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN Cas first-class coachman; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; will be found active in the service of last employer. Address G. J., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; will be found willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; has good references from last employers; country preferred. Call or address F. E., No. 144 West 55th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cman; understands his business thoroughly; good driver; strictly temperate; will be found willing and useful; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO Cthoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families, and has first-class references, and can be well recommended by his employers. Call or address No. 101 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cyoung man; understands his business; good plain gardener; City or country; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care of old and young horses, good driver, and will serve his master or mistress faithfully; City or country. Address John, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD MAN; Cis a careful and steady driver; is a good horse breaker and rider, and willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J., No. 227 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THAT Understands horses and carriages thoroughly; country preferred; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address, for four days, H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business, in City or country; reference first-class. Call or address F. C., No. 105 West 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Cman; no family; is willing to assist in garden and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can milk; first-class reference from present employer. Address Coachman, No. 188 Nelson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cman of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' City reference; will be highly recommended in every respect. Apply at present employer's private stable, No. 217 West 58th-st.

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COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE German Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; also a good gardener; sober and unlargus; good reference. Address F. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cman; understands his business thoroughly; good driver; strictly temperate; will be found willing and useful; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cyoung man; understands his business; good plain gardener; City or country; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care of old and young horses, good driver, and will serve his master or mistress faithfully; City or country. Address John, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD MAN; Cis a careful and steady driver; is a good horse breaker and rider, and willing to make himself useful; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J., No. 227 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THAT Understands horses and carriages thoroughly; country preferred; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address, for four days, H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business, in City or country; reference first-class. Call or address F. C., No. 105 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WAITER, 22 years old as second in a private family; City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS WAITER, AGED 30, IN A private family; has good City references and undeniable his business thoroughly. Address Waiter, No. 160 West 24th-st., in bakery.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; first-class reference from last place. Address P. D., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best testimonials from former and last employers. Call at store of last employer, W. C. Browning, No. 326 Broadway, for Robert.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY Understands the business; with the best of City reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M. C., No. 12 East 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; WILL Cbe found very useful and obliging; single; American. Address H. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY Cunderstands his business; for sobriety and capabilities can be fullest reference. Call or address J. D., No. 7 East 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY Cunderstands his business; best City reference; well recommended. Call or address F. M., No. 28 East 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; Cwill be found willing and obliging in every respect; country preferred; understrike. Call or address Coachman, No. 6 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS Coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; both are fully competent; can give first-class references. Address K., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR LIGHT PORTER.—BY A Cyoung colored man, as coachman, or light porter in a down-town store; first-class City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 172 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO HAS Cno family understands his business; best of City reference for the last fifteen years; no objection to the country. Call or address M. D., No. 7 West 9th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Cman; good City reference; careful driver. Call at his present employer's, No. 56 West 57th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED Cman as first-class coachman; good City reference. Call at No. 144 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTCestant with good reference. Call or address M. M., No. 147 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED Cman; small family. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

FARMER, COOK, &c.—BY A MARRIED Ccouple; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands farming; cow and nursing; can milk; is a good driver; wife as plain cook or laundress; has the best of reference. Address L. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY ONE OF THE MOST SKILFUL Gin this country

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SHAKESPEARE, FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW, including an Inquiry as to His Religious Faith, and His Knowledge of Law, with the Baconian Theory Considered. By GEORGE WILKES. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877.

The editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* is not a person to be readily suspected, by those unacquainted with his style, of proving a competent critic of Shakespeare. But the careful reader of the editorial sheet of that weekly cannot have failed to notice the choice English used and the good command of language possessed by the editor. The paper has always been more than a "sporting paper," and the chief editor now shows where he has learned his forcible and energetic style. He has been a sympathetic reader of Shakespeare, and the present volume is to be added to that vast array of books which treat of the brightest name in English literature.

Mr. Wilkes has stated in the title that his point of view is an American one. On the main question as to Shakespeare's identity, or rather as to his being a separate person from Lord Bacon, his view is eminently that of common sense, and doubtless represents the opinion of nine hundred and ninety-nine Americans in a thousand. The theory broached by the strong but ill-balanced mind of Delia Bacon is one which amuses by its oddness, and is peculiarly fitted to rouse the attention of a certain class of thinkers—persons, for the most part, of unimaginative and unsympathetic natures, who have a fatal tendency to take things literally, and are quite incapable of assuming that impersonal attitude toward the world which the writer of Shakespeare's plays exhibits in every scene and almost in every line. Starting with the feeling that the plays are too great to be the product of a comparatively obscure man, they assume a still more difficult position to defend. It is but of the frying-pan into the fire. For the genius that could at one and the same time be Bacon in public and Shakespeare on the ely is so tremendous a phenomenon that no one is unjustified in rejecting its existence on merely *à priori* reasoning.

Mr. Wilkes himself cannot be entirely freed from a charge of taking things too literally. We confess that his attempt to prove Shakespeare a Roman Catholic only leads one to the belief that the dramatist was nothing in the way of religion; that whatever his mother, Mary Arden, might be, the son did not dream of troubling himself about Catholic or Protestant. Doubtless, he found the Catholics of his day more agreeable companions than the stiff, uncomfortable protesters against the things that make life jolly. But the charge of literalness made against many passages of Mr. Wilkes need not trouble him overmuch; he is in most excellent company there. It is the besetting sin of Shakespearean commentators, just as it has been the stumbling block to commentators on books of religion. The tendency always is to put on too much stress, and by dwelling too much on a text, to cause it to assume in one's mind undue force as a proof. It is the hardest thing in the world to investigate such things minutely and yet preserve the broad way of looking at facts. But as we have said, Mr. Wilkes does, in the main, preserve his balance and get finally to results that are sane and acceptable. He is American in one thing, that he has not made a profound study of the age of Shakespeare, his predecessors and contemporaries, upon undertaking his work. This is the way in which he came to consider the question:

"The question as to the authorship of what are known to the world as Shakespeare's plays, first raised in 1856, and projected in favor of Sir Francis Bacon, did not attract much attention until some time after it was propounded. Indeed, I had not heard that the Shakespearean authorship of these plays ever had been doubted until the year 1867, when, in the course of a conversation with Gen. B. F. Butler, he asked me whether I had read *The Philosophy of Shakespeare's Plays Unfolded*, by Delia Bacon, remarking, at the same time, that he thought her arguments to be of great force, and that he favorably regarded the Baconian theory."

Mr. Wilkes shows the great dissimilarity between the lives of Bacon and Shakespeare, dwells upon the Catholicism of the latter, and opposes to it the Protestantism of Bacon, and makes much of Shakespeare's aristocratic leanings, his want of sympathy with the poor and humble, &c. The most valuable part of the volume will be found at the last, under the title, "The Musical or Euphonic Test," where the testimony of Prof. J. W. Taverner is brought in to show the diversity between the respective styles of the two men. This is, indeed, the best of all tests, although it does not rest entirely on logical or mathematical formula. Were the coincidences between Bacon and Shakespeare ten times what they are, the test of metre and style would always separate them, in spite of the ablest reasoning or the most startling evidence.

MY LADY-HELP, AND WHAT SHE TAUGHT ME. By Mrs. WARREN; LORING, Publisher, Boston.

The question of house servants has reached such a pitch in England that two years ago a movement was made in London to secure the services of poor gentlewomen in the place of incompetent peasants. The originator of the plan is a Mrs. Rose M. Crawshay, Lady of Cyfarthfa Castle. She started an institution bearing the name of Lady-Helps, or Domestic Service for Gentlewomen, on Lower Seymour-street, London. Her plan was not to offer ladies the exact position of servants, but to demand of employers certain privileges for her "lady helps" which they were expected to return in the better quality of their services. Her system is said to have made its way against ridicule and skepticism until the demand for lady helps exceeds the supply. The present work is intended to prepare the public for a similar attempt in New-York. Mrs. Warren appears to be an Englishwoman, who has written several books on domestic economy, such as *How I Managed my Children from Infancy to Marriage; How I Managed my House on £200 a Year, &c. My Lady-Help* tells the story of a married couple tried by incompetent maid servants, who at last resort to the new system and procure the services of Miss Severn. She lets things to rights, instructs the under kitchen-maid, lectures most profitably her mistress, and teaches every body in the house just what they ought to do. She is as great a paragon in her own line of action as was Mr. Barlow, the efficient teacher of Sandford and Merton. The book is really full of good ideas and practical suggestions which may be commended to the attention of American sufferers. The preface to this American edition states that the system has been already established in New-York.

FREE PRISONERS. A Story of California Life. By JANE W. BONNER. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 1877.

This novel may be safely commended to those who admire real stirring situations of dramatic vigor. Marriages, duels, engagements, separations, the changing of children in their cradles, and any number of pistol shots make it lively reading. There are cold, heartless, fiendish mothers, who insist upon marriages between young daughters and old men of wealth; there are husbands who pervade California under assumed names in the character of bandits, only to find their injured wives turning up at odd moments; there are innocent brothers who are accused of highway robbery and put in jail. Negroes talk negro dialect, and Irish people talk something meant to be brogue. The distinguished Americans talk the language that Miss Evans would lead us to expect among the first families of the South. The Southern flavor of the book is in fact very ap-

parent. Yet supposing this to be a first novel, and provided that the authoress is willing to work hard and expect slow returns, there are not wanting certain indications of better things in store for her. She has a vivid imagination, and a certain sort of directness. It she needs one bit of advice more than another, it would be that from a friend who should urge her to curb a tendency to too much plot, and beg her to cultivate a more careful study of the people she depicts. The desperado of California and the private citizen of the Atlantic States, the negro, and the Irishwoman, do not talk after the fashion we find here. Linda Wetherell's mother talks to her in this way:

"Go on, willful girl; love Walter French; adore him if you choose; you shall never marry him. Would that I were another Agrippina, that I might convert my son into another Nero, and my daughter, a second self—anything whereby I could see those who oppose me writhe in mortal anguish. Girl, I am a fiend when enraged. Turn pale and tremble, too! I am to be feared. I want money. I came to this miserable country for money, and will sacrifice you for gold."

BLACK SPIRITS AND WHITE. A novel. By FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877.

The name of Trollope seems sufficient to authorize a person to rush headlong into novels, from the original Mrs. Trollope, who wrote fiction under the thin disguise of notes on America, to the rising and yet unpublished Trollopes, of whom one hears menacing reports in regard to authorship. For, if it be not a malicious slander concocted by some person who has been bored by too much perusal of Trollopian literature, one of the older and more hardened Trollopes, either Anthony or T. Adolphus, is actually bringing up a son to the trade. The trade of novelist is indeed by no means a bad one, for, as a general thing, and barring the great writers, the more a man dilutes, and therefore the poorer his fiction, the more money does he make. Naturally enough, if a writer finds that people like his gallon of water flavored with an inch of lemon-peel and pay him handsomely for it, he makes the best of it, tries to persuade himself that it is literature, and, as far as his children go, wishes to induct them into the same gainful and pleasant shoes that he is wearing. Hence we may expect that the crop of Trollopes in the next generation will be something enormous. For high school education is spreading over the surface of the globe. Unnumbered millions of Hindoos and negroes will learn to read English, and the Trollopian literature, rediluted to the third and fourth generation, will fill their minds with envy of the halcyon life led by the aristocratic, but rich, middle upper class, and the poor yet snobbish noble s of England. *Black Spirits and White* is a ghost story, but let no one suppose that it has anything to do with the nice creepy ghosts that frequent churchyards and old homesteads. It deals with the vulgar, slangy, ungrammatical, doltish spirits that infest the presence of American mediums. Even a Trollope could not be guilty of bringing into connection with the commonplace English people of this book the real old aristocratic ghost. Sir Cosmo Lowry would not know what to do with his hat if such a spirit should come into the *séance;* he would begin to stutter and drop his h's. Verily, the vulgar American Flagge is more of a gentleman than the English persons who are dragged forward into uneuviable notice by this member of the Trollope family. He at least is in love, if he is vulgar. His Greek Oenone is a poor thing, on whom he wastes time which would have been much better spent in perfecting a patent out West, than humbugging pseudo-nobles in London. The novel hinges on the finding of a will, and is exceedingly well illustrated.

THE ART JOURNAL.

—April brings a number of the *Art Journal* hardly distinguishable from preceding issues. The full-page engravings are a picture by Bouguereau, cut by Bertinot; a Macbeth, by A. Johnston, cut by C. W. Sharpe; and Foley's sitting statue of the Prince Consort, engraved by W. Roffe. The last is very fine, and shows how good a chisel Foley handled. The fourth paper on scenery of the Pacific Railway is as marvelous as ever. The colors which are said to occur in many of the formations pictured here must make the landscape almost too wonderful for any but a master to paint. R. T. Pritchett, F. S. A., continues his illustrated paper on Norway, and James Daffome treats of the works of Richard Beavis, a modern English painter who has worked in France and Palestine. The pictures reproduced consist of one from the road to Mount Sinai, showing a caravan of Bedouin camels, and two from the coast of France. They are well composed, and argue good things of the painter. Johnston's Macbeth is a picture of an antiquated type, which, in the hands of one who is not a master, becomes merely melodramatic. Wood-cuts of furniture exhibited at the Centennial are on hand in their usual installment, and there is further a series of cuts showing pottery of various kinds, which is divided up into certain ages and called "Of the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, Peruvian, Roman, Gaulish, German," &c. The slight commentary is supplied by Charles Wyllys Elliott. The painter of a very recently famous picture, Wagurd, who made the well-known "Roman Chariot-race," gets a page of appreciation. Charles E. Pascoe writes the London Art Gossip, and Art Notes from Paris are furnished by Lucy H. Hooper.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The title of Mr. Fawcett's forthcoming pamphlet will be *The Martyrs of Turkish Misrule.*

—*Proud as Lucifer* is a new novel by Burke O'Farrell, just published by Chapman & Hall, London.

—Mr. R. H. Horne, the author of "Orion," has arranged Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" with some additional scenes.

—One of Lee & Shepard's forthcoming books is a timely work by Prof. L. T. Townsend, D. D., on *The Supernatural Factor in Revivals.*

—It is said that an Irish publisher will bring out next Winter a complete edition of the works of the late Mr. James Hannay, with a short biography.

—Mr. Gladstone has consented to write the introduction to a new edition of Miss Irby's well-known work on *The European Provinces of Turkey.*

—Scribner, Armstrong & Co. announce that they are to publish the new life of Thomas de Quincey, by special arrangement with the London publishers.

—The Church of England is to have a daily newspaper, to be published in London on and after the 1st of May, and to be in favor of the union of Church and State.

—A. D. F. Randolph & Co. have in press a concordance to the two translations of the Psalms known as the authorized version and as the Psalter in the book of Common Prayer.

—Mr. George Meredith's lecture on "The Idea of Comedy," which has been much discussed in literary circles, will be published complete in the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly Magazine.*

—Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope has nearly completed such a *Life of Pope Pius IX.* as it is possible for a scrap-collecting outsider to write, and Messrs. Bentley & Son will publish it in two volumes at an early day.

—There is now the prospect of the early publication of Coxer's *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica* in a complete form, including all the letters of the alphabet, which will be welcome news to all lovers of early English poetry.

—The papers on "Popular Art," now being published serially in the *Spectator*, are evidently written by an expert. It is hoped that some good firm will bring them out as a monograph upon this interesting and current subject.

—Nelson & Phillips, publishers for the Methodist Book Concern, promise a book of wide interest to general readers in the biography of *The Protestant Queen of Navarre, the Mother of the Bourbons*, written by Miss Virginia F. Townsend.

—The two longest and best articles on *Harriet Martineau's Autobiography* which have appeared in England are to be found in the *Athenæum* and the *Spectator.* All the foreign journals are unsparing in condemning Mrs. Chapman's part in the work.

—M. Renan completes his study of *The Origin of Christianity* in six volumes, the fifth of which has just been published, and brings the work down to the year 160 A. D. He will then write *The History of the Jews up to the Time of Christ*, in two or three volumes.

—Henry Holt & Co. seldom make a misventure in novels. They will soon bring out *Bessie Lang*, an English story which has been highly commended, and are just introducing into the "Leisure Hour Series" the various imaginative works of Jean Paul Richter.

—A new edition of Canon Farrar's *Seekers After God* has just been published by Macmillan & Co. The volume includes the lives of Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius, and is an admirable help to the study of these old worthies, which is just now quite popular.

—In a forthcomining publication of early deeds relating to the family of Standishes, of Standish and Duxbury, in Lancashire, it is possible that some clue may be found throwing light on the parentage of Capt. Miles Standish, the Puritan hero immortalized by Mr. Longfellow.

—The birthday of Richard Hooker, the "judicious" author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, will be celebrated in this City on the 17th, probably by a public service in one of the Episcopal churches, and by a commemorative discourse to be preached by Rev. Dr. Washburn, of Calvary Church.

—A hundred or more letters of the poet Gray, some of them badly mutilated, ranging over the years 1742—1771, have been recently added to the Egerton Library of Manuscripts in the British Museum, and are all written in the peculiarly neat and small hand characteristic of the author.

—It is important to keep a record of the varying provincialisms which become characteristic of spoken English, and the announcement by Messrs. Minshull & Hughes, Chester, England, of *A Glossary of Words used in the Dialect of Cheshire*, as ready for publication will be received with general interest by philological students.

—In the present state of inquiry, it was a bright and pertinent suggestion to reprint Sole's *Koran* in the series of the "Chandos Classics." The demand for it, at two shillings a copy, was so great that three editions were wholly taken up before publication, and the fourth edition was hardly able to meet the wants of the public. It may be sure of a large sale in this country.

—The *Athenæum* says of Covontry Patmore's new volume, *The Unknown Eros*, that "many of the odes composing the series, in their union of thought, devotion, and poetry, remind one very favorably of Crashaw or Vaughan—all the more favorably because they are in no way imitations or antiques, but are such as Vaughan or Crashaw might have written had they lived to-day."

—Victor Hugo's latest work, *La Légende des Siècles*, according to the critic in the *Athenæum*, is a precious gift. The poems "have more beauty and more music, more brilliance and more tenderness, more benevolence and more nobility of temper, than are just now at the command of any other man." "His every power is quite unimpaired, and at 75 his best work may be yet to come."

—The subjects of Dr. Peyton Blakistone's lectures on *Modern Society in its Religious and Social Aspects* are "The Race for Riches," "Luxurious Extravagance," "Commercial Morality," "Insincerity," "The Modern Pharisee," "Influence of Scientific Research on Religious Thought," "Relief of Destitution," and "Relief of Sickness." The book may be had in a few days through Macmillan & Co.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press a volume of sermons by the venerable Dr. W. H. Furness, the eminent Unitarian minister of Philadelphia, entitled *The Power of the Spirit, and Other Discourses*, and *The History of the College of New-Jersey*, in two volumes, by ex-President Dr. John McLean; the sixth volume of the *Transactions of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia*, edited by Dr. James Tyson, and two novels—*Bridget*, by E. Betham Edwards, and *Heaps of Money*, by Mr. Norris.

—The *Letters of Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen*, from 1800 to 1840, edited by Dr. William Hanna, author of *Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers*, will be published in a few days by David Douglass, Edinburgh, and will be eagerly expected by the leading religious thinkers and students in all quarters. He was the Coleridge of Scotland, and was looked to by many men of the generation just passing as the wisest man of his day in spiritual matters. He did in his sphere what a generation earlier the famous Alexander Knox, the friend and correspondent of Bishop Jebb, did in the English and Irish Church.

—Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, whose curious desultory novels or character sketches are test books on which readers of German try their knowledge of the language, is being introduced by Henry Holt & Co. in English dress. The married life, death, and wedding of the Advocate of the Poor, Firmian Stanislaus Siebenkäs, form the contents of the first two volumes, published under the title of *Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces.* The translation is that of Edward Henry Noel, and Thomas Carlyle's memoir of Richter is added. Richter loses much in translation, for his humor resides to a large degree in the peculiar twists and contortions which German and German idioms can assume under such a genial inventive pen as his. But the superficial reader of German will do well to be content with the good straightforward translation here given, for to attempt the original is a bold task. In a third volume of the Leisure Hour Series, Richter's *Campaner Thal*, translated by Juliette Bauer, and his *Life of Quintus Fixlein* and the *Army Chaplain Schmelzles' Journey to Flätz*, translated by Carlyle, will be found bound together. In all these Richter's diffusive satirical vein and comic and pathetic descriptions of German life will reward the reader. To him Carlyle owes much of that peculiar style of English which has been imitated with more or less success by other writers.

—Some further items of general interest are to be gleaned from the April number of the *United States Official Postal Guide*, published quarterly by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, and authorized and endorsed by the Post Office Department. It appears that in the early hours of the 4th of March, a clause was inserted in one of the bills which partially restores the franking privilege, and the Postmaster-General has accordingly issued a special circular respecting it. This number also contains two full alphabetical lists of all the Post Offices in the United States, (one of them arranged alphabetically by States, for special convenience,) a list of Money Order offices, full directions about money orders and registered letters, rates of domestic and foreign postage, hours of arrival and closing of mails in the principal cities, days of sailing of foreign mail steamers, and salaries of Postmasters in the first, second, and third class Post Offices. Not the least valuable and important contents of the *Guide*, each quarter, are the rulings of the Post Office Department on doubtful or disputed points, which it regularly gives. There are over 80 of these in the present number, relating to such matters as cut and mutilated postage-stamps, the discretion of a Postmaster in the delivery of letters, partial and insufficient prepayment of postage, postage on "exchanges," chromos, catalogues, photographic views, &c. Among other interesting facts, we learn that postal-cards which fail to find the party addressed are not returned to the Dead Letter Office, but are burned by Postmasters; also, that honey, sugar, and glass are unmailable, and that married women and aliens who intend to become citizens, are eligible to be Postmasters.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—The Three Spaniards. A Romance. By George Walker. New-York: Albert Cogswell.

—My Lady Help and What She Taught Me. By Mrs. Warren. Boston: Loring, Publisher. 1877.

—In Health. By Dr. A. J. Ingersoll. Published and sold by the Author. Corning, N. Y. 1877.

—Bessie Lang. By Alice Corkran. "Leisure Hour Series." New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877.

—Olivia Raleigh. By W. W. Follett Synge. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. The Star Series.

—Campaner Thal and Other Writings. From the German of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. "Leisure Hour Series." New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877.

—Littell's Living Age. Fifth Series. Vol. XVII. January, February, March, 1877. Cloth, 824 pages.

—A Hand-book of Fruit Culture. By Thomas Gregg. Fully illustrated. New-York: S. R. Wells & Co. 1877.

—Mignon. By Mrs. Forrister, author of *Diana Carew*, &c. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—The Principles of Synthetic Sociology. By Herbert Spencer. Vol. 1. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—The Manufacturer and Builder. April, 1877. The American News Company: No. 121 Nassau-street, New-York.

—The Blessed Hope, or the Glorious Coming of the Lord. By Willis Lord, D. D. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1877.

—Anecdotes and Humors of School Life. By Aaron Sheely. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1877.

—Nomisma; or, Legal Tender. By Henri Cornuschi, author of "Bi-Metallic Money." New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—The Dark Colleen. A love story. By the author of *The Queen of Connaught.* New-York: Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co. 1877.

—Irrigation for the Farm, Garden, and Orchard. By Henry Stewart. New-York: Orange Judd Company, No. 245 Broadway.

—La Mescolánza. By Cénto. Poems. Printed for the author by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia. 1877. Paper, 12mo, 70 pages.

—Transmission of Power by Wire Ropes. By Albert W. Stahl, M. E., Cadet Engineer U. S. N. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1877.

—Philology. By John Peile, M. A. Literature Primers, edited by John Richard Green. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—That Lass o' Lowrie's. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

—Classical Geography. By. H. F. Tozer, M. A. Literature Primers, edited by John Richard Green. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—A Summary of Equity Pleading. By C. C. Langdell, Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. Cambridge: Charles W. Sever. 1877.

—How to Camp Out. By John M. Gould, author of *History of the First-Tenth-Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

—Gospel Temperance. By Rev. J. M. Van Buren. New-York: National Temperance Society, No. 58 Reade-street. 1877. Cloth, large 12mo, 114 pages.

—The Practitioner for March, 1877. A journal of therapeutics and public health. Edited by T. Lander Burnton, M. D. Macmillan & Co., London and New-York.

—Bob's School Days.—The Pumpkin House.—Sleeping Beauty.—Diamonds and Toads. Four picture books for small children. McLoughlin Brothers: New-York.

—He Will Come; or, Meditations upon the Return of the Lord Jesus Christ to Reign Over the Earth. By Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D. New-York: Mucklow & Simon. 1877.

—How to Teach According to Temperament and Mental Development; or, Phrenology in the School Room and the Family. By Nelson Sizer. New-York: S. R. Wells & Co. 1877.

—Across Africa. By Vernev Lovett Cameron, C. B., D. C. L., Commander Royal Navy. With numerous illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Large 8vo, cloth, 508 pages.

—Rip Van Winkle. Par Washington Irving. Traduction exacte, par le Major L. Du Bos, Professeur à la High School de Charleston, S. C. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1877.

—Everyday Reasoning; or, The Science of Inductive Logic. By Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen, & Haffelfinger. 1877.

—Classic Literature. Principally Sanskrit, Greek, and Roman, with some account of Persian, Chinese, and Japanese. By C. A. White, author of "The Student's Mythology." New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877.

—Capt. Waters, and Bill, his Bo'son. A Tale of the Ocean and Farm. By R. O. Sault (Charles F. Swain.) Right to dramatize reserved. New-York: John P. Jewett, publisher, No. 25 New Church street. 1877.

—Flour, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces, By Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. Translated from the German by Edward Henry Noel. With a memoir of the author by Thomas Carlyle. 2 vols. "Leisure Hour Series." New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE SUIT.

A REPLY TO MR. JOHN HILL'S BRIEF—THE QUESTION OF THE ABATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDING DISCUSSED.

In reply to the brief of Mr. John L. Hill, in the matter of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, the substance of which was published in THE TIMES of yesterday, Mr. Raphael J. Moses, Jr., also of counsel for policyholders, has put in an exhaustive brief in which he discusses at length the question of the abatement of the proceeding at the Attorney-General. The consideration of this claim, he urges, involves four questions: First—Has the State, by section 17 of the act of 1853 reserved a paramount right to seize and distribute the assets of a life insurance corporation in cases where the assets should become insufficient to reinsure its outstanding risks? And, as subsidiary to this question, it is submitted that it is immaterial whether or not the provisions of this section, taken in connection with section 11 of the same act, are exclusive of provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to the winding up of insurance corporations in cases of insolvency. Second—Has the State, by section 19 of the act of 1853, so limited the capacity of a corporator in a life insurance corporation as to leave him without capacity to bring an action to distribute the assets? Third—Is the decree the court is authorized to make by section 48 of title 2, chapter 8, part III. of the same character and description as that heretofore rendered by the courts of common law in proceedings on quo warranto, so that the franchises of the corporation are destroyed? And fourth—Has section 38 of the same chapter, authorizing the dissolution of a company where it has suspended business for one whole year, or failed to meet its obligations, any application to moneyed corporations created in this State since 1828?

Mr. Moses claims that it is only in cases of distribution made by the Superintendent that the living policy-holders would be entitled to receive any portion of the assets; that their position is that of members or distributees of a company and not prejudiced, and that if the action of Hoyt against the Continental was sustained it would necessarily result in depriving them of all rights. Numerous citations are made in support of the points raised in the brief.

INSURANCE NOTES.

In connection with the suit of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, and in the expectation that Judge Westbrook will probably decide in his favor and remove the present Receiver, Mr. William R. Grace, the name of Mr. John F. O'Neil, formerly the District Attorney of Philadelphia, is mentioned as his successor. Judge Westbrook's decision will not be rendered for several days.

Ex-Recorder Rosendale, of Albany, who has been appointed Receiver of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City, has taken possession of the affairs of that institution, and was yesterday engaged in making an examination of the bonds and mortgages of which its assets, apart from the deposit of $100,000 at Albany, are composed. Of these there are about $33,000, but as yet no estimate of their value can be obtained.

In the suits of William S. Carlisle and Harrison H. Gray against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Charles Ross against the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, orders have been obtained to the Receiver, Mr. Henry R. Pierson, to show cause why he should not be made a party defendant in the several actions, and why he should not be enjoined from making any unlawful use or disposition of the assets and property during their pendency. These orders are returnable on Tuesday next. An order to the same effect, returnable on Thursday, has been obtained in the suit of Violetta A. Bedell against the North America Life Insurance Company, which was brought in January last for the purpose of compelling the officers to declare a dividend to the policy-holders.

SENTENCE OF A GAMBLER.

On the night of March 17, "Joe" Jewell, Jr., the well-known gambler, living at No. 122 Ludlow-street, met Samuel Beckard, of No. 70 Norfolk-street, and enticed him into the gambling den No. 255 Bowery. Here Jewell initiated his victim into the mysteries of the game of "faro," and the latter left, after losing $12 50. Beckard made a complaint, and Jewell was arrested. When called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Jewell pleaded guilty, and claimed in extenuation former good character and respectability. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 212—*Johnson vs. Harmon.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was a suit by Harmon to set aside or to restrain the execution of a deed of trust made by him, upon the ground that he was incapable of entering into a valid contract when it was made, by reason of being under the influence of liquor. The question of competency was tried by a jury, who found for the complainant below. It is here urged that his condition was not that of gross drunkenness; that he was fully conscious of what he was doing, and that the charge below, that he must be capable of fully understanding the terms and conditions of the instrument to make it valid was error. It is submitted that if he was anything less than completely intoxicated, he cannot have relief unless he was drawn into drinking by the opposing party. Riddle & Miller for appellant; M. Thompson, for appellee.

No. 215—*Gregg et al. vs. Upton, Assignee.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was an action upon the official bond of Stone, the Treasurer of the Great Western Insurance Company. The question was whether the action could be maintained without a previous demand upon Stone for the property (certain bonds of the company) alleged to have been taken in violation of his bond. The court ruled that the demand is necessary only where the circumstances of themselves do not amount to actual conversion; and that whereas in this case there was a sale of the property, the fact of conversion was established, the case thence came here. L. H. Bontell, for defendant in error; plaintiff not appearing.

No. 216—*Pike et al. vs. Wassell et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—The question in this case is, whether the children of one whose property has been confiscated as a rebel will be permitted in equity to compel the purchaser at the confiscation sale to keep the taxes paid, so that their estate in the event of the death of their father may be protected. The court below held that they could not. It is here urged on appeal that as the Confiscation act provides that the title in the children shall be taken as a fee in remainder, it is a vested estate, and may be thus protected. There is also another question, whether such a purchaser, by subjecting the property to a judicial sale upon claims against the original owner, after confiscation, obtained any further interest in the property? It is here maintained he could not; that with confiscation ended all the original estate. L. H. Pike for appellants; W. M. Randolph for appellees.

No. 217—*Davis vs. Alvord.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Montana Territory.—This was a proceeding under the Mechanics' Lien law of the Territory, by Alvord, to enforce mechanics' liens for certain work done upon a quartz-mill under contract with the owner. The lien was sustained, and it is here contended that a sale should have been ordered when it did not appear that the original owner had any title to the property, it being passed to the appellant as mortgagee, and also because the lien had expired before action to enforce it. Submitted on the printed briefs. Merrick & Morris for appellant; Ashton & Wilson for appellee.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, John Lynch, of No. 180 Hester-street, was fined $100 for adulterating milk.

In the case of Henlein against Powers, heretofore reported, the jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court, returned a verdict, yesterday, for $3,431 91 in favor of the plaintiff.

Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a decision sustaining an injunction to restrain the defendants in the suit of Rufus Storoy against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, from building their road along Front-street.

The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. sued ex-Judge William J. Kane, in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover $550 for goods furnished. The case was tried before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury yesterday. The defendant insisted that he had not been credited with certain payments. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $617 53.

In the Emma Mine case yesterday the examination of Oliver A. Gager was concluded, and an early adjournment was taken until this morning, when it is expected that the foreman of the jury, who has been absent two days on account of sickness, will be present and have read over to him a portion of Gen. Schenck's testimony and all of that of Mr. Gager.

Thomas Kinsley, who is now Purser of the steamer City of Richmond, and against whom a warrant was issued by Commissioner Osborn, charging him with smuggling operations, alleged to have been committed some time ago, but who could not be found at the time, was arrested on Tuesday evening by Deputy Marshal Bernhard, and gave bail in the sum of $2,500 for an examination.

Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday, dismissed the complaint in the suit of Hoffman against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff claimed $25,000 for the loss of his right leg. He was thrown from a car while it was in motion, and fell under the wheels. The ground of dismissal was that the act was a willful one on the part of the conductor.

James Maher, of "Duff & Co.," lottery ticket dealers at No. 42 Nassau-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Bernhard, on complaint of Mr. Comstock, that he had violated the law by mailing lottery circulars, and was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner Shields for examination. John Cluse, who had previously been held by the Commissioner, waived an examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins took a plea of guilty from John Knievien, a notorious thief, against whom three indictments had been found, one of which was for stealing a set of billiard balls, a silver pitcher, and two flags, from the rooms of the "X X Coterie," No. 516 Pearl-street. The stolen property was found in his room at No. 33 Bowery. Judge Sutherland sent the thief to the State Prison for five years.

On the night of March 22, Officer Darwin, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested Catherine Geer, a domestic, for abandoning her new-born male child at No. 222 East Thirty-first-street. The Grand Jury found an indictment against the woman, but recommended her to mercy, she having admitted the act, but claiming that she was rendered irresponsible by pain. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sent her to the Penitentiary for one year.

Assistant District Attorney Russell, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, accepted a plea of guilty from George Van Liew, alias Ching Ching, of No. 43 Thompson-street, and William Shepard, alias John Harris, of No. 71 Sullivan-street, two colored men, who broke into the apartments of John H. Hahn, at No. 535 Broome-street, and stole clothing, jewelry, and other property, valued at $251. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoners to four years and six months each in the State Prison.

On the 7th inst., as Miss Katie Finch, of No. 313 West Fifty-seventh-street, was walking in Union-square, she was approached by a street thief, who seized her hand, and wrenching it violently, compelled her to relinquish her pocket-book, containing $15 30. The thief was subsequently arrested, and proved to be Frank Donohue, of 421 East Twenty-first-street. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Donohue pleaded guilty to robbery, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to six years in State Prison.

Two suits, brought by Frederick Law Olmsted against the City, were tried before Judge Freedman and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. Mr. Olmsted sued to recover an aggregate of $1,590 40 for services as landscape architect of the Central Park during June and July, 1876. The defense was that Mr. Olmsted during the period in question held a State office, he having been one of the Commissioners of the State Survey, and that he was prohibited by the Charter from holding a City office at the same time. Judge Freedman directed a verdict in Mr. Olmsted's favor, the exceptions to be argued at the General Term in the first instance.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR A POLICE RAID.

Ramon Xiques was the owner of a cigar store at No. 95 Bleecker-street, and on a floor above, in the same building, "The" Allen carried on the exhilarating business of gambling. On Sept. 9, 1876, Inspector McDermott, acting under the authority of Police Superintendent Walling, made a raid on the gambling saloon and broke in a portion of Xiques' premises instead of going through the hallway. Xiques brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Inspector McDermott, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury yesterday. In answer, the Inspector says that persons were in the habit of entering the gambling saloon by going through Xiques' premises. Some of the gambling implements found in Allen's saloon were brought into court yesterday. The case is still on. W. W. Goodrich appears for the plaintiff, and Charles F. MacLean for the defendant.

UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTED GOODS.

Two suits against the fringe-importing firm of A. do Greiff & Co. for alleged undervaluation of imported fringes have been pending some time in the United States District Court, one being for the condemnation of the goods, and the other for the recovery of about $100,000 penalties. The suit against the goods was called on for trial yesterday before Judge Blatchford. Gen. Woodford said that the goods had been consigned to the defendants by the firm of Landry et Juillard, of Paris, and that double sets of invoices had been used, the set on which the duties had been paid valuing the goods at from 12 to 20 per cent. below the set sent to the defendants. The explanation made by the defendants was that the higher invoices were issued to induce their customers to believe that the goods cost more than they really did. Mr. White denied that this was the case, saying that these invoices were simply a guide to the defendants' salesmen in selling the goods. It was finally arranged to dismiss both cases, with the understanding that the defendants shall submit themselves to an examination by Gen. Woodford in relation to the invoices, and that the suits can be renewed by the Government, in case it shall conclude that sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant their being brought to trial.

A COLORED "MISSIONARY" IN TROUBLE.

On the 7th inst., Isador Christein, of No. 122 West Thirty-third-street, made complaint against the disorderly house, No. 130 West Thirty-third-street, known as the "Tremont House." Capt. Williams, who raided the place, found there a number of the most depraved blacks and whites, and arrested the proprietor, Clark, Jackson, a negro 61 years of age, together with several other persons. On being brought before Justice Otterbourg, Jackson protested against the outrage to which he had been subjected. He said that he was a missionary; that his house had been used for revival meetings, and that the disturbances complained of were only the melodies of his visitors, who congregated to sing "Hold the Fort," and other popular hymns. The "missionary" also stated that his establishment was the headquarters of colored religious people visiting the City. Notwithstanding these assertions, Missionary Jackson was held for trial, while the other prisoners were discharged. When Assistant District Attorney Russell called the case yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Jackson hobbled up to the bar, and pleaded guilty to the charge of kee

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 86
1,000 do..... 85
100 Del. & H..... 47½
100 do..... 47¾
700 do..... 47⅜
600 do..... 47
600 do..... 47
600 do..... 46⅞
200 Pac. Mail..... 17
200 Erie Railway..s3. 6⅜
1500 West. Un..... 57⅜
4500 do..... 57⅝
1500 do..... 57⅝
1500 do..... 57⅝
3100 do..... 57
3300 do..... 56⅞
700 do..... 57
2000 do..... 56⅞
200 do..... 56⅞
400 do..... 56⅞
1000 do..... 56⅞
1500 do..... 57
500 do..... 57
600 do..... 57
300 do..... 57
200 do..... 57
100 do..... 57
200 do..... 57
100 do..... 57
100 do..... 57
100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended yesterday, Wednesday, April 11, and the business transacted was of a more important character than usual. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. H. Muller & Son, at a public auction sale, disposed of the four two-story brick tenement-houses, (front,) and one three-story brick factory building, (rear,) with four lots, each 25 by 99.8, Nos. 60 to 66 (inclusive) Cannon-st., east side, 100 feet south of Rivington-st., for $30,100, to H. S. Ely; also, the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 77 Madison-av., south-east corner 28th-st., sold for $30,100, to same buyer. The same auction firm, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 100 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., north-west corner Madison-av., for $50,000, to John M. Furman, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Muller also, under a similar court order, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 65, on 3d-av., west side, 80.5 feet south of 66th-st., for $5,650, to F. Erhardt. Leased, April 1, 1868, term 21 years; ground rent $500, per annum.

R. V. Harnett, at a Trustees' sale, by order of the Trustees of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, sold a church, and two lots each 25 by 98.9, on West 39th-st., south side, 87 feet west of Broadway, for $75,000, to J. H. H. Vosslage. The same auctioneer, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of Benjamin D. Brush, deceased, sold the five-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, No. 32 West 28th-st., south side, 137 feet west of Broad Tay, for $42,000, to Edwin Nevill.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 75, on East 39th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av., for $11,775, to Samuel Blatt, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot 21 by 60 by 23.8 by 60, on 7th-av., south-west corner 33d-st., for $15,468, to Richard Woodhead, plaintiff. The same auction firm, under a similar court order, James Maxwell, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 90, on 4th-av., west side, 44.8 feet south of 125th-st., for $6,600, to H. G. Peters, plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick house, with lot 25 by 75, on Avenue A, north-west corner 76th-st., for $10,000, to M. L. Martin.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles P. Miller, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 80th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av, for $3,200, to Ann C. Wildey, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, John A. Folsom, Esq., Referee, disposed of two three-story and basement brick houses, with three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 124th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 8th-av., for $8,900, to Harriet E. Wilmerding, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Myron Winslow, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25.3 by 74, on 3d-av., south-east corner 105th-st., for $50,000, to Daniel O'Dell.

Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th-av., south-west corner 108th-st., for $45,910, subject to a dower right, to Edward W. May.

The following property was offered by E. H. Ludlow & Co., but not sold: One four-story and basement brick house, with lot No. 123 West 23d-st., $15,650 bid; and one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot No. 38 East 33d-st., $12,750 bid.

The foreclosure sale by Hugh N. Camp, of lots on East 110th-st., west of 1st-av., was adjourned to April 25.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale, by order of the Trustees of the German Mission-house Association of the port of New-York, of the following improved real estate: Two three-story and attic brick houses, with plot of land 32.5 by 80.6 by —, by 76.5, Nos. 426 and 428 Pearl-st., north-east corner Madison-st., and three two-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 57, Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Madison-st., north side, 80.6 feet east of Pearl-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 65, No. 301 5th-av., near 65th-st.; also, the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 25 West 49th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 4th-av., east side, 60 feet south of 22d-st. Also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 136th-st., north side, extending through to 137th-st., 235 feet west of 5th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 100.10 by 75 by 98.9 by 132 by 83.11 by 225.3 on 5th-av., east side, whole front between 140th and 141st sts.

By Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.1 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Marsh, Esq., Referee, of 25 lots, together in size 226 by 300 by 201.4 by 320.9, on block bounded by Grand Boulevard, 86th and 87th sts. and 11th-av. Also, similar sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East 134th-st., south side, 315 feet west of 4th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

4 two-story brick tenement houses, (front,) and 1 three-story brick factory building, with four lots, Nos. 60 to 66 Cannon-st. e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., each lot 25x99.8.....$30,100

1 four-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 77 Madison-av., s. e. corner 28th-st., lot 24.8x100.....30,100

1 plot of land, East 76th-st., n. w. corner Madison-av., 100x102.2.....50,000

1 four-story brick house, with lease of lot, 3d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 66th-st. lot 20x65; leased April 1, 1868; term, 21 years; ground rent, $500 per annum.....5,650

By E. V. Harnett.

1 church building, with two lots, West 28th-st., s. s., 87 ft. w. of Broadway, each lot 25x98.9.....$75,000

1 five-story and basement brown stone-front house, with lot, No. 32 West 28th-st., s. s., 137 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 22.6x98.9.....42,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 39th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 25x75.....$11,775

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story brick house, with lot, 7th-av., s. w. corner of 33d-st., lot 21.1x60x23.8x60...$15,468

1 four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot, 4th-av., w. s., 44.8 ft. s. of 125th-st., lot 18.9x90.....6,600

By Louis Mesier.

1 five-story brick house, with lot, Avenue A, n. w. corner 76th-st., lot 25x75.....$10,000

By John T. Boyd.

2 lots, East 80th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x102.2.....$3,200

2 three-story and basement brick houses, with three lots, West 124th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., each lot 25x100.11.....8,900

By Hugh N. Camp.

4 lots, 3d-av., s.e. corner 105th-st., each 25.3x74.$50,000

By Bernard Smyth.

4 lots, 4th-av., s. e., corner 108th-st., each 25x100, sold subject to a dower right.....$45,910

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 10.

9th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21x92.3; F. W. Loew, Referee, to Augusta Wille..... $5,100

5th-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 31st-st., 45x100; H. E. Davies, Referee, to George B. Tearing, Pearl-st., No. 508, 19.10x80.6; T. D. Coltman, Referee, to Ella L. Shook.....19,250

11th-av., 100x267.6; S. P. Stearns, Referee, to New-York Institute of Deaf and Dumb..... 10,600

King's Bridge road, w. s., 182x222; S. P. Stearns, Referee, to Albert Reynaud..... 4,450

138th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 80.4x 75.1; C. Price, Referee, to Annie T. Curnen.. 1,000

65d-st., n. s., 370 w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; Pauline E. Gifford and husband to Nathaniel S. Worden.....7,200

59th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5; Franz Gruel to Herman Popper 6,600

84th-st., n. s., 345.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.4x102.2; Ambrose M. Parsons and wife to Elizabeth Fiss.....12,000

153d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 70x200; Benjamin F. Raynor to Edward Fox.....11,500

81st-place, n. w. corner of Lexington-av., 61x102.2; Bernard Reilly to Nicholas Belgeman.....4,000

College-row, s. e. corner Hoffman-st., 50x50; James Hyland to Bridget Moore.....1,437

64th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Millon-av., 25x 100.5; R. M. Henry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....12,000

64th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x 100.5; same to same.....12,050

108th-st., s. s., 575 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 201.10; Mary G. Wiley and husband to Charles Dowd.....2,250

45th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; William Wake to Jacob Eldt.....7,000

79th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 204.4; Mutual Life Insurance Company to James V. S. Woolley.....15,500

6th-av., n. w. corner 131st-st., 25x100; Benj. F. Raynor to Edward Fox.....8,000

13th-st., n. s., lot No. 142, 25x103.3; Rylee A. Lefferts to William Day.....nom.

Mercer-st., w. s., between Broome and Spring sts., 25x100; Charlotte A. Lyon to R. B. Mitchell.....

5th-av., s. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 94th-st., 51.6x109; Aaron Hershfield and wif to Myer Finn.....3,675

17th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 60x100.11; Martin S. Pechuelmer and wife to Eliza McManus.....36,000

59th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100; F. F. Marberry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....11,000

59th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100; Same to Same.....11,000

127th-st., s. s., 191.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x 99.11; R. B. Turnstall, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....8,000

37th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Avenue A, 16.8x 62.2; C. Norwood, Jr., Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company.....5,500

8th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 132d-st., 25x75; G. W. Carr, Referee, to Benjamin A. Wilbs.....4,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING, with fine stable attached, on Irving-place, in complete order throughout, for sale low. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ONLY A FEW LEFT UNSOLD OF THOSE splendid new four-story high-stoop brown-stone private dwellings situate north side 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; location the very best; just by the park. Those houses were built by days' work for cash, with the best materials, cabinet finish in thoroughly seasoned hard woods; elaborate mirrors, &c. If the opportunity now offered to purchase at so low a figure be lost it may never be recalled. Inspection invited; open daily; no responsible cash offer refused.

THOMAS McMANUS, Mason and Builder, owner.

NO. 46 WEST 37TH ST.

This convenient size, four-story brown-stone, English-basement house for sale, at a price in accordance with the times. Size 21x60x100 feet. Superior plumbing; burglar and fire alarms; house in good order. Early possession. Terms easy. Price asked, $28,000. Further particulars from F. G. & G. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to three houses remaining unsold of the five first-class and superior houses on Madison-av. and 68th-st. (Lenox Hill,) built under the supervision of R. W. Buckley, Esq., architect. These are perfect in design, finish, drainage, and ventilation. Apply to owners on premises.

NO. 801 5TH-AV., SUPERB NEW FULL-SIZE extension dwelling; also, No. 25 West 48th-st., full size, near 5th-av.; both to be sold to-day at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 EAST 54th-st., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25 by 65, lot 100.5 feet; desirable location; extra well built, with all modern improvements, expensively painted and frescoed, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to the owner as above.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-ONE YEARS LEASE OF four lots, 100x100, foot of West 29th-st.; brick sheds, stable, and office; 100 feet water front, with bulkhead; rent $1,600. Apply to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

BEST THREE-PLY CARPET FROM $1 to $1 35. Best Ingrain Carpet from 35c. to $1. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

$17,000—FOR SALE—NO 38 GREAT Jones-st., near Broadway; 20x60; four-story, brown-stone; lot 100 feet. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE VERY LOW—Three fine houses on Lincoln-place; 14 rooms; first class; also farm of 70 acres, New-Jersey. None will ever buy or rent so low again. Inquire of AUSTIN STEVENS, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"GLENWOOD." ONE OF THE most desirable country seats on the Hudson River, situated near the city of Hudson; fine large mansion thoroughly furnished, three picturesque cottages, hot and cold graperies, extensive stables, barns, &c., all in excellent repair, 170 acres of arable and pasture land, 50 acres beautifully wooded and watered, with two miles of graveled paths, romantic glens, &c.; water and gas throughout, and all modern improvements; magnificent view of river and Catskill Mountains; large part immediately available as building sites; locality the healthiest on the river. Maps, photographs, and description at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1, or at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—AT Cobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsome house and grounds, 9 acres land and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage house and stable.—EDMUND C. COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE LINE OF THE New-Jersey and New-York Railway in Bergen and Rockland Counties: frequent trains and low rates of commutation; a beautiful and healthy region of country; information free concerning places for sale or to rent, board, &c. Call or address A. N. DE YOE, office, of the company, No. 84 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—MODERN HOUSE; 11 rooms. Gas, water, furnace, fine grounds, shade, shrubbery, fruit. Close to depot, churches, school's, &c.; only 50 minutes in New-Jersey. Unincumbered; to exchange for City or Brooklyn property. Photograph. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TRACT OF LAND, 1,000 ACRES, IN Tennessee, unencumbered; about one mile from a railroad to be in operation this year; very rich in choice woods, rosewood, &c.; $5 per acre. Address HARVEY, Box No. 235 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALKER & SMITH, formerly Backwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Prince-sts.

$15,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF 189 acres: good buildings; 24 cows, 4 horses, 4 wagons, farming utensils, &c.; terms easy. THOS. H. BORLAND, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON STATEN Island, with garden and lawn, on the bluff fronting the harbor. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE, AT WEST ELIZABETH, N. J., FIVE minutes from depot, Free School House; 12 rooms, bath-room, shade-trees, fruit-trees, strawberry-bed. Address CASH, Box No. 132 *Times* Office. Price $6,000.

MATS, RUGS, AND MATTINGS, IN EVERY variety and style, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

32 lots separately,

comprising

the entire block bounded by

Madison and 4th avs.,

71st and 72d sts.,

LENOX HILL,

Sale on

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877,

at 12 o'clock,

at the

Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Supreme Courts,

under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.

Title and adjoining property is restricted.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT PELHAM—TERMINUS OF THE coach route, for the season or year, several beautiful cottages built by Mr. Pierre Eorillard. Must be seen to be appreciated. Delightful bathing, boating, and fishing; in view of the Sound. Terms very low to good parties.

W. M. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $800 to $4,500. Apply to A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

A BARGAIN.—GOOD HOUSE; NINE ROOMS, attic, and cellar; gas, city water; large lot, filled with fruit; close to depot, stores, churches, schools, &c.; $2,500; good outbuildings; 50 minutes in New-Jersey; sixty daily trains; fare 11 cents; to a good tenant rent only $275 for the year.

STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT BROWN-ston private house; the furniture is rich and complete; the house is expensively built and in perfect order; within a few doors of the 5th-av., and near the Buckingham Hotel; will be leased for a series of years. Address S., Buckingham Hotel, corner 5th-av. and 50th-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, OR FOR Coose year, the country seat of the late Henry R. Remsen, at Scarboro, Hudson River Railroad; good garden, stable, ice-house, &c.; rent for one year, $1,400; until Nov. 1, $900. Apply to Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB, No. 15 Lexington-av.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Unfurnished suites to let May 1; the largest, most conveniently arranged, and centrally located in the City; every room light; steam, janitors, district and livery stable telegraphs, &c.; owner resident. On view 10-1, 2-3.

A —TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESter, near the Sound, an elegant mansion, furnished, for season; 15 rooms; all conveniences; lawn, garden, and grapery; plenty of shade trees; good stable and other outbuildings. THEO. B. FOULKE, No. 13 Pine-st.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, LOWER PARTS OF modern three-story houses, No. 109 Bank-st. and No. 77 Greenwich-st; also, two convenient floors at No. 686 Washington-st; all improvements; good yards and rear; moderate rents. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th-av.

TO RENT FOR $700—AT FORDHAM, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, a very desirable house with twelve rooms; two acres of ground and stable; all conveniences; gas and water in house, and street lighted. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $500; 87TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST and 2d avs., three-story basement and cellar brick house; all improvement, fine garden, convenience for horse, wagon, fowls, &c. Apply to S. BACHE, No. 134 Duane-st., or J. A. NEAFIE, No. 1,533 3d-av., corner of 86th-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Two desirable high-stoop 23-foot residences; each three rooms deep; all improvements; in perfect order; to let respectively or together. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

AT NO. 73 WEST 52D-ST.—TO LET, THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house elegantly furnished; rent moderate. Apply to MORRIS S. BAER, No. 72 West 34th-st., or owner, No. 132 Church-st., Room No. 3.

A FLAT TO LET AT NO. 354 WEST 32D-ST. (BOORMAN-PLACE.)—Six rooms and separate laundry; pleasant neighborhood front and rear; convenient to cars, stages, and elevated road; owner in house. F. C. TUCKER.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS FROM $1 50 to $2 per yard. BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS from 90c. to $1 25. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

TO LET—RENT $500, AT LOCUST VALLEY, Long Island, an elegant country house, 14 rooms, good stable and coach-house, well filled ice-house; a beautiful lake in front of house, well stocked with trout. Apply to JOHN H. KIRK, No. 47 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 37 WEST 9TH-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL house, worth looking at. W. M. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

TO LET—ON 106TH-ST., WEST OF BOULEVARD, three-story cottage house in good order; rent low. W. M. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

TO RENT—PLUSHING—FURNISHED FRENCH-roof mansion, 75x40; range, bath, furnace; three acres; old trees, fruit, horses, carriages; $1,500 per year; $1,200, Summer. R. C. RIMMERS, No. 115 Broadway.

RENT $700.—TWO HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av., of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

TO LET—NO. 144 EAST 83D-ST.; SMALL HOUSE in West 107th-st.; No. 237 West 32d-st. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d-st., corner 8th-av., before 10, after 5.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL-AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, and stables; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, 177 Madison-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house. All modern improvements, $950 per annum; can be seen only between 1 and 3 P. M. Inquire at No. 412 West 47th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, $1,000; handsome residence, every modern convenience; handsomely located; fine views; half acres; fruit. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO RENT—SEVERAL charmingly-located villas, furnished and unfurnished; stables, gardens, &c.; every convenience; cheap rents. HINE & GRAY, No. 557 5th-av.

TO LET—22D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished high-stoop three-story and basement house; $175 per month. Inquire of WM. L. RAYMOND, No. 29 Broadway, Room No. 31.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP houses to let low; all modern improvements; near elevated railroad. Apply to owner, No. 332 West 31st-st.

CHOICE APARTMENTS—NO. 265 WEST 125th-st., Tenterden; for small families; brown-stone, light; ventilated; oriel windows; elegant grates, gas-fixtures; spacious garden; janitor; $40, $50.

APARTMENTS, FIRE-PROOF.—THE ROCKingham, corner Broadway and 50th-st.; nine rooms; hard wood finish; steam heat, elevator, plumbing, and ventilation perfect. Inquire on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Extra large four-story dwelling; furnished or unfurnished; exceedingly low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP House No. 139 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent $1,200. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 132 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years; references exchanged.

COTTAGE TO RENT AT RUTHERFURD PARK—Seven rooms; six minutes from depot; $300 per year. Address E. C. T., Box No. 486 Post Office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS, CLEAN BOARDING-HOUSE, No. 28 West 9th-st.; 26 rooms; $2,000; possession. Also, No. 47 Greenwich-av.; 22 rooms; $1,200. Apply to OWNER, No. 28 West 9th-st.

A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO LET. A—Nine rooms; best condition; all conveniences. No. 217 West 36th st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 25-FOOT house, 18 rooms, West 23d-st., near 6th-av.; rent, $2,000. GODDALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—NOTE 1—NO. 8 WEST 11TH-ST., 200 feet from Broadway; examine. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

THE OWNER WOULD LET HALF OF BROWN-stone house, No. 249 West 52d-st.; $45 per month; very choice location.

AT WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND—SIX MINutes from Hide-st. ferry, Fourth cottage, 12 rooms, at low rent. BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 4 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS AT "THE ALBANY," Broadway, 52d and 53d sts.; first-class in every respect. Apply to the Janitor.

THE DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 513 West 23d-st., to let or rent $900.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 240 EAST 11TH-ST. APPLY to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH to take care of a private dwelling for the summer months, or would go as janitor or janitress in a respectable tenement house; good City reference. Call on or address P. C. GILL, No. 833 2d-av.

LADY WITH FAMILY WOULD TAKE charge of a house during owner's absence without compensation, or would superintend gentleman's home; references. Address HOUSE, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO CARE BY TWO RESPECTable women; the best of City reference given. Call or address Miss MILLER, No. 172 West 48th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, unfurnished, between 4th and 5th avs., from 48th to 58th sts., with pay a fair rent. Address and state price to M. Post Office Box No. 2,707.

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN Ninth or Fifteenth Ward. Address, stating terms, number of rooms, &c., G. H., Box No. 216 *Times* office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,

IN BUILDING No. 4 WALL ST.,

38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 61, 63, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80 BROADWAY,

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 31, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,

Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 38 BROAD ST.,

Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,

ALL NEAR WALL ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICES

AND FLOORS TO LET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK. Splendid location and light, at your own price.

Inquire in the store No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE TO LET.—I HAVE TO RENT THE north-west corner of 53d-st and 1st-av., well fitted for the tea or grocery business; look at it: central. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEment (new) corner of Broome and Wooster sts., with a frontage of 75 feet on Broome-st. Apply to JOHN C. HENDERSON, Nos. 457 and 459 Broom-st.

STATIONERS—DRUGGISTS—DAIRIES—RUBBER—CLOTHS.—Conspicuous south-west corner of John and William sts.; extra size; light basement; under-cellar. Immediate possession. STOCK, No. 309 Broadway.

CALL AND SEE THE OFFICE I HAVE TO Crent, at moderate price, in the building No. 744 Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place. Room No. 3.

CLIFF-ST., NO. 52.—TO LET THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front store; strongly built for the iron trade. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS — GROCERS. — FIRST-AV., north-west corner 10th-st.; spacious, conspicuous; dry cellar; formerly drug. Store separately or entire premises. FOLSOM, No. 135 1st-av.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST., FOUR-STORY BUILDing, 22x85; suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business; rent low. H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

FACTORY NO. 218 WEST 37TH-ST. TO Crent; 25 by 110 feet, five stories; good ware-room. C. PARTRIDGE, No. 217 West 36th-st.

NOS. 147, 149, AND 151 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, for manufacturing or every business. ANDREWS, No. 121 East 25th-st.

A FACTORY TO LET—27TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-av., five stories and basement, 47x100. Inquire of G. W. BLOOMFIELD, No. 257 West 34th-st.

AT REDUCED RENT—THE LARGE STORE NO. 138 Fulton-st., New-York. See OWNER, at No. 593 Fulton-st., (second floor,) Brooklyn.

STORE NO. 387 CANAL-ST., NEAR PEOPLES Bank; one of the best corners. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 849 Broadway, Domestic building.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE NO. 94 Pearl-st. WM. S. DUKE, No. 119 Broadway.

CHEAP.—AS STORE OR STABLE, NO. 213 EAST 23d-st., 25x96. KNIGHT, No. 231 West 51st-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, station D.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Sixty-first Annual Meeting of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, TUESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. John Hall and Rev. Mr. Courtney.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—Regular weekly meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. H. D. HALL will lecture on "Electricity and Electrical Apparatus." Admission free. J. V. G. SMITH, Chairman. JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 129 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXington and 3d avs.—five minutes of 5th-av., and great hotel centre, two large handsome suites of rooms; independent bath, closets; City telegraph; &c.; best references; established 13 years; superior table; terms reasonable; country place at Ocean Grove, N. J. WELCOME E. SHELDON.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING WITHIN A block of Central Park, East 61st-st., will let, with board, a handsome third floor front May 1; references required. Address E., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy-Park; with board: entire third floor; private table if preferred; also, rooms on second and fourth floor.

NO. 30 WEST 23D-ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished parlor floor; bath, closets, &c., with or without private table to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; reference.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 114 EAST.—two second-story pleasant furnished rooms, to gentleman and wife, with board; one hall room; references.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST. — ADVANtageous arrangements can be made for suites of three to six city rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the spacious double house 45 5th-av.; private tables.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—SUITES and rooms, iron May, furnished or unfurnished; private tables or board; concessions for yearly arrangements. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

NOS. 51 AND 54 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square.—Elegantly furnished parlor and second floor; private table if desired; highest references given and required.

NO. 45 31ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Elegant large rooms to adults, with excellent board; reference.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished room, with or without board; references; no moving in May.

NO. 231 5TH-AV.—ONE VERY CHOICE APARTment will be vacated May 1, and one now ready for occupancy, with private table, &c.

NO. 2 WEST 36TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, with board, for family or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONT AND REAR parlors; house new; handsome apartments, with or without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—In suites or singly; fine apartments for gentlemen or families; meals furnished if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, private bath-room, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board, will shortly be vacated; terms reasonable for the summer.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS TO let, with first-class board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE AND one medium sized room full board; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished apartments to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF SUNNY front rooms on second floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR rooms, with board, for parties desiring a pleasant, refined home.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite for gentleman and wife, also room on third floor for single gentlemen.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board. April 15; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 19TH-ST.—ROOMS IN SUITE OR singly, with board; no moving; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, SECOND DOOR BELOW 16th-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board. No. 224 West 52d-st.

WASHING AND BOARD FOR $5 PER WEEK. No. 12 7th-av. Inquire for Mrs. Hennessey.

NO. 46 WEST 32D-ST.—FINE ROOMS VACANT, and board reduced if taken now for the summer.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—AN INVALID LADY OF good position desires a cheerful sunny room in good location; will be permanent, if suited; best references given and required; terms not to exceed $75 per month. Address M. J., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No.

AN ACTIVE DAY ON 'CHANGE

WALL-STREET EXCITED.

TWO PANICS IN ONE DAY—TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF A PROMINENT FIRM—SHAMEFUL FALSEHOODS SET AFLOAT—A BETTER FEELING AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

Wall-street was the scene of a genuine old-fashioned panic yesterday—or rather of two panics, one of them entirely causeless and the other almost so. Early in the morning one of the banks, which held a large amount of stocks as collateral, became alarmed at the decrease in the extent of the margins represented, owing to the recent depreciation in the speculative value of the shares, and called in its loans. This soon became rumored about, and having been confirmed, a scene of mad excitement ensued. Wall, New, and Broad streets were filled in an instant with men rushing frantically about, dodging between passing vehicles at the imminent risk of their lives, and knocking innocent passers-by about in the rudest manner. In the Exchange the usual pandemonium was intensified a hundred fold. The scene as viewed from the gallery represented a writhing mass of yelling human beings, whose physical endurance seemed strained to its utmost tension. At an inopportune moment a communication was received from H. Kennedy & Co., brokers, of No. 11 Broad-street, reputed to be one of the most stable firms on the street, announcing their suspension, and giving as a reason the failure of their principals to put up margins. This was all that was needed to put the climax to the panic. The anxiety of everybody to sell was so great and the orders to buy so limited that prices tumbled a point or two at a time. Northwest, common, fell 3½ per cent.; North-west, preferred, 5⅞; Michigan Central, 4½; Rock Island, 3⅜; Pacific Mail, 2¼; Milwaukee and St. Pau preferred, 2⅛; Western Union, 1¼; Lake Shore, 1⅛; New-York Central, 1⅜; Panama, 2½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1¼, and so on. A rush was made for Mr. Kennedy's office. That gentleman said that his embarrassment resulted from the failure of John F. Tracey, President of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and W. L. Scott, President of the Canada Southern Railroad, to meet his call for margins on stocks carried for them. Mr. Scott was next visited. He pronounced the statement of Mr. Kennedy a falsehood, and said that that gentleman held no stocks at any kind to his account. Mr. Tracey was ill in bed at the Gilsey House, from a stroke of paralysis, and could not be seen. The reporter went back to Mr. Kennedy and asked an explanation. Mr. Kennedy said that he held a large block of stock for account of Mr. Tracey; that during that gentleman's illness Mr. Scott, who was his brother-in-law, managed his affairs for him, and that he had made a hurried call upon Mr. Scott on behalf of Mr. Tracey, and had obtained no satisfaction. He was asked whether he held any stock on Mr. Scott's personal account. He answered that he had had some, but that it had just been sold out; he did not know whether it had been delivered or not. He blamed Mr. Scott conjointly with Mr Tracey for his suspension, but the latter's estate he thought would be sufficient to cover all losses in that direction, and when reimbursed by him he would be able to pay dollar for dollar, which he hoped would be in a few days. A rumor having meantime found currency that Mr. David Dows had also failed to put up the necessary margins on a block of stock held by Mr. Kennedy for his account, the reporter called at Mr. Dows's was any truth in it. Mr. Kennedy answered evasively that Mr. Dows' check was good for any amount in which he might be indebted to the firm, and pleaded press of business as an excuse for cutting short the interview. A second visit was paid to Mr. Scott, who said that if Mr. Kennedy was trying to saddle any responsibility for his suspension upon him he was a "scoundrel." It was true, he added, that Mr. Tracey was his brother-in-law, but he had never had anything to do with his business except to execute some commissions for him at various times at his request. Mr. Tracey managed his own business, and he (Mr. Scott) had no desire of interfering in it in any way; neither would he accept any responsibility on behalf of Mr. Tracey. His own relations to Mr. Kennedy were these: Some weeks ago he had $800,000 worth of securities in the hands of the firm. Mr. Kennedy came to him and said he needed money, and he [Scott] immediately redeemed his collaterals. When he was through with of him he was a fool not to remain so, but he has since lent Mr. Kennedy $15,000 in cash and $50,000 in bonds. All the stock to his [Scott's] account in Kennedy's hands was 1,000 shares of Michigan Central, but seeing the panic coming he had ordered them sold out, and Mr. Kennedy had sold them at a profit of 1 per cent, so that at the time of holding the conversation Kennedy & Co. did not have a single share of stock to his [Scott's] account. As for David Dows, that gentleman's name was not on Kennedy & Co.'s books at all, to Mr. Scott's personal knowledge; on the contrary, Kennedy & Co. were indebted to Mr. Dows for over $50,000 money loaned. In conclusion, Mr. Scott said that it Mr. Kennedy would give him back his cash and bonds he would feel much relieved. Mr. Dows corroborated Mr. Scott's story.

When the statement of Kennedy & Co. that they were only temporarily embarrassed became known, and no other suspensions followed, the panic partially subsided, but a feverish feeling remained, which was taken advantage of by some scoundrels to start disastrous rumors, which soon came thick and fast. It was asserted that the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had themselves made an assignment, and the company placed in the hands of a Receiver; one of the most prominent firms in the street was mentioned as being in difficulties; it was said that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had been refused a loan by the City Bank on its collaterals, and that having a large number of bills to meet on Saturday, the officials were in a state bordering on distraction, and several other reports of the same character were put forth. They were every one discovered, on investigation, to be abominable falsehoods, but for the moment, they had their effect, and a second panic was inaugurated, hardly less exciting than the one of the morning. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock fell 6⅞ per cent.; Delaware and Hudson, 11½; Morris and Essex, 8¾, and others in proportion. When the truth came out there was a reaction under a struggle to cover, Delaware and Hudson alone recovering 5½ per cent in the short time that remained before the hour of closing.

A business of over 340,000 shares was done, and a great deal of money was undoubtedly lost, but no other failures were reported. H. Kennedy & Co. were reported to be worth anywhere from $700,000 to $1,000,000. The house, was founded by the late James Kennedy, who was formerly a partner with Erastus Corning, of Albany. Harvey Kennedy is at present the senior member, the junior being his younger brother. The firm passed through several panics unscathed, and was regarded as impregnable.

GEORGE S. JENKINS DISCHARGED.

Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, decided to discharge George S. Jenkins, the Claim Agent, charged with having bribed Thomas G. Douglas, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to give him information to aid in collecting arrears of interest due from the department on registered bonds. The Commissioner holds that what Douglas did, and what the accused induced him to do by the payment to him of money, was not the result of, or in the nature of, a bribe, because the officer had no decision to render nor any action to determine on any "question, matter, cause, or proceeding," and therefore no judgment to exercise. What he did was to sell information, which information prejudiced neither the Government nor the parties who received a benefit thereby, for had the information not been given, many of the parties, perhaps, would never have known of their claims. The conduct of Douglas might have been a breach of faith, in so far as the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department were concerned, but to say that the crime of bribery attached to the accused for seeking the information for which he paid, was, in the Commissioner's judgment, contrary to the intent and meaning of the law.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK ROBBERY.

The examination of Daniel H. Burns, alias "Blacksmith Dan," who is accused of complicity in the robbery of the Sixth National Bank, was resumed last evening before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Martin Hanley, an officer attached to the Eighteenth Precinct, testified that he saw Burns and another man on Sunday between 12 and 1 o'clock at Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue; Burns wore a black frock coat. James Connelly, of No. 850 Broadway, swore that he saw Burns at that place between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday, and that he was then attired in a full suit of gray. Mrs Keyburn, of No. 1,299 Broadway, another witness for the defense, testified that the man, Bernard Murphy, who said he saw Burns and two other men leave the basement of the bank building, and walk away, could not have had a view of the basement from the position he occupied on the fourth floor of No. 1,299 Broadway. A diagram showing the latter building to be 200 feet distant from the basement was offered and received in evidence. Justice Murray reserved his decision, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Police.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon a number of boys were playing ball on the manure dock of the Long Island Railroad when a heavily loaded train of cars was backed toward them. One of the boys, named Mozier, about 16 years of age, who was standing with his back to the cars, was knocked down, and both of the cars passed over him, completely severing both legs. Death was almost instantaneous. Mozier was employed on a canal-boat that was lying at the dock at the time. He was well educated, and his parents, who are well to do, live at Rome, N. Y. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE LATE REV. DR. MUHLENBERG.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL — THE REMAINS TAKEN TO ST JOHNSLAND, LONG ISLAND, FOR INTERMENT.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg took place at St. Luke's Hospital, West Fifty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon. The body reposed in a casket covered with black broadcloth, and ornamented with silver mountings and four massive silver bar handles. A silver plate on the lid bore the following inscription:

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Born Sept. 16, 1796,
Died April 8, 1877.

The casket rested on rests covered with black velvet, which stood at the foot of the chancel in the central aisle of the chapel. One-half of the lid had been removed, exposing the head and shoulders of the dead clergyman. The body was dressed in white surplice and black scarf, which the deceased had been accustomed to wear during his lifetime while conducting religious services, and upon his breast was a copy of the "Book of Common Prayer," opened at St. Luke, chapter xiv. The remains were viewed by the people immediately after their entry to the room, and the lid was replaced, and the casket closed just before the services commenced. There were no floral offerings of any kind, and the singing, which was confined to the rendition of Hymn 124 of the Protestant Episcopal Hymnal, was conducted without instrumental accompaniment. At the appointed hour a procession of eight clergymen, robed in white surplices, entered the chancel. Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, preceded the others, and as he walked he read the opening sentences of the burial service, beginning, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c. He was followed by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, Rev. Drs. Morgan, Washburn, Geer, Diller, and Tyng, Sr. Outside the railing were the following clergymen: Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, Rev. Drs. William Adams, Armitage, Osgood, Houghton, Howland, Dunnell, Weston, Eaton, and Walker. The pall-bearers were as follows: Clergy, Rev. Dr. Diller, Rev. Dr. F. E. Satterlee, and Rev. Dr. Howland; laity, Messrs Howard Potter, Adam Norrie, James M. Brown, John H. Earle, and Ormes B. Keith.

After the clergy had entered the chancel, Bishop Kerfoot continued the first part of the service; Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, read the lesson; Bishop Smith led the "Gloria in Excelsis," and Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. No sermon was preached. At the close of the services the body was borne to the hearse and conveyed by the Long Island Railroad to St. Johnsland, Long Island. Additional services will be held in that village to-day, which will be conducted by Rev. Dr. McNamara, of St. Luke's Hospital.

Previous to the funeral yesterday, the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital held a meeting, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted in memory of the deceased.

WINDING UP THE SECURITY BANK.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS —HOW THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK WERE MISMANAGED—ALL THE CLAIMS OF DEBTORS LIQUIDATED.

About a dozen of the stockholders in the Security Bank of New-York met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the Committee of Directors appointed to investigate the company's affairs and advise as to the best mode of winding up. The bank, a joint stock affair, was started in May, 1870, on a capital of $250,000, for the purpose of carrying on a discount and deposit business, but in March of the year following additional stock to the amount of $250,000 was issued, the capital being thus raised to $500,000. Two dividends were paid the stockholders—one of 4 per cent. and another of 3½ per cent., in January, 1871, and July, 1871, respectively. Paucity of business forbade any further declaration of profits, and stockholders contented themselves as best they might, speculating upon the advent of better times, when the cloud of financial depression should have drifted over. They were excited to grave apprehension, however, in November, 1873, when H. D. Lowes, the Cashier, suddenly disappeared. Rumors of default on his part led to investigation, and investigation to proof that to his dishonesty and mismanagement was traceable a deficit of about $80,000, of which he had taken along with him $25,000 to cover traveling expenses. Scrutiny, radical and minute, into the entire accounts of the bank was then resolved upon, the work being relegated to the Directors, who, after devoting many months to the investigation, in March, 1874, gave it as their opinion that the capital of the concern was so badly impaired, through dishonesty and the acceptance of "bad paper," that to further pursue business would be impolitic. Hereupon the stockholders passed a resolution, at a meeting held March 24, 1874, to go into voluntary liquidation.

The committee, who reported yesterday, have been at work ever since that time, and they represented that, after having liquidated the claims of all debtors who had presented themselves, there remained a cash balance on hand of $95,781 24, for the stockholders to assign. The Chairman, Mr. C. N. Kent, having invited discussion, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tracey, seconded by Mr. Harper, that a dividend of 7 per cent. be declared, the balance remaining being held to meet such demands as may incidentally crop up while the further steps toward the realization of what assets remain are being taken.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.

RESULT OF THE CONTESTS IN JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The result of the charter election in Jersey City, Tuesday, was a complete surprise, the Democrats carrying five out of the six districts. The following are the candidates elected:

Board of Works.—William Clarke, Michael O'Grady, Robert M. Jarvis, Peter Semler, James F. Crandall, Henry Lembeck; all Democrats.

Board of Police Commissioners.—Matthew Monks, Democrat; David C. Young, Democrat; Nathan B. Fowler, Democrat; Anthon Schick, Democrat; John Q. Bird, Republican; James T. Hough, Democrat.

Board of Fire Commissioners.—Charles H. Parsons, Democrat; James Meehan, Democrat; Charles L. Kruger, Democrat; Edward O'Donnell, Democrat; Henry Windecker, Democrat; Andrew J. Martin, Republican.

Board of Aldermen.—Lewis E. Wood, Democrat; Michael Reardon, Democrat; Edward M. Butler, Democrat; Henry J. Powell, Democrat, (long term); William F. Kirn, Democrat, (short term); W. Lawrence, Republican; Stephen S. Freeland, Democrat.

With the members who hold over this board stands 8 Democrats and 4 Republicans.

Board of Education.—James R. Mercein, Democrat; Peter Scanlan, Democrat; Clayland Tilden, Republican; Thomas N. Norton, Democrat; R. T. Richardson, Republican; James C. Clarke, Democrat.

The political status of this board is 6 Republicans and 6 Democrats. The Board of Freeholders stands 12 Democrats, 1 Independent Democrat, and 3 Republicans.

The election in Hoboken was more of a contest between nationalities than parties. The city is largely Democratic, and consequently the Republicans take but little interest in local elections. The fight is usually between the Germans and the remainder of the Democratic Party. The election on Tuesday resulted in a victory for the whole Democratic ticket. The city officers elected are Joseph Russell, Mayor; John Kamedа, Treasurer; M. H. C. Clark, Water Commissioner; John Doorley, Assessor; George Ducker, City Clerk; Frank McDonough, Recorder. The Common Council will be composed exclusively of Democrats.

In New-Brunswick, the charter election resulted in another Democratic victory. Van Nuis, Democrat, beat Williamson, Republican, by 229 majority. The Board of Aldermen and Board of Freeholders are both Democratic.

GOSSIP ABOUT TWEED.

Many of Tweed's friends are hopeful of his release from Ludlow-Street Jail in a few weeks, and vigorous efforts are being made to secure it. He appears himself to be expecting a change shortly in his condition. He has been destroying a number of papers which have accumulated during his imprisonment, has been removing pictures which have hung on the walls of his apartment, and has been making such preparations as are made generally by people who expect to change their quarters. The Sheriff and Warden of the jail, however, profess to have no positive information in regard to Tweed's prospective discharge from their custody, and counsel on both sides are extremely reticent when questioned in regard to the matter. The fact that negotiations are in progress is not kept secret. It is also pretty clearly understood that the prosecution will be satisfied to compromise with Tweed on favorable terms, and on his making a frank and full confession of what he knows about the complicity of his associates in the Ring frauds.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

The residence of George M. Schneider, corner of Hoboken-street and Palisade-avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., was entered by a gang of burglars early yesterday morning and robbed of clothing and valuables amounting to $900. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing a rear parlor window. They made their way up stairs when they administered chloroform to Mr. Schneider and the other seven inmates of the house. After getting together all they could carry, they visited the kitchen and spread for themselves a luncheon of wine, cake, and pie. This is the third time in four years that the house has received a similar visitation.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

GEN. NEWTON'S LECTURE AT COOPER INSTITUTE—THE MEANS BY WHICH THE HELL GATE ROCKS CAN BE REMOVED—HOW HALLETT'S POINT REEF WAS DEMOLISHED.

Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the delivery by Gen. Newton, of his lecture descriptive of the improvements now being made in the East River, and explanatory of their future importance to New-York City. The stage was filled with numerous apparatus used in making experiments, and the wall was decorated with a number of drawings illustrating different stages of the work at Hallett's Reef, previous to the great blast. In his opening remarks, Gen. Newton briefly cited the reasons for undertaking the improvement of the East River, and effecting the opening of a pass through Hell Gate. At present, he said, only a vessel not exceeding 20 feet draught could be sure of entering or leaving the harbor at all times. In case there is stormy or foggy weather, a vessel of large draught could not enter at all, and whenever a vessel became embayed in the angle of the Hook she could neither get in or out. One important reason for endeavoring to secure a passage through Hell Gate, was that the entrance by way of Long Island Sound presented no bar nor any other obstruction until Hell Gate was reached, and that an entrance to the Sound could be effected at all times. It was said, however, that there were difficulties attending the navigation of the Sound which would ever prevent its being used as a thoroughfare for large sea-going vessels. Among the difficulties was cited the danger of the land-locked channel during foggy weather. But this same difficulty was experienced to a greater extent at Sandy Hook, and no sea-going vessel ever attempted to cross the bar during a fog. The course from Montauk Point to Hell Gate was about 120 miles in length, the whole of which was a broad and deep channel until the vicinity of Throg's Neck was reached, the remainder to Hell Gate being also a deep channel. When the Hell Gate improvements were completed and the channel lighted, there would be no excuse for striking rocks, provided the pilot let the vessel alone. After alluding to the commerce which had concentrated on the River St. Lawrence, notwithstanding its many obstructions, the lecturer stated that commerce might, in a similar manner, be drawn to New-York by the improvement of the Harlem River. This improvement will concentrate here the trade of the Eastern States, and British maritime provinces can ultimately offer facilities for English trade. After enlarging upon this point as being the chief argument that had persuaded our representative men to urge Congress to begin the work of improvement at Hell Gate, the lecturer gave the reasons why the work of removal of the rocks had been delayed until this late day. These were chiefly the inefficient means offered to engineers for its successful accomplishment. The surface blasting from 1851 to 1853, while it did benefit navigation by the removal of certain obstructions, still was not adequate to accomplish the large undertakings essential to a thorough removal of the obstructions. It was not until 1866 that the Government ordered the lecturer to make an examination and estimate the cost of the work. It was not until after very considerable discussion and experimenting that the steam drilling scow, at present used in the work of preparing the smaller reefs for removal, was adopted. The process of blasting, through the agency of dynamite, could easily have been applied to all the rocks in Hell Gate. The different process of tunneling was, however, adopted for the removal of the larger reefs. The lecturer, at this point, described at some length the two processes, and then continued his explanation of the work of removing Hallett's Point reef. The coffer-dam which was to surround the shaft was commenced in July, 1869, and, at its completion in the following October, the excavation of the shaft or well was commenced. The same process employed was adopted at the same time at San Francisco and in the harbor of Malta. Hallett's Point, however, was by far, the most extensive reef operated upon. The shaft was sunk by means of holes bored by drills, which were, when completed, charged with gun powder and exploded. After the shaft had been sunk, the opening for his radiating tunnels to include the whole area of the reef was commenced. After the preliminary work of driving the headings of the tunnels, these headings were gradually enlarged to the full dimensions by the process of drilling and exploding the rocks. After describing at length the process of driving these headings, Gen. Newton next briefly described the composition of the standard agents of explosion—gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, and dynamite—illustrating his remarks with several interesting experiments.

Passing once more to the work at Hallett's Reef, the lecturer stated that the reef might have been blown up with gunpowder in casks, distributed throughout the galleries in a certain quantity, or by dynamite, gun-cotton, or nitro-glycerine, but the chemical effect upon the atmosphere would have been too great. The plan adopted was to perforate the piers and roof with a number of one and two inch holes, which were filled with separate charges of dynamite, vulcan powder, and rend-rock. There were about 50,000 pounds of these agents used, the quantity of rock demolished being about 63,000 cubic yards, making about three-quarters of a pound of explosive to every yard. The problem before the engineers after the charging was the simultaneous ignition of some 4,000 mines, an operation never before undertaken. Certain experiments of firing a large number of fuses by an electrical battery induced the engineers to begin an examination with a view of making such a combination batteries and mines as would effect a solution of the problem. A formula expressing the laws by which the performances of a battery or combination batteries might be exactly predicted was sought to be obtained, the voltaic battery being the one chosen. The work of discovering this formula, the lecturer continued, was begun in January, 1876, under his direction, by Mr. Streuliger, with the cooperation of Gen. Abbott. The latter gentleman worked out an electrical formula, which contained the electro-motive force of the whole battery, the resistances of wires, fuses, and battery, and the disposition of the mines, which formula had been tested by actual experiment. Although this did not contain the various combination of elements of a voltaic battery or the differences of an exact which might follow from such omission, it was not difficult to supply this want and produce the correct formula. From this formula it was found that for any size of galvanic plate, when the elements were arranged in series, the number of groups would be a constant quantity, but if the size of the plate was doubled or trebled, the number of groups would be doubled or trebled. In the application of the formula, it was found that if the resistance of lead-wires was neglected, a given number of elements however combined, would always ignite the same number of mines, and that, on the other hand, such would not be the case if the resistance was too considerable to be neglected. In the case of Hallett's Point it was found that it would be best to combine the whole number of elements in a single series. It was further found that each series could be combined in one battery, or that there might be as many batteries as there were series. There were 23 separate batteries used, each of which exploded a division of 160 mines, subdivided into eight groups of 20 each, and there were 7:22 mines not connected with electrical apparatus, which would be exploded by concussion.

Gen. Newton concluded the lecture by an interesting experiment illustrating the method of exploding a series of mines, which was enthusiastically applauded. Sixteen mines were fired simultaneously, blowing to atoms a plaster of Paris model of one of the galleries of the Hallett's Point reef. In a preliminary experiment, illustrating the strength of currents required to discharge a different number of fuses, Gen. Newton was struck in the forehead and slightly injured by the fragment of an exploded cap.

"GOETHE AS A MAN."

LECTURE BY PROF. FREDERICK H. HEDGE, OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, BEFORE THE GOETHE CLUB.

A large and select audience attended the monthly reunion of the Goethe Club, in the Grand salon of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, last evening. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Alger, Rev. Dr. Clarke, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, Prof. Botta, the German Consul-General, M. Schumaker, Clark Bell, Prof. Glaubenkalee, Coroner Ellinger, John B. Bouton, Dr. W. Rawson, Porter C. Bliss, Samuel Shethar, and others. Dr. A. Ruffaner presided, and introduced the lecturer of the evening, Prof. Frederick H. Hedge, D. D., of Harvard University, in a few cordial words of welcome. The subject of the Professor's lecture was "Goethe as a Man." He remarked that while anecdotes of Shakespeare and many of the great authors were extremely rare, we heard more of Goethe than of any other distinguished writer. Not only did we have his autobiography, containing many of the most important features of his life, but the works of all contemporary writers were full of testimony to his greatness. Goethe inherited a strong tincture of superstition from his ancestors, and much of the poetic in his nature was interwoven with this element. The lecturer told the story of Goethe, when a youth, flinging his pocket-knife into the river, to settle his doubts as to the future. If he saw the knife enter the water he would succeed; if not, he would fail. As it was, the intervening foliage hid the knife at the moment of contact with the stream, but exposed the splash caused by its plunge—an omen of double portent, which might be interpreted either way. Rousseau told a somewhat similar story of himself concerning his attempt to divine his future state. He threw a stone at a tree; if he hit it, his soul would be saved; if he missed, it would be lost. He ingeniously added that he always took care to select a particularly thick tree, and to stand as close to it as possible. [Laughter.] Fortunately Goethe did not determine his future in this manner, or we might have had a second-rate painter, instead of a first-class poet. Like the Great Napoleon, however, he often regarded minor evils as ominous of greater disasters. Certain days in his almanac were noted as fatal, such as the day he lost a friend, the day the theatre burned, and singularly enough the day on which his own death subsequently occurred—March 27. The moral heroism of the man was evinced in his conduct on a voyage from Sicily to Naples. A storm arose, in the midst of which Goethe alone succeeded in quelling the panic among the passengers by his indomitable presence of mind and his innate command over human nature. His first swervings from orthodoxy were when a child of only 8 years, on the occasion of the earthquake at Lisbon, by which so many lives were lost. Much of his success in life was due to his iron determination, which never faltered. In his later years he declared that he would not die until the second part of "Faust" was finished. When, at the age of 80, he was smitten by the death of his son, he said, "The idea of duty alone sustains me—the spirit is willing, and the flesh must be." Six months later he died, but it was only when his life work was completed. In Goethe, physical beauty was blended with intellectual majesty to a degree which no other character in history could equal. On this point the testimony of his contemporaries was unanimous. Jacoby said of him that he was at once the most terrible and lovable of men. Hoffland said that the impression left by him as Orestes, in Greek costume, was that of an Apollo. Henry Crabbe Robinson says that at 52 he was one of the most imposingly handsome of men. At 80 his eyes and hair possessed the color of youth. It had been said of Goethe that he was immoral and bad. It was undoubtedly true that his child was born before he married its mother, and that in other respects his conduct was not wholly above blame. But set off his good qualities against his failings, and the latter were far more than counterbalanced. For years he gave one-sixth of his income to the poor. He had been called "an old heathen," and yet his favorite reading was the history of missionary work among the pagans. He had been called an aristocrat, and yet at Dresden he lodged with a shoemaker rather than accept the hospitalities of the wealthy. It was he who said of the lower classes that "God estimated them the highest." To Goethe more than any one else Germany owed the present unity and independence of the Fatherland—not because of blatant utterances in favor of revolutionary ideas, but because of the deep, quiet, all-pervading love of nature, of humanity, of peace, which pervaded his works and influenced the tone of German thought and literature in succeeding generations.

PISCICULTURE IN CHINA.

THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE AMERICAN ACCLIMATIZATION SOCIETY — THE PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN FORCE IN CHINA.

A meeting of the American Acclimatization Society was held last night at the Aquarium, Alfred Edwards, Vice-President, in the chair. After the ordinary business had been disposed of, Dr. John W. Greene read his translation of an article on "Pisciculture in China," by M. Dabry de Theirsant, read before the Acclimatization Society of Paris. To the Chinese, the author said, belonged the honor of having created the science of aquiculture, and the invention of pisciculture, or the artificial production of fish. To one of their species of fish they have given the name of the household fish, which attain in four months, very considerable dimensions, and are born, developed, and reproduced in stagnant as well as pure water. The origin of these domestic fishes is unknown; but the ichthyological works of the Chinese state that they have existed always in the large rivers, where they were as numerous as the stars in the heavens, and have since been introduced into every piece of water in the Empire. The Chinese pisciculturists do not have recourse to artificial fecundation; but prefer, at the time of spawning, to collect the eggs, which they then hatch, or what they consider better, capture the fish themselves, when the whole process goes on naturally. For the six months in each year from March to September fishing is interdicted in all the lakes, canals, and watercourses that do not communicate with some great river. It was not known when that law was first promulgated, but tradition had it that more than one of the princes of China and Tartary owed the throne by reason of their ministers by fishing in the spawning season. The conservators, or Water Police of China, are elevated to the rank of mandarins, and pay into the Treasury an annual rent. They are required to stock with fish every year the waters in their respective districts; to watch and tend the fish carefully during the spawning season; to prevent fishing from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and prevent anything disastrous either to the water or the fish. These water police, or farmers-general, are compensated for their labors by those to whom they grant permission to fish—no person being allowed to fish in a district without a written permission from the farmer-general. In small rivers the close season is limited to three months; in the large rivers fishing can be indulged in during the entire year. Thanks to these protective measures, although freshwater fishes have from the earliest period formed a common article of food, the source of supply has never for an instant been menaced. The author contrasted this state of affairs with what was seen in France, where river fish had become an object of luxury, and were likely to finish by becoming legendary myths. Legislation for the enforcement of the Ganie laws, he added, had either departed or was incomplete. As soon as the Game laws were vigorously enforced, the Acclimatization Society of Paris would hasten to import from foreign countries many species of fish, the naturalization of which was exceedingly desirable, especially as in that country the native species numbered only 48, while in China they could be counted by hundreds.

THE TAFT HOMICIDE.

On the night of Sunday, the 26th of last November, Patrick Taft was shot and killed by Dennis Ryer in the freight office of the Long Island Railroad, at Hunter's Point. Both the men were employed about the depot as watchmen; both were men past the middle age, and bore good characters. Ryer lived in Long Island City, and Taft lived in Greenpoint, the latter having a wife and child. Previous to the shooting the two men were always supposed to be on good terms. Both were supposed to go on duty at 7 o'clock P. M., and remain until 7 A. M. On that night, it subsequently appeared, they were "on duty" at the Long Island City Hotel for several hours, or until the house closed, about midnight, when it is supposed they together went across the street to the freight-house, where the shooting was done, both considerably under the influence of liquor. Ryer was seen to leave the depot yard at 7.30 o'clock on Monday morning, but he said nothing of the occurrences of the night previous. About the same time David Carter, one of the freight clerks, entering the office, discovered the body of Taft. It was in a kneeling position, the head resting upon a chair, and evidences of bloody work were all about the place, as well as on the clothing of the dead man. The surgical examination disclosed two bullet wounds, one over the heart and the other through the upper lip, and a third shot had been fired, as was evidenced by a flattened bullet found on the floor. Ryer having last been seen in Taft's company, and it being shown that the two had some words together in relation to politics on the night previous, the Police went to his house, when it was found that he had gone to the station at Astoria and given himself up, acknowledging that he had shot Taft, but alleging that the shooting was accidental. This was his defense at the Coroner's inquest, and this, it is understood, will be his defense at the trial, which opened yesterday in the Queens County Court of Over and Terminer at North Hempstead. Ex-Judge Busteed appeared for the prisoner, and after a jury had been obtained, the court was adjourned until this morning.

THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

A monthly reception was held last evening by the Art Students' League, at its rooms, No. 108 Fifth-avenue, the special feature of which was an exhibition composed entirely of students' works, and chiefly done in its schools. Drawings in crayon and charcoal from nude models were shown, together with portraits in oil, sketches, and compositions in pencil, India ink, water-colors, and distemper, all of which evinced intelligent study. The league now number over 100 members, many of whom have returned from foreign schools, and are working successfully under its management. It now furnishes weekly 48 hours' study from nude figures, 24 hours from draped models for portraiture, holds a sketch class daily from 4 to 5 P. M., and sustains a composition class, announcing its subject weekly. It holds a reception monthly, at which art topics are discussed and short lectures given by its Professors or invited guests.

AN INSURANCE OFFICE SOLD OUT.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The office effects of the Baltimore Agency of the Continental Life Insurance Company were sold yesterday at a landlord's sale, "by virtue of a warrant of distress," &c. The property included desks, iron safe, Brussels carpet, chairs, tables, counter, pictures, &c., all of which brought prices greater than the appraised value of the articles, but the aggregate was not sufficient to cover the arrearages due for rent.

THE DEFAULTING VICE-CONSUL.

BOSTON, April 11.—The Providence *Journal* states that A. D. Goodwin, of the firm of Warner & Goodwin, of that city, and absconding United States Vice-Consul at St. John, N. B., has returned to Boston and made restitution of about $7,500 to parties who met him here. It is alleged there is a woman at the bottom of the difficulty.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Park Commissioners yesterday received bids from the different gas companies for lighting the lamps in the City parks.

A complimentary testimonial to Mr. Fred. Schilling by the Argonauta Amateur Minstrels will be given this evening at Chickering Hall.

The steamer Russia took out yesterday the unusually large number of 23 969 letters, and also 247 registered letters, and 41 bags of newspapers.

The ninth anniversary of the Society of the Presbyterian Hospital was held yesterday at the hospital, Seventieth-street, near Madison-avenue.

The Marquis and Marquise De Bassano, Mr. George B. Grinnell, Archbishop Bayley, and Bishop McNiery sailed for Europe yesterday in the Cunard steam-ship Russia.

Prof. Chester Huntington, of Hamilton College, has been elected by the Trustees of Rutgers College to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

William Sticker, aged 9 years, of No. 135 Delancey-street, was run over at the corner of Delancey and Suffolk streets by a lager-beer wagon driven by Charles Hass, yesterday, and seriously injured.

While in the act of crossing St. Mark's-place last evening, Charles F. Rosenkrans, aged 9, was run over by car No. 26 of the Christopher and Tenth street line, and had both legs broken near the ankles.

Rev. Dr. Mendes will lecture on "The Fall of Jerusalem," before the Young Men's Association of the congregation Ahawath Chesed, at the synagogue corner Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, this evening.

The Post Office Department is advised that the departure from this City of the steamer City of New-York, with mails for Cuba, has been postponed until the 13th inst. Cuban mails will also be dispatched by the steamer Rio Grande, from this port, on the 14th inst.

The name of Thomas Dougherty, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, who rescued Julius, Frank, and Elizabeth Stevens from the sub-basement of the premises No. 29 North William-street, during the of March 31, was yesterday placed on the roll of merit of the Fire Department, by order of the Fire Commissioners.

Philip Martin, proprietor of the barber shop in the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Bernhardt on a warrant charging him with receiving and concealing smuggled cigars. Martin was brought before Commissioner Shields and, after an examination, was discharged.

An unknown man about 35 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, having dark hair and smooth face, fell overboard last evening at Pier No. 34 North River, and was drowned. He wore a black sack-coat, gray vest, striped pantaloons, flannel shirt, and low shoes. The body was recovered and removed to the Morgue for identification.

The Church of the Disciples of Christ, Eighteenth-street, near Broadway, was sold yesterday by R. V. Harnett, at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Trustees of the church. It was purchased by Mr. H. H. Nesslage for $75,000. The four-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining the church was sold to Edwin Nevell for $42,000.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnival Association, held last night at the Stortevant House, it was decided to have the celebration on May 15. The Finance Committee say they are progressing very satisfactorily with the subscription list, and the result was expressed last night that the success of the affair was already assured.

Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, will preach and afterward hold an ordination service at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, (temporarily worshiping at Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street,) on Sunday next. This congregation will remove in a week or two to their new and beautiful edifice at Madison-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.

Superintendent Walling has preferred charges against Dr. David F. Fetter, Police Surgeon of the Thirteenth Surgical District, to the effect that he [Fetter] made a false report to the Examining Committee respecting the qualifications of Mr. Patrick Ryan for the position of patrolman, and that he subsequently demanded $150 from said Ryan for such services.

Rev. Robert Bruce Hall will be installed this evening Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, the former Pastor, will preside, Rev. H. M. Sanders will preach a sermon, the charge to the Pastor will be delivered by Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., and the charge to the congregation by Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D.

John Matthews, aged 26, the proprietor of a news-stand at Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, at his residence, No. 247 West Houston-street. Matthews was afflicted with neuralgia, and suffered terribly with that disease, and this part of pain being so severe at times as to unsettle his reason.

On Tuesday evening Capt. Ward found a prize-fight in progress between "Tom" Dwyer and "Ilappy" Lynch. A crowd of about 100 witnessed the affair, and when the Captain attempted the arrest of the principals several shots were fired at him and his men, but fortunately no one was wounded. Lynch escaped, but Dwyer and 13 others were arrested, and Judge Bixby held them all for trial yesterday, putting Dwyer's bail at $1,000.

The four men, Clement Herring, Frederick Elliott, John Worth, and Charles Baker, and the old woman Catharine Bauer, who are charged with having assisted in preparing the $64,000 bogus check on the Union Trust Company, were brought before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. A large array of counsel

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7982. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL FIRE.

SEARCHING THE RUINS FOR BODIES.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE WORK—THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS STILL IN DOUBT—RECOVERY OF PROPERTY IN A DAMAGED CONDITION—SOME ADDITIONAL NAMES OF PERSONS WHO WERE KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The public excitement over the burning of the Southern Hotel has been almost as intense to-day as it was yesterday, multitudes crowding around the newspaper offices and Police Head-quarters in quest of news, and vast crowds visiting the ruins at all hours of the day. At 1 P. M. a force of 100 men began the work of removing the débris, but progress has been very slow, the rubbish being still so hot that streams of water are kept constantly playing on it. A deep trench has been dug from north to south across the ruins, to facilitate the operation of the workmen to-morrow, and some excavations have been made near the foot of the main stairway, where many persons are supposed to have perished. One little body, with head and feet burned off, was found at 6 o'clock this evening, so badly burned and charred, as to be unrecognizable. It is now at the Morgue. Around the body was wrapped the burned remains of a quilt, showing that it must have been asleep in bed at the time the floors fell in. A squad of men have been searching during the afternoon in a spot under the room occupied by H. G. Clark, wife, and daughter, but have not yet recovered the bodies. The heat was so intense and long continued that it is feared that many bodies were completely incinerated. J. H. Morrill, of New-York, who is reported to have lost $17,000 in jewelry, has had a squad of men at work near the main entrance during the day, and has succeeded in taking out about $600 worth of jewelry. He had three barrels of ashes containing treasure gathered up and shipped by express to his firm in New-York, to be smelted. This morning Miss Kate Claxton visited the ruins, and had the good fortune to recover the manuscript of her play "Conscience" and several contracts with different theatrical managers. The papers were badly scorched, but were still legible. Miss Claxton is very much prostrated by the excitement attending her escape from the fire, though she appeared last night and to-night at the Olympic Theatre in the rôle of *Louise*. She lost $2,000 by the fire and her entire wardrobe, including a splendid costume she had received a few hours before the fire. A performance for her benefit and that of Rose Osborn and Marion Clifton, two other actresses who are impoverished by the fire, is announced for Friday night.

THE MISSING.

The number of those who perished is not definitely known, though there is good reason to believe that it exceeds the original estimate of 50. The hotel register for Tuesday was lost in the confusion, and it is impossible to ascertain the number or names of the arrivals on that day, and consequently it is not practicable to estimate the number missing. The hotel had 204 employes. One hundred and forty of these have been accounted for up to 10 o'clock to-night. Of the remaining 60, it is quite certain that many of them lie buried in the ruins, though some were in the habit of sleeping away from the hotel.

W. J. L. Halliday, editor of the Holly Springs (Miss.) *Reporter*, is among the missing, and his friends feel assured that he is lost, as he had an important business appointment which he would have met if living.

J. C. Keeler, of Cincinnati, first reported dead, is safe. He was struck by a pistol ball fired from a six-story window of the hotel to give the alarm, but the ball had spent its force and did him no serious injury.

John Randall, of Boston, not previously reported, is known to be among those burned to death.

Milton Nobles, the actor, now playing an engagement at De Bar's, was a guest at the Southern, and lost a valuable written contract with some manager during his escape. To-day, the contract, intact with the exception that the edges were slightly burned, was picked up a mile and a half distant, and restored to him.

Lettie Allen, the actress, lost her new play entitled "Wares," which she was under contract to produce shortly in New-York.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire is still undetermined, and promises to continue wrapped in mystery. It undoubtedly started in the store-room, as it was first discovered in that vicinity, but no theory of its origin has yet been advanced. No suspicion of incendiarism has been suggested. The only conjecture yet made is that it originated from natural combustion of articles packed away in the store-room. There is more or less complaint that those in charge of the hotel at the time of the fire allowed it to get too much headway before giving the alarm, and that there was not a sufficient number of attendants on watch to alarm the guests in time to escape. The hotel proprietors say that this latter charge is not true, there being seven men on watch in the cellars, a night clerk, two bell boys and two bootblacks on the first floor, and three watchmen on the floor above. Chief Sexton, of the Fire Department, says that, from whatever cause, the the alarm was delayed so long that it was impossible to save the building. Six engines were on the ground within five minutes of the first alarm, and the entire department was there in 15 minutes, and on the arrival of the first engines the flames had spread so rapidly and the building was so filled with smoke that the only work for the firemen to do was to rescue the inmates.

REPORTS FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—It is now found that Sidmore Hayden and Bridget Mead were not killed. This reduces the number known to have lost their lives to 11. How many bodies there may be in the ruins is, of course, a mere matter of conjecture. Some persons think that 20 or 25 may be found, while others believe that none will be discovered. Persons who went through various parts of the hotel just before the floors began to fall say that the building was clear of living people; still, there may have been a number suffocated and lying on the floors in rooms or in the halls. When the interior of the building falls to-day a search will be instituted and the facts will be known.

It is apprehended that several of the female domestics of the hotel are buried beneath the débris, as a number of them have not reported to the proprietors, and no account has been received from them. It now seems quite probable that H. J. Clark, his wife, and child were among the killed. Mrs. Scott, who was reported as dead yesterday, was still alive at a late hour last night, but there is no hope of her recovery. Miss Frankie McClellan is in a very critical condition. She jumped from the fourth story to the roof of a one-story saloon adjoining the hotel, sustaining a severe concussion of the brain and spinal cords. She also has cuts on her face and head, two penetrating wounds in the groin, a fractured rib, and several minor injuries.

From 60 to 100 men have been put to work on the ruins by order of Mayor Overstolz, and this force will be increased to 150 or 200. Search is now being made just under the rotunda, which was a rallying point for a great number of the terror-stricken inmates of the hotel, and it is expected that some bodies will be found there. Several of the interior walls which were unsafe have been pulled down, and all will be levelled so that the men can work all over the ruins without danger.

Mr. Morrow, agent of a New-York jewelry house, lost a sample trunk containing $17,000 worth of jewelry. This morning the remains of the trunk were unearthed, and between $400 and $500 worth of the contents recovered in a damaged condition. The remainder of the jewelry is melted, and is valueless except as old metal.

Of the 200 employes of the hotel, 159 have reported, and others are expected to report to-morrow. It is not believed that many of them are lost.

MR. WILLIAM FELIX MUNSTER, EX-M. P.

Mr. William Felix Munster, who escaped from the fire, but who a few hours afterward shot and killed himself in the house of a friend, at the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, while laboring under mental derangement, at the supposed loss of his wife, represented the Borough of Mallow, in the County of Cork, Ireland, in the last Parliament. He was only about 28 years of age at the time of his death. His father, Mr. William Munster, is a very wealthy Englishman, who about 15 years ago left his native land to reside in Ireland. Being ambitious of Parliamentary honors, he took up his residence near the City of Cashel, which at that period sent a representative to Parliament. Mr. Munster, through his great wealth and being a "good Catholic," soon became popular with the priests, and when a vacancy took place in the borough he sought its representation in the House of Commons. He was defeated, however, by Mr. O'Beirne, but Mr. Munster petitioned against O'Beirne's election on the ground of bribery, and claimed the seat himself. The Judge who tried the petition, however, found that both Mr. Munster and Mr. O'Beirne were guilty of bribery, and that neither of them was entitled to the seat. Corruption prevailed to such an extent at this election that the House of Commons subsequently disfranchised the borough, and it no longer sends a representative to Parliament. Mr. Munster was determined to get into Parliament. He next carried his money bags to the Borough of Mallow, where he was opposed by the late Major Knox, editor and proprietor of the *Irish Times*. Mr. Munster gained the prize, but he was not allowed to hold it long. Major Knox presented a petition against Mr. Munster's return, and he was unseated on the grounds of bribery by his agents. A few years afterward a vacancy again took place in Mallow, and Mr. Munster's son, the gentleman who shot and killed himself at St. Louis, became a candidate. He was quite a boy, fresh from college, and not one in the town had ever heard of him; but the father's wealth again prevailed, and although he was opposed by John George McCarthy, one of the ablest as well as one of the most popular men in the South, and nephew to the parish priest, he won the election by a fair majority. At the general election which preceded the dissolution of the Gladstone Ministry, Mr. Munster did not seek re-election, and his former opponent, Mr. McCarthy, now represents the town in Parliament. Mr. Munster visited this country about four years ago, and made an extended tour in the West. He was a guest of the Knights of St. Patrick at their dinner of the 17th March, 1873. Mr. Munster, although he could claim royal blood, in his views had none of the aristocrat about him. In Mallow he became highly popular with all classes of people. He was unassuming in his manners, gentle as a child, and generous with his purse. In this country he made a good impression on all who had the pleasure of meeting him, and his death is deeply regretted by his friends.

ANXIETY AMONG GUESTS IN CHICAGO HOTELS.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Intense excitement prevails in this city among the guests of the large hotels, in consequence of the destruction of the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, and the loss of life there. The hotel proprietors are doing all in their power to suppress the excitement by adding the latest means of fire escape to their buildings, and by employing special fire patrols in order to guard against such accidents. One of the principal hotel-owners here offers to expose any room in his hotel to ignited combustibles in order to test the absolute security of the house against fire. The test will take place this week.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

The Ithaca *Journal* of Tuesday evening says: "Among the guests of the hotel were Howard G. and Barry White, of Syracuse, brothers of Hamilton S. White, Cornell, '77. The former was a member of the class of '79 last year. The first dispatch received here by Mr. H. S. White announced the escape, without injury, of his brother Howard, but left the fate of Barry uncertain. The Messrs. White arrived at the fated hotel last evening. Barry being ill, and worse than all, delirous, was in a separate apartment from his brother, with a nurse, hence much concern was felt for his safety, until a later dispatch announced his rescue uninjured."

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE TOWN OF POMEROY, OHIO, NEARLY DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—At Pomeroy, Ohio, at about 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the wareroom of D. Gryer & Son, situated in the main business portion of the city, and spread rapidly in every direction, and was not checked until 25 business houses, offices, and residences had been destroyed. The First National Bank building is the only one remaining on the west side of Court-street, and its third story was gutted by the flames. The total damages, at a low estimate, will reach $100,000. Following are the principal losses: A. W. Seebohm, residence, $4,000; insurance, $2,500; Nicholas Klein, furniture store and stock, $3,400; D. Gryer & Son, dry-goods store, $10,000: insurance, $5,000; Jones, Thomas & Genvener, hardware, $18,000; insurance, $8,500; Henry Neuzling, saloon and dwelling, $3,500; insurance, $1,800; J. C. Probst & Son, furniture store, $8,000; insurance, $3,500; Jacob Elberfield, dry goods, $5,000; insurance, $1,000; Charles Bichman, jeweler, $2,500; insured; Hottill & Gissel, merchant tailors, $3,500; insurance, $1,200; W. J. Pratt, hardware, stock, and building, $1,500; Dr. D. C. Whaley, $2,000; S. A. Moore, $2,000. Besides these there were several buildings containing lawyers' and doctors' offices and residences burned. A large brick building, occupied by D. Reid, druggist and the First National Bank, was damaged to the extent of about $5,000 in the upper part. The Masonic Lodge, which occupied the upper portion of this building, loses about $3,000 worth of fixtures.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN PATERSON, N. J.

The Hamilton Mills, on Mill-street, Paterson, owned and occupied by S. H. Bachman & Co., dealers in balmorals, cloakings, and shawls, of New-York, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The mill was elected in 1868. The cause of the fire is wrapped in mystery, though it is believed to have started in the boiler-room, and some maintain that they heard the explosion of the boiler. There was immediately a panic among the 250 men and women employed in the mill, and all rushed wildly down the wooden staircases, but no person was seriously injured. The children in Public School No. 2, opposite the fire, were seized with the desire to escape from the building, and by the aid of the teachers, who kept them under control, they all escaped in safety. The entire loss is about $100,000, including the building, stock, and fixtures. There was considerable costly machinery in the building, and some that cannot easily be replaced. The insurance is about $40,000, which is mainly in New-York companies. The Danforth Mill, adjoining the destroyed building, was damaged about $2,000; fully covered by insurance. It was the largest fire in Paterson in many years.

FIRE IN EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET—LOSS $27,000.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the vicinity of the elevator shaft, on the first floor of the four-story brown-stone building, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, occupied by H. B. Herts & Sons, auctioneers. The flames, which had originated in some unknown manner, rushed through the shaft with frightful rapidity, and by the time the firemen reached the spot had ascended to the roof, filling the building with a dense volume of smoke. Fearing a disastrous conflagration, Chief Bates ordered a second alarm to be telegraphed to the fire department, and a large number of steamers quickly gathered about the building. In half an hour, however, the firemen had gained control of the flames, and they were soon after extinguished, but not before a heavy loss had been occasioned. The building was formerly occupied by Chickering & Sons, manufacturers of pianos, and was then known as "Chickering Hall." It is a double building, originally erected as a residence, and belongs to the Spingler estate. The loss on the building is estimated at $5,000, and is fully insured. The first floor is occupied by Herts & Sons, who had on hand a large stock of fine furniture. Their loss, which is chiefly by water, is estimated at $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000, in various companies. The upper floors of the building are partially occupied by James Deleran, the janitor, whose furniture was damaged to the extent of $2,000, on which there is no insurance.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN THIS MORNING.

A fire occurred at 12:30 this morning in the coal-yard of William Spence, at the corner of Third-avenue and Baltic-street, Brooklyn. The sheds, an elevator, and about 100 tons of coal were destroyed, occasioning a loss of about $7,000. The inflammable material made a bright flame and attracted great crowds of people. Some alarm was occasioned by reason of the fact that the coal-yard is situated in the midst of a thickly populated neighborhood, where there are many frame tenement-houses. The Fire Department, under command of District Engineer Charles Farley, prevented the flames from extending beyond the coal yards.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S VIEWS—HE IS READY TO VOTE FOR THE ADMISSION OF DEMOCRATS TO THE SENATE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, in an interview with the President yesterday, informed him that he thought he had made a mistake in his course toward that State. The President replied that it was an experiment, but from the representations received and pledges made to him by Gov. Hampton, and subsequent developments, there was reason to believe it would be successful. The Senator said he would as soon have Hampton as Chamberlain for Governor, provided his accession to that office should bring prosperity to the State, and Hampton should treat all citizens alike, and provide the means for a fair election, as he promised to do.

In the course of a private conversation to-day, Senator Patterson remarked, that as a Republican, but believing in the right of instruction, if the Legislature of South Carolina should instruct him to vote in favor of the admission of Butler or any other Democrat to the Senate, he would do so, and besides he would vote for the admission of Democratic Senators from Louisiana. This would interfere with his Republicanism, but his action would be based on the ground that a State ought to be represented according to the wishes of the people as represented in their State Government.

A WATER CONTROVERSY IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—To-day an order was issued from the Twelfth District Court on a petition of the Spring Valley Water Company, commanding the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to refrain from carrying out the provisions of the recently adopted city ordinance empowering the Mayor to restore the connection of water pipes with public squares and other places, when broken by the water company. This morning the water was again cut off from the public squares by the company. The Mayor, learning of this movement after his arrival from the country this afternoon, employed plumbers to restore the connections, and directed the Police officers to prevent any one from turning off the water hereafter. The Spring Valley people threaten to have the Mayor arrested for contempt of court in disobeying the restraining order issued by the court. The President of the Water Company has addressed a communication to the Mayor, professing his willingness to enter into an agreement. The case is to be submitted to the Supreme Court at the present term, to determine what is meant by the term "great necessity," used in the statute, affecting the water company, and whether the supply for the ordinary uses of the Municipality is included in the term, the decision to end all controversy between the city and the water company. The case is to include the stipulated amount to be accepted by the company in the discharge of its claims for past service, in case judgment is rendered in favor of the company.

THE SIOUX HOSTILES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Orders have been issued by the Indian Bureau to provide rations for 1,500 hostile Indians recently brought in by Spotted Tail. These Indians come in on the same terms as other hostiles. Their arms and horses will be taken from them, but in other respects they will be treated the same as the Indians who have remained at the agencies. It is the impression at the Indian Bureau that the withdrawal of so many persons from the forces of Sitting Bull will prevent him from making any further aggressive movements.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A *Press* dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: "In view of the recent order withdrawing the United States troops from Sitka and Fort Wrangel, Gen. Howard has telegraphed an earnest appeal to the division commander at San Francisco, with a view of securing for Alaska waters something more sufficient than an ordinary revenue cutter. He urges the necessity of having the most efficient, active, and vigorous officers, and effective addition to the armament of the vessel. He thinks a gun-boat should be sent and kept there a time until the miners and Indians become accustomed to the change; it not being possible to send a gun-boat, the best revenue vessel should be made as nearly equal to a gun-boat as practicable.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held yesterday at Camden Station. In addition to the usual routine business, the board unanimously ratified the compact in regard to freights recently made by the Presidents of the Trunk lines. The usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock of the main stem was declared. It was decided to pass the dividend on the Washington Branch Road, the board, by a resolution, declaring that it was inexpedient to pay said dividend "in view of the continued claim of the State of Maryland for a tax of 20 per cent. on the gross receipts for passengers from Dec. 10, 1870, since which date the said tax has not been collected by the company."

A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER SNAGGED.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—The new steamer Fanny Moore, from Fort Smith to New-Orleans, with 1,250 bales of cotton and other freight, struck a snag at Sarsgossa, 50 miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon, and sunk in eight feet of water. The cargo will be partially saved, but it is feared the boat will be a total loss, owing to a rise in the river. The Maumelle has gone to her assistance. The Moore was built at Madison last Summer for the Arkansas River trade, and this was her first trip, she having been water-bound at Fort Smith over two months. She was valued at $20,000, and was insured in Cincinnati offices for three-fourths of her value.

WASHINGTON.

A WHISKY "IRREGULARITY."

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN MEASUREMENTS IN CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO—THE MATTER ADJUSTED BY PAYING THE DIFFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mr. Shufeldt, of the firm of Shufeldt & Co., Chicago, is here to secure the release of whisky shipped by his firm to San Francisco and detained by the Government on account of alleged false measurement and fictitious proof. Twenty packages of whisky were detained at San Francisco because glycerine was placed in the barrels, the effect of which was to reduce the proof from 4 to 5 per cent. This is a new system of treating whisky, no similar instance of this kind being known to the revenue authorities. Molasses has heretofore been used for this purpose, but it discolors the liquor and leaves a taste, which glycerine does not. By a simple process of distillation the glycerine can be thrown off, and no traces of it left. Shufeldt had a long interview with Commissioner Raum to-day, to explain the matter. He says the only point in question is a slight difference in proof as reported by the gaugers at Chicago and those at San Francisco. The report at the Revenue Office shows the change was trifling, and Shuleldt asserts the difference grew out of variation in the gauging instruments in use at different places. There was no charge of fraud, and the department, after Shuteldt's explanation, ordered the payment of $18, that being the amount of tax assessed on the difference in gauging.

THE PATENT OFFICE EXAMINERS.

A STIR AMONG THE PATENT LAWYERS—CHARACTER OF THE CONTEMPLATED EXAMINATIONS—PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACTUAL DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED—THE BASIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The statement published this morning, that Secretary Schurz had ordered that the vacancy now existing upon "the Appeal Board" in the Patent Office should be filled by competitive examination from the 22 principal examiners in the office, caused considerable commotion. The patent attorneys who have a very great interest in, and a good deal of business before, the board, were more exercised than any other class. They were decidedly averse to a competitive examination for a judicial position of this character. During the day quite a number of attorneys and others called upon Gen. Spear to express their disapprobation of the competitive examination for this particular vacancy. All of them had formed the erroneous impression that the examination was to be a sort of school-boy catechism, which would rather develop how little than how much the applicant really knew. Gen. Spear, however, informed them of their error, and stated that the examination would be confined strictly to the matters with which the successful applicant would have to deal as a member of the board; that his knowledge of patent laws and decisions, and the rules and practice of the office would be the principal subjects upon which they would be examined. Their general knowledge of the workings of the office would be thoroughly tested, their standing as examiners fully inquired into, and the record they had made for intelligent, careful, and prompt discharge of their duties as examiners, would form a very material part of the inquiry, and have a very great bearing upon the selection. Those who at first found fault appeared perfectly satisfied with this explanation, and thought if this course would be pursued a good man would be selected. Gen. Spear said that no recommendations would be received or considered by the board, and that the candidates must stand or fall upon their practical knowledge of the subjects with which they would have to deal in the positions to which they aspired. The order for the examination was sent to the examiners to-day. The examination will be conducted in writing, and the record which each examiner shall make for himself will be preserved for future use in determining his efficiency as an examiner. The position of Examiner-in-Chief, for which this examination is to take place, is worth $3,000 per annum. The three Examiners-in-Chief, as a Board of Appeals, will hear and determine all questions that may be appealed to them from the decisions of the principal examiners.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE—THE CUSTOMS AGENTS—THE FRENCH AND SPANISH MISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 12—The commission soon to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into alleged irregularities in the New-York Custom-house, and the alleged penetration of frauds in the importation of goods, will consist of one special Treasury agent, one New-York merchant, and one or more gentlemen whose private character and business qualifications fit them for the position. Although formal instructions have not yet been prepared, they will be required to report to the Secretary and make such recommendations as the facts may demand.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Assistant Secretary French to make out a list of 20 Special Customs Agents for assignment to duty in various portions of the country under his immediate control. From this it would seem that the Secretary has abandoned the idea of consolidating the Customs Agents and the Secret Service Force of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Agents into one organization. Assistant Secretary French, to whom this proposition was referred, reported that it would be highly inexpedient to adopt it. The number of Customs Agents was reduced by the last Congress from 53 to 20 as the maximum. Messrs. M. H. Hale, of Massachusetts; C. C. Adams, of Kentucky, and E. F. Jennings, of Alabama, formerly special agents of the Treasury Department, have been reinstated, the record of their services being of a character to assure the Secretary that there was no just reason for their removal. Capt. Adams was formerly chief of the bureau, but was reduced to a lower position, and subsequently removed by the influence of Supervising Agent Moore because of his [Mr. Adams'] friendship for Secretary Bristow. Secretary Sherman considers that this was not a good reason, and consequently directed his restoration to the service.

The employes in the Treasury Department are daily anticipating official action with a view to a great reduction of the number of the force. Thus far there are no indications of discharges beyond a necessary comparatively large reduction in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Assistant Secretary McCormick is daily besieged by persons clamorous for favors, some of whom wish to present strongly-indorsed applications for office, and others who have statements to make in favor of retention in case charges should be made against them.

Jacob H. Moulton, formerly an officer of the California Volunteers, has been appointed a Treasury Agent for service in Alaska. William H. Hildebrand was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, and M. M. Scott for the Fifteenth District of Ohio. The President has appointed as Postmasters, Samuel L. Turney, at Greensburg, Penn., and Charles W. Eckman, at Danville, Penn. Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings at Memphis.

The Administration may not for a week or more consider the subject of foreign appointments. It is already known that the resignation of Mr. Washburne, Minister to France, will take place on the appointment of his successor, and the same condition attaches to the resignation of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain. There are no indications as to what persons will succeed the above named Ministers. The salary of the Minister to France is $17,500, and to Spain $12,000.

NAVAL MATTERS.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON TO RENDEZVOUS AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS—THE ASIATIC STATION—MOVEMENTS OF THE VESSELS—RECENT ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the American Squadron in European waters, has issued orders for the vessels of the squadron to assemble at Nice, from which point they will sail for Constantinople and other Eastern ports to look after and protect American interests liable to be jeopardized during the existing Eastern troubles. The Vandalia and Marion are now at Nice, and the Trenton and Alliance sailed from Lisbon yesterday for that port. The steamer Dispatch, Commander H. B. Robeson, now fitting out for sea at the Washington Navy-yard, will sail about the latter part of next week to reinforce the European fleet at Constantinople, and the steamer Gettysburg, now on special surveying duty in the Mediterranean, has been temporarily added to the fleet in order that American interests can be properly looked after and protected. The regular European fleet consists of the Trenton, Alliance, Vandalia, and Marion, the two first being new sloops of war just built, and the others having been completely renovated within the past year.

The United States Steamer Powhatan, late flagship of Vice-Admiral Rowan, at New-York, will convoy the iron-clad Dictator from Port Royal, S. C., to League Island, Penn., and thence proceed to Annapolis, where her crew will be transferred to the practice ships Constellation and May Flower, which vessels will take the midshipmen from the Naval Academy on their annual Summer cruise. The Powhatan, however, will not leave Port Royal with the Dictator for a week or two.

The Tallapoosa leaves here to-morrow for Norfolk, to convoy the iron-clad vessels Wyandotte, Passaic, and Montauk, from that place to Washington.

The iron-clad Saugus recently arrived at Savannah from Port Royal, where she will remain with the other monitors of the North Atlantic fleet in fresh water for a month or so, until all the barnacles are removed from them. They will return to Port Royal the latter part of May or early in June, so as not to risk any danger of yellow fever by remaining at Savannah after the beginning of the hot weather.

The Navy Department has received information to the effect that Paymaster Charles P. Thompson, recently ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Depot at Nagasaki, Japan, is in very bad health, and his request that another officer be ordered there to relieve him will be granted.

A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day from Rear-Admiral Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic Station, officially announces the death of Commander J. D. Marvin, commanding the United States steamer Alert, (already announced in THE TIMES.) Commander Marvin was one of the best scientific officers in the Navy, and some time ago was on special duty in Europe for several months, examining and reporting on the improvements in ordnance. Previous to his taking command of the Alert he was in charge of the naval experimental battery at Annapolis, Md.

Capt. R. Bartett, commanding the United States steamer Plymouth, now en route up the Mississippi River, writes to the Secretary of the Navy from Baton Rouge, La., under date of April 6, that he arrived at Donaldsonville, La., on the 4th inst. The ship was saluted with the firing of guns, and an impromptu ball was given in honor of the officers on the evening of the 5th inst. The ball room was crowded with visitors, among them many ladies. The officers were most hospitably entertained by the citizens of Donaldsonville, who seemed to vie with each other to make their stay agreeable.

Commander Sullivan D. Ames has been ordered to duty as Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District in place of Commander Francis G. Baker, detached from that duty and allowed 30 days to settle his accounts. Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neil has been detached from the training ship Minnesota, and ordered to the temporary command of the Supply. Lieut. Henry C. Taylor has been detached from the command of the Coast Survey steamer Hassler and placed on waiting orders. Master Samuel Seabury has been detached from the New-York Navy-Yard and placed on waiting orders.

PANAMA, April 3.—A ball was given at the Grand Hotel in this city, last evening, by the foreign residents of Panama, in honor of Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray and officers of the United States Navy now in this port. The Pensacola is to leave here to-morrow, 4th inst., for the coast of Mexico, where she will likely remain three months.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE LAND OFFICE TO BE OBSERVED IN CARRYING OUT THE ACTS OF MARCH 3.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, to-day issued a circular to all Registers and Receivers throughout the country, containing instructions requisite to carry into effect two acts of Congress approved on the 3d ult., relative to homestead entries. The first provides a new method of making the final proof in homestead entries, dispensing with the present necessity of attendance at the District Land Office. The party desiring to avail himself thereof must appear with his witnesses before the Judge of a court of record of the county and State, or district and Territory, in which the land is situated, and there make the final proof required by law, according to the prescribed forms, which proof is required to be transmitted by the Judge or the Clerk of the court, together with the fee and charges allowed by law. The Judge being absent in any case, the proof may be made before the Clerk of the proper court. The fact of the absence of the Judge must be certified in the papers by the Clerk acting in his place. If the land in any case is situated in an unorganized county, the statute provides that the party may proceed to make the proof in the manner indicated, in any adjacent county in the State or Territory. The fact that the county in which the land lies is unorganized, and that the county in which the proof is made is adjacent thereto, must be certified by the officer. The other law to which attention is invited by this circular is entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Settlers on the Public Lands under Pre-emption Laws." Under this statute, a party desiring to change his claim under pre-emption filing to that of a homestead entry, should be required, on making the change, to appear at the proper Land office with his witnesses, and show full compliance with the Pre-emption law to date of such change, as has heretofore been required in transmutation cases, proof of such compliance to be forwarded with the entry papers to this office. When the party applies to make final proof he must show continued residence and cultivation, as required by the homestead law. In case an adverse claim has attached to the land, due notice in accordance with rules of practice must be given all parties in interest, of time and place of submitting proof in support of the application to make such change. The adverse claimants will be entitled to be present at the cross-questioning the applicant's witnesses, and of offering counter proof.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Treasury Department has made the following decisions:

Heretofore it was held that Patna and Siam rice, of which the hull and inner cuticle or skin had been removed, was subject to classification as cleaned rice; but owing to legal decisions in San Francisco, Boston, and New-York, the department reverses its previous rulings, and holds that rice of the character mentioned is subject to classification as uncleaned rice, and is assessable accordingly. And duties which have been exacted and received contrary to this ruling, or which may have been paid under protest and appeal, and suit duly instituted, will be refunded by the department upon the forwarding of certified statements for repayment.

Chromos should be classified as engravings, at a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem.

The teams of immigrants from contiguous foreign territory for bona fide purposes of immigration, are free of duty.

Vessels engaged in trading upon waters wholly within the limits of a State, and not having a navigable outlet, are not subject to the Navigation laws of the United States.

Orange Mineral should be classed under the provision in schedule "M" for "paints or painter's" colors.

The duty on scrap German silver is at the rate of 35 per centum ad valorem.

The Department heretofore took measures to guard against the introduction of the rinderpest from Germany, Holland, England, and Belgium, where it prevails, by prohibiting the importation of neat cattle, and the hides of neat cattle, from those countries into the United States; but blooded stock coming from the countries named, may be admitted when accompanied by a Consular certificate of non-infection; it being presumed that such stock is selected with care, and that it would not be taken from herds which are infected with the disease mentioned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, in response to a question submitted to him by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that silver coin tendered in payment for Government lands, cannot be received in any one payment to a greater amount than $5.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MUTES.

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE AT KENDALL GREEN—REMARKS OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The thirteenth anniversary of the National Deaf-Mute College was celebrated at the hall of the institution, at Kendall Green, yesterday, on which occasion President Hayes, being introduced by Prof. Gallaudet, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I shall not mar the interest of this occasion by undertaking to fulfill the promises of this order of exercises. I thank my friend Dr. Gallaudet that he did not warn me that my name was to be upon this bill. If he had, it would have deprived me of two reasons for feeling satisfied this afternoon; one was what I escaped by leaving the other end of the city, and the other what I gained by enjoying with you this pleasant occasion; and really this is a gratifying and interesting thing. It is an occasion for congratulation, for gratitude. Three young gentlemen have appeared before us and spoken of oratory, mythology, and botany. We are accustomed to hear these topics discussed at college commencements and exhibitions, and here we have these young gentlemen, with but the four senses, doing it so satisfactorily, so well. I am told that those orations that we have listened to are criticised or corrected in no way other than is usual with such essays by professors at our schools and colleges, and yet we would not detect, I am sure, that they were not written by young men with all the five senses. And how completely they exhibited the characteristics of the young men. You and I are strangers to them, but we now know that the first thinks of oratory as one with hearing, as a scholar might think, as accurately, as correctly. He measures it, seems to know what it means, as if he had enjoyed it, practiced it. Indeed, he did practice it before us, and the one who spoke of mythology, that fondness for the poetical, the imaginative—all noticed the peculiar bent of his mind and studies. And botany the same. And now have I not done all I promised?

These few remarks were listened to with marked attention, and the mutes watched with interest the gestures of the interpreter who was rendering the President's speech into sign language.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $426,110 73, and from Customs $434,947 46.

The Secretary of the Navy is expected to return here on Saturday from Terre Haute, Ind., with his family.

Hon. Charles F. Conant, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. John Bigelow, who is to be his assistant in London in the transaction of the Government's business with the syndicate, left Washington to-night for New-York, en route for England.

The jury in the case of W. H. Ottman, on trial for complicity in the $47,000 Treasury robbery, came into court this morning and reported their inability to agree, but Judge MacArthur declined as yet to discharge, and sent them back for further deliberation.

The Government has for several days past had under consideration the course of the Venezuelan Government in giving Minister Russell his passports. That gentleman is now in Washington. He is still Minister. There is no warrant whatever for the report that he will be appointed to another South American mission.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day, at the closing hour: Currency—including the special fund for the redemption of fractional currency—$9,339,994; special deposit of legal tenders, for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $32,195,000; coin—including $48,591,300 in coin certificates—$88,381,842; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

The Board of Engineers appointed to investigate the sufficiency of the foundation of the Washington Monument, have completed their report. Although it is as yet withheld from publication, there is good authority for stating that the report will condemn the foundation as insufficient to warrant the completion of the monument on the present site, and the whole question as to what shall be done with the unfinished structure will, therefore, have to be again remitted to Congress.

A CONVICT KILLED BY A TURNKEY.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—About 7 o'clock this evening Turnkey Dawson, in going through the jail to examine the cells of the prisoners, discovered that the door of the cell of Fred and Henry Seymour, two brothers recently sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 and 15 years respectively, for horse-stealing, had been tampered with. Calling his assistant, John Aldridge, he ordered the Seymours out into the corridor to search them. When Dawson approached Henry Seymour he drew a derringer and, cocking it, presented it at Dawson's breast. The latter threw up his hands, and told him not to shoot. Just then Aldridge cocked his pistol, and Henry hearing it, turned on him, and both fired almost simultaneously. Dawson drew his, and fired also at Henry, who fell, and soon expired, having been shot under the right arm. Aldridge received severe wounds. Fred Seymour made no effort to take part in the affray. The Seymours are from Troy, N. Y. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE CENTENNIAL FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The Centennial Board of Finance met to-day, and resolved not to make application to the Government for the restitution of the $1,500,000, but directed its officers to communicate with the Treasury officials and make the payments at the earliest period practicable. A vote of thanks was passed to counselors Rawle and Williamson, who had given their legal services to the board without remuneration. The board has not yet received any official notice of the decision of the Supreme Court.

FREIGHT RATES FROM THE WEST.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The press dispatch from New-York, intimating that the vessel-owners and freight agents of the trunk lines here had agreed to sustain the rates to the seaboard this Summer, was not founded on any official action. These gentlemen have been in session two days, but have not agreed on any such measure. The probabilities are that many vessels will be idle and many cars be unemployed during the Summer on account of the scarcity of produce in the North-west.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Dr. Joseph W. Freer, President of Rush Medical College in this city, died to-night of inflammation of the base of the brain. He was born in Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., and was 61 years of age.

*KILLED BY A TR

ourrence. It is from this condition of things that the business men of Louisiana call upon the President to relieve them. They say very truly that the Louisiana case is so well understood as to need no furthur discussion or investigation. The visiting commission they regard as a company of political managers, sent here to make some sort of a trade. With this manner of settling the troubles in their State they have no sympathy. At heart they care very little for politics. All they ask from President Hayes is a prompt recognition and firm support of either Packard or Nicholls. H. C.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

A LATE SESSION ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT—THE HEARING OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CLOSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—The *Evening Democrat* says the commission were in session until 5 o'clock this morning, (Thursday.) The interviews they had had were fully discussed and the stand taken by both parties was carefully canvassed. It is understood a plan was adopted to be laid before Packard and Nicholls. One thing is certain, and that is, there will be no further statements received from individuals after noon of Thursday. Gen. Harlan stated that the commission had finished its labors in that direction, and now would begin consultation on facts already gleaned.

To-day has been an uneventful one with the commission. There was much discussion among themselves, but without any result that they were willing to communicate to the press. The only delegation received was one of sugar planters in the interest of the Nicholls Government, headed by ex-Justice Wylie, of Kellogg's Supreme Court. The committee consists of men who were Union men at the breaking out of the war, and are not now active in politics. Among them was Mr. Edward J. Gay.

The commission declined to state whether they had received any supplemental instructions from the President. They also declined to indicate any time for the close of their investigations.

Messrs. Ray, Leonard, and Burch, in the interest of Gov. Packard, handed in to the commission a list of officers who had qualified in the Packard Secretary of State's office, accompanied by the certificate of Emile Honore, Packard's Secretary of State, showing that of 1,033 officers commissioned by the Governor, 628, whose names are given in the accompanying list, have filed their oath of office according to law. The remaining 405 are Justices of the Peace and Constables, who have not made a practice of filing an oath of office with the Secretary of State.

It is understood that the commission's session, which lasted until 5 o'clock this morning, was considering the message to the President. Gen. Angur, who was present, reduced the message to military cipher.

The tenor of the message is not positively known, but, it is believed, notifies the President that they had concluded their investigation under present instructions, and suggesting they were ready to receive any further instructions the President might desire to give.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Louisiana Commissioners to-day sent to the President a long dispatch in cipher, the first of any consequence from them. It came directly to the Executive Mansion, and was received by the instrument there in a private room. The President, up to a late hour to-night, had not decided whether he would make the contents public.

NATIONAL BANK TAXATION.

TWO IMPORTANT SUITS DECIDED—THE RESERVE FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS LIABLE TO TAXATION—SHARES TO BE ASSESSED ON THEIR FACE, AND NOT ON THEIR NOMINAL VALUE.

By the decision in the United States Supreme Court in the case of the People ex rel. the Galatin National Bank against the Commissioners of Taxes, and in the Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. the Tradesman's National Bank against the Commissioners of Taxes, the City has gained two very important suits, and several mooted points have been settled concerning the taxation by the Municipal Government of national bank shares of stock. By the decision in the first case $11,000,000 are added to the assessment rolls of the City, and in the other case $2,000,000 more were added. In the case of the Galatin National Bank, Mr. D. D. Lord appeared for the relator, and Hugh L. Cole for the respondents. This was an appeal by the bank from an order of the Court of Appeals, affirming an order of the General Term, dismissing a writ of certiorari which had been granted for the purpose of reviewing the action of the Tax Commissioners in the valuation by them of the shares of the capital stock of the bank for the purpose of taxation. The court held (Judge Hunt delivering the opinion) that the laws of the State of New-York provide that shares like those referred to shall be assessed on the value of the shares at their full value, as the Assessors would appraise them in the payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor. The Assessors were justified in fixing the value as we have stated. The appraisal included the reserve fund, which is as much a part of the property of the bank, and goes to fix the value of the shares, equally as if it were not called by that name, but remained as a part of the specie, bills, discounts, or other funds of the bank undistinguished from the general mass. The act of Congress of June, 1864, provides that the States may tax the shares of national banks, subject to two instructions: (1) "That this taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens of such State;" and (2) "That the tax imposed shall not exceed the rate imposed upon State banks." (13, Statutes at Large, 112.) But the relators insist that by the act of the New-York Legislature of May 9, 1865, it was enacted that the shares should not be assessed at a greater amount than the par value thereof, and that such statute created a contract with the banks organized under it which could not be altered by a subsequent Legislature. Had this statute been valid, we might have been called upon to discuss the point raised. But it was held by Van Allen against the Assessors (3 Wall., 573,) that this statute was fatally defective, in that it did not contain a proviso that the tax authorized should not exceed the rate imposed on State banks. The system of taxation devised by the statute of 1865 was adjudged to be illegal and void. The clause now inserted in the law relator was simply a proviso or qualification of that system, and necessarily fell with it. There never was, legally speaking, any such proviso as the relator claims the benefit of. Of course, there could be no such thing as a violation of contract contained in a proviso which never existed.

The case of The People ex rel. The Tradesmen's National Bank against The Commissioners of Taxes was argued in the Court of Appeals, Mr. Horace Barnard appearing for the relator, and Mr. Hugh L. Cole for the respondents. The matter came up by certiorari. The only question involved was as to the amount which the Commissioners were bound to deduct from the gross value of the shares on account of the real estate of the bank. The statute (chapter 76, Laws of 1866,) provides that "in making such assessment there shall be deducted from the value of such shares such sum as is in the same proportion to such value as is the value of the real estate to the whole amount of the capital stock." The court held (Justice Miller writing) that the evident object and purpose of the act was to provide a system of taxation of the stockholders of national banks by which they should be assessed for their shares in the same method, and have the same burden, as are assessed upon other property. When the Assessor has fixed upon the value of such shares, then the deduction was to be made from the value of the shares of the assessed value of the real estate, and the real point of the controversy is as to what the deduction shall be. It is to be proportionate, and as the assessed value of the real estate is to the capital stock. The phraseology last employed must be considered, in connection with the "value of the shares" which have previously been inserted in the statute, and when the statute speaks of the "whole amount of the capital stock" it is reasonable to suppose that it had reference to the fair value and not to the nominal amount of the capital. It certainly includes the value, as that constitutes the actual amount, and the important element which was to be taken into consideration in the assessment of the shares. Such being the principle, it is not apparent in what manner a deduction can be made from the value of the shares in proportion to the nominal capital, instead of real capital, according to its value. The word "nominal" is not used, and while the amount of the capital may be nominal, it may also, when it has increased in value by profits earned, be far beyond that; and when it has thus increased actually more valuable than the nominal amount, there is no valid ground for holding that the latter sum should be the criterion. In fact, the language cited would seem to indicate that it was intended by the Legislature to exclude any such construction. If it were otherwise, banking institutions which had been prosperous, and whose shares had been raised far above par value, might escape taxation upon a large part of their capital, while those which had been unfortunate might be taxed upon a far greater amount than their entire capital, upon an entirely fictitious basis of value, and upon property which in fact had no existence. This clearly never was intended, and the rule applicable to the construction of statutes does not require such a strict interpretation of the law as will thus frustrate its design.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

A MORNING VIEW OF THE PICTURES.

The best time to look at the exhibition is in the morning of a bright, cloudy day; on such an occasion the paintings will, for the most part, reveal unsuspected beauties; delicate gradations of atmosphere and perspective, such as the artists themselves saw in their studios and tried to reproduce on their canvas, will stand the best chance of being seen. From a position nearly central to the west half of the south room one can take in a number of fine landscapes which require just such a fresh morning light to display their best points. Besides the "Autumn," by C. H. Miller, and the "Homestead," (No. 410,) by George Inness, there is one of the finest specimens of R. Swain Gifford's work we have ever seen. It is a home subject, instead of one of the Oriental sketches, of which we have had more than enough; and although named "Cedars of New-England," is really a landscape with a cedar for the most prominent object. This is a canvas of strong feeling and fine execution, which deserves a small room all to itself, where it would not be interfered with by other pictures. Another by the same hand, and almost equal in excellence, is No. 229, "A September Day," which hangs on the line in the north room. The sky is very lovely, the middle ground an autumnal brown; an empty haywick stands in the middle field. Two of his Oriental pictures will be found under Nos. 212 and 641, in the north and north-west rooms respectively. They are subjects much too hackneyed for so good an artist to waste his time on; for Mr. R. Swain Gifford has been making rapid strides of late. His work shows more vigor and certainty of aim, and at the same time much more feeling. We wish we could say as much for Mr. S. R. Gifford. No. 312, "Leander's Tower on the Bosphorus," in the east room; No. 404, "A Sunset on the Hudson," in the north room; No. 530, "Woods in Autumn," in the west room;" and No. 594, "Fire Island Beach," in the north-west room, show no variation from the habitual prettiness and finish to be expected of him. He seems to paint pictures nowadays on a set formula, which he has learned so well that he does them automatically, without the trouble of thinking about them. An artist with a proper respect for his audience and for art does not repeat himself again and again, however good his first example may be. Whether this arises from natural limitations or a kind of intellectual laziness liable to befall every one, is a question only the artist can answer. Thomas Moran, for instance, seemed recently to show like signs of repetition in his art. But in this exhibition there are pictures which seem to mean an effort on his part to shake off the insidious advances of a mannerism and try something new. It is a good thing in itself, no matter though the result does not stand the test of time. Thus, the corridor contains one of his "Cliffs of the Colorado," (No. 112,) and the east room an "Arkansas Divide, Rocky Mountains," (No. 366.) Compare with these his new departure in No. 39, "On the Border of the Forest," (corridor;) No. 253, "Near Waverly Park," (north room,) and No. 294, "A Cloudy Day," (east room.) They are variations from his former mannerism, attempts to say something new, instead of repeating over the old things after a well-conned text, and yet pictures which contain just as much knowledge of handling the brush, just as much workmanlike dexterity as his large Yellowstone canvases.

Bierstadt has taken no new departure. He offers a large view of a lake, tall Californian trees, and sharp peaks of the Sierra Nevada wreathed with fog. The peaks are reflected in the mirror-like surface of the lake; a bear is shuffling across the beach to take a drink, and everything else is in place as usual. But the picture means nothing. It is better than a colored photograph, but not enough better to cover the gap between the price of a colored photograph and the price of this picture. It has the post of honor in the best room, and is a conspicuous favorite with the not infrequent visitor who is ready to take quantity for quality. Above it hangs a harvest scene by D. R. Knight, of Philadelphia, (No. 450.) This is already known to those who saw the water-color exhibition, because a duplicate in water-colors hung in the west room. The grouping of the harvesters is graceful, and the painting, which is pitched in a very high key of color, is harmonious. But the picture has no character. It is a studio picture, in opposition to one painted from real life. There is no feeling of atmosphere, and the impression of holiness is entirely wanting, although a child lying asleep under an umbrella in the foreground ought to help produce that impression. From the same point of view that takes in Bierstadt, Knight, and Miller, one can glance at Mulvaey's picture of "Lynch Law—A Comrade's Appeal," over the door, (No. 461.) It does not deserve a much better position, but, for all that, has merits which may tell in the future of the artist. The subject is fresh, and some of the gestures and poses of the men are good. It is too bold an attempt for a man at his stage of his profession; ten years hence he may be able to cope with the subject. In the other half of the south room one of the most noticeable pictures is Eastman Johnson's "The Tramp," (No. 491.) For such a subject the canvas appears exceedingly large and the painting of it is in Mr. Johnson's well-known way, but after that is said, there is just as much to admire. The story is well told. The tramp is the central figure, yet not too much obtruded; all the others refer the eye to him. And the drawing of his figure (for his face is not seen) is certainly very able in expressing the peculiar air of recklessness and half-fellow misery which characterizes the genus. Yet how unequal this artist is will be seen in another picture in the same room, (No. 453.) This also tells the story it means to, yet not so well, and, moreover, there is a cheapness of joke about the picture which exasperates people who believe in Eastman Johnson. "City People in Country Quarters" became a threadbare subject when Mr. Johnson was a boy. On the other hand, the vein of comedy in No. 438, "Dropping Off," has nothing vulgar about it, while it expresses the character of an old man admirably. In the east room will be found a portrait of a gentleman, (No. 328,) and portrait of a lady, (No. 321,) which have much of his sweetness and softness of painting. Comedy of a decided yet refined character will be seen in the north room, in a little picture by A. C. Howland—No. 478, "The Village Band"—although similar subjects have come from Germany. Close by hangs one of J. H. Beard's comedies—a number of dogs in "consultation" over a sick or dying comrade covered by a quilt, (No. 477.) When one considers what a host of honest people this picture is going to excite with laughter, it makes one doubt. These dogs certainly do look like very foolish people in their best clothes, and it is agreed that foolish people are legitimate subjects for ridicule. But it is blunt wit at best. Another terrier picture by the same hand hangs in the north room under No. 193, "Blood Will Tell," William H. Beard has also the trick of repeating himself *ad nauseam* in his bears, as for example, No. 476, "The Dancing Lesson," in the south room. Yet, even his bears are not well modeled; they do not express bearishness, nor does his "Eagle" (No. 243) express the character of an eagle.

THE $64,000 CHECK FORGERY.

The five persons arrested on Monday last on suspicion of having been concerned in the forgery of the check for $64,000 which purported to have been drawn by the New-York Life Insurance Company, and was cashed by the Union Trust Company, were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth a third time yesterday afternoon. The magistrate, having received a note from Assistant District Attorney Bell, stating that all the counsel were favorable to delay, said he would adjourn the case until Monday next at 2 P. M. Messrs. Oliver & Stevens, counsel for Frederick Elliott alias Randall and John Worth, objected to adjournment, and, after a long discussion, the examination of their clients was set down for this morning. Their counsel, Messrs. Stevens, Clement Herring, Charles Baker, and Catharine Baner—go over until Monday, April 16. No charge has yet been made formally against any of the prisoners.

While the alleged forgers were in the Tombs Police Court room, two United States Deputy Marshals were also present with warrants for the arrest on an extradition process, of Frederick Elliott, alias Randall, alias Hurlburt, and Charles Baker, or Backer. These men have been, it is said, recognized as two of the participants in the immense forgeries of Turkish bonds several years ago. They were then arrested with George Maguire, alias George Chapman, and were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of years in the prison in or near Constantinople, Turkey. They escaped from the jail, however, leaving Maguire, alias Chapman, behind them. He is yet in custody in the East. Since his conviction his wife, or mistress, Alice Chapman, who attended him devotedly during his trial, has met with a terrible death in London, England. About a year ago, Howard Adams, who was reported to have been an accomplice of Maguire, alias Chapman, Becker, and Elliott, murdered her in that city to procure possession of her money.

THE JEWETT TRAGEDY.

VERDICTS OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

A DECISION SUSTAINING THE SUICIDE THEORY—TESTIMONY OF CHARLES TAINTOR, CHARLES H. JEWETT, AND OTHERS—THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE PARTNERS—ORVILLE'S EXCITABILITY AND IRRITABILITY.

The inquest in the Jewett tragedy was resumed and concluded yesterday. The hearing of the testimony was concluded at 5 P. M., and the jury, after a brief retirement, returned two verdicts—one to the effect that George W. Jewett's death was caused by the explosion of the handgrenade, and the other that Orville D. Jewett died of pistol-shot wounds inflicted by himself. In the latter verdict no allusion was made to the question of Orville's insanity.

CHARLES TAINTOR'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Charles Taintor, son-in-law of the late George W. Jewett, was the first witness called. He testified, that in addition to having an interest in the oil business of the firm, he received a salary as General Superintendent of the oil and lead business; was married 11 years ago, and one year later entered into connection with the house; the books of the oil and the white lead departments were kept separately, the former being in charge of the witness, and the latter under the supervision of Orville D. Jewett; the general books of the firm were kept by Mr. Silleck, the book-keeper of the firm; once a year Orville made entries in the special books showing the interests of each partner in the oil and lead business; witness expected an interest in the white lead business, but did not know when he would receive it; the day previous to the explosion George W. Jewett informed him that he [George] intended to surrender to witness a quarter interest in the white lead business, but that the transfer would not affect the personnel of the firm, as it was to be made privately between witness and his father-in-law; no mention of the arrangement was to be made in the books of the firm; in the opinion of Mr. Taintor the business characteristics of Orville were exceedingly irregular; he frequently absented himself several days at a time from the office without previous notice to the other partners, who, in consequence, could not assign any duties to him requiring regular and punctual attendance; he had acted thus during the last four or five years; Mr. George W. Jewett never in the hearing of witness especially alluded to any troubles between himself and Orville, but would casually remark that he wished Orville would take a more active part in the business; witness became aware of the intended dissolution of partnership with Orville in November last, when Mr. Dean hinted that negotiations with that end in view were in progress; Mr. Dean then stated that Orville had acted in an ungentlemanly manner, and that they did not care to go on with him any longer, and they would soon notify him that the firm had dissolved. In describing the scenes and incidents in the offices of the firm on the morning of the tragedy, Mr. Taintor said that Mr. George Jewett arrived at the office about 10 o'clock, and went into the rear room on Burling-slip, where were Orville, Mr. Dean, Mr. Powers, a customer, and Mr. Charles H. Jewett; witness was at his desk in the other office, near the door of the private room, and young Mr. Pollock, Mr. Silleck, and young Mr. Dean were also in the outer or middle office; soon after the entrance of Mr. George Jewett Mr. Powers left, being accompanied down stairs by Mr. Dean, who, however, returned a moment later, and went back to his desk in the private office; in the meantime Charles Jewett emerged from the rear office, and entered his own office, at the Front-street side, and the only persons in the rear office were Orville, George Jewett, and Mr. Dean; witness went in, and saw Orville sitting on a table in front of Mr. Dean's desk, while George Jewett was standing close to him; after speaking with Mr. Dean on business matters, witness returned to his desk, where, shortly after, Mr. Dean handed him some memoranda; Mr. George Jewett, who was left alone with Mr. Orville Jewett, went into Mr. Charles Jewett's office, and, seating himself on the edge of the desk, exhibited some letters to Charles, and read aloud from them; Orville silently followed his uncle George, and when the latter started to return to the rear room Orville returned also; a moment later Mr. Dean emerged from the office, and the witness, who had been at his desk near the door, saw, on looking into the private office, that it was full of smoke; did not remember hearing the explosion, but distinctly heard a voice, which he recognized as Mr. George Jewett's, calling "Charley, Charley!" Witness rushed in, but had hardly crossed the doorway, when four shots were fired; noticed that Orville had extinguish objects in consequence of the density of the smoke, witness supposed that Orville was firing at his uncle, George W. Jewett; when the smoke cleared witness saw the two bodies lying on the floor, the heads being close together, with the faces turned inward, and Orville's shoulders resting on the breast of his uncle; the first witness was in the act of approaching Mr. George Jewett, the firemen appeared in the room, and removed the bodies into the outer office; witness subsequently saw the pistol and knife in the hands of the firemen and Police; having his suspicions aroused by the strange actions of Orville, Mr. Taintor, about the two weeks before the explosion, warned Mr. Dean to beware of Orville, as he [Mr. Taintor] had fears that Orville was insane; this impression of the mental condition of Orville the witness formed from his exceedingly boisterous and nervous conduct in the office; witness also informed Mr. George Jewett of this impression, but was more particular in mentioning them to Mr. Dean, that gentleman having more extensive business relations with Orville than with the other partners; Orville appeared to manifest more friendship to Charles H. Jewett than to the others; witness knew that Orville carried a pistol five or six years ago, and was certain that the others were never armed; witness had never carried a pistol himself; never saw a shell in the office, and did not hear any bitter words between Orville and George Jewett.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Taintor could not explain why he had not heard the explosion, but supposed he was too absorbed in business.

Mr. Sutherland—Do you mean to say that you, who were sitting at your desk near the door, did not hear an explosion which was distinctly heard at Fulton Ferry and in the Seventh Ward National Bank?

Mr. Taintor—That is what I mean to say; the sound may have gone out of the window. [Laughter.]

Mr. Taintor, in answer to questions propounded by Mr. Rawson, stated that some time after the explosion he went to Staten Island; he had no idea of Mr. Dean's reasons for supposing that Orville's conduct and actions toward the members of the firm had been ungentlemanly; witness heard the word "gutter" used, and believed that Orville remarked that they had picked Dean out of the gutter," and would send him back there again.

THE BOOK-KEEPER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. J. W. Silleck, the general book-keeper of the firm, testified that he entered the employ of the Jewetts in 1859; the divisions of profits have not been recorded in the ledger, but were entered by Orville in the special books of the white lead interest, and by Mr. Taintor in the special books of the oil interest; the oil business was started in 1867, by George W. Jewett and Mr. Dean; Orville D. Jewett was never as active in the affairs of the firm as the other members, and his apathy gradually increased of late years; witness never heard lond conversation among the partners, and was not positively aware of any misunderstandings between them; on the morning of the explosion Mr. Silleck arrived at the office about 9:30 o'clock, and saw that young Mr. Pollock and Arthur Dean were at their desks; saw Orville, about three-quarters of an hour later, pass in front of his [witness'] desk on his way to the rear office, where Charles Jewett, Mr. Joseph A. Dean, Mr. George Jewett, and Mr. Powers were engaged in conversation; About 10:15 o'clock, while Mr. Silleck was sitting at his desk, he heard the explosion, and thinking that the steam-heating apparatus had burst, started to go down stairs; he met Mr. Dean emerging from the private office, and seeing him stagger, helped him down stairs; during the two or three days immediately preceding the explosion, Orville appeared to labor under unusual excitement.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES H. JEWETT.

Mr. Charles H. Jewett testified that he became a member of the firm of John Jewett & Sons in 1857. Orville became connected with the concern in 1859, and obtained an interest in 1868; witness suspected as far back as last September that a serious misunderstanding existed between his brother George and Orville; one day during the latter part of that month George complained to witness that Orville had talked outrageously to him, and added that he [George] was not willing to go along with Orville any longer, in that way; Orville appeared to be dissatisfied with the profits, and to be jealous of George W. Jewett and Mr. Dean; when reasoned and expostulated with by witness, Orville returned unsatisfactory replies, such as "I'm all right; don't be afraid;" witness had implicit confidence in his seniors, but Orville entertained an idea that they were too conservative in their transactions; the junior partners were invariably consulted in relation to all matters of business, but Orville's opinions on such occasions were indirect and unsatisfactory; a short time after the day on which George W. asserted that Orville had talked outrageously, the former offered to buy Orville's interest, and named the sum which he would pay for it; Orville would not discuss the matter then and a day or two later asked George if he had any objections to his going on a shooting excursion; George thereupon consulted with witness as to the advisability of again speaking to Orville about the purchase of his interest previous to his departure on the excursion, and the witness suggested a postponement; about the middle of January, after Orville's return, witness asked him if he had any propositions to make, as George W. was determined that things could no longer go on in the old way; witness hinted that his brother George would lend him the money to buy the interest held by Orville, who, however, declined to enter into a discussion on the matter; finally, the other members, including witness, determined to take decisive action in regard to Orville, and, after consulting together, on Feb. 5 sent him the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1877.

Mr. Orville Jewett:

DEAR SIR: It has become apparent to us, and we think it must be so to you, that the firm of which you and we are members cannot longer go on. Your dissatisfaction with the conduct of the business, and the general want of harmony which prevails in the firm, render a continuance of the business together impracticable. With a view of settling the difficulties referred to we make the following propositions:

First—That as to the factory property (real estate and buildings at Fort Richmond) we will either buy or sell at the rate you purchased your interest, adding the moneys expended thereon for improvements of the same.

Second—That we will either buy or sell the good will of the firm and the exclusive right to use the firm name and trade-marks thereof for the sum of —— dollars ($——).

Third—That we will either buy or sell the stock of the firm, whether manufactured or not, at the price which may be realized from the sale of the same.

Fourth—All other assets we will either buy or sell at the price at which they stand on the books of the firm, except the bills receivable or accounts considered doubtful or passed to account of profit and loss.

Should these terms be disapproved by you, we further offer to buy or sell the entire property and assets of the firm, including the exclusive right to use the firm name of John Jewett and Sons, and the trade-mark of the firm, and including the factory property at Port Richmond, at such prices and on such terms as your friend and uncle, Mr. Peter C. Cornell, after investigation, may determine to be just and fair; or we will leave it to two competent persons, you to chose one, we another, and in the event of disagreement between them, then these two to chose a third person, and their decision shall be binding on us and yourself.

The above proposals to remain open for one week from the date of your receiving the same. Yours, &c.,

GEORGE W. JEWETT,
JOSEPH A. DEAN,
CHARLES H. JEWETT.

A copy of the foregoing document was read by the witness, who added that Orville sent a reply to the effect that he had left the entire matter in the hands of Mr. Rawson, his attorney; witness next described the incidents in the office on the morning of the explosion, but failed to throw any additional light on the circumstances of the explosion. A meeting was to have been held in the office of Mr. Sutherland, at noon, in regard to the sale of Orville's interest to Mr. Dean, the former having declined to sell to either George W. Jewett or witness. In conclusion, Mr. Jewett corroborated the statements of Mr. Pollock concerning the existence of insanity in the Jewett family.

TESTIMONY OF ORVILLE JEWETT'S ATTORNEY.

A recess of half an hour was taken, and when the jury had reassembled Mr. Sidney T. Rawson, formerly Orville Jowett's attorney, was placed on the stand. He testified that on the morning of the tragedy he returned from Albany with Major Barrett, Orville's brother-in-law, who had an appointment to meet Orville at Pier No. 19, North River, at 7:30 A. M. They met Orville at the foot of Dey-street, at which point witness separated from them and went to the Merchants' Hotel in Cortlandt-street, where Orville and the Major soon after joined him; while there they talked about Orville's business; Orville agreed to see witness at the latter's office, No. 54 Wall street, thence to proceed to Mr. Sutherland's office, to submit some papers relating to the sale of Orville's interest; Orville also made an appointment to meet witness at his residence in the evening; on reaching his office at 11 A. M. Mr. Rawson was informed of Mr. Jewett's explosion; he at once went to No. 182 Front-street, saw the situation of affairs, and went to the hospital in Chambers-street, but had no conversation there with Orville, who, however, seemed to recognize him; some time in January or February Mr. Rawson was requested by Orville to act as his counsel, and on Feb. 12 witness consented to act in that capacity; he immediately informed the firm that Orville had retained him, and that he hoped for an amicable adjustment of differences between his client and the firm; Orville appeared to have a great many causes of complaint as a foundation for any trouble which it was alleged he had caused the firm; he believed that he was entitled to a greater interest in the estate of his grandfather, but witness could not substantiate such claims; Orville, in speaking to witness about his misunderstanding with the others, used the expression that they were "bound to freeze him out;" he was noticeably anxious to begin proceedings in law against the others, and was with difficulty restrained from entering into litigation.

ORVILLE JEWETT'S STRANGE ACTIONS.

Charles B. Pollock, a clerk in the employ of John Jewett & Sons, testified that he was in the middle office, standing at his desk, when the explosion occurred; he asked, "What is it?" and then looked toward the door, and saw Mr. Dean groping his way out of the smoke; just as Dean left the doorway heard a second report, sounding like three or four fire-crackers; closed his book and stood there a few seconds, when Brown, a porter, told him that Mr. Jewett was in there; Orville D. Jewett was then brought out; he had his overcoat on; witness heard the different shots following the explosion; noticed that Orville fell instantly on the day before and on the day of the explosion in following Mr. Dean in a strange manner; on the morning of the occurrence he came to the office with his overcoat drawn together in a suspicious manner, as if he had something unusual in his coat pockets; had seen a pistol in the possession of Orville on two occasions; none of the other members of the firm carried firearms to the knowledge of the witness; Orville seemed to be very sullen on the morning of the occurrence.

Clarence T. Barrett, of West New-Brighton, Staten Island, a brother-in-law of Orville, was the next witness called, and he testified that he had been very intimate with Orville since 1862; in November last he seemed to be greatly worried, and told the witness that the members of the firm were trying to "freeze" him out; he said that he purchased a sixth interest in the business, but had only paid one-sixth with the real estate, and showed some papers to prove that he had really purchased a sixth interest in the business; he also complained that he was not consulted by the senior partners, and that they were engaged in some other business transactions in which he was not interested, and that the account of both were so mixed up that he could not tell "which was which," and that loans were made to parties of whom he did not approve; witness advised him to withdraw from the firm, and negotiations to that end were commenced; on the 3d inst. witness met Orville at the office of John Jewett & Sons'; on that day he was very much excited, and complained that he had been cheated out of $14,000; he said that he had sold out the business which his father had built up; the witness spoke to Mr. Rawson about the matter, and said that he [Orville] would go crazy if his mind was not eased about this matter; met Orville on Pier No. 19, North River, on the morning of the occurrence; he acted very strangely; told him that he [Orville] had made a good sale, and he ought to be satisfied; Orville then got excited, and said he had been deceived all round, and that he had sold out his birthright; he made an appointment to meet witness on the 4 A. M. boat; Orville was of a kind disposition and genial to his family and friends; in all transactions he was very excitable and irritable, and doubted every one who did not coincide with his views; on the morning of the 5th inst. he was in such an excitable state of mind that the witness feared if his business was not settled quickly he would become insane; he almost always carried a pistol, and the witness fully identified both the pistols found in the office after the explosion, as the property of Orville D. Jewett.

THE VERDICTS.

The Coroner then charged the jury briefly. He called their attention to the positions of the actors in the tragedy at the moment of the explosion, and expressed the opinion that, from the testimony, it was impossible for a person from the outer office to enter the private office, discharge a pistol at Orville, and escape unnoticed. He also believed that Mr. Dean could not, under the circumstances, have used a pistol.

The jury, after deliberating about 15 minutes, returned with the following verdicts:

"That George W. Jewett came to his death by the explosion of a hand grenade, at No. 182 Front-street, on Thursday, April 5, 1877, said grenade having been brought to the office by Orville D. Jewett.

That Orville D. Jewett came to his death by pistol shot wounds, caused by the firing of a pistol by the said Orville D. Jewett, at No. 182 Front-street, on Thursday, April 5, 1877."

RIVAL POLICE COURT JANITORS.

The old dispute as to whether the right to appoint the Police Court Janitors belongs to the Police Justices or to the Commissioner of Public Works was yesterday revived by new proceedings in the case of J. C. Lorey and Mr. Brooks, the rival claimants to the janitorship of the Essex Market Police Court. Lorey was appointed janitor of the Essex Market Police Court Building, upon the accession to office of the present Board of Police Magistrates, and held the position without question, until the appointment of Mr. Brooks some time ago by Commissioner Allan Campbell, when he received notice to vacate the office, but refused. Yesterday he was visited by the janitor of the City Hall, attended by two officers of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and handed a note which authorized the officers to remove his effects from the premises. Lorey, after reading the document, refused to allow his household goods to be placed on the street, and brought the matter before Justice Wandell, who, however, stated that he had no authority to interfere in the case. Lorey then went to Mayor Ely, and through him obtained permission from Commissioner Campbell to occupy the premises until Monday next.

KNIGHTS' TEMPLAR ELECTION.

The annual conclave of Manhattan Commandery No. 21, Knights Templar, was held on Wednesday evening in Masonic Temple. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the selection of the following: George B. Browne, Commander; Charles J. Bliven, Generalissimo; George W. Homans, Captain General; Henry F. Phillips, Prelate; Isaac H. Ford, Treasurer; Thomas M. Miller, Recorder; John H. Masterton, William T. Woodruff, William A. Blanck, Trustees. At the close of the election, Right Eminent Sir John W. Simons, in behalf of the Sir Knights of Manhattan Commandery, presented a set of resolutions, beautifully framed and engrossed in an elaborate and highly finished style, to the retiring Commander, Eminent Sir John H. Masterton. The affair terminated with a banquet in the banquet hall. The speeches, all indicating the reign of perfect peace and good-fellowship

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE STREET-CLEANING FARCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears that on last Sunday the Police Commissioners made an important discovery. They actually found out that the Bureau of Street-cleaning, which is under their exclusive supervision, has been in the habit of disgracefully neglecting its work; that its officers are incompetent, and that the streets of this City are really in a very filthy condition. It also appears that the Commissioners have promised to reorganize the Bureau of Street-cleaning, take it out of politics, and persuade it to do the work tax-payers have the right to suppose it is paid for doing. While granting to these Commissioners the honors due to discoverers, it is in order to ask them the following questions: Ever since you have been in office you have had the sole management of the Bureau of Street-cleaning, and the streets of this City have been in as filthy a condition as, according to your own confession, they are now, though it has at all times been within your power to see that this bureau did the work it was created to do. How is it, then, that you have just discovered that it has habitually neglected its duty, and that filth, instead of cleanliness, is one of the chief characteristics of New-York? Has the fact that the tax-payers are moving in this matter, and that there is a bill before the Legislature to take the Bureau of Street-cleaning away from you, anything to do with it? Do you see danger of losing the patronage of the bureau and the handling of the money to pay its officers and employes? Are you actuated by any higher motive than the retention of this patronage and the handling of this money? Are not your recent discoveries and confession proof positive that you are entirely incompetent to manage the Bureau of Street-cleaning, and that, on account of such incompetency, it should be taken from you? Do you think your conduct has prepared the people to believe your promise of reorganization, or induced them to suppose that, in your eyes, the interests of the political cliques which you represent are not paramount to the interests of the public? Are you of the opinion that the people do not understand that you are merely trying to tide, without a change, this matter of street-cleaning over the present session of the Legislature, and that, if you succeed in doing so, ("a consummation" not "devoutly to be wished,") your temporary activity will accomplish nothing; but, on the contrary, the Bureau of Street-cleaning will continue to be nothing but an asylum for old political hacks?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 10, 1877. SPERO.

A COLLEGE CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Board of Education, acting in its ex-officio character as Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York, will, at its meeting to-morrow, discuss certain matters of interest to all who are, or in any way have been, connected with that institution. With your permission I will lay before your readers the details of one question soon to be decided by the board, and which calls, I think, for some notice at the hands of tax-payers.

The present Professor of Drawing in the College has resigned his position, said resignation to take effect between the 1st of September and the 1st of January next, with the privilege of having leave of absence till the 1st of September. Certain parties will introduce or have introduced a resolution to abolish the Professorship of Drawing as soon as the resignation of the present Professor shall take place, and to place the department under a tutor who will have less salary than a Professor, or to place a part of the instruction in the departments (namely, the mechanical part,) in the hands of the Professor of Mixed Mathematics, leaving the remainder of the instruction to be given by one tutor. By this method the entire salary of a Professor will be saved, and more work will be done by the Professor of Mathematics above mentioned and the sole tutor of the reduced department. My object is to show why this should not be done. It is pretty well known by most people interested in this matter that our City College was for a long time ahead of other colleges in at least two departments, drawing and English literature. For a long time it was the only college having a Professor for the purpose of teaching English alone. And there are few institutions which were as far advanced in their facilities for general art teaching at the time our Professorship of Drawing was established as our own college. But following the lead of our college, other colleges have increased the amount of instruction in the departments of art and English literature, and hence any diminution in the instruction given in our college will be a step in a backward direction. If it were not claimed that as good an education could be obtained in the City College, as in any other institution of learning, this need not have much weight as against the argument for reducing expenses. But we have always claimed for our institution the right to confer degrees as high as those awarded by any college in the country, and this one great feature of contention between our graduates and others has been the value of the respective degrees. At present our degrees represent as much as any others, but the moment any department is curtailed we cut away ground from under our own feet. But if we look at the question from the standpoint of economy, what strong reason for opposing the contemplated reduction. A man who claims to have had a collegiate education must certainly have some notion of art in its various manifestations; he must be able to give appropriate judgments upon paintings and other works of art, and whether his opinion be held. This is an entirely different thing from high artistic training, such as is obtained only in schools of art. It is a part of general culture, and no one can claim the possession of a liberal education who is not generally conversant with the principles of art and the great works which are the models of the artists who have made it a study. Its absence, and any reduction in the teaching force of the department under discussion can only result in a diminution of the amount and variety of instruction. The same volume of work cannot be done by less teachers than we have had heretofore. Furthermore, as it has been suggested that the department might remain intact without a Professor, let me say that no such experiment has ever been tried, and that such a study as drawing, with its art teaching and its lectures on æsthetics, cannot be thoroughly conducted for any great length of time without some central head, who should be a man of experience both in art work and in art teaching.

RICHARD P. WILLIAMS, JR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 12, 1877.

THE RENEWED "NEW COURT-HOUSE IMPOSITIONS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Court-house Commissioners have taken it upon themselves to enter into contracts for the expenditure of some $381,000 for the so-called improvements now being made in the centre of that somewhat famous (or infamous) structure, without the consent or approval of the Board of Apportionment. This sum, with other incidental expenditures made necessary thereby, just about exhausts the remainder of the appropriation made by the act for the completion of this structure, but the present contract only calls for a "sky-light," not a dome, which alone has been estimated to cost some $500,000 more, and which the present huge unsightly walls are now being put there to support, whenever provided for, by still another appropriation. Now, I would in all candor ask, what has this notorious structure so far cost, all told? Can you not find out from the official records, and give the exact figures to the tax-payers of New-York? And how long are they to be called upon to pay the salaries of three "honorable Commissioners," and allow them to go on with this outrageous expenditure? The worst feature of this job is, they are tearing out good iron work, which cost the City nearly $500,000, to give place to these unsightly walls. And just here I would say that a good business man would agree to build an entirely new and substantial building, better adapted to the purpose for which it is wanted than the present one, for what now remains unspent of the present appropriation, namely, about $400,000, provided the site of the present building was furnished him, free entirely from the

Surrogate Calvin, upon the murdered man's estate, which consisted of nothing but old clothing and about $25 due him for work.

A "STRAW" BONDSMAN ON TRIAL.

THE CASE OF NEPTUNE BOWDEN, CHARGED WITH PERJURY—SOME OF HIS FRAUDULENT BAIL TRANSACTIONS.

Neptune Bowden, who has attained some notoriety as a "straw" bail man, was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with perjury in having sworn to a fraudulent bail bond. The circumstances of the case, as stated by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, are as follows: In October last George F. Parker, said to be the confederate of Bowden in the "straw" bail and kindred branches of business, was arrested for obtaining possession of some shirts by false pretenses, and was held by Justice Kasmire in $300 bail on a charge of petit larceny. On Oct. 26 Bowden appeared at the District Attorney's office as bondsman for his incarcerated friend, and swore to a bail bond, in which he set forth that he resided at No. 140 West Fourth-street, and was the owner of a stock and fixtures at No. 334 Greenwich-street, worth not less than $40,000. On subscribing to this sworn document before Judge Sutherland, Bowden was accepted as bondsman for Parker, and the latter was released. Shortly afterward, when the case against Parker was called for trial, the defendant did not appear, and Bowden was called upon by the District Attorney to produce him, but could not be found either at No. 140 East Fourth-street, No. 332 Greenwich-street, or 334 Fulton-street, where, as subsequently ascertained, Bowden and Parker, with another man, named James E. Cooley, had carried on an extensive bogus commission business, by means of which they had swindled producers and country merchants all over this and adjoining States. This swindling business had received the attention of Assistant District Attorney Russell for some days, and finding the atmosphere of Fulton-street uncongenial, Bowden, Parker & Cooley gathered up their effects, and left for parts unknown. Parker was subsequently arrested at No. 282 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, and in December the same officers arrested Bowden and Cooley in Philadelphia, and brought them to this City. The two have since remained in the Tombs until yesterday, when Bowden, as already mentioned, was placed on trial for perjury. Assistant District Attorney Russell proved his case by Mr. Charles Quinn, of the Tombs, Mr. James A. Chrystie, Bail Clerk in the District Attorney's office, who drew the bond sworn to by Bowden, Detectives Field and O'Connor, who made the arrests, and Herman Hinglage, the owner of the property at No. 332 Greenwich-street. Mr. Charles W. Brooks, counsel for the defense, examined counselors James D. McClelland and John D. Billings, and a nurse named John M. Quigley, to show that at the time Bowden committed the alleged perjury he was suffering from the effects of excessive drinking, and was irresponsible for his actions. Mr. Brooks also offered documentary evidence, showing that the prisoner, although not the possessor of property in this City, owned considerable property in the States of New-Jersey, New-York, and Pennsylvania, but the evidence was excluded. The further hearing of the case was announced to Monday next, Mr. Brooks's engagements precluding his attendance before that time.

A BAD CASE OF SWINDLING.

Samuel Joynson, an Englishman by birth, and a carpenter by trade, came to this country about 25 years ago, and settled in Shelby County, Iowa. After numerous mishaps he finally succeeded in scraping together sufficient money to purchase a farm, which he did. Subsequently he conceived a strong desire to return to England, and there render assistance to his aged father, who was then in poor circumstances. This was in 1875, and Joynson's wife, coinciding in her husband's intention, the farm was sold for $3,000, and the pair proceeded to Boston, Mass., with the intention of sailing thence for Liverpool. While at Boston they went to the office of one M. S. Creagh to get a bill of exchange on a Liverpool banker for their small hoard. They paid Creagh $2,900 on Aug. 20, 1875, and received a bill for £519 sterling, drawn on Edward M. Yates & Co., of Castle-street, Liverpool, and in the mouth of C. B. Richards & Boas. With this bill Joynson and his wife sailed for England. On arriving at Liverpool Joynson went to the office of Yates & Co. to have the amount of his bill of exchange paid him. He was informed, however, that they had no advices from Richards & Boas, and would, therefore, not pay him the amount of the bill. This left Joynson and his wife in very desperate straits. They only managed, by selling nearly all their clothes, to obtain steerage passage to this country, and were landed here utterly destitute. Mr. Joynson's mind became deranged by the misfortunes, and she died not long after in the asylum. Mr. Joynson endeavored to get back his money, but was unable to do so, and therefore brought suit in the Superior Court against Richards & Boas, whose agent Creagh was. The case was brought to trial before Chief-Justice Curtis, in the Superior Court yesterday. Messrs. Richards & Boas deny that Creagh was their agent, and allege it was shown that previous bills similar to that of Joynson's had been paid by Yates & Co., of Liverpool. The case is still on. R. B. Gwilliam appears for the plaintiff, and Salomon & Burke for the defendants.

A MAN OF CHARITY.

Joseph Mackey, the proprietor of the *United States' Economist and Dry Goods Reporter*, is a gentleman whose highest aim in life, it seems, is to be charitable. An illustration of Mr. Mackey's unworldliness was brought out before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the suit of Alling & Cary, of Rochester, against Mackey. It seems that the latter some months ago gave his note for $300 to Rev. B. T. Roberts, who transferred it to the plaintiffs. The latter, in February last, notified Mackey that the note was due. In response Mackey sent them a letter having as a printed margin the words: "A problem: What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul. Mark, viii., 36." In the body of the letter Mr. Mackey wrote regretting his inability to pay the note at that time, and adding, that it was impossible to get money to-day. He was poor, and he had been unable to collect any portion of what was due to him. He then went on to say: "I never expected to reach times like the present, or I would have been less liberal in my charities than I have been, having given to the cause of a few years over $125,000 for religious purposes." This modest and discreet avowal, which might have struck a tender chord in food and devout hearts, rebounded like an India-rubber ball from the worldliness of the plaintiffs, who immediately began suit and obtained judgment by default against Mackey on March 12. Execution on the judgment was duly issued on the 5th inst., but before the Sheriff's officers had opportunity to exhibit their selfishness, in contrast with Mr. Mackey's self-abnegation, the latter obtained a stay of proceedings. He moved yesterday to have the judgment and execution against him set aside, on the ground that he had not been served with the summons and complaint. Affidavits were presented, however, in which the fact of service was positively averred, and Judge Donohue denied the motion to open the judgment, and directed the vacating of the stay of proceedings.

FIVE YEARS FOR FORGERY.

The man calling himself William H. Hall, who was arrested for swindling several charitably disposed persons by representing himself as the "financial agent" of the Presbyterian Hospital, was called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. On April 4 "Hall" presented himself at the residence of Mrs. Henry R. Winthrop, No. 35 West Twentieth-street, and produced his subscription-book, purporting to bear the signature of Mr. A. B. Belknap, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital, certifying that Hall was a duly authorized collector. On these representations Hall obtained $30 from Mrs. Winthrop, but was subsequently arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses. It was then discovered that Hall had, by similar representations, obtained a check for $50 from Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor, which he had cashed by the Teller of the Second National Bank by forging the indorsement of Mr. Belknap. After Hall's arrest, Mr. Belknap testified that his signature in Hall's collecting-book, and on the back of the check given by Mrs. Grosvenor, were forgeries, whereupon the prisoner was indicted for forgery, the penalty for that offense being much heavier than for obtaining money by false pretenses. On being arraigned yesterday Hall pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Two youths, named Henry Stanford and Charles V. Hunt, were tried by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for breaking into the premises of Daniel Pyke, optician, No. 518 Broadway, and stealing therefrom $800 worth of optical instruments, glasses, &c. Hunt, who had formerly been in Mr. Pyke's employment, and was once sent to the State Prison for stealing, was found guilty, while Stanford established his innocence and was acquitted. Judge Sutherland sent Hunt to the State Prison for four years.

CHARGED WITH ABANDONMENT.

Edward Louis Roe and Anna Durning were born and brought up together in the village of Whitestone, Long Island, where their ancestors for generations before them resided. Anna is about 22 years of age, and quite handsome, and Edward is not much older. He is a dry goods clerk in Brooklyn. While learning his business in that City in 1875 he seduced Anna under a promise of marriage, as she alleges, and her disgrace caused her to leave her native village. In this City she lived with Roe, who introduced her as his wife, and also addressed letters to her as such. He deserted her some months ago, refusing to recognize her claim as a wife upon him. She commenced proceedings for abandonment against him in Whitestone, her claim to be his wife being mainly based on the fact that he had introduced her, and written to her as such, but she was unsuited, and by advice of counsel and friends she now seeks relief in this county. She has one child by Roe, and will soon become the mother of another. She owns half a farm in Connecticut, and the whole of it will become her property on the death of its present tenant, as it must. Judge Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, caused the arrest of Roe yesterday, on complaint of Anna, and he gave bail to appear for examination on the 24th inst.

COURT NOTES.

The Waddell abandonment case was again before Judge Smith in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday, but after some testimony had been taken, it was again adjourned.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Patrick McDonald was convicted of swindling James Birney out of $25, and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of $100.

In the Emma Mine case yesterday, Trenor W. Park, who was under cross-examination so long by Mr. Stoughton, underwent a redirect examination by his own counsel, mainly in relation to documentary evidence.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday approved the final accounting of the Receiver of the Security Savings Bank. The Receiver and his counsel receive each $6,000, and the Referee is given $1,000 as fees.

The examination in the case of Daniel H. Burns, alias "Blacksmith Dan," suspected of having been concerned in robbing the Sixth National Bank on Sunday last, was resumed before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and resulted in the release of the accused.

The lottery cases of Thomas Jackson, of "Jackson & Co.;" John Duff, of "Duff & Co.," and James Maher, a clerk in "Duff & Co.'s" employ, were to have been heard yesterday before Commissioner Shields, but were put over to Wednesday next, to give ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for the defendants, time to decide what course to pursue.

The suit of the *Aldine* Publishing Company against the North American Fire Insurance Company to recover $3,099 50, the value of a policy held by them on stock stored in No. 54 Maiden-lane, New-York, which has been on trial for the past seven days in the Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn, was concluded yesterday. The jury were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Thomas DeWitt Kavanagh was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of stealing a quantity of quinine from Messrs. William F. Kidder & Co., of No. 83 John-street. Kavanagh was held in $1,000 bail for trial. Francis T. Chadwick, a druggist of Red Bank, N. J., who had purchased the quinine for much less than its market value, was held in $500 bail on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

The case of Christina Nuthwick against Frederick Boos and another was brought up for trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover about $5,000 for an alleged wrongful taking of furs from her by the defendants in November last. In answer, the defendants say the furs were stolen from them by the plaintiff's son, who was in their employ. After one witness had been examined the trial was postponed until Monday next.

Abraham Goodstein, a Pole, and Max Levy, a Russian, both residents of No. 59 Hester-street, were yesterday charged at the Essex Market Police Court with having effected an entrance into a room occupied by Rachel Moses, on the fourth floor of the premises No. 59 City-line-street, by means of skeleton keys, and stealing a cigar-box containing $56 worth of jewelry. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and were committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail each.

The suit of Augustin Daly against C. A. Byrne was brought to trial before Judge Speir and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff claims $10,000 damages for an alleged libel published in the New-York *Dramatic News* in December, 1875, in which he is charged with pretending to be the author of "Pique," whereas, in reality, as was stated, the play was given him by a woman for him to pass upon its merits. The case is still on. Olin, Lee & Montgomery appear for the plaintiff, and Lockwood & Post and John L. Hill for the defendant.

Upon the complaint of John Bates, Officer Heron, of the Tenth Precinct, early yesterday morning, raided the premises No. 235 Bowery, and arrested Henry Hall, Jane Howland, and William Ferguson. The front room of the second floor was found to contain a "faro" lay-out, two packs of cards, a cue-box, and a number of ivory checks. At the Essex Market Police Court the complainant testified that on Wednesday morning he lost $21 in a game, in which Ferguson acted as "keeper" and Hall as "dealer." The prisoners were each committed in default of bail to await trial.

John Miller, a youth of vicious propensities, who has served more than one term in the State Prison, visited the rooms of his uncle, James Sheridan, in the tenement-house No. 167 Mulberry-street, and created a drunken quarrel. Sheridan attempted to put the quarrelsome nephew out, whereupon the latter seized a large table-knife, with which he almost severed the fingers from Sheridan's left hand. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins convicted Miller, and Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Prison for two years.

Argument on the writ of certiorari obtained by counsel for Douglas Walker, the amateur actor who horse-whipped Thomas F. Clark, another amateur actor, was heard before Judge Moore, in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Mc Adams claimed that the return made to the writ of Justice Walsh, before whom Walker was convicted, was regular, and that the court could not go behind it. Gen. Catlin, for Walker, claimed that his client was not permitted to elect whether he would be tried by jury or by the Police Justice, and that therefore his conviction and sentence to 60 days in the penitentiary was illegal. Counsel also urged the court to decide in his favor because his client had been turned out of his employment and his reputation ruined by this one mistake of an otherwise honorable life. The court reserved its decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Reinach vs. Meyer.—At the conclusion of the argument of this motion, the respective parties were allowed until April 10 to submit their briefs and papers. Inquiry is made on the 11th of April, by one who does not appear by the record to be an attorney or counsel in the case, whether the motion has been decided. As only a portion of the immense mass of papers and documents delivered in the motion has been laid before the court, and as the mere perusal of the papers and briefs when presented will necessarily occupy several hours, the court is unable to perceive either the pertinency or propriety of the inquiry.

By Judge Donohue.

Murphy vs. Scott.—I think the judgment for deficiency against the defendant was prematurely entered, and must be set aside.

Bergh vs. Penix.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Jaeger et al. vs. Witstein et al.—Upon the pleadings and plaintiffs opening this action cannot be sustained for a recision of the contract, but may be for damages, and must be tried on the law side of the court.

Hetts et al. vs. Reid et al.—Order granted.

King vs. Shears et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wilson vs. Bolton.—Order signed.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Cross vs. Bachran et al.—Reference ordered.

The People, &c. vs. Lamsar et al.—Application granted.

Fultz vs. Diossy.—I want to see counsel.

Donovan vs. Shappert.—Motion denied with costs.

Order granted.—White vs. Hoyt, and Glendenning et al. vs. Rauk.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Stream vs. Grefe.—Denis Quinn, Esq., appointed Receiver; bond, $250.

Warmuth vs. Reit.h; The Graphic Company vs. Campbell.—Motions to vacate orders of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Hanley vs. Farley.—Motion for new trial granted.

Smith vs. Roberts.—Case as printed substituted for written one, and ordered filed.

Hirschberg vs. Jones.—Motion granted; order of arrest vacated; $10 costs to abide event.

Goodwein vs. Henriques.—Motion to vacate attachment granted without costs.

Laugeran vs. Moore.—Motion granted.

Brown vs. Weiderson—Motion to punish for contempt denied, on condition that judgment debtor appear and proceed with examination, April 16, at 10 A. M., at Chambers.

Morrison vs. Murphy.—Motion to strike out answer, and for judgment granted.

Curley vs. Shine.—Motion denied without costs.

Webb vs. Spencer.—Motion granted on payment of $25 costs within 10 days.

Wheeler vs. Haydock.—Motion for judgment granted.

Motions Granted.—Norton vs. Murphy; Naughton vs. St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance; Jackson vs. Jackson; Henry vs. Evans; Fogg vs. Taylor; Stern vs. Smith; Kimoler vs. O'Donnell; Meyer vs. Cramer.

Batchelier vs. Baker.—John P. Schuman, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Harvey vs. Morrange.—P. J. Eckerson, Esq., Referee.

Laurence vs. Ramsey.—Re-argument ordered.

By Judge Shea.

Costs Taxed at $141.—On payment of this amount of $141 now, and finally allowed, an order may be entered of discontinuance of the action, the same having been settled by the plaintiff, and the costs of the plaintiff, being ascertained, paid.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
97—Mills vs. Rodewold.	236—Jenkins vs. Adams, &c.
97—Kitchen vs. Jackson.	
123—Matter of Smith.	260—Schafer vs. Morehouse.
132—Colles, Jr., vs. Trow City Directory Co.	262—Matter of Gray.
209—New-York Steam Engine Co. vs. Dunn.	264—Hamilton vs. Eno.
226—Same vs. same.	267—Scott vs. Wood.
237—Cleary vs. Donovan.	272½—Knowlson vs. Betts.
249—Nichols vs. McMahon.	273—Morse vs. Wood.
254—Cardwell, Jr., vs. Cardwell.	276—Matter of De Socarres
	276—Springer vs. Herman.
	277—Littauer vs. Goldman
	278—Bonsini vs. Davison.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
194—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. De Mier et al.	203—McNulty vs. Masterson et al.
218—Exchange Sav. Bank vs. Mauran et al.	275—Woodhouse vs. Rio Grande R. R. Co.
227—Harlem Bank vs. Bennett et al.	174—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.
111—Jones vs. Mittnacht et al.	278—Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.
236—Odell, &c., vs. Mylius et al.	280—Koster vs. Ritter, &c. 49—Mason vs. Libbey.
240—Conner, &c., vs. Starbuck.	285—Goelet vs. Blesson et al.
241—Nichols vs. McMahon.	286—Murphy, &c., versus Kane et al.
254—People State of N. Y. vs. 23d-St. R. R. Co. et al.	230—McEvers vs. Quackenbush.
258—Schaffer vs. Stevens et al.	287—Schwartz vs. Samuels et al.
259—Sievert vs. Hamel et al.	291—Knopp vs. Knopp.
260—Root vs. Byland.	110—Ashforth vs. Schmaedeke.
261—Bleecker-St. R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	293—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Townsend et al.
267—Pinebeck vs. The Mayor, &c.	294—Standard Life Ins. Co. vs. Coburn et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
4791—Haves vs. Riffiaid.	4451—Zimmermann vs. Nicolay et al.
4489—Russell et al. vs. McCormick.	4031—Carter vs. Hyness et al.
4369—Kobbe vs. Ochorn.	4329—Lester vs. Cohen.
4629—Schmitt vs. Rauh.	4595—Mattiage vs. Squire et al.
4731—Wilkins vs. Cole.	4467—East River Nat. Bank vs. Van Murden.
3861—Harlem Bank vs. Powers et al.	4759—Whitman vs. Nicol et al.
4758—Thompson vs. Crystal.	4761—Thatcher H. Co. vs. Kilmer.
4425—Dwight vs. Bradley et al.	4401—Astor vs. Sanger.
4148—Ditwieler vs. Bowman.	4707—King et al. vs. Elliott et al.
4557—McPartland Fox vs. Hawkins.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1098—Hewlett vs. Wood. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2584—Mills vs. Lupton et al.	4381—Jackson vs. Burns.
3828—Griggs vs. Maury.	4570—Jordan, &c., vs. Nat. Shoe & L. Bk.
4599—Gusson vs. Murphy.	3954—Gilbert et al. vs. Whitehouse.
4756—Stay et al. vs. Hill.	4462—La Baron vs. Smith et al.
4154—Security Nat. Bk. vs. Kennadey.	4410—Shotwell et al. vs. Mealtyre.
1770—Clark vs. Bradstreet et al.	4536—Kelsoner et al. vs. Tilden, &c.
4018—White, Jr., vs. Hubbard.	4196—Van Schoenhoven vs. Rowland.
1588—Baldwin, et al. vs. Verna.	4537—Mayo vs. Wood.
3032—Tenth Nat. Bk. vs. Bk. N. Y. N. B. A.	4541—Nat. Shoe & L. Bk. vs. ——.
4294—Barnum vs. Tamagno et al.	4477—Roberts vs. Koster et al., &c.
4534—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck, &c.	——Bear et al. vs. Levy.
4602—The H. N. B. & T. Co. vs. Mudge.	4793—Panhall vs. Halsey.
4632—Townsend et al. vs. Menco.	4794—Herman vs. Ludolph et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr.	64—Thomas et al. vs. Scribner.
20—Starr vs. Moore et al.	67—Borrowe vs. Holly et al.
64—Barnum vs. Marshall et al.	68—McIntyre, &c., vs. Kolman.
57—Lohenstein vs. Haverty.	59—Gallagher vs. Biels.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1020—Tuomey vs. Dunn.	1242—Weld vs. Kelly et al.
1131—Masterson et al. vs. Brady, &c.	1250—Adams vs. Welsh et al.
1179—Chaser vs. Gilbert Elevated R. R. Co.	1271—Freeman vs. Smith.
1277—Birney vs. Le Count.	1164—The Gebhard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Martin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
820—Daly vs. Byrne. No. 2.	189—Hooper vs. De Long et al.
609—Savery vs. Feyh.	511—Smith vs. Linley et al.
836—McGeorge vs. Gunst.	597—Machado vs. Sanders, Jr., &c.
997—Webb vs. Curnen.	311—Winfield vs. Kleim et al.
536—Freeman vs. Garner.	505—Fackelmann vs. Ehrlich.
539—Miller vs. Gallaher.	907—White et al. vs. Gilbert.
540—Same vs. Same.	646—Eppenheimer vs. Douglas.
599—Herman vs. Hennessey et al.	786—Chambers vs. Menor.
605—Garside vs. Conner, &c.	736—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
1003—Glentenkamp versus Seeger.	825—Winant vs. Curtin.
635—Parker vs. Conner, &c.	1014—Kelly vs. O'Donnell et al.
644—Ammon vs. Conner.	
474¼—Clark vs. Mutual Benefit Ice Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
690—Weber vs. Schoff.	593—Mitchell vs. Cornell et al.
823—Ryerson et al. vs. Tone.	1050—Carter vs. Kipp.
943—The American Coal Co. vs. Quintard.	1085—Beadleston vs. Wiswell.
799—Oswell, &c., vs. Hasbrouck et al.	1086—Gruber vs. Howard.
1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt.	1087—The Crescent Iron Co. vs. Westray et al.
710—Archer vs. Garde.	1088—Bowers vs. Arnoux.
717—Hasbrouck, &c., vs. Chamberlain.	1089—Waldell vs. Lee.
613—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	1090—Getz vs. Scott et al.
790½—McKibbin versus Rowan et al.	1091—Young vs. Sanden et al.
804—Wormser vs. Meyer.	1093—Meyer vs. Clarke et al.
806—Simmons et al vs. Kay-er	1094—Lorillard vs. Kelso et al.
815—McCue, &c., vs. Dillon et al.	1096—Davis vs. Muhlker.
	1097—Bergh vs. Pettus.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on—No. 240.—Neftel vs. Lightstons.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
497—Brown vs. Patterson.	1767—Thompson vs. Gray.
907—Schermerhorn vs. Devlin.	932—Rae vs. Hartman et al.
1097—Dilman vs Hayman.	1311—Best vs. Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor.
1216—Shifferdecker vs. Gottwald.	1129—Brown vs. Freeman.
735—Meacham vs. Campbell.	860—McManus vs. Gavin.
736—Hunt vs. Campbell.	1063—Lerch vs. McComb.
737—Samis vs. Campbell.	175—Newitter vs. The Ger. Fire Ins. Co.
738—Brower vs. Campbell.	587—Gross vs. Trimble.
1123—Grabfelder versus Cohen.	1040—Smith vs. Parmentier.
740—Neville vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co.	1769—Haswell vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1760—People, ex rel Gilchrist vs. Murray.	1188—Donohue, &c., vs. Boorum.
1272—Keller vs. Brodek et al.	1266—Blaut vs. Gabler.
631—Kane vs. The N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.	403—Curtis vs. The Mayor, &c.
1145—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.	1078—Leopold vs. Freund et al.
1258—Dudel et al. vs. Com. Gen. Trans.	1279—Carney vs. Solomon.
1140—Wynen vs. Schappert.	1115—Vando Wielo versus Callahan.
1053—Follett vs. Spencer.	493—Brower vs. Dayton.
1054—Same vs. Same.	1120—Strauss vs. Joseph-thal et al.
1247—Dunn vs. Meserole.	1284—Holihan vs. Bour.
1735—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.	1262—Leverson vs. Scott.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
7869—Schmidt et al. vs. O'Donnell.	9202—Herman vs. Harris.
7933—Harvey vs. Minisrek	8314—Plez nmayer versus Welsh.
9256—Lichstone vs. Blumgart.	7618—Michel vs. Marwede et al.
6795—Eppenheimer versus Stein.	9298—Roberts vs. Read.
6983—The Canadian B'k of Com. vs. Blaksiee.	9297—Hart et al. vs. Bonsall.
8867—Maloney vs. McDonald.	9080—Andrews et al. vs. Burns et al.
7894—Montrose et al. vs. Steinhardt.	9310—The L. & R. Powder Co. vs. Clark.
9261—Herr vs. Wyatt.	9285—Schmitt vs. Boehlert.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. Short causes.	Nos.
9497—King vs. Phelps.	9179—Brady vs. Schoenberg.
9146—Claflin et al. vs. Wechsler et al.	8434—Peters et al. vs. Richl et al.
9165—Sanborn vs. Rose et al.	8949—Harbison et al. vs. Davis.
9155—Grossweyler versus Kapp	7949—Vaughan vs. Simpson.
9218—Cutler vs. Flacher et al.	9339—Malcolm vs. Chandler et al.
9156—Cutler vs. Robinson.	9255—Rubens et al. vs. Hayes et al.
9193—Emmens vs. Berenz.	
9185—Girardet vs. Low.	
7553—Glover vs. Zimmerman et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
9182—Cordts vs. Muller.	9212—Dailey vs. McArthur.
9111—LeCour vs. Dyett.	8864—Ertle vs. Sommers et al.
9187—Schellha vs. Glein.	9257—Muller vs. Thompson.
9112—Waldhelm vs. Deitz.	8813—Sturke vs. Muller.
6475—Lydon vs. Cook et al.	9261—Pierce vs. Pyne, &c.
9230—Condon vs. Harway.	9315—Stromeyer et al. vs. Noah.
9186—Schellha vs. Kurtz	8709—Vanderioget et al. vs. Berkerman.
8440—Wagner vs. Gross et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John O'Brien, burglary.
Charles Wilson, burglary.
James Dempsey, grand larceny.
Dominico Leister, assault and battery.
L. J. T. Doresq, misdemeanor.
Theodore F. Stratton, Ronalo McNicol, Robert H. Stewart, misdemeanor.
Henry C. Walters, Lulu Walters, Theodore Fowler, George McCloud, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Phillip Trojsi, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Green, felonious assault and battery.
Mary Gibbons, burglary.
Mary Leonard, petit larceny.
John McGinness, assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, April 12.—The following is the Supreme Court day calendar for Friday, April 13, 1877: Nos. 25, 31, 75, 101, 14, 72, 91, 127, & Nos. 54, 59, 113, 14, 22, 27, 29, 30, 34, 73, 74, 78.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 12.

SALES BEFORE THIS CALL—10 A. M.

20 Nassau Bk.	95	100 Mor. & Es.	74	1,000 N. W. C. C. G.	84⅞
400 Del. & H.	43	100 do.	74⅛	3,000 do.	84⅜
120 do.	43¼	300 North-western	18⅝	2,000 C. & N. W. con.	105½
300 do.	42½	500 do.	18¾	5,000 M. & E. con.	91
900 do.	42	300 do.	18⅜	5,000 Erie 4th.	101¾
200 do.	41¾	800 do.	18	5,000 N. Y. C. 1st R.	117
200 do.	41⅝	100 do.	16	35,000 Un. P. 1st.	104⅛
100 do.	41⅜	100 do.	15⅞	5,000 U. P. s. f.	92¾
100 do.	41¼	200 do.	15½	2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. ex coupon.	88
300 do.	41	100 do.	16	7,000 D. L. & W. 1st.	95½
200 do.	40¾	300 Mich. Cen.	37¼	5,000 Mich. C. 7s. b. c.	103
200 do.	40⅝	400 do.	37⅜	400 Del. & Hud. b. c.	41¾
800 do.	40	400 do.	37⅜	750 do.	42
600 do. c.	40	100 do.	37⅜	200 At. & P. T. b. c. c.	20¾
500 At. & P. T.	20	1200 do.	38¼	1900 West. Un. b. c. b.	57¼
100 do.	20¾	1000 do.	38	200 do.	57⅜
100 Un. Pacific. c.	64	100 do.	37¾	100 do.	57¼
800 do.	64	1100 do.	37⅜	2100 do.	57¾
300 West. Un.	66¼	100 St. Paul	134	1700 do.	57¼
500 do.	66¼	100 do.	133¾	300 do.	57⅜
2000 do.	66⅛	100 do.	133	900 do.	57¼
600 do.	66¾	100 do.	11	700 do.	57⅝
400 do.	66⅜	500 do.	11¾	1900 do.	57¾
1435 do.	66½	50 St. Paul. Pf.	43¼	600 do.	57⅝
1500 do.	66⅝	200 do.	43¾	1200 do.	57¾
200 do.	66¾	400 do.	44	300 do.	57⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.	91⅜	200 do.	43⅞	1900 do.	57¾
800 do.	91¾	300 do.	43⅝	600 do.	57⅝
600 do.	92	300 do.	43⅜	1200 do.	57¾
200 do.	91⅝	300 do.	43¼	1000 do.	57⅝
1200 do.	91¾	100 do.	43¾	1000 do.	57¾
200 do.	91¼	100 do. c.	43⅜	700 do.	57⅝
200 do.	91⅜	300 do.	42¾	1000 do.	57¾
150 Ill. Cent.	83	400 do.	42½	1900 do.	57⅝
300 do.	83¼	400 do.	42¼	1000 do.	57¾
100 Pac. Mail. c.	15⅝	800 do.	42⅜	5,000 N. W. C. C. G.	84½
100 do. c.	15½	500 Del., L. & W.	52½	5,000 do.	84
300 do.	15⅜	200 do. c.	52½	2,000 U. P. 1st.	104
100 do.	15⅝	800 do.	52⅝	1920 West. Un.	57
100 do.	15¾	200 do.	52½	300 do.	57⅛
400 do.	15⅝	3000 do.	52⅜	100 do.	56⅝
100 do.	15¾	2000 do.	52¼	200 do.	56⅞
100 do.	15⅞	2000 do.	52⅜	700 do.	57
50 do.	15⅝	1700 do.	51⅞	2600 do.	57
300 do.	15¾	2000 do.	51⅝	1200 do.	57
100 do.	15⅞	1000 do.	51¾	200 do.	56¾
200 do. c.	15¾	300 do.	51⅝	1200 North-western.	17¼
100 do.	15⅞	400 do.	51¾	100 do.	17⅜
100 do.	15¾	2000 do.	51⅝	2900 do.	67⅜
50 do.	15⅞	1700 do.	51¾	300 Del. & Hud.	41¾
300 do.	15¾	2000 do.	51⅝	100 do.	41¼
100 do.	15⅞	1300 do.	51¾

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Don Carlos, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Palmieri Signor Dal Negro, Signor Celada. At 2:30 P. M.—Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. G. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Othello—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GILMORES' GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Milton—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Antony and Cleopatra—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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It is still impossible to say how many people have perished in the burning of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis. The ruins were too hot yesterday to allow thorough search to be made, and there have been few of the ghastly discoveries which future excavations may reveal. The most recent register of arrivals at the house was destroyed in the fire, and some time must elapse before it can be ascertained whether persons now reported as missing were in the building. The mortality among the servants and employes of the hotel is undoubtedly large; and the present figures indicate that from this class must be taken the greater part of the total loss. The present estimate is that the whole number of deaths is somewhere between fifty and sixty—not so large as originally reported, but large enough to stir the sympathy of all humane people. As was the case when the Brooklyn Theatre was burned, days will be necessary to enable the proper authorities to ascertain the exact extent of the calamity.

Our letter from New-Orleans this morning throws light on some of the evils which attend the disorganization of the Government of Louisiana. With two sets of State officials claiming taxes, the tax-payers, however willing to discharge their dues to the State, are exposed to the risk of losing their money, to whichever set they may pay. Nor is this the worst, since their property is liable to be taken out of their hands, or their title to it invalidated, whether they make payment to one or the other, or whether they undertake to refuse to pay to either. To the confusion from this source is added the vexation and risk of two sets of courts, the proceedings of neither of which are capable of final review and determination. The incident described by our correspondent, in which rival courts and rival Sheriffs are making a hopeless muddle of a suit for debt, speaks volumes concerning the paralysis that must fall upon business in the unhappy State. It is not singular that the merchants invoke a "plague on both the houses," and protest that they would be content with either Government, if it could be firmly established. But that either Government could be rendered stable and efficient by Federal "recognition" is an assertion which requires proof.

The gentlemen who go through the motions of buying and selling stock on the Stock Exchange are reported to be greatly excited over certain false rumors concerning the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The chief of these was that the company was about to ask to have a Receiver appointed to take charge of its business, and this report was rendered more mischievous by offers to bet that the company would be in the hands of a Receiver within a very short time. The report was, doubtless, a wicked device, and the offer to bet was as stupid as it was reckless; but if the Stock Exchange really intends to abolish this method of influencing its transactions, it is on the eve of a great reform. A very large part of its business is based on reports which, if not specifically false, certainly have no legitimate relation to the intrinsic value of securities dealt in. And as for betting as a means of sustaining one view or another of a stock, we should like to know what the whole system of "margins," "options," and "puts and calls" amounts to if not to an elaborate mode of gambling. If, however, the Stock Exchange desires to reform itself, the business community will be very glad to have it do so, and will await with eagerness "fruit meet for repentance."

It would be difficult to frame a more satisfactory definition of what a competitive examination should be than the definition which Gen. Spear gives of what an important examination just ordered in the Patent Office is to be. The purpose is to fill a vacancy in the Board of Appeals of the Patent Office, the functions of which are delicate and difficult. The principle is established, to begin with, that no recommendations will be received by the Board of Examiners, and that all candidates must stand or fall by the evidence which they furnish, on a written examination, of their practical knowledge of the subjects with which they would have to deal in case of appointment. The examination is to be in writing, and will be confined entirely to the above-mentioned matter. At the same time, the final selection will be guided, to a great extent, not only by the result of the examination, but by the record which the candidates have heretofore made in the public service. If a method of this kind could be firmly and intelligently applied to the filling of all vacancies in the civil service, the country would be vastly benefited.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the pitiful case of the death of Messrs. George W. and Orville D. Jewett, will probably agree with the conclusion which most readers of the evidence have formed. There seems no reason to doubt that the younger Mr. Jewett, his mind inflamed by business troubles, had conceived violent animosity toward the elder Mr. Jewett and Mr. Dean, his partners, and sought revenge for what he believed to be his wrongs. The closing act of his life will be universally accepted as that of an insane man. There was no adequate motive for it, and there is no reason to suppose that it had been planned with any degree of deliberation. The close of the official investigation will, it is to be hoped, put an end to the unwholesome gossip which has found its way to the public ear with reference to the family affairs of the victims in this dreadful tragedy. These are certainly matters with which the public can have no legitimate concern, and the discussion of which can promote no proper purpose.

RELIEF FOR CITY TAX-PAYERS.

With the passage in the State Senate of the bill usually known as the Woodin charter, there is a reasonable certainty that a legal check will be interposed to the steady growth of our City debt and the constantly increasing burden of our taxation. As amended in the Senate, the bill is shorn of the most objectionable features incorporated with it in the Assembly, and though still containing several serious defects, these are not numerous enough to counterbalance its obvious benefits. The bill strikes at the twin roots of the increase of the City debt by providing (1) that in no one year shall work payable from assessments be proceeded with to an amount exceeding one million of dollars; and (2) that work payable with the issue of bonds, other than those redeemable from assessments, shall, in like manner, be limited to the annual value of one million of dollars. Under such limitations, the decrease of the City debt by the payment of bonds which have reached maturity will more than keep pace with its increase.

By way of placing a hard and fast limit to the increase of taxation, the bill provides that for the year 1878, or any subsequent year, there shall not be raised on the real and personal estate of the City of New-York a sum equal to more than two and a half per cent. upon the valuation for the present year. As the taxation for 1877 is about 2.70 per cent., yielding an aggregate of $23,500,000, and as the valuation for this year cannot greatly exceed that of last year—$1,111,054,343—it is plain that we have here provided for an enforced economy of some two millions of dollars. The most serious defect of the bill consists in enforcing an economy which it has provided very inadequate means to carry out. Of the $32,000,000 of annual City expenditures, about $20,000,000 are included under the heads of State taxes, interest, and redemption of debt, and amounts fixed by law as payable to charitable and educational institutions. Of the remaining twelve or thirteen millions, about ten millions are expended for salaries—a large proportion of which are already fixed by legislative enactment. Clearly, the saving which must be effected in our expenditures must come out of the department of the City budget, and to make the bill either a consistent or a workable measure, ample power should be given to some competent local authority to bring the entire salary list within the requirements of the reduced scale of taxation.

Instead, however, of striking away the last of the legislative props which have kept many of our City salaries up to the extreme limits of 1870 and 1871, the bill makes a special exception in favor of more than two-thirds of the salaried force of the City, by which they are relieved from the revisionary power which the Board of Apportionment is authorized to exercise over the remainder of less than one-third. It is plain that any such division of authority as is here proposed can only lead to endless wrangling and confusion, and may, not improbably, defeat the very ends which the bill has in view. For it is obvious that with some two millions less to spend, and with only ten millions of the total tax being subject to any reduction, there must be a decrease on all salaries whatever of at least 20 per cent. But the eight millions of salaries exempted by the bill cannot be reached by the Board of Apportionment, and as, in the absence of special legislative enactment, at least four millions of these cannot be reached by any local authority whatever, there will be presented to the Board of Apportionment the problem of saving two millions out of six millions now expended for salaries. That is to say, the two millions of salaries over which they retain control, added to the four million on which the Police Board and the Board of Education can enforce reductions, will be made to bear the whole burden of the economies prescribed in the Woodin Charter bill.

It is possible that the friends of our public school system have been willing to allow the Police and the firemen to take the advantage of the exemption, so long as the school-teachers were permitted to participate in it. But it happens that Police and firemen have their salaries fixed by statute, while school-teachers have not. There are comparatively few of the employes of the Police Board and the Fire Department whose salaries can be indirectly reduced by a refusal of the usual appropriation. But every employe of the Board of Education can be made to suffer from the compulsory economy of the Woodin charter as it now stands. There is, as we have stated, a necessity of saving two millions of dollars out of six million of salaries, and it is tolerably certain that the school-teachers would be compelled to bear their full share of the 33⅓ per cent. reduction thus enforced. It is time that the demagogism of these delusive exemptions was clearly perceived, and that some effort was made in the Omnibus bill or otherwise to correct the serious defects of a measure of reform whose purport is excellent, but some of whose details may lead to endless mischief.

THE URGENCY OF LIFE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The gentlemen at Albany who are demonstrative in their opposition to alleged abuses of the insurance investigation rather overdo their part. It is well enough to discountenance inquiries originating in the statements of discredited witnesses or directed against individual officers, rather than against the system of which they are exponents. But when, under the pretense of deprecating frivolous or invidious scrutiny, an attempt is made to suppress investigation altogether, the purpose is too manifestly improper to command respect. Impartial lookers-on cannot escape the feeling that the indignation is simulated in the interest of companies or officials that have something to conceal, and has no honest relation to the public interest. For this reason we hope that Mr. Husted's protest will pass unheeded. His horror of "smut machines" does not produce an impression of genuineness. It may be as pure and unselfish as he would have us believe it is, but it has a suspicious aspect, and one that should not commend it to the Insurance Committee. They have undoubtedly made some mistakes. They have wasted some time in the discussion of technical and irrelevant topics. But the investigation was forced upon them by managers who would fain have eluded inquiry altogether, and the general results have been eminently favorable to life insurance reform. No candid man, who has followed the testimony of the various witnesses, can now doubt the justice or expediency of such a general revision and amendment of insurance legislation as shall correct the gross evils of the present system, and contribute to the restoration of public confidence.

On a level with Mr. Husted's amusing display at Albany are the persuasive appeals of some of the New-York newspapers. The same delightful disinterestedness is apparent in every instance. Certain companies have mouthpieces in the Legislature, which assume the tone of outraged virtue, and protest against inquiries as impertinent. The same sinister interests reappear in the press in opposition to the Graham bill, and, indeed, to any legislation not dictated by the very officials who have helped to bring life insurance into disrepute. The disguise under which these entreaties are advanced is so very thin that the entreaties themselves can hardly be said to be entertaining. They are a compound of puerility and impertinence. Thus they read: "Life insurance is a mystery too profound for the ordinary legislative mind. No one can hope to fathom it who has not shared Mr. Husted's advantages and humbly sucked in learning and righteousness at the feet of the ill-paid persons who condescend to administer the affairs of companies. The Legislature will be guilty of presumption if it dares to enact a measure of the kind reported by Mr. Graham, or any measure framed in the interest of policy-holders and the public, and not of the officials concerned." On this ground the journals which derive their inspiration from board-rooms protest against further proceedings with a view to the enactment of a comprehensive measure upon the subject. They bid legislators think of the mathematical problems that are to be solved—of the wells of wisdom that must be pumped dry before a member can vote intelligently. The final proposition is worthy of the arguments that precede it. "Let the subject stand over until the next session. Meanwhile, let the Superintendent take counsel with the insurance managers and prepare a bill in exact accordance with their wishes." A more impotent conclusion cannot be easily imagined. But it is the conclusion which certain of the companies would have the Legislature accept.

The continuance of the investigation is now of less importance than the embodiment of its lessons in a well-considered law. The facts already brought to light are more than sufficient to prove the necessity of legislative interference, and to indicate the direction in which reforms should be prosecuted. The attempts again and again repeated to convert life insurance into a profound mathematical study partake too much of charlatanry to be worthy of serious notice. Technical the actuary's work undoubtedly is, but by no means profound. The formulæ may all be found in well-known books, and their practical application calls for only a moderate amount of algebraic knowledge. We suspect that even this, shallow as it often is, is beyond the capacity of the present head of the Insurance Department, who is as much a stranger to the technicalities of the subject as any member of the Legislature. But the actuarial branch of the business, whatever it may amount to, is not within the range of the required law. That deals with matters which any ordinary business capacity can comprehend, and which are fully appreciated by the public. There are certain flagrant abuses to be corrected. It is not possible to prescribe the salaries to be paid to officials or the commission to be paid to agents, but the periodical publication of details under both heads would subject the management to a wholesome criticism more potent than laws. It is certainly not improper to prohibit the payment of percentages or bonuses in addition to salaries, especially when the basis of the extra compensation is incompatible with the well-being of a company. Equally expedient is it to forbid the connection of companies with outside enterprises, and to prevent that perversion of proxies which enables managers to defy the remonstrances of their policy-holders. There are also certain equitable ends to be attained, which nothing less than law will compel managers to provide for. At present, in the great majority of cases, a life policy is little better than a ticket in a lottery. Legislation is needed to reduce to a minimum the contingencies of litigation which some companies rely upon to avert the consequences of their own negligence. In the same way legal provisions are wanted to impart certainty to the value of a policy in the event of its surrender or of the non-payment of premiums. The plea that the companies may be left to cover these points under the pressure of competition is inadmissible. The leave-alone policy has been tried, and has broken down. And as the Legislature has asserted its right to interfere, the time is come when the interference should be made effectual.

Whether Mr. Husted succeed or fail in his efforts to stifle investigation, we trust that enough independence remains in both chambers to secure the enactment of a broad and stringent Life Insurance law before the close of the session. The evils to be provided against are notorious and well defined. The direct improvements to be effected are simple and just. The time already expended upon the subject indicates a consciousness of its importance. To keep the law as it is would be to prolong the depression and distrust under which life insurance struggles, and would entail upon those who may be responsible for the delay suspicions and imputations the reverse of flattering.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

The myrmidons of tyranny are to be withdrawn from Alaska. This distant and hapless territory was acquired by the United States in 1867. From that time until the present it has languished under a military government. The repressive policy pursued toward the population has been fraught with the most disastrous consequences. The agriculture of the region has been neglected, and the resources of the country—with the exception of fur-seals and mummies—have remained undeveloped. The promised yield of bananas and pine-apples has not been brought into market; and it is well understood that the bayonets of the Army have reduced the people to such a state of hopelessness that the cotton fields remain unworked, and even the annual export of ice and granite has dwindled to nothing. A better day is dawning for Alaska. The wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore, of which we have heard so much, is to be hushed at last. The shoulder-strapped minions of despotic power are to be recalled from the long-distracted country. The cry of the oppressed has been heard, and the standing army—consisting of seventy-five men—will leave the people of Alaska, now numbering seventy-six persons, to work out their own destiny in their own way.

A standing army is a standing menace to a free people. This may not be a novel statement, but it is especially true in Alaska. For nearly ten years the Aleuts and fur-seals of that oppressed region have been governed by a Treasury Agent. But his administration has been only nominal. It is notorious that he could not maintain himself for a day unless supported by Federal bayonets. Therefore, we are right in saying that the government has been one of purely military force. The intelligent Aleuts have, with admirable self-restraint, refrained from voting. They have refused to send a Senator, a Representative, or even so much as a "tad-pole" Delegate to Congress. They have paid no taxes for the support of the carpet-bag Treasury Agent, who, fortified by Federal bayonets, has carried things with a high hand. Secure in his place so long as he had the promise of maintenance from the Washington authorities, this official has marked the fur-seals destined for destruction, and has reduced the Aleutian citizens to a state of bondage in which no man has been allowed more than one wife, and the local diet of tallow candles and train oil has been tyrannically discouraged. The free institutions of Alaska have been subverted at the behest of military tyrants, and the palladium of our liberties has been set at naught frequently and with impunity. The right of the Aleuts to govern themselves in their own way, to kill as many seals as they could shake a stick at, and to drink themselves into untimely graves with whisky and whale-oil, has been steadfastly trampled upon by a usurping Treasury Agent, supported by an insolent soldiery—composed of seventy-five men.

It is time that this incubus of tyranny was removed. On the 15th of May, in consonance with orders from the War Department, when the Sitka clock strikes twelve noon, the officer commanding the seventy-five troops now stationed in Alaska will march his men down to the beach. There a revenue cutter will receive them, and take them from the land which they have so long oppressed. The Treasury Agent will be abandoned to his fate. He will be left to maintain himself as he can against the Aleutian population—seventy-six in number—and to the fur-seals, whose interest he has heretofore professed to conserve. It is well known that the natural inheritance of the Aleut is life, liberty, and the pursuit of fur-seals and tallow candles. Under the grinding despotism of the Treasury Agent, (supported by Federal bayonets,) he has been restricted as to his "bull-dozing" of seals, and limited in his illuminating diet. In future he is to be allowed to exterminate, if he chooses, the mischievous and fur-bearing seal, and to sit in the shade and eat candles until the crack of doom. Local institutions must be preserved at all hazards. When the standing army of seventy-five shall have departed, we shall expect that the entire seventy-six population of Alaska will launch into a wild and prolonged orgie of voting. The suffrages of this moist and oleaginous people have been too long suppressed. Now, while they rest from an indiscriminate slaughter of the seals, we shall look to see them exercise the proud privilege of freemen, early, often, and continuously. They shall no longer be unrepresented in Congress. Representatives shall appear in the House with a mileage bill long enough to make each particular hair stand up on the head of the frugal Mr. Randall.

It is hardly necessary to say that Alaska was the last retreat of that superfluous body, the United States Army. The Army has been gradually hunted out of each State, until the seventy-five men in and around Sitka were all who were left anywhere. The rest have been concealed in places where nobody lives. If the population of Alaska had not outnumbered—by one—the myrmidons of tyranny quartered upon them, we should not have been permitted to chronicle this triumph of local self-government. As it is, we know that the usurping Treasury Agent will not be able to maintain himself. He will not even appeal to the courts. If he escapes alive out of the hands of the liberated Aleuts, he will flee to Washington and ask for a special commission of investigation. If he is a fat man, he will fall a victim to the candle-eating natives. But our present concern is for the Army. The President will not know what to do with it. Since Alaska refuses it, there is no place for it anywhere. There is peace on the Indian frontier. Crazy Horse has come to terms, and Sitting Bull has gone beyond the reach of extradition treaties and Federal bayonets. Everybody seems to be afraid of the Army. There was a rumor that trouble existed betwen the Governor of Arizona and the commanding General, the former being desirous of procuring an Indian war for the Summer. This would have given active employment for the Army, as well as quartermasters' contracts for Arizona. But Gen. Kautz sternly refuses to have a war, and as sternly repels the insinuation that the Territory is dependent upon army contracts for its subsistence. Even the national capital went into hysterics, a little while ago, when ninety-eight soldiers stopped there over-night on their way northward. Evidently, there is no place where an Army out of business can be put without creating an intolerable row on the part of the oppressed citizens. Figuratively speaking, the Army finds no rest for the sole of its foot. If the worst comes, perhaps the Sultan of Turkey would be willing to borrow it until the Aleuts get over their aversion.

THE END OF THE ARMISTICE.

The apparent obstacle to peace in the European complications seems a small one. A petty principality, with scarce a hundred thousand inhabitants, claims certain small acquisitions of territory from the Ottoman Porte, and her demands are refused. Indeed, it would appear that Montenegro had given up the aspiration, which had come down from generation to generation for so many hundred years, of possessing an outlet to the sea in the port of Spizza or a foothold on the borders of Lake Scutari, and was contented with the acquisition of the Fortress Nitschich, which was relieved at so great cost by the Turks in the recent campaign, and a small strip of territory on the eastern frontier. The loss of this remote fortress and this difficult region to the Sultan would be very slight, and is thought by strategists to be rather a gain in a military view. But the Porte will not yield this possession for the sake of peace, nor will it abate its haughty claim, the subject of contest for centuries, to the suzerainty over the Montenegrins. To-day (Friday, April 13,) the truce between Turkey and Montenegro comes to an end, and the disputes with this petty province will, in all probability, rekindle the fires of a great war.

The obstacle seems a small one, but it is in reality large. The Black Mountaineers combine in themselves and their cause all the elements which have inflamed anew the old contest between the Osmanli and their Christian and Slavonic enemies. Montenegro, as we have so often observed, is the last remains, the protruding dike, of an ancient stratum. With "New-Servia," it alone shows the vast formation which once covered all the region of the Danube. When the Turks entered Europe, five centuries since, they found a powerful Slavonic Empire, stretching from the present Servia to the Black Sea, and from the borders of Russia to Illyria and the Adriatic. This Kingdom went down beneath the fiery attacks of the followers of Osman and Amurath, and, though by its century-long struggles it saved Europe, it was trampled and crushed beneath the Osmanli. All Eastern Europe was thrown back into semi-barbarism by this Turkish conquest. For the Ottomans, by a refinement of cruelty, not only crushed the conquered races, but they uprooted their religion and debauched their future vigor by carrying off the best of the male children for the infamous uses of the seraglio or to train as janissaries. The struggle between the Turk and Slavonian became the bitterest which history anywhere records. It was not only a contest for goods and life, but for honor and faith and all that men most value. It was waged without mercy or restraint on either side. The only two portions of the ancient Slavonic Kingdom which held out were Servia and Montenegro. Indeed, the former was under Turkish rule for centuries, but has freed itself within a comparatively few years. Montenegro, first under its Bishops, and now under its Princes, has held its own against the common oppressor for five hundred years. It has, no doubt, been secretly supported by Russia, but it was best defended by its inaccessible mountains and the valor of its inhabitants. Travelers still describe the eager joy with which the Montenegrin men and women leave harvest and farm-work to join in a raid against their old enemies, the Mussulmans.

War seems their natural condition. They can raise but 20,000 able-bodied men, but history records no battle where they were beaten by the Turks. The Porte has always claimed sovereignty over them, but has never been able to exercise it. The two races are in perpetual hostility, and hate one another with that hatred which the life and death struggle of five centuries would naturally breed. The Principality of the Black Mountains has, however, no access to the outer world, and accordingly the ambition of its Princes from of old has always been to obtain a port on the Adriatic. Russia naturally supports and aids the designs of its Prince, both from sympathy of race and religion and because the position of the province is dangerous to the Porte in any war with the Czar, both in the possibility of a flank attack and in its capability of stirring up the disaffected Christians in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is not improbable, in these long negotiations over the protocol, that the astute Muscovite diplomats knew from the beginning that the Sultan would never yield a single article to the claims of the Montenegrins, and that this alone would always make war possible whenever the season and the military preparations rendered a campaign feasible. The little country of the Black Mountains comes in again, as it has so often done before, to head the European struggle against the Ottoman Turks.

AN UNHAPPY DEACON.

There are several distinct species and numerous sub-varieties of deacons. The deacon of the Episcopal Church is a partially-developed clergyman, and concerns himself solely with spiritual things, while the Congregational deacon, who is the typical deacon of New-England, is not in the line of clerical promotion, but is a purely civil officer, whose duty it is to carry the contribution box, and to knock together the heads of small boys who misconduct themselves in meeting. It has also been claimed that the latter species of deacon has the right, in case of a noisy infant, to audibly command the infant's maternal accomplice to "take that child out." If this right exists, it has certainly been in abeyance for many years, a fact which may be accounted for by the theory that New-England infants who are too young to be fed exclusively upon the milk of the Word are no longer taken to meeting, but are left at home, where, in the temporary absence of their devout mothers, they are stayed with flagons—or bottles to that effect—and comforted with sugar and other tid-bits alluring to the infantile appetite.

There is no doubt that most deacons of the Congregational species are good men and wear black silk waistcoats. There is a Connecticut proverb which asserts that "All deacons are good, but ther's odds in deacons." This proverb is unquestionably true. The deacon is always pious and moral, but there are some deacons who will show more frankness in selling a blind horse than will be shown by others. Good as the deacon is, his excellence is seldom appreciated by the small boy. The latter regards him as his lawful prey, and will walk miles to steal a deacon's apples, even when better fruit with less dogs can be stolen from nearer men who are not deacons. It is darkly rumored that on the first day of the present month, which, with singular impropriety, was also Sunday, the deacons who carried around the contribution boxes had their lives made burdens to them by the perverse small boys, who, after prolonged searches in their various pockets for suppositious coin, finally whispered to the waiting deacons the heartless words "April fool." It has been calculated that on the ordinary and secular 1st of April, 74 per cent.—(in round numbers)—of New-England deacons have lawless tails affixed to their coat skirts by depraved youth; and there are few travelers who have not noticed the depressed and timorous air of the average deacon's dog—a phenomenon which can be explained only upon the theory that he lives in constant expectation of finding his tail suddenly afflicted with a tin can.

The politic and peaceful deacon naturally strives to conciliate the small boy, but the latter usually refuses to be conciliated unless all pretense of maintaining order in meeting is abandoned, and he is allowed to eat as many peanuts as he fancies, to throw the shells at small colored worshipers, and in short to regulate his own affairs at his own discretion. Still, there are some deacons who achieve a partial success in allaying the hostility of youth, and of such undoubtedly was the Newburg deacon who recently lured a sharp and angular woman with two small boys into his private pew.

The deacon, as became his rank, sat next to the pew door. Immediately at his left hand he placed the two small boys, and close beside the further boy sat, with her face intently fixed upon the preacher, and one of her sharpest edges turned toward the deacon, the angular mother. The deacon was not only good but genial; the precise kind of deacon who, if he were selling a horse blind of both eyes, would frankly mention that the animal's left eye was not quite sound, and would offer to make a deduction from its price in consequence thereof. He smiled sweetly upon the two small boys, and then gave his whole mind to the sermon which, as befitted a cold Sunday, was full of genuine Calvinism and extremely satisfactory to the deacon's orthodox tastes. Presently, as the preacher expounded with remarkable eloquence and feeling the grand doctrine of the total depravity of infants, the good deacon stretched out his left arm along the back of the pew, in order to enjoy his favorite theology at his ease. Now, it happened that this outstretched arm had a hand at its extremity, and this hand came gently in collision with another and much smaller hand. The deacon thought that the latter hand belonged to one of the small boys, and in the overflowing goodness of his heart he took the hand in his, and gently and affectionately squeezed it.

There was a sudden shriek that silenced the preacher and appalled the congregation, most of whom thought that somebody had sat down upon a crooked pin, while others feared that the meeting-house had taken fire. The true state of the case was, however, soon made manifest. The angular female rose up and, lacerating the intervening small boys with her knee-pans, smote the astonished deacon in the face, while she loudly exclaimed, "Squeeze my hand, will you! I'll let you know, you old sinner!" There arose a chuckling among the youth of the congregation. The elder male members felt that their deacon had brought ruin upon himself, and the female members wondered what he could possibly have seen in that ugly creature to lead him into temptation. As the angular woman showed an unmistakable determination to renew her attack, the deacon felt that flight was his only resource. He seized his hat and fled toward the door. It opened before him and closed upon his vanished form. From that day to this no Newburg eyes have rested upon the ruined man, and the suspicion is gaining ground that he has either committed suicide or become a book agent.

The moral of this affecting tale is not, perhaps, as clear as could be wished. It seems, however, to teach the folly of any deacon who tries to conciliate small boys and the danger of proximity to angular females. Persons desiring other and further morals are at perfect liberty to mix them to their several tastes.

EMIGRATION FROM MAINE.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Quebec trains arriving here have on board large numbers of farmers from the State of Maine who are going westward, the majority having the State of Michigan for their destination.

ALBANY.

THE SPRING ELECTION BILL.

DEBATE ON MAKING THE OFFICES OF CONTROLLER AND CORPORATION COUNSEL ELECTIVE — SENATOR MORRISSEY EXPLAINS AND ADVOCATES THE MEASURE —IT IS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING, BY THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 12, 1877.

Mr. Morrissey's bill providing for the election of Controller and Corporation Counsel by the people in the City of New-York, was taken up as a special order in the Senate this morning, and, after an hour's discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill also provides for a Spring election for City officers on the first Thursday in April, 1878, and every two years thereafter, fixes the terms of office (two years) of the Mayor and Aldermen and the amount of their salaries, &c., but the opposition was mainly to the third section, making the offices of Controller and Corporation Counsel elective.

Mr. Gerard moved to strike out this section. He said he would regard this as very extraordinary special legislation had it not been urged in the interest of "reform." The Senate had just passed the Constitutional amendments recommended by the Charter Commission, one of which recommends that all heads of Departments be appointed and not elected. He thought there should be more harmony and consistency in legislation than was apparent in the reform measures that had been advocated here.

Mr. Morrissey said he anticipated that this would be the sore spot that would be assailed in his bill. But its opponents, when talking of consistency, should look to their own action. Every year while Mr. Green held the office of Controller, the Tammany members of the Legislature had introduced a bill to make this office elective. Up to 1870 it had always been an elective office, and the law that changed it was stolen through the Legislature in the form of a clause in the Supply bill, without the knowledge of half a dozen members. When the Controller was elected by the people there was no fault to be found with that official. It was only after he was appointed that he became corrupt.

Mr. Bixby said the bill simply took power from a single individual and gave it to the people. If John Kelly lost an office by it, let him lose it. It was a Democratic measure, and 50 John Kellys had better be sacrificed than one Democratic principle.

Mr. Starbuck objected to the section because it legislated a man out of office before his term expired, and he charged that this was done for a political purpose. The bill, he said, was conceived in a spirit of mischief, and was evil in its purpose and intention. He charged that this and the other so-called "reform" measures were the fruits of a conspiracy between a few disaffected Democrats and the Republican Party.

This charge brought Mr. Morrissey to his feet, who said with a good deal of warmth that he had served six years in a legislative body, and in all that time he had never done an act to injure the Democratic Party; on the contrary, he believed that he had done the party as much service in proportion to his age as Mr. Starbuck. So far from the "Omnibus" bill having been the result of a conspiracy between him and the Republicans, the Republicans had scarcely anything to do with it. Seven-eighths of its provisions were suggested by him, and so far as there was anything of a party character in them, they were Democratic. The Senator from the Eighteenth [Starbuck] did not represent the Democratic Party of New-York in opposing these bills; he simply represented an organization whose chief had sent his orders here for his followers to obey. For his part he did not fear Tammany Hall; he preferred to obey the wishes of the people. He wanted the Senator from the Eighteenth to understand that he [Morrissey] was no more likely to go into a conspiracy than the Senator, and, in his judgment, the only conspiracy here was on the side of the Senator.

Mr. Bixby said that if Mr. Starbuck did not vote for a bill so Democratic in principle as this was, he wished to warn him that the Senator from the Fourth [Morrissey] and himself [Bixby] would read him out of the party. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCarthy said that the leading object of all these bills, as he understood them, was economy and retrenchment, and this being their object, they ought to be supported by all the Senators without regard to party.

Mr. Robertson said that during the last four years every Democratic Senator in this body had voted to make the Controller of New-York an elective officer.

Mr. Kennaday remarked that the Republicans had opposed it, to which Mr. Robertson replied that this was a mistake, for a bill to that effect passed the Senate last Winter.

Mr. Woodin said that this was not his fight, and he rather enjoyed the little difference of opinion that had sprung up in the Democratic ranks. He thought the bill was a good one, for the reason stated by Mr. Morrissey—that it would save the City $140,000 annually. The Controller of Brooklyn was elected by the people, which, he thought, ought to secure the support of the two Senators from that city for this bill.

Mr. Jacobs said he looked upon all these "reform" bills as special legislation, and having a partisan purpose, though concealed under the cry of retrenchment and economy. The "omnibus" bill, he said, concealed, in a clause of two or three lines, which no Senator would suspect, a job that would saddle an expense of $375,000 annually on the City of New-York.

Mr. Woodin asked where it was. After some delay, Mr. Jacobs said it was in the first subdivision of the twenty-fifth section, which read as follows:

"A bureau charged with the duty of preventing and extinguishing fires, and of protecting property from water used in fires, the chief officer of which shall be called the Chief of the Department."

Mr. Jacobs explained that this clause imposed upon the City an expense equal to $375,000 annually, that had heretofore been borne by the insurance companies.

Mr. Woodin said this was the first he had ever heard of it, and he did not think the clause had any such effect. It certainly was not intended that it should have.

Mr. Gerard's motion to strike out the third section was then put to vote and lost, all the Democrats except Bixby and Morrissey voting for it. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a similar vote. Following is the act in full:

AN ACT supplemental to chapter 375 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor of the City of New-York hereafter elected shall, except as herein otherwise provided, hold office for a period of two years. The Mayor first elected under the provisions of this act shall enter upon the duties of his office on the 1st day of January, 1879, and shall hold office until the 1st day of May, 1880, unless sooner removed as provided by law.

SEC. 2. The Board of Aldermen constituting the Common Council of said City, elected at the elections in this act provided for, shall hold office for a term of two years. Of the six persons elected Aldermen at Large, one of them shall be voted for and designated on the ballots cast at such election, to be "President of the Board of Aldermen," and the Alderman so elected President shall hold his office as such during his term, or until a vacancy in the office of Mayor occurring during said term. Provided that in case of the death, resignation, or inability of the President, the Board of Aldermen may elect a President for the unexpired term.

SEC. 3. There shall be held on the first Tuesday in the month of April, 1878, and on the first Tuesday in April every second year thereafter, an election in said city, at which shall be elected a Mayor, a Controller, a Counsel to the Corporation, and a Board of Aldermen, as now provided by law. The officers so elected shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first day of May following the day of such election, except the case of the Mayor first elected.

SEC. 4. Whenever the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes Acting Mayor of said City, in case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, he shall continue to act as Mayor until the 1st day of May, succeeding the next election at which a Mayor can be chosen.

SEC. 5. Any vacancy which may occur in the Board of Aldermen by reason of the death, resignation, or otherwise of a member of said board, shall be filled by election of the board by a majority of all the members elected thereto, and the person so elected to fill such vacancy shall serve until the first day of May succeeding the next election at which a Board of Aldermen is to be elected. Any vacancy occurring in the office of Controller or Counsel to the Corporation by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Mayor, and the person appointed shall hold office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 6. The salary of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Counsel to the Corporation shall be $10,000

a year each respectively. The President of the Board of Aldermen shall receive an annual salary of $4,000, and the members of said board, other than the President, each a salary of $2,000. The aggregate amount of salaries for the clerk, assistants, and officers of said board shall not, in any one year, exceed $12,000, and no subordinate in the Department of Finance or the Department of Law shall receive a higher salary than $5,000 per annum.

SEC. 7. All heads of departments, other than those of the Departments of Finance and Law and the Chamberlain in said City, shall hereafter be appointed by the Mayor, without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 8. The heads of departments and the Chamberlain may be removed for cause, as now provided by law. The cause assigned must be for malfeasance or dereliction of duty in office, and the particulars of the offense must be set forth in written charges, a copy of which shall be served upon the person charged, and an opportunity given him to be heard in his defense before any removal shall be made.

SEC. 10. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Senate Committee on Cities reported favorably Mr. Bixby's bill extending the time for payment of arrears of taxes on real estate in the City of New-York, and fixing the rate of interest on unpaid taxes at 8 per cent.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will give a hearing to Mr. Ellis, Superintendent of Banks, on Tuesday next, on the charges against him submitted by the Governor.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSION ON THE CANAL BUDGET BILL—A BILL INTRODUCED LEGALIZING THE ACTS OF THE EXCISE BOARD—THE NEW CAPITOL APPROPRIATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 12, 1877.

The Canal Budget bill was the special order in the Assembly this morning, and the whole of the session was occupied with its consideration. Mr. Baker, Chairman of the Canal Committeee, had charge of the bill, and had a rather trying experience. At 2 o'clock the bill had not been completed, but on getting out of committee, Mr. Baker moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be ordered to a third reading, which the House, apparently rather tired of the interminable discussion, readily consented to.

A short bill, legalizing the acts of the Excise Commissioners and declaring the licenses granted by them under the law of 1870 valid and legal, was introduced in the House this morning by Mr. O'Hare. It will have to be moved forward to final passage out of the regular order, unless it is to run the risk of failure by the adjournment of the Legislature before it can be reached in the regular way. Probably there will be no objection to this, as the Legislature passes every week acts doing the same thing for some Justice of the Peace or notary public who discovers, after acting some months, that he has not properly qualified.

The Supply bill has come from the Senate Finance Committee, and the clause in relation to the new Capitol building is in it. An appropriation of $1,000,000 is made for the continuance of the building, and it is required that the Advisory Board of Architects complete the exterior of the building in accordance with the old plans, while the interior is to be continued in accordance with the new plans. This is an absurdity, and an enormously expensive absurdity. There seems to be some misapprehension among members as to its effect. The idea appears to be that it will only stop the new changes in the exterior which were being made by the Advisory Board. On the contrary, it will require the pulling down of over 13 feet of stone wall for the whole circuit of this enormous building, and hence some half million dollars will be thrown away. All that portion of the wall from the key-stone of the upper row of arched windows up to and including a beautiful string course of finely-carved granite will have to be taken down and thrown away. Between the top of the arches and the string course is a finely-molded cornice, which must suffer the same fate. There is no mistake about this. The portion of the wall referred to, including the decorated capitals of the pilasters, the cornice, and the string course, is declared to be "incongruous" with the building below it. There is nothing which is to be put above the string course more incongruous with the mass of the building than this portion, and yet the cry is re-echoed by all the tradesunion architects who came up here to help the Albany Senator and their brother craftsmen that the Advisory Board make the upper stories of the building "incongruous" with the lower. This cry seems likely, as its first fruits, to cost the State half a million of dollars, and to impose on the State an abominably ugly building, in order that Senator Harris, of Albany, may get control of the Building Department again. As to his estimates of the cost of completing the building according to the old plans, they are precisely the same sort of estimates which he had been furnishing to the Legislature for eight years, down to last year; when the Legislature took the matter out of his hands. These estimates began with four millions as the total cost, then increased to six, from that to eight, and now they are twelve. The Advisory Board offer estimates of cost of every piece of work in the building, and for these they show the bids of responsible contractors, secured by bonds. Senator Harris' estimates are drawn upon his imagination. The end of the whole business will probably be no appropriation, and the passage of Mr. Stein's bill for the removal of the capital to New-York.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation reconsidered to-day its action of yesterday, and will report against retaining the triple-headed Commission. Last Monday evening it was stated that the Pool bill had been called on the Thursday previous and not moved. The calling of the calendar of general orders was then going on again, and it was stated that on this recalling the bill would be reached on Tuesday or Wednesday. To-night, on making inquiry at the Clerk's desk in the Senate it was found that the bottom of the general order calendar had again been reached, showing that the bill must have been again called and not moved. It would seem to require some emphatic expression of public opinion to cause this bill to be fully brought before the Senate.

Mr. Ambrose appeared before the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon, and explained, with great clearness, his bill providing for a system of cleaning the streets of New-York.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The House reassembled at 8 o'clock P. M. By the hands of his Private Secretary the Governor returned, with his objections, the bill providing for the construction of fishways in State dams across the Oswego, Oneida, and Seneca Rivers. He cites other appropriations, and says that with the appropriation in this bill there would be $22,000 appropriated this year for a similar purpose. He thinks there can be no pressing necessity for the bill, and that a due regard for economy is opposed to it; besides, if the work is to be done upon the dams constructed for canal purposes, it should be paid for from the canal fund and not by direct taxation.

The Governor also returned, without his approval, the bill in relation to Collectors and Receivers of Taxes. The bill makes it the duty of Collectors and Receivers of Taxes in the towns of the State to receive at par, in payment of town, county, and State taxes, orders issued by the Board of Supervisors upon the Treasurer of the county in which such towns are located, providing the orders shall have been issued in due conformity with law. The Governor says the embarrassment and injustice of requiring Tax Collectors to pass upon the validity of Supervisors' orders must be apparent to every one. It is doubtful if Collectors in large towns could procure sureties. Were this bill to become a law annoying litigations would be the certain and speedy result. There would be too great opportunity for fraud and error.

The House then went into committee on the bill providing further protection to life insurance policy-holders. After some time had been spent on the bill, Mr. Morey was about to move that the committee report progress, but gave way to Mr. Husted, who took occasion to deny statements, publicly made, that he was the paid attorney of insurance companies on this floor. He denied these statements *in toto*. He had no connection whatever with any insurance company. He then said he wanted this bill perfected. As it now stood it contained several clauses subject to vetoes, and there were unconstitutional provisions in it which had been moved after the bill came from the committee. He had several amendments which he wanted incorporated in the bill, which would make it more perfect in its object on behalf of the policy-holders. Further discussion was had, in which it was made apparent that the Committee of the Whole would never be able to perfect the bill. Whereupon Mr. Fish moved that the committee report progress, so that a motion could be made to refer the bill to a special committee to perfect it. The motion was carried.

Mr. Husted then moved that the committee referred to be a select committee of 15, nine of whom shall consist of the Insurance Committee.

Mr. Fish moved as an amendment that it be a committee of 21, nine of whom shall consist of the Insurance Committee, the committee to report within one week. He said, if the committee consist of only 15, the bill might as well be referred to the Insurance Committee.

The amendment was lost—37 to 44. Mr. Husted's motion was then carried.

The Chair announced as the members of the committee, in addition to the Insurance Committee: Messrs. Gilbert, Peck, Fish, Purdy, Ecclesine, and H. H. Rockwell. Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Carlos," an opera new to American audiences, and tolerably unfamiliar, too, in most parts of the world, was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday evening, for the first time in this country. It was listened to with a degree of attention very seldom bestowed upon works of the same order, and the applause, at many stages of the action, was unanimous and enthusiastic. The story of "Don Carlos" was rehearsed in these columns a few days ago, and hence we shall only refer to it briefly at present. It turns chiefly upon the mad passion of *Don Carlos*, son of *Philip II. of Spain*, for *Philip's* affianced, *Elizabeth of Valois*, but a subsidiary tale, hardly inferior to the main plot in interest, and illustrating the friendship of *Rodrigo, Marquis of Posa*, for *Don Carlos*, runs parallel with the leading incidents, and sundry important events also grow out of the unrequited love of *Princess Eboli* for *Don Carlos*, and out of the ferocity of *Philip*, whose every act is the offspring of the dictates of the Inquisition. The complexity of the drama to which Signor Verdi has supplied the music has some disadvantages, but through the scope afforded him for the delineation of happily-contrasted personages and scenes, its elaborateness is not to be regretted. In "setting" the situations and words of "Don Carlos," the composer has addressed himself to his task in a very different spirit from that which possessed him in earlier years. Signor Verdi has kept in mind some of Gluck's, if not Wagner's, precepts throughout "Don Carlos," and if he has not adhered rigorously to the system of motives and to the almost equal division of melody between the singers and the orchestra, he has at all events shown occasional approval of both plans. But as it could not be expected that a musician of such marked individuality and creative power as the composer of "Il Trovatore" would keep within strange limits without dwarfing the proportions of most of his efforts, it is, perhaps, quite as satisfactory to note that Signor Verdi himself still preponderates in "Don Carlos." The influence of the so-called music of the future is especially and gratefully apparent in the fullness of the instrumentation, in the almost constant avoidance of strains actually foreign to the essence of the characters and to the situations, and in the care and taste with which too brusque transitions are shunned. A serious drawback to the popularity of "Don Carlos" lies not in the substantial and often semi-realistic nature of its lyric treatment, but in its sombre tone. The opera is pitched in the minor key, and the love, friendship, anger, and piety supplying the elements of the story are all handled in the same elegiac vein. The beauty of the music, happily, though grave, is genuine and appreciable, and the flow of melody, while it may not always impress the hearer with a sense of novelty, is incessant. Writing close upon midnight, we cannot, of course, do more than hint at the most effective numbers of the score. In act the first, in *Don Carlos'* opening air, is noticeable a pretty and graceful allegro. ("Io la vidi.") The scene between *Don Carlos* and *Elizabeth* is delightfully accompanied, and the subsequent *ensemble* of the duet is telling, if not particularly novel. In the second act, is first conspicuous the harmonious *ensemble* of the duo between *Rodrigo* and *Don Carlos*, while the "Song of the Saracens," allotted to *Princess Eboli*, although it had to be repeated last night, is only "taking" through its gypsy rhythm. Later on comes a charmingly accompanied terzetto between *Princess Eboli*, *Elizabeth*, and *Rodrigo*, reminding one of the trio in "Lucrezia Borgia," and, directly following, a romance assigned to *Rodrigo*. ("Carlo, ch'è sol il nostro amore,") simple enough in form, but wonderfully effective; and some dainty bits of accompaniment are observable in the subsequent interview of *Don Carlos* with *Elizabeth*. The second part of the third act is occupied by a magnificent finale for soloists, chorus, string orchestra, and brass band. A festive chorus by the populace opens the scene, then a monotonous chant by a group of monks rests the ear, and next a triumphal march is sounded, while church bells ring out, and a gorgeous procession fills the stage. The themes are broad and fluent, the orchestration is powerful, and the impression of the entire combination deep. The appearance of the Flemish deputies and their entreaties to Philip form somewhat of an anticlimax to the magnificent dramatic music interpreted just before, but the chorus and the march are resumed soon afterward, and the curtain falls on a renewal of the effect of the pageant. In act fourth, a well-written quartet, forming the third scene of this part of the opera, a telling declamatory air, ("Dono fatal,") assigned to *Princess Eboli*, and *Rodrigo's* dying moments, to an exquisite accompaniment, are the salient passages of the score, and, in act the fifth, *Elizabeth's* opening air, (Tu che la vanità") a fine number in respect of variety and expressiveness of gentle emotion, is to be cited. We have allowed ourselves very little time or space for a review of yesterday's performance. Its excellences were numerous. As *Don Carlos*, Signor Celada's splendid upper tones imparted the necessary force to the concerted pieces, and the tenor's solos were tastefully delivered. Signor Bertolasi's *Rodrigo* was, lyrically and dramatically, a noble effort, and his romance in the second act, only to allude to one of his numbers, was thrice interrupted by plaudits. Signora Palmieri, as *Elizabeth*, sang and acted with a breadth of style and a degree of sentiment and vigor which cannot be too highly lauded in these days of unfledged prime donne, and Signorina Rastelli, as *Princess Eboli*, was equal to all demands made upon that decidedly unsympathetic personage. Signor Dal Negro, as *Philip*, and Signor Garini, as the *Grand Inquisitor*, left nothing to wish for, and the orchestra, under Mr. Maretzek's baton, and the chorus, did admirably. Some very false singing, in the first duet between *Don Carlos* and *Rodrigo*, and a very bad monks' chorus, in the third act, were the only opportunities for severe censure offered by the representation. The mise en scène of "Don Carlos" calls for special commendation. The sets were all new and appropriate, and the pageant in the third act was placed upon the stage with a throng of supernumeraries and a wealth of costume not looked upon by frequenters of the Academy in many years. To Signor Palmieri, we understand, the credit of the "mounting" of "Don Carlos" is due, and when we record the fact that portions of the opera are set in a manner becoming a spectacle of some pretensions, it will be inferred that he is entitled to uncommon praise. Verdi's work was received with manifest favor last evening, and the artists were summoned before the curtain, again and again. It will be repeated to-night.

THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

"The Mistletoe Bough," the pantomime and spectacular story, which was exhibited with so much success on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, will be repeated next Saturday evening at the same place. The boxes have all been sold, and most of the tickets. What boxes remain can be obtained from Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, No. 107 Fifth-avenue, and tickets from Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, No. 80 Irving-place, and Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Parlor No. 353 New-York Hotel. The proceeds of this rare entertainment, in which the parties who appear are amateurs, are intended for the "endowment fund" to preserve the home and tomb at Mount Vernon in repair. Those who saw the wedding scene in the old English baronial hall; the attic in the tower, and the bride hiding in the "spring-lock chest;" the hopeless search; the discovery and the identification of the wedding veil and ring after the lapse of years, with the splendid tableaux which checker the story, will long remember the pictures. Mr. McKim, of Baltimore, who personated Lord Lovell, was pleasantly conspicuous.

SNOW BLOCKADE IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 12.—Passengers from Delaware County report two feet of snow on the level in some portions of that county, and the roads impassable.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR STILL AN OPEN ONE—RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS—A NORTHERN ARMY TO BE FORMED IN POLAND.

LONDON, April 13.—Reuter's Paris dispatch contains a summary of the Turkish circular, the same in substance as already telegraphed, with this addition, viz.: that the sending of an Ambassador to St. Petersburg has nothing to do with the question of disarmament, which can be effected by orders addressed to the commanders of military forces. In conclusion, the circular expresses the conviction that the powers will take the Porte's objections into account, and seek some other solution of the difficulty than the protocol.

The *Post* says: "The Turkish circular was communicated to Lord Derby yesterday. It does not follow because the Porte declines to obey a peremptory summons that all hope of peace is lost. The suggestion has been made, by one of the great States whose interests are most nearly touched by the threatened conflict, that the signatories of the protocol should note that both Russia and Turkey have declared their readiness to disarm. It is absurd that the peace of Europe should be endangered for the sake of some vague point of honor. We have heard a good deal of suffering something for the cause of international arbitration. Here, if ever, there is a case for the powers to interpose their authority and counsel between two angry opponents."

A special dispatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says the Porte's note has been received. War is manifest, though not for a week.

Reuter's telegram from Bucharest reports that the Russian troops are making a forward movement on the Roumanian frontier. The road from Jassy to Bucharest is in good condition.

The *Standard's* despatch from Berlin says a circular note from Prince Gortschakoff is expected, setting forth the necessity Russia is under of proceeding against Turkey.

A Vienna telegram to the *Standard* says Russia intends to form this month a northern army in Poland, whither reserves from the military districts of St. Petersburg and Moscow will be directed. Orders to this effect are expected next week.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "The nature of and the startlingly plain speaking in the Turkish circular are caused by the Porte's desire to conciliate public opinion in Turkey, which has been demanding the recall of Midhat Pasha, it being desired to bring home the conviction that the present men are as capable of upholding the dignity of the Empire as Midhat Pasha. The strange circumstance is that now, having given this satisfaction to public feeling, the intention, if not at the Porte, at any rate at the Palace, is to try to find a mode for coming to a direct understanding with Russia, which has been the favorite idea there, and to place for that purpose a man at the head of affairs who would inspire confidence both at home and in Russia. My informant names Ahmed Vefik as the man who has been singled out. His honesty and his aversion to foreign interference would serve as a guarantee at home, and there is a notion that he would be a *persona grata* for Russia. But if Vefik is the man looked upon as most fit to bring about a direct understanding with Russia, this would indicate a strangely radical change in him. If such a scheme is under consideration, it may be rather taken as counterworking against the agitation for the recall of Midhat than as a means of coming to terms with Russia."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the latest news is rather worse. Russia intimates that it is now useless for Turkey to send an Envoy to St. Petersburg.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch reports that the Turkish reply has given rise to a fresh exchange of opinions between the powers, and further negotiations are expected.

A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pera says no positive reply on the subject of the Turkish circular has yet been received from Russia. A further prolongation of the armistice with Montenegro for 10 days has been arranged.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says: "This Government has lost all hope that peace will be maintained. From an official source I learn that the Turks are determined to relieve Nesics in a few days, which will be a signal of the outbreak of hostilities. There has been great excitement in Vienna all day. Everybody apprehends that if war breaks out, Austria will sooner or later be involved in the struggle."

THE REJECTION OF THE PROTOCOL.

TONE OF THE TURKISH CIRCULAR AND ITS RECEPTION IN ST. PETERSBURG—FOUR STEAMERS SENT TO THE DANUBE.

MANCHESTER, April 12.—A dispatch to the *Guardian* from Pera, dated yesterday, says the Porte's circular to the powers expresses a desire for disarmament. It announces that the Ottoman Embassy at St. Petersburg, made vacant by the death of Cabouly Pasha, will be immediately filled. The tone is much more conciliatory than was expected. As a precautionary measure, four small iron-clads leave on Thursday for the Danube. Russian steamers in port have received orders from Odessa not to take passengers or cargo for the Mediterranean, but to remain at Constantinople for further orders. Col. Lennox, military attaché of the British Embassy, left yesterday for Rustchuk.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The *Independance Belge* publishes a special dispatch from Paris which states that the Duke Decazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris on Wednesday, and made, in conjunction with Lord Derby, a final effort to induce the Porte to send a special envoy to St. Petersburg. This is the last chance of preserving peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that there is no further hope that Turkey will accede to the demands of Europe. The *Golos* declares that the present state of things is such as to leave scarcely any hope of a pacific solution. Russian occupation of the Christian provinces of Turkey would be a logical consequence of the refusal of the Porte to carry out the demands of the protocol. Such occupation would exclude all idea of the ambitious designs attributed to Russia, who, by intervening in behalf of the Christians, would solely pursue humanitarian ends.

The Turkish circular was delivered to the Russian Government this morning. The *Agence Russe* describes it as categorically refusing the demands of the powers, and putting an end to all further discussion.

UNFAIRNESS IMPUTED TO RUSSIA.

AN UNWARRANTED INTERPRETATION PUT ON THE PROTOCOL IN DRAWING FROM IT THE MATERIAL FOR AN ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY—THE CONFLICTING ELEMENTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, April 12.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* states that the alarming aspect of the situation is apparent, not real. Both parties are anxious for peace, but the Russians wish to derive some benefit from demobilization by representing that the Porte is acting under pressure, and the Turks desire to avoid even a semblance of submission. Thus the Russians threaten war and the Turks flavor their concession of disarmament with an admixture of independent language.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says the proposal made by Russia to the powers, after the signature of the protocol, regarding the mode of proceeding in Constantinople, leaves little doubt that she is disposed to look at its stipulations, if not quite in the light of an ultimatum, at least as a last effort at conciliation. That proposal consisted of a demand for a fixed time to be given to the Porte within which it must answer, and that it be asked directly to accept the protocol, and send immediately an envoy to St. Petersburg. The powers did not share Russia's views in this respect, wishing to give their diplomatic procedure the mildest form by avoiding collective action, and deciding to have the protocol presented by the representatives at Constantinople singly. Though at first disposed to raise difficulties, Russia ultimately acquiesced and seemed to abandon the idea of fixing the Porte to a definite term, but on Friday or Saturday last the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, in endeavoring to induce the Porte to yield, mentioned April 13 as the term beyond which Russia could not wait for an answer. Curiously enough, the French and Italian Chargés d'Affaires also mentioned this as the date on which Turkey ought to give an answer, while the others gave general advice not to delay too long. But it is more curious, as an illustration of the double element fighting for the supremacy at St. Petersburg, that at the very time this occurred at Constantinople an intimation came from St. Petersburg that, if the Porte sent an envoy, Russia would not wait even for peace with Montenegro or preparation for carrying out reform or disarmament, but would immediately begin direct negotiations, indicating that she would be generous, if the Porte was inclined to give her moral satisfaction by negotiating with her. The Porte, at the same time, seemed indisposed to carry things to an extremity. Therefore, further information is necessary to explain this sudden momentous change, shown by Turkey's direct refusal of the protocol.

The *Times*, in its leading article, says, after expressing doubt that Russia is eager to precipitate war, and declaring that diplomacy has not said its last word: "New appeals may be made to the Porte, new compromises suggested to Russia. How, then, has the prospect suddenly been overshadowed by fear of a speedy war? The change has come through the action of Russia, and by means of the very document which was signed for the purpose of maintaining peace. Hardly had the document been signed when Russia showed a disposition to take from it the materials of an ultimatum, and the Porte was informed that it would be expected to decide by to-morrow whether it would or not accept the protocol and send an envoy to St. Petersburg. If, as our Austrian correspondent states, the Italian and French Chargés d'Affaires also intimated that a definite reply should be given by the 13th inst., Russia may be able to make an unexpected defense of her haste, but our own Government at least did not intend the protocol to have the character of an ultimatum. Russia cannot be surprised, indeed, if the recent negotiations should expose her to severe charges. She must expect it to be said that she wished to pass the time until the roads toward the Danube should be fit for the passage of her artillery, and that she drew up the protocol, not to secure peace, but to obtain from the united powers such condemnation of Turkey as would make a declaration of war seem inevitable. We bring no such charges against Russia, but the powers will have reason to complain, if, now that they have put their seals to the protocol, Russia should refuse to smooth the way toward peace. She will be expected at least to postpone any decisive action until the powers shall have again appealed to the Porte, and she may be invited to consider whether demobilization might not be brought about in some manner less hurtful to Ottoman pride than the stringent terms specified by Count Schouvaloff."

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO OPPOSED TO PROLONGING THE ARMISTICE—TROUBLE IN SERVIA.

VENICE, April 12.—A telegram from Cettinje says the Prince of Montenegro will reject any proposal for a prolongation of the armistice.

SEMLIN, April 12.—An anti-dynastic agitation has arisen in the district of Semendria, Servia, and several arrests have been made.

LONDON, April 13.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that the Turkish Senate did not reverse the decision of the Deputies respecting Montenegro. At the last moment the Senate received an order not to discuss the question. The armistice expires at midnight, if not prolonged. It is probable, however, that both sides will remain on the defensive.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

BRITISH FINANCES—THE ESTIMATES—DEPRESSION IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MR. WALTER, OF THE LONDON TIMES, ATTACKED BY ROBBERS IN ROME—LARGE FIRE IN STAMBOUL.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the budget. He said there was an actual surplus last year of £443,000. The estimates for the current year were: Expenditure, £78,794,000; revenue, £79,020,000. No addition to nor remission of taxation is proposed. Sir Stafford Northcote said, in conclusion, the country ought to be satisfied with the state of its finances because everything was in good order, and taxation was not excessively burdensome. Resources existed which, if necessary, could be called upon, but fortunately it was unnecessary at the present moment to turn to them.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quieter today, but there was no recovery in price. Everything was greatly depressed during the day. Toward the close prices again broke, and closed at the lowest point yet reached, though the decline on the day was not heavy. At 4 P. M. silver was quoted 54⅛ pence per ounce.

A private letter from Rome says Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, while passing through the Piazza del Popolo on the 4th inst., was attacked by three men armed with stilettoes, and robbed, but not hurt. The outrage has created quite a sensation. About 100 persons have been arrested on suspicion.

NAPLES, April 12.—The whole band of Internationalists operating in the District of Sciino have been captured.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—The King has issued an ordinance, countersigned by the Ministers, enforcing the temporary exercise of the budget and the collection of taxes, because the Chambers failed to agree.

PERA, April 12.—A fire at Stamboul, Tuesday night, destroyed between 300 and 500 houses. It originated in the Greek quarter at about 11 o'clock, and rapidly mounted the hill. It was only extinguished on reaching the Turkish quarter, at the summit. No public buildings were destroyed. Several firemen were injured, but no loss of life has yet been ascertained.

OBITUARY.

COMMANDER JOSEPH D. MARVIN.

A dispatch from Newport, R. I., announces the death of Commander Joseph D. Marvin, at Yokohoma, Japan, on Tuesday last. The deceased was born in Ohio, Oct. 2, 1839. He was appointed into the navy from that State Sept. 25, 1856, remaining in the academy until 1860. He was promoted to Master in 1861, and was attached to the steam frigate Niagara. In July, 1862, he was commissioned as Lieutenant, and was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, where he remained until 1864, when he was detailed to the Mohican of the South Atlantic Squadron. He was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. He then joined the steamer Susquehannah, of the Brazil Squadron, where he remained until in 1866, in which year he was commissioned as Lieutenant Commander. Soon afterward he was detailed to the steam sloop Brooklyn, then the flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron. In 1869 he was placed on ordnance duty at the Navy-yard in Washington. From here he was ordered to the frigate Franklin, flag-ship of the European Squadron, the cruise expiring in June, 1871. On Dec. 12, 1873, he was commissioned as Commander. At the time of this promotion he was on duty in the Pacific Ocean, and at the time of his death was commanding the Alert, a screw steamer of four guns and 1,020 tons displacement, now with the Asiatic Squadron. Commander Marvin had seen a total sea service of nearly 10 years, and had been on shore and other duty 10 years and 7 months. In all, he was employed only three months in over 20 years of service.

GOETHE CLUB DINNER TO DR. F. H. HEDGE.

Dr. Frederick H. Hedge, the eminent scholar and Professor of Belles-lettres in Howard University, was last evening entertained at dinner at Delmonico's by the Goethe Club of the City of New-York, before which Dr. Hedge recently delivered an important address on the life of Goethe. Dr. A. Ruppaner, the President of the club, presided, and among those present were William Cullen Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Rev. Drs. Bellows and Osgood, W. R. Alger and W. T. Clarke, Judge W. Goepp, Prof. Glaubensklee, Hon. Frederick Kuhne, John B. Bouton, John Elderkin, J. K. Hayward, Oscar Yemil, Postmaster James, John O. Sargent, F. W. Christern, Percival Knauth, W. H. Stiner, and a number of ladies. Speeches were made by Dr. Ruppaner, Dr. Hedge, Mr. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Osgood, Mr. Alger, and others. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

LAKE NAVIGATION OPENED.

PORT COLBORN, Ontario, April 12.—The schooner Merritt left here to-day for Bay City, being the first departure of the season. There is a considerable field of ice outside.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

JOHN D. LEE'S CONFESSION.

THE HISTORY OF ED. GILMAN—HOW HE SOLD HIS HOUSE AND HIS WIFE FOR $800—A BAD CHARACTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A Eureka, Nev., press dispatch, says the *Sentinel* will publish tomorrow the history of Edward Gilman, on this coast, who has lately obtained considerable notoriety in connection with the confession of J. D. Lee, as delivered to District Attorney Howard on the field of execution. Gilman lived at Austin, Nev., from 1863 to 1867, when he went to the Sweetwater mines. At Austin, he was regarded by everybody as a worthless fellow, deserving of no consideration whatever. He pretended to be a prospector, but was never known to do a day's work. After going to Sweetwater he got to be Deputy Sheriff at Green River. He also married the widow of a man killed in a riot at the same place. Returning to Salt Lake, he purchased a small home and lived apparently happily with his wife for a time. Finally, however, he got tired of her, and sold both his house and wife to John Hall, formerly a White Pine saloon keeper, for $800. The transfer was absolute, and made in good faith, Hall taking possession of both. His late exploits in the Lee matter were probably prompted and paid for by the Mormons. The *Sentinel* declares him unworthy of belief.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE WAR IN COLOMBIA—RUMORS OF YELLOW FEVER AT CALLAO, PERU—THE FRENCH DARIEN CANAL SURVEY.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

The war news from the interior continues to be encouraging for the confederation, with every prospect of a speedy end to the present troubles. Official news received yesterday, by way of Aspinwall, is to the effect that Gen. Ponce had been successful at Rio Hache, and had captured the two small vessels which the enemy had there to oppose him. After the departure of the mail per steamship Alps, for New-York, on the 28th ult., the following news from Gen. Ponce was received here from Barranquilla, March 19, confirming that sent by the steamer named:

The steam-ship Werther arrived here last night, bringing correspondence from Bogota. The situation in the interior is very favorable; the guerrillas have almost disappeared. Gen. Camargo arrived at Bogota on the 7th with 2,000 men. Gen. Acosta took Solenad, and attacked the encampment of Casabianca, burned the tents and artillery, seized the provisions sent to the enemy in Manizales, and united his forces with the army of the Cauca. Gen. Daniel Delgado had taken possession of the fort of Cabana, and opened a fire of musketry on the trenches of Manizales on the side toward the cemetery.

According to advices from Peru, there are rumors afloat that two well-authenticated cases of yellow fever have taken place in Callao, and both resulted fatally. This is asserted by some of the medical men of the port, while others, and among them the Health Officer, declare that the fever raging just now is not of that dreadful type. Mr. Philip Clayton, the United States Consul at Callao, is now dangerously ill with a malady which experienced persons declare to be yellow fever. A private telegram via Payta states that Mr. Clayton had died after the steamer left Callao.

Three of the members of the commission engaged in exploring the Darien for a suitable route for an interoceanic canal, Messrs. Barbiez, Baudon, and Gerster, have returned to Panama on their way to France, on the 26th ult. So far as can be learned, the other members of the expedition are also ready to return, and are merely awaiting convenient means for making the trip. From this it would appear that the labors of the commission are ended. It is said that the results are satisfactory.

MARINE DISASTERS.

KEY WEST, April 12.—The schooner Veto, from Pensacola for Philadelphia, before reported ashore on Conch Reef, was got off the second time, and is here leaking badly. The vessel is strained, her rudder broken, and she is supposed to have lost her entire keel. She will probably discharge her cargo.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The schooner from Philadelphia, bound to Alexandria, with coal, before reported ashore on Point No Point, is the John C. McShane. James Andrews, Captain; Robert Catrop, mate; and a colored man from Washington, were drowned. The steward, Joseph Mozingo, the only survivor, was saved by swimming ashore. The bodies of the drowned men were washed ashore and taken in charge by citizens of St. Mary's County. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 12.—The schooner Lucy A. Orcutt, 170 tons burden, of St. George, Me., from West Point, Va., for Crisfield, lost both her anchors and went ashore near Yorktown. A schooner, lumber laden, from James River for Baltimore, anchored off Mulnick Bay, has both masts cut away. The Captain has gone to Baltimore for tow.

LONDON, April 12.—The American ship Itaska, Capt. Cotton, from Lobos de Afuera for Valencia, which put into Gibraltar March 27, leaking, has proceeded.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The bark Lido, hence for Cork, returned with a slight leak and loss of her foretopmast and light sails. The schooner Sarah B., from Baltimore for Belfast, with corn, lost her foremast and maintopmast and went ashore in the James River. The barks Don Justo and Young Eagle, both hence, rode out the gale in the James River Channel, but were obliged to cut away their topmasts.

HALIFAX, April 12.—A telegram from St. Pierre reports a great storm there to-day. The French bark Hortense and brig Atlas were stranded, and became a total loss.

SUPREME CONCLAVE OF HEPTASOPHS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—At to-day's meeting of the Supreme Conclave of Heptasophs, or Seven Wise Men, the morning session was occupied entirely with the Maryland question. It was finally decided in favor of the Grand Encampment now in existence, organized by G. V. Metzel in March last. The afternoon session was devoted to the election of officers, who serve two years. They are as follows: William E. Foster, of Virginia, Supreme Archon; E. Heldengeofetter, of Louisiana, Supreme Councillor; F. M. Spencer, of Texas, Supreme Provost; James H. Livingston, of Maryland, Supreme Secretary; G. S. Hubbard, of Virginia, Supreme Treasurer; Alexander Dimitry, of Louisiana, Supreme Prelate; H. C. Mayer, of Texas, Supreme Inspector; Gen. E. B. Boehler, of Louisiana, Supreme Herald; James M. Black, of Virginia, Supreme Guide; Peter Jenson, of Texas, Supreme Warder; John Ortner, of Ohio, Supreme Sentinel; William MacWilliams, of Maryland; James R. Chancey, of Pennsylvania, and George V. Walkley, of New-Jersey, Trustees. After the election of officers, the conclave went into secret session, and at 6 o'clock P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

THE OREGON INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Lieut. Boyle, Gen. Howard's Aide, who is now at Umatilla Reservation, reports by telegraph an interview between Joseph, the Nezperces Chief, and Connevier, Indian Agent. Lieut. Boyle, who was present at the interview, says the Chief still declares he will not go on the Lapwai Reservation unless he is forced to do so. All of Joseph's band are coming to Umatilla on a visit, but for what purpose does not yet appear.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—At the Oakland Park to-day a running race, two miles and repeat, came off between Council Bluffs, Lady Amanda, Wheatley, and Jake. The race was won by Lady Amanda in two straight heats. Time—3:38¾, 3:41¾. Council Bluffs was second and Wheatley third. Jake was distanced in the first heat.

ICE IN THE STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

DETROIT, April 12.—Reports from Mackinaw City state that the ice is about eight inches thick in the south channel, and quite porous, but is very solid between McGulpin's light and Wangoschance. The straits will probably not be clear from ice for two weeks.

END OF THE POTTERS' STRIKE.

TRENTON, April 12.—The potters' strike ended to-day, after an announcement made at a meeting of the Operatives' Union that their funds were exhausted, that they were in debt, and that they could hold out no longer. The strike was of three months duration.

AN ENGINEER KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.—Engineer Thomas Pemberton, while coupling cars at this station today, caught his foot in a guard rail, and before he could extricate himself was killed. He was 50 years old, and resided in Schenectady.

EX-TREASURER CHEESEMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—In the case of the United States against ex-Treasurer Cheeseman, in the Circuit Court to-day, Judge Sawyer rendered a decision in favor of the defendant. The United States Attorney gave notice for a new trial.

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

ROCHESTER, April 12.—The Bank of Avon has suspended payments. The bank was owned and conducted by George W. Swann.

DEFALCATION BY A MARSHAL'S CLERK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—J. Rodgers, Chief Clerk in the United States Marshal's office, is a defaulter to a large amount. An examination of the books and papers of the office is being made, but at present the amount of the defalcation is unknown. Rodgers has absconded, but officers are on his track.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Syracuse *Courier* blossoms out all over in favor of "Sunset" Cox for Speaker.

The Illinois House of Representatives has rejected a bill limiting the rate of interest to 8 per cent.

Some colored men in Raleigh, N. C., have formed a military company under the name of the Vance Guard.

A Baltimore market woman was tried Wednesday on the charge of being a common scold, and was acquitted.

A Buffalo firm has shipped this week 107 horses, mainly bought in Canada, to Scotland, for use on a street railroad in Glasgow.

A Baltimore man fired his pistol at another, and the ball flattened against the latter's tough forehead without inflicting serious injury.

Major William A. Pirce is the new Chair

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 12, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	39	Lar, bbls	407
Beer, wax, pkls	3	Resin, bbls	782
Broom-corn, bales	47	Oil-cake, pkls	1,362
Beans, bbls	166	Peas, pkls	1,409
Cotton, bales	3,221	Beef, pkls	103
C. S. Cake, bags	440	Cut-meats, pkls	2,879
C. S. Oil, bbls	100	Grease, pkls	16
Copper, bbls	13	Lard, pkls	2,474
Dried Fruit, pkls	190	Lard, kegs	429
Eggs, bbls	2,346	Shearing, bbls	13
Flour, bbls	8,090	Butter, pkls	3,120
Wheat, bushels	14,986	Cheese, pkls	65
Corn, bushels	98,224	Tallow, pkls	797
Oats, bushels	20,300	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Malt, bushels	2,100	Lub.-oil, bbls	100
Grass-seed, bags	172	Pea-nuts, bags	384
Flax-seed, bags	33	Rice, pkls	209
Oat-meal, bbls	303	Spelter, pkls	306
Hemp, bales	12	Starch, pkls	826
Hops, bales	134	Skins, bales	2
Hides, No	277	Tow, bales	93
Hides, bales	112	Tobacco, hhds	89
Leather, sides	6,445	Tobacco, pkls & cs	961
Oil, bbls	242	Whisky, bbls	544
Spirits Turp., bbls	497	Wool, bales	46
Crude Turp., bbls	50		

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quoted as in our last.

COTTON—Has been rather more active for early delivery, partly for export, at essentially unaltered rates.

....Ordinary quoted to-day at 9 11-16c.@9 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.@11c.; Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c.. Nearly all the sales officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,379 bales, (of which 99 bales were on last evening,) including 423 bales to shippers, 504 bales to spinners, and 450 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been moderate at steady figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 32,900 bales, of which 7,900 bales were on last evening and 23,100 bales to-day, with 2,900 bales on the call, on the basis of middling, or middling clause at 11.38c.@11.40c.; May, 11.43c.@11.44c.; June, 11.53c.@11.54c.; July, 11.66c.@11.67c.; August, 11.76c.@11.77c.; September, 11.66c.@11.68c.; October, 11.53c.@11.54c.; November, 11.41c.@11.42c.; December, 11.42c.@11.44c.; January, 11.53c.@11.54c. ℔ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 980 bales, and at the shipping ports 2,209 bales, against 2,923 bales and 3,132 bales last week and this for this week 19,411 bales, against 22,342 bales last week.... The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,750,985 bales, against 3,849,030 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days,) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 26,059 bales, to the Continent, 30,458 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 258,937 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 615,239 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alx.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Low Middling	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Good Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Strict Good Mid	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	13	13	13⅛	13⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10¼
Strict Good Ord	9 15-16	Middling	10¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less inquiry was noted to-day for State and Western flour, prices of which, however, were generally very well supported, on restricted offerings, or desirable lots of nearly all grades. Home trade operations were on a moderate scale, and mostly in job lots, very few lines or important lots having been purchased on this account. The export movement was also limited, and mostly for the West Indies and the British Provinces.... Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bbls. of all grades, including about 2,000 bbls. of low classes, at $5 25@$7 25; four Extra Flour at $6 25@$7 25; inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $4 75@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 90 for fair ordinary to very good (of which 173 bbls. fair ordinary Minnesota, in lots, from Cook at $5;) poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$6 90, mainly at $6 30@$6 65 for common to about choice, and $6 75@$6 90 for very choice to fancy; poor to good Extra State at $6 50@$7 15, mainly at $6 90@$7; good to very choice do. at $7 15@$7 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies on the basis of $7 35@$8 25 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme in new brs.,) mainly at $7 75@$8; poor to fancy for South American, $8 65@$9 for very good to choice; do. for the English markets, (for the grade of Standard Extra State,) quoted at $6 90, (at which 250 bbls. sold;) poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 75@$7 15; good to choice do., $7 15@$7 50; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $7 15@$9 25; inferior to very choice do. do., Red and White Winter Wheat stock, at $7 25@$9 25, (of which 850 bbls. for shipment at $3 50@$9 15;) ordinary to very choice White do. do. at $7 25@$10; very poor to fancy St. Louis Extra, $7 25@$10; extra Genesee, $7 50@$9 50; ordinary to fancy Minnesota, clear and straight Extras, at $7 35@$9 25, chiefly at $8 25@$9, with very choice to fancy up to $9@$9 25, and very inferior lots called Minnesota, under our quotations; and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very fancy, at $8 25@$11, mainly at $9 50@$10 50; odd lots fancy up to $11; and of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7 75@$8 ....Included in the sales have been 3,150 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, (of which 2,150 bbls. City Mill Extras, for the West Indies;) 3,400 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 1,100 bbls. do., patent do.; 850 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, for shipment, (these mostly within the range of $8 50@$9 15;) 500 bbls. Superfine, and 700 bbls. No. 2, at the quoted rates. The movement in Southern Flour have been to a fair aggregate, (partly for shipment) though checked by the light offerings and the firmer views of sellers....Sales have been reported here of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 10 for poor to very choice Superfine; $7@$8 25 for common to very choice shipping Extras; $5 25@$10 for fair to very choice Trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $3 25@$9 50, chiefly for shipment at $8 75@$9....Rye Flour has been offered much less freely, and quoted decidedly stronger at from $4 15@$5 35 for ordinary to fancy choice State and Superfine; $5 50@$6 for fancy Superfine Pennsylvania; $4 35@$4 85 for Superfine Western, and $3@$4 for poor to choice fine, with an active demand noted, partly for export account....Sales reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice Superfine State, and up to $5 35 asked for strictly fancy, (of which latter 100 bbls. sold at $5 35.)....Corn-meal has been in fair request and quoted firm.... We quote within the range of from $2 70@$3 10 for poor to strictly choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 for Yellow Jersey; $2 65@$3 for White Western, and $3 50 asked for Brandywine. ....Sales have been reported of 500 bbls, mainly Yellow Western, in lots, chiefly within the range of from $2 90@$3 10 from dock and store.... Brandywine Corn-meal, in pchs., last sold at $3 50. ....Corn-meal, in bags, in active demand within the range of $1 62½@$1 82½ for common to strictly choice 100 lbs. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $1 11 for City Mills, and $1 for Baltimore, from dock....Oat-meal very quiet within the range of $6 25 @$7 for fair to choice White State; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.

GRAIN—A dull but firm market was noted for Wheat to-day. The offerings were limited, and holders of prime were decidedly willing to make any concession. The demand was very moderate, however, and mostly for shipment....Sales were reported to-day of 46,000 bushels, including strictly prime new crop No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 40,000 bushels for export at $1 60; No. 3 do., in store, 8,000 bushels, at $1 50; and about fair ordinary old crop, ungraded Spring, in store, 8,000 bushels for milling purposes, at $1 45....Corn was fairly active for early delivery, partly for shipment, at generally firm rates, and quite brisk for forward delivery, mainly on speculative account, opening a trifle weaker, but closing quite firmly. The bulk of the business was in new-York steamer Mixed.... Sales have been reported since our last of 550,000 bushels, for delivery this and next month (of which 150,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed, at 49¾c., closing firmly; do., deliverable this month, 110,000 bushels, at 58⅜c.@58¾c., closing at 58¾c.; do., May delivery, 295,000 bushels, at 58c.@58¾c., mostly at 58c., but closing firmly at 58¾c.; New-York No. 2, 3,000 bushels, at 59c. (2,800 bushels for export); New-York No. 3, 13,000 bushels at 58½c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 58c.@59¼c.; New-York steamer Yellow, nominal; do. steamer White, nominal; ungraded Mixed Western, (nominally,) strictly prime No. 2 Chicago quoted at 60c. bid, in store, and up to 65c. asked; Yellow Southern, 3,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c., from dock and track; White do., 6,000 bushels, afloat, at @60c.; Yellow Western, 1,600 bushels, in store, at 59c....Rye in request and quoted stronger; strictly prime Western, mostly to arrive, quoted at 87c. bid, and up to 90c. asked; prime State, quoted at 95c. bid for boat loads to arrive, with up to 98c.@$1 asked.... Barley, Peas, and Malt as last quoted, but dull....Oats have been again quoted dearer, on free purchases for local trade account....Sales reported of 72,000 bushels, including White Western at 47c.@57c., as to quality, (of which 2,200 bushels fair, afloat, at 52c.;) Mixed Western at 43c.@53c., as to quality, (of which 11,500 bushels ordinary, in store, at 43½c.@47½c.;) 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 49c.; 4,000 bushels good, afloat, at 48c.; White State, ordinary to very choice, within the range of 55c.@60c., (of which about 6,500 bushels choice, in store, at 57¾c.; and 10,000 bushels strictly prime, afloat, at 58c.;) Mixed State at 53c.@57c.; New-York No. 1 White, 4,500 bushels, at 58c.; New-York No. 3 White, about 2,800 bushels at 47½c.; New-York No. 1 at 55c.; New-York Extra at 60c.; New-York Rejected quoted at 42c., bid....Feed firm, and moderately sought after. ....Hay and straw quoted essentially unaltered.... Seeds generally inactive at previous prices. Sales, 400 lbags prime timothy at $1 90 ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic, 800 rolls sold on private terms; market dull.

MILK—Contracts have been made by dealers with dairymen for a supply of Milk for April at 2½c.@3c. ℔ quart.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in good request, within the range of 35c.@55c. for about fair to fancy. Market otherwise strong; desirable invoices of foreign scarce and wanted. Sales of Sweetings, 50 test, quoted at 41c. bid, and 42c. asked. Sales, 400 hhds. Barbados on private terms, quoted at 48c.@50c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather inactive since our last, at rather easier rates....We quote at $2 for strained; $2 05 for good Strained; $2 10@$2 30 for No. 2; $2 45@$2 90 for No. 1; $3 50@$3 80 for Pale to extra Pale ℔ 280 lb. Sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2, and 200 bbls. good do. at $2 10. ....Tar has been dull, within the range of from $2@$2 37½ ℔ bbl., and in provision pks. at $2 75....City Pitch at $2 37½@$2 50 ℔ bbl....Sorts of Turpentine has been in limited request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 35c., asked, ℔ gallon. Sales, 190 bbls. at 35c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive, closing at 10¼c. in bulk, and 13c. in shipping order....Refined has been lightly dealt in and quoted at 16¼c. for deliveries in April....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21½c. ....City Naphtha quoted at 10¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early April delivery, quoted at 16¼c.; Baltimore, 16¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more sought after to-day for early delivery, and quoted firm....Sales, 700 bbls. for shipment at $15, other kinds wanted. Demand large for the British Provincial trade....Extra Prime quoted at $11@$12, and Prime Mess nominal. Sales, 250 bbls. Extra Prime, and rumored 500 bbls. do. on private terms....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess quite active: April quoted at the close nominal; May at $15 05@$15 10; June at $15 20@$15 25....Sales, 2,750 bbls. May at $15@ $15 15, and 2,250 bbls. June, at $15 20@$15 25.... Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 7c.@ 7¾c....Cut Meats have been in moderate request at steady rates....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.@8¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our previous range. Also 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 9c....We quote; City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¾c.@7c.; Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@10¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8c.; Smoked Hams at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Western Dry-salted, Shortcut Hams, 20 to 15 lb., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at from 9c.@10c....Bacon has been in more demand, in good part for the West Indies: Western Long Clear quoted at 8c.@8¾c.; City do., 8¾c.@8¾c.; Short Clear at 8¾c....Sales reported of 600 bxs. Western Long Clear on private terms, part rumored at 8c.; 200 bxs. Short Clear at 8¾c....And for Caloago delivery, in request; Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, quoted at 7¾c.; Long Clear, 7 9-16c.; Short Rio at 7¾c.; Short Clear 8¾c. Western Lard has been in decidedly more request for early delivery, chiefly for refining purposes, and quoted at the close firmer. ....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported 1,175 tcs. prime at $9 80@ $9 90, closing at $9 90; 50 tcs. off grade at $9....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been in moderate demand at rather stronger rates.... Western Steam for April, quoted as the close nominal; May, $9 92½@$9 95; June, $10 02½@$10 05; July at $10 10@$10 15....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,750 tcs. here, at $9 90@$9 95; 1,750 tcs. prime at $9 80@ $9 97½@$10 05....City Steam and Kettle quite active; quoted at the close at $9 87½. Sales, 590 tcs. at $9 75@$9 87½, nearly all at $9 87½....And No. 1 quoted at $9@$9 25. Sales, 100 tcs. at $9....Refined Lard in better request; quoted for the Continent for early delivery, at the close at $10 37½; South American nominal, and West Indies at $8 50....Sales include 250 tcs. for the West Indies at $8 50; 100 tcs. choice for do., at $10; 400 tcs. for the Continent at $10 25....Beef has been in moderate demand, with prices quoted about steady.... We quote: $11 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess, $10@ $10 50 for Plain Mess, and $13@$13 50 for Packet do. bbl. Sales, 70 bbls.....Three Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, $18@$19; India Mess, $19@$20; City Extra India Mess on private terms....Beef Hams quiet, with choice to fancy Western at $21 75@$22....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow has been fairly active, and quoted firmly. Sales equal to 135,000 lb. Country and City at 8c.@8 1-16c.....Stearine has been quiet; choice City quoted at $10@$10 50, in tcs., choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $10 25@ $10 37½....Or Kenned Summer Yellow Cotton-seed Oil, sales reported of 100 bbls. June option, at 49c., and 300 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at 47c.

SUGARS—Raw in good request with fair to good refining Cubs quoted up to 9¾c.@9c.....Sales, 1,250 hhds. Muscovado at 9 3-16c.@9c.; and 250 hhds. Porto Rico at 8⅞....Refined Sugars have been firm and in moderate demand.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet; quoted at $1 08@ $1 09¾ ℔ gallon for tax-paid, and $1 05@$1 08 for free.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movements were moderately active, and rates for Grain for British ports were again quoted stronger; notably so for the Liverpool steamship berths, which were enabled to command the asking figures of yesterday, closing quite firmly. In the chartering line a moderate business was reported, mainly for the Petroleum trade, at somewhat irregular rates on the contracts actually made, though at the close ship-owners and masters were claiming an advance, which operated against free negotiations. At the outports, room for Grain on berth and charter was quoted decidedly firmer, on, however, a restricted trade for the day. The general position was deemed more satisfactory, and the outlook more encouraging for this important interest, so long and so very seriously depressed by the adverse influences....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 400 tons Oil-cake at 12s. 6d. ℔ ton, (with room for Grain in demand, quoted at 5d. ℔ bushel, vessel to go to store;) and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, of which 24,000 bushels at 5½d. ℔ standard bushel, and 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ℔ bushel, (showing an advance of ¼d. ℔ bushel;) 900 pks. Butter at 22s. 6d.; 120 bxs. Bacon at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,408 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (to be covered there) at 1¼d. ℔ lb....For London, by sail, small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s. ℔ ton; equal to 250 tons Oil-cake, reported on private terms; and, by steam, 300 tons Oil-cake at 20s. ℔ ton; 300 tcs. Beef, mainly at 65s. ℔ tierce; and 100 bales Dogs via Liverpool at 5d. ℔ lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. ℔ 60 lb.; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ℔ ton....For Bristol, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at about 6d. ℔ bushel; also, an Italian bark, 737 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth....For Cork or orders, a Norwegian bark, 626 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d., (quoted at the close at 5s. 9d.;) another, about 450 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 4s. 9d.; and a bark, with 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 5s. ℔ quarter....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 13-16c. ℔ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon (or through freight) at equal to about 30s. ℔ ton; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.... For Hamburg, by sail, small lots of Lubricating Oil at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl. The regular steamer of this week takes out 1,100 bbls. Lard, 1,000 bxs. Extra Meat, 600 bxs. Domestics, 100 bbls. Honey, 125 pcls. Syrup, 300 bbls. Resin, 3,400 slabs Spelter, and sundry small lots of general cargo, engaged recently at market rates (in addition to the shipments previously mentioned by us.) ....For Rotterdam, the regular steamer cleared with a cargo of 12,000 bushels Corn, 7,300 bushels Rye, 125 hhds. Tallow, 1,250 bxs. Starch, 250 cases Tobacco, and sundry lots of miscellaneous goods, lately engaged at market rates....For the Baltic, by vessels hence, 355 tons, hence, with about 2,600 pbls. Refined Petroleum, at 1s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.....For Palermo, an Italian bark, 537 tons, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 10s. ℔ case....For Syra and (or) the Peraus, an Italian brig, 207 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 9s. ℔ case....For Constantinople, an Italian brig, 360 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, at 25c. ℔ case....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 237 tons, hence, with Flour, &c., at $1 ℔ bbl....For Bahia, an American bark, 247 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, reported on private terms, quoted at about $1 05 ℔ bbl....For Port Elizabeth and Port Natal, a vessel, 419 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....Vessels for the Cuban Sugar trade were in very slack demand, quoted within the range of $4 25@$4 75 back, north of Hatteras....Tonnage for the Coal trade, coastwise, was in quite active request, quoted for Boston at $1 50 ℔ $1 25 from this port, and $1 50 from Philadelphia, ℔ ton....Coastwise Lumber trade quoted at former figures.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 12.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 31c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 50 for Hard, $2 20 for Yellow Dip, $3 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 50.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 12:

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at a public auction sale, disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 25 West 43th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., for $27,750 to L. Wertheimer, Columbia College lease, Jan. 1, 1865, term 21 years; ground rent $350 per annum.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Samuel Marsh, Esq., Referee, sold the following unimproved real estate: One lot 25.8 by 100 on 11th-av., south-east corner of 87th-st., sold for $1,150 to A. R. Eno; two lots, each 25 by 100 on 11th-av., adjoining above, sold for $1,330 to United States Life Insurance Company, plaintiff; four lots, each 25 by 100 on 11th-av., adjoining above, sold for $2,400 to H. W. Foster for $2,400; one lot, 25.8 by 100, on 11th-av., north-east corner of 86th-st., sold for $1,560 to Mr. Weeks; eight lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 86th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., sold for $17,650 to plaintiff; five lots, 25 by 100.8, on West 87th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., sold for $5,130 to same buyer; two lots, each 25.8 by 95.9 on Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of 87th-st., sold for $8,610 to J. H. Cockeroft, and two lots, each 25 by 90.5, on Grand Boulevard, west side, adjoining above, sold for $5,750 to plaintiff. The same firm, under similar court order, F. W. Lowe, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East 134th-st., south side, 315 feet west of 4th-av., for $2,725 to M. Collins, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Trustees of the German Mission-house Association of the Port of New-York, offered the two three-story and attic brick houses, with plot of land 30 by 80.6, Nos. 426 and 428 Pearl-st., north-east corner Madison-st.; also three two-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 57, Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Madison-st., north side, 80.6 feet east of Pearl-st. The property was knocked down to F. R. Keller for $35,100.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of lots on 6th-av., 135th, 137th, 140th, and 141st sts. sine die; sale by the same firm of a house, with lot, on 4th-av., south of 22d-st., to April 16; and sale by H. N. Camp of two lots on West 60th-st., east of 11th-av., to April 26.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of Cornelius L. Everett, deceased, of the three-story and attic brick house, with lot 24 by 100, No. 105 2d-av., west side, 25 feet north of 6th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry B. Beekman, Esq., of a house, with lot 20 by 89.5, No. 216 Elizabeth-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Bernard Reiley, Esq., Sheriff, of a house, with lot 24 by 98.9, No. 224 West 41st-st., south side, 500 feet east of 8th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., south side, 113 feet east of 1st-av. Also, six lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

By Black well, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Rodolphus Roberts, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 100.5, on East 46th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West 58th-st., north side, 439.3 feet west of 8th-av. Also, similar sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.8, on East 86th-st., north side, 221 feet west of Avenue A.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 102.2, on West 84th-st., south side, 475 feet west of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.4 by 140, on 5th-av., north-east corner 87th-st. Also, one lot, with alley-way 35 by 100.8, on East 87th-st., 149 feet east of 5th-av.

By Winans & Darvies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the following described real estate: Three lots, each 25 by 100, on College-av., south-east corner Main-st.; one lot, 25 by 106.6, on 143d-st., south-west corner Alexander-av., North New-York; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Boston-road, south-west corner Garden-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Morris-av., south-west corner of Garden-st., and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Mott-st., south side, 149 feet east of College-place.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 four-story and basement, brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot, No. 25 West 43th-st., n. s. between 5th and 6th avs., lot 25x100.....$27,750

By Scott & Myers.

1 lot, 11th-av., s. e. corner of 87th-st., 25.8x100.....$1,150
2 lots, 11th-av., e. s., adjoining above, each 25x100.....1,320
4 lots, 11th-av., e. s., adjoining above, each 25x100.....2,400
1 lot, 11th-av., n. e. corner of 86th-st., 25.8x100.....1,500
8 lots, West 86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 25x100.8.....17,650
5 lots, West 87th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 25x100.8.....5,130
2 lots, Grand Boulevard, s. w. corner of 87th-st., each 25.8x95.9.....3,610
2 lots, Grand Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, each 25x90.5.....5,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 11.

Springfield-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Cortlandt-av., 16.8x100, 23d Ward; Catharine C. Fowler to Charlotte E. Redford.....$3,200
52d-st., s. s., 285.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14.6x100.5; John M. Scott and wife to Wesley A. Lyon.....16,500
Gouverneur-st. s. s., 250 ft. w. of Morris-av., 50x118.5, 23d Ward; Michael Cohn and wife to Katharine Dresch.....1,500
Wooster-st., No. 163, 23.9x75; George Hild to Joseph Ford.....12,500
2d-av., e. s., between 4th and 5th sts., 24.11½x100; Michael C. Gross to George Roll.....17,600
64th-st., e. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.6x100.5; Nicholas J. Reville to Catharine M. Botts....15,000
Beach-st., n. s., No. 5, 80x18.8, 1½ part of; Josephine Brandner to Samuel R. Mount.....2,500
64th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 40x100, block; Henry J. Beers and wife to Henry Brewer.....48,000
16th-st., n. s., 63 ft. w. of 7th-av., 63x18.6; Frank S. Thies to Daniel M. Wyckoff.....nom.
120th-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 3d av., 2x100.10; J. W. Barbour, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....6,100
76th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; same to same.....8,000
1st-av., s. e. corner of 125th-st., 25.10x75; same to same.....9,200
120th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.10; same to same.....6,100
2d-av., e. s., 145.11 ft. n. of 113th-st., 20x80; same to same.....3,000
125th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; same to same.....6,400
119th-st., n. s., 263 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....9,550
Ann-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of William-st., 20x52.11; H. Rupert to Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.....7,840
Pearl st., No. 161; E. A. Battershall and wife to Anna S. Battershall.....nom.
Broadway, e. s., 202.2 ft. n. of 55th-st., 50x99.6; Peter P. Cornen and wife to Henry J. Beers..nom.
79th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 140x100.2; Patrick Dixon and wife to William J. O'Connor.....3,300
4th-av., s. e. corner 103d-st., 158.6x½ block; William H. Gebhart and wife to Charles Dunbol.....28,000
62d-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 12.6x90; John Murphy and wife to Emma Merritt.....9,000
18th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x92; Solomon Katz and wife to Gertrude Elias....16,500
Attorney-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Covington-st., 50.8x20; Nancy Reis to Moses May.....10,300
55th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5; Nicholas F. Palmer, Executor, to John Grant.14,800
10th-av., n. w. corner 50th-st., 50.5x100; Nicholas F. Palmer, Executor, to Charles C. Thompson.....11,400
Broadway, w. s., 26.2½ ft. n. of 55th-st., 77.4½x74.11x½; Nicholas F. Palmer, Executor, to Amos R. Eno.....40,300
10th-av., n. w. corner 50th-st., 50.5x100; Nicholas F. Palmer, Executor, to Austin Gibbs.....8,500
Jane-st., s. w. corner Washington-st., 35.2½x63; also Washington-st., w. s., 35.2½ ft. s. of Jane, 17.2x63; John H. Schuppe and wife to John H. Lammers.....3,500
College-av., e. s., 425 ft. s. of 13th-st., 100x150, 23d Ward; W. h. Rider and wife to Charles F. Grotgan.....1,800
5th-st., No. 310, 21.5x92.2; George Reichardt and wife to Frank Seliger.....12,300
Bowery, s. e. corner 67, 22.8x81.6; A. Van Voorhis, Referee, to Elizabeth L. Tappen.....14,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT VERY LOW, MY RESIdence, when Horace Greeley lived with me; an elegant brown-stone house, frescoed and furnished: lot 25x100, on 57th-st., near Central Park; block all built upon. Address A. J. JOHNSON, owner, No. 11 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE, ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on Madison-av., near 79th-st., entrance to Central Park; a most desirable situation.
JOHN C. WILSON, No. 1,417 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FINE FULL SIZE four-story house on 36th-st., near Park-av.; well arranged, in good order; gas-fixtures, seven mirrors; price asked, $50,000; rent $2,500.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-ONE YEARS LEASE OF four lots, 100x100, foot of West 29th-st.; brick sheds, stable, and office; 100 feet water front, with bulkhead; rent $1,600. Apply to
R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING on Irving-place, with fine stable attached, in complete order throughout. Inquire at
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A large number of furnished or unfurnished houses. Full list, &c., from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE VERY LOW—Three fine houses on Lincoln-place; 14 rooms; first class; also farm of 70 acres, New-Jersey. Money will never buy or rent so low again. Inquire of AUSTIN STEVENS, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILT HOUSE NEAR main entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn; elegant four-story brown-stone; extra size lot; terms easy.
WYCKOFF & SHEPPARD, No. 201 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH About 5 acres, beautifully situated, opposite the City of New-Brunswick, conservatory, greenhouse, stables, boat-house, ice-house, cesspools, large shade and fruit trees, grapery; house large and spacious; for less than one-third its cost; owner going abroad; terms easy. Call between 1 and 2 o'clock. EDWARD S. VAIL, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE OR RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, one of the finest suburban residences about New-York; handsome house, 16 large rooms, hard-wood floors; all conveniences; large stables; three acres lawn; large trees, hedges, flagged walks; abundant fruit; perfectly healthy; good society; beautiful view; terms low. Inquire of P. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 16.

TARRYTOWN AND IRVINGTON UPON HUDSON.—Elegant country seats, with ample grounds and fine river views, for sale or to rent; houses and villas, furnished and unfurnished, at generally reduced rents. PURDY & BROWER, No. 100 Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

QUEENS, LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO let very low—Cottage; 6 acres; garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees; location healthy and pleasant; trains convenient for business men. WOOD & MOIES, No 8 Pine-st.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—OFFICE OF M. B. WALLACE, Grove-st., opposite depot. A few more places in this vicinity to let or exchange, a summit house of 10 rooms; all improvements; grounds 100x180; near depot; rent, $300.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. DAVID E. MARSH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

$6,000, HALF CASH, WILL BUY THE handsomest five-acre place ever offered for the money; one hour from the City, over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
RIKER & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, AT WEST ELIZABETH, N. J., FIVE minutes from depot, French-roof house; 12 rooms, bath-room, shade-trees, fruit-trees, strawberry-bed. Address CASH, Box No. 132 *Times* Office. Price $6,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate situate at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half-street,
OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,
to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, fronting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136 feet on Fifteenth-and-a-half-street, and containing 21,654 square feet. There is a 22-foot alley in rear of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard roof fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone front, and known as the
FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.
Also, a

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Long Route, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. OCKFORD, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., April 18 | ABYSSINIA...WED., May 2
BOTHNIA...WED., April 25 | SCYTHIA.....WED., May 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,

ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....April 14
ETNA.....April 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY...April 14
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY...April 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 9 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River foot of Morton-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, April 14
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, April 28
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, May 10

First cabin, $70, $75, $80, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates, including outfit.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

California, April 14, 3 P. M. | Victoria...April 28, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia.....April 21, noon. | Bolivia.....May 5, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, ORDERLY.

Cabins $50 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Sylvia.....April 28, 3 P. M | Utopia.....May 19, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

BRCKAR.....Sat. April 14 | WESER.....Sat., April 28
DAIS.....Sat. April 21 | MOSEL.....Sat., May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (U. K.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez...Wed., April 18, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE GABIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $85, $95, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26. Intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, April 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. H. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broad way.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, April 17

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 9 BOWLING GREEN, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, 1/2 per cent. Freights received daily at pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, & LINE, steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, April 13
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE STEAM-SHIP City of New-York will leave on Friday, April 13, instead of Wednesday, April 11.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 9 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....April 19 | HERDER.....May 3
HAMMONIA.....April 26 | WIELAND.....May 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, April 19, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...April 21, 11:30 A. M. | Egypt....May 5, 11 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway

E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:15, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, 10:30 (Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 24, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, Dining car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. Also to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Central Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 338 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MERKEL, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. For 252d st. see note below.

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping car for Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry, at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (252d st.) for New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Canaan and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via Shoreline) at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Match Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9:18 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 6 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. E. W. PIERRO, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York. | Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Apr. 13, 3:30 P. M. | Friday, Apr. 13.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th.....4 P. M. | Saturday, 14th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...9:30 A. M. | Monday, 16th.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th, 10:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 18th.....9 A. M.
Saturday, 21st.....1 P. M. | Friday, 20th.....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3 P. M. | Monday, 23d.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th.....3 P. M. | Wednesday, 25th.....6 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, and Newburgh. Express, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

S. B. MAIO, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FURNITURE.

A PARTY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING has to offer at private sale, at No. 22 West 40th-st., rich furniture, consisting of satin suits, satin chairs, cabinet, parlor tables, parlor clock and side pieces, paintings, bronzes, mantel ornaments, and numerous other household articles, all nearly new and of best manufacture. Can be seen on and after Monday, April 9.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned not to trust my husband, John Croghan, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt whatsoever he may incur, in my name or otherwise.—Dated New-York, April 12, 1877.

MATILDA CROGHAN, No. 564 Lexington-av.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

PREMIUM AWARDED AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION FOR

1st, "Excellent Taste."
2nd, "Very Carefully Prepared."

Lea & Perrins

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1877.

This company have decided to avail themselves of the reserved right to end in for redemption the outstanding 7 per cent. Sinking Fund mortgage bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1890, and to issue a 6 per cent. mortgage bond payable 1890 to 1907, June 1, 1877. The principal and interest payable in New-York City in lawful money. These bonds will be issued either registered or coupons, at the pleasure of the bidder. The coupon bonds will be in sums of $1,000 each, payable to bearer. The registered bonds will be in sums of $5,000 each, and transferable at the pleasure of the holder.

The present mortgage bonded and operated by the company is located in the States of Illinois and Iowa, and is as follows:

	Miles.
Main line from Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa	501
Branches Milton to Knoxville, in Iowa	127¾
South Englewood to South Chicago, Ill.	8
Total length of main line and branches	636¾
Length of double track on main line	75
Length of sidings and turnouts on main line and branches	152
Length of main line laid with steel rails	350

These Bonds will be secured by a trust deed or Mortgage to the United States Trust Company of New-York as Trustees, and which new mortgage will cover over seventy-five miles of railroad not embraced in the former mortgage, and the value of the entire line and equipment has been otherwise greatly increased. The company have reserved the right to issue Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in bonds of this series, in addition to the $10,000,000 above specified in case it should be deemed necessary to do so for the purpose of construction of permanent improvements, branches or extensions of their system of railroads, or in securing arrangements with or interests in connecting interesting roads, and the property thus acquired shall be included in this mortgage, but in no event shall the principal of the bonded indebtedness secured by this and the prior mortgage, exceed the sum of Twelve Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Earnings of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for years ending March 31:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1871	$6,928,287 29	$2,622,823 23
1872	6,121,797 99	3,171,535 13
1873	6,657,050 67	3,139,267 18
1874	6,678,678 09	3,236,684 73
1875	7,209,613 34	3,543,283 73
1876	7,366,902 78	3,711,741 14

The net earnings for the year ending 31st March, 1877, it is estimated, will be fully equal to those of 1875.

The capital stock is.....$25,000,000
Less amount of shares held by the company.....4,020,000
Amount of stock issued.....$20,980,000

Dividends averaging over 8 per cent. per annum in cash have been paid on the capital stock since its organization in 1865.

Proposals are invited for these bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 up to 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1877, at which time bids will be opened and awards made. Bidders must state whether they wish registered or coupon bonds, and state the price offered. A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required from all bidders, which must accompany the bid, and which 5 per cent. will be indorsed on all such bids as are accepted, and such bids as are not accepted will have their deposits returned. No bids under par will be considered. The company reserves the right to reject any and all bids which are not deemed satisfactory. The bonds will be dated May 1, 1877, and bear interest from July 1, 1877, and full payment on the same will be required to be made to the United States Trust Company of New-York, on the 20th day of June next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery. The present 7 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds will be received in payment of bids for this new loan, at the rate of 5 per cent. premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1877, that being the price at which the company have reserved the right to redeem them.

Proposals must be sealed in an envelope indorsed "Proposals for 6 per cent. bonds," and sent to the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 3,770.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and New-York City Stocks.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest on deposits.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction at noon, Friday, April 20, at No. 7 Old-slip, New-York, the assets of Joseph W. Bilbrace & Co., late of Brooklyn, N. Y., being book accounts, promissory notes, judgments, &c.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
EDWARD W. WEST, Assignee, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HARRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 105 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 28, 1877.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 8th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 14, until the morning of May 9. By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for boys and young men; four courses of study, ancient and modern languages; prepares for business or college, diploma to graduates; summer term April 23; twenty years' successful experience. Circulars free.

J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal, Elizabeth, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WILL TAKE into the country for the Summer two boarding pupils, either boys or girls. Apply after 3 P. M., at No. 238 West 44th-st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y. Limited to 25 boys. C. WINTHROP STARR, A.M.

NO. 45 WEST 127TH-ST.—MISSES JACOT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 129 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXington and 4th avs., five minutes of 5th-av., and great hotel centre, two large handsome suites of rooms; independent bath, closets; City telegraph lines, &c.; best references; established 13 years; superior table; terms reasonable; country place at Ocean Grove, N. J. WELCOME E. SHELDON.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING WITHIN A block of Central Park, East 61st-st., will let, with board, a handsome third floor front from May 1; references required. Address R., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy-Park; with board; entire third floor; private table if preferred; also, rooms on second and fourth floor.

NO. 30 WEST 23D-ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished parlor floor; bath, closets, &c., with or without private table to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; reference.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 114 EAST.—two second-story nicely furnished rooms, to gentleman and wife, with board; one hall room; references.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square.—Elegantly furnished parlor and second floor; private table if desired; highest references given and required.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.

One very choice apartment will be vacated May 1, and one now ready for occupancy, with private table, &c.

NO. 453 1ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 1ST-AV.—Elegant large rooms to adults, with excellent board; reference.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY newly furnished apartments, with board, for families and single gentlemen; references.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONTING RESERvoir Park; house new; handsome apartments, with or without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—In suites or singly; fine apartments for gentlemen or families; meals furnished if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, private bath-room, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board, will shortly be vacated; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS TO let, with first-class board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE AND one medium sized room; full board; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished apartments to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF SUNNY front rooms on second floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite for gentleman and wife, also room on third floor for single gentleman.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board. April 15; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 19TH-ST.—ROOMS IN SUITE OR singly, with board; no moving; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, SECOND DOOR BELOW 16th-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board; references.

NO. 36 EAST 23D-ST.—ROOMS SINGLY OR in suite, with or without board; reference.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board. No. 228 West 52d-st.

WASHING AND BOARD FOR $6 PER WEEK. No. 120 7th-av. Inquire for Mrs. Hennesey.

NO. 46 WEST 32D-ST.—FINE ROOMS VACANT, and board reduced if taken now for the Summer.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO RENT. Elegantly furnished; bath-room; large closets; suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; to a permanent tenant rent very low. No. 7 West 30th-st., n. board.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without board. In a private family. No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsome, newly-furnished rooms; all conveniences; terms moderate. Also, physician's office to rent. No. 12 East 28th-st.; references.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY furnished, at No. 20 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished; gentlemen only, without board. No. 131 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD at a farm-house on the Erie Railway, about 35 minutes from New-York; terms easy. Address M., Box

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STREET AFTER THE FLURRY.

A FEELING OF INDIGNATION AGAINST THE ORIGINATORS OF THE FALSE RUMORS—A REWARD OF $15,000 TO BE OFFERED FOR THEIR DETECTION—WHAT MR. KENNEDY SAYS.

All that remained of the panic yesterday was a deep-seated feeling of indignation at the originators of the false rumors that had precipitated the trouble of the day before. At an early hour Vice-President Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, made his appearance on the street, with a countenance ominous of evil, and when it was learned that he was in close consultation with John B. Norris, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange, consternation spread among those who had spoken disparagingly of the coal stocks on Wednesday. One report was that Mr. Olyphant was gathering a list of brokers and others who had expressed opinions derogatory to his company, and several who had made bets on the probability of a Receiver called at the Coal Building and apologized, saying that they had had no intention of doing anything wrong. The names of these frightened gentlemen could not be learned from the officials of the Delaware and Hudson Company, but the fact leaked out, and it was looked upon as a great joke. Mr. Olyphant visited the street several times during the course of the day, and had more than one consultation with Mr. Norris and other gentlemen who would be likely to know something in regard to the authors of the rumors. This created a great deal of talk. It was reported that he was collecting evidence to be used in the criminal prosecution of a gentleman who was formerly one of the most prominent brokers in the Exchange, but who latterly has been engaged in an outside speculative business on his own account, and finally all surmises concentrated on this person and on two firms who are known to be acting for him. It was members of these firms who began the onslaught upon the Delaware and Hudson stock on Wednesday, and while the excitement lasted they are estimated to have got rid of between 5,000 and 8,000 shares. It was said that the profits paid in to them yesterday aggregated $100,000. They were accused of confirming, if not of originating, the report about the alleged Receivership, by saying on the floor of the Exchange that they had been informed by a certain reputable lawyer that he had seen the papers in the matter of the application lying on the desk of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. This latter statement was denied by the firms in question to a TIMES reporter, but a member of one of them qualified his denial by saying that he had sent to the lawyer mentioned to ask him to investigate the rumor, and had received an answer to the effect that, although the application had not been made, he [the lawyer] believed that it would soon be. This was what he repeated. Whichever version be true, it was generally believed that the rumors were the result of a deliberately-concocted conspiracy, although it was doubted whether that fact could be proved, and, if proved, whether the law passed by the Legislature on the subject at the request of the Stock Exchange could be enforced.

At 3 o'clock a special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was convened, and Mr. Norris brought the matter before it. After discussion, the subject was referred to the Law Committee with power, and a resolution was passed to keep the action of the meeting a profound secret. The latter committee, consisting of Mr. Norris, Mr. H. W. Perkins, and Mr. C. M. Stead, immediately proceeded to the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, where they held a conference with Mr. Dickson, President, and Mr. Olyphant, Vice-President, of the Delaware and Hudson Company; Mr. Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and another gentleman whose name could not be ascertained. It was agreed that the Exchange and the two coal companies should become jointly responsible for the payment of a reward of $15,000 for the conviction and punishment of the guilty parties. It was also reported that the Delaware and Hudson Company had instructed their counsel to commence an action against the *Tribune* for saying that the papers in the matter of an application for a Receiver had been prepared, and the officers were only waiting until they could get sufficiently short of the stock to make them public. As all information was refused by the parties interested, this could not be officially confirmed, but it came from a source that leaves little doubt of its truth.

Notwithstanding all this, however, some persons were in nowise deterred from making fresh attempts upon the market by means of lying reports. During the afternoon Rock Island Railroad stock was offered persistently at 84, and then only gained wide circulation that the company were endeavoring in vain to hypothecate a large quantity of securities. This was pronounced, at the office of the company, to be an unmitigated falsehood. Fortunately, the experience of the day before had not been forgotten, and brokers were sensible enough to make inquiries before throwing their stock away. Mr. Harvey Kennedy exhibited to THE TIMES reporter yesterday a power of attorney from Mr. Tracey to Mr. Scott, giving him full authority to act for him in his speculative transactions. This, Mr. Kennedy said, was his answer to Mr. Scott's denial that he had anything to do with Mr. Tracey's business. Mr. Kennedy added that the $50,000 of bonds spoken of by Mr. Scott were not worth 25 cents on the dollar, and said that when Mr. Tracey pays on the amount due on his margins — about $40,000—he [Kennedy] will be able to pay all his creditors in full, and have about $500,000 left. Mr. Tracey's estate is good for the full amount, and Mr. Kennedy hoped to be able to effect a settlement in a few days.

A FORTUNE-TELLER AND HER DUPES

"SNAKE MARY" BEFORE JUSTICE MURRAY AT THE JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT—SHE IS HELD FOR TRIAL IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

Mary Cole, an Irishwoman, 43 years of age, who claims to reside at No. 222 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was brought before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, in custody of Patrolman De Gau, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on two charges of petit larceny. When arraigned before the magistrate she was recognized as "Snake Mary," a notorious fortune-teller, whose chief victims were colored people, and among whom she gained her peculiar sobriquet by pretending to tell their fortunes and bring them good luck by means of a charmed snake inclosed in a ring. She is a tall, stout woman, and was richly and tastefully dressed. She is evidently a woman of good education and more than ordinary intelligence. Two of her dupes, both of whom are colored women, appeared as complainants against her. Emma Williams, one of these women, stated to Justice Murray that in August last the accused called on her in her apartments in Greene-street, and wanted to tell her fortune, to which she consented. After going through some mysterious performance, the fortune-teller narrated a few events in her dupe's past life which proved to be true. "Snake Mary" then learned that Emma's husband had deserted her, and that she was very anxious to have him return, and the fortune-teller, who had already received 50 cents from her dupe, told her that for $2 more she could procure the return of the truant spouse. Emma gave her the fee asked for, and the fortune-teller said that to work her charm properly she must be left alone in the apartments, and must be permitted to search her trunk. Emma left the room, and when she returned the fortune-teller had in her hands a silver watch, a gold ring, and an embroidered white skirt, which she had taken from the trunk. She said that she needed gold, silver, and linen to accomplish the task of bringing back the wayward husband, and must be permitted to take the articles named, which were valued at $22, to her home in the wilds of Long Island, and that she would return with them on the following Saturday, and that the truant husband would return in less than two weeks. On these representations Mrs. Williams permitted the woman to depart with the articles, and, of course, she failed to return. Meeting her in the Bowery on Wednesday, she called Officer De Gau, and gave the woman into custody.

Justice Murray, finding that a complaint of larceny could not be established under these circumstances, as the complainant had voluntarily parted with her property, ordered a complaint to be taken against the accused as a disorderly person, under the statute, and fined her $10, and required her to give $1,000 bail for her future good behavior, and in the event of failing to procure bail, to be sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. A complaint of larceny was also made against the prisoner by Martha Clayton, a colored woman, of No. 218 Wooster-street, who alleged that in July last the accused called on her and offered to tell her fortune, and for this purpose induced complainant to allow her to remain alone in her room for some time. When Mrs. Clayton returned the accused told her that she had placed a snake in a ring in a corner of the fireplace, and it must not be disturbed for three weeks, and it would bring good luck to the house. A short time after her departure Mrs. Clayton discovered that her trunk had been opened, and jewelry valued at $21 stolen therefrom. See therefore accused "Snake Mary" of the theft, and she was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

When called up for examination by the magistrate, Mrs. Cole said that she was married, but her husband did not live with her, and she did not know where he was. "You are a fortune teller!" asked the magistrate. "Yes, Sir," replied the accused.

Q.—How long have you followed that business? A.—About 10 years.

Q.—I suppose you have made considerable money at it? A.—Well, yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, as you're a fortune teller, suppose you prognosticate what will be the result of these complaints against you?

The prisoner smiled, but made no reply, and was then put in the prison pen preparatory to being taken to the Tombs. Patrolman De Gau stated that after her arrest, and while in the station-house, Mrs. Cole pretended to be suffering with labor pains, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. On examination, the doctor there stated that she was not pregnant, and that the pains were counterfeited, evidently with the object of exciting the sympathy of her dupes and inducing them to withdraw their charges.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

DISCUSSION CREATED BY THE REPORTS OF THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION—WHAT CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS AND MERCHANTS SAY REGARDING THE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

The report in yesterday's papers of a contemplated investigation into the alleged delinquencies of certain Custom-house officials by a commission from Washington has created quite a breeze in Custom-house circles. For some time past scandalous stories of undervaluations of imports, overcharges, and favoritism on the part of Inspectors, Deputy Collectors, and other officials have been rife in commercial quarters, and in the newspapers, and while many of the rumors have been proved to be unfounded, a sense of relief is experienced at the prospect of having the exact truth ascertained without favor or prejudice to any one. It is known that Collector Arthur has freely expressed himself in favor of such an investigation by a competent and unbiased tribunal, and even those of his subordinates against whom charges have been made welcome this means of clearing up the imputations which have been, justly or unjustly, cast upon them. Deputy Collector Lydecker, against whom a series of detailed accusations were recently published in a morning journal, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was nothing he desired more than a thorough and unsparing investigation of his official acts during the whole of the six or seven years in which he has held office. He distinctly brands the statements made by the journal aforesaid as entirely unfounded so far as he himself is concerned, and says that he is amply prepared to prove their falsity before any commission that may be appointed. He does not claim that mistakes may not have occurred during his long administration as Special Deputy Collector, or that, through the inadvertency of minor officials, the law may not have sometimes been evaded. He does not pretend to be infallible, but so far as his personal management of the office goes he is prepared for the closest and most rigid scrutiny. Mr. Lydecker is personally popular with the mercantile community, and has friends who are confident that he will emerge from the approaching examination with an unblemished record. A Customs official of high standing and long experience said yesterday that the investigation would unquestionably be of use in weeding out unfaithful or negligent subordinates, and in further increasing the efficiency and discipline of the service. With the charges which had been made against the Special Deputy Collector that official was fully prepared to deal. The allegations respecting charges for "extra service" by entry clerks were probably correct to a certain extent, although it could be said in their favor that much of these so-called "perquisites" were fairly earned by work performed outside of office hours. It was claimed by the clerks that when they took papers home with them, and did copying and other extra work for importers, they were properly entitled to an extra fee. On the part of the Custom-house brokers, however, it is asserted that the practice of charging "extra" fees is more formidable in extent than is generally imagined, and that a regular system of extortion and collusion exists by which entry clerks, wharf officers, carmen, and storekeepers all profit at the expense of importers. Fees to officers in dock, and other officials are also, as is charged, frequently exacted, and the merchant or importer is able to comply with these demands is made to suffer a thousand and one annoyances and delays. How much of truth there is in these accusations the coming investigation will undoubtedly disclose. So far no official notification has been made to Collector Arthur or his subordinates, and the composition of the commission is unknown both to them and to the mercantile public.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE.

HEARING BEFORE THE REFEREE, MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL, IN THE SUIT INSTITUTED BY WILLIAM GEASA—THE ASSETS CALLED FOR—DAMAGING DISCLOSURES EXPECTED.

In the suit by William Geasa against the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, Benjamin Noyes, Jeremiah H. Steelwell, and others, which was commenced some time ago in the Supreme Court, Judge Lawrence made an order, among other things, appointing Mr. William Mitchell, of this City, Referee, to superintend the transfer from Noyes to Receiver Parker of the assets which had been given the former in consideration of the reinsurance of the Mutual's risks in the company of which he is the President, the National Capitol. The New-Jersey authorities have been diligently investigating the matter, and have succeeded in tracing most of the missing assets, as published in THE TIMES of Wednesday. The first hearing before the Referee was held yesterday at No. 62 Wall-street, Mr. John E. Parsons representing the plaintiff, and Mr. Lewis the National Capitol, and such of its officers as are defendants in the action. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the plaintiff assumes that all the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual were transferred to Noyes, Steelwell & Co., Bankers, who, formally requested the return to Receiver Parker of the missing securities. In response to this request, Mr. Lewis stated, in behalf of the National Capitol Company, Mr. Henry D. Walker, its Treasurer, and J. A. Mortimore Assistant Secretary, that they have no assets of the New-Jersey Company in their possession or under their control; that they have made diligent effort to ascertain if there were any such securities in the offices or safes of the said company in Washington, New-Haven, and New-York; that they have been unable to find any securities which they had any reason to believe or do believe, ever belonged to that company. It was stated further that they are informed by Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Company, that he has turned over all the assets ever received by him from the New-Jersey Mutual Company, or any of its officers or agents, to Gov. Parker, the Receiver. Mr. Parsons then said they had information as to what was done with all the securities belonging to the company, and were prepared to prove what disposition was made of them, which they would take occasion to do at the next meeting. It is expected that some damaging disclosures will be made, for the authorities profess to be in possession of ample information regarding the reinsurance.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Receiver Rosendale, of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company says he is not yet prepared to give his opinion as to the real value of the $33,000 of mortgages held by that institution, but such of them as he has examined carefully do not impress him favorably.

All the briefs of counsel having been submitted, the opinion of Justice Dykman in the suits against the North America and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies, which was argued at White Plains, is expected daily.

Much anxiety is felt concerning the probable removal from the office of Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Mr. William R. Grace by Judge Westbrook's decision in the Attorney-General's suit, which it is expected will be handed down during the early part of next week.

THE SUPERVISORS OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Supervisors of Richmond County met yesterday and continued their investigations into the case of ex-Treasurer McRoberts. Supervisor Herpech stated that the expert accountant was not quite ready with his balance sheet, and that the delay was mainly caused by certain officials who have withheld a statement of their accounts; prominent among these officials, Supervisor Herpech mentioned the names of Clarence Johnson, late Excise Commissioner for Port Richmond; C. T. McCarthy, clerk to the Board of Trustees of New-Brighton; District Attorney Croak, ex-Sheriff Denyse, and several Justices of the Peace, all of whom it was resolved to notify to furnish their accounts forthwith to the accountant. Mr. Joost, who represented the Williamsburg Bank, stated that there was owing to the bank by the county $10,622, which sum Mr. McRoberts, the late Treasurer, had failed to pay. Supervisor Frean recommended the payment of this amount, in order to maintain their credit with the bank, in case they should require to be accommodated in a similar manner at a future time. Mr. Frean also reported that the deficiencies of ex-Collector Van Pelt were ascertained to be $309, instead of $50, as previously supposed. Mr. Frean said that great irregularities existed in the accounts of the court funds. He stated that the county held a lease from Mary Josephine Drake which was assigned by Mr. McRoberts to Mrs. Weatherspoon for $1,500, on the 25th of last January. No account of this transaction was to be found on Mr. McRoberts' books, and no return of the money has been made to the county. Mr. Frean also announced to the board that the accountant was convinced that the deficiency in the ex-Treasurer's accounts would amount to about $30,000 more than was acknowledged by McRoberts. After some further discussion, the board adjourned.

THE EXCISE TROUBLES.

LICENSE-HOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

FURTHER INCONSISTENCIES IN EXISTING EXCISE LAWS POINTED OUT—MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' AGITATION COMMITTEE—EXCISE LEGISLATION TO BE WATCHED AT ALBANY—OLIVER COTTER DEMANDS THAT BROOKLYN LIQUOR SALOONS SHALL BE CLOSED.

The interest now attaching to excise matters in this City was rather increased yesterday morning when the full force of the decision of the Court of Appeals became known. The liquor dealers found, on reading the decision, that Judge Folger entertained the opinion, in common with his associates, that the law of 1857 and that of 1870 were entirely consistent and harmonious. Men who are not accustomed to wading through long dry columns of legal decisions were found yesterday carefully studying the document which has placed them in the disagreeable position in which they now are. The decision appeared in THE TIMES only, and Excise Commissioner Morton, when called upon by a reporter of THE TIMES, informed the latter that he had but just read the opinion in the paper, and that a certified copy of it only reached him at noon. He said there seemed to him room for doubt that the Legislature, when it passed the amendatory act of 1870, intended to continue in force the provisions of the law of 1857. One section of that act prescribes that no person shall be considered an innkeeper who does not keep a certain number of spare beds in order for guests, and provide stabling, hay and provender for horses. It is probable that there is not one hotel in New-York City, which is now considered entitled to the privilege of liquor-selling because it is a hotel, which could provide stabling for horses in the proprietor's stables. One very important difference is considered to exist between the law of 1857 and 1870. The first only provided that licenses should be granted "to sell" liquor in quantities less than five gallons. When the law was amended three words were added, so that in 1870 it read "to sell or dispose of" liquor in quantities less than five gallons. Either the additional words mean something more than the original words did, or they were very carelessly incorporated. If they mean anything, the inference is, in the minds of many, that they were to be taken as permitting the liquor sold either to be consumed on the premises or taken away. The Excise Commissioners are not issuing any new licenses, and will wait until a course is pointed out to them by the Legislature. The opinion is expressed by them that the licenses which they have issued should be sustained and protected until the Legislature shall make further enactments. The fourth-class licenses which they have heretofore issued read as follows:

"The Board of Excise in and for the City of New-York hereby certifies that a license is granted to ——, permitting him to sell and dispose of spirituous liquors and wines, and ale, beer, &c., in quantities less than five gallons at a time, to be drank on the premises at ——, excepting on Sundays and election days, or between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock A. M., for one year, from —— to —— pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York regulating the sale of intoxicating and spirituous liquors, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided."

The Commissioners are not aware that Commissioner Owen Murphy went to Albany with any definite purpose concerning the Excise laws. They do not profess to suggest what laws shall or shall not be passed for the protection of the liquor trade in this City. Their office simply is to enforce the laws, and they cannot presume to decide what shall be best, in the present emergency, for both the City and the sellers. The greater number of all the licenses issued will expire early in May, and the necessity for passing an act will be apparent to every one. The holders of licenses are anxious to know what they can do, and the Commissioners are desirous of giving them definite answers.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A meeting of the Agitation Committee of the liquor dealers of this City was held yesterday afternoon at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. There were present Mr. Henry Cunningham, President of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union; Major George W. Sauer, Mr. George Ehret, Mr. Charles R. Townsend, Vice-President of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union; Mr. John Keenan, Mr. James Collier, Mr. Fred Hollender, of Hollender & Co.; Mr. Martin Arnemann, Mr. David Yeungling, and many others prominently identified with the liquor business. The meeting was called to order by Major Sauer, who announced that it was called to express an opinion upon the amended condition of the Excise laws, and particularly to act in such a manner that the holders of licenses should immediately be relieved of the embarrassment which they felt in being uncertain whether they had paid money foolishly to the Excise Commissioners or not. Mr. Arnemann then read the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, According to the last decision of the highest judicial tribunal, the Court of Appeals of the State, held at the City of Albany on Thursday, April 5, 1877, the present Excise law has been declared defective, and the Excise Commissioners of the State are at a loss to understand their exact duties in the premises; and,

Whereas, We understand that it is impossible for the Excise Commissioners of the State to grant licenses to any persons wishing to sell the same in saloons or bankeeper, and it is impossible for said Commissioners to protect us in our licenses heretofore granted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of the City and County of New-York, engaged in the manufacture and sale of malted and spirituous liquors, have ever been in favor of complying with all the laws upon the statute books, and have, according to our understanding and information, endeavored so to do; therefore

Resolved, That owing to the decision of the Court of Appeals alluded to, we are at a loss to understand exactly in the premises, and look upon the Governor and Legislature of the State to relieve us from our unpleasant situation, and particularly urge upon the Legislature the passage of an act to remedy the evil and confusion made by our law-makers in the act of 1870.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the various organizations and societies interested in the trade, call upon all persons interested to join with us for the purpose of raising funds, and to protect our mutual interests, as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted without dissent. Mr. Cunningham expressing for the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union the willingness of that organization to abide by any action which the meeting might take. Mr. Cunningham suggested the propriety of appointing a committee for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the Legislature and the courts, and to give the committee power to act for the protection of all in every way. They did not know at what moment the temperance societies or the Police Department would lay their iron hands upon the holders of licenses. The Police and the excise men are not working harmoniously, and in the midst of their discussions the liquor dealers are bound to be the sufferers. The committee should look after the interests of the trade generally, and not individually, and prepare it for action.

Mr. Charles R. Townsend supported the motion for a committee, which should confer with the Excise Commissioners, and through them with the Police Commissioners, and ascertain what may be done under the recent decision. At present the trade is at the mercy of the Police Commissioners, if they see fit to enforce the law. Two years ago, with a Democratic Legislature, no law was passed for the benefit of the trade, and last year the Republican Legislature failed to give them their rights. They were glad of the recent decision, as it will bind the liquor dealers and make them more determined that the Legislature shall grant their rights. Some plan must be devised by which this crisis shall be tided over and the dealers accorded the ground which they believed they occupied a week ago.

Mr. Cunningham said they had depended upon the validity of the licenses of the Excise Commissioners, and to them they would look for protection. They should demand protection, not ask the Legislature for it. If arrested to-morrow by the wholesale, the action would cause a reaction in favor of the liquor dealers. What they wanted was popular support, public sympathy, which would be longer than any of the licenses. If there were to be any prosecutions, the Excise Commissioners were in the most danger, as they have taken $6,000,000 to which they have no lawful right.

Major Sauer said that a committee had waited upon Mayor Ely, who had said that he hoped something would be done to induce Albany to sustain the Excise Commissioners, but that he personally was unable to do anything.

Some objection was made by several speakers to the proposition to merge the Police and the Excise Departments, and it was evident that the scheme did not meet with the approval of the liquor dealers. An informal resolution, to the effect that, if any change should be made, the power to grant licenses should be restored to the Mayor, was unanimously adopted. The present administration of the Excise Department was repeatedly referred to in warm terms of commendation, and any proposition to change its composition or trim its powers was deprecated.

It was finally decided that the Legislative Committee should appoint a sub-committee to proceed to Albany on Monday for the purpose of securing suitable legislative remedies in the present emergency. This committee will be appointed in a day or two, and will consult with New-York members of the Assembly before starting for the capital.

Mr. Oliver Cotter, agent of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches in Brooklyn, yesterday addressed a letter to the Brooklyn Commissioners of Police and Excise, directing their attention to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, and he called upon them to close the 1,600 liquor saloons in the city illegally licensed.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB RECEPTION.

The monthly receptions of the Union League Club have attained such a degree of popularity among its members that the original intention of their projectors—to obtain a quorum at the business meetings of the club—has been quite lost sight of, while the object is readily gained. A feature of the reception last evening was a fine display of oil paintings and water-colors, loaned for the occasion by the owners and artists, and, after the ordinary routine business had been disposed of, an inspection of the collection was made by the members of the club. Among the artists represented were Messrs. Eastman Johnson, J. H. Dolph, George H. Story, E. G. Smillie, James H. Beard, R. C. Minor, R. M. Pratt, Arthur Parton, D. Maitland Armstrong, H. Humphrey Moore, F. Waller, W. H. Beard, Frank Walter, J. F. Cropsey, J. C. Miggins, D. Huntington, and George A. Baker.

SUIT BY AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

SHE SEEKS TO RECOVER $60,000 FROM HER LOVER'S EXECUTORS—TWO BONDS, THE GENUINENESS OF WHICH IS DOUBTED.

A case of considerable importance, and involving $60,000, is being tried before Judge Knapp, in the Hudson County Circuit Court. The plaintiff is Mrs. Mary A. Harrison, a widow, and the defendants, Jaspar A. Cadmus, George Vreeland, and John C. Meyers, Executors of the last will and testament of George Vreeland, deceased. Mrs. Harrison seeks to recover $20,000 on two bonds which she claims were given her by the late Mr. Vreeland, with interest since June 9, 1863, the total amount approximating $60,000. George Vreeland in his life-time was a resident and a wealthy property-owner of Greenville, in fact one of the original settlers of that borough. In the year 1860, or thereabout, he became acquainted with Mrs. Harrison, then a buxom young widow, and the two soon became intimate, although Vreeland was an octogenarian at the time. The intimacy was kept up for some time, and eventually Mrs. Harrison informed her friends, confidentially, that she and her aged lover were engaged to be married. The marriage ceremony was never performed, and Mrs. Harrison commenced a suit for breach of promise. It was for the purpose of soothing her lacerated feelings and compensating her disappointed hopes that the bonds are alleged to have been given. By the first bond, Vreeland bound himself to pay her $20,000, upon condition that she should waive any possible claim she might have to right of dower. The second bond is dated Feb. 19, 1864, and pledges the payment of $10,000 to Mrs. Harrison upon certain conditions, one of which is as follows:

"And, whereas the above-named Mary A. Harrison doth covenant, promise, and agree, and for her heirs, Executors, and Administrators, that she will not expose, publish, or use in any way or manner whatsoever, during my natural life, any notes, papers, documents, or letters relating thereto, or copies of such as may be in her possession, and that she will not at any time hereafter concern herself, directly or indirectly, in any cause, action, or suit in court whatsoever, whereby or by which I may receive hurt, damage, or detriment."

After the death of Vreeland, in 1874, the Executors refused to make any payment on the bonds, on the ground that they were void, the object of one being a provision in lieu of dower while a marriage was impossible, and of the other to create a juncture contrary to statute. The demurrer was not sustained, and the defendants then pleaded to general issue, denying the execution of the bonds and alleging that they were forgeries. The court-room was crowded, yesterday, with the first families of Bergen, the social standing of the parties creating a general interest, which was enhanced by the expectation that a spicy scandal would be exposed. There was also a large attendance of lawyers, who were interested in the knotty and important legal points involved. Ex-Judge Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, and Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City, appeared for the plaintiff, while ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist, ex-Senator Wakefield, and Counselor James F. Fleming represented the Executors. The plaintiffs first proved that Albert F. Williams, who is alleged to have witnessed the execution of the bonds, could not be found. Mrs. Harrison identified the signature on the bonds as that of George Vreeland, and several witnesses, including lawyers, were produced to prove the genuineness of the signatures. George Thompson, Jr., an expert, testified that after a careful examination of the signatures on the bonds, with others the authenticity of which was not disputed, he believed the former to be genuine. Gilchrist objected to the admission of the first bond, on the ground that it was evidently given by a person about to be married, and who had made the instrument in lieu of dower; it therefore could not have been his intention to pay the bond unless there was a marriage. He also objected to the second bond, given on condition that the plaintiff should not publish certain letters, a condition the performance of which had not been shown. After argument, the bonds were admitted in evidence.

In opening the case for the defense, Mr. Fleming promised to prove that the signatures to the bonds were forgeries, but disclaimed any intention of inculpating that the plaintiff had committed the forgery. Mrs. Harrison first formed the acquaintance of Vreeland by borrowing $50 from him. After the death of Vreeland's wife Mrs. Harrison invited him to call and see her frequently. In 1864 a release was given by her in consideration of $1,000 of any claim she might have against him in law or equity. Why this release was given could not be ascertained. In 1865 Vreeland formed the acquaintance of an adventuress named Mrs. Shelly, and went to board in the same house with her in Twenty-second-street, New-York. In November of that year he was brought home from there in a dying condition, and experts pronounced him dying from the effects of poison. He subsequently recovered, and in December following Mrs. Shelly appeared in Greenville, and claimed to be his wife. She did not go to his house, but went to the residence of Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Shelly had obtained possession of the release, and Mrs. Harrison offered her $25 for it. In 1869 Mrs. Harrison sued Vreeland for breach of promise, when she admitted that she had obtained the release and destroyed it. A letter written by Mrs. Harrison in 1864 mentions the release, and also requests Vreeland to renew their intimacy. In 1865 Mrs. Shelly sued Vreeland for maintenance, claiming that he was her husband, but the suit was dismissed in his favor. Mrs. Harrison's breach of promise suit resulted in a verdict for $5,000 in her favor, but it was subsequently set aside by the Supreme Court. A second trial was avoided by the payment to her of $2,250. The most important witness yesterday afternoon was a Mr. Clapp, who said that Shelly superintended the manufacture of all Government stamps. He testified that the stamps on the bonds had not been manufactured at the time Mrs. Harrison claims to have received them, although she swore they were on the bonds when she got them. The case is still on.

THE TAFT HOMICIDE.

The trial of Dennis Ryor, for the killing of his fellow-watchman Patrick Taft, at the Long Island Railroad Depot, Hunters's Point, in November last, was continued yesterday morning at the old Queens County Court-house, North Hempstead. The opening address, by District-Attorney Downing, was devoted mainly to a recital of the facts made familiar to the public by the proceedings before the Coroner. He contended that the shooting was a deliberate act, a foul murder by premeditation. Dr. Deubler, who saw Taft's body after it was found, testified as to its condition. He made a post-mortem examination on the next evening. One shot penetrated the brain, and the other, entering about the left nipple, lodged near the spinal column. The shot in the head was slightly upward and backward; the other slightly downward and backward. After receiving the shot in the breast, a man might struggle some, but not after the one in the head. The doctor also saw the mark of the bullet in the door of the freight office. The bullet which entered the breast and was found near the spine, was produced and identified by the witness. Capt. Wood, of the Long Island City Police, said that Ryer came to him on the morning after the shooting and gave up the pistol produced in evidence; he was not accompanied by Officer Minnocks; the Captain went to the freight office and saw the bullet hole in the door and the indentation in the floor outside; Coroner Davren showed him the bullet picked up there; four chambers of the revolver were discharged. Judge Busteed, in his opening for the defense, contended that the prosecution had utterly failed to establish the proposition that the killing of Taft was murder, that it was intentional in any sense, or that it was even done by the prisoner at the bar. He proposed to prove that Ryer had always borne a good character; that he and Taft were on excellent terms; that he once had a sunstroke, from the effects of which he never recovered; that the whisky he drank on the night of the shooting had the effect of exciting him unusually, so that he voluntarily rendered himself, after consultation with his wife; that the pistol with which the shooting was done was Taft's originally, and that Ryer was in a mental condition which rendered it impossible for him to have premeditated the crime alleged. The first witness for the defense was Andrew Patchen, a dealer in fire-arms in New-York. He testified that if a Colt's revolver were old, or out of order, or improperly loaded, several chambers might explode at once. This might proceed from several causes. The witness examined the pistol in court, and thought such an accident might occur with it. In answer to the District Attorney, and after examination, the witness thought the bullet found in Taft's body might have been fired through the barrel, and if the other bullets fitted as closely, the chances of exploding the charges in the other chambers were lessened. The other bullet produced was somewhat flattened, and there were no indications that it had been fired through the barrel. A number of witnesses were called to prove Ryer's previous good character, and that he and Taft were on terms of friendship, and even intimacy. It was then decided that the summing up should commence at 9 o'clock this morning, and the court adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator A. J. Wellman, of Friendship, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Walbridge A. Field, of Boston, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Ezekiel A. Straw, of New-Hampshire, and Brooks Adams, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, and ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Conn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Samuel F. Webster has been appointed as Receiver of the estate of William Winter.

The agents of the various steam-ship lines say that the reason for withdrawing one-half their vessels between Liverpool and New-York is that they cannot get sufficient business to keep more than half employed.

The bullish feeling prevalent on the Produce Exchange on Wednesday, over the probability of a European war, was less manifest yesterday in all lines of trade, and the demand for export had greatly subsided.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half mast yesterday, out of respect to the memory of James G. Emery, of the firm of D. D. Mangam, whose funeral took place in the afternoon, from his late residence, No. 100 Pacific-avenue, Jersey City.

A meeting of the clergy will be held at 12 o'clock to-day in the Sunday-school room of the Church of the Holy Communion, commemorative of the late William A. Muhlenburg, D. D. Bishop Potter will preside, and a general invitation is extended to the ministry.

Custom-house Inspector Judd seized 300 smuggled cigars yesterday on the steamer City of Merida. Capt. Brackett's force captured 290 more cigars, from the City of New-York, in Philip Martin's barber shop under the Sinclair House. Officer Nevin confiscated five bottles of sandal oil that a sailor was attempting to smuggle from the Italy.

The Conference of Commercial Bodies have asked the Common Council to pass an ordinance allowing the Hudson River Railroad Company to use dummy engines in front of their freight cars along a portion of West-street, and the Committee on Streets, to whom the matter was referred, will probably give a hearing to all persons interested in the proposition before making their report.

The annual meeting of the Female Auxiliary Bible Society was held yesterday at the Bible House. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. James Brown, First Directress; Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Second Directress; Mrs. G. G. Howland, Third Directress; Miss Catharine Boudinot Stinson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Olin, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Virginia L. Farragut, Treasurer.

A meeting of the creditors of Vyse & Co., straw goods manufacturers, of Broadway, was held yesterday before Register Allen. The firm failed over a year ago with liabilities of $1,700,000, on which 12 per cent. has been paid. Yesterday another dividend was declared to the general creditors of the firm of 1 3-10 per cent. A dividend was also declared out of the individual estate of Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., of 5⅛ per cent. on liabilities of $144,000.

Samuel S. Acker, who was for 30 years an officer in the Superior Court, died at his residence, No. 262 Second-street, on Wednesday evening. He was, for many years prior to his death, a member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and also a member of the Tammany Society. His funeral takes place on Sunday, from his late residence, where the appropriate Masonic rites will be celebrated by the lodge of which he was a member.

Miss Arabella Root has arranged for an entertainment for the benefit of the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society and Home for the Friendless, which will be given at Cooper Institute Hall, Saturday afternoon, April 14, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Henry T. Bryant, the ventriloquist and humorist, has been engaged to give his full entertainment. Miss Root will sing several songs, and Mr. Francis Lavasse has been engaged as pianist.

Mrs. Julia Cosgrove, of No. 301 Monroe-street, and her daughter, Julia Fernald, were yesterday arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of having robbed Augustus Lewis, of No. 147 East Thirty-third-street, an old suitor of Julia Fernald, of $44 in bank notes during a visit made by him to their house on Tuesday afternoon last. The prisoners, having emphatically denied their guilt, were each committed for trial in default of bail, the complainant being committed to the House of Detention to insure his appearance against them in court.

BROOKLYN.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Buildings decided yesterday to release Justice Ferry's court-room, provided the owner of the building takes steps to have it properly ventilated.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday and were received with a royal salute. Commodore Nicholson, and all the other officers on duty were in full-dress uniform.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County which is opposed to the "Boss" McLaughlin General Committee have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John D. Carroll; Vice-Presidents, Thomas Purgold, Daniel Techritz, C. A. Garriques, Wm. H. Loges, F. Greiff, F. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider, Anton Hauer, Albert Schmal, Fritz Bertschy, Charles Bertschy, A. Renaud, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glück and son, A. Thibault, Mr. Connolly, R. Gaus and son, Mr. and Mrs. Devaut, Mr. Lajean, Mr. Dupuis Mrs. Verina Bertschy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cohen and two children, Jean Roeper, Mr. and Mrs. Brecher and children, Mrs. Helene Gerber, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gertel, Mrs. Perl Mahler, Bruno Lehmann, Mrs. J. O'Brien, Miss Flora Knuth, John Hartung, Friedrich Jaeger, Right Rev. Racine, Reva Laporte, Brien Paulin, Laugevin, Canon Dufresne, Plamondon, Lorrain, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Dissanlniere, Jodoin, Balon, F. Huudt, Bionin, L. Pothier, Thivierge, Dougas, Ernest Winuborst, Brissette, H. Ferneding, Gouthier.

Bell Gate, Canima, for Bermuda.—E. B. Foot, Jr., Samuel Hopkins, Mrs. Spalding, G. L. Anderson, Miss A. G. Stanley, W. H. Wathington, C. M. Rutan, H. B. Curran, S. Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7883. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE CABINET ON LOUISIANA.

DELIBERATIONS ON THE CASE YESTERDAY—DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY THE COMMISSION — THE IRRECONCILABLE ELEMENTS IN LOUISIANA—FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS, UNDERSTOOD TO BE AN ULTIMATUM, TRANSMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT—NICHOLLS BELIEVED TO BE ASKING TOO MUCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Cabinet was in session several hours to-day, its deliberations being devoted exclusively to the Louisiana trouble. The report of the Commissioners to the President, in which they are supposed to ask to have the instructions of Secretary Evarts amended, in order to allow a greater latitude in their negotiations, was read and discussed. Several telegrams in cipher passed between the Cabinet and the Commissioners at New-Orleans with reference to the situation, and before adjourning additional instructions were prepared by the Cabinet and telegraphed to New-Orleans. It was determined that the communication of the Commissioners and the additional instructions from the President shall not be given out for publication until the work of the commission shall be completed. This injunction was placed upon the matter for the reason that it is believed the publication would cause comment that would tend to complicate and delay the progress of the negotiations. From conversations with members of the Cabinet it is inferred that the additional instructions forwarded to-day to the commission contain an ultimatum from the President, and that under these instructions the commission will be able in a few days to complete their mission and return to Washington. The following are believed to be the main points of the communication made to the President by the Commissioners:

Packard is, beyond doubt, Governor *de jure*, but has not a following compared with the following of Nicholls, who is sustained by a majority of the tax-payers.

Nicholls persistently demands recognition, and expects to obtain it. He will concede nothing, and will be satisfied with nothing less than the withdrawal of the troops from the State-house. He refuses to agree to a consolidation of the Legislatures, unless he can obtain a Democratic majority and the consolidated Legislature shall approve all acts passed by the Nicholls branch. He will not concede the Republicans any authority in the State Government, but demands that the Democratic branch be recognized.

Packard is willing to accept the proposition to organize the Legislature on the Returning Board basis.

The commission express doubts of their ability to effect a reconciliation, and see no alternative, in the present temper of the parties, except the dissolution of the Packard Legislature.

In the Cabinet discussion, it is understood Secretaries McCrary and Sherman, and Attorney-General Devens, expressed the opinion that Nicholls demanded too much, and that it would be undignified in the Administration to change its course of action to meet his demands. Secretaries Evarts and Schurz see no hope for settlement except through new instructions to the Commission, which would enable them to act according to their best judgment. The new instructions were prepared by Secretary Evarts, and after being reduced to cipher were forwarded to-night. Nicholls seems to expect that the troops will be removed eventually, whether he agrees to a compromise or not, and he has intimated to the President, through the Commission, that he prefers to take his chances in that event to surrendering anything now.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

WILD RUMORS IN CIRCULATION—CHARACTER OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMISSION AND THE PRESIDENT—THE NEW INSTRUCTIONS MORE GENERAL THAN THE FIRST—PINCHBACK ENDEAVORING TO REACH A SOLUTION BY BRIBERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—For two or three days past New-Orleans has been filled with the wildest rumors regarding the probable action of the commission. Among other things it has been reported that they had decided to recommend the immediate withdrawal of the United States troops, a compromise of the pending difficulty by the recognition of the Nicholls Government, and the election of a Republican to the National Senate. A number of more or less absurd stories of this sort having found their way to the North, the commission desire it to be authoritatively stated that they have as yet reached no conclusion, and made no specific or definite recommendation, or even suggestions, to the President. They still hope to effect an adjustment by a reorganization of the Legislature on some basis which will be satisfactory to both parties; but, while yet expecting such an arrangement, they have telegraphed to the President, informing him of certain well-known and generally recognized facts regarding the situation here, and stating that, having exhausted former instructions, they were ready to receive any others which he might desire to forward.

In reply to this dispatch they have received a long cipher telegram from the President, through the Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts. This they have spent the evening in considering. The new institutions, if they can be so called, are exceedingly general in their nature, and neither so distinct nor specific as the commission desired. This much can be stated positively, but an idea of the exact nature of Mr. Evarts' dispatch can only be surmised. The Commissioners sit with locked doors, and will consult with no one. A prominent Republican here stated that he had been informed by telegraph from Washington that the instructions are favorable to the Packard cause, but this is doubted.

The commission had hoped to leave here on Sunday, but they now expect to remain until the middle, or perhaps the end, of next week.

To-night, Senator Texada, Chairman of the Nicholls Caucus Committee, was admitted to a brief consultation with the commission. He asked if they would be satisfied with the legality of the election of a United States Senator who should be chosen by a majority of Returning Board members. The commission replied that they would regard such a Legislature as legally competent to elect. It is now understood that Pinchback, acting in the interest of the Democratic caucus, will endeavor by bribery to take a sufficient number at members from the Packard House to make the Returning Board quorum in the Nicholls Legislature. For this purpose he is said to have been liberally supplied with money. Prominent Republicans state positively that he will not succeed.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT SOUTHERNERS.

A. H. STEPHENS HOPEFUL FOR THE NEW ERA OF "HOME RULE"—SENATOR GORDON ON LOUISIANA—MR. PATTERSON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The health of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, continues to improve. He speaks hopefully of the future of the country, and thinks the President will carry out his policy of "peace and good will to the South." He considers that the solution of the South Carolina troubles which has resulted in the "pacification" of that State and the restoration of "Home rule and good government under Hampton," will lead to similar results in Louisiana by the recognition of the Nicholls Government. The policy of the President will restore peace to all sections of the country. He further says that President Hayes has a grand opportunity to elevate himself entirely above party, and by so doing inaugurate peace and prosperity to a country already too long distracted and depressed by political excitement and party bitterness.

Senator Gordon in conversation to-day, was asked what he thought of affairs in Louisiana now, and replied that he had stronger faith than ever in the ultimate triumph of the Nicholls Government; that he believed the result there would not differ much from that in South Carolina. In reference to the talk about giving Nicholls the State upon an agreement to make Packard Senator, he said he did not think that either the committee of gentlemen sent to Louisiana, or the President, or the people of Louisiana could afford to make any trade of that character.

To-morrow's *Republican* will contain a report of an interview with Senator Patterson, in which he disavows much that has been reported as having been uttered by him. Senator Patterson expressed himself as displeased with the abandonment of the contest by Chamberlain upon the withdrawal of the troops. He says the troops were in the State-house to preserve the peace, and not to support Chamberlain's title to the office, and that when Hampton promised to preserve the peace they were no longer needed. Hampton's promise also covered protection to Chamberlain's partisans now places his Republican friends in a false position. He disavows any intention to oppose the administration of President Hayes, but says he is willing to give it a fair trial. He believes the Republican Party in South Carolina has a majority of 20,000, and if Hampton fulfills his pledges for a fair election, as he believes he will, he has every hope of carrying the State at the next election for the Administration candidate whoever he may be.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY—THE ROBBERY IN THE STREETS OF ROME—AN IRISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SETTLE IN AMERICA—A COTTON SHIP ON FIRE.

LONDON, April 13.—Mr. Gladstone has accepted the candidacy for the Rectorship of Glasgow University.

The *Times* to-day says it was not Mr. John Walter, of that journal, but his brother, Capt. Walter, who was assaulted at Rome on the 4th inst.

The *Globe* states that Mr. John O'Connor Power, (Liberal,) member for the County of Mayo, Ireland, intends to resign his seat in Parliament and settle in America.

The Italian bark Francesca, Capt. Castellano, which arrived at Genoa March 29, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of cotton and oil, had been on fire five hours. The fire was extinguished without scuttling the vessel. Only the cotton was reached by the fire.

THE TELEPHONE.

A CONCERT GIVEN BY PROF. GRAY AT PHILADELPHIA—A GREAT SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The concert given under Mr. Maurice Strakosch's auspices this evening at the Academy of Music, at which Prof. Gray's musical telephone was introduced, was a great success, the performances on the telephone being better than at the concerts given in New-York. This was particularly noticeable in the "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore," which came forth from the resonating bones full and distinct, eliciting great applause. An experiment was tried in the double transmission, or rather receiving at this end, of the air of "Home, Sweet Home." Prof. Gray announced this to be the first experiment of the kind before the public. It was very successful, being superior to the first transmission of the same air, until an operator somewhere along the line spoiled the experiment by coming in circuit with his magnet and putting an end to the performance, the telephone music winding up with a sudden squeak. A peculiar feature, noticeable more especially to those who have witnessed the method of transmission, was that the sound produced by the performer closing the circuit on a particular key could be heard plainly before the musical air produced by the same movement made itself audible. A medley comprising a Scottish reel, "Yankee Doodle," and "Rory O'More," was decidedly pleasing. In the high notes the telephone refused to sound as well as on previous occasions. Prof. Gray was introduced to the audience by Prof. George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania. The other part of the programme was filled by Miss Emma Thursby, Signor Tagliapietra, and Mr. S. Liebling.

CHARGE OF MURDER DISMISSED.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court this morning dismissed the case of George Collins, a seaman, charged with the murder of Marshall Fessenden, first mate of the bark New Light, while on a voyage from this port to Rio in December last. Collins arrived in Baltimore last Saturday, being sent home from Rio a prisoner on the bark Elverton by the United States Consul.

From the time of his arrival at Rio Janiero till he sailed on the Elverton, Collins was imprisoned at Rio. During his imprisonment, fully a dozen vessels sailed from that port for Baltimore. In the meantime, three seamen of the New Light have been in the Baltimore City Jail, detained as witnesses against Collins, while the Captain and second mate have been under heavy bonds to appear. The long detention of Collins by the Consul has worked severe hardship in the imprisonment of the seamen for several months. The evidence before the Grand Jury was that Collins was struck first by the mate, and acted in self-defense.

FOREST FIRES.

RONDOUT, April 13.—Fires are raging in the woods in this vicinity. On Stony Hill, six miles from this city, an area of 10 square miles has been burned over. The house of George Purdy, on Gallows Hill, was destroyed, with its contents, the family barely escaping with their lives. By the earnest efforts of all the men in the vicinity the flames were beaten back from the settlement, but are still raging in the woods, and unless heavy rain comes soon the destruction will be great. Owing to the recent dry weather, the underbrush is as dry as tinder, and the fire spreads with great rapidity. Several other smaller fires are reported.

RIOTERS ARRESTED IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, April 13.—Washington Hendson and Thomas Sims, two of Luke Johnson's ringleaders in the Crawford riot, were arrested here last night and sent back for trial to-day. Hendson is the negro who shot Mr. Norton in the riot. All the rioters have now been captured.

A RAILROAD COALITION.

BRATTLEBORO, April 13.—It is currently reported that the Connecticut River and Ashuelot Railroads, running from South Vernon to Keene, have entered into an arrangement whereby the former will run and control the Ashuelot line on and after Monday next. Such an arrangement would greatly affect the Central Vermont Road, and break an important link in its freight line to the Sound.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES POSTPONED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—The Jockey Club races have been again postponed on account of the weather.

THE RUSSIAN AND TURK.

REPORTED DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE SAID TO BE INSTRUCTED TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

LONDON, April 14.—The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, an authoritative paper in German military circles, says: "According to a rumor circulated in the most positive form, it is asserted, on the ground of news received from St. Petersburg, that instructions were sent yesterday forenoon to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople to declare war against the Porte."

There is no confirmation of this report from any other quarter.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says war will not be declared immediately, as some preliminary steps must be taken. Russia will probably address a note to the powers explaining the situation. She will next recall her Embassy from Constantinople and all her Consuls in the Ottoman Empire. The Czar will then go to Kischeneff, at which place the declaration of war may be dated.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

ACTIVITY OF THE TURKS AT ERZEROUM—SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH IN THE ST. PETERSBURG DISTRICT CALLED OUT—TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO THE DANUBE—A RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 13.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: "Intelligence from Erzeroum, dated April 3, announces that Turkish war preparations are being pushed forward as vigorously and extensively as the state of the weather permits. The strength of the Turkish forces is estimated at 85,000. The Kurds and Circassians are to be called out, and it is believed that they will readily respond. It is not expected that the Russians will be able to advance before the 15th of May, owing to the want of resources in the country through which they must pass."

LONDON, April 14.—Reuter's St. Petersburg dispatch says the Minister of War has ordered the calling out, in the entire military district of St. Petersburg, of all soldiers on furlough before the 22d inst.

Reuter's Constautinople dispatch says the *Levant Herald* announces that reinforcements have been sent to the Turkish forces in the Villayet of the Danube. Six war vessels will be ordered to Sulina, on the Black Sea, and five frigates to cruise in the Mediterranean.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople reports that Russia is bringing reserves in Asia to the Turkish frontier. It is stated that Germany does not wish to see the neutrality of Roumania violated, consequently the principal Russian attack will be on the Asiatic side.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says the better class of inhabitants are leaving Tiflis for the interior. Russian officers from Persia report that 40,000 Persian troops are concentrated near the Turkish frontier. The Czar will start on the 24th inst. for the vicinity of the army. A manifesto will be issued on Tuesday.

The superior officers of the Southern Army have been summoned before a grand council of war in St. Petersburg to be heard respecting preparations for marching 250,000 men across the Pruth next week. The Army has already advanced, but has not passed the frontier.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Times* confirms the report of the movement of troops in Bessarabia.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Vienna says at the war office there it is believed that the Turks will secure Kalafat, opposite Widin as soon as hostilities begin, and will endeavor to destroy the torpedoes in the Danube, so as to use their flotilla. It is reported that Roumania will not resist invasion, but will appeal to the powers through a circular. The Grand Duke Nicholas will have an interview with Prince Charles next week regarding the matter.

PRESENT ASPECT OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon, commenting on the Eastern situation, says: "Representation and remonstrance are still going on, doubtless with more urgency than ever, but representation and remonstrance have been at work officially and unofficially for many months past, and, though they may now have the emphasis of a last appeal, it is difficult to suppose them animated by more substantial argument than we have long been familiar with. The Russians have gone too far. There is talk, indeed, of some intention on their part to appeal to the protocol, but the Czar is in no position to appeal to the protocol. The use his Government made of that instrument—a use the exact contrary of what it was asked for and intended for—forbids any such course."

A letter from Capt. Burnaby says he has ascertained that a secret alliance exists between Russia and Persia.

MANCHESTER, April 13.—The London correspondent of the *Guardian* says he has the statement from so good a source that he deems it necessary to repeat it, that the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin has telegraphed Satvet Pasha that Prince Bismarck advised Turkey to reject Russia's demands.

LONDON, April, 13.—Reuter's Vienna telegram says the *Political Correspondence's* St. Petersburg dispatch states that a grand council of war is being held there. The Cabinet regards the Turkish circular as a complete rejection of the protocol, and therefore declines the Porte's proposal to send a special plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, as further negotiation is useless.

Reuter's Paris dispatch says it is stated that several Russian Consuls in Turkey have received orders to prepare to leave the country. Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with the Duc Decazes to-day. It is asserted that the former protested against the statement that Russia would immediately enter on a campaign against Turkey. On the contrary, she is not disposed to reject fresh negotiations, in case the powers wished to make further attempts at conciliation.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Montenegrin delegates had a final interview to-day with Satvet Pasha, who declared that the Porte rejected their demands. Subsequently the Grand Vizier telegraphed Prince Nicholas that the armistice had ended and would not be prolonged.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* says that Montenegro will defer the resumption of hostilities until Russia's final decision.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says Austria has made fresh proposals which may delay the actual outbreak of hostilities for a week, but the issue is known beforehand.

The *Daily News* says a Russian circular is expected on Saturday (to-day.)

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL PROVINCES.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch from Scutari to the *Times* says: "Fighting has been going on in the Miridite country since Sunday, Dervish Pasha having rejected all mediation. The first day the Turks were beaten at Menadi, but on the second day they captured the position of Muela, a half day's journey from Scutari. The result of the last two days' fighting is unknown."

A dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade states that the Turks complain that the Servians have not publicly proclaimed the firman nor published it in the newspapers; also, that the Turkish flag has not been hoisted over the fortresses. Several other matters of minor importance are mentioned as being in the list of unfulfilled stipulations agreed upon at the time peace was signed.

Several Turkish officials assert that should war break out between Russia and the Porte the Turkish military would consider Servia Turkish territory, and march through or occupy any portion which might be needed for purposes of defense. This is undoubtedly aimed at the possible occupation of the Servian side of the Danube, opposite Roumanian territory, to prevent the Russians crossing near Turnseverin. By the treaties establishing the autonomy of Servia and Roumania, the Turks have no right to occupy their territory without consent; but in these days of ignoring treaties, which have grown more or less unsuited to the progress of events, it is improbable that much attention will be paid to any existing treaty or stipulation should hostilities break out. It is stated in official circles here that the Turkish Army is suffering greatly from want of provisions, and in some places is threatened with starvation. It is fully expected that there will be massacres of Christians when the Turkish soldiers are reduced to desperation by privations. A number of Russian officers, belonging to the brigade of volunteers at Gladova, who have been on leave in Belgrade for some days, left on Wednesday for Turnseverin.

LONDON, April 14.—Reuter's Bucharest telegram says that at a Cabinet council, held yesterday, it was decided to call out the reserves.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cettinje represents that the Turkish Army has not been able to enter the country of the Miriditas. The fighting so far has been confined to the territory of Satirima. The losses have been small on both sides. A movement of the Turks is expected toward Gozansko, which fortress needs provisions.

A telegram to the *Times* from Athens states that the news of the movement of the Russian Army has caused considerable excitement there. The Government and the opposition agree that the Greek element shall not become complicated with the struggle. Affairs in Candia are critical. The Turks have sent two mountain guns and two battalions to prevent a meeting of Christians at Amoles. The Government has telegraphed for eight battalions. A fleet of Austrian iron-clads is expected at the Piraeus.

Foreign diplomats at Athens apprehend the occupation of Crete by the British.

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

THE TURKISH CIRCULAR LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT—THE PRODUCTION OF OTHER PAPERS REFUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 13.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, the Porte's circular in reply to the protocol was laid on the table of the House. Lord Derby said that he regretted to say it was not of a satisfactory character, nor would it lead to a peaceful settlement. Earl Granville gave notice that he would call attention to the subject on Monday next.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to an inquiry, denied the statement of the Brussels *Nord* of April 11 that Lord Derby had written to Constantinople categorically declaring that the Porte must in no way rely upon England.

The Marquis of Hartington in moving for further papers on Turkey, as he announced on the 10th inst. he would do, complained of the meagreness of the papers presented since the protocol. He said those produced contain much that is highly unsatisfactory and appear to make England directly responsible for the present situation. The attitude of England was not justified by the papers before the House. He added, "If there is justification there is nothing in the papers to show it." The protocol was the first acknowledgment by the Government of the sense of its duties. Never before had there been an official declaration that this was no longer a case for friendly advice. It was an admission at last that the Government recognized it had duties toward the Christian subjects of the Porte which would no longer be neglected. The protocol contemplated action or contemplated nothing; contemplated coercion or postponed coercion. If it contemplated this, how could they reconcile it with the previous declaration of the independence of the Porte?

Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, defended the Government energetically, and said that the language of the Marquis of Hartington was calculated to endanger peace. He refused to produce the draft of the protocol presented by Count Schouvaloff, March 1, because the other powers object to its production. He also said that he would meet the motion for other papers with a direct negative. Notwithstanding the unconciliatory character of the Porte's circular, England even yet had not uttered its last word in behalf of peace.

Mr. Hardy further said he did not believe that the way to benefit the Christian subjects of the Porte was by armed interference. We had no right to take upon ourselves the vindication of the Christians in Turkey. Nothing but the interests of our own country could justify drawing the sword of the crusader. The protocol was signed in the interests of peace. The declaration was an honest statement of the views England had always entertained. If the Marquis of Hartington wished to show that the Government was not following the right path toward peace, let him ask for their condemnation.

The debate lasted until 1 o'clock in the morning, when the Marquis of Hartington withdrew his motion, with the consent of the Government.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

NON-MUSSULMAN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE APPOINTED—THE PRESIDENTS OF BOTH HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Turkish Minister has advices that the Sultan has named several Senators who are not Mussulmans. Such are Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London; the great Logothète Aristarchi Bey, (brother of the Turkish Minister in Washington,) Costaki Effendi, and Anthropaulo, all three Greeks; Yorghaki Effendi, Bulgarian; Mihrau Bey Duz, Catholic; Servichen Effendi, Armenian Gregorian, and Davitchen Effendi, Israelite. Among the Mussulmans, there are two brothers-in-law of the Sultan; several old members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors, and other men of note in the country. Server Pasha, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, a wealthy and well-informed man, has been chosen President of the Senate. The President of the lower house, Ahmed Uefyk Effendi, has been reappointed, on account of his learning. He is, above all, well versed in English literature, and possesses the best library in Constantinople.

THE WAR NEWS ON THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

There was a strong market on the Produce Exchange yesterday owing to advices of strong markets abroad, and a good demand from exporters existed, but the advanced prices checked business. Ocean freights were also decidedly firmer on account of the probability of large shipments in the immediate future. The war rumors had no effect on speculation.

ACCESSORIES TO EMBEZZLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—William H. Bacon and Murray Bacon, of the firm of Bacon & Son, stock brokers, were given a hearing to-day, charged on oath of Thomas Hanel with aiding and being accessory to the embezzlement by Hanel of funds belonging to the city. Hanel alleges that $17,000 of the funds embezzled by him were speculated with through the Bacon firm, and that they knew he was a clerk in the tax office. The defendants were held in $5,000 bail each to answer. A civil suit has also been entered to recover the money.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL FIRE.

NUMBER OF MISSING UNKNOWN.

CROWDS AT THE SCENE OF THE RUINS—BODIES AT THE MORGUE—ARTICLES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY FOUND IN THE DEBRIS—A CONFUSED FIRE DEPARTMENT—STATEMENT OF THE HOTEL ENGINEER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—There has been no abatement in the excitement over the Southern Hotel disaster, immense crowds being present all day at the scene of the ruins. A force of 100 men have been steadily at work since daylight, but the débris is still hot and smoking, making the progress of the search very slow. At 7 o'clock this morning a body was found, but so badly charred as to make identification impossible. All the face and two-thirds of the upper portion of the head were burned entirely away. The arms were burned off to the elbows, and the lower limbs were so crisp that they fell into blackened ashes when the body was picked up. Enough of the breast remained, however, to prove that the body was that of a woman, but only this, for there was no clothing about it to assist in the identification. A cloth was procured and thrown over the remains, which were then conveyed to the Morgue, where they now are. A quantity of remnants of clothing was found all around the body, but none of the badly burned apparel belonged to a female. There were portions of two fine white shirts and a handsome night-shirt, and a small piece of a white vest. Within a foot of where the body lay, a fine linen handkerchief with a blue border was found. In one of the corners were the initials "J. C. N." inwrought with silk. The handkerchief was folded, and has four or five holes burned in the folds. In addition to the remnants of clothing alluded to, a letter was also found lying very close to the body, which may possibly aid in the identification. The letter was written on a sheet of paper having the letter-head of the National Photographers' Association, addressed to "W. J. Berryam, New-York," and signed by James H. Fitzgibbon, a photographer of this city. The letter includes a request to deliver a picture of G. W. Brooks to "*Richard III.*, to Mr. B., on the payment of $7 due. The supposition is that the remains are those of Mrs. H. F. Clark.

Mr. J. H. Rees, his wife, and their two maids are among those who were saved. They escaped from the fifth story by climbing down a rope to the fourth story, where they reached a ladder and were carried by firemen in safety to the ground. The body of the woman, Kate Doran, is still lying unclaimed at the Morgue. The body found this morning, near the Fourth-street balcony, supposed to be that of Mrs. J. F. Clark, was placed in the Morgue. Mr. Goodbue, of the house of F. W. Humphrey & Co., thinks the dress trimming found with the body belonged to Mrs. Clark. His wife, an intimate friend of the lost lady, had not seen the remains when the reporter left the Morgue. There were also found on the body a number of articles marked "Ollie Sears," among them a night-gown, lady's stocking, drawers, skirt, and chemise, and near by a bottle of cough syrup put up by William King, Jersey City.

The Coroner received a telegram this morning from Coffin, Wilson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn., making inquiry as to the safety of S. K. Wilson. The name is not in the list of saved. A memorandum book was taken from the débris this morning which contained a number of entries referring to repairs necessary, and supplies wanted, at various points along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. On the fly-leaf was the following entry: "W. R. Arthur, Superintendent Chicago Division, Illinois Central Railway, Oct. 1, 1858." Miss Frankie McClellan, the actress who was so dangerously injured by falling, is improving rapidly, though it will be some weeks before she is able to resume her place in the Olympic company. Miss Rose Osborn and Marion Clifton, actresses, have both recovered from their nervous prostration, and are on the Olympic boards again, as is also Miss Kate Claxton.

The safe belonging to the Iron Mountain Railroad Company was recovered at 11 o'clock to-day. The contents, which consisted of $400 in cash, some deeds, and $15,000 worth of railroad tickets, were uninjured, though the safe was badly warped, and will require new plates on all the outer sides. During the afternoon the remains of a male body, supposed to be that of H. S. Adams, of North Adams, Mass., was found. A watch and bunch of keys were lying near him, and are thought to be his, though there is no positive identification. On Saturday evening the triple benefit of Miss Rose Osborn, Miss M. P. Clifton, and Miss Frankie McClellan, will take place at the Olympic Theatre, all the company and orchestra giving their services free, and Mr. Spalding donating the free use of the theatre, Miss Kate Claxton making her last appearance there in the "Two Orphans."

Much criticism is expressed against the Fire Department for the confusion which prevailed during the fire, and against the hotel proprietors for the failure to give the alarm. There is a doubt that the fire alarm inside the hotel was not used, though it is alleged by the proprietors that it was out of repair. The guests who escaped were only awakened by the general noise and the kicking in of doors. Thus far only 13 are known to have perished, though there are doubtless many more buried in the ruins. Owing to the loss of the hotel register for Tuesday, it is impossible to estimate exactly the number of missing guests.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—A force of about 150 men began work again at the Southern Hotel ruins this morning, and shortly afterward the body of a woman was found on the Fourth-street side of the hotel, but it was so badly burned and disfigured that it could not be recognized, and was taken to the Morgue to await further developments. The Board of Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at which there was a free discussion regarding the fire, the substance of which was that the most thorough investigation into the cause of the fire and its management should be made. A resolution was adopted tendering the Coroner the services of the officers and Police of the department in making his investigations into the matter.

Charles W. Sheppard, one of the proprietors of the hotel, gives it as his opinion that none of the employes of the house, excepting those heretofore reported, were killed. About 20 of them are still unaccounted for, but it is believed that they are alive, and are either with friends in remote parts of the city or have left town. Of the guests, 38 have not reported, but the reasonable presumption is that most of them left the city the day following the fire, or have since departed. The remains of George Frank Gouley, Grand Masonic Secretary, was removed to the Grand Lodge Room in Masonic Hall this noon, where they will lie in state until Sunday, when the funeral will take place. Extensive preparations are being made for this event. Numerous delegations of Masons from this State and surrounding States will participate in the ceremonies. The body of Mrs. W. C. Stewart will be taken to Syracuse, N. Y., her former home, for burial. The Coroner will not begin his investigation till Monday, but will then make a very thorough inquiry into all the facts connected with the fire.

Another body—that of a man—has just been found about five feet from the body of a woman discovered this morning. The body has not been identified, and probably will not be, as it is very badly burned and fell to pieces while being removed.

The remains taken from the ruins last evening, supposed to have been those of a child, proved, on examination to-day, to be those of a dog. The bodies of the man and woman found to-day have been identified as H. J. Clark and wife, of North Adams, Mass. The lady was identified by the dress she wore, and the gentleman by his watch.

J. E. Russell, chief engineer of the hotel, has made a statement of his experience the night of the fire which throws some light on the origin of the fire. He says he left the engine-room about 11:30 o'clock, leaving an assistant in charge, and went to his room on the fifth floor near the baggage elevator. He was aroused about 1:05 o'clock by shrieks of women. He hurried out and found the hall filled with smoke, which came from the freight elevator, but saw no fire. He started for the southern part of the house with a view to descend by the servants' stairway. He was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees to prevent suffocation, the smoke being so thick. There were a number of women on the fifth floor crying piteously for help, whom he told to follow him to the lower floor, which some did, but others were too distracted, apparently, to do as he directed. Finally he reached the dining-room floor, passed into the kitchen, and descended to the basement. Here he found the smoke very dense and that the pumps connected with the engine had been in operation, and some of the employes had been throwing water on the fire, which at that time was raging furiously in the store-room. A nozzle had been blown off before he reached the basement; another was put on, and he then put the pumps at work again, and turned a stream on the fire. This was continued until the fire became so hot, and spread so far, that all were obliged to flee for their lives. They made their exit through the basement under the rear part of the building, and emerged on Elm-street.

This account does not state how long the fire had been burning before the fire alarm was sounded; but it does show, and conclusively, that efforts were made to subdue it before the guests of the house were aroused, or any attempt made to notify them that the building was burning. It seems to be very certain—at all events it is extensively believed—that the hotel was known to be on fire by the employes from 20 minutes to half an hour before the Fire Department was notified.

Russell also states that there was a pile of mattresses in one corner of the store-room, and a lot of loose hair, and about five feet from them on the floor was a box in which the stock of matches was kept. He thinks the mattresses and matches had a good deal to do with the origin of the fire, but does not know anything definite about it.

The following guests in the hotel on the night of the fire are still unaccounted for. If the list should meet the eye of any one mentioned he will relieve a great anxiety felt here by telegraphing Breslin, Darling & Co., proprietors of the hotel, that he is safe: F. F. Brown, Georgetown; A. Chushian, Cairo; E. A. Henning, New-York; B. Hall, Providence; S. E. Keavy, New-York; H. Lobey and M. W. Latsom, Indianapolis; W. S. Monroe, New-York; D. W. Marshall, Cleveland; H. S. Porter, Indianapolis; Adolph Schieurul, New-York; J. H. Weaon, Wisconsin; J. B. Lutley, New-York, and A. Willoughby, Philadelphia. These names may not all be entirely accurate, but they are believed to be nearly so. Of the servants all but very few have reported, and the proprietors of the hotel do not think that any were lost besides those mentioned in Wednesday's dispatches, except, perhaps, Charles Kieffnicht, the head-waiter, of whom nothing has been heard since the night of the fire. The last seen of him he was going through the fifth story arousing the guests of the house, and it is feared he was overcome by smoke and fell a victim to his noble impulses to save the lives of others.

To relieve the anxiety which seems to prevail in some sections of the country respecting how many and who were killed the night of the fire, or may since have died, the death list is reported as follows: Rev. A. R. Adams, of England; George Frank Gouley, Henry Hazen, Mrs. W. S. Stewart, Charles Tiernan, Andrew Einstmann, H. J. Clark and wife, Kate Reilly, Kate Doulan, and Mary Moran, servants, and William Felix Munster, of England, the latter a suicide, committed under derangement brought on by intense excitement. Mrs. Scott, mother-in-law of Andrew Einstman, and Frankie McClellan, the actress, who were dangerously injured, are slowly recovering. There are two or three others who had legs broken or were otherwise more or less hurt, but the above list comprises all who are known to have been killed, and it is not believed by any one who is intelligently familiar with the circumstances that this number will be materially increased. The Coroner has selected six well-known and responsible citizens who will serve as his jury, and he will begin his investigation on Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 14—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, clear or fair weather in the interior, and threatening weather with rain or snow on the coast cold north-easterly to north-westerly winds and falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	48°	38°	3:30 P. M.	58°	49°
6 A. M.	49°	37°	6 P. M.	54°	44°
9 A. M.	53°	42°	9 P. M.	51°	40°
12 M.	60°	46°	12 P. M.	50°	39°

Average temperature yesterday.....47½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....52⅞°

HEAVY WIND AND RAIN STORM.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—The heaviest wind and rain storm known since 1854, has prevailed here during the past 24 hours. Considerable damage was done to wharves, but the damage to shipping, so far, is slight. The tide is very high, and much of the lower portion of the city is submerged. All railroad trains have stopped in consequence of damage to tracks. Accounts from all sections of the interior give gloomy reports of the planting prospects. The cold and excessive rains of the past two weeks have delayed the work of the planters, and it is feared that to-day's storm, which was general throughout the State, has inflicted serious injury.

MURDER AND SUICIDE NEAR HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, April 13.—At the Dover fishing settlement, about 30 miles from Halifax, yesterday, Charles Cleveland shot his wife and then shot himself, his face and upper part of the head being blown off. Family troubles relative to property is said to be the origin of the crime. As the husband was taking a gun from the house, as he said, to shoot a son with whom he had a lawsuit, the wife endeavored to prevent his leaving, when he shot her, loading his gun again and firing a second charge into her. He then reloaded the weapon and shot himself. They leave five sons and three daughters, all married.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 13.—The trouble which has existed in the rolling-mill here for some days between the company and its employes in regard to wages, has been settled. The men acceded in the main to the wishes of the company, while the latter arranged some minor details in accordance with the wishes of the men.

ARRESTED FOR DUELING.

LITTLE ROCK, April 13.—At 8:30 o'clock this morning Seiden L. Jones, of Memphis, and George N. Makeley, of this city, met at the fair ground to settle an affair of honor according to the code duello. Shots were exchanged, but the seconds gave the affair a ludicrous turn by loading with blank cartridges. Both parties, also the seconds, were arrested. Jones was fined $50 and costs. Makeley will be tried to-morrow.

ENGINEERS ON THE READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The Brotherhood of Engineers held a secret session in the Merchants' Hotel to-day to discuss the Reading Railroad order, but nothing regarding their doings could be ascertained. Everything was quiet around the depot of the Reading Railroad to-day.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

PROVIDENCE, April 13.—Samuel Foster & Co., S. & W. Foster, Foster, Fisher & Co., and the individuals comprising these firms made assignments this evening for the benefit of their creditors. The indebtedness, as well as assets, is very large. Heavy losses in cotton is the immediate cause of the failures.

THE LEAGUED MURDERERS.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 13.—The case of John Malloy, a Molly Maguire, charged with complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell in 1871, was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning.

A FRESH ATTACK ON STOCKS

WALL-STREET AGAIN EXCITED.

AN ATTACK ON THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND SECURITIES—A DECLINE OF OVER 5 PER CENT. FOLLOWS—FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT THE COMPANY CORRECTED—RESIGNATION OF MR. TRACEY, THE PRESIDENT.

The action of the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange, in conj

them up to 60. Mr. Kennedy charged the pool 7 per cent. for carrying the stock, and a short time after the formation of the pool Messrs. Dows, Bavlis, and Flower took up their shares, saying that they could get money at 2 to 3 per cent., and they did not see the use of paying 7 to Kennedy & Co. Mr. Kennedy says, however, that it was distinctly understood that their stock was to be subject to the call of the pool, and that they were to continue to put up margins if necessary, as well as the others, while on the other hand, if the pool stock could be closed out at 60, they were to receive their share of the profits. Mr. Tracy had other ventures in Kennedy & Co.'s hands outside of the North-west pool affair, and owing to his illness, which affected his brain he latterly got into difficulties, being unable to attend properly to his business. He gave a power of attorney to his brother-in-law, Scott, to manage his affairs, but he did not do so soon enough, and in order to obtain help it was decided to make a bargain with Jay Gould. That person was given a position as Director of the company, and in return he was to advance money to sustain the stock. It was not long before the pool saw the mistake they had made. The stock had been made a dividend paying one under Henry Keep's management, and many persons had bought it as an investment. When these heard of Gould's election, knowing his reputation as a "wrecker," they took alarm and sold out. A large quantity of stock was thus thrown upon the street, and a corresponding amount of ready money withdrawn from it. Moreover, it is suspected that Gould himself recently sold 10,000 to 20,000 shares of the stock short. The pool found themselves in a worse condition than before, and when Kennedy & Co. made a call on them for further margins Tracy was unable to respond. This precipitated the disaster. The others, learning of Tracy's defection, held aloof or made a scramble, each to save himself, and Kennedy & Co. were left in the lurch, with an indebtedness of a million and a half to make up. Mr. Tracy's shortage alone, including his other ventures in Kennedy & Co.'s hands, foots up nearly $700,000. Mr. Kennedy endeavored to effect a settlement quietly, but the various members of the pool disclaimed responsibility, and, as a last resort, the suits were brought. The summonses were served in a hurry because Kennedy & Co. had reason to believe that ex-Gov. Curtin and Mr. Scott were about to leave town. The complaints have not been made out yet, but Mr. Robinson says he has 20 days under the law to serve them in. Mr. Kennedy is confident of being able to recover. He says similar suits have been tried before, and the defendants have been compelled to pay up.

An attempt to see Mr. Dows or some of the other gentlemen involved was unsuccessful last evening, but THE TIMES reporter met a gentleman, prominent in financial and railway circles, who is a warm friend of Mr. Dows. The gentleman did not want his name mentioned, but he said he had obtained Mr. Dows's version of his connection with the pool from his own lips yesterday afternoon, and he saw no objection to furnishing it for publication. Mr. Dows said that he was present at the meeting of gentlemen when the subject of the proposed pool was first broached. They asked him to go in with them. He answered that he would not; that he had never been a pool man in his life, but he would do as he had done before—take 5,000 shares of stock and hold them. It was agreed that he should do so. Some weeks after the formation of the pool he purchased and paid for 5,000 shares of North-west common, and put them into his box, where they now remain. He denied that it was understood that he was to put up any margins, or be accountable in any way for the losses of the pool. The reporter asked Mr. Dows' friend whether that gentleman's stock was not to be used to further the interests of the pool, and whether he was not to participate in the profits of "closing out." Mr. Dows' friend acknowledged that that was the case, but reiterated that in Mr. Dows' assertion that he was not a member of the pool. He instanced the Wabash pool of some years ago, in which he himself was badly bitten. Then, he said, Mr. Dows held 5,000 shares also in the same way as he professes to have held them in the North-west pool.

The several amounts alleged to be held by the various gentlemen, except Mr. Dows, who have been sued, could not be learned last night. Mr. Kennedy, who had talked freely at first, suddenly became reticent, and Mr. Robinson had left all his papers at his office and could not recollect the details

THE NEW FREIGHT RATES.

WILL THE AGREEMENT OF THE TRUNK LINES DIVERT NEW-YORK TRADE?—THE LATEST TARIFF FAVORABLE TO NEW-YORK.

The *Railroad Gazette*, in its number of April 13, discusses the new agreement between the trunk lines. After giving the rates under the agreement previous to 1875, those fixed in December, 1875, and those of December, 1876, it says:

"The grain exported from Baltimore in 1876, if carried from St. Louis and places south of Indianapolis under the basis in force before 1875 would have cost for that basis about $1,000,000 less than if it had gone by New-York; by the new basis, this difference in cost is reduced to $370,000. If it had come from Chicago the difference would have been 970,000 by the old and $370,000 by the new arrangement."

On the basis agreed upon in December, 1875, the difference in rates on grain exports was 4½ cents per 100 pounds to Philadelphia, against 2 cents under the last agreement, and 5½ cents to Baltimore, against 3 cents at present. The agreement of 1875 was broken up in April, 1876, and after the long war of that year, another was made in December, but owing to an ambiguity regarding ocean freights, the *Gazette* is unable to make any satisfactory comparison. In conclusion, the *Gazette* remarks:

"Such differences must be made—inevitably will be made—as will enable all the different lines to get a share of the traffic for which they compete, which is chiefly the export traffic. If those just agreed upon make this possible, the basis may endure; if not, then certainly it cannot last. None of the trunk lines will see its traffic destroyed by the operation of any rate, whatever may be its basis, unless and until it has become convinced that a rival can do the work with a satisfactory profit at a rate which will not suffice to cover its own expenses. Should experience show that Baltimore diverts the New-York trade when rates are the same to the two ports, then New-York rates will surely be made lower than Baltimore rates, instead of higher, as they always have been, unless it is proved that New-York must abandon the business—that, on the whole, the traffic can be conducted with considerably less expense to all parties concerned by way of Baltimore than by way of New-York; when it will be for the general interest of the community at large that Baltimore should have the trade.

It is not, however, the final issues that we are now called upon to consider, but rather the immediate ones. Will differences of three cents a hundred in favor of Baltimore, and of two cents in favor of Philadelphia, be sufficient to attract to those cities a fair share of trade, or will they be so great as to further divert New-York traffic? We do not believe that any one can answer this question until the rates have been tried for some time, and not fully until they have been maintained faithfully both while navigation is open and while the Canal Boat can run. Even then much will depend on the amount of the rate as well as the differences. The Summer rate might be make so high that little grain would be forwarded to the sea by rail, and then New-York would get the lion's share, and the receipts at the different ports would be distributed very differently if the rates should be very low. We can only examine the operation of previous tariffs, and draw inferences therefrom.

Now, the Philadelphia and Baltimore grain receipts have grown from 44,700,000 bushels (26.4 per cent. of the total receipts at the five leading ports) in 1872, to 73,000,000 bushels (34.5 per cent. of the total) in 1876 under the operation of differences of rates described above, ranging from 1½c to 4 cents per 100 pounds in favor of Baltimore, and from 8½ to 3 cents in favor of Philadelphia, except during the two great railroad wars of 1875 and 1876, when contracts were private, and we cannot tell what differences were maintained, though in the last year it was not intended by the New-York roads that the southern cities should have any advantage.

Thus the traffic was diverted from New-York under the operation of greater differences of rates—sometimes four times greater—than those contemplated by the present agreement. It would appear, however, that the differences in rates are not the only or the chief cause of the diversion of the traffic, *for the chief growth of Baltimore and Philadelphia grain traffic has been while the differences in rates have been least.* Their grain business only grew about in proportion to the total of the seaboard ports until 1875, when it rose to 27.9 per cent. of the whole, (from 25.4 the previous year,) and the greatest progress was made in 1876, when differences were least, and yet Baltimore and Philadelphia took 34½ per cent. of the total.

Generally, the new rates appear to be more favorable to New-York than any ever before agreed upon, except those for exports for the first three months of 1877. The differences on the higher classes of freights are much less than heretofore, those on low-class freights not exported also considerably less, and those on exports, as we have just said, less than any agreed differences except those of the past few months, about which there was a difference of interpretation. The differences are really very small. If with them New-York loses business, it will be pretty good evidence that its advantages as an export market, due to concentration of business and capital, abundance of tonnage and low ocean rates, are counterbalanced by disadvantages, or by other advantages at the other ports—that, in fact, these other ports have overtaken it, on the whole, in the provision of commercial facilities. This may be true, and it may compel the New-York railroads—at least those which cannot carry to the cheaper ports—to abolish all differences, or even to insist on a discrimination in favor of New-York; but if so, it is a distinct confession of the inferiority of that market, and should lead, we think, to more reflection and action concerning other causes than rail rates which affect the export business of New-York."

ALBANY.

SPRING ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

MORRISSEY'S BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE—THE WOODIN CHARTER BILL—THE HUSTED AMENDMENT—OTHER BILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 13, 1877.

Mr. Morrissey's bill providing for Spring elections in New-York, and for the election of a Controller and Corporation Counsel by the people, passed the Senate this morning by a vote of 20 to 7. The affirmative votes comprised all the Republican Senators present, together with three Democrats—Messrs. Morrissey, Bixby, and Loomis. The constitutional amendments that were ordered to a third reading on Wednesday would have been put upon their final passage to-day had it not been for the absence of several Senators. It is expected that the Democratic Senators will vote solidly against them, particularly against the amendment restricting the suffrage in the election of Boards of Finance, in which case a full attendance of Republican Senators will be necessary to carry them.

The absence of Republican Senators also prevented the Woodin charter from being put on its final passage to-day. There is one amendment to this charter, as it passed the Assembly, which Mr. Woodin gave notice that he should offer when the bill came up for a third reading, that relating to the constitution of the Board of Apportionment. Inquiry among members of the lower house makes it morally certain that the proposition known as the "Husted amendment"—vesting the appointing power in the Recorder—could not be carried through that body. It is now proposed, therefore, to make the Board consist of the Mayor, Controller, and head of one other department, (not yet designated,) and four tax-payers, holding no public office, to be appointed by the Mayor. This would devolve upon the Mayor the responsibility of making a Board of Apportionment satisfactory to the tax-payers.

The Supply bill was made a special order for Tuesday next, and the bill giving the Board of Health jurisdiction over nuisances like that at Hunter's Point, was made the next order of business after the Supply bill is disposed of.

A hearing on Senator Prince's bill regulating the fees of Harbor-masters—rendered necessary by a late decision of the United States Supreme Court—will be had before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, on Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

Senator Baaden's bill empowering Excise Boards to grant licenses to any man of good moral character, in their discretion, was reported favorably this morning.

LIVELY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

HOW THE BILL RELATIVE TO THE WATER PRIVILEGES WAS PASSED—A NEW BANKING BILL—HUNTING UP A QUORUM IN THE HOUSE—SEVERAL MEMBERS DECLARED TO BE IN CONTEMPT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 13, 1877.

The bill in relation to the water privileges of New-York City in the counties of Putnam and Dutchess, was passed this morning virtually by the action of Speaker Sloan. This bill, it may be remembered, was prepared by the Corporation Counsel, and was sent here accompanied by a memorial from the Board of Aldermen, and signed by the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Controller. The bill was one upon which all the City members were agreed; but the Putnam and Dutchess people were opposed to it. A consultation was had, an agreement arrived at, and the bill was ordered to a third reading some time ago by unanimous consent. A little before the hour for adjournment, Speaker Sloan suggested privately to Mr. Strahan that he ask unanimous consent to put the bill at once on its passage. Mr. Strahan did so, and instantly O'Hare objected, and as hastily withdrew his objection when half a dozen New-York members rushed at him with loud whispers of "it's all right; it's all right." The Clerk called the roll, but the House was so thin that it was soon seen there were not 77 members in the Chamber, and the bill was one requiring a three-fifths vote. Thereupon commenced the liveliest kind of scurrying around to hunt up the absentees. Strahan nervously wandered round the Chamber counting every man; Spinola rushed out at one door to look for members; Grady out by another on the same errand; Langbein started in another direction; Mitchell went off in a fourth. Meanwhile the Speaker was keeping up appearances by formally announcing that "the Clerk will again call the absentees," while he could be heard, in a loud whisper, interjecting the inquiry, "How many do you want now, Johnson?" To which Johnson would reply, "Four more"—"Three more"—"Two will do it." It was just at this stage of the proceedings that the door at the back of the Chamber was hastily thrown open, and the whole Brooklyn delegation, headed by Marvin and Bradley, rushed in panting, and one after the other recorded their votes in the affirmative and passed the bill. Of course, this sort of thing could not be done with any bill upon which there was any division of opinion, for its opponents would have speedily demanded a declaration of the result. There was none on this; but the House was thin because business was dull, the weather warm and bright, and the atmosphere of the Chamber close, and members were outside sunning themselves on the portico, walking in the park, or otherwise amusing themselves.

The following bill, introduced in the Assembly this morning, has been prepared at the suggestion of State Controller Olcott. It explains itself:

SECTION 1. The State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be published in the State paper, on or before the 10th day of each month, a detailed statement of the balances in the several banks designated by the Canal Board and commissioners of the Canal Fund, or other State officers, as depositories of State funds. Such statements shall give the name of each bank, and the amount subject to draft at the close of the month preceding such publication.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Controller, Secretary of State, Superintendents of the Insurance and Banking Departments, and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to cause to be published in the State paper similar statements, * * * and it shall be the further duty of the State officers named in this section to certify to the State Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of the months of January, April, July, and October in each year, the amount on deposit at the close of the quarter preceding such certificate, in each and all of the banks designated by them respectively; and the amounts so certified shall be transferred to the general depository of State funds in the City of Albany by check signed by the State Treasurer and countersigned by the officer making the deposit.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation will give one more and the last hearing on the New-York Dock bill. If any gentleman from the City desires to present any new views on the matter, or if the gentlemen who have before appeared on it have again changed their minds, and wish to present their very latest conclusions, they must appear before the committee on that day.

Next week the House, under a resolution adopted this morning, will hold afternoon sessions for the consideration of general orders on Tuesdays and Thursdays. This will make three sessions per day on the days mentioned.

Immediately on the passage of the City Water Privileges bill, already retered to, the House took a recess until 3:30 this afternoon. On reassembling at that hour, the roll was called and only 57 members answered to their names. The Speaker asked the pleasure of the House. Mr. Husted moved a call of the House, and the motion was seconded almost unanimously. The doors were locked, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputies sent after the absentees. The news spreading over town, a number of members came hurrying up to the Capitol, and were severally caught and brought to the bar of the House to offer each his excuse. Three or four members were detected getting into the House by the private door, and were just about to enter the chamber, when the officers seized the foremost ones and brought them all in prisoners. After some 16 or 18 delinquents had been captured and severally catechised by the Speaker, a resolution that all absentees be declared in contempt, and that further proceedings under the call be suspended, was adopted. It was argued in favor of this motion, that to excuse members who had left the city, while arraigning those who had remained in it, but were merely late, was offering a premium on absenteeism. Three New-York members are in contempt, and will be brought to the bar of the House Monday night. Mr. Cowdin is one of them. Mr. Ecclesine will offer a resolution that he be held in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for the space of three hours, and that during that period the officer continuously read to the gentleman his speech on the taxation of bank stock.

When the call was suspended and the doors reopened, the House went into general orders, and sat till nearly 7 o'clock. Among the bills disposed of was that for the abolition of the Marine Court. By very skillful management on the part of Mr. Strahan, who had charge of it, this bill was sent through the committee and was in the House ordered to a third reading without provoking the prolonged and heated discussion which it was feared the measure would encounter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ANOTHER FIRE IN PATERSON, N. J.

Before the embers in the ruins of the Hamilton Mills, in Paterson, N. J., had ceased smouldering, an alarm was rung from box No. 3. The firemen were so wearied with their previous exertions that many of them were not awakened from sleep by the first alarm. The fire broke out among a quantity of kerosene and other combustible material spread in the rear of John Y. Norwood & Co.'s paint and oil store, on Main-street. The fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. The fire spread to J. T. Schoomaker & Co.'s grocery adjoining. Great excitement prevailed for some time in consequence of the neighboring house being occupied as tenements to the upper floors. The total loss will reach $30,000, and is partially insured. The stores on either side were damaged by water very seriously.

A fire occurred last night on the second floor of No. 202 Church-street, occupied by Henry Hart, dealer in men's furnishing goods, who lost $1,500 by damage to stock. The stock of S. Daninberg, dealer in under-clothing, was damaged $250. The loss on the building is slight.

The carpet-mill of John M. Bradshaw, of Barre Falls, Barre, Mass., was burned Wednesday night, with a small barn and one dwelling. The loss is several thousand dollars; said to be insured for $8,000.

A foundry and machine-shop owned by Belt & Son, at St. George, Ontario, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss estimated at $33,000.

The residence and barn of Richard K. Brickett, at Hampstead, N. H., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $5,000; insurance $2,000.

WHAT M. I. TOWNSEND THINKS.

An extract from an ironical letter from Congressman Martin I. Townsend is printed, in which he says: "It never was the policy of this Government to maintain a standing army. The foundation theory of our institutions is local self-government. We are about to apply the principle to South Carolina, no matter what the majority of the people wish, if their training to self-defense will not enable them to make their wishes respected. The same principle will be applied to Louisiana, and the application of this principle is so consonant with our notions that its exercise will be very likely to secure the support of both Hampton and Nicholls to the Administration. Would it not be well to carry the principle further? A majority of the people of Nebraska have expressed at the polls an opinion adverse to Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse controlling the Black Hills country; but it is feared that a majority in Nebraska have not the military resources to put down Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. Can we, with any consistency, keep the Army of the United States in Nebraska for the purpose of doing locally what the majority of the voters in that State cannot do? Should we not withdraw our troops from that disturbed region, and restore to that locality that peace of which they have been deprived, and possibly secure the influence of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse in favor of the election of a Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives now just about to assemble."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending April 7 was, by rail, 102,152 tons; by canal, 11,799 tons; total, 113,951 tons, against 119,029 tons for the same week of last year; decrease, 5,078 tons. For the year, 1,198,437 tons, against 749,748 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 448,689 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 376,348 tons; bituminous, 69,021 tons; total, 445,369 tons, against 392,662 tons anthracite and 76,676 tons bituminous—total, 469,338 tons for the same week of last year; decrease of anthracite, 16,314 tons; decrease of bituminous, 7,665 tons—total decrease, 23,969 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was—anthracite, 4,329,899 tons; bituminous, 698,174 tons—total, 5,028,073 tons, against 3,183,096 tons anthracite, and 731,171 tons bituminous—total, 3,914,267 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 1,146,803 tons; decrease of bituminous, 32,997 tons."

OBITUARY NOTES.

The death of ex-Surgeon General J. M. Foltz, of the United States Navy, occurred last Thursday evening in Philadelphia. Dr. Foltz was a distinguished medical officer of the Navy. He was born at Lancaster, April 25, 1810, graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1830, and was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, April 4, 1831. Subsequently he served in the Mexican War and during the rebellion, and was for some time with Admiral Farragut, with whom he returned to New-York in August, 1863, in the flagship Hartford. He also accompanied the Admiral as Fleet Surgeon during his cruise to Europe, and on the Mediterranean in 1870 and 1871. In October, of 1871, Dr. Foltz was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Surgeon-General with the relative rank of Commodore. He was retired April 25, 1875.

E. Steele Jackson died suddenly, of heart disease, at Cazenovia, N. Y., on Thursday night.

THE BROOKLYN EXCISE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday morning the following resolution was adopted, on motion of Commissioner Pyburn:

Resolved, That from and after this date licenses to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ales, and beer, in quantities less than five gallons, to be drunk on the premises, shall be issued only to such persons as shall propose to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel in accordance with the statutory requirements, and that the price of such license shall be $50.

Licenses to sell ale and beer on the premises were fixed at $30. Those of druggists and grocers remain $30 as heretofore, and the liquor they sell must not be drunk on the premises.

TAX-PAYERS' MEETING IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 13.—A very large and enthusiastic public meeting of tax-payers was held here to-night at St. James' Hall, at which the committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Tenth Ward tax-payers submitted an elaborate report, recommending a feasible plan for the protection of the tax-payers in the future. An executive committee of two from each of the 13 wards in the city was appointed to guard against frauds in their respective districts, the Chairman to report at each meeting of the Common Council.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER ARRESTED.

UTICA, April 13.—Marshall Sheets, a desperate fugitive highway robber from Buffalo, was arrested in a prayer meeting in the Scovil district of the town of Vienna, in this county, last night, by officer Moses. He has been hanging around the place for some time.

ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, April 13.—The second election for State Senator and 10 Representatives in this city to-day resulted in the election of 9 Republican candidates for Representatives by 400 majority. There was no choice for the tenth candidate nor for Senator.

CONVICTED OF MURDER IN CANADA.

SANDWICH, April 13.—At the Essex Assizes to-day Austin Humphrey was convicted of the murder of Frederick Appel, and sentenced to be hanged May 22.

MARINE DISASTER.

LEWES, April 13.—The schooner Walton, of Richmond, Maine, from Jacksonville, for Bath, lumber laden, was wrecked on the Delaware Breakwater. The crew were saved.

ARREST OF A BOY THIEF.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—A *Commercial* special reports the arrest of the negro Booker at London, Ohio, and recovery of the boy Havens, taken by him from the neighborhood of Columbus some days ago.

THE MEMBER FROM LORRAINE.

In the discussion in the German Reichstag, on the question of the future *locale* of the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire, when the vote on Herr Gneist's amendment took place, a curious incident occurred. M. Germain, one of the Deputies from Lorraine, on being called upon to give his vote, answered in the negative in French. In the midst of a burst of hilarity the President thus addressed him: "Here, Sir, we carry on our discussions in German. I ask you, therefore, to answer by a *Ja* or a *Nein*. Your *Non* will not be taken into consideration." There was a murmur of approval, and poor M. Germain, invited to speak a second time, replied *Nein*, amid a new explosion of mirth.

WASHINGTON.

TRACING A MURDERER AND ROBBER.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF ROBINSON, A WEST VIRGINIA MAIL-CARRIER — MURDER TO OBTAIN A HUNDRED-DOLLAR BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—On April 5, a young man named Robinson, mail-carrier on the route between Petersburg, Grant County, and Moorfield, Hardy County, West Va., was found murdered by the roadside, about two miles from Petersburg. Upon the facts being reported to the Post Office Department, Col. Henderson and Mr. Tidball, special agents, were sent to investigate the matter, and to-day they returned, having been successful in securing the arrest of George Douglass on suspicion of having committed the crime. The work of the agents in securing the information against Douglass was by no means easy, as the relatives of the accused are influential people in that section. It appears from the evidence that the mail-carrier was seen to have a $100-bill the morning before he started, which he tried to have changed, and that George Douglass saw him with it. After Robinson started, Douglass was seen to get a horse and ride rapidly by a short cut in the direction of the mail route. It is supposed that he intercepted the mail-carrier at the point where the body was found, which was in a deep gulch by the South Branch River. A man who was working on the opposite side of the river, and who witnessed the shooting, described the struggle between the carrier and Douglass. The carrier fought desperately, and it was not until he was shot three times that the murderer secured the mail pouch, which he rifled, burning the letters. Only $32 was obtained from the pouch. Robinson, being unable to obtain change for the $100 bill, left it in town. In one of the shoes upon the horse which Douglass rode, and the impression it made in the sand on the river bank, was the first clue the agents obtained. Douglass was arrested and lodged in jail at Moorfield.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—CHANGES IN THE BUREAUS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following appointments were made by the President to-day: Gordon B. Hickman, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lake City, Col.; Henry C. Olney, of Colorado, to be Register of the Land Office at Lake City, Col.; John G. Gosper, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of the Territory of Arizona; Jacob J. Boreman, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Peter C. Shannon, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; William Z. King, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Greenport, District of Sag Harbor; George Fishor, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Cairo, Ill.; H. F. Heriot, Collector of Customs for the District of Georgetown, S. C.; Cheney R. Frost, Collector of Customs for the District of Saluria, Texas; Antoine J. Murat, Collector of Customs for the District of Apalachicola, Fla.

The President to-day signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: John C. Davis, Riverhead, N. Y.; Mrs. Phebe Jane Popple, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Erwin D. Hall, West Meriden, Conn.; Mrs. Miranda Williamson, Media, Penn.; Douglass Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Joseph S. Lluney, Danville, Ky.

There will be an immediate reduction of the force of employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and with this exception there will be no other changes, either appointments, removals, or promotions, until the 1st of May.

Assistant Secretary McCormick is overwhelmed with the immense amount of attention demanded from callers, and in order to give attention to public business, has been forced to establish regular hours for the reception of visitors generally.

THE POSTAL CARD CONTRACT.

NEW PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED—DESCRIPTION OF THE CARDS AND QUANTITIES WANTED.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Post Office Department has to-day sent out a new advertisement inviting proposals until noon, May 16, for furnishing postal cards during the period of four years commencing on the 1st day of July next. The number of cards issued during the last fiscal year was 150,815,000, and it is expected that issues for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach 1,000,000,000, at least, but the contractor must furnish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate. Bids are invited for two different styles of cards: the one of uniform color throughout, and the other with the face and back of different tints; the coloring matter to be in the pulp, and not merely on the surface of the cards; but the contract will be awarded upon one style of card only. The cards must be three by five and one-eighth inches in dimensions, and must weigh six and a quarter pounds per 1,000 finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers, and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clear and free from specks, well calendered, and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and the same in color, quality, material, and in all other respects—except, perhaps, as to weight, which is fixed above—as the samples furnished by the department. The department reserves the rights to change the color or colors whenever desired, but not so as to require a double-tinted card if the contract shall be awarded upon a card of uniform color. The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates, made from a die, the property of the Government. The plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of July, but he may be required to procure, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being barely adequate to the work. It is expected that the contractor will be ready to commence the delivery of cards on the 1st of July.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $340,111 94, and from Customs, $451,719 69.

Senator Bayard, in company with Secretary Evarts, called upon the President to-day and had a very pleasant interview.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, (including $5,000,000 special fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $9,247,539; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,890,000; coin, (including coin certificates, $48,607,600,) $87,860,009; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

Sir Edward Thornton will visit England about the middle of May, and be absent from this country several months. The last trip he made thither was three years ago. The present one is merely of a private character. His recent visit to Canada was for the purpose of acting as umpire in the settlement of the Ontario boundary, and had no reference to the fishery question, as was reported in some quarters.

At the last session of Congress $1,000 were appropriated for the purpose of compiling and editing the records of the Continental Congress, and an appropriation was also made for printing the compilation. The amount appropriated for editing and compiling was insufficient, but Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, who was charged with the preparation of the work, has done the best that was possible with the limited means placed at his disposal. The original records of the Continental Congress, from its commencement to the Confederation, are now being put in type at the Government Printing Office. These records will make eight volumes of valuable historical matter.

The jury in the case of W. H. Ottman, charged with the larceny of the $47,000 package from the Treasury Department, and with receiving the stolen money, who retired at 4:30 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, were brought into court, by direction of Judge MacArthur, about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, having been out nearly 70 hours. On the names of the jurymen being called, and they being asked if they had agreed on a verdict, Mr. Lynch, their foreman, answered, "We find the prisoner not guilty on the first count; on the others we cannot agree." The court said the verdict should be as to all the counts, and Mr. Lynch then announced that they had failed to agree. Mr. Carpenter, for defendant, claimed that they were entitled to have the verdict as to the first count entered, and as the jury had not come in and asked to be discharged, that they be sent back. To this the District Attorney objected. After questioning the jurors, and being assured that there was no prospect of an agreement, Judge MacArthur discharged them, and refused to take the verdict as to the first count, and the defense asked to note an exception. It is understood that the balloting stood on the first count, (larceny,) "not guilty" unanimously, and on the others, 11 "not guilty" and 1 "guilty" from the first.

Col. Casey, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, will soon award the contract for the erection of the pedestal for the equestrian statue of the late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, in the circle at the intersection of Fourteenth and M streets, in this city. Congress appropriated $25,000 for the pedestal, which is to be of granite, and various designs for it have been submitted. They are now being examined by Col. Casey, in consultation with members of the committee appointed by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, that society having entered into contract with Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New-York City, for the statue, at a cost of $35,000, all of which has been voluntarily contributed by members of the society and other friends of the deceased officer. Subsequently Congress passed an act donating certain condemned brass cannon for it, and appropriating $25,000 for the erection of the pedestal. The artist expects to have his model ready for inspection by the committee in July, and the pedestal will be ready for the statue early in the Fall. The committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland having charge of the work consists of Gen. Hooker, Chairman; Gens. Sheridan, Jeff. C. Davis, and W. D. Whipple, of the Regular Army; Gov. J. A. Campbell, Gens. S. W. Price, T. F. Brown, Thomas J. Jordan, and Adjutant Henry M. Duffield, officers of the volunteer force which served under Gen. Thomas. It is expected that the statue will be finished and mounted on the pedestal by next October.

THE INDIANS.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE PONCAS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An animated contest has been in progress for several months regarding the proposed removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation on the Missouri River, in Northwestern Nebraska, to the Indian Territory. The last Congress appropriated $40,000 for the purpose of effecting this removal and establishing the Poncas (about 750 in number) upon a new reservation in the Indian Territory, provided they should consent to the removal. The Nebraska settlers and several missionaries at the neighboring Santee Agency have strenuously opposed the removal of the Poncas, apprehending that their departure from the reservation will result in its speedy occupancy by the Sioux, who are not regarded as desirable neighbors. It has also been alleged that the consent of the Poncas was given under a misunderstanding, &c., but after full investigation of the subject, the department has finally decided to press the removal; and at last advices nearly all the Indians were expected to start southward in a few days.

A HORSE RAID BY SAVAGES—THE SURRENDERING SIOUX—A RING TAKEN FROM ONE OF CUSTER'S PARTY RESTORED.

CHEYENNE, April 13.—Indians ran off 32 head of horses from Bear Creek, 30 miles distant from this city, on Wenesday night.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., April 13.—Lieut. Clark, of Gen. Crook's staff, received from one of the 1,500 Indians who arrived at the Spotted Tail Agency today, the seal ring of Lieut. M. W. Reilly, of the Seventh Cavalry, who was killed in the Custer massacre.

It is not positively known whether or not Crazy Horse with his band proper will come in, though his reply to the commission, sent to them by a runner, was that he would come in and hold a council. Since then, however, nothing has been heard from him, and to ascertain fully as to his whereabouts at present and his intentions regarding surrender, a new envoy, under charge of old Red Cloud, has departed.

The party who arrived at the Spotted Tail agency consist principally of Northern Cheyennes, while about one of the same tribe are en route for the cantonment on Tongue River and will surrender to Gen. Miles.

STORMY MEETING OF THE LIBERAL CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Club was held last evening at Science Hall. There was a fair attendance of members, including Gen. Sigel, but it was evident from the outset that trouble was brewing, and this proved to be the result. Mr. Ormsby presided, and Mr. Charles Sotheran acted as Secretary. The annual report of the acting Secretary, Mr. Sotheran, showed that during the past year 27 new members had been elected; 51 public meetings had been held, making a total of 232 since the organization of the society in 1869. The financial condition of the club to be in debt about $116, and Mr. Sotheran proposed that an admission fee should be charged for the future lectures of the club. The proposal was hotly debated, and the matter referred to the new Board of Trustees. The real trouble came with the election of Mrs. Anderson, who, followed the influence of reform and retrenchment was headed by Mr. Simon Sterne, but many members of the club were in favor of the re-election of Mr. James Parton. A very angry debate, which was participated in by Col. A. H. H. Dawson, T. B. Wakeman, Dr. Gunn, Dr. Lambert, and other members followed. The final result of the ballot was, Simon Sterne 17, James Parton 14. The following officers were then elected, each name being warmly debated: Vice-Presidents, Stephen S. Nash, John H. Johnston, and Dr. R. T. Hallock; Treasurer, James McKinlay; Recording Secretary, Daniel T. Gardner; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Sotheran. The election of a librarian was another bone of contention, and the probabilities are that the library will be broken up. Some of the members beaten in the election declared it to be their intention to remove the books they had loaned, and donated. The following Trustees at large were also elected: J. K. H. Willcox, P. H. Vanderweyde, M. D., and Robert A. Gunn, M. D.

THE TRUNK LINE COMPACT.

It having been reported that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was already cutting under the rates fixed by the recent trunk line compact, President Sloan, of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railway Company, addressed a note of inquiry to President Garrett, and received the following reply:

BALTIMORE, April 12, 1877.

Samuel Sloan, Esq., No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your note of the 11th inst., and replied by telegraph.

My instructions to our officers were to send the most positive orders to every point to maintain the agreement of April 5 in perfect integrity and in every particular.

Our Vice-President has instructed the General Freight Agent, who is in New-York, to investigate thoroughly the statement made to you. The most difficult matters to correct, in connection with our agreement, are the evils connected with the contracts for West-bound traffic of the New-York Central and Erie Roads; but as both Presidents Vanderbilt and Jewett agree to have all contracts abrogated as far as possible, and the particulars given of any that must be carried out, I judge that this serious difficulty, so full of loss to all the lines, will be soon removed. The news from Europe indicates a state of things that will probably require the movement of the vast grain crops of the West; if so, we may all look for a large business and probably a further advance in rates. It is clear that the agreement can be carried out permanently with great advantage to all the parties. This course being pursued firmly and consistently by the trunk lines, the old friendly and harmonious Eastern connections of our lines can be gradually restored to a satisfactory financial condition. With thanks for your attention, I am very truly yours,

J. W. GARRETT, President.

The telegram alluded to is as follows:

My determination is to carry out every point of agreement with absolute thoroughness, and my expectation and belief are confident that all parties are equally determined to do so.

J. W. GARRETT, President.

A NEW PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

A number of gentlemen interested in petroleum held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 80 Beaver-street, and organized the New-York Petroleum Exchange. The object of the organization was stated to be to provide suitable rooms for the traffic in petroleum; to maintain just and equitable principles in trade; to acquire and disseminate business information, and to adjust controversies between members. An immense speculative interest in the commodity is said to exist, which has hitherto found an outlet in the Exchanges of the West, particularly those of Oil City, Titusville, and Parker's Landing, and it is proposed to concentrate trade in this City, where it can be watched and controlled. The membership consists of 50 seats at $100 each, all of which are said to be subscribed for. The following Board of Directors was chosen: Emil Schalk, H. C. Ohlen, Livingston Roe, A. W. Bostwick, Eugene Piton, James Little, John Grieves, and Frederick Densmore. These gentlemen elected the following officers for the current year: President, William Jay Jones; First Vice-President, H. C. Ohlen; Second Vice-President, A. W. Bostwick; Treasurer, Henry M. Curdis; Secretary, Samuel F. Strong.

TWO COAL COMPANY DEFAULTERS.

Two of the employes of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have been proved to be defaulters to the company. One is James Loughren, who was 17 years in the employ of the

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY

GENERAL NOTES FROM ROME.

ADDITIONAL SUMS APPROPRIATED ON ACCOUNT OF WAR SUPPLIES—MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—AFFAIRS IN THE VATICAN—THE FEELING OF THE POPE AND CLERGY AGAINST MODERN IMPROVEMENTS—THE TARPEIAN ROCK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, March 28, 1877.

Parliament has voted the additional sums asked for on account of war supplies, and is ready to begin its Easter vacation, which usually lasts two or three weeks. Yesterday the President of the Cabinet presented the annual financial account, but there will be no discussion of it until the reunion of the Chamber. The dissolving process in the overgrown body of the Ministerial majority is going on, and before long we may expect to see the beginning of a reaggregation or particles according to new affinities. Whatever may happen, the Liberal Party is pretty sure to maintain its control of affairs. It acquires steadiness as it becomes more conscious of the responsibilities which power imposes. The Republicans, with all of the Deputies of advanced views, are more inclined to maintain an organization apart, and hold the balance when extreme issues are presented.

By action taken in the Chamber, a week or two ago, a limit was fixed to the number of those holding offices under the Crown who may become members of the Legislature. The number of this class found among the Deputies was 57, and by the new law these are reduced to 40, or, including the Ministers and Secretaries-General, (of whom there are 18,) to 58 in all. Among those thrown out were seven Professors, and their fate was decided among the company of their class by drawing lots. Several of those who lost their places by the cast were among the ablest and most useful members of the Chamber. One or two of them, it is said, will give up their professorships, of the annual value of $1,000, to present themselves to their old constituents for re-election. In the sifting process recently carried on, some curious facts connected with the component elements of the lower house were brought out. It appears that among the 508 Deputies, not less than 200 lawyers and professors of law are found. The proportion is large, compared with other professions, among which we find put down in the list 19 doctors of medicine, 22 engineers, 4 bankers, 5 newspaper writers, 4 railroad directors, 4 manufacturers, 1 painter, and 1 apothecary. Fear is expressed that the Government may become one of lawyers, and the Legislature a Bar association. We are not told in the present report what is the exact number of Deputies who may be classed as land proprietors, or those who directly represent the interest which is the leading one of the country. Italy has her proportion of well-instructed country gentlemen who might become useful if they would take part in public affairs.

The bells are sounding the solemn lament of the week of The Passion. But perhaps at the Vatican the lament is more for its own losses of material advantages than any dejection associated with this religious season. Indeed, the prevailing sentiment is one of indignation more than of sorrow. On Sunday last the palms were blessed and distributed in several of the principal churches. Years ago St. Peter's was the centre of attraction, on account of the splendor given to this ceremony. The Pope came down in state from the Vatican, and the great basilica was thronged with thousands and tens of thousands of Romans and foreigners, elbowing for places to get a sight of the imposing show. Pius IX. was in the best of humor, and smiled upon the crowd, and blessed it right and left, and not one enjoyed the occasion so much as he. He was carried on his platform like an Eastern idol, wearing the triple crown, heavy with its enrichment of jewels, and his grand mantle encrusted with gold. The trinkets of priceless value of the Papal regalia were brought out and carried in parade, and the eye was dazzled with the brilliant display. It was meant to be a representation of Christ's entry into Jerusalem. Among all of Pius IX.'s good qualities, he has a woman's vanity and love of adulation. These frequent pageants in St. Peter's were the delight of his heart, and as often as they recurred was renewed his triumph hour. He has chafed under the restraints which the Jesuits have imposed upon him. No one knows better than himself that the part he is made to play is that of an actor in a comedy. Even now, under an affected calm, the sparks of a dying passion are rekindled, and Pio Nono longs to take his public farewell of St. Peter's stage. There is no human obstacle to the performance of rites in the basilica, and with all the éclat of the past, if the Pontiff and his friends only will it. The people would join in the amusement as heartily as ever; for long ago the ceremonies of the Church on great festas became to the multitude only occasions to be looked forward to and to be enjoyed as any other splendid civic pageants. If any permanent effect was left, it was demoralizing, rather than calculated to awaken better aspirations in the minds of the people. The vanity of the Cardinals and other lords who had opportunity to display their finery before visitors from every country was gratified, but no religious feeling was deepened, nor was anybody made better by such a Pagan show.

We have at present in Rome what is known, in the phraseology of the English, as Rev. Mr. Tooth. He comes here to seek consolation in his afflictions, and it is said that the Holy Father has promised him as many candles as his heart can wish. In a month or two from this, ten, twenty or thirty thousand "pilgrims" are expected to arrive from all parts of our planet. The Romans will have their hands full supplying the wants of this crowd of devotees, all of whom will bring some money, and those engaged in small commerce are looking forward with hope. A good many half-century commemorations have fallen upon us in the past few years, and that which promises to bring so many here the present Spring is the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination as Bishop. The Holy Father has had several sudden fits of languor come over him in the past few days, and there has been doubt whether his strength will hold out if great additional strain is put upon it. It has been suspected that the extremely hard words which the Pope has lately uttered have been put into his mouth by the new people who have got around him. The allocution has produced less effect than might have been expected. The newspapers have ceased to make comments upon it, and the bad feeling which it was evidently intended to excite has yet had hardly any public manifestation. The Italians have so long been accustomed to be scolded at by the Pope, that they no longer pay much attention when the Holy Father raises his voice. Letters are beginning to come in cautioning the Pontiff not to give way too much to his feelings, or to use such rough language as to make a bad figure before the Christian world. Among the offenses here in Rome which the Pope constantly returns to complain of, is the liberty allowed to the adherents of all forms of religion to establish places of worship. The Protestants have taken great advantage of this privilege, and already several large buildings have been bought with money furnished outside of Italy, and fitted up for the use of Italians of one or another religious denomination. Two or three of these places are very conspicuous, on account of the style of architecture adopted, and attract the attention of the population. The Italian Methodist Church, now nearly completed, with a somewhat imposing front, is directly opposite the entrance of the great palace of the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, and seems to have an air of menace or rebuke of the old system. It does not appear to be a matter about which it is worth while to get into a rage, any more than would be the fact or accident of a Catholic church built opposite to a Protestant place of worship in New-York. But it is said that the Cardinal Vicar intends to wall up his great door-way, or make it the entrance to his stables, and open another entrance to his palace on another side. The people laugh and seem to take all that happens in good humor; content to see money brought from other countries and expended here for their benefit. Directly opposite the bridge of St. Angelo a large house, or palace, fronting on three streets, has been fitted up as a college and church, for which uses it seems to be extremely well adapted. The front of the building looks boldly in the face of all who go and come from St. Peter's.

Of local facts of more or less interest, it may be mentioned that steps are to be taken to remove the miserable house-constructions and other accumulated rubbish which hide the Tarpeian Rock. To get a view of this interesting historic object visiters have been obliged to go through the dirty habitations of some low people who have squatted on the side of the Capitol Hill, and pay toll for the liberty of passage. An effort is to be made to find means to purchase the site, with the purpose of throwing down the houses that incumber it, leaving the rock exposed as it was in the ancient time. Public curiosity is stimulated to look with studious intelligence into the past, so as to draw from it lessons both for guidance in the imitation of all that is found of good, and of warning from the errors which have left behind them so many monuments of ruin.

THE CLAGHORN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The Kurtz Gallery is again filled with a private collection of paintings to be sold at auction on the evenings of April 18 and 19. They were got together by Mr. James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, and furnish examples of a number of men who have either died since painting these pictures or risen to greater fame. The chief interest of the collection will be found in the French artists represented. Théodore Rousseau, for instance, is to be seen in a "View near Cernay," a canvas which has undeniable merit, but looks like very early work. The landscape is lonely; near some solitary rocks a low tree grows, and a sunset is seen through its branches. Then there are some Diazes, one of which is very interesting. It is called merely "Landscape with Figures, (No. 19,) but evidently the figures have some definite meaning. In the foreground a group of women are in attitudes of prayer or reflection; before one of them is a cornucopia. In the background a number of little Cupids dance in a round. Perhaps the picture is an allegorical one, representing an appeal to Venus in a Paphian grove. The women have their hair arranged like beauties in an annual of fifty years ago; some of them are very charming. The Cupids have a fine sense of movement and jollity, notwithstanding that a prominent part of the anatomy of each is very rosy, and suggests a recent whipping. The picture is in Diaz's early style, where he appears to be taking certain old masters for models.

Besides this we have a "Landscape," (No. 9,) about half the size of the former, which is also early work. It is very solid, like his usual manner, and its depth, combined with that same solidity, gives this picture the look of an intaglio in some soft brown material. There is, furthermore, a Corot and a Dupré, the latter being born, if we remember rightly, an Italian, notwithstanding the French look of his name. His small "Twilight on the Seine," (No. 142,) is not unlike the Diaz in respect to its solid lacquer tones, but as regards the sentiment, very different. Though small, it is an able and energetic little performance, full of excellent feeling for nature in one of her phases. The Corot is odd enough in its way to tempt the picture collector to buy it for a specimen of early work. It is a small landscape, painted with far more distinctness, perhaps more hardness, than Corot usually showed. The light of a sunset or sunrise shines through trees not unlike the effect to be seen in the large Corot exhibited by Cottier & Co. Léon Richet, of Paris, is the painter of another little country view well deserving of examination, (No. 16.) The perspective is especially fine. Troyon is here with a landscape and cattle of no very great size, but of considerable merit. The cattle show unmistakably the brush of an artist high in his bucolic degree. Then there is a gloomy little landscape by Imer, of Paris, which has very attractive qualities, such as solidity of painting and an imaginative touch. There is a hard landscape by Oswald Achenbach, presumably done a good many years ago, and a "View on the Thames," by James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, which shows the influence of Turner. A curious example of George Inness, in 1867, will be found at No. 28, "Evening in the Adirondacks." The drawing is soft and indistinct, and the general style reminds one of Church, an artist whom it is a fearful waste of time to follow, for he himself is in the greatest need of a teacher. On the other hand, the example of S. R. Gifford, No. 24, "Autumn in the Catskills," has a freshness and boldness which his late work sadly wants. Kensett is represented by "The Dell." (No. 27,) and P. F. Rothermel, of Philadelphia, has three pictures. Mr. Claghorn seems to have had the taste to pick up some good things by European artists; we cannot account for his owning anything by Rothermel, unless the artist is a friend or relation. If one were to arrange a number of silly and affected persons in a tableau, dress them in gaudy clothes, and make them assume the most unnatural expressions, they would look better than Rothermel's "Defense of Sir Harry Vane." For besides all the other atrocities perpetrated by him in his pictures, Rothermel's figures are not even well drawn. Of the same school, but with more merit, was E. Leutze, of New-York, whose "Cromwellian Trooper" hangs under No. 134. Here is a view on the Wissahickon by W. T. Richards, and Bierstadt's "Black Hills of the Rocky Mountains," as also a picture from the Bernese Alps by J. W. Whittredge. Compte-Calix, of Paris, has two very painful canvases in No. 11, "Under the Ems," and No. 26, "The Salutation," both painful, to all appearance, for consumption by the *bourgeoisie*. Names with much finer work attributed to them are Charles Jaque, who has a "Rural Felicity," (No. 10,) and Gustave Courbet, with a "Coast View," to say nothing of Eugene Fromentin with an "On the Nile." But the examples offered can barely be said to do justice to the names. There is a Vibert called "A Visit to the Ramparts," which is singularly devoid of interest, notwithstanding the cannon and sentries dressed after Middle-Age fashions. Louis Devedeux paints "A Slave Girl of Circassia," and "A Slave Merchant," with much similarity to Diaz in his treatment and some youthful crudeness of his own. Two Schreyer's, representing Arabs and Arab horses, are also offered to a market already well sated with Schreyer's blooded stock. Eugene Cicery's work can be seen in Nos. 81 and 82—"The Path Through the Wood" and "View on the Oise." Both are restful and good in depth. Alma-Tadema, of London, is here with a "Roman Interior, Second Century," a picture which would look better engraved than as it stands, owing to the flatness of its coloring. Bouguereau in 1860 appears to have been, to judge from No. 141, "Arcadia," very much like Bouguereau in 1876. A picture by Knaus, which has been a good deal spread about in engravings, is here in the original. A reaper wheels his scythe high up on a hill; against the hill-side and in the foreground are some young children; it has all of Knaus' simplicity and sweetness. Zamacois is also present in a picture of brilliantly dressed dwarfs and a giant at play. It is a repetition of figures which ought only to be seen now and then in a while, and then as a humorous fancy from the Middle Ages. Even Rosa Bonheur is not wanting. She has a landscape with sheep, pitched in a low key of color, in which the sheep are as real as she well knew how to make them real. Boughton, Rossi, Lumiais, Auguste Bonheur, César de Cock, Hugues Merle, Church, Cropsey, Firmin-Girard, and many more have representation of one kind or another. Good work will be seen in a flock of sheep by L. Rochecoire, (No. 84,) and badger-hounds at a burrow by A. de Penne, of Paris.

A CONTENTED PRISONER.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* prints the following: "A few weeks ago Gov. Fairbanks received a petition, numerously signed, for the pardon of a Middlebury man who was incarcerated in the Addison County Jail for intoxication. As he had already been imprisoned a long time and sufficiently punished for the offense, the pardon was granted. When the pardon reached the jail the jailor was not at home, and the letter was given the prisoner. Soon after, the man who interested himself in procuring the pardon visited the jail and found the prisoner in his old quarters. He expressed some surprise, and asked why he was there after the Governor had pardoned him. He replied that he had changed his mind; that he was not going to leave his present quarters until the weather was warmer and there was a better chance of getting a living outside. He said he had accordingly destroyed the pardon which was granted him. The Governor was informed of this unusual proceeding, and another pardon was at once forwarded, this time to the jailor, and it is believed that the prisoner will have to leave his comfortable quarters in jail and shift for himself, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the weather."

SINGULAR HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

In 1761 Mr. Pitt resigned the Premiership of England, having just created his wife a Peeress. In 1868 Mr. Disraeli resigned the Premiership, having just created his wife a Peeress. In 1766 Mr. Pitt created himself Earl of Chatham and Viscount Pitt, and held both the Premiership and the Privy Seal. In 1876 Mr. Disraeli created himself Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden, and held both the Premiership and the Privy Seal. In April, 1788, Lord Chatham delivered his last speech in the House of Lords. In April, 1876, Lord Beaconsfield —*about same.*

A GLANCE AT COLORADO.

OUR NEW STATE.

PROGRESS OF COLORADO DURING ITS FIRST YEAR OF STATEHOOD—FACTS AND STATISTICS ABOUT MINING, FARMING, STOCK-RAISING, &C.—OTHER ADVANTAGES.

DENVER, Saturday, April 7, 1877.

Each new State, for the first two or three years after its admission, has been looked upon as a kind of emigrants' paradise, and as a result its population has rapidly increased. It is a favorite idea with the young just starting in life, and with the middle-aged who have been set back by hard times, that the proper thing for them to do is to remove to one of the new homes of the newest State, and grow up with it. The rapid settlement of Kansas and Nebraska, after admission, are cases in point. Colorado, although brought into the Union at a time when the country at large is suffering greatly from business depression, keenly felt in her own borders, has nevertheless made considerable progress during her first year of Statehood. As there is considerable inquiry regarding the present condition of the new State, its population, products, and material interests, it has occurred to your correspondent that an article giving such facts and statistics as are at hand will be welcome to a large number of your readers.

The election held last Fall, rating the voters as one to five of the whole number of residents, indicated a population of about 135,000. This was almost 100,000 more than the census of 1870 gave to Colorado, and one-fifth of it had been added since the beginning of 1876. The registry for the April elections, now completed in the larger towns, shows a considerable increase during the past six months. The population has changed a good deal, the hegira to the Black Hills having taken as many as 6,000 out of the State, but this has been more than made up by immigrants from the East and by the return of hundreds who left Colorado two and three years ago to try their luck in California, Utah, and other States and Territories. Denver has never been so populous as now. There was considerable building of houses all through the Winter, but nearly all are occupied, and it is with great difficulty that new comers can find desirable tenancies. Usually, the population of Denver has thinned out during the Winter, owing to the absence of the large class of tourists, invalids, and lookers about, who in Summer will average all the way from 2,000 to 3,000. The school records serve to show that the permanent population is increasing. There are now on the rolls over 4,000 children of school age within the city limits. The staid population of Denver may be fairly put at 25,000, to which may be added from now until Fall a floating population of from 1,500 to 3,000. The other principal towns are Central City, Boulder, Georgetown, Pueblo, and Trinidad, each with from 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; and Colorado Springs, Del Norte, Lake City, Greeley, Golden, and Weak Los Animas, with upward of 2,000 each, while there are 10 or 12 other towns which number about 1,000 each, with hundreds of smaller villages and miners' camps scattered over the entire State. A fair estimate of the present population of the entire State is 150,000. Of this number, about one-half are settled in the large towns and cities; some 25,000 in the mining camps along the mountains, from Sunshine District to San Juan. The other 50,000 are scattered about on the plains, principally engaged in farming, dairying, and cattle and wool growing.

The oldest and largest industry of Colorado is mining. Since their first discovery in 1858, the gold and silver mines have produced upward of $60,000,000, an average of over $3,000,000 per year. The last three years have shown a large increase in the yield. That for 1874 was $5,000,000; for 1875, nearly $13,350,000; and for 1876, about $7,000,000. The large number of new mines opened in the San Juan and other sections too late last Fall to be worked to advantage, but which will contribute to this year's product, has led good judges to predict that the amount of gold and silver taken out this year will exceed $10,000,000. But two of the gold and silver States and Territories exceed this; and while the past year shows a falling off in nearly all the others, Colorado shows a gratifying gain. We think it safe to say that the time is not far off when California will be her only conspicuous rival. There are not many "bonanza" mines in Colorado, and fortunes do not often suddenly thrust themselves upon people. But there are some mines whose product runs as high as $350,000 per year, quite a number that run $100,000, and many from $50,000 to $75,000. The average results of mining are better than anywhere else in the country, except, perhaps, California. While but few have been made millionaires from their "hole in the ground," thousands have been made comfortably well off. It is seldom that fortunes are wasted here in carrying on mining enterprises. The condition of the people inhabiting the mining towns and camps is generally that of uniform comfort, if not independence. There are, of course, some, following the business of hangers on, running saloons, and some small occupation of the kind, who will always live from hand to mouth, whatever their surroundings; but the people at large are well fixed. Capitalists and mine-owners realize good profits, with a ready sale for their ores; while miners get good wages and steady work. Some mines in the older districts are worked on the co-operative plan. There is but little speculation in mining stocks. The most of the producing mines are owned by individuals, firms, or home companies, and are carried on as legitimate enterprises. There are quite a large number of owners of good mines, particularly in the newer districts of Sunshine and San Juan, who lack the capital necessary to develop the same until pay rock is reached, and often a half-interest in what prove to be really valuable leads is purchased at a mere nominal price.

Having stated such facts as would seem of most interest regarding the gold and silver product, we are not yet done with the mining industries of Colorado. Coal is a large and increasing interest. Since the advent of railroads in 1870, it has been extensively mined. It is bituminous, or perhaps lignite would best express its true character. It slacks when exposed to the air for a short time, burns quickly and clean, the ashes being as fine as those of wood. The Cañon City coal is a heavier coal, does not slack, and burns more like the Pittsburg coal. That mined at Trinidad and the new mines discovered in La Plata County, south-western Colorado, is of still better quality. It cokes well, and is found to be the only coal mined in Colorado that can be used at the gas works in Denver. All of the railway companies in Colorado are supplied with fuel from either the Erie, Cañon City, or Golden collieries. In all the towns it is the sole fuel, the only wood that can be obtained being pine, and costing $10 per cord. The price of coal in all the towns is from $4 75 to $5 50 per ton, except in the mountains, where the cost of transportation brings it up to about double these prices. An estimate of the amount of coal mined in Colorado last year foots up 300,000 tons, worth about $1,500,000. The total results, then, of mining—gold, silver, and coal—in Colorado last year were $8,500,000. It cannot be long before other products will be extensively worked, as copper, iron, and salt, all of which are found in very promising deposits.

Next to the mines, the yield of the farms, or, as we call them, the "ranches," claims attention. At the start, it may be well to say that the ranchmen manage to get through the season year after year without any scientific or labored system of irrigation. The farms generally lie along the valleys, near streams of water, and a large canal is built to carry it along the upper part of the farm, from which small lateral ditches bring it over all parts of the land. The water is shut off when not needed by means of gates. Many seasons there is rain enough to get the crops well along without irrigation, but generally from the middle of June until harvest is the dry spell, when they need attention. The cereals most abundantly produced are wheat, potatoes, barley, and all kinds of vegetables. Corn is not raised to any extent. All other kinds of grain and vegetables are produced in sufficient quantity to more than supply all the demands of consumption in Colorado. The past three years there has been great loss from the ravages of grasshoppers, notwithstanding which enough was raised to supply all our home markets. Wheat is the great crop. Last year over 1,000,000 bushels were produced, 200,000 of which were the product of the Greeley colony and the the outlying farms in Weld and Larimer Counties. The total agricultural product for 1876 is estimated to have been worth $6,000,000, being double that for 1870, and had it not been for the large spoliations of grasshoppers, the total amount for 1876 would have been nearer $9,000,000, exceeding the value of the mining product.

None of the industries of Colorado have shown faster or more profitable development than cattle raising. The assessment rolls for 1876 show that there were in Colorado 375,215 head of cattle, valued at $5,973,469. The true figures, as large numbers escape assessment, were probably about 500,000, worth $8,000,000. The increase during the past year has been considerable, aside from the large numbers driven south into New-Mexico and back on to the buffalo ranges of Kansas, and the still larger numbers shipped to Eastern markets. There are, without doubt, at the present time, 625,000 head of cattle grazing in Colorado, the value of which at the assessed rate is very near $10,000,000. The natural increase of herds per year is about 50 per cent. That would make the number in 1877 about 750,000, and as 125,000 represents about the number marketed and driven out, the figures given above, 625,000, as the number now in the State, are presumed to be about correct. Beeves bring nearly double the figures given above for the assessed value of cattle. Putting those marketed at $25 per head we have the snug sum of $3,125,000 as Colorado's contribution to the beef supply of Western cities for a single year.

Wool growing comes next in importance. The assessment of 1876 showed 424,977 sheep, valued at $810,243. The increase in this industry is much more marked than in any other, and estimates lately completed by the Rocky Mountain Wool-growers' Association places the number of sheep at present in Colorado at 900,000, value $1,500,000. The number marketed last year was about 150,000 head. The wool clip reached 2,500,000 pounds, worth about $600,000.

There are various other industries and manufacturing enterprises of large and increasing importance. The pineries furnish material for about 50 lumber mills. The wool product has suggested woolen mills, and two or three of large capacity are in operation. Tanneries have been started up to utilize the hides. Many classes of business growing out of our chief industries give employment to capital and labor. Stamp mills, smelting, reduction, and sampling works, ore dealers, assay offices, miners' supply stores, and the like, become the necessary outgrowth of our mines. Live stock markets, slaughter-houses for preparing dressed beef to ship to Eastern markets, are the natural attendants of our cattle interests.

Commercial facilities are greater than were enjoyed by any other new State at the time of admission. There are eight railways, operating 919 miles of road, and there are 82 miles now under construction, giving the State by Midsummer over 1,000 miles of railroad. There are five express companies, reaching all the principal towns. Stage lines to all the remote hamlets and mining camps, and daily lines to Santa Fé, with connections to El Paso, Albuquerque, and Tucson, Arizona. The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph lines have 69 offices in Colorado. There are nearly 300 Post Offices, 21 of which are money order offices. There are 11 national, 25 private, and 3 savings banks, having a paid-in capital of over $2,000,000.

Educational and religious interests are well cared for. There is an excellent public school system, the number of school districts being 375, number of school-houses 225, and value of school property $550,000. There are besides, a State university, agricultural, mining, scientific, and theological schools, seminaries, and academies. For the dissemination of news there are 46 newspapers and periodicals. All religious denominations are represented. The Methodist Conference have 35 churches and societies supplied with regular preaching; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 10; while the Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, Catholic and other societies are represented in all the larger towns.

The assessed valuation of property in the State is nearly $45,000,000; the real valuation about $75,000,000. State, county, and municipal taxes of all kinds in the larger towns run from 6 to 20 mills on the dollar; in the country and mining districts much less.

With the mines turning out a constantly increased product under a steadily reduced expense of operation; the farms yielding abundant returns; cattle and sheep multiplying rapidly, and raised at a much less cost than in any other Western State; new business enterprises starting up day by day; trade in all branches in good condition, and capital coming in freely for investment in mining, stock growing, farming, and merchandise; a climate unsurpassed—Colorado seems destined, in population and industries, to "multiply and increase."

JOURNALISTS IN PARLIAMENT.

A London correspondent writes: "Mr. Hutchinson adds another to the list of gentlemen of the press in the House of Commons. In addition to the editor and chief proprietor of the *Halifax Courier*, there are now Dr. Cameron, proprietor and editor of the *North British Daily Mail*; Mr. Joseph Cowen, proprietor of that "influential paper in the North of England;" to which Mr. Gladstone alluded the other night; Prof. Smyth, proprietor of the *Derry Sentinel*; Mr. P. A. Taylor, proprietor of the *Examiner*; Mr. Beresford-Hope, founder and proprietor of the *Saturday Review*; Mr. John Morley, of the *Contemporary Review*; Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*; and Mr. Ingram, of the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. A. M. Sullivan might last session have been included in the list as proprietor and editor of the *Nation*, but the honorable member, in disposing of his newspaper property, has absolutely severed himself from journalism, and does not even write an occasional paragraph for the *Nation*. There is an honorable member who once occupied another position in the House, a more elevated one I may say, inasmuch as it was an appointment in the press gallery, he being on the reporting staff of one of the London daily papers. Mr. Lowe is, or was, a famous journalist, and so is Mr. Leonard Courtney, the new member for Liskeard. I need not mention Mr. Gladstone, or include other names of honorable and right honorable members accustomed to write for the journals, to indicate the increasing measure of direct representation of the press, which is one of the features of the Parliament that throned in person that well-known 'gentleman of the press,' Mr. Disraeli."

AN AMERICAN ANTIQUARY ABROAD.

The London correspondent of the Cardiff *Times* writes: "Though the Americans are long of girding at us, they love us; at least they love some of our institutions. When Canterbury Cathedral was on fire, the New-York papers published special editions describing the progress of the flames, and great was the rejoicing when it was announced that the venerable building was saved. An American antiquary has been showing his affection for another of our great historical buildings by producing a work of immense industry and labor. The gentleman in question is Mr. Joseph Lemuel Chester, a member of a large number of learned societies in his own land, and he has for some years been residing in ours, and has brought out a volume of 631 pages containing the marriage, baptism, and burial registers of Westminster Abbey for nearly 300 years. He gives each entry in the text, and in a note he gives a short sketch of the person referred to. The information must have required the most laborious research. Of course, as regards a large number of the names, the facts supplied are of no particular value, but every here and there comes an item of intelligence most interesting to the historian. The list comes down to Bishop Thirlwall, who was the last person buried in the Abbey. The amount of toil that Mr. Chester must have encountered may be gathered from the fact that the index contains more than 100 pages, with an average of about 140 names on a page. I doubt if there is any English Dryasdust who would have had the courage to go through such a task as that."

SAD STORY OF A SCHOOLMISTRESS.

A very sad story of the troubles of a youthful schoolmistress was told at an inquest held the other day at Leamington, England, on the body of a young woman, 21 years of age, whose body was found in the River Leam. The deceased, who bore a very good character, left a training college last Christmas, and being No. 3 for all England as Queen's scholar. In January she took the post of mistress of some schools which had been without a regularly appointed mistress for three months, and which had had four mistresses in about two years. Here she found that she was unequal to the task of managing the children of these schools, who, previously unruly, became so uncontrollable that she was obliged to resign her duties. She was, according to the evidence of the landlady of the lodgings she occupied, frightfully exhausted by her school work and seemed greatly depressed. She was confined to her bed for some days, but the day before the body was found she left the house in a state of excitement and was never seen alive again. Her body was found early the next morning in the river near a mill. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

THE COST OF ROYALTY.

The civil lists of the Queen of England is fixed at the sum of $1,863,400, which sum is devoted solely to the support of the royal household and the honor and dignity of the Crown. Its application to the particular branches of the Queen's privy purse and the expenses of the household, royal bounty, and special services, is intrusted to the Lords of the Treasury. The amount in question, voted at the commencement of her Majesty's reign, was the result of a convention between the Crown and the nation whereby the latter, in consideration of the sovereign making over for her life the hereditary revenues of the Crown to the national exchequer, guaranteed her a yearly payment, for the purposes already stated of the sum mentioned. The hereditary revenues amount to about $1,548,800 a year. The allowances to the other members of the royal family aggregate, perhaps about $500,000 more. The net cost to the English people of their figure head is thus, as nearly as can be reckoned, $850,000 a year.

LAW REPORTS.

A LAW FIRM IN TROUBLE.

MR. YAMADA AND HIS PARTNER CHARGED WITH AN ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM DANIEL O'CONNELL—DAN'S FLIRTATION WITH HIS SERVANT.

Two gentlemen, composing the law firm of Yamada & Winslow, of No. 132 Nassau-street, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged by Daniel O'Connell, a grocer, doing business at No. 515 Second-avenue, with having attempted to extort $200 from him by threatening to bring a criminal charge of indecent assault against him, and also a civil suit for $2,000. Mr. Armos Yamada is a native of Japan, and a graduate of Harvard University. He has practiced law in this City for four years. His partner, Mr. W. Rodman Winslow, is also a graduate of Harvard, but is not, it is said, a lawyer, but acts merely as a collector for the firm. O'Connell testified yesterday that on the 3d inst. Winslow called upon him and delivered a letter written by Yamada, which informed him that the firm had a case against him to which he must give his immediate attention if he wished to settle it quietly. Winslow refused to tell him the nature of the case, but told him to call upon Yamada at the office in Nassau-street. O'Connell paid no attention to the matter. Two days afterward a newspaper containing a marked paragraph, headed: "A Vicious old Witch," was received at the house of O'Connell; and on April 9 Mrs. O'Connell received a letter from Yamada & Winslow, informing her that the lawyers did not wish to destroy her home and business, and asking her to prevail upon her husband to make some arrangements with them, whereby their client might be made satisfied, in lieu of their taking legal proceedings. O'Connell then called at the office in Nassau-street, and learned that he was charged with having indecently assaulted a woman who was formerly a servant in his family. He asked in what way the charge could be disposed of quietly. Then "Yamada looked at Winslow, and winked, and said the matter could be settled for $200." O'Connell did not settle, but began the criminal suit against Yamada and his partner. Mrs. O'Connell swore that she employed the woman alluded to as a servant, but discharged her after a few days, and that when the young girl was about to leave the house she said to Mr. O'Connell had attempted to take improper liberties with her. Mary Coyle, the servant alluded to, testified that Mr. O'Connell had attempted to take improper liberties with her. She was suddenly discharged, and Mr. O'Connell attempted to accelerate her departure from the house by kicking her. She said that she went to Yamada & Winslow to get them to get her a month's wages she claimed the O'Connells owed her. She never agreed, and never was asked to settle a case against O'Connell for $200. Some more testimony was taken, and then the case was adjourned until this morning. Yamada & Winslow rested their case upon the testimony taken direct, and did not examine the witnesses.

A WARNING TO BAD TAILORS.

AN ACTION TO RECOVER THE PRICE OF A BAD-FITTING SUIT—TRYING ON THE CLOTHES IN COURT—A CUSTOMER NOT OBLIGED TO TAKE UNSATISFACTORY GOODS.

There was a comical scene yesterday in the Supreme Court, Trial Term, before Judge Lawrence, on the occasion of the trial of the case of Richard Thompson against Peter Chrystal. It seems that, according to the complaint in the case, on Nov. 16, 1876, Mr. Chrystal directed Pettus & Curtis, Broadway tailors, to make a suit of clothing from patterns intended for him, which were already in their possession. The clothing was made, and Pettus & Curtis demanded, as a reasonable price for the material and labor, $75, which Chrystal refused to pay, and for which they claimed judgment, with costs. Mr. Chrystal denied the statement that he ordered the clothes, but said that he consented to have them made at the solicitation of Pettus & Curtis. The firm had assigned their claim to Richard Thompson, and Mr. Chrystal also doubted the genuineness of the assignment. The clothes were sent to him, and he had understood that they were guaranteed to be a perfect fit and should give entire satisfaction; but he was disappointed to find them unfitting, useless, and of no value to him. He returned them, and in the Supreme Court, yesterday, when the suit was brought to trial, a number of tailors were present ready to convince the jury that the clothes did fit. To satisfy them the counsel for the prosecuting firm requested Mr. Chrystal to try them on. The entire suit was then produced from a convenient drawer, and as there was no convenient closet near, Mr. Curtysal partly disrobed, and tried on the waistcoat and coat, Judge Lawrence kindly excusing him from putting on the trousers. There was a good deal of merriment when the coat was finally adjusted to Mr. Chrystal, and the jury were evidently immediately convinced that no decision which they might reach would even enable the defendant to button his coat, much less carry the buttons or comfort to his breathing apparatus. Judge Lawrence, in charging the jury, said that they must bear in mind that no arbitrary opinion of a tailor should stand in the way of the defendant, who must be his own judge of what suited him. If a tailor considers it wise to make a suit without previous measurement, and they do not fit the person for whom they are intended, it is not his fault. If the jury were convinced, after seeing the clothes upon the defendant, that they were not a fit, they should find for the defendant. The jury were out but a moment, and then returned with a verdict for Mr. Chrystal. The Judge allowed them 5 per cent. of the amount claimed, and Mr. Thompson departed with his counsel and the rejected garments.

A LAWYER'S LIEN FOR HIS SERVICES.

Some time ago Adam Roediger brought suit against Zachariah E. Simmons to recover a double amount of money alleged to have been lost in gambling operations, and judgment was obtained for a small amount, about $400. Mr. Henry L. Clinton was Roediger's counsel. Since the decision in Roediger's favor, a judgment was entered in favor of one of his creditors, who obtained an order to show cause why the amount of the judgment should not be paid out of the amount of Roediger's recovery from Simmons, which amount remained in the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. The affidavit of Roediger recited that nothing prevented him from paying over the demand of his judgment creditor but a claim made by Mr. Henry L. Clinton, his counsel, for his counsel fees. In his affidavit, Roediger stated that he made an agreement with Mr. Clinton before the suit began, by which he was to be paid $3,000 if $22,000 was recovered from Simmons, and $500, and no more, if he did not succeed. He also says that he spent $230 in various ways, at Mr. Clinton's request, and that he has already paid him $450, so that Mr. Clinton is now indebted to him, rather than he to Mr. Clinton. The affidavit of Mr. Clinton, filed yesterday, recites that he was the attorney for the plaintiff, and the amount due him for professional services far exceeds the amount of the judgment recovered by Roediger, and he claims a lien upon the whole amount therein, which has been paid to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, under the order of Justice Robinson, on March 29, for his compensation. He insists that the money shall be paid to him. He avers that he made no agreement with Roediger that, in the event of a recovery of $22,000, he should receive $3,000, and, if not, he should receive $500 as a retainer, and Roediger's assertion to the contrary is pronounced false. Roediger made an agreement to pay him $500 for professional services, and there was no agreement as to the pay being contingent. Necessary expenses, amounting to $51, were incurred, of which Roediger paid $35. The trial lasted ten days, and Mr. Clinton considers that a reasonable compensation for his services in the trial, which was a complicated one, would not be less than $2,050.

A SWINDLER SENT TO PRISON.

On the 10th April, Edward Nesbitt, alias Adams, a confidence operator, accosted Irvin F. Ruggles, a traveler from Pennsylvania, on the steam-boat Rhode Island, and speedily ingratiated himself into the good graces of the stranger. The usual confidence process was carried out by Nesbitt. He was going to the City of Providence, the destination of Mr. Ruggles, and would make things pleasant when they arrived there. By the way, though, he wanted to pay for a large quantity of merchandise which he had on board; but had no change in his pocket-book, his money consisting of 15 $20 gold pieces. Would his Pennsylvanian friend loan him $45 to pay the bill and accept the gold as security? The Pennsylvanian did so, and on noticing that his fascinating friend had disappeared, discovered that the coins in his possession were worthless. He reported his loss to the Police, and Nesbitt was arrested by Sergeant Gaston, of the Steamboat Squad. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, the confidence man pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for two years and six months.

A LAWYER'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Samuel Cardwell, Jr., yesterday applied in Supreme Court, Chambers, to Judge Donohue, for an absolute divorce from his wife, Ella A. Cardwell, on the ground of adultery. The plaintiff, a young lawyer, complains that his wife has committed repeated adulteries in various places, enumerated by the plaintiff. The case came up on a motion by Mrs. Cardwell's counsel to strike out about 13 allegations in the complaint, in which it is asserted that Mrs Cardwell was frequently a visitor at disreputable houses and saloons. The parties were married in 1871, and were separated in May last, the only child remaining in the custody of the husband. The defendant's counsel also objected to the complaint, because it did not mention the names of the persons, or assert definitely where the alleged acts of adultery were committed. The plaintiff's counsel consented that 13 of the allegations of adultery might be stricken out, if the court would permit him to amend his complaint so as to allow him to insert other allegations. This proposition caused a decided sensation among counsel in court, which was not repressed when it was further proposed by the plaintiff's counsel to show that the new cases of adultery were committed after the complaint in this action had been made, and that on the night when the complaint was served on the defendant she was met at 11 o

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2 P. M.—Faust, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Marck, Mlle. Rambelli, Signor Zenari.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Richard III.—Mr. John McCullough. Matinée—Othello. Sunday evening—Sacred Concert—Mr. Ole Bull.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding-House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Sir. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Antony and Cleopatra—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Miss Milton—Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Bijou Heron. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2:30—Rehearsal of the "Creation." Oratorio Society.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—At 3 P. M.—Grand Entertainment—Miss Arabella Root, Mr. Henry T. Brant, Mr. F. Lavasse.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Louisiana Commission have applied for a modification of their instructions, finding that under the programme originally marked out for them they could accomplish nothing. Their request appears to have been complied with, and a somewhat closer approach to plenipotentiary powers seems to have been granted to the Commissioners. That is, they have been allowed to use their own judgment in patching up some arrangement between the contestants in Louisiana, even if it should not be strictly in the line of action originally suggested. That, it may be remembered, contemplated the submission of the claims of the rival Governors to some judicial tribunal, or the assembling of a Legislature competent to take in hand all the existing complications of the State Government. As the first solution is impossible and the second threatens to be impracticable, the Commissioners are, very naturally, at their wits' end—a state of mind in which the members of the Cabinet appear to participate. As might naturally be expected after the success of the Hampton tactics, it is the uncompromising attitude of Nicholls which stands in the way of any advance toward a settlement.

In two years we may or may not have the purse-strings of the City in the hands of a Board of Finance elected by tax and rent payers, with a well-defined responsibility to its constituency, and with enough of character and ability in its members to hold out a reasonable prospect that its trust will be wisely administered. Meanwhile, it is of vital importance to this community that some temporary expedient should be found by which the representation of tax-payers can be secured in the financial administration of the City, and which, in the event of the defeat of the constitutional amendments, can to some extent at least carry out their purpose. Such an expedient is the admission of tax-payers, not holding office, to the Board of Apportionment. The Mayor pointed out in his inaugural Message the expediency of such a scheme, and in so doing, admitted that the board, as at present constituted, does not represent the tax-payers, and does not effectively guard over their interests. It must be evident that to give the board itself, or any member of it, the power of adding to its number, is simply to perpetuate influences which are conceded to operate in the direction of extravagance and political favoritism. It appears that to the Mayor will be intrusted the selection of the tax-payers on the Board of Apportionment; and, as the Mayor himself is merely the creature of John Kelly, who at present controls that board, it is obvious that the four tax-payers can hardly be other than his creatures too.

This result is attributed to the stubborn refusal of a majority of Republicans in the lower house to give the appointing power to any authority adverse to the influences which now control the City Government. That refusal is merely another name for the political compact under which the Republican managers of the City have found it to their advantage to identify the fortunes of the party with those of Tammany Hall. It is part of the same influence by which all radical reform in local administration has been defeated in the last four Legislatures, and which must be destroyed before any lasting good can be accomplished either for the party or the public. As the Woodin Charter bill stands, and is likely to stand, the reconstructed Board of Apportionment will not only be a mere reduplication of John Kelly, it will also have its powers so arbitrarily limited as to prevent men of any standing from taking a place upon it. For it is obvious that a board which will be compelled to enforce a certain fixed amount of retrenchment over a very limited area of the City administration, will be exposed to a great deal of misrepresentation and abuse. For example, the exemption of the salaries of the school-teachers from its regulating power is meaningless, because it can reach these indirectly by reducing the total appropriation for the Board of Education, whereas the exemption of policemen and firemen is a very practical one, since their salaries are fixed by statute and must, therefore, be provided for by a fixed appropriation.

Now that war in the East is apparently inevitable, people are beginning to speculate on the possible alliances which will grow out of it. It would be impossible for Russia and Turkey to confine hostilities to themselves. But exactly how the other combatants will array themselves will keenly interest all impartial spectators. It is already announced in Vienna that Austria must be involved in the struggle. Russia is reported to have a secret understanding with Persia. This would suggest an agreement that the last-named power has been promised certain coveted territory on the eastern frontier of Turkey, dependent on future contingencies. Germany's share in the conflict is hinted at in a dispatch crediting Bismarck with having counseled the Sultan to refuse Russia's demands. It is denied that Earl Derby has notified the Porte that Turkey must not rely upon England for assistance, and it would obviously be unreasonable to suppose that any serious disturbance in the East could occur without English participation therein at some stage. If the fight comes, it will be one of the greatest of the century.

The cause of the St. Louis hotel fire remains as much a subject for speculation as the number of its victims. Thus far only thirteen persons are known to have perished, and it will only be after the slow process of searching among the ruins is complete that a close approximation to the number of dead can be obtained. The more the details of the catastrophe are brought out, the more the proofs accumulate of the hopeless unreadiness of all the persons whose duty it was to cope with the emergency. The hotel alarm was not sounded, and sleeping guests were only awakened by the noise and confusion outside; the Police seem to have failed to keep anything like order around the scene of the fire, and the Fire Department showed neither discipline nor capacity throughout its entire progress. There are, of course, the usual assurances on the part of the authorities that the most thorough examination will be made into all the attendant circumstances of the fire, and there is rather more than the usual probability that nothing will come out of it all.

WAITING FOR EVIDENCE.

It was the misfortune of a Republican Senator not long ago to be always heard of, complimentarily, through Democratic journals. His own party had nothing to say in his behalf; the party opposed to him was invariably enthusiastic in his praise. The same anomaly exists now. If we desire to discover evidence of the patriotism and purity of Republicans who are attempting to undermine Mr. Hayes' Administration, we have but to turn to the columns of the newspapers which, to the latest moment, served Mr. Tilden devotedly. To these organs of Democratic opinion Republican malcontents turn for sympathy and support. Their declarations of fealty to the principles of the Republican Party are applauded most heartily by those who care least for the party and its future. The moral of the story we do not attempt to deduce. The fact is the essential thing, and about that there is no room for controversy.

The motive of the Democratic editors who now heap compliments upon Republican leaders whom but yesterday they assailed as unworthy of credence or respect, is plain enough. The outlook is rather dark for the Democracy. The South does not attempt to conceal its contempt for the defeated candidate for the Presidency, or its conviction that the next four years may produce a marked change in its new political affiliations. The hacks of the party—the men who affect zeal for its welfare, and outbid ingrained Democrats in their devotion to its principles—labor assiduously to keep alive the belief that the temper of the South is unchanged by the conciliatory overtures of the President. They imagine that by closing their eyes to the accumulating proofs of the friendly interpretation which the great bulk of the South is putting upon the altered attitude of the Federal Government, they can counteract the disorganizing influences which are at work within their own party. In the same spirit they exaggerate the significance of every complaint, of every expression of doubt or disapproval, which emanates from a Republican source when the Southern policy of the President is the subject of discussion. The two positions are scarcely reconcilable. It is not possible to demonstrate the unreal character of the President's concessions to the South and at the same time to establish the reality of the causes of complaint assigned in the name of the more radical section of the Republican Party. If Northern extremists are aggrieved, the presumption is that the Southern moderates are not far astray in their anticipations. If Southern impracticables are right in repudiation of Mr. Hayes' overtures as a delusion, then the Northern Republicans who hold that their party's interests are being betrayed labor under a palpable mistake. From this dilemma, neither the Democratic editors, who alternately sneer at and abuse the President, nor the extreme Republicans, who assail the President's policy as a betrayal of their party's principles, can hope to escape. They go too far for one purpose; not far enough for the other.

Allowance should be made for the sinister objects that are to be promoted by open attacks upon the Administration, or plausible imputations upon its policy. The dividing line between personal and patriotic interests is not always well defined; many a shot is fired, nominally in behalf of the public weal, which really is designed to gratify some individual grudge, or to strengthen the chances of some individual ambition. It is necessary, therefore, to receive with caution the unfavorable strictures upon the tendencies of the President's policy which now and then proceed from a Republican quarter. The motives of the unfriendly critic may be disinterested or they may not. His strictures may be dictated by an unselfish regard for the party's welfare and the welfare of the freedmen, or they may be unconsciously tinged with a bitterness resulting from a sense of unappreciated excellence and a lively appreciation of things that may come to pass in 1880. In either case the criticisms themselves should be received subject to important reservations. As indications of the possible drift of a certain section of Republican opinion, if certain contingencies occur, they are not devoid of value. As dogmatic utterances on a subject with whose whole bearing the country is unacquainted, they have a slender title to acceptance or respect.

The proper spirit to be cultivated with reference to the President's Southern policy is a spirit of judicial impartiality. Enthusiasm would be misplaced so long as the results of the policy are in doubt. Unqualified condemnation would be unjust when the motives are unexceptionable and the probabilities of success and failure are about evenly balanced. On one hypothesis, indeed, the action of the President might be open to censure. Had he undertaken to set up a policy of his own, as against the policy deliberately sanctioned by the party that elected him, not a word could have been uttered in his defense. But Mr. Hayes is not chargeable with this folly. On the contrary, he insists upon the fulfillment of the constitutional amendments and the law as the basis of his action; and he judges independently only of the matters which are constitutionally subject to his discretion. So far, then, there is no partisan infidelity, no semblance of official usurpation, in what the President has done. He has not attempted the exercise of an authority in excess of his lawful powers. His interchange of views with Messrs. Chamberlain and Hampton was commendably frank, however we estimate its practical conclusion. His Louisiana Commission is a more doubtful expedient, but it has no pretensions to authority, and its value may be more satisfactorily measured when its work is finished.

We must pause, then, before passing any harsh judgment upon the proceedings of the President in relation either to South Carolina or Louisiana. His policy—as, in the absence of a better term, his line of conduct must be designated—has not yet borne the fruit by which alone its excellences or its defects must be determined. From a strictly party point of view, the abandonment of the cause represented by Mr. Chamberlain will continue a subject of controversy. In its national aspect, the step will be sustained or denounced according to its consequences. It is, meanwhile, a question of good faith, whose developments will be awaited with as much axiety as hope. The greater complications of the Louisiana case render it a still more hazardous experiment. We have no right, however, to assume that the President is unmindful of its dangers. His positiveness in regard to the impropriety of continuing the troops where they are is, apparently, not greater than his resolve to secure the enforcement of law, and the rest must be left to his discretion as the responsible head of the Government. As a matter of fairness, he is entitled to a suspension of judgment until data for the formation of an intelligent opinion have been obtained. If his plans end in failure, he will not remain long uncondemned; if they prove successful, some of those who are now eager to assail him will shout most loudly in his honor.

ANOTHER WALL-STREET LESSON.

The Stock Exchange yesterday gave us another illustration of the instability which has grown to be a feature of its business, and of the mischievous and reckless methods which now prevail there. A report was started early in the day that the Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad had used the funds of the company in speculations in North-western, and that a part of the 40,000 shares held by the company had been hypothecated. The latter report was, of course, of a peculiarly serious character. It imputed a breach of trust beyond even the latitude allowed by the code of the Stock Exchange, and was a blow at the essential soundness of the road at which it was aimed. It had its effect, for the stock broke from 91½ to 86¼, and there were some signs of a panic. Later in the day, the President of the Company invited a committee of the Stock Exchange to verify his statement that the stock alleged to have been hypothecated was in the treasury untouched, and such a committee was appointed, and found the President's statement true in fact. Thereupon the stock rallied to 90⅝.

This incident is very significant. It is to be remarked, in the first place, that it is quite probable that the "raid" on Rock Island would not have been made if it had not been generally believed that this company had lately formed a connection more or less intimate with Mr. Jay Gould, and that Gould had obtained an influence more or less direct upon its management. Concerning the correctness of this belief we have nothing to say. We desire simply to point out, as a matter of fact, that all that is necessary to make a fertile soil for damaging rumors in Wall-street is to prepare the ground by the free use of Jay Gould's name. That gentleman enjoys the pleasing privilege of arousing a great deal of suspicion by allowing himself to be connected with any corporate institution. Wall-street is not usually sensitive as to mere moral failings, and the appearance of men of notorious laxness in official positions does not always impair the 'Change value of securities with which they are connected; but there is a sinister power in Jay Gould's reputation which is as unrivaled as it is unenviable.

Apart from the fact we have just noticed, we would call attention to another significant feature in yesterday's manœuvre, namely, that the assault was not directed to the business of the road, or to any alleged change in its legitimate operations, but entirely to reported stock speculations on the part of the Directors, and to an alleged perversion of their trust. On this point we can only say that a property like that of the Chicago and Rock Island Road ought to be in the hands of men against whom such charges would be idle, and that the system on which corporate trusts are administered ought to be such that betrayals of the kind charged should be practically out of question. The attack made yesterday derived its whole force from the fact that corporate property in our country to-day is at all times in danger of being treated by its managers, not as an instrument of business, but as an instrument of speculation, which in essence and purpose is nothing else than gambling. The raiders of Chicago and Rock Island did not undertake to say that its Directors had unduly increased its running expenses, or rashly extended its operations, or miscalculated its revenues, or failed to provide for its regular obligations. They did not discredit the conduct of the Directors in the only affairs that these officers could properly and honestly deal with. They confined themselves to the charge that the managers had been gambling with the funds and securities of the corporation. Such a charge, we repeat, ought, both by the character of the Directors and the system of general corporate management, to have been rendered incredible. That it was not, and that, on the contrary, the stock of such a road should, in a few moments, have been subjected to a shrinkage in market value of over a million of dollars, is a striking illustration of the extent to which essential unsoundness has gone in corporate management in this country.

What the remedy for this evil should be in detail, it is impossible to point out in the colums of a newspaper. But it is evident that any effective remedy must aim at certain radical changes. The direction of corporate property must be placed in the hands of men who represent all the considerable owners of stocks and bonds, and not a bare majority in interest. The acts of Directors should be subjected to some effectual and independent inspection, calculated to make confusion or "doctoring" of accounts practically impossible. And, finally, gambling in the stocks of their own corporations, or in the stocks of other corporations—by which we mean that form of betting on changes in the value of stock involved in dealing on "margins"—ought to be, if not a legal, at least a practical disqualification for Directors' positions. Unless some such guards as these can be thrown around the management of corporate trusts, corporate credit in this country will always be an object of just suspicion, and serious obstacles will continually be found in the way of legitimate enterprise.

RUSSIA.

The great northern Empire, which, according to present appearances, is on the verge of war with her inert, but not yet moribund, southern neighbor, covers about one-sixth of the solid land on the globe, an aggregate exceeding nine hundred million square miles. Her population, numbering about 90,000,000, comprises more than a hundred different nationalities, and at least half that number of languages are spoken within her boundaries. She has a debt of not far from twenty-five hundred million roubles, the rouble being of the value in our currency of 73.11 cents, so that represented in dollars, her indebtedness amounts to nearly $2,000,000,000. Her revenue was set down for the last fiscal year at 525,000,000 roubles. Her Army numbers in fact about 700,000 men of all arms, though since the decree of 1872, enforcing service and interdicting the evasion of substitutes, it has a paper basis of half a million more.

Of her revenues it must be said that not only are they inadequate to any demands more exacting than those of peace, but that all the sources from which they can be derived seem already wrung to the uttermost. No country in Europe, except France since the payment of her gigantic tribute to Prussia, bears a burden of taxation which presses so heavily on the individual, and the diversified industries and habitual temperance and frugality of the French people enable them to sustain a burden which, to them onerous and discouraging, is to the sister nation nearly overwhelming. Fifteen-sixteenths of all the Russian revenues are wrung from the laboring classes, the estates of nobles, as well as Church property, being exempt from taxation. The unhappy moujik, besides his purchase-money annuity, which is for the payment of land assigned him by law after his emancipation, contributes to the State no less a sum than fifteen roubles annually, or an average of thirty roubles for each family. This is fully two-thirds of his net income, and it is not easy to see how the remaining fraction is to be extorted without plunging him into a state of famine and despair, and thus drying up the fountain of tribute at its source. As it is, his condition seems one of almost hopeless discouragement. A Government Commission, which, in 1872, investigated the condition of the agricultural classes, reported no change for the better in their condition and no increase in their prosperity since their emancipation. They seem demoralized with drunkenness, and to care little except for the day which is passing over them. Among them, strange and unnatural delusions of a religious, political, or social character take ready root. Some are Nihilists, who proclaim their disbelief in God; some curse the Czar, which is a particularly dangerous form of blasphemy; and some voluntarily submit their bodies to mutilation. Among the Cossacks of the Don a belief in the imminent destruction of the world is widely prevalent. The Government exercises stern repressive measures upon these strange sects, but it is not able to extinguish them. In his recent visit to Khiva, Capt. Burnaby saw the advance guard of four or five thousand religious fanatics who had been banished to the deserts of Turkestan, their backs scarred with the whips of the soldiers who were driving them into exile; and Mr. Arthur Arnold, in a still later visit to Persia, found in the suburbs of Ispahan a colony of Armenian Christians, who for some obscure schismatic reason had been driven forth from the Georgian provinces of the Czar.

The crown has extensive domains, but they consist mainly of Siberian forests, and are already pledged to the redemption of the paper money with which the Empire is flooded. The nobles resist taxation with as much resolution as did those of Louis XVI. They are, in fact, mostly poor. Their estates no longer bring them the revenues which they yielded under the old system of labor. The Church, of course, although its possessions are vast, expects to receive tribute rather than to pay it. So that from these latter sources—the only ones available, except those of import, excise, and the direct taxation of the working classes—no substantial relief to the revenue is ever looked for. It is plain that if the Empire embarks in the great military struggle which seems to be inevitable, it will subject her finances to a strain which may end in a long prostration of her industries, or in partial or complete bankruptcy. Even if she succeeds in driving the Turks out of Europe, she will attain that result at the cost of an effort which will be likely to exhaust her for a generation to come.

A NEW PERIL OF THE ICE.

A trustworthy mathematician, who can exhume more square and cubic roots to the acre than any other man now living, though unfortunately he refuses to submit to Mariotte's law, and is hence regarded with suspicion by other and more law-abiding mathematicians, asserts that during the last Winter—including the latter part of November—more than one hundred American girls broke through certain unspecified ice, and subsequently married the young men who rescued them. There is no reason to doubt this assertion, and it shows to what an important extent ice has latterly become an ingredient of matrimony.

Dante describes a pleasant locality in the lower world where fiends of a sporting turn of mind find excellent sport in shooting sinners in a lake of pitch. This can hardly be called a cruel sport, since the game, after it has been killed for a few moments, always revives and is ready for further use. Even the use of pound-nets would not exterminate the survivors, and hence no game laws of any kind are needed. If, on the other hand, the survivors were to hunt the fiends and drag them down into the pitch, we should be justified in charging the former with cruel and inhuman practices. Such conduct, however, would be closely analogous to that of the hundred or more young American ladies mentioned by the mathematician. These fair but cruel virgins entangled themselves in icy ponds expressly to lure young men into their clutches; and when once they had captured their victims, they permanently enslaved them with the aid of a complaisant clergyman.

The methods pursued by those enterprising huntresses are numerous and characterized by much ingenuity. In many instances a younger brother was trained to track eligible young men to skating ponds. As soon as the selected victim had put on his skates, the younger brother hastened home to receive candy from his grateful sister as the wages of his iniquity. Next, the sister herself, arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, including striped stockings and a seal-skin jacket of the pattern notoriously affected by that gorgeous monarch, hastened to the skating pond, selected a place where the ice was thin, and waited for the approach of the victim. When the latter came within a reasonable distance, the young lady walked carelessly out upon the thin ice, broke through, and shrieked for help. Of course, the victim rescued her, and after she had thrown her arms around his neck and called him her heaven-sent preserver, within hearing of a score of sympathizing friends, there was naturally but one thing left for him to do, provided he wished to continue to call himself a man. Some girls preferred a less exciting but safer method. A girl of this class would ask her victim to accompany her to the Post Office or other plausible place, and when in the neighborhood of a frozen mud-puddle would insist upon gayly trying to cross the ice. Of course, she would break through, and of course, the victim would have to rescue her in his arms and escort her home. A few skillful remarks made by the young lady in the presence of her parents, and the young man, would settle his fate. In certain districts in Connecticut the towns are full of melancholy husbands who have been captured by this easy method.

Occasionally a girl of great force of character, living in the neighborhood of a convenient mill-pond, and having as an accomplice a consumptive clergyman, has achieved a brilliant success by moving upon her victim in strong force. In one instance—see Proceedings of the North Canaan Anthropological Society for 1876—a girl, accompanied by an aged and rheumatic father, a confidential clergyman, and her selected prey, visited a thinly-frozen mill-pond. The girl, of course, proceeded to break through the ice, and the victim, being the only able-bodied man present, rescued her by the aid of a plank that, singularly enough, happened to be close at hand. The aged parent, with tears streaming down his cheeks, clasped the hands of the dripping pair, and the clergyman married them before the chattering husband could extricate his brandy-flask from his coat pocket. This method, however, requires so much apparatus, in the nature of intelligent fathers and clergymen of rapid execution, that it can never come into general use. Still, its ingenuity and boldness deserve the highest praise.

It may be, and, indeed, often has been, asked how it happens that young ladies will risk death by drowning merely in order to capture a husband. Persons familiar with the female heart, know that one of its strongest impulses is the desire to secure possession of a beloved object at any cost. American inventors, however, have enabled girls to pursue their game in frosty weather, without the slightest danger of drowning. The patent inflatable bustle—a garment which is said to surround the neck, and to closely resemble in appearance the ordinary necktie, will buoy up a girl, and keep her head above water in any contingency. An india-rubber garment of the general pattern of the —— well, something like something invented by Mrs. Swishelm, keeps the wearer perfectly dry, no matter how deep the water may be; while for mere mud-puddle work, waterproof stockings answer every needful purpose. The growth of this practice of breaking through the ice with a view to capturing husbands dates from the invention of these valuable garments, which have been warmly recommended by the clergy, and are sold at all the leading houses which deal in stove-lids rolling-pins, and other articles indispensable to ladies about to marry. The practice of slipping on icy pavements and spraining alleged ankles, thereby obliging the matrimonial victim to carry his captor home in his arms, formerly led to good results, since few men could resist the temptation to compromise themselves by whispering in a capacious ear conveniently deposited near the victim's left shoulder. This primitive method has, however, become virtually obsolete since the recent improvements in india-rubber garments, and it was, at best, attended with risks which no lady who had not supreme confidence in her ankles could venture to incur.

In view of what has been said, it is plain that the only resource of young men in the Winter season is to keep carefully away from the neighborhood of ice. No young lady was ever known to break through the ice in the complete absence of the male sex, and the present practice of breaking through ice with ulterior and sinister motives will cease as soon as young men avoid the neighborhood of ponds. Of course, this abstinence from ponds involves abstinence from skating, but as soon as it is generally known that to skate is to pull a young lady out of the water, and that to perform the latter feat eventually leads to clergymen and wedding rings, there will be few young men bold enough to skate at such a fearful risk.

GENERAL NOTES.

Quick & Dunham are a firm in Somerville, N. J.

Gov. Connor has appointed Thursday, April 26, as Fast Day in Maine.

Ex-President Johnson's relatives are to place a monument over his grave.

The State Dental Society will hold its annual meeting in Albany, May 9 and 10.

Ex-Senator H. W. Corbett has disposed of his interest in the Portland *Oregonian*.

Gen. Nathaniel Church has served in the Legislature of Rhode Island 36 years.

There seems to be a general disposition to stand back and give the new policy a chance.

An Alabama negro has been sent to prison for two years for stealing one bushel of corn.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that divorce cases must, hereafter, be tried in open court.

The Chicago *Journal* claims that Senator David Davis is in perfect accord with President Hayes.

Dr. N. H. Cary, father of Miss Annie Louise Cary, died in Maine on Tuesday, April 10. He was 70 years old.

It is the leading Democratic paper in Iowa that cries exultantly that "Wade Hampton never struck his colors."

A Baltimore firm on Thursday shipped 63,000 tin cans to Nassau, to be used in packing pine-apples for that market.

Anna Emig, a San Francisco widow, has obtained a verdict of $3,000 for breach of promise of marriage against Charles Fella.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. M. White and one of their daughters, of New-Bedford, Mass., all celebrated their birthdays on Monday, 9th inst.

Mr. John Redington, of Warner, N. H., now 79 years old, is one of a family of nine children, all of whom are living, the youngest being 56 years of age.

The Grangers of Texas are wanting to know why their corn, bacon, &c., are now taxed as they never were before under any previous State laws or constitutions.

The Iowa Prohibitionists are to hold a State convention in Des Moines, May 29. They are opposed to any person holding office who is not a Prohibitionist.

Some small change counterfeiters have been at work in the Knoxville, Tenn., Jail. They made the spurious coins, and sent them out by the wife of one of the gang.

The Porter Rifles of Nashville and the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis are to drill at Huntsville, Ala., on the 15th of June for the championship of the State of Tennessee.

The Democratic papers in the North are looking to see the new Southern policy divide the Republican Party of the North, not the Democratic Party in the South. They may be disappointed.

The Raleigh *News* looks upon the establishment of a normal school in North Carolina for the education of teachers for the colored race as the "initiatory step toward the abolition of the 'color line' in the political sphere."

Mr. Samuel Carver, of Blakely, Penn., has lost one child by diphtheria, and has seven others all dangerously ill with the disease at the same time, and lying in the same room. The father is honest, sober, and industrious, but miserably poor.

In a brief speech before the Illinois House of Representatives on Wednesday, Senator Oglesby said: "I am in favor of the return of the era of good feeling. I have no more bitterness toward the Southern people than I have toward the people of the North. I wish the era of good feeling to come, when the people of the South shall bow respectfully before the flag."

Senator David Davis visited both branches of the Legislature of Illinois on Wednesday afternoon. In the House he said: "While the past cannot be recalled, it is now our paramount duty to remove all traces of the struggle which endangered the life of the Republic. It is now our duty to labor to restore fraternal feelings, to clothe all the States with their constitutional powers, and to insure full protection of all citizens in their rights. For that I shall labor."

A CONSCIENCE-SMITTEN THIEF.

HISTORICAL PAPERS ABSTRACTED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT ALBANY RESTORED.

Albany, April 13.—Some two weeks since the Secretary of State received by express a package containing some 60 documents which had been abstracted from the collection of historical records under his charge. On Wednesday, the 11th inst., he received by mail another package, of similar contents, postmarked "Worcester, Mass.," a description of which is appended. As these documents were accompanied by no letter or other means of ascertaining the address, or even the name of the person who sent them, the Secretary of State desires to avail himself of the columns of the public press to acknowledge their restoration, and to express the hope that the examples of these penitents may not be lost upon others, who are still under the delusion that stolen property enriches the thief. The description of the papers is as follows: Volume IX., 809, part of report of arbitrators in a suit between Francis Swaine and Th. Wandel, of Newtown, Long Island, September, 1661; volume XLIX., 32 report of Council, out from a petition of William Davis, a Customs officer, to Gov. Lord Cornbury, April 29, 1704; volume LIII., 28, report of Council on a petition of Capt. Lancaster Symes to Gov. Lord Lovelace, March 21, 1709; volume LXI., 166, acknowledgment of Philipp Cozaert and others before P. Schuyler, Sept. 25, 1719; volume XCVI., 94, list of officers recommended for appointment in the Kinderhook Regiment, June 12, 1770; letter from Myndert Schuyler, 1736; petition of S. Van Cortlandt, no date.

LAKE NAVIGATION OPENING.

Point St. Ignace, Mich., April 13.—The ice began to shove through the straits at 3:30 P. M., with a light south breeze. The wind is increasing, and it is thought a boat can be gotten through in a few days.

THE NEW REIGN OF REFORM

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MILLENNIUM NEAR AT HAND—A FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION ON POLITICAL FANATICISM AND CANT—WHAT OUGHT TO BE—DRESS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, April 11, 1877.

Now that we are disembarrassed of our Governors—now that we have cast forth Jonah, that the godly master, crew, and passengers of the Ship of State may sail on in safety and triumph to Tarshish; now that we are about to surrender the ungodly Agag we have been guarding, that he may be "hewn in pieces before the Lord," if need be—the next troublous problem is the civil service reform. If we are to believe the reformers, "all creation groaneth and travaileth unto the perfect day" of the adoption of that most perfect of systems, the English. I ardently long for it, or something better, but I confess in much the same half-discouraged way that I anticipate the advent of the millennium—that period of peace and general good-will, when lions shall lodge with lambs, when men shall learn war and politics no more, and investments in wild beast shows, rifle manufactories, and Government contracts shall cease to pay. It can be safely prayed for, even by politicians—that thousand-year term of virtue and consequent blessedness. It is desirable, but it is distant. The only short cut I can see to it—the English system, not the millennium—is the adoption of the English form of government, to the extent at least of appointing all the higher Government officials for life, or the period of good behavior, and to elect the President for the same definite indefinite term. Then, it neither political service, nor personal predilections, nor Senatorial recommendations, nor deputational indorsements are to be considered in the appointment of clerks, but only eminent fitness and faithfulness, to be in some mysterious manner ascertained—should not the heads of departments set the example in the choice of their chief subordinates, and even the President in the selection of his Cabinet and the officers of his household? But where the carcase of power and favor is, there will the office-seeking eagles and buzzards be gathered together. After Butler, the great analogist, was made Bishop of Durham, his nephew, John, who was disappointed that so little was done for the Butler family in general and him in particular, once said bitterly: "Methinks, my Lord, it is a misfortune to be related to you." Butlers, and perhaps Bishops, of that sort are scarce nowadays, even in England, and next to impossible in America. What President has deserved such a cruel reproach? Washington seems to have had few ambitious and impecunious relatives, but he had his favorites, and was duly denounced for preferring and advancing them. Providence, foreseeing all that was to come upon Abraham Lincoln, spared him the burden of many brothers-in-law, the plague of nephews, the scourge of country cousins; but even he liked to have his old friends, partners, and neighbors about him, and laid it not up against a man that he was prairie-born and corn-fed. As for President Hayes, he can daily ask a smiling and welcome new-comer, "Stands *Columbus* where she stood?" The new roof-tree of the White House is a buckeye, and why shouldn't it be? I think I have as lively and as broad a faith in human nature as most people, but I cannot believe that while American politics are what they are and long have been, and must be, if our present form of Government is maintained, men are going to do faithful political service in primary meetings, conventions, campaigns, and elections merely as disinterested, high-toned patriots, with an eye single to the good of the country, and not as much as a squint in the direction of the spoils. I cannot believe that while the principle of rotation in office is carried on so briskly in the higher positions of Government, there can be much permanency or stability in the lower. Until, for instance, our foreign Ministers are chosen absolutely without reference to their political *status* and services, with a full and careful consideration as to their fitness, moral, intellectual, and educational, and with the understanding that they shall retain at will the positions they fill with honor and efficiency, how can we expect that clerks, Postmasters, and Custom-house officers shall be appointed and retained on the highest patriotic and moral grounds?

No one sees the need of a radical civil service reform more than I—no one has advocated it more heartily, if a little hopelessly—but I believe there is a great deal of cant about it, as there is about all reforms that respond to an outward clamor instead of an inward conviction. Who would not stake more on the conversion of the saloon-keeper who quietly and alone empties his whisky barrel in his back yard than on the noisy zeal of him who smashes a few bottles in the presence of a band of praying crusaders and a mob of sympathizers. I hardly know which I most detest in politics—Fanaticism or Cant. The first goes forth like a mad huntress, with her sleuth hounds, Hue and Cry, beating the bushes for game, and letting fly her arrows right and left; the other walks demurely about like a pharisaical tract-distributing spinster, with eyes cast down or upturned, scattering worthless pledges and false prophecies. At the best, Cant "keeps the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope." Both these ladies are busy in this matter. One denounces and the other deplores—and the truth is in neither. When a proclamation goes forth that there is to be inaugurated a great political reform, we should expect serious work, but we should also be able to hope for justice. We look for the apocalyptic "black horse," but we ask that he that sits thereon shall carry the scales in his hand; and does not Reform too often come like the terrible hard rider on the "pale horse," smiting and trampling both the innocent and the guilty? The occasion of proposed changes for the good of the service is too often seized upon by men dressed in a little brief authority, to wreak a secret spite, to gratify an old grudge, against this or that subordinate. I have lived so much in Washington, and seen so many of these official onslaughts, that I tremble when I hear of a new one, under whatever grand name it is announced. I know well that when a new furrow is to be run, the ground-mice must be dislodged—that when a French roof is to be put on the old house, the sparrows' nests under the eaves must be destroyed—and I know that only poets like Burns pity the ground-mouse—only God cares for the sparrow. I can but think, however, that the first effort should be to introduce a little more humanity and Christianity into the civil service. Its rules would not be harmed by a slight infusion of the Golden Rule. Let more conscientious care be used not only in appointments, but in removals—let heads of departments and bureaus be slow to believe, even to receive, charges against employes—let every accusation be sifted, and every chance accorded for defense. "Strike, but hear,"—and if possible, let sufficient warning of decapitation be given to enable the poor clerks to arrange their worldly affairs. I hear now, as I heard four and eight years ago, of sore distress caused by sudden and unlooked for dismissals, of fathers and mothers of families, of devoted daughters, with aged parents depending on them, of widows of Union soldiers—though, "that's not much"

nowadays—women bereaved and impoverished for us all, who yet were not spared when assessments had to be made for political purposes; and I am actually getting to think that Washington is the saddest place on earth, except, perhaps, some Bulgarian town given up to the Bashi-Bazouks, and the wickedest and meanest, except the capital of New-Jersey, if as the papers say, they there assess the Lord, by taxing church contributions for His Gospel and His poor. "My ear is pained, my soul is sick with every day's report" of the suffering of the victims of what I believe a false system of economy—the system of nipping and snipping and paring at salaries and appropriations, urged with inhuman 40-Hollman power, and driven through to the bitter end by a Democratic Congress. Under every Administration I have known, I have seemed to see hair-hung swords depending over half the heads in the District. This terrible sense of insecurity must interfere not only with the self-respect of employes but with their efficiency. It is not an incentive, but rather a discouragement. If this Administration succeeds in giving something more of stability and security to the service, it will give to it also dignity and strength. All reform that does not seek to elevate it to at least an equality with the military service, does not recognize the fact that the man who works for the Republic is as worthy of honor and remuneration as he who kills for it, will be but a poor humbug of an expedient—and a humbug reform is worse than an abuse, especially if the sham happens to be popular. It is harder to deal with. It is an eel in your grasp—an electrical eel, that sometimes floors the rash investigator.

There are rumors of many changes in, and outgoings, from the departments. Anxious hearts are rising in feminine throats, and apparitions of yellow envelopes are hovering in the air before many a pale, patient face. I hear that an awful inquisitorial commission has been visiting all the lady clerks at their desks, and putting to them certain close and rather delicate questions, to be answered in writing, and sworn to solemnly. They are required to state where they were born, *how old they are!* whether they have property, and are married, and how much—I mean property; who was the Senatorial caitiff who procured their appointment, and if they have any husband, father, mother, brother, sister, daughter, son, mother-in-law, grandmother, or German cousins in office. Clerks under Mr. Schurz are not so much afraid of owning to that last family connection. This inquisition is not a new thing. It has been in order, once at least, under each new Secretary for years past, so that the writing of the ladies has been largely of an autobiographical character. Why not economize in labor and stationery, by using the old reports? Matters of personal history remain about the same, especially the little fact of age. We hear that the new Secretary of the Treasury is particularly bent on putting a violent end to the crying abuse of having two members of the same family in office at the same time. But it seems that it is only in the humbler positions that this stringent rule is to be applied, which is a manifest injustice. The higher the honor and the salary, the greater it seems to me, the evil of family monopoly. Whatever the merits and the ability and patriotism of the individuals, the pruning and weeding-out system should be impartially and inflexibly enforced as a high moral example. Now, there are at present here in Washington, holding positions of much honor and excellent pay, two members of one family—worthy gentlemen from Ohio, a State now said to be in a condition of general exodus—two brothers by the name of Sherman. Suppose the Secretary begins on them! John has rather onerous duties to perform in the civil service, is a good man for affairs and in the economical way, so cannot well be spared; but we could manage to worry along without William Tecumseh, who is or was in the military business. Now that we have a peace-making President, and a placating Cabinet, there is, it seems, an end to his "dreadful trade." Henceforth his marches to the sea will be from the capital to Long Branch or Cape May. In fact, for some time, his services have been chiefly sartorial, devoted to the production of novelties in the way of regimentals. His line at present is the clothes-line, and long may it be before it is again the line of battle.

Seriously, I hope all the heads of departments will consider well before they starch up that limp old regulation, and make it like unto the laws of the Medes and Persians. In cases where separate families are to be maintained, and the two clerks are thoroughly honest and capable—and of course, our party will tolerate no other—why should objection be made to the fact that in their innocent childhood they prayed at the same maternal knee, played hide-and-seek in the same garret, and "old sledge" on the same haymow? Such a regulation is enough to tempt a poor clerk to "deny his father," if not to "refuse his name." It is calculated to have a mischievous Malthusian influence on society. All such petty, soup-house rules and orders spring, I think, from a misapprehension which these rapidly changing relays of upper servants of Government have always labored under more or less—one which bids them to regard their hard-worked fellow-employes as beneficiaries, hangers-on, and even dogs, waiting hungrily for the crumbs of patronage falling, not from "the master's table," but from that of the chamberlains, butlers, and valets of the master.

These Government positions ought to be open, from the humblest to the highest, to the honest competition of any and all loyal men and women, and I do not think that the fact that a man has a Senator for a father, or even a President for a brother-in-law, should tell too much against him. Such relationships will happen in the best regulated families.

Another reform I hear gravely proposed is a sort of sumptuary law to regulate the dress of the ladies in the Treasury Department. I have searched the Constitution in vain to find authority for such an exercise of power, and I respectfully ask what business it is of the heads of bureaus, or the public in general, how handsomely or fashionably those fair employes array themselves, if they buy their dress with their own money, honorably earned, and not stolen from Government; and I believe that, though millions pass through their hands, no woman among them all has yet been arrested for larceny. It is claimed that they are improvident. It were surely well if they all, even the youngest and prettiest, could set themselves to lay by something for the rainy day which may come to the most sunshiny life; they may not always be so well off; they may marry; but that's their lookout. It is charged that they wear too rich materials, arrange their hair too elaborately, and indulge in too many ribbons. Such extravagance is, of course, reprehensible. The cost of one ribbon would furnish the virtuous male clerk with at least a couple of choice Havanas; the money squandered on one silk dress might be doubled and quadrupled in draw poker, while the price of one switch of hair would keep a tolerably temperate fellow in cocktails for a fortnight. But I don't see how these desperate abuses can be regulated, unless a uniform be adopted. I recommend something like that of the London Foundling Hospital—plain gowns of black serge, or alpaca—alpaca is always respectable, just—heavy leather shoes, thick white neckerchief, and a mob-cap, with *nary* bow. The mob-cap would do away with plaits, puffs, and curls, and no matter how frowsy the hair might be underneath it. In this way much time would be saved for Government duties. It is true that such a costume would be very trying and unbecoming, but that is an advantage. As it has been claimed that "there is great moral support in a handsome silk dress," so there is a wholesome moral repression and depression in an alpaca gown, *et cetera*. It were impossible for a Treasury copyist thus arrayed to be romantic or attractive enough to shoot herself or be the cause of shooting in others. When a woman enters the service of the Republic, she should make up her mind to retire from the world, and to renounce the vanities thereof as completely as does a Carmelite nun, else she must not be surprised if the male reformers and reporters come down upon her. I do not think, moreover, that these women should be allowed to come and go in their present independent, straggling way. They should be marched into and out of the departments just on the minute, in solemn, silent procession, "eyes right," and to the lock step. How Barber, of the Dead-letter Office, would enjoy training in and out in this style his gang of "incompetent female clerks," his terrible protesting pen behind his ear, and in his hand the brush with which he so softly lathered the Postmaster-General. The poor women would not like this sort of thing any more than the regulation dress—they having, many of them, the habits and feelings of ladies, and the traditions of better days—but that's no matter, *"Ne choisit pas qui emprunte,"* which means, just about—not to put too fine a point on it—"beggars must not be choosers."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Carlos" was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening, with the same distribution of rôles referred to in yesterday's issue. The performance did not differ materially from Thursday's, and the applause was quite as frequent and as hearty. The "Song of the Saracen," Rodrigo's romanza, the magnificent pageant in the third act, and the death scene in the prison, were, as heretofore, the salient points of the representation. At to-day's matinée "Faust" will be performed, but it is to be hoped that one or two additional opportunities of hearing "Don Carlos" will be afforded the public next week.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. McCullough appeared in "Othello" at Booth's Theatre last evening, the tragedian assuming the titular rôle. The audience was large and the applause bounteous. Mr. McCullough's *Othello* is of the conventional type, less elaborate and polished than Mr. Booth's performance—which we cite because the freshest in the public's recollection—but tolerably rich in contrasts between tenderness and power, and pathos and wrath. The Moor, as he depicts him, is not a grand, gloomy, and peculiar personage, but a being sufficiently dignified to be impressive, and sufficiently human to be thoroughly sympathetic. In the scenes with *Iago*, Mr. McCullough represented the gradual inroads of jealousy upon a noble mind with considerable art, and the outbreaks of physical passion, although by no means as broad in design, so to speak, as those of Signor Salvini's ever-memorable *Othello*, were full of fire and vigor. Mr. Warde was a respectable *Iago*, and Miss Maude Granger an acceptable *Desdemona*.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Heller will give two entertainments at the Wonder Theatre, to-day.

"Antony and Cleopatra" is now having its last representations at Niblo's.

The San Francisco Minstrels will hold their customary levee this afternoon.

The New-York Aquarium invites inspection morning, afternoon, and evening.

Two performances of "My Awful Dad" occur at Wallack's Theatre, to-day.

"The Danicheffs" will be acted this afternoon at the Union Square Theatre.

Two exhibitions of Mr. Barnum's new show are announced for to-day at Gilmore's Garden.

Two representations of "Our Boarding House" take place to-day at the Park Theatre.

The last matinée-rendering of "Miss Multon" may be attended to-day at the Grand Opera-house.

Mr. McCullough acts in "Othello" at Booth's, this afternoon, and in "Richard III." this evening.

Mr. Strakosch announces a Sunday concert with Mr. Ole Bull. It will occur at Booth's Theatre.

"The Princess Royal" will be performed this afternoon and this evening at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The Oratorio Society of New-York will give a public rehearsal of "The Creation" at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

The Philharmonic Society yesterday rehearsed the Ninth Symphony, which is to be interpreted at their approaching concert, the sixth and last of this season's series.

"Faust" will be represented at the Academy of Music, this afternoon, with Signorina Marck as *Margarita*, Signor Zennari as *Faust*, Signor Bertolasi as *Valentino*, Signor Dal Negro as *Mephisto*, and Signorina Rambelli as *Siebel*. Attention is invited by the management to a new and reduced scale of prices.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The death of Pay Inspector Edward Foster, of the European fleet, promotes Paymaster Frank C. Crosby, now on duty at the Washington Navy-yard, to the grade of Pay Inspector. The position of Fleet Paymaster in place of Mr. Foster will be temporarily filled by Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, of the Vandalia, the senior Paymaster in the squadron; but orders have been issued to Paymaster James E. Talfree, now the purchasing Paymaster at Philadelphia, Penn., directing him to report to Rear-Admiral Worden, of the European fleet, for duty as Fleet Paymaster to succeed Mr. Foster, and he will sail for Constantinople on the 25th inst., to join the flag-ship Trenton at that place. Pay Director John S. Gulick has been ordered to duty as purchasing Paymaster at Philadelphia in place of Mr. Talfree. The position of Fleet Paymaster on the European Station is one of the choice positions in the Navy, and several telegrams were received at the Navy Department to-day from prominent members of the Pay Corps, asking to be assigned to that station. In fact, there is not an officer of the corps but would gladly be ordered to the station. Pay Inspector Foster was for some years on duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Department, where he was regarded as an officer of much ability, but having suffered from pulmonary disease, he was assigned to the European Station with the hope that it would be beneficial to his health.

Capt. George M. Ransom, United States Navy, having passed a satisfactory examination yesterday, has been promoted to the grade of Commodore, to succeed Commodore T. H. Patterson, recently promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral. Lieut. William P. Randall has been detached from the receiving-ship Wabash, and granted six months' leave of absence. Lieut. H. C. Hunter has been detached from the Colorado, and placed on waiting orders.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 13.—The jury in the case of Patrick O'Donnell, tried for the murder of Morgan Powell, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree this morning.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

HAMILTON, April 13.—The accident to the bridge at Cayuga caused no delay to the trains on the Great Western Railway, which, until the repairs are made, will run via the main line and International Bridge.

THE CANADA LEGISLATURE.

OTTAWA, April 13.—In the House of Commons last night, on a motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Costigan moved a long amendment to the effect that the partial amnesty granted to Riel and Lepine in connection with the North-west troubles should be extended to W. B. O'Donoghue, contending that as there was no proof of O'Donoghue's participation in the Fenian raid, and as the ill-feeling engendered by the events of that time had died out, O'Donoghue should be placed on the same footing as Riel and Lepine. Mr. Blake condemned the attempt to excite sectional and national prejudices. He went on to show the inconsistency of Mr. Costigan's action now, seeing he had expressly voted to exempt O'Donoghue from amnesty in 1875. The debate which followed was long and acrimonious, and ended in a division, the amendment being lost—105 to 60.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

AN ADVANCE BY GEN. CAMPOS INTO THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT — DESTRUCTION OF A SPANISH MILITARY CAMP BY FIRE —REPORTED CAPTURE OF A PROVISION TRAIN BY REBELS.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, April 13.—Gen. Martinez Campos has commenced a forward movement into the Central Department. He is reported to be at Puerto Principe, but the bulk of the troops are not there yet. The predecessors of Gen. Campos were accustomed to continually report that the Cinco Villas were cleared, but in all cases after the insurgents dispersed they invariably reappeared. Gen. Campos is more prudent, and only says the Cinco Villas are sufficiently pacified to allow his forward movement, leaving part of the troops behind for any emergency. Everything is quiet in Vuelta Abajo. There has been a splendid tobacco crop.

A military camp and settlement, called Domingues, on the Trocha line, caught fire and was entirely destroyed. It contained military provision warehouses, a barracks for wounded men, bakeries, a telegraph station, and cavalry stables. The loss is said to be $2,000,000.

A large provision train is reported to have been captured by Maximo Gomez in the neighborhood of Remedios.

Gold in Havana is rising; cause partly speculation, partly uneasy feeling occasioned by the Banco San Jose catastrophe. The bank has not resumed payment, and is considered broken. It made heavy advances to planters, who cannot meet their obligations because of the alleged large deficiency in the sugar crop.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—CABLE TARIFFS TO BE RAISED—THE LIVERPOOL COTTON AND GRAIN MARKET.

LONDON, April 13.—At the Stock Exchange, an unfavorable view still prevailed to-day, and prices were slightly lower than yesterday's worst.

It is announced that on the 1st of May next the tariff on the Atlantic cables will be increased to 3 shillings per word.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending last night, says: "Cotton was depressed throughout the week and business was limited. The supply offered was very large. Quotations show a general decline from last week, though to-day (Thursday) there is more steadiness. American has been dull, and prices have declined generally ⅜ penny. The demand for Sea Island was generally small, but there were one or two exceptional sales of a considerable quantity at irregular and easier prices. In futures business was very moderate. The market was dull and declining until Thursday, when there was a slight improvement. The week's decline was 3-32 penny for nearer, and 5-32 penny for the more distant positions.

A leading grain circular says: "The steadily growing advance in wheat, based on considerations distinct from political, and progressing even when pacific instead of warlike anticipations prevailed, has now, when there appears scarcely a faint hope of a peaceful solution of Eastern affairs, become still more decided. The week commenced with prices 1 shilling per quarter higher, afterward 2 shillings higher, and yesterday an advance of 2 shillings to 3 shillings was noted in many of the leading places of the Kingdom, accompanied with a large amount of business both for consumption and speculation. The same features prevailed here and in the neighboring districts, and transactions would have been more important but for the disinclination of holders to offer freely. Maize was also excited at an advance, the market to-day there was a good attendance of local and country millers and dealers, and a moderate business was done for consumption at 2 pence advance on White Wheat and 3 pence on Red Wheat. Flour was 1 shilling per sack dearer. Corn was taken to a good extent at gradually rising prices; the market closing 1 shilling 6 pence per quarter higher than on Tuesday."

SEVEN MEN KILLED BY THE CAVING OF A MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—By a cave in the Blue Point Graham Mine at Smartsville, Yuba County, yesterday, seven men named E. F. Henderson, James H. Moore, Daniel Sweeny, David Hotham, Michael McWilliams, Thomas McDonald, and Samuel S. Leeman, were instantly killed, and six others were more or less injured.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

BOSTON, April 13.—James H. Favor, of this city, was arrested in Lowell and brought here to-day, charged with the abduction of Mary E. Harrington, of East Boston, who mysteriously disappeared nine months since. It is believed that she was taken to Lowell by Favor for criminal treatment, and that she died there.

SHUTTING UP THE BUFFALO GROG-SHOPS.

BUFFALO, April 13.—The Board of Excise has published a notice that no more licenses will be issued to retail liquor dealers other than hotel and tavern keepers. The announcement has caused much excitement among the saloon keepers. The number of licenses now issued in this city is over 1,600.

STATE HOMEOPATHIC INSANE ASYLUM.

MIDDLETOWN, April 13.—Dr. A. H. Talcott, at present Superintendent of the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, was to-day unanimously appointed Medical Superintendent of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, by the Trustees of that institution.

CHARGED WITH DEFALCATION.

ALBANY, April 13.—James Loughran, a Cashier, and S. M. Craver, late General Freight Agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, are charged with defalcations aggregating a few thousand dollars.

ICE IN THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.

DETROIT, April 13.—A dispatch from Point St. Ignace says: "The ice is in such a condition that a west or south-west wind would drive it through this passage."

A CARD FROM SAMUEL F. CARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention is just called to a dispatch from your special correspondent in regard to my connection with a gold mine and a decision of our court, which does me great injustice. There is just enough truth in the dispatch to furnish a pretext for the falsehoods it contains.

Myself and law partner were interested in the sale of a mine to Cincinnati parties, and received from the party having the bond on the mine for our services $10,000. Believing the mine a great bargain, we took $6,000 in stock. The mine was admitted to be worth the full sum paid, viz.: $50,000, and that it was not bought on our representations as to its value. On the trial the court held that, technically, we were the agents of the purchasers, and must account to them for all the money we received from the vendor of the mine. There is no truth in the statement that I was held for the payment of $20,000. The end of the case is not yet. A higher court must decide whether attorneys may receive compensation in such cases. I did nothing I am ashamed of, and which honorable men do not do when an opportunity offers.

Only a portion of those interested make any complaint, and several of them refuse to participate in the result. While this case does not concern the public, it is made the occasion of an assault on my integrity and honor, hence, in self-defense, I ask in all fairness the publication of this card.

S. F. CARY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 11, 1877.

One hundred salesmen are employed in the retail ware-rooms of BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER. The branch house in Brooklyn holds there the same relative place that the Broadway and Canal-street head-quarters holds in New-York. The sales are three times larger than any other house can show, and the stock displayed four times greater. The leader of the retail clothing trade is BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER.—*Exchange.*

Wonders of Modern Science.

The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments appears almost miraculous if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph—the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with those most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be to-morrow in Florida or New-York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these the scientists deduce accurate conclusions, regardless of distance. A few feeble sent to the expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the rock formation from which they were taken. He can describe it to you as perfectly as if a cleft of it were lying on his table. So also the chemist can determine the constitution of the sun as accurately as if that luminary were not ninety-five million miles from his laboratory. The sun sends certain signs over the "infinitude of space," and the chemist classifies them by passing them through the spectroscope. Only the presence of certain substances could produce these solar signs. So also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs or symptoms, and by reason of this fact Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, has been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining his patients. He has spared neither pains nor expense to associate with himself, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, a large number of medical gentlemen of rare attainments and skill—graduates from some of the most famous medical colleges and universities of both Europe and America. By aid of Dr. Pierce's system of diagnosis, these physicians and surgeons annually treat, with the most gratifying success, many thousands of invalids without ever seeing them in person. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient they claim to possess no miraculous powers. They attain their knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application of well-established principles of modern science to the practice of medicine. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed them that they owe their almost world-wide reputation for the skillful treatment of all lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice and the marvelous success which has been attained through it demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which being subjected to scientific analysis or synthesis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The amplest resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. The peculiarities of this scientific system of practice are fully explained in the Appendix of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over nine hundred large pages, which is so popular as to have reached a sale of almost one hundred thousand copies within a few months of its first publication. It is sent (postpaid) by the Author to any address, on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

GET RID OF ONE COLD before you contract another on top of it, or you may securely establish the seeds of a serious lung complaint, before you are conscious of danger. Better prudently resort to Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an effective cure for coughs and colds, and helpful also for its healing influence on the lungs and bronchia.—*Advertisement.*

The Circus—Tooth Drawing.

"Would much rather have teeth pulled by Dr. COLTON than go to the Circus!" So wrote a patient, Thursday, on the scroll of Dr. COLTON, at the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

STUYVESANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 per day and upward. Permanent family rooms reduced.—*Advertisement.*

It is Abject Folly

to let the teeth perish for want of proper care. Yet how many totally neglect them. Such people are evidently punished by the toothache. Why don't they use SOZODONT and insure one of the greatest boons conferred on mankind—a good set of teeth.

White Parker's Ginger Tonic Subdues Irritation of the stomach and bowels, it is equally efficacious in its effect on the lungs. As a cure for coughs, colds, and sore throat it is without exception superior to any and all others. A teaspoonful taken hourly will cure the worst cold in two days.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best anti-tarnish cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Electric Protection for Bank Vaults, Safes, and stores, by HOLMES CENTRAL OFFICE SYSTEM, No. 571 Broadway; two burglars shut up from H. B. Claflin's, two from J. Thornton's, and one from Bacon & Baton's. No business house can afford to be without it.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use.
For sale by grocers and at No. 1,155 Broadway.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding, Business, and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Crest Monograms, lowest prices.

For an Elegant Hat of Extra Quality go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

DIBBLE—PARISH.—On Wednesday, April 11, at Poughkeepsie, by Rev. J. Silmeiser, Rev. Geo. W. DIBBLE, of Irvington-on-Hudson, to SUSIE H. PARISH. No cards.

LAIGHTON—GEROW.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Hawthorn, N. J., April 11, by Rev. Dr. Partridge, of Christ Church, Brooklyn, CHARLES F. LAIGHTON to ELEANOR R. GEROW, daughter of Mrs. Margaret B. Gerow and the late Hiram C. Gerow.

MARSH—REES.—On Thursday, April 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Mr. CHARLES C. MARSH and Miss EMMA M. REES, both of this City.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, April 11, ANDREW B. BRINCKERHOFF, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Henry K. Brewer and Ross White, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 69 East 78th-st., on Saturday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOOTH.—On Thursday afternoon, April 12, 1877, WILLIAM H. BOOTH, aged 54.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 163 West 43d-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

DAYTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, April 13, WILLIAM CHANDLER DAYTON, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary E. C. Olding, No. 63 Bank-st., on Monday next, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DISNEY.—On Thursday, April 12, after a long and painful illness, HENRY DISNEY, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 333 East 29th-st., at 2 P. M., this day. No flowers.

FOSTER.—At sea, on board the United States steamship Trenton, on Wednesday, April 11, EDWARD Forbes, Pay Inspector U. S. N., in the 43d year of his age.

GALLAGHER.—On Thursday, April 12, at his residence in Bloomfield, N. J., Rev. JOSEPH S. GALLAGHER, aged 75 years.

The Directors and Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 16th, at 12:15, at the First Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield. Trains leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 10:45. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the trains.

GOODWIN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 12, 1877, HAMILTON, infant son of James J. and Josephine S. Goodwin, aged 2 months and 19 days.

GIBSON.—On Friday, April 13, at her residence, No. 330 Herkimer-st., Brooklyn, CLARISSA ELIZABETH, wife of John Gibson, Esq., aged 48 years.

Funeral from No. 330 Herkimer-st., Sunday, April 15, at 2 o'clock.

HAGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 13th inst., CARRIE LOUISE, only daughter of S. J. and C. E. Allshouse, and wife of Rev. N. Miller Hageman.

Notice of funeral in Sunday papers.

HABIRSHAW.—On Friday, April 13, MARY JANE, wife of William Habirshaw, aged 65 years.

Funeral will take place from St. Thomas' Church, Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M. No flowers.

KISSAM.—On Thursday morning, 12th inst., ANNE B., daughter of the late Benjamin Kissam, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 122 East 41st-st., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Trinity Cemetery.

KISSAM.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Thursday, April 12, in the 32d year of his age, WILLIAM AYMAR KISSAM, M. D., son of Dr. Daniel E. Kissam, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Ann's Church, Huntington, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point and East New-York at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be at the depot.

KNAPP.—At Mahopac Falls, Thursday, April 12, 1877, of apoplexy, at Mahopac Falls, THOMAS H. KIRKHAM, aged 61 years, 8 months, and 26 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Mahopac Falls. His remains will then be taken to Amawalk Cemetery for interment.

☞ Peekskill and Putnam County papers please copy.

KELLINGER.—On Thursday, April 12, SAMUEL KELLINGER.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 4 Union-square, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment by the family on Monday.

LOCKWOOD.—At Stamford, Conn., April 12, ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Sugus de Lockwood.

Funeral from her late residence, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

LYONS.—At Milford, Del., April 12, RICHARD M. RUGGLES, formerly of this City.

SAPORTAS.—ERNEST SAPORTAS, late Consul of the Netherlands at Havana, suddenly, in this City, Friday, April 13, aged 52 years.

Funeral from Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington-av., corner 66th-st., at 10 A. M., Monday, the 16th inst.

SELLEY.—On Wednesday, 11th inst., of congestion of the lungs, PAULINE T., wife of Nathan Selley and youngest daughter of P. T. Barnum, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 482 Lexington-av., on Saturday morning, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment, on the 1 o'clock train.

TATNALL—SAWDON.—In Jersey City, April 10, 1877, by Rev. S. N. Rice, JAMES W. TATNALL, of Wilmington, Del., and VINNIE M. SAWDON, of Jersey City. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia and Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

WILSON.—In this City, on Friday, 13th inst., HELEN CRAIG, wife of P. Gifford Wilson.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary E. C. Olding, No. 63 Bank-st., on Monday next, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
Mr. JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
of Philadelphia.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE KURTZ GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d-st., on Madison-square, New-York.

The collection comprises
RARE AND IMPORTANT SPECIMENS
by celebrated masters of the French, German, English, American, Roman, and Spanish schools, viz.:
Alma-Tadema, Andr. Achenbach, Bouguereau, Brion, Bierstadt, Boughton, Rosa Bonheur, Corot, Church, Comte, Compte-Calix, Courbet, Diaz, Daubigny, Jules Dupre, Escosura, Fromentin, Gifford, Hermsthoffer, Inness, Knaus, Luminais, Madrazo, Maccari, Merle, Pasini, Riefstahl, Th. Rousseau, Adolph Schreyer, Troyon, Voltz, Zamacois, and others.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
APRIL 18 and 19,
AT THE ASSOCIATION BUILDING.
The sale will be under the supervision of Messrs. M. KOOKDLER & CO., successors to Goupil & Co., No. 170 5th-av., New-York, who will answer all communications relating to this sale, supply catalogues, receive orders, &c. ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.
IMPORTANT ART SALE.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, and now on exhibition free, day and evening, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,
MR. ADOLF KOHN'S COLLECTION
of
Oil Paintings, by Great Masters of the French, German, and Spanish Schools.

The present COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS in its entirety is composed of works imported during the present season by Mr. Adolf Kohn, of No. 168 5th-av. Many of them have been imported only within a few days, and not a single one was ever before exhibited outside of his ART ROOMS.

The following artists whose works are represented will give an idea of the choice and desirable character of this collection:
Bouchervilie—Boulhem—Boldini—Coomans—Dumaresq—Couder—Chavet—Daubigny—Dupre—Diaz—Detaille—Deloube—Deconinck—Desgoffe—Dupray—De Camp—Egusquiza—Fromentin—Gisle—Frere—Guillaumet—Gerster—Gasser—Hetz—Jaquet—Kronberg—Lamoinet—Leser—Landelle—Lemon—Le Maire—Madrazo—Michetti—Morean—Pascutti—Rougeron—Schneider—Schlesinger—Schreyer—Sell—Springer—Tournemche—Seitz—Schenk—Siegert—Turtez—Vely—Voltz—Ziem—Zamacois—and others.
The sale will take place at CLINTON HALL.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 14, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe by steamship Idaho, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe by steamship Russia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship California, via Moville and Glasgow. The steam-ships Idaho, Russia, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-York April 12. The mails for Porto Rico direct, leave New-York April 14. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York April 18. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco April 17. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco April 25. T. L. JAMES,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1877. Postmaster.

"SEC" WINES
are
LEGION.
For the very
DRIEST
ASK FOR
PIPER "SEC."
SUPERIOR TO ALL.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT:
Just received, per Pacific Railroad and steamers, ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE VASES
KIOTO, HIZEN, AND KAGA TETE-A-TETE SETS, EXTRA CHOICE FAMILY TEAS, VERY CHEAP.
PARKER'S, No. 186 Fronl-st., Burling-slip, New-York.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—LADIES AFflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, &c., may apply, with the certainty of perfect success, to Mme. JULIAN, who will remove this disfigurement radically and permanently, without injuring the skin. Applications must be made personally, at No. 216 West 38th-st., from 9 to 4, daily.

$80 "DOMESTIC" SEWING-MACHINE FOR $60.
All the improvements; brand new and in perfect order; has never been used. Address A. S. P., Box No. 2,117, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, room No. 4, New-York.
N. B.—special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and CITY INCUMBRANCES.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW LAWN GAME "Vexille," a great improvement on croquet. Patronized by the elite. Sold at all first-class book and stationery stores. E. I. Horsman, importer of games, 80 and 82 William-st., N. Y. Send stamp for descriptive price list.

THE LUXURY OF SOUND AND VIGOROUS health is invested in all who use VAN BUREN'S TONIC INVIGORANT. For dyspepsia and every form of debility it is the best cure ever known. Large bottles only 50 cents. No. 18 Vesey-st.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM
A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 141 Lexington-av., near 29th-st. Hours 8 to 3.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

EASY BOOTS.—BOOTS AND LASTS MADE ON a new principle; only cure for tender feet; recommended by anatomists, physicians, and chiropodists. WATKINS, No. 867 Broadway.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD Poisons, pollution, taint or absorption of infectious diseases, all treated upon in Dr. HARTE'S book free. Office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING STYLE HATS, HALF BROADway, now ready; silk hats $3 80, worth $6. No. 97 William-st., up stairs.

KEEP SELLS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz., six for 75c. 623 Broadway.

T. M. STEWART, THE STEAM CARPET Cleaner, No. 326 7th-av. Send for circular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS.

BEST SELLING BOOKS OF THE DAY.

1. Faithful Margaret—Novel by Annie Ashmore.$1 50
2. From Dawn to Noon—Poems by Violet Fane. 1 50
3. All For Her, St. Jude's Assistant—A Novel... 1 00
4. Annals of a Baby—Companion Helen's Babies. 50
5. Peerless Cathleen—A novel by Cora Agnew.. 1 50
6. Spiritualists and Detectives—A. Pinkerton... 1 50
7. Madame—A novel by Frank Lee Benedict.... 1 00
8. Thrown on the World—Novel by Bert

THE PETROLEUM REGION.

ACTIVITY IN THE OIL DISTRICTS.

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF THE WELLS —THE COST OF BORING AND THE EXTENT OF THE ENTERPRISE—OPERATIONS OF THE OIL EXCHANGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARKER CITY, Monday, April 2, 1877.

It is a common thing to speak of a man seeing a thing with half an eye. Without attempting to discuss such peculiar physical powers, I will nevertheless vouch that a man with the smallest modicum of a nose could bear testimony to the activity of the petroleum-seekers the moment he strikes the Allegheny River at any spot within a distance of 50 miles of this place. Parker City is up to its eyes in oil. It is built of oil, lives on oil, smells oil, talks oil, and is oil—as near an approach to an embodied oleaginous fluid as nature will allow. The turbulent bosom of the Allegheny River is rendered pelinoid to the eye but turgid to the nostril by the vast quantities of leaking oil which flow with it to poor Pittsburg, and nauseate the total abstinence gentry of that growing city. The rig of innumerable wells, some finished, some unfinished, and some played out, gives one the idea of gigantic old ravens fluttering over the wooded hillsides, as the blackened walking-beams go up and down with slow gravity. The working classes are dressed in clothes that would almost do for shaving glasses—they are so polished and shiny with the oil. Men at the hotel dinner-tables turn from you with disgust when, on taking your seat, you are unable to reply to the inquiry, "What's oil?" and I have a strong suspicion that the Episcopalian parsons in this country pray for oil in their churches as their brethren in New-York do for rain or sunshine when the crops are in danger from the lack of one or the other. All this means that just now there is a great activity in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. The fact is the production of petroleum is steadily falling off: not in the number of wells being bored or in operation—far from it—but in the average production of an individual well. This has led, during the past 12 months, to the prospecting for new oil territory where large producing wells may be found. Consequently any number of new wells were driven in 1876, more than ever before; though, so far as I can learn, the efforts have up to the present time met with no success, not even in the much talked of new district around Bradford. On the other hand, by some of those best informed, that the present productive capacity of the wells is not equal to the daily home and foreign consumption, one can easily see how this inefficiency of supply stimulates the boring of new wells. The daily average production of all the wells is only about 25,000 or 26,000 barrels, and it is claimed that this home and foreign consumption is now 3,000 barrels a day in excess of the production. The total production for the year 1876 was 9,175,906 barrels. But, as the total stock in the producing region on the 1st of January, 1877, shows a falling off of 999,198 barrels, and the foreign stocks a falling off of 264,174, it is plain that the total consumption, both foreign and domestic, amounted to 10,439,183 barrels, or an excess of consumption of 3,190 barrels a day. The following simple table will show how erroneous have been the efforts during 1876 to meet this inefficiency of supply by the discovery of richer wells, and how apparently fruitless those efforts have been. I give the number of new wells bored in each month, and their daily average yield of barrels of oil; of the whole number of new wells, 330 turned out to be dry wells:

Month.	New Wells Completed.	Daily average Product.
January	111	14 5-10
February	83	16 1-10
March	98	14 7-10
April	127	12 8-10
May	168	11 9-10
June	207	fractional
July	195	fractional
August	270	fractional
September	309	11 3-10
October	253	12 3-10
November	272	10 4-10
December	272	fractional
Total	2,290	

Thus, it will be seen, that out of 2,290 wells bored, 330 were dry, 944 only yielded the fraction of a barrel per day, and 1,016 only were profitable wells, though the best only showed 16 1-10 barrels a day, while the falling off in the product of the profitable wells is apparent as the year went on. Compare these figures with the fabulous returns of the days of flowing wells. One thing puzzles me with regard to the boring of new wells; it is the apparent want of any guiding rules or geological reasons which characterize oil-well boring, and make it really a lottery speculation. I have talked with many prominent men here on this point, and all they can say is, "Oh, John Smith has struck a pumping well on the top of that knoll; Thomas Brown has got a good well a little down below; now, if Dick Johnson strikes out a little to the left, or a little to the right, or goes on in a straight line, the chances are that he may strike oil." But they all admit that these chances are purely problematical, and the fact that oil is found in all directions, and merely say, "We must go on boring, for we must find more oil." This is really a matter of national importance, because it involves one of our most remunerative products, inasmuch as the foreign consumption of petroleum is three or four times as much as the domestic consumption, the domestic consumption being only 7,000 or 8,000 barrels a day. What are the immediate prospects of finding more oil? Today a yield of 10 barrels a day is considered an average one. A well that gives 20 barrels a day is considered a lucky one. A yield of 50 or 100 barrels a day is looked on to be very large. And yet the average life of a well is only three and a half years. Recall bygone times. In 1873 a well yielding only 100 barrels a day was regarded as a losing business; but there are wells which in 1873-4 were yielding as high as 1,200 barrels a day, and have now fallen down to only 15 barrels a day. I cannot help thinking that, sooner or later, the perseverance of the well-borers will have its reward. Petroleum does not flow, like springs, through fissures in the rocks, but it is deposited in pockets or natural reservoirs, as is often the case with minerals. It is, then, quite possible that the territory now being worked is only on the pockets

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 83¼ 400 Rock Island..... 91
100 Del. & Hud..... 42 300 do..... 91¼
100 do..... 42⅜ 500 do..... 91⅜
100 do..... 42½ 200 do..... 91⅜
100 do.....c. 43 1000 do..... 91¼
100 do..... 42 700 do..... 91
200 do.....s10. 41 200 do..... 91⅜
100 do.....c. 42 400 do..... 91¾
400 do..... 42 200 do..... 90¾
1700 Lake Shore..... 47½ 200 do..... 90⅞
100 do..... 47⅝ 500 do..... 90½
1800 do..... 47¾ 100 do..... 90¾
1200 do..... 47¾ 300 do..... 90⅝
2500 do..... 47⅞ 300 do..... 90½
1200 do..... 48 300 do.....s3. 90⅝
500 do..... 48¼ 100 North-western..... 17⅝
500 do..... 48⅜ 100 do..... 17¾
1000 do..... 48½ 100 do..... 17
500 do..... 48⅝ 500 do..... 16¾
300 do..... 48¾ 600 do..... 16½
2700 do..... 48¾ 100 do..... 16¼
100 do..... 49 50 do..... 16
1600 do..... 48¾ 100 St. Paul pf..... 43½
200 do.....s3. 48¾ 300 do..... 43¼
1300 do..... 48⅝ 300 do..... 43⅜
1700 do.....s3. 48¾ 300 do..... 43¼
500 N. Y. C. & H..... 91¾ 100 do..... 43⅛
100 do..... 92 600 do..... 43
1200 do..... 92⅛ 100 do..... 42⅞
100 do..... 92 300 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 92⅜ 100 do..... 42½
50 do.....s3. 92 200 do..... 42⅜
300 do..... 92⅝ 400 do..... 42½
100 do..... 92½ 100 do..... 42⅜
100 do..... 92⅝ 200 do..... 42½
100 do..... 92⅜ 200 do..... 42⅜
200 do.....s3. 92 100 do..... 42½
300 Ill. Cen..... 49¾ 300 do.....c. 43
400 Pac. Mail..... 18¾ 300 do.....c. 43⅛
1600 do..... 18⅝ 200 do..... 43
700 do..... 16⅜ 200 do..... 43⅛
300 do..... 16¾ 600 do..... 43¼
6.0 do.....s10. 52 100 do..... 43⅜
200 do..... 16 400 do..... 43½
100 do.....c. 15⅞ 100 do..... 43⅜
100 do.....s3. 15⅜ 400 do..... 43½
1000 Mich. Cen..... 40 500 North-west. pf..... 43¾
600 do..... 40⅛ 100 do..... 44
300 do..... 40⅜ 200 do..... 43½
300 do..... 40 200 do..... 43⅜
400 do..... 39¾ 200 do..... 43¾
600 do.....c. 39⅝ 200 do..... 43½
300 do.....c. 39⅜ 100 do..... 43⅜
100 do..... 39½ 100 do..... 43½
100 do..... 39⅜ 100 do..... 43⅜
100 do..... 42½ 600 do..... 43¼
100 do..... 42⅜ 100 do..... 43⅛
100 St. Paul..... 13½ 2

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:1) A. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..... 113⅞
$6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..... 111¾
3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..... 111¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.124
75,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.....b.c.107⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 Mo. 6s, long..105¾
1,000 O. 6s, '86..... 114
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 43
5,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s.....s3. 73¾
.....b.c. 74
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st, cp. on. 21
3,000 Cbl., B. & Q. con. 7s.....109¾
3,000 .....s3. 109¾
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s. .....b.c. 93
.....s3. 93⅝
s. f..... 100
18,000 N. J. Cen. 1st. n. 105
9,000 N. Y. C. con. 7s. 47
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st. La C. Div.... 99
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 83⅝
4,000 do.....s3. 83½
2,000 N. W. Int..... 107½
6,000 L. S. coup. 1st. 106
20,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 94
3,000 Erie 3d..... 105
100 Del. & Hud. 42
10 Amer. Ex.....s30. 52½
200 Erie Railway.....c. 6¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 9
50 do..... 21
100 Pacific Mail..... 15⅝
100 do.....b3. 16¾
200 West. Un.....b.c. 83
100 do.....c. 83⅜
300 do..... 83½
100 do.....c. 83¼
100 do..... 83⅛
100 do..... 83
100 Atl. & Pac.....b.c. 2
100 West. Un.....b.c. 83
500 do..... 83⅛
200 do..... 83¼
500 do..... 83⅜
200 do..... 83½
100 do..... 83⅝
300 do..... 83¾
700 do..... 83⅞
1300 do..... 84
500 do..... 83¾
25 Adams Ex..... 99
300 Pacific Mail..b.c. 16⅛
100 do..... 16¼
100 do..... 16⅜
100 do.....c. 16½
100 do..... 16⅝
100 do.....s3. 16¾
60 Harlem.....b.c. 138½
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 39¼
300 do..... 39½
25 do..... 39⅜
200 do..... 39½
200 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 47⅜
100 do..... 47½
100 do.....c. 47¾
100 do..... 47⅞
100 do..... 48
100 do.....s5. 47⅞
100 Ill. Cent.....b.c. 47½
100 C. & P. G'd..... 80¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 La. con..... 67
15,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 67
10,000 do..... 74⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. L. g..100
5,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 107⅝
5,000 N. W. C. G. 6s 45
200 Atl. & P. T.....b.c. 24
100 do.....b60. 22
100 do..... 22
100 do..... 22
100 Del. & Hud..... 42⅜
100 do..... 42⅝
100 do.....s10. 42⅝
100 do..... 42⅜
100 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 42⅜
100 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 42⅜
100 do.....

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROYALTY, WARRIORS, AUTHORS, AND COOKS.

CELEBRITIES I HAVE KNOWN, WITH EPISODES, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, SPORTING, AND THEATRICAL. By Lord William Pitt Lennox. Second Series. 2 vols., 8vo. London: Hurst & Blackett. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

Here we have a second series of reminiscences by Lord William Pitt Lennox, and their substance, as well as their form, suggests the question whether these recollections may not go on interminably. The first series, which was published two or three years ago, opened just as this one does, with royalty as represented by Princess Charlotte and ran on through noblemen, warriors, wits, authors, and men about town. Many of the same celebrities mentioned in the previous series reappear in these pages. Perhaps the effort to revive his recollections of them has refreshed his memory to such an extent that he could not resist the temptation to again put pen to paper, but if this were the exciting cause of this "second series," it would be rash to assert that a third series may not in due time be developed by the same process. In one respect these reminiscences easily excel each and all of the recent steady succession of biographies and autobiographies. A more confused medley certainly never saw the light. Very few of the chapters have more than occasional allusions to the subjects to which they are ostensibly devoted, and in place of giving his own recollections of the celebrities of whom he writes, Lord Lennox constantly substitutes what others have said of them, while quotations, prose and poetical, are made to do all sorts of service to lengthen his lucubrations. Had all this superfluous matter been omitted, and that which is original been properly classified and arranged, and brought within the limits of a single volume, Lord Lennox might have had the satisfaction of feeling that he had made a most entertaining contribution to current biographical literature. As it is, he has succeeded in diffusing himself through four octavo volumes, which are a weariness to the reader and a vexation to the reviewer. Careful gleaning, however, yields anecdotes enough to pay for the labor of collecting them.

Several stories are told regarding the Princess Charlotte, which illustrate the characteristics that made her such a universal favorite with the entire nation. Her heart, Lord Lennox tells us, was in the right place. During her residence at Bognor, her Summer home, an officer of long standing was arrested for a small sum. Because of his absence from his friends he was unable to procure bail, and was on the point of being committed to jail, when the Princess, on being informed of the occurrence, at once exclaimed, "I'll be his bail;" and then, suddenly recollecting herself, she inquired the amount of the debt. "There," she said, "take this to him; it is hard that a gallant soldier, who has exposed his life on the field of battle, should ever experience the rigors of a prison." When quite a child, residing with her governess, a medical practitioner was in the habit of daily visiting the house, whose main reliance in the way of medicine was a nauseous black draught. Upon the occasion of one of his calls she exclaimed, "There's old Thompson again. I wish he would stay away; his great pleasure seems to be to dose the servant-maids." "Mr. Thompson!" said the governess; "it's highly improper in your Royal Highness to drop the Mr.; and if it happens again, after such repeated warnings, I shall be compelled to send you to bed." A few days after the apothecary put in his usual appearance, when the Princess shouted: "Here's old Thompson again. Here's old Thompson! Thompson! Thompson! and now I'm ready to be sent to bed." Tradition does not relate whether the threatened punishment was inflicted.

It was the fortune of Lord Lennox to meet Byron on several occasions, and although he never knew him well, he tells one or two characteristic anecdotes of him. Going to Drury-Lane Theatre one evening, he came across Lord Byron in the passage-room to the private boxes, so muffled in a cloak as to be hardly recognizable. To his great annoyance, the poet gave Lord Lennox only a hasty bend of the head, but made no attempt to speak to him. Accepting this as practically the cut direct, Lord Lennox tried to dismiss the occurrence from his mind, but shortly afterward the box-keeper brought him a note written in pencil, containing these words: "The bearer will bring you to my 'den;' till we meet breathe not the name of B." Following his guide to a snug little box close to the orchestra, Byron gave him a most cordial greeting on entering, and said, "I have a thousand apologies for the cut direct which I was obliged to give you. The fact is, I am here incog. A relative died last week, and I ought to be at home in sullen black and sackcloth. 'Father-in-law Sir Jacob' would be shocked if he heard that I did not stay at home for Bell's, I mean Lady Birron's (so he pronounced it) uncle. You know that I am now Benedick, the married man. I must remain in my nook, or to-morrow we shall read in some of the morning papers of 'heartless conduct' and 'atrocious outrage upon decency.'"

At a dinner given by Barham at his residence, in St. Paul's Churchyard, Cannon, Hook, Beazley, and Andrew Barnard were among the guests. Hook was in the highest spirits, having that day sold one of his novels to Colburn for a considerable sum. During the evening he mentioned the names of two young ladies, the eldest of whom had just turned 21, the name of the second being Louisa. "Naturally," said he, "I designate them Vingt-et-un and Loo." On this occasion Cannon was little less brilliant than Hook, though more censorious and captious. When the servant, by an unlucky accident, brought him a dish with a small portion of coal-dust that had fallen from the fire into it, he exclaimed, "Ignoble thought, to have one's mouth turned into a dust-hole." And when, in an oblivious mood, he failed to pass the preserved currant tart to Hook, who had snubbed him for his dullness, Cannon quietly though bitterly replied; "Dull! oh, yes; in some societies I always pass *current* for a fool!" When a brilliant series of sallies and counter-sallies wound up with the exclamation from Hook, "You are down upon me, as the candle said to the extinguisher," Beazley charged the wit with having stolen the comparison from the farce of the "Boarding-House." This was enough to put Hook upon his mettle in the way of throwing off a series of similar comparisons. When Cannon urged him to sing a few extempore verses, he replied:

"You are very pressing, Dean, as the filberts said to the nut-crackers. Pray pass the wine," he continued, "though I am sorry to trouble you, as the pen said to the pen-wiper."

"Bravo, Hookem," shouted the Dean, "you must give up your plan of going abroad; we can't afford to lose you."

"Oh, it will be all the same one hundred years hence, as the American aloe said when it came into bloom."

"But your song, Hook; only a few verses."

'You really reduce me to extremities, as the rat said to the trap which cut his tail off. I've a bad cold, but will try my best, and hope to come off with flying colors, as the English General said when he ordered his niggers to retreat. If I attempt a *stave*, don't make a *butt* of me."

He then sang a few verses on the subject we suggested, namely, the "Albany," in which he introduced Byron, who once occupied chambers in it, our host, and other celebrities.

"I'll toss you for a cab," continued Hook; "heads I win, as the man said when he turned phrenologist; tails I lose, as the dog-stealer remarked when he docked the puppies. Why, Deanums, what an overcoat! A regular 'reach me down' from a slop shop in St. Mary Axe. Was the anis never took your measure, as the man did when he stole his neighbor's bushel."

"Who's for a weed?" asked Cannon.

"We'd rather not," replied Hook.

"Bring me a light, John; the fire's out."

"Still you have a *grate* prospect, as the prisoner said when he looked out of his cell window."

Notwithstanding the unmistakable air of antiquity pervading part of this running fire of witticisms, it is well worth reproducing for its brilliancy and spontaneousness. In contrast with this, we may quote the report which Lord Lennox gives of a speech made at a dinner party by a distinguished officer, who had been notified that he would be called on to respond to a toast to the army. During the best part of the dinner he was observed to be busy making notes of what he intended to say, and when he was called to his feet he delivered himself as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—My Lords and Gentlemen—unexpectedly called"—here the speaker looked down at his notes—"I say unexpectedly called upon"—here he got completely flurried, the paper having dropped under the table—"England is an island—and, and"—here he quite lost his senses, "and long may she remain so."

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence—Dolly Fitzclarence, as he was popularly called—at one time Captain of the royal yacht, and a naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen—furnishes the text for some characteristic anecdotes. Upon one occasion, when the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales—then a baby—were on the royal yacht, the startling fact was communicated to Fitzclarence that, to the horror of the attendants on the heir to the throne, a flea had been discovered on his Royal Highness' cot. "A flea!" exclaimed the noble commander; "quite impossible. Every attention has been paid to the tidiness of the vessel." Despite of this, the fact was officially conveyed to him, with a request that he would account for such an enormity. In this dilemma he sought the advice of the Surgeon, who promptly replied, "Lay it on the coo." "What do you mean?" asked Adolphus. "The fact is, the Prince looked at and patted the coo yesterday, and possibly the obnoxious insect may have got into his frock." This hint was enough, and 'Dolly" officially reported the fact of the Prince having been in close proximity with the cow the day previous, which would probably account for the intrusion of this most unwelcome visitor. The explanation proved satisfactory, and the blame was transferred from the Captain to the nurse, who had imprudently allowed her charge to come into too close contact with the animal.

The Duke of Wellington figures largely in this series of Lord Lennox's reminiscences, as he did in the previous one. These striking instances of the coolness of the great warrior are given among others. Upon one occasion during the Peninsular war, when he was pursuing the French on a foggy morning, he found one of his divisions much exposed in advance, nearly separated from the rest of the Army, and the French in a village within a mile of where he was standing. He could see nothing, but when some prisoners were brought in and asked what French division and how many men were within the village, they, to the dismay of every one except Wellington, stated that the whole French Army was there. "Oh, they are all there, are they?" said he. "Well, then, we must mind what we are about."

Early one morning after the battle of Fuentes d'Onore, and when the British Army was in position, expecting an attack, Lord Aylmer suddenly entered head-quarters to tell the Duke, who was shaving, that the French were all off, and the last cavalry mounting to be gone. This movement entirely relieved Wellington, gave him Almeida and preserved Portugal. On hearing the important announcement he merely lifted his razor for a moment, and said, "Ay, I thought they meant to be off—very well," and then went on to shave as before, without another word until he was dressed.

Just before the siege of Ciudad Rodriguez, when the allies were in some danger because of their nearness to Marmont's army and the non-arrival of their flank divisions, a Spanish General was astonished to find Wellington lying on the ground in front of his troops imperturbably awaiting the issue of the peril. "Well, General," said the Spaniard, "you are here with two weak divisions, and you seem to be quite at your ease; it is enough to put one in a fever." "I have done the best," the Duke replied, "that could be done according to my own judgment, and here it is that I don't disturb myself, either about the enemy in front or about what they may say in England."

"How long before the French can come up?" asked Wellington on another occasion, hearing of the pursuit that was thundering close to his rear in the most critical hours of the short Spanish night. "Half an hour at least," was the answer. "Very well, then, I will turn in and get some sleep," said the Iron Duke, rolling himself in a cloak and lying down in the ditch to rest as soundly for the single half-hour as any tired drummer-boy.

Upon one occasion an importunate officer interrupted the Duke as he was passing through the ante-room, earnestly engaged in conversation with his military Secretary, Fitzroy Somerset. Stepping up to him, he said: "May I proceed, your Grace, to—" "You may go to ——," interrupted the irritated Duke. For a moment the officer looked aghast; but on recovering his composure went off at once to the office of the Quartermaster-General, the late Sir George Murray, an officer of placid temper and of rather a religious turn withal. Sending up his name, he said that he came from the Commander-in-Chief for a route and was at once admitted. Great was the surprise and horror of Sir George when the officer said: "The Duke of Wellington has told me to go to ——. Would you kindly furnish me with a route?"

During the battle of Waterloo, while thousands of fugitives poured along the village toward Brussels, crying that "all was lost," "the English beaten," "the French victorious and coming," Wellington's cook continued, unmoved, his preparations for his master's dinner. "Fly," cried one after another, "the French are coming and you will be killed." But the imperturbable artist, strong in his faith of invariable victory, only replied, "No; I have served my master while he has fought a hundred battles, and he never yet failed to come to his dinner." So he cooked on, spite of flying thousands; and the cook was right, the Duke came, though rather late upon that occasion.

Apropos of cooks, Lord Lennox mentions Soyer's greatest culinary triumph, the dinner given at the banqueting hall in York, Oct. 25, 1850, by the Lord Mayor of York and other provincial Mayors of England, to the late Prince Consort, the Lord Mayor of London, and other distinguished guests. The bill of fare was most elaborate, and among other *plats* was the following, named the 100-guinea dish:

	£	s.	d.
5 turtles, heads, part of fins, and green fat, costing	34	0	0
24 capons, the small *noix* from each side of the middle of the back only used, being the most delicate parts of every bird	8	8	0
18 turkeys, the same	8	12	0
18 poulardes, do	5	17	0
16 fowls, do	2	8	0
10 grouse, do	2	5	0
20 pheasants, do	3	0	0
45 partridges, do	3	7	0
6 plovers, whole	0	9	0
40 woodcocks, whole	8	0	0
3,000 quails, whole	3	0	0
100 snipes, *noix* only	0	14	0
6,000 larks, stuffed	0	15	0
Ortolans, from Belgium	5	0	0
The garniture consisting of cock's combs, truffles, mushrooms, crav fish, olives, American asparagus, *croutades*, sweetbreads, quenelles de volaille, green mangoes, and a new sauce named after the inventor, Alexis Soyer	14	0	0
	£105	5	0

As regards the second of these items—the *noix* of 24 capons—Lord Lennox says that Soyer must have copied the idea from Lord Alvanley, for, at a dinner given at White's, it was agreed that whoever would produce the most expensive dish should dine for nothing. Alvanley introduced the *noix* of fowls dressed as a fricassee, and came off scot free.

Although not professedly a wit, Soyer was ready enough on occasion. The late Lord Melbourne, who had always an eye for beauty, on paying a visit to the Reform Club, among other questions asked Soyer, then the *chef*: "How is it that you have such a number of good-looking female assistants?" "My Lord," replied Soyer, "we do not want plain cooks here."

Of Ude, who had an appointment in the household of his late Royal Highness, the Duke of York, and who was afterward *chef de cuisine* at Crockford's, some good stories are told. When the Duke of York was dying the Bishop of London attended his Royal Highness in his ministerial capacity. On hearing this, Ude said, "Ah, I teach long time de Prince to live well; I leave it to M. l'Evêque to teach him to die." When he was cook to the Earl of Sefton he insulted his lordship because one of his guests put pepper into his soup. "Milor," said the enraged artist, "*c'est un affront* to suppose my soup can vant pepper." Again, it was reported that on seeing pepper and salt on a certain nobleman's table he exclaimed, "Ah, milor has a very bad cook—de cook *ne vaut rien* when de dishes require peppere and salt." When the Junior United Service Club was forming, Ude, who was engaged at a rival club, shrugged his shoulders and said, "Dis club cannot last, there is but one Ude in de world, *pardi!*" The literal maxim, "*Summum jus, summa injuria*," Ude once translated as "The richer the gravy, the more mischief it does."

Carême, another cook who was famous in his day, and who at one time was *chef* to the Prince Regent, at a salary of £1,000 per annum, left him at the end of a few months, complaining that it was a *menage bourgeois*. Half the sovereigns of Europe, including the Emperors of Austria and Russia, made advances to him, but in vain. "*Mon âme, toute Française ne peut vivre qu'en France*," he exclaimed. So he ended by accepting an engagement with Baron Rothschild, at Paris.

Coming back to the men of letters mentioned by Lord Lennox, we find their witticisms scattered through these volumes. James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, often quoted the criticism of a Leicestershire clergyman: "I do not see why they should have been rejected: I think some of them very good." In a company where this same littérateur was present, the conversation turned upon ladies dyeing their hair. "I've often seen a carrotty-poll," said Smith, "converted into 'sweet auburn, loveliest *visage* of the plain.' But there is some excuse for it, 'Those whom the gods love dye early.'" Another *bon mot*, attributed to James Smith, really owed its paternity to Edward Walpole. While dining at the Garrick Club he was told that the confectioners had a way of discharging the ink from old parchment, which was then made into isinglass for their jellies. "That being the case," said Walpole, "a man may now eat his deeds as well as his words." Horace Smith was once asked for a motto for the collar of a very disagreeable pet pup, "Spot," by name, and promptly suggested the exclamation from Macbeth. "Out d—d spot." Among authors not so famous, Lord Lennox revives the story of an aspirant for literary fame, who, in an angry moment at having his manuscript returned, rushed off to Printing-street to vent his anger upon the offending firm in person. Entering the office he exclaimed, "You have rejected my book of poems. If you are Saunders, —— Otley; if you are Otley, —— Saunders."

At the time of the excitement over Pusey's suspension, Beazley said to a friend: "You know why no seats are to be had in the new Pewsey churches?" "No," was the reply. "Why, because they stand upon forms." This was followed by his declaring Eve to have been the first Ritualist, "inasmuch as she was originally Eve-angelic, and afterward appeared in vestments."

At one time it was reported that Harley, the comedian, was about to be married to a Mrs. Quin, who during her early dramatic career had represented the graceful *Columbine*. "What a pantomimic alliance," remarked a wit—"Mrs. Harley Quin!"

Here we have the cream of the reminiscences which Lord Lennox has gathered up in these two volumes. As we have intimated, the four volumes which he has given to the world might better have been compressed into a single one; but as the noble author and his publishers have decided differently, the seekers after literature of this class must take these volumes as they are or give them the go-by entirely.

IRRIGATION FOR THE FARM, GARDEN, AND ORCHARD. By Henry Stewart. With numerous Illustrations. New-York: Orange Judd Company, No. 245 Broadway.

The author of this little manual resides in Hackensack, N. J., is a civil and mining engineer, a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of the North-west, and associate editor of the *American Agriculturist*. A list of the works and periodicals which have been consulted or quoted in the preparation of the volume embraces 20 or 30 French, Italian, and American authorities. In addition to the help of other works bearing on the subject, Mr. Stewart offers the information practically gained during some years of observation and study, and, to some extent, from rude but effective practice. He states that hitherto there has been no work in the English language in which the practical details of irrigation were comprehensively described. The literature of the subject consists chiefly of the writings of French and Italian authors. Systems of irrigation are neither few nor modern, but all the existing methods have been the slow growth of hundreds or thousands of years. The fact that land which without water has no salable value, immediately finds purchasers at $50 to $200 per acre when a supply of water has been brought to it, cannot fail to call attention to irrigation and quicken enterprise in its practice.

Mr. Stewart opens with a few pages on the necessity for irrigation in a climate, like the American, especially liable to droughts. He traces the absence of famines not to want of failures in crops, but to our social system, which instantly supplies a local deficiency. Our Summer rainfall is rarely, if ever, adequate to the needs of a maximum crop such as the soil would be able to yield. It is seldom retained by the soil, but in large part escapes. Our Fall, Winter, and early Spring rains come at times when the crops derive from them the least benefit, or none at all. Years ago, says Mr. Stewart, when a large portion of the country was covered with forests, and when the cleared soil was well filled with the decaying remains of the removed woods, the produce of newly cleared fields was more than double that of to-day. Then the soil was absorbent of water; it was not subjected to the influence of sweeping winds; the rainfall was held in the soil for a longer time, and did not pass off in immediate freshets and floods. As a coincidence might be cited the comparatively large average yield of the soil in the so-called moist climate of England and Ireland. "So-called" moist, because, as it happens, the annual rainfall in our so-called dry climate is nearly, if not quite, double that of Great Britain. Here the rainfall is over 40 inches in the year, there it is not much over 20 inches. But the English climate is insular, and is influenced by the moist winds of the ocean and logs from the Gulf Stream. The evaporation from the soil is, therefore, reduced to a minimum, and the light rainfall, more constant than with us, and consisting of frequent light showers, is ample for the needs of vegetation. On the contrary, our climate is continental, and subject to the influence of dry winds and a higher temperature, and our heavier but more inconstant rainfall is found inadequate. Hence our low average of those crops which need a large quantity of water for their maximum growth, and hence the ineffective efforts of American farmers to reach the high averages of the crops grown in England.

It will be noticed that the States of the Union to which this book especially applies are the Pacific States, where droughts are commoner than with us. But the plans and suggestions made by Mr. Stewart are in no sense exclusively meant for them; need for irrigation there is merely greater than here. In a careful series of chapters he estimates the amount of water needed for irrigating purposes, the application of the system to gardens, the use of liquid manure, the irrigation of orchards, vineyards, and meadows, the management of irrigated fields, and the reclamation of river flats, salt marshes, and submerged lands. Mechanical contrivances for the raising and distribution of water are supplied in numerous wood-cuts. The last chapter will be found especially applicable to owners of water-fronts on rivers like the Hudson.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INCORPORATED PROPERTY.

THE POLICY OF REFORM AND THE POLICY OF RUIN IN AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent rush of British investors in American railway securities to get rid of them furnished you an opportunity to expose the "foes of American credit," of which you availed yourself with supreme judgment and the highest appreciation of the real dignity of our national character. The action of the British investors, however, while it shows a demoralized foreign feeling in the matter, gives a marked emphasis to the public opinion of our own countrymen that the principles and practice of our railway management must be radically and absolutely reformed. A good movement will always triumph ultimately by its own inherent force; but at the same time it is the duty of every good citizen to do whatever he can to hasten the desired development, rather than to leave the movement to work its way unaided by the active, moral co-operation of individuals. The number of persons who believe in this duty is, fortunately, growing larger and stronger every month, and it is the purpose of these remarks, (if you will permit,) to call their attention to an outline of the present situation between the policy of reform and the policy of ruin in the management of incorporated property.

The history of movements in all departments of human affairs is full of examples of the fact that, just at the moment when public opinion seems to be, and really is, so unanimous in favor of a good measure that its consummation appears inevitable, certain evil disposed persons, masters of arts in wrong doing, are found to pertinaciously oppose the spirit of reform. There is, in railway management, a contemporary instance of this movement for reform and malicious obstruction to it which, while obtaining a large share of public attention, yet demands more than it receives. Between five and ten years ago the courts of New-York failed to decide that the stockholders possessed, as against Directors and executives, any rights which they were bound to respect. In fact they gave merely the most formal and most nominal hearing to the appeals of stockholders. The courts seemed to have become simply the judicial departments of certain railway directories, and the Judges before whom the cases between stockholders and Directors were brought were, for all purposes of litigation, virtually Attorneys of the roads. A gradual but well-defined change, especially remarkable in your State, has been wrought in the spirit of the courts in many of the States within the past five years; and, while the courts still cherish with extreme tenderness the cases of Directors, they at least give an attentive hearing to the cases of stockholders. Last year certain stockholders brought before the Chambers of the Supreme Court of New-York a suit against one of the most powerful railway managements in the world. Their case was not summarily dismissed. The Judge even took 60 days for the nominal, if not actual, consideration of their appeal; and though he ultimately decided in favor of the Directors, he felt constrained, in rendering his decision, to say what was equivalent to an admission that, under circumstances a little different, he might have given judgment the other way. This was a negative, but still a very appreciable, gain for the interests of those who own property, as against the hitherto (in a New-York court) almost unassailable interest of those who manage railroad property in a way in which certain of the owners declare they do not want it managed. And the belief that the rights of all the stockholders—on the common law principle of partnership—will, in time, and soon, be legally recognized as the sole controlling rights in corporations, is materially strengthened by the fact that a right denied by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York is expressly conferred on stockholders by a mandatory law of the State of Illinois. New-York and Illinois cannot both be right in this matter. Either the one or the other is wrong; and as between a law which confirms to owners their natural rights of property, and a construction of law which denies such rights, it is not difficult to see which species of law will ultimately prevail in fact, and all over the country.

So much as a brief and truthful outline of the present situation between reform in railway management and opposition to it. No other securities are essentially more sound and profitable than American railway securities, and nothing whatever except common honesty in management, is required to bring their nominal up to their real value, and to cause British investors to repurchase our railway shares as eagerly as they have lately sought to sacrifice them.

The present advocates of railway reform, who must secure it at an early date, are those who have faith in the intelligence, honesty, and industry of the mass of the American people, and who believe that the applications and qualities of the country, possessing the most varied fertility of any on earth, must necessarily result in an enormous increase of value of all American property. The opponents of railway reform are, to a unit, notoriously dissociated from those who strive to develop the productiveness of the country and the earning capacity of American railway property. Concerning the two leaders of the obstructionists, nearly everything bad and nothing good is known. The person who went to New-York from the Pacific coast is of the same character as the person whom he joined there. Among mining men in this city, who appear to be intimate with him, he is reported to have made a great deal of money by the same means as those always employed by his Atlantic partner. The Pacific metropolis is much smaller than New-York, and has comparatively little capital, and the more remarkable and solid of the Pacific capitalists are circumstantially reported here to have long refused to do any railroad business with him after having lately acquired. His ability, like his partner's, is of a kind which it is better for a community that no man possess, and, like his partner's, it will be employed with you for every dishonest end whereby money can be made. Together these persons constitute a double blight on all the telegraph and railway property they touch, where half the present blight was previously more than enough. The New-York partner had virtually lost his power for ruin; but the novelty attending the advent from the Pacific of a kindred spirit with a great deal of money, and a partnership between them, have temporarily revived the New-York person's wrecking nobby. But it won't last. The prosperity of all honest men is opposed to them. Mr. E. W. Cox, Recorder of Portsmouth, England, in his recent work *The Principles of Punishment* as applied to contentious matters of commercial law, says that "crimes involving oracles of trust are conspicuous examples of the absurdity of the existing legal classification of crimes." The English have not yet developed professional wreckers. When they do (if ever) their laws will be formed to meet the new exigency. We have developed professional wreckers, and I am privately informed from Albany that a bill is already drawn expressly to meet the exigency in your State. Till that law be made, the business of the firm of wreckers can be ruined by the refusal of respectable people to have any transactions with it, as your editorial of the 21st inst. briefly, but conclusively showed.

T.

BOSTON, Friday, March 30, 1877.

HOW LONDON GOT RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following facts show the result of a ripe experience in dealing with railways in London, and they seem to solve all the problems which have been agitating the public concerning the matter here:

City conveyance by steam (rapid transit) came from the following circumstances: First—By the exemption and prohibition of elevated railways on solid viaducts through the blocks, with solid bridges crossing over streets, as early as 1846, in the whole central and densely occupied portions of London, except where previously authorized, and also the exclusion of railways in open cuttings through the blocks. This was done by Parliament and a royal commission; and the district in which these two, and the only kind of railway then known in London, were prohibited, has ever since been known as the Metropolitan Railway District. [See Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1846.] Second—In 1854 authority was given by Parliament to make an underground railway for the whole or nearly the whole length (5½ miles) of the Metropolitan Railway District, from which all other kinds of railways had eight years before been excluded. Third—In February, 1863, nine years after this authorization, the first section of 3⅔ miles of the Metropolitan Underground Railway was put in operation. It at once produced local city conveyance by steam, before unknown in London or by mankind, although at that time it was estimated that £40,000,000, about one-tenth of the whole railway capital of Great Britain, had been expended on 40 or 50 miles of railways coming into the outer borders, and two of which, one in a cutting and the other on a viaduct, had, before 1846, penetrated the more populous area of London. In the public discussion which then occurred it was stated that these railways, with their stations and fixtures within the boundaries of the metropolis, were estimated to have cost an average of £1,000,000 per mile. It is thus seen from these facts, among the most conspicuous and incontestable in the modern history of railways, that rapid transit came not from elevated railways, but because elevated railways were, a third of a century ago, prohibited in London, as they had then, and have ever since, been excluded from Paris.

Let us next see what followed after rapid city transit became known in 1863. Soon after the underground railway was authorized, but long before it was completed, Parliament had allowed some of the railways on the south side of the river, more in the valley of the Thames, and necessarily on viaducts, (while from the north and west, where the ground is higher, they had come in open cuttings,) to come up to, cross over, and erect stations on the north bank of the river, which was within the inhibited territory. And at the opening of Parliament in 1864 some of these new viaducts were approaching completion in districts more populous than elevated lines had before penetrated. The owners of the adjoining lands were satisfied for they had received enormous compensation, but whole neighborhoods outside were exasperated. This was especially the case in Lambeth and Southwark, where the parish authorities were appealing to the Board of Trade and to Parliament to redress their grievances. This was on the south side of the river, in Surrey. On the north side, in the heart of the metropolis, the underground railway had commenced a revolution in conveyance, attracting the attention of the whole of Great Britain, and the first echoes of which had just then, in February, 1864, been heard in this country, bringing with it for the first time the name and conception of rapid city transit. The House of Lords at once ordered a select committee to report new regulations for railways in the metropolis. [Session 1863-4.] The report was made near the close of the session, after an elaborate examination of witnesses, and was carried out in all of its details, so far as was practicable or possible, by a large body of statutes passed at the next session of 1864.

The most important recommendations and regulations in that report, which is now before the writer, are as follows: First, that the old Metropolitan Railway District, as established by the Royal Commission of 1846, should be enlarged. It originally took in all of the residential territory around Hyde, Regent's, and St. James' Parks; of Eaton, Belgrave, Portland, and all the other squares; the whole shopping and trading portions of London, as well as the commercial and financial quarters, embracing the whole of the old corporate city. The boundaries of the new district were defined, and it covers about 27 or 28 square miles, while Manhattan Island contains about 21 square miles. It took in all of the railway stations that had grown up around the outer boundary of the old district and a large area on the south or Surrey side of the river. Second, that railways should thereafter be authorized to be made in this district only "in sub-ways, covered ways, or tunnels, except where necessity imposes otherwise." Third, that no country lines should thereafter be permitted to penetrate further in the district, with a single exception in favor of the Great Eastern Railway, and that Parliament should, where practicable, give the right of way under streets and public places for underground railways, without charge for the land. Fourth, the committee reported the general location and plan for a system of underground railways for the new district.

At the close of last year, over 38,000,000 ($190,000,000) had been expended upon them, some $55,000,000 of which, owing to crooked and inaccessible streets, had been paid for lands or right of way. There were over 100,000,000 passengers conveyed on these lines last year, while the whole number on our horse railroads was 165,000,000. With these facts, is it not a sufficient answer whether, with the right of way given, the business men of this City are not capable of raising $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 to make one of these London underground railways, from the City Hall to Forty-second-street?

O. VANDENBURGH.

REFORM IN LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit one who has some knowledge of the "managers" or officers of the life insurance companies of this country by personal experience in connection with them, to make a few suggestions for the benefit of the legislators who appear to desire the enactment of laws to promote the interests of policy-holders. The evils which have grown in connection with the business of life insurance are so positive and serious that they now command the attention of the people as well as the press. The intricacies of the business are such as to render deception and fraud comparatively easy, and the detection and exposure of dishonest practices no easy task. The large advertising patronage of the companies may have had some influence in deterring the press from free criticism, as the mysteries surrounding the calculations of the actuaries have certainly restrained disaffected policy-holders. Even the Presidents of these companies, who vote themselves and their retainers large salaries and commissions, conveniently hide behind their learned actuaries to avoid replies to the close questions of examining committees. These officers, who are paid such princely salaries, on the plea that great ability and some knowledge are necessary to the proper care of large accumulated trust funds, profess, when under oath, that their actuaries only know the accuracy of figures. If these learned men, whose great ability can only be secured by the payment of large fortunes in a few years, do not know their own business, excepting, of course, the salaries and commissions, how can the plain man or the business man, absorbed in his own duties, be expected to know anything about life insurance, save when the discovery is made that by some strange oversight, some learned gentleman of great ability has carted away the "loading" which the actuaries add to the premium to make the companies doubly safe, as well as a good part of the reserve which the law is supposed to set apart for the security of the policy-holder? At last, however, press and policy-holders are awakened, and it is to be devoutly hoped that a thorough reform will result. To accomplish any permanent good, a full discussion of the present management of these beneficial organizations should be invited; the wisest suggestions should be clearly expressed in statute law, and rigorously enforced in regard to the investigations of the disinterested Presidents, who seem more interested in drawing preposterously large incomes, and whose efforts have been too exclusively directed to concealing from the public the large sums they have extracted from too confiding policy-holders.

The great evils and corruptions connected with the business are now generally admitted by all except those who receive the large perquisites. What are the remedies? Some of them are very plain to all disinterested people who have studied the subject; others are not so easily solved. A wise physician, who loves a patient, endeavors to stay the ravages of disease most manifest, rather than study for the discovery of some unknown agent adapted to every symptom. Apply this practice to life insurance. What are the most obvious evils? Or what are the most manifest causes of delinquency in many of the officers? In my judgment, it is mainly the desire to become suddenly rich, and the easy facility with which this desire is gratified by depriving the policy-holders of their just rights. True, you cannot make men honest by legislation, but you can make laws which shall specifically define the part of the funds which shall become, to policy-holders, and laws may be constructed which shall punish stealing this part of a premium the same as stealing any other property. So long as there is no definite contract as to the part of the premium which actually belongs to the policy-holder the whole may justly be appropriated by the custodians of the trust fund without exposing the participant to the penalties of law, there will be too many rich Presidents and poor, deluded policy-holders. There is not necessarily any such mystery in connection with the management of a life insurance company as the Presidents in their testimony would have the public believe. The Actuary does not do all the figuring.

In brief, one of the first steps demanded is to secure greater simplicity. This should extend to the "checs" as well as to the officers. Such buildings as have been erected within a few years back are in no sense "offices." They are palaces, not necessary to properly transact life insurance companies. They will prove "sinking funds." Men who will attempt to justify such ostentation of large sums to themselves for handling policy-holders' money would naturally indulge their vanity in the erection of these costly follies. Prudent, honest men, who are satisfied with a fair compensation for their services, would think otherwise. The large business done by the companies does not require to do duty in justifying these extravagances. This is another delusion. The best companies are not necessarily the largest. A fair business, secured by honest effort, by honest, capable men as officers and agents, with the funds properly invested, will promote the best interests of policy-holders.

Under the present system, the more business, the more the officers may appropriate without detection. Restrict their compensation to fair salaries, and you will hear little about the necessity of an enormous business to insure safety. Those companies which have made large, poor paying investments will have to secure large forfeitures of premiums in order to earn the 4 or 4½ per cent. on the reserve; but this is the result of their own folly, instead of proving the necessity of a large business, purchased at the cost of the policy-holder.

Adopt the Massachusetts law, and compel the companies to declare in their policies the cash and paid-up policy values, and limit the amount under severe legal penalties for the appropriation of any part of the funds legally the property of the policy holders, and all will have been done which legislation can effect to make our life insurance companies what they should be. The large sums forfeited on account of non-payment of premiums have proved one of the chief temptations to bad management. When the reserve has been encroached upon by the malappropriation of too large a proportion of the premiums for expenses, then the forfeitures were depended on to repair damages. Notices to the holders of the older policies have been withheld to increase these forfeitures to meet emergencies. This has been resorted to at the end of the year in order to make a favorable report to meet the requirements of law. Good and reliable agents, who have a large old business on their books, and whose interests would induce them to give all their customers the usual notices, are not seldom cut off to supply the secure another agent to apply the dragnet among his friends and acquaintances, and whose interests in the old policies being comparatively small, might be supplied with arguments to induce policy-holders to surrender their old policies for new ones, with the latest "improved plan." Generally, there is the greatest effort, at such critical periods, to get rid of endowment or other policies having a non-forfeiture clause, and substitute therefor a "tontine," or "reserve endowment," or any policy which would ultimately be forfeited. Thus the treasuries of life companies have been replenished, reliable agents dismissed for more pliable ones, who were willing, for a consideration, to advise policy-holders to blindly sacrifice their own interests.

Thus that portion of the premium which is claimed by both parties to the contract, the reserve, and which justly belongs to the policy-holder, though nominally appropriated by the managers, in case of forfeiture, as "extra compensation," has proved the rock upon which many a life company has been wrecked. Had it been impossible for the men at the helm to lay hold of this miserable forfeited reserve—there would have been less temptation for officers and Directors to tax their ingenuity to secure a great business rather than a safe business. This reserve must be put beyond the reach of any one but its just owners. The power to vote away any portion of it, or any portion of the surplus of a life insurance company as compensation to officers once a year, or once in five years, in large sums, should be prevented by law under severe penalties. The pretense that the safety of the companies will not permit the restrictions of the Massachusetts law, is nonsense. If really able, honest men were placed at the head of these companies, with the same class of men as their representative agents at points distant from the principal offices—men who regard themselves as agents in charge of trust funds to be held strictly accountable therefor by law—there would be no danger whatever in removing many of the limitations placed in the policies by the officers to increase their perquisites, and replacing them by other and very different limitations in the statute books to secure to policy-holders what properly belongs to them. Lop off the perquisites which have enriched the managers in a few years, liberalize the conditions in the policies, and invest the accumulated reserves in safe securities only—in short, conduct this business honestly and economically, and these organizations would become the most popular and useful savings institutions of the country.

If these reforms are not effected by law, the people have but one alternative, they must withdraw their patronage from those companies which pile up large assets and deal them out so reluctantly to the true beneficiaries, and bestow it upon other companies which furnish term insurance at cost. Let the agitation continue until a proper reform is made for the millions of dollars paid in premiums for insurance, for the benefit of widows and orphans, by the old organizations reformed and purified, or by others organized on a juster basis.

EXPERIENCE.

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS IN EUROPE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The readers of your valuable journal have no doubt read and commented upon the extraordinary grounds taken by the School of Medicine at Paris with regard to the treatment of physicians holding American diplomas who may be desirous to practice medicine in France.

I would desire to add my testimony to that of many others with regard to this ignoring by the medical schools of Continental Europe of our country's medical universities. These schools do not allow that the United States of America has any government, medically speaking. They assert that in America any one can practice medicine, and that, therefore, a diploma issued from an American medical college represents nothing—condemning all such diplomas as utterly worthless. We all know that the smaller power imitates the greater; so this communication will only speak of medical intolerance in Switzerland.

One would suppose that in this free country, allied to our own both by similarity of government and by solemn treaty of equality, these prejudices of the French school of medicine would not exist against medical men holding our country's diplomas. Such is not the case, and I desire to add my testimony to that of many others as to this absolutely absurd ignoring of the medical universities of the United States. My one desire in doing this is to bring before our Government the fact that, while America recognizes and admits

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Long Routes commanded by Liverpool pilots, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passages to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms and at reduced rates.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. L. GRIFFITH, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

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With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA.....WED., April 18 | ARABIA.....WED., May 2
BOTHNIA.....WED., April 25 | SCYTHIA.....WED., May 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

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ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

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ALPS.....April 14
ATNA.....April 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....April 14
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....April 18

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Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

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Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, April 14
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday May 10

First cabin, $11, $85, and $70, according to accommodations. Excursion tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates, (prepaid).

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

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NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Cahfornia, April 14, 3 P. M. | Victoria...April 28, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia.....April 21, noon. | Helvetia...May 5, 11 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $55; Steerage $28.

NEW-LONDON

Elysia.....April 28, 3 P. M | Utopia.....May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's pier, foot of Fifth and 24 North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., April 14 | WESER.....Sat., April 28
MAIN.....Sat., April 21 | MOSEL.....Sat., May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 14, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (U. K.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

*ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez.....Wed., April 18, 9:30 A. M.

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FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

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NATIONAL LINE—Pier 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, April 19, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.....April 21, 11:30 A. M. | Assyrian.....May 5, 11 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 14, Pier 13 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

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For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, April 17

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1

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Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to

WM. H. CLARK & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

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For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Line, and Richmond Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

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CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25
CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.....Friday, May 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

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These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18
CITY OF ALEXANDER.....SATURDAY, April 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

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Rates or passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

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Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 3:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:10, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and accommodation, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Salvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 8:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 8:30, (9:15, 11:50 A. M. Limited,) 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

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4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11:30 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

On Sunday, 3:20, 8:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Lonisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 252, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. SHERER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot: (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M., and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By a neat, tidy young girl; can furnish best City reference; country preferred. Call or address, No. 241 State-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as Chamber-maid; do fine washing in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 336 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—No objection to do waiting in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; can take entire charge; best City reference. Address G. E., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (PROTESTANT) as excellent cook and baker in a private family; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 274, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer; four years' reference from present employer. Call for two days at no. 249 East 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook in a private family; good City reference; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of meats and soups, bread and biscuit; also pastry; willing to assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 144 East 64th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; is a good baker; good references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS COOK; has the best of City reference as to capability. Call at No. 165 East 32d-st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl; good reference. Call for two days at No. 195 Mott-st., Room No. 5, second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—City or Country; City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WITH GOOD City references. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 45 West 19th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 52 East 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A lady wishes a situation for an excellent colored servant as chamber-maid or general house-work; she is faithful, competent, obliging; speaks French fluently; moderate wages; has been with me six years. Address Mrs. A. S., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work; City references. Call for three days at 857 7th-av., near 56th-st.; fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 313 West 37th-st., Room No. 16.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, WITH EXCELlent recommendations, would like a few families or gentlemen's washing by the piece, dozen, or month. Call on or address Mrs. Ross, No. 220 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; good reference from last place. Address K. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (will assist in chamber-work); has very best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 211 East 40th-st.

NURSE—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as competent nurse and seamstress, the other as first-class waitress; both wish to go together; have the best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE, and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and waitress, or would do light house-work. Call at No. 304 East 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A TIDY DUBLIN GIRL AS first-class waitress; an expert and all kind of salad dressing; can do up fineries in the neatest manner; has the best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 460 West 38th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMan as to take ladies' and gentlemen's washing to her house; no objection to family washing; understands fluting in all its branches; price 75c. per dozen; good reference. Call at No. 431 East 14th-st., room No. 17.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress; ladies' and gentlemen's washing to take home or go out; reference given. Call at No. 243 East 77th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GENtlemen's or families' washing at her own home; or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 414 West 32d-st., rear, top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would do a family's washing at her own house. Call at No. 1,127 2d-av., one pair of stairs, back room.

WET NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE married woman, with excellent reference. Call at No. 23 West 22d-st., rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, CORrespondent, &c.; is experienced and otherwise well qualified; an excellent penman, and can give undoubted reference. Address Post Office Box No. 2,505, New-York.

MALES.

CARVER AND WAITER.—BY A MAN OF long experience, in a restaurant or boarding house. Address B. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A YOUNG man, native of England, who has lived as head waiter and single handed; experienced as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 691 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; ring second bell.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, TRUSTWORTHY, Protestant single man accustomed to City or country driving; understands thoroughly the care of horses, carriages, and gardening and glass in every branch; willing and obliging; best reference. Address J. B., box No. 294 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; is willing to assist in garden and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can milk; first-class reference from present employer. Address Coachman, No. 188 Nelson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced City driver; accustomed to gentleman's road horse; whining and obliging; aged 30; single man; no objection to the country; first-class reference; is a good gardener if required. Address W. C., Box No. 320 TIMES U-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; understands his business; has a thorough knowledge in the care and treatment of road and saddle horses; lived with first-class families, in this country and in Europe. Call or address H. R., No. 47 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; lived with first-class families, in this country and in Europe. Call or address H. R., No. 47 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; would prefer to assist in garden; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. D., Box 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' City reference; will be highly recommended in every respect. Apply at present employer's private stable, No. 217 West 58th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN, MARRIED, AS first-class coachman and groom; City or country; can drive two or four in hand; speaks French and English; can furnish first-class references. Call or address S. D., No. 858 2d-av., corner 46th-st., top floor.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; HAS LIVED WITH SOME of the best families in the City, by whom he can be highly recommended for integrity, sobriety, and honesty. Address B. G., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN; CAN BE THOROUGHLY and satisfactorily recommended; City or country. Address Y. Z. Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business in both branches. Address W. A. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLACE FOR his coachman, seven years in his employ. Call on George H. Forster, No. 58 Wall-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; CAN furnish six years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 5 East 19th-st.

EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE, OR FIRST-CLASS proof-reader on book or newspaper. Address A. W. COOPER, No. 52 Broadway

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN THE country as a general farmer's man; has three years' reference from the last place; also his wife as laundress, who has two years' reference. Address S. J., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—A PROFESSIONAL OF RARE practical ability, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches relating to horticulture, greenhouses, rose-houses, hot and cold grapery, the laying out of country places; is a first-class forcer and propagator of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, farming, and all out-door departments; is a first-class worker; references first-class. Address Industry, Box No. 244 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PORTUGUESE single, and of industrious habits, as plain gardener or as general man on a small place; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; can furnish good references from last place. Address S. Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of green-houses, graneries, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; first-class references. Address Gardener, Box No. 200 *Times* office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS Gardener and to take care of horses; willing to do any work about the house; speaks three languages; references given. Address J. C. Fricke, Box No. 200 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS GARdener in all branches; wife as cook or laundress; one child; three years' reference. Address H. Hays, No. 125 Washington-st.

GARDENER.—TO FLORISTS.—FIRST-CLASS propagator, plant-grower, and manager; highest references for ability, &c. Address J. Cliff, No. 54 East 41st-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYment in the country; fully understands the care of horses, milking, and gardening; has good references. Address M. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH VALET in a private family, or as table waiter; speaks English; good reference. Call or address at No. 7 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., first floor.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN (PARISIAN;) speaks English; several years best City reference. Address Louis, box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED waiter, in a private family; 21 years of age; understands making salads and carving; country preferred; City reference. Address, for two days, L. E., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Address B. W., box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference from last employer; City or country. Call or address J. G., No. 110 West 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH SWISS WAITER IN A private family; is not afraid of work; has good City references. Call or address R. W., No. 227 7th-av., tailor store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN, in a private family; sober and steady; City references; speaks English. Address Henry, No. 138 West 25th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY, to assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, ROB B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place; applications in person not at ended to.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL or middle-aged woman, in need of a home, to assist in house-work, a short distance in the country; will be treated as one of the family. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PERSON AS LAUNdress and waitress for a family of four; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 681 5th-av., on Monday from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAM-TRESS who understands hair-dressing; must have City references. Apply before 2 o'clock at No. 23 East 26th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELLestablished and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or ED WARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul-st.

STORE AND BUSINESS NEAR CITY.—FOR Sale or exchange for Connor mortgage. Inquire of HEWLETT, 343 1st-st. and 81st-av.

A PATENT FOR SALE.—ADDRESS A. H., BOX No. 251, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANN'S, (FROM PARIS,) Agent, importer finest creations in Parisian art millinery; new large invoices latest French bonnets TO-DAY. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

PARIS MILLINERY.—NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST., Mme. Ferrero's successor, Mlle. ELISE COUDRY, has now an elegant choice of SPRING BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING WITHIN A block of Central Park, east 61st-st., will let, with board, a handsome third floor front room May 1; references required. Address R., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 30 WEST 23D-ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished parlor floor; bath, closet &c., with or without private table to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; reference.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 114 EAST.—Two second-story nicely furnished rooms, to gentleman and wife, with board; one hall room; references.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE FRONT room, furnished, southern exposure. Inquire at No. 23 East 24th-st., near Madison-av. Breakfast if necessary.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—SUITES and rooms furnished or unfurnished; private tables or board; concession made for yearly arrangements. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms vacated before May 1; with or without private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, together or singly; also a room in fourth story; to rent, with or without board; references.

TWELFTH-ST. WEST, NO. 215.—PRIVATE family; nicely-furnished rooms; singly or en suite, with or without board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Suite or single; good closets, baths, &c., attached; private table if desired. Call at No. 25 5th-av.

TWELFTH-ST. WEST, NO. 139.—PRIVATE family; nicely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board.

NO. 47 WEST 34TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 431 5TH-AV.

One very choice apartment will be vacated May 1, and one now ready for occupancy, with private table, &c.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY newly furnished apartments, with board, for families and single gentlemen; references.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONT NO RESERvoir PARK: house new; handsome apartments, with or without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM Fifth-av.—Suites or single rooms, first floor, for gentlemen or families; meals furnished if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, private bath-room, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board, will shortly be vacated; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS TO let, with first-class board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR suite for g

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

EX-MAYOR LAMBERT A DEFAULTER.

A FORMER CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF BROOKLYN IN TROUBLE—HE PROVES A BAD EXECUTOR — HIS SISTER-IN-LAW THE SUFFERER.

The following notice appeared in one of the Brooklyn local papers last evening:

NOTICE.—ALL POWERS OF ATTORNEY HERETOfore given by me to Edward A. Lambert have been revoked, and he has no further power to act for me.—April 11, 1877. MIRA H. COOK.

The fact that ex-Mayor Lambert, whose name is mentioned in the above paragraph, was known to be financially embarrassed lead to an inquiry which developed the fact that he was a defaulter to the extent of about $50,000. The sufferer by the defalcation is his sister-in-law, Mrs. Crook, and her children. About nine years ago Mr. Crook, of New-York restaurant fame, died, leaving a large fortune and naming his wife and ex-Mayor Lambert as Executors. The bulk of the estate was in landed property, but there was about $75,000 in personal property. Mrs. Crook, having perfect confidence in Lambert, allowed him absolute control of the estate, signing her name whenever required, but otherwise taking no part in the management. About a year ago a circumstance occurred which aroused her suspicions, but it was not until recently that she commenced to inquire into her affairs. At the time mentioned Lambert was President of the Craftsman Insurance Company. He succeeded in transferring the assets of the company to another insurance company, receiving $9,000 as commission, and a promise of $12,000 more when the transfer was complete. The stockholders learned of the $9,000 commission, sued Lambert, and compelled him to disgorge. Soon after Mr. Lambert was retired from the Presidency of the Fulton Bank. All these facts tended to create an uneasiness in Mrs. Crook's mind, but, as stated above, until quite recently, probably owing to the fact that Lambert's wife was her sister, she took no other steps in the matter.

Mr. W. W. Goodrich, counsel for Mrs. Crook, was called on by a TIMES reporter last evening, but, beyond stating that Mr. Lambert was a defaulter to the amount of $50,000, or over, to the estate of the late Mr. Crook, refused to say anything. Inquiry, however, elicited the fact that Mr. Lambert has given up almost everything he had to make good the defalcation. The money was taken at different times, and in some instances for the loan, as Lambert called it, a mortgage was given, but in no instance was the mortgage worth anything like the sum taken. In other instances the "loan" was taken without any security whatever. Mrs. Crook has obtained through her lawyer within a few days, a second mortgage on Lambert's house of $6,000. There was already a first mortgage of $10,000, and the house is worth only about $14,000. She also obtained in the same way a second mortgage on the Lockwood school building in Oxford-street for $9,000. The property is worth about $18,000, and is subject to a first mortgage of $7,000. Lambert has also handed over some lots in East New-York, worth now about $5 000, on which there is a mortgage of $12,500. What Lambert did with the money cannot be ascertained. He never speculated, always lived quietly, and as a citizen of Brooklyn, was held in the highest estimation. He was elected Mayor of that city on a Democratic nomination about 30 years ago, but while in office earned the enmity of his party by taking an active part in the native American movement. He was at one time moderately wealthy, but within recent years he became financially embarrassed. At present he is engaged in the real estate business on Montague-street. Mrs. Crook has five children, who, with herself, are heirs to the estate. Mr. Lambert is 60 years of age, has a large family, and is a member of the Fort Greene Presbyterian Church.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS YESTERDAY—THE RECENT SACRIFICE OF ASSETS CRITICISED—RECEIVER DAVIS OBJECTED TO.

Above 50 stockholders of the Ocean National Bank held a meeting yesterday, at No. 162 Broadway, pursuant to a call issued at a previous meeting. A free discussion was held of the affairs of the bank under the Receivership of Mr. Theodore M. Davis. It was stated that on two previous occasions committees representing the stockholders were appointed, and waited upon the Controller of the Currency at Washington to ask for the postponement of the proposed sale of the assets of the bank, but that their request was not granted. The Controller referred them in both instances back to the Receiver, and the Receiver declined to postpone the sale. The stockholders very naturally felt a good deal of indignation that their efforts to save the assets were thus virtually ignored, and the assets afterward sacrificed at an auction sale. Resolutions which were passed at a recent meeting were read, which set forth that some 18 months ago the Receiver stated the assets of the bank to be, good, bad and indifferent, about $1,300,000, and the liabilities something less than $390,000. By a circular dated Jan. 25, 1877, in which he assessed the stockholders 40 per cent. on their respective shares, he estimates the assets of the bank, good, bad and indifferent, as worth less than $400,000, and while he called up the assessment within sixty days from the date of the circular, he insisted upon sacrificing the securities within the same time. He has now been Receiver five years. In view of the remarkable change in the estimates made by the Receiver, and also of an increase of over $50,000 in the obligations of the bank, the stockholders naturally inquire what the change means, and what has caused it. They expressed themselves as unwilling that Mr. Davis should remain the Trustee of their property remaining after payment of the debts of the bank. A committee of three of the largest stockholders was appointed to look more carefully into the affairs of the bank, and an assessment was voted to defray the expenses of such an examination. It is considered remarkable by many stockholders that of one particular asset—the Portage Lake Canal Company—estimated by the Receiver to be worthless when it came into his hands, developed by his handling to be worth—according to his own representation before the Congressional Investigating Committee—$561,000, has now so badly shrunk that he is prepared to sell it at private sale for $250,000. The minority report of the committee of 1874, which only became a minority report by adding a member to the committee, and which was signed by Alexander Mitchell, C. L. Merriam, Jay A. Hubbell, Jason Niles, and Samuel J. Randall, stated at that time that the action of the Receiver "seems most clearly to indicate that the bias used the assets of the bank for the purpose of carrying out, in conjunction with other parties, a speculation or scheme to absorb and become possessed of the land grants and property of the Canal Company, one of the largest debtors of the bank, without any binding agreement, if one could be made under which the creditors of the bank might participate in the profits of the venture, in case profits accrued therefrom." It was said that at the recent sale of the assets an iron property in West Virginia, which cost the bank $700,000, was struck down at $20,000, and several judgments worth from $15,000 to $36,000 were sold at from $50 to $160 each.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Mr. Henry J. Pultz, the Referee appointed by Judge Van Hoesen in the Court of Common Pleas, in the suit of Augustus E. Masters against the Eclectic Life Insurance Company of this City, to ascertain the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the investigation before Messrs. John N. Lewis and William H. Leonard, Referees, the persons to whom these expenses should be paid and the amount which should be paid to each, will resume to-day the hearing commenced on Thursday, when testimony will be adduced relating to the numerous counsel fees claimed to be due from the fund.

In the suit instituted by President Smith, of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, against the New-Jersey Mutual Company, in the District Court of Washington, to recover about $26,000 alleged to have been overpaid to the defendants on a contract of re-insurance during the Presidency of Daniel J. Noyes, attachments have been issued against real estate in Washington, the exact value of which was about $40,000. Proceedings will be taken at an early day to have the Receivers of the respective companies, Messrs. Joel Parker and Henry W. Rosendale, substituted as plaintiff and defendant in the action.

THE PEITHOLOGIANS.

The Peithologian Society of Columbia College, a literary organization formed in 1806, celebrated its seventy-first anniversary, at Irving Hall, last evening. The audience was quite large, and a portion of it was unruly to a point where forbearance on the part of those in authority might reasonably have ceased to be a virtue. The disorderly persons were said to be students in Columbia College, who, by cat-calls, snoring, and inopportune applause, made a farce out of what would otherwise have been an enjoyable entertainment. The President of the society, Mr. R. W. Kenyon, occupied the chair, and around him on the stage were Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Duffie, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, Mr. De Mille, Mr. J. J. Greenwood, Dr. Schmidt, and others. Mr. Kenyon delivered an address, in which he stated that the membership of the society had steadily increased of late, and that there were now more active members than ever before. Mr. Malcolm Campbell, who was a member of the Peithologians 31 years ago, gave some reminiscences of college life in those days. Mr. Eugene Lawrence read an essay on "Literary Heredity," which might have been understood and perhaps enjoyed but for the disorderly students. Good vocal and instrumental music was provided under the direction of Mr. S. A. Pearce, the leader of the College Glee Club.

UNADULTERATED DEMOCRACY.

THE FRAUDS AT THE GRAVESEND PRIMARIES—AN EFFORT MADE BY THE KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSIONERS TO STIFLE INVESTIGATION.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County a committee was appointed to investigate a wide-spread rumor to the effect that the primary elections held some time ago in the town of Gravesend were carried for the Ring Democracy by the votes of a number of paupers brought to the polls from the Flatbush Alms-house. The committee, of which Supervisor Strong is Chairman, met at the alms-house yesterday, and were about to examine witnesses, when Commissioner Storms interposed and said that the Commissioners of Charities had been very much annoyed by these constant investigations of matters over which the Board of Supervisors have no control, and the Commissioners had come to the conclusion to draw the line somewhere, and they had determined to draw it here. They had looked up the law, and could not find what right the board had to investigate the work of the Commissioners. On behalf of himself and the other Commissioners, he had to say that the investigation could not proceed there.

Some discussion as to the committee's power in the premises was had, and finally Supervisor Curran moved that under the circumstances the committee might better withdraw.

Supervisor Strong preferred to stay, and said he hoped the committee would insist on staying unless they were put out. They had there the best facilities for the investigation, and it would be hampering and inconvenient to the witnesses to bring them down to the Court-house in Brooklyn.

Supervisors Fleeman and Clark agreed, but thought it better to act on the protest of the Commissioners.

Commissioner Norris repeated Commissioner Storms' objection at much length, and read an opinion by Mr. Sullivan, counsel to the board, which was to the effect that there is no law in relation to primaries, and the Board of Supervisors have no power to investigate anything done by persons under control of the Commissioners of Charities.

After much discussion, the motion to adjourn to the Town Hall at Flatbush was carried, and when the committee reached there witnesses were sworn and examined, Commissioner Storms appearing, as he first said, as counsel for the Gravesend primaries, and as he said afterward, as a private citizen, and asking questions of the witnesses.

Abraham Ten Eyck, bartender for Mr. Snediker in Gravesend, testified to seeing two sleigh-loads of persons come to his hotel on the evening of Jan. 26, (the day of the primary at Gravesend;) that they were under the lead of a Mr. Burroughs, and that they were, according to general belief and statement, paupers from the alms-house.

Washington Willis gave more direct testimony, and said he noticed the sleigh loads spoken of, and saw the men were strangers, and looked like laboring men; they were said to come from Flatbush, and he saw numbers in the evening coming down the road, and going to the polls; he understood they were paupers from the alms-house.

Supervisors Williamson and Stillwell, who are residents of the country towns, corroborated the testimony of the witnesses already examined. Jeremiah Looney, a pauper, testified that he saw inmates of the alms-house taken out to vote at the primary, and that some of them told him that they voted for Charity Commissioner Storms.

The conclusion of Looney's testimony the investigation was adjourned until Monday next, at 11 A. M.

THE STREET CLEANING BUSINESS.

Mayor Ely yesterday addressed a communication to the Police Commissioners directing them to furnish him with a detailed statement of their expenditures for street-cleaning purposes during the past quarter, together with a list of the streets they have cleaned and the number of men they have employed. It is understood that the Mayor will not take further steps in the matter until he receives a reply from the Police Board.

Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, has ordered the streets to be sprinkled, and permits for that purpose have been issued.

The Captains of Police throughout the City were instructed yesterday to inform farmers and market gardeners bringing produce into the City that they will be permitted to cart away as much street sweepings and garbage as they choose. This permission, it is expected, will be gladly availed of by the farmers, and will cause the removal of a large quantity of the filth in the down-town streets without expense to the City.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT DEXTER PARK.

The Long Island Shooting Club held one of its regular monthly contests yesterday at Dexter Park, the stake being the usual monthly dinner. Sides were taken under Messrs. Williams and Gildersleeve, with the following result:

DEXTER PARK, Jamaica Plank-road, Long Island, April 13.—Regular monthly pigeon-shoot of the Long Island Shooting Club, for a club dinner; 7 birds each, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; Long Island rules.

Hughes	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
Blake	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—5
Robinson	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Williams	1	0	1	1	0	1	0—4
Gordon	1	0	1	0	1	0	0—3
Wynne	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—3
Total Williams' side							28
W. Martin	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Gildersleeve	1	0	0	1	1	1	0—5
Johnson	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—5
Hemming	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—5
Blakiey	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—5
Burns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Total Gildersleeve's side							26

TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. MUHLENBERG.

A meeting of clergymen was held yesterday, in the Sunday-school room attached to the Church of the Holy Communion, to take appropriate action regarding the death of Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. Bishop Potter presided, and Rev. Dr. Washburn offered a resolution of eulogy, which was adopted by a standing vote. He said that as a Pastor, a teacher, a poet, and preacher, he will be remembered among the most honored of our elder clergy, but as a leader in the cause of Christian charity his name will always remain not only in our own communion, but in the hearts and life of thousands. It was meet for them to reckon the blessings which shall come from institutions whose worth will be felt more and more in the years to come. Remarks were also made by Bishops Potter and Smith, Drs. Washburn, Carter, Osgood, and McNamara.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE RANGER.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Ranger made a trial trip up the Hudson on Thursday. She made on average of 10½ knots per hour, her machinery worked smoothly, and the trial trip was in every respect a perfect success. The engines of the Ranger are of compound pattern. They were designed by the Naval Steam Bureau, but were built by John Roach & Son, in this City. Commander H. DeHaven Manley and the other officers are greatly pleased with the Ranger's performance. At the conclusion of the trial trip she went to the Navy-yard to complete arrangements for a voyage to China by way of the Suez Canal. The Ranger, it is expected, will remain in Asiatic waters for three years.

FOUND DEAD IN A STABLE.

Edward McDermot, employed as a stableman at the cow stables, Blissville, Long Island, was found dead in a stall in the stable on Thursday afternoon. The head and neck of the deceased when found was terribly swollen, rendering identification almost impossible were it not for his clothing. The upper portion of the body was as black as soot, indicating that the deceased had met with foul play or had died from apoplexy. Coroner Darrell, of Long Island City, took charge of the remains, and after impaneling a jury, adjourned the inquest in order to have a post mortem examination made. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and had been employed about the stables for several years past. He was last seen alive on Wednesday evening, and at that time was apparently in good health.

REV. MR. M'OAFFREY VINDICATED.

The case of Rev. Dominick M. M. McCaffrey, Pastor of the Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, Third-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, was before the Grand Jury yesterday. The reverend defendant was held for trial by Justice Smith, of the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, on a charge of having committed an indecent assault on Mrs. Adelaide Leavitt, of No. 798 Second-avenue, in the library of the church, on the 15th of March. The Grand Jury, having examined the witnesses in the case, unanimously dismissed the complaint. It is stated that Rev. Mr. McCaffrey intends to institute proceedings against Mrs. Leavitt and her husband.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of New-Haven, is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Senator F. W. Tobey is at the St. James Hotel.

Matthew Hale, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Bishop William L. Harris, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston; Charles F. Conant and John P. Bigelow, of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

A COLORED FUGITIVE FROM MARYLAND CAPTURED IN THIS CITY — HE CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

Edward Costeley, a colored man, 20 years of age, is now locked up at the Central Office, having been arrested by Detective Ferris on a charge of murder. His arrest was in obedience to the following dispatch received by Superintendent Walling on Tuesday last:

FREDERICK, Md., April 10, 1877.

To Police Department:

Edward Costeley, alias Dorsey, colored, is wanted here for murder and robbery, on April 4; formerly lived in New-York; told woman he was going there; light copper color; about 20 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; stands erect; has a dimple on chin when talking; rather sharp nose; dark, short curly hair; smooth face, except very slight moustache; weighs about 155 pounds; very genteel manners; fine appearance; wore black knotty overcoat, black worsted coat and vest, narrow striped, bluish cast pants, new, with welt on the side and string-bottoms. If possible, find him and telegraph me. Watch Post Office and mail from Pittsburg.

JOHN C. MOTTER, State's Attorney.

The murder for which this young negro is "wanted" was committed in the woods near Liberty, a small town in Frederick County, Md., and the person killed was Solomon Costeley, a cousin of the murderer. The body of the murdered man was found in the woods, and his pockets were rifled of their contents, which were believed to be $50 in currency. Edward, who had been living with Solomon for several months previous to the murder, disappeared immediately thereafter, and as it was known that the cousins had quarreled, Edward was suspected of the murder, particularly as he had borrowed a shot-gun from a neighbor, ostensibly to go hunting, on the day that Solomon was killed. It was supposed that the murder was committed solely for the purpose of robbery, as Solomon had sold a portion of his farm a day or two previous and received $300, a part of the purchase money. All the evidence in the case pointed directly to Edward as the murderer, and on attempting to trace him it was found that he had fled to this City.

The search for the murderer was intrusted to Detective Ferris, who made a tour of all the colored haunts in this City, without finding the man he was in search of. He was accompanied by the Sheriff of Frederick County, Md., who had with him a person who had been intimate with Costeley. Through the stupidity of this person, the detective arrested a negro named Thompson, who was pointed out to him as the man they were in search of, but it was purely a case of mistaken identity, the prisoner proving conclusively that he had not been out of the City within the past year. After this, the Maryland Sheriff went home disgusted, leaving the Detective to pursue the search alone. On Thursday last a dispatch was received from the Maryland Sheriff, requesting the Police to watch the house No. 119 West Twenty-fourth-street, inhabited by a colored family named Jeffers, with whom Costeley was acquainted, and with whom it was probable he had sought refuge. It appears that Costeley had written a letter to a young colored girl in Frederick, Md., bearing the address mentioned above. He did not mention his place of residence, but inclosed a photograph in it for his inamorata, and this led to his detection and arrest. Early yesterday, Detective Ferris went to Twenty-fourth-street, and entering a lager-beer saloon opposite No. 119, kept a close watch on that house. He had not been there a great while when a colored man sauntered leisurely along the street, and finally stopped opposite the residence of the Jeffers family. He loooked up at the windows, but did not enter the house. He crossed over on the opposite side of the street, bought a newspaper at a neighboring stand, and then as though he had received some warning, he walked rapidly toward Seventh-avenue. Ferris, who had been watching him very closely, finding that he answered the description of the fugitive murderer, followed and overhauled him at the corner of Seventh-avenue, where he arrested him. The prisoner showed great alarm, and asked excitedly what he was arrested for, and Ferris told him for stealing a horse and wagon in Paterson. This announcement seemed to relieve him immensely, for he said flippantly, "Oh, I guess you're mistaken." "Well," responded the detective, "I may be mistaken in that, Costeley, but I want you for murdering your cousin in Maryland, and I know I'm not mistaken there." Costeley was visibly affected at this denouement, and at once admitted his identity. He accompanied the officer to the Police Central Office, and in presence of Superintendent Walling, and Sergt. Bailey, of the detective force, confessed that he had killed and robbed his cousin. He said that he formerly worked in a cutlery factory at Florence, Mass. On the 25th of November last he left Massachusetts and went to visit some relatives in Frederick County, and lived with his cousin, Solomon Costeley, until about a month ago, when Solomon accused him of having been too intimate with his wife. A quarrel ensued, and the result was that he [Edward] left the house and did not return. On the 2d or 3d inst. Solomon sold a portion of his farm, and on the 4th Edward borrowed a gun from a neighbor and went out hunting, and while going through the woods, as he alleges, he was met by Solomon, and a quarrel was renewed, and Solomon attempted to strike him, whereupon he shot and killed him. Finding that his cousin was dead, he was anxious to make his escape, and having no money he took $23 from his cousin's pocket, and with that sum made his way to this City. He claims that in killing his cousin he acted entirely in self-defense. The prisoner is a bright, intelligent mulatto, and claims to have been born in the State of Massachusetts. He was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was remanded until the arrival of an officer from Maryland with a requisition. The body of Frederick County has been appointed by telegraph of the arrest of Costeley, and he is expected to arrive here, on Monday or Tuesday next, with the necessary papers. In the meantime the prisoner will be detained at the Central Office.

A CURE-STONE BROKER ON TRIAL.

CYRUS G. CLARKE ARRAIGNED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY—THE CASE AS STATED BY THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Cyrus G. Clarke, a "curb-stone broker," who is said to be unenviably known in connection with receiving stolen Jersey City bonds, the attempted forgery on Wells, Fargo & Co., and other crooked transactions, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, charged with forging and uttering counterfeit bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California. Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. John O. Mott. The case, as proved by Mr. Rollins in evidence, was that on the 26th of January last Clarke presented himself at the East River National Bank, where he had overdrawn his account by $460, and informed the President that he was about to embark in a lumber speculation with a partner, and wished to obtain a loan on 21 Central Pacific Railroad bonds. The President said he would lay the matter before the Directors, and requested Mr. Clarke to call in a few days. On the 29th of January Clarke called again, and having been informed that his proposition had been accepted, transferred to the bank authorities 21 $1,000 6 per cent. bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, purporting to be duly signed and sealed by the officers of the company. On this security he obtained a loan of $950, and gave his check for the amount which he had overdrawn his account. Immediately after Clarke's departure the bonds were sent to the office of the Central Pacific Railroad, where they were all pronounced not over-clever counterfeits. Clarke was thereupon arrested and held for forgery. On the trial yesterday he swore that he found the bonds in the entrance to the Mercantile Building, in Anu-street on the 21 of January, and took one to the office of the Central Railroad Company. On the 16th of January he advertised them, but found no owner, and, believing them to be genuine, deposited them with the bank as collateral for a loan. Clarke was carefully cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney Rollins as to his occupations at the time of the alleged finding of the counterfeit bonds. When asked as to his manifold occupations during his stay in New-York, Clarke admitted that he was one of the proprietors of the "Lindmark Diamond Company," was in the hardware, real estate, advertising, and brokerage businesses. When questioned as to the part taken by him in the receipt and negotiation of the stolen Jersey City bonds, in connection with which an indictment is now pending, the prisoner declined to answer. He admitted that he had introduced Van Eaton, the notorious forger, to Wells, Fargo & Co., when the latter attempted to purchase bonds with a forged check. At the conclusion of Clarke's examination the court adjourned until Monday.

END OF THE TAFT HOMICIDE CASE.

At the opening of the Oyer and Terminer at North Hempstead, Long Island, yesterday morning, before proceeding to sum up for the defense in the case of Dennis Ryer, on trial for the homicide of Patrick Taft, Judge Busteed, his counsel, made a motion to reopen the case for the admission of material testimony on behalf of his client, some of which had been discovered since the adjournment of the court on the previous evening. Judge Barnard peremptorily denied the motion, and Mr. Busteed went on with his address to the jury, during the delivery of which Ryer's wife and sister sat by him, much affected. The points of the argument and the analysis of the testimony and contended to show that Ryer could not have been and was not guilty of the killing of Taft, but that the shooting was entirely accidental. District Attorney Downing, in summing up for the prosecution, combated the idea that the shooting was accidental, or could have been so under the circumstances as described in the testimony, and contended that guilt was proved by the fact that the occurrence was concealed, or not disclosed by the prisoner for several hours after it took place. Judge Barnard's charge was brief, and merely covered the points of law governing the case. The jury retired at 2:15, and returned into court at 3:45 with a verdict of "Not guilty." The prisoner, as well as his wife and sister and his immediate friends, a number of whom were in court, were much affected at the result of the trial, which was generally expected by those who were present during its continuance.

A GAMBLER SUING FOR HIS LOSSES.

On the 16th of last March, Judge Morgan, on the complaint of Richard M. Jordan, a stationer, at No. 23 Pine-street, issued a warrant for the arrest of John Daly, the reputed owner of a faro game at No. 8 Barclay-street, James Thomas, the "backer," and William R. Parsons and William S. Cage, the "dealers." Jordan alleged that he was swindled out of $18,660 in Daly's gambling den. The accused were arrested, and the second examination came off yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, John Graham defending the prisoners. Mr. Jordan, who is a brother of Conrad N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, who went to Washington to testify in regard to certain funds sent to Oregon for Mr. Tilden, testified that his losses aggregated $20,000, while his winnings were only about $1,000. Mr. Jordan denied having ever used loaded dice, or manipulated cards to swindle others at gambling. He admitted, however, having lost $600 in betting on Tilden, but the many other bets he had made on the Presidential election had been declared "off," so that he could not tell how they might have ended. He had been in the habit of gambling for the last five years. He admitted having been in a restaurant in Liberty-street with a person connected with the *Tribune*, and giving that person some information relative to certain gamblers. Capt. Saunders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was called to prove the character of the place at No. 8 Barclay-street, but his testimony on that point was ruled out. The examination at this point was adjourned until Saturday next. The defendants claim that Mr. Jordan is a professional gambler, and that instead of losing all his money at No. 8 Barclay-street, he lost it in making reckless and foolish bets on the election of Mr. Tilden.

ORGANIZING A TEMPERANCE UNION.

A large number of people, mostly women, crowded the small hall of Peter Dwyer's Mission-house, at No. 70 Barrow-street, last night. Oliver Cotter, the reformed liquor dealer, was introduced by Brother Dwyer. Mr. Cotter said that he came among them for the purpose of organizing a temperance union of reformed men. In Brooklyn, he said, they had a society of this kind, which numbered 300 men, many of whom had been down low in the gutter from the use of strong drinks; those who would sign the pledge, and put their trust in Jesus, would indeed be reformed men, and it was to induce those present to adopt such a blessed life that he wished to organize this temperance union. After the singing of the 23d psalm Brother Adaire led in prayer, and at its conclusion another hymn was sung, after which Mr. Cotter spoke on the evils of intemperance. He said that since the last time he addressed those present, a great thing had happened in this City. The highest court in the State has declared 10,000 rum-shops outlawed; nor did this legal ban fall on those directly connected in the traffic, but on those officials who had granted them their license. If the Excise Commissioners, he said, had their deserts they would be on Blackwell's Island. These men, [meaning the Excise Commissioners,] are paid $5,000 each for giving rum-sellers a permit to "send their fellow-men down to hell." He was opposed to all license laws, and was in favor of prohibition. He would close every grog-shop in the land off the face of the earth. Mr. Cotter concluded his address by reading the temperance pledge, which those who would join the union would be obliged to take. The meeting voted to call the temperance society by the name of the "Peter Dwyer Reformed Union Club, No. 1," after which the following officers were elected: Thomas Maslin, President; H. S. Lewis, First Vice-President; M. Fox, Second Vice-President; Amos Bleecker, Secretary; and Peter Dwyer, Treasurer. At the conclusion of the services several people took the pledge, and thereby joined the union of reformed men.

MR. BEECHER ON EMOTIONAL RELIGION.

At the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting last night, Mr. Beecher cautioned his flock against a too great dependence on emotional religion. People sometimes felt like Christians when they got warmed up in church or prayer meeting, but there was almost always a reaction. Such persons were like a ship alternately raised and lowered by the tide. Emotions never lasted long, and were generally succeeded by corresponding depression. One constant flow of feeling was a sign of insanity. A well-mated married couple spent more time without feeling than in feeling. They might love each other ever so much, but the demonstration of this love—this feeling for each other—was comparatively rare. Lincoln was a patriot, but he didn't go about saying, "I love my country." "I love my country." "I love my country," from morning till night. [Laughter.] It was far more important for men to do their duty than to aim at acquiring this gushing force. Feeling could not be produced by volition. A brother said that it had always been a question with him whether he had really been converted. He was a man of this person and found it difficult to experience the religious feelings which were so common to others. He wanted to know whether the Pastor thought it a good plan to encourage young children with this strong emotional development, to join the church early, or wait until they arrived at more mature years? Mr. Beecher—You might as well leave a new-born baby out doors all night, and then, if it survived until morning, take it in and care for it. [Laughter.] No. I do not believe in forcing children into the church, but, if they have any inclination that way, let them come in, at 6, or 9 years, if necessary. Children are always easier in the fold than out of it. The wolf won't carry off so many sheep if he has to jump the fence every time to reach them.

COMPLIMENTING BRAVE POLICEMEN.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the following was adopted:

Resolved, That honorable mention be made in the records of the department of the prompt and meritorious action of Patrolmen John Nugent, Thomas Regan, and John Sweeny, Seventh Precinct, in rescuing the occupants of the burning building No. 227 Cherry-street, at 2.20 A. M., March 19, 1877. Dennis Burne, aged 75, and Maria Duane, aged 50, were found by the officers in the midst of the flames, and were with great difficulty and danger removed by the officers, and found to have been severely burned. In connection with the general brave conduct of the officers in the case, let special mention be made of Patrolman Nugent, Seventh Precinct, who, when he turned to the burning building to satisfy himself that all the occupants had escaped, and was, upon his attempting to return, cut off by the flames and smoke, and compelled to attempt his escape by jumping from an upper window; this attempt was frustrated by his clothing catching upon protruding nails, and he was suspended in a perilous position until rescued by Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, of the Fire Department. For this officer's bravery under the circumstances the Board of Police orders that the Chief Clerk cause highly honorable mention to be made in the records of the department; that this action be suitably engrossed upon parchment and presented to Patrolman Nugent, Seventh Precinct, and that he be, and is hereby, promoted to the rank of Roundsman, and assigned to duty in the Fifth Precinct.

Resolutions were also adopted ordering honorable mention in the records of Patrolman Philip C. Biell, of the Ninth Precinct, who at the risk of his life plunged into the river at the foot of Morton-street on the 31 inst., and saved the life of an intoxicated man, named Gustavus Abiele, of the steam-ship Canada; also ordering honorable mention of Roundsman Lester Lewis, Twenty-fifth Precinct, who received personal injury while stopping a runaway team on Broadway.

THE FERRY FRANCHISES.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday in the Mayor's office, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the franchises of various ferries. After alluding to the subject, the Controller stated that the leases of the Whitehall-Street Ferry to Staten Island, the Forty-Second-Street Ferry to Weehawken, and the Desbrosses-Street and Chambers-Street Ferries to Jersey City would expire on the 1st of May. It would, therefore, be necessary to advertise for bids for the same, and also to come to some conclusion as to whether the franchises should be given for a percentage on the gross receipts of the companies or for a round sum. The New-Jersey ferry companies had refused to pay a percentage of the receipts on the Jersey side, and the question of their liability should be submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

Chamberlain Tappen thought it would be better to sell the franchises for a specific amount than to continue the percentage system.

Mayor Ely agreed with him and said that, in his opinion, under the percentage system this City was bound to be cheated. It would be much better for them to dispose of the franchises at a fixed amount.

The whole matter was then referred to the Controller, with instructions to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the liability of the New-Jersey companies to pay a percentage of the receipts on the Jersey side.

LIQUOR DEALERS SEEKING PROTECTION.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting of liquor dealers held on Thursday at Germania Assembly Rooms, Messrs. M. Arnemann, Henry Clausen, Frederick Hollender, and Henry Cunningham were yesterday appointed a sub-committee to proceed to Albany, and secure legislative action to remedy the present defective sections of the Excise laws. The committee will hold a private session to-morrow morning, and will start for Albany in the evening. At the latter place they will hold a consultation with the counsel of the Buffalo Liquor Dealers' Association, in order to decide upon the course to be pursued in securing favorable legislative action. Strenuous efforts will be made to secure the passage of Assemblyman Langbein's bill, now before the Legislature, which authorizes the selling of beer on Sunday under certain conditions.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A grand sacred concert, in aid of St. Francis' Hospital, will be given to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall.

James Welsh, aged 23, of Fall River, Mass., was run over at Duane and Washington streets by a truck yesterday, and was severely injured.

The rite of confirmation will be administered to 133 children at St. Luke's German Evangelical Church, Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The author of the report on "Provident Dispensaries," read before the Public Health Association on Thursday evening, was Mr. James C. Bayles, not Dr. George Bayles, as stated. Dr. George Bayles read the paper in opposition.

D. Ernesto Saportas, aged 50, a Spaniard, employed as a clerk at No. 45 Exchange-place, was taken ill yesterday at that place, and died while being conveyed in a carriage to his residence, No. 179 East Sixty-fourth-street.

A special meeting of the oil trade has been called, in the Produce Exchange, for the 18th inst., to receive the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft a set of by-laws, and to perfect a permanent organization.

An unknown man, about 38 years of age, having dark hair, mustache, and goatee, and wearing a dark suit, last night fell into the basement of No. 24 Pike-street, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull.

A colored child named Annie Moore, aged 2, died yesterday at No. 219 West Thirty-fifth-street from the effects of accidental poisoning. The child, yesterday evening, swallowed some morphine prescribed for her mother, who is ill.

Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., will deliver a lecture at Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on Monday evening, April 16, on "The Right and the Responsibility of the Christian Conscience in the Study of the Holy Scriptures."

The members of the Produce Exchange yesterday decided that the vote taken on March 27 rendered the vote to be taken on the 18th inst., in regard to the advisability of erecting a new building, unnecessary, and it was ordered that the matter be indefinitely postponed.

The boats of the Citizens' Line of steamers, which commenced their regular trips to Troy and return on March 29, have been newly and elegantly furnished and fitted up, and they afford every convenience and comfort to the traveling public. They connect with the railroad lines north, east, and west.

Theodore Hookie, aged 30, of Third-street, near Avenue A, jumped overboard from the ferry-boat Newark while she was in midstream on Thursday night, and was drowned. The motive that prompted him to commit suicide was a quarrel which he had with his father. His body was not recovered.

During the month of March the letter carriers in this City delivered 3,333,276 mail letters, 426,688 mail postal cards, 1,927,392 local letters, 538,989 local postal cards, and 891,200 newspapers, and collected 4,810,295 letters, 671,927 postal cards, and 581,610 newspapers. The total amount of postage on local matter delivered was $98,304 04, and the amount paid carriers $29,486 23.

While grappling in the East River at Pier No. 11 yesterday morning, Owen O'Neil and James Lee picked up the body of a drowned man, which was identified as that of Michael Whalen, aged 40, who was employed as an oiler on the steam-ship W. B. Clyde, and who resided at the corner of Court and Washington streets, Brooklyn. It is believed that he was accidentally drowned on Thursday night.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Dr. Crowther was installed Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets, on Thursday evening.

A new public bath, to be anchored in South Brooklyn during the Summer, was launched yesterday from the ship yard of J. D. Leary, at the foot of North Sixth-street.

Mayor Schroeder says he has not changed his views in reference to triple-headed commissions. He is strongly in favor of a single responsible head for each of the departments.

Workmen engaged in excavating for the proposed addition to the Portland-Avenue Armory, found a number of human bones yesterday. The site of the new building was formerly a cemetery.

The property-owners on Atlantic-avenue threaten to seek the aid of the courts to prevent the operation of the proposed surface steam road. They claim that years ago they paid a heavy assessment to have steam removed from the road.

The Tenth Ward Tax-payers' Association have adopted a constitution which provides, among other things, that only those are eligible for membership who will pledge themselves not to seek public office of any kind until six months after they have resigned from the association.

The third annual choral service of the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-street, will take place on Thursday evening, April 19. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7983. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1877.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

HOW THEIR EFFORTS ARE SUCCEEDING IN LOUISIANA—A DEMOCRATIC PROPOSITION WHICH IS LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—At a late hour to-night the caucus of the Democratic Legislature desired to submit to the President's Commissioners a proposition by which the Legislature can be reorganized on the basis of the County Commissioners' returns. This plan would give Mr. Nicholls a decided advantage, but as it is now generally understood that the Northern Ambassadors came here to get Mr. Packard out of the way as quietly as possible, it is believed that they will agree to the proposition.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Gen. McMillan, Judge Leonard, and three or four other prominent Republicans, were in consultation with the Commission several hours to-day in the interest of Gov. Packard. These gentlemen were assured by the Commission in the most solemn manner that no proposition whatever has been made to either party, and, furthermore, that the Commission have not agreed upon a plan. Gen. McMillan and his associates urged upon the Commission the necessity of an early decision by the President. Every interest of the State and the people demand it. If it is to be Nicholls, they desire to know the fact at once. If Packard is to be recognized, let it be done without further delay. Gen. McMillan said to-night that confidence in the ultimate success of the Nicholls Government seemed to be hardening, citing the improvement in State bonds as sustaining this view.

To-night the Commission are in executive session. A few days ago George Washington, (colored,) of Concordia, and to-day Messrs. Brooks, (colored,) of St. Mary, and Kearn, of Jefferson, all Returning Board members, left the Packard House and took seats in the Nicholls House, making 57 Returning Board members in the latter House.

It is understood that the Democrats in caucus to-night, agreed upon a proposition to the Commission, for the admission to their organization of all members elected by parish commissioner's returns; but that this action shall in no way interfere with legislation already perfected. The seven or eight members who were seated, subject to contest, will submit their cases for final decision to the full Legislature when assembled.

VICTIMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

EXTRACT FROM MR. EVARTS' SPEECH BEFORE THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION—A HANDBILL ON ALL THE DEAD-WALLS OF WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A handbill containing the concluding paragraph of Mr. Evarts' argument before the Electoral Commission in the case of Lousiana, has been posted to-night on all the sign-boards and dead-walls of Washington. It is printed in large bold-faced letters, and headed, "Hear William M. Evarts before the Electoral Commission, Feb. 15, 1877," and reads as follows: "Now, for these poor people of Louisiana. If the Federal power now undertakes to thwart, to uproot this scheme of energetic law to preserve society there from destruction, and leaves these unbefriended, uneducated, simple black people to the fate from which the State strove hard to save them, I say that you will have made them by that action the victims of your Constitution; for your Constitution gave them the suffrage, and they are to be slaughtered for having the gift found in their hands. I say that you make them the sacrifices to the triumph of the Government over rebellion. I say that such self-abasement of the powers of this Government is beyond all cure. It teaches the sad lesson that the American people, in the attempt to make good the largeness of its promise, and to work out the glory of its proud manifesto of freedom and equality before the law, finds itself thwarted by the exhibition of violence in this turbulent population, and forced with its own hand to crush the methods of law by which the State has sought, alas! how vainly, to curb and redress this menace and this mischief to its honor and its peace."

The bill was published and posted by Republicans who are opposed to the President's Southern policy, and who claim that his course with reference to Louisiana leaves the colored people of that State in the condition described by Mr. Evarts in the speech of which the foregoing is an extract.

WADE HAMPTON'S DEMANDS.

COMMUNICATION TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE OFFICERS—HOW HE IS CARRYING OUT HIS PLEDGES TO PRESIDENT HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, April 14.—Mr. Wade Hampton Manning (Gen. Wade Hampton's Private Secretary) has addressed a communication to each of the Republican State Officers in the following terms:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, April 14, 1877.

——, *Columbia, S. C.:*

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to say to you that, while he does not desire to prejudge any claim that you may be asserting in the courts, his opinion of the futility of your assertion to have been legally elected to the office of —— has been indicated by his recognizing and commissioning Mr. —— your opponent, when the necessities of the Government required him to decide. It would disembarrass the operation of the Executive department, of which he is now in undisputed charge for you to turn over the records and papers of the office of —— to Mr. ——, subject, if you desire it, to any decision of the courts hereafter rendered. He begs leave, however, to inform you, in the event of your declining to take this course, that he sees nothing in your present position entitling you to the use of the rooms and custody of the records of the office referred to, and that he cannot consent to it. His responsibility for the proper discharge of the administration will require him to prevent such an obstruction to the conduct of the Government. An early reply will oblige yours, very respectfully, WADE H. MANNING,
Private Secretary.

It is sufficient comment on this unique document to say that the officer so addressed is, in every case, the lawful occupant of the office referred to, not only by virtue of having the highest number of votes polled for that office, but also by virtue of the declaration of his election by the State Canvassers, by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and by the commission of Gov. Chamberlain while he was indisputably the Governor; that proceedings in quo warranto have been brought against the officer so addressed in every case by his opponent, and that those proceedings have not yet been concluded, and that Gov. Hampton, by his present action, is not only ousting the officer so addressed from his office without authority of law, but usurping the authority of the Supreme Court. Of course, every intelligent man will perceive that this present action of Gov. Hampton is an outright violation of his repeated pledges to President Hayes that he would use none but legal and peacable measures to obtain possession of the State Government.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA QUESTION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR PATTERSON—GOV. HAMPTON'S PLEDGES—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 20,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, has had himself interviewed on the South Carolina question, by one of the local papers, to the extent of two columns. He says he has been grossly misrepresented by the newspapers, repudiates all previous "interviews," and pronounces the utterances now made as the only genuine "interview" on South Carolina affairs. Speaking of his interview with Hampton in Washington, Patterson says he sought that interview for the purpose of ascertaining from Hampton whether he intended to preserve the peace in South Carolina and protect all citizens alike in their civil and political rights, and if he proposed that Republicans should be protected there, and given a fair and honest election hereafter. Hampton said that he intended to see every man in the State protected, and that he wanted the people of the State to give him a trial, and if he did not keep his pledges they would at the next election have an opportunity to show their disapproval. He said he would like to be supported by Republicans and Democrats alike in his efforts to advance the interests of the State.

Mr. Patterson says he informed Hampton that he was willing to support him as Governor in all his efforts to advance the best interests of South Carolina, and that he cared more for the peace and prosperity of the State than for the success of any party. With reference to the report that he intends to antagonize the Administration, Senator Patterson says he never thought of pursuing such a course. He thus reports a recent conversation had with the President: "I believe in this matter President Hayes did what he thought the best, although I thought he was mistaken, and told him so. I had a long conversation with him recently on the subject, and the President said he thought it was the right thing to do; that while it might be a mistake, yet his policy was one of conciliation, and he thought that it was an experiment that he should make; that he relied upon the promises of Gov. Hampton and his friends to do justice to all parties, and that he believed he would do it. He said if Gov. Hampton refused to fulfill his pledges that he [President Hayes] would then be called upon to pursue a course that would sustain the Republicans in their rights. I told him that I believed Gov. Hampton was sincere in making all these pledges, and that if he could control his party he would pursue a liberal and just policy toward all. President Hayes said that he had no idea of abandoning the Republicans of South Carolina; that he was their friend, and proposed to aid them in every way that he could, and he wanted me to say so to them—which I propose to do when I go home. He said he did not wish them to construe his action in removing the troops as unfavorable to them, but he believed it his duty to remove the troops, because it was unconstitutional to keep them in the State-house in a time of peace, when there was no apparent danger of domestic violence. He said that in his appointments in South Carolina he proposed to appoint Republicans, unless it would appear that by the use of patronage his policy of conciliation could be made more successful by the appointment of prominent Democrats to office who might use their influence toward his support. By doing this he thought that he could conciliate the Democracy and strengthen the Republican Party of the State. I told him that Gov. Hampton had announced in his speech at Columbia, upon his return there from Washington, that as long as President Hayes pursued his present policy, that he, Gov. Hampton, would sustain him. I told the President that if Gov. Hampton would do this, that I was willing to support him and advise the Republicans of South Carolina to do the same. I told President Hayes that I was perfectly willing to sustain his Administration when I could give his new policy a fair trial, and hoped he would succeed; that he could yet do a great deal for the Republicans of the South, but that I was afraid a great many Southern Republicans would antagonize his Administration."

In explanation of his remark about Southern Republicans opposing the President's policy, Senator Patterson says he knows that Southern Republican members now intend to oppose the Administration. He has a letter from a Southern member, who announces his purpose to oppose the President, and two other Republican members from that section have expressed to him a similar determination. There were 13 Republicans elected to the next House from the South, and all of them are natives of that section. Senator Patterson does not believe that a single Democratic member of Congress from the South can be induced to vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker, and that the Republicans may lose the votes of some of the Southern Republican members. He says the native Republicans of the South are men hostile to the policy of the President than the class commonly called carpet-baggers, whom he thus defends: "Carpet-baggers, as they are styled, are the men who have led the contest in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and after resisting the violence and threats that were brought against them there they cannot now be diverted from their allegiance to the Republican Party by the abuse even of their friends. They have made more sacrifices in this contest than any other class of Republicans in the country, and if they cannot be Republicans in the South they will go where they can be, and where they can act with the Republican Party. While they think it is unjust and unfair to be thus treated by their friends, whose candidate they placed in the Presidential chair, and while they are hated and abused by the Democracy at the South, yet they are willing to leave their action and their motives to the judgment of sincere and honest Republicans. With them it was a struggle for principle and existence, and not for individual office and power." With reference to the report that he will vote to admit Hamburg Butler to a seat in the United States Senate, Senator Patterson says: "Gen. Butler holds his certificate from the same Legislature that declared Hampton Governor, and as Hampton is now recognized as Governor of South Carolina, I cannot see why I should vote against his admission. I would prefer, of course, to vote for the admission of a Republican, but Mr. Corbin was elected by the Legislature which declared Mr. Chamberlain Governor, and as Mr. Chamberlain has been ousted, I regard Mr. Corbin's claim to admission to the Senate to fall with it. I have a personal friendship for Gen. Butler, and I do not think that I could be expected to antagonize the Democratic Party of South Carolina by voting against Gen. Butler, when the friends upon whom he relied have placed Hampton in his present position."

Of the future of the Republican Party in South Carolina, the Senator says: "The Republican Party has a clear, unquestionable majority in South Carolina of over 20,000 votes in a fair election, and I do not give up the hope of carrying the State at the next election for the Administration candidate, whoever he may be. I think the Republicans of the South will fall into the support of the Administration, and that they will vote for any man who will be supported by the President in 1878, when we elect our next Governor. I hope Mr. Hayes' course in the meantime will be such as to satisfy the Republicans of the State that this is the proper thing for them to do, and if it results in the Democrats and Republicans all voting for the same candidate, we will have as much satisfaction in the success of that movement as the Democrats, but if the policy of the Administration should be antagonized hereafter by the Democrats; and if Gov. Hampton will keep his pledges of fair play, even though he may not be the next Administration candidate for Governor, then the Republicans can carry the State. This is all based, however, upon the pledges of Gov. Hampton that we are to have a fair and free election. At present the party is panic-stricken and completely demoralized, but we are well organized in South Carolina and under good discipline. The leaders will be able to soon rally the party, and in the next election make a good stand for whoever they may select as their candidate."

TURKEY STILL DEFIANT.

THE ANSWER TO THE PROTOCOL.

STRONG LANGUAGE FROM THE PORTE — DECLARATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE—THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND RUSSIA—A CONCLUDING AND EMPHATIC SECTION.

LONDON, April 14.—The Turkish note uses very strong language. The five points of Count Schoulavoff's declaration are answered seriatim as follows:

In reply to the declaration of his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, the Sublime Porte on its side notifies to the signatory powers the following declaration:

1. Adopting toward Montenegro the same line of conduct which brought about the pacification of Servia, the Sublime Porte spontaneously informed the Prince two months ago that it would spare no effort to arrive at an understanding with him, even at the price of certain sacrifices. Considering Montenegro as an integral part of Ottoman territory, the Porte proposed a rectification of the lines of demarkation which secured advantages to Montenegro, and it henceforward depends entirely upon the moderate counsels which the Porte hopes will prevail at Cettinje whether this affair may be considered as terminated.

2. The Imperial Government is prepared to apply all the promised reforms, but these reforms, in conformity with the fundamental provisions of our Constitution, cannot have a special or exclusive character, and it is in this spirit that the Imperial Government, in its full and entire liberty, will continue to apply its instructions.

3. The Imperial Government is ready to replace its armies on a peace footing as soon as it shall see the Russian Government take measures to the same end. The armaments of Turkey have an exclusively defensive character, and the relations of friendship and esteem which unite the two Empires inspire the hope that the St. Petersburg Cabinet will not alone in Europe persist in the idea that the Christian populations in Turkey are exposed to such dangers from their own Government that it is necessary to accumulate against a neighboring and friendly State all the means of invasion and destruction.

4. With regard to the disturbances which might break out in Turkey, and stop the demobilization of the Russian Army, the Imperial Government, which repels the injurious terms in which this idea has been expressed, believes that Europe is convinced that the disturbances which have troubled the peace of provinces were due to foreign instigation; that the Imperial Government could not be held responsible for them, and that, consequently, the Russian Government would not be justified in making the demobilization of its armies dependent upon such contingencies.

5. Concerning the dispatch of a special envoy to St. Petersburg to treat on the question of disarmament, the Imperial Government, which would have no reason to refuse an act of courtesy reciprocally required by diplomatic usages, perceives no connection between this act of international courtesy and a disarmament which there was no plausible motive for delaying, and which might be carried into effect by a single telegraphic order.

In communicating the preceding declarations to the signatory Cabinets the Sublime Porte begs the former to take cognizance thereof; to appreciate the spirit which has dictated them, and to be good enough to attach thereto the importance to which they are entitled in the present state of things, the danger of which cannot be too earnestly insisted upon by the Imperial Government, and for which it formally declines all responsibility. The following is the concluding and most emphatic section:

Maintaining with other friendly States relations regulated by international law and treaties, Turkey cannot allow foreign agents or representatives, charged to protect the interests of their compatriots, to have any mission of official supervision. The Imperial Government, in fact, is not aware how it can have deserved so ill of justice and civilization as to see itself placed in a humiliating position without example in the world. The Treaty of Paris gave an exolicit sanction to the principle of non-intervention. This treaty, which binds together the powers who participated in it as well as Turkey, cannot be abolished by a protocol in which Turkey has had no share, and if Turkey appeals to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris it is not that that treaty has created in her favor any rights which she would not possess without it, but rather for the purpose of calling attention to the grave reasons which, in the interests of the general peace of Europe, induced the powers 20 years ago to place the recognition of the inviolability of this Empire's right to sovereignty under the guarantee of a collective promise.

With regard to the clause which, in case of non-execution of the promised reforms, would seek to confer upon the powers the right of recurring to ulterior measures, the Imperial Government perceives therein a fresh attack upon its dignity and its rights—a measure of intimidation calculated to deprive its acts of any merit of spontaneity, and a source of grave complications, both in the present and the future. No consideration, therefore, can arrest the Government in its determination to protest against the views enunciated in the protocol of the 31st of March, and to treat it, as far as Turkey is concerned, as destitute of all equity, and consequently, also, of all obligatory character. Exposed to hostile suggestions, to unmerited suspicion, and to violations of international law, Turkey feels that she is now contending for her existence. Strong in the justice of her cause, and trusting in God, she determines to ignore what has been decided without her and against her, resolved to retain in the world the place which Providence has destined for her. In this regard she will not cease to encounter the attacks directed against her with the general principles of public right, and the authority of a great European act, which pledges the honor of the powers that signed the protocol of the 31st of March—a document which, in her eyes, has no legal claim to exact compliance. She appeals to the conscience of the Cabinets, which she has a right to consider animated toward her by the same sentiments of elevated equity and friendship as in the past. Immediate and simultaneous disarmament would be the only efficacious means of averting the dangers by which the general peace is throatened. The reply which the Imperial Government has made above to the declaration of the Ambassador of Russia furnished the powers with suitable elements for bringing about this result, which they most assuredly will not seek to obtain by persisting in imposing upon the Ottoman Empire sacrifices of rights and honor to which it will not consent.

WAR REGARDED AS INEVITABLE.

THE FEELING IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES IN RUSSIA—HOW THE SITUATION IS REGARDED IN ENGLAND—THE WAR OPINION IN TURKEY—IMMEDIATE ACTION NOT EXPECTED.

LONDON, April 14.—A telegram from Paris states that a St. Petersburg telegram says: "War is regarded in official circles as inevitable, but Russian military measures do not indicate an immediate opening of the campaign. It is believed that Austria will make an effort at pacification, but success is not thought probable."

A Vienna dispatch states that the *New Free Press* this evening says the Danube Steam-boat Company have received information that the Turks have commenced throwing a bridge over the Danube at Kalafat.

A Brussels dispatch says *Le Nord* this evening publishes a telegram from London, stating that the English Government is of the opinion that under the present circumstances any further step for the maintenance of peace is useless.

A Pera dispatch says, respecting war opinion is divided. That Russia will ever be so rash as to attack Turkey without being sure of the neutrality of Austria and Germany, seems to many impossible. Neither is it clear, especially after Prince Bismarck's resumption of office, how Russia can ever have a firm reliance on that neutrality. On the other hand, no one supposes that Turkey will begin hostilities, so we are at a deadlock. Before the middle or the end of May those in whose hands are for this moment the destinies of mankind—the Czar and Prince Bismarck—can make up their minds. In order to occupy the Danube Russia must reckon with Germany. The way to Constantinople lies through Berlin. The present position is that if war breaks out, the result must be the extension of the Russian Empire to the Danube, the Bosphorus, the Taurus Mountains, and the Euphrates, and the amalgamation of 100,000,000 men of the Slavic nation. Can Germany or any European State look at and acquiesce in such a consummation?

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the rumor published in the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* that instructions were sent yesterday forenoon to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantiple to declare war against the Porte, is unfounded.

LONDON, April 14.—A telegram from Constantinople states that Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Generalissimo, has started for Shumla to assume command of the Army of the Danube. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires has not yet received orders to quit Constantinople. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The journals here unanimously declare that the moment has arrived to give effect to the Czar's Moscow speech."

VIENNA, April 14.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg saying that no decision has yet been taken at the sittings of the Ministerial Committee. Prince Gortschakoff will notify Russia's resolutions to the powers next week. The *Political Correspondence* further states that there is still a probability of the question entering another diplomatic phase. Immediate military action by Russia is not expected.

PARIS, April 14.—The *Moniteur* (semi-official) declares that it is the inflexible resolve of France to remain neutral.

THE UNFORTUNATE PROVINCES.

MONTENEGRO TO REMAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE—MORE PROVISIONS FOR NICSICS—ATTITUDE OF THE CATHOLIC ALBANIAN POPULATION.

LONDON, April 14.—A Vienna dispatch says although preparations for hostilities have been made by Turkey and Montenegro, the latter will remain on the defensive unless the Turks attempt to provision Niesics, but the Turks have just provisioned that place. There is no desire on either side to precipitate matters. The conflict with the Miridites is a fresh difficulty for the Turks. Now that the mischief is done, it matters little that Dervish Pasha is transferred to Salonica, and that Ali Sahib succeeds him. The quarrel with the Miridites is owing to their refusal to furnish the usual contingent for the war against Montenegro.

A dispatch from Cettinje says the rising of the Miridites determines the attitude of the whole Catholic Albanian population. The first result of a renewal of hostilities with Montenegro would possibly be the cutting off of Podgoritza from its base of supplies at Scutari, compelling the city to surrender, and by extending operations in connection with the Miridites, compel the Turks to extend their line of defensive operations, and weaken their force. The Turks only have 4,000 effective force here, which must be quadrupled to hold Podgoritza and the only road between their positions and lake transportation.

A Belgrade dispatch states that commerce and manufactures in Bosnia are prostrated by the enforced circulation of paper currency. The insurrectionary bands are continually receiving accessions. Troops and artillery are going in all directions. Warlike preparations continue. The Government is demanding money and supplies from the Christians, and they are being drafted into the Army and sent to Asia, in order, the Bosnian's claim, to diminish the rayah population in case the insurrection spreads. In the Bosnia capital typhus is raging, and many Turks are dying of the disease.

VIENNA, April 14.—The relations between the Porte and Montenegro are broken off. The Russian Consul-General, M. Journ, left St. Petersburg to-day, with instructions for the Montenegrin Government. Prince Tcherkassy, who is mentioned as the future Organizator of Bulgaria, leaves St. Petersburg to-morrow for Kischineff. Persia has notified the Porte of her claims to Baydad.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE—THE LONDON STOCK MARKET—MINCING-LANE NOTES.

PARIS, April 14.—There was a thorough panic on the Bourse shortly after the opening to-day, but a quieter feeling prevails.

LONDON, April 14.—At the Stock Exchange enormous speculative operations for a fall were made this week, and sales on account of Paris and Constantinople were especially heavy. The excitement was chiefly confined to bear transactions in Russian and Turkish securities, but there has been an immense speculation for a fall in Consols also; indeed, all stocks directly affected by the political situation have been greatly depressed. Russians are 8 to 10 lower, Hungarian 4 to 6, and Egyptian Turkish, French, and Italian 3 to 5. English, foreign, and colonial railways and the miscellaneous list sustained a relapse, which was mainly a reflection of the foreign market, the pressure of speculators to sell anything which happened to be on their hands adding to the depression of all securities. Americans have not altogether escaped, though Governments probably held about the best position of any stock in the market. The rejection of the protocol had little effect on the value of money, but as it tends further to repress international business and financing, it must reduce the supply of bills for discount, and so keep down the rates.

The Mincing-lane markets have been variously affected by the prospect of war, but, on the whole, the tone of business continues unsatisfactory. A speculative demand for saltpetre caused an advance of £1 per ton. Rice is 10 shillings per ton dearer for new-crop cargoes, influenced partly by the advance in breadstuffs. Sugars have been firmer. Low sorts of tea attract the most attention, with some speculative demand. The stock is smaller than of late years. Plantation Ceylon and East Indian coffee have fallen several shillings, with large supplies offering. Ordinary sorts are inactive, pending the Dutch sales next week, which will include 104,000 bags—a quantity in excess of the two previous years at the same date. Tea is dull; common grades of Congou barely maintain the late improvement. Indian teas have not in all cases sold up to last week's quotations. Indigo is fast at lower rates.

GLASGOW, April 14.—The sugar market closed strong, with an irregular advance of 6 pence per hundred weight over last Saturday's prices.

THE WAR NEWS ON 'CHANGE.

On the Produce Exchange yesterday the breadstuff markets were active and excited, and prices were higher on account of cable reports indicating stronger markets on the other side. The export demand for corn was decidedly brisk, and prices generally advanced 2 to 3 cents; in some instances the increase was as much as 5 cents. Wheat was also acout 2 cents higher, and prime was scarce, which checked business, though the demand was fairly active in good part for export. Flour was held 25 to 50 cents per barrel higher, some holders withdrawing special samples altogether, and refusing to name a price. The business resulting was moderate in consequence. Ocean freights were stronger, shipowners anticipating much higher figures later on, and not being disposed to commit themselves to any important extent at present market rates. Nearly 100,000 bushels of grain, several hundred tons of fresh beef, and immense quantities of bacon, flour, and provisions of other kinds left for Europe on the Celtic, California, City of Richmond, and Neckar yesterday.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ALTOONA.

ALTOONA, April 14.—About noon to-day a miner named William Harkins, from Huntedale, supposed to have been insane from drink, approached a man named Hugh Courtney, in the street, and without any provocation whatever, stabbed him four times in the side and once in the leg, with a pocket knife. He then ran across the street to a crowd of men, who started to run, and one of them, J. G. Krupp, fell and was stabbed fatally in the stomach by Harkins. Harkins was then struck on the head, fracturing his skull; he was also shot twice, and his left arm was broken. His injuries are considered fatal.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

NUMEROUS CANDIDATES FOR THE PLACE—APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE HANDS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—NO NECESSITY FOR FILLING THE VACANCY NOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The filling of the vacancy upon the Supreme Bench, caused by the election of Judge David Davis, of Illinois, to the Senate, has not yet been considered by the President. There are numerous applicants for the place, and numbers of influential men have called upon the President to urge the claims of their respective friends. The President has yet given no word of encouragement to any of them, and the papers which have been left with him in behalf of the various candidates have been sent to the Department of Justice, and filed away for future reference. Judge Thomas Drummond, of Illinois, Col. Thomas B. Swann, of West Virginia; Judge Wood, of Louisiana; Senator Christiancy, of Michigan; ex-Secretary B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky; Samuel F. Rice, of Alabama; Judge Hawkins and H. G. Smith, of Tennessee; H. C. Caldwell, of Arkansas, and Judge Hughes, of Virginia, are the candidates thus far presented for the place, who have applications on file. The papers in the case of the candidates mentioned are very voluminous, and bear strong indorsements of the fitness of each for the place. The applications are not filed by the candidates themselves but by their friends. Ex-Secretary Bristow is the most strongly recommended. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has been named, but he has no papers on file, and what recommendations he has have been made verbally to the President. It might be supposed by these papers being on file in the Attorney-General's office that that officer would have something to do with the appointment, but he says his duties end with making a register of the applicants, and with keeping the custody of the papers until they are called for. He says he has nothing to do with the appointment, and will make no recommendations. It is understood the President has consulted the Chief-Justice with reference to the necessity of making the appointment at an early day, and that, as a result of this conference, the appointment will not be made until after the assembling of Congress in December. The Supreme Court will close its present session in May, and for this reason there is no urgent necessity for filling the vacancy at this time.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1877.

Nineteen copyists and one laborer were discharged from the Pension Office to-day.

Mrs. Hallock, wife of B. B. Hallock, who is known in connection with the $47,000 Treasury robbery, was among those recently discharged from the Patent Office.

The President has pardoned Charles E. Bruce, convicted in the Criminal Court of this District in April last for forgery, and sentenced to one year in the Albany Penitentiary. This is the first pardon of the President.

Copies of the recent letter of Senator Wade, of Ohio, strongly denunciatory of President Hayes for his Southern policy, are privately exhibited. He says, in conclusion of his letter, that some persons excuse President Hayes on the ground of good intentions, "but —— is paved with them."

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency—including $5,000,000 as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency—$9,288,595; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,920,000; coin—including $48,874,000 in coin certificates—$88,326,221; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

Henry M. Williams, of New-York, has been vindicated from the charges made against him, of obtaining unclaimed interest money from the Treasury on fraudulent powers of attorney. United States Commissioner J. L. Johnson, of this city, aided by the Solicitor of the Treasury, has spent nearly two weeks in the investigation, and has rendered a decision exonerating Mr. Williams from all blame.

A delegation of Friends from Loudon County, Va., and all claiming to be natives of the State, obtained an interview with the President yesterday. They remonstrated against the appointment of carpet-baggers to Federal offices in the State, and said there were plenty of good native Republicans who desire recognition. The President received the delegation very cordially, and listened to all they had to say.

The Treasury now holds $340,148,600 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,796,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,641,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,974,500. National bank circulation now outstanding—currency notes, $318,321,458; gold notes, $1,428,920.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $280,124 91, and from Customs $484,410 38. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption during the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,346,000	$2,083,000
Boston	627,000	1,020,000
Philadelphia	91,000	323,000
Miscellaneous	1,321,000	1,262 700
Total	$3,385,000	$4,688,000

Receipts to-day, $568,000.

A letter written in German was received by the Postmaster General to-day from a person living in the Eleventh Ward of New-York City, who writes that he wants an office worth $5,000 per year, and promises to give $1,000 yearly to the poor if the President will give him the office. He suggests that if there is any doubt of his fulfilling this promise the $1,000 can be deducted, and $4,000 per annum be paid him. He hopes for an early answer, before all the best Post Offices are taken up. The letter, although inclosed to the Postmaster General, appears to be addressed to the Almighty, and is believed to be the freak of a lunatic.

Up to 1 o'clock to-day no additional instructions have been prepared for the Louisiana Commission, nor has there been any call for a session of the Cabinet to-day. No dispatches of importance have come to hand at the Executive Mansion from New-Orleans this morning. It is positively stated in a very high official quarter to-day that the President's policy in regard to Louisiana will not be different from the policy he has already adopted concerning South Carolina. This is considered to be an authoritative intimation that the troops will not be allowed to support either of the rival Governments in Louisiana, and that their withdrawal from New-Orleans may confidently be expected at a very early day.

Major Bell, the newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to-day received from Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, and 115 clerks of the Second Auditor's Office, a handsomely engrossed letter, in which, as his personal friends and former associates in that office, they warmly congratulate him upon his appointment, and say: "We witness in your promotion a practical recognition of true merit, and desire, through you, to congratulate the Secretary of the Interior upon having secured for the office of Assistant Secretary, the services of a gentleman whose purity of character and acknowledged ability eminently qualify him for the satisfactory discharge of its arduous duties."

Lieut.-Commander Charles S. Colton is ordered to examination for promotion. Lieut.-Commander Felix McCurley is ordered to duty as executive officer of the Receiving Ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va. Paymaster W. E. Woodhull is ordered to duty as Naval Storekeeper at Nagasaki, Japan. Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson is ordered to duty in the office of the paymaster at the navy-yard at League Island, Penn. Lieut. Horace Elmer is detached from the Receiving Ship Franklin and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander William B. Hoff is ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Board of Inspectors. Lieut. H. E. Nichols is detached from the Coast Survey Office and ordered to the Dispatch as executive officer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT TRACY NOT UNEXPECTED—WHAT HIS FRIENDS THINK ABOUT IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 14.—John F. Tracy's resignation of the Presidency of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad was not wholly unexpected in Chicago. His friends regret his retirement at this particular time. They think he has been crowded out of office in the face of the protestations of the railroad company that its affairs are in no sense involved in the unfortunate speculations of either Mr. Tracy or Kennedy & Co., and his friends cannot understand why the company permitted his retirement if that body was sincere in asserting that his disastrous stock-jobbing operations were in no wise connected with, or injurious to, the road.

The impression is general among the more intelligent railroad officials that Mr. Tracy's failure and resignation are due in a great part to Jay Gould's agency. Predictions were freely made to-day that Gould would have absolute control of the Chicago and Rock Island within the next 60 days. He will be helped to this end, it is believed, by those who in the past have acted with Tracy, but who now discover that a dying man can be of no particular service to them. It is the impression among well-informed officials that Hugh Riddle may succeed to the Presidency. This would, however, depend on whether the conservative element in the direction was in the majority. If Gould should show his full hand at the meeting on Monday, Riddle's chance of promotion would be about as one in ten.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL DISASTER.

AN INVESTIGATION BY THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT — ANOTHER BODY FOUND—PROPERTY RECOVERED.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—As the Fire Department has received much blame from a portion of the city press and from many individuals for bad management of the Southern Hotel fire, Chief Sexton has made an investigation of the matter. He has examined Mr. Russell, the chief engineer of the hotel, and several employes who assisted in the efforts to subdue the flames in the store-room. Russell reiterated his statement telegraphed last night, and gave it as his opinion that the Fire Department was summoned too late to save the building. The other parties examined corroborate Russell's statement.

The body found this afternoon is so badly burned that it is impossible to distinguish the sex, but it is believed to be the remains of the colored nurse girl of Mrs. Clark, named Jackson. About three quarters of an exceedingly valuable diamond necklace belonging to Mrs. Munster was among the jewelry taken from the ruins to-day. Several articles of jewelry with the intials of R. J. Clark and wife, were found this morning near where their bodies were discovered, thus completing their identification. Three more of the unaccounted for guests telegraphed their safety this morning, N. W. Catson, of Indianapolis, and Adolph Schwind, of New-York. It is also known that R. E. J. Miles, of Cincinnati, is safe, and the W. S. Monroe, of New-York, whose name was telegraphed last night, is believed to be W. S. Morrison, of the same city, who is safe and now at the Lindell Hotel.

A complimentary benefit, tendered by a large number of the most prominent gentlemen of the city, was given to-night at the Olympic Theatre to Miss Kate Osborn, Miss Frankie McClellan and Miss Clifton, of the Olympic company, who lost all their effects by the fire. The house was crowded, and the receipts were about $1,500, which will be divided equally among the beneficiaries. The company and Miss Kate Claxton, who is the star at the house, volunteered their services. A similar benefit will be given at De Bar's Opera-house, on Wednesday night, to the servant girls of the Southern Hotel, who lost everything they possessed by the fire.

BURNED AT SEA.

THE STEAMSHIP LEO DESTROYED BY FIRE—TWO PASSENGERS MISSING—A NUMBER OF THE CREW SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

SAVANNAH, April 14.—The steam-ship Leo, from this port, for Nassau, on the 12th inst., was destroyed by fire, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., during a heavy southeast gale, 80 miles south of Tybee and 30 miles off shore.

The two Miss Farringtons, of Nassau, and Mr. Pappendick, of New-York, the only passengers, are missing. Of the crew, P. McDonnel, chief engineer; Thomas F. Hennessey, carpenter; James McLaughlin, oiler; Dan Rigan, Christopher Lee, and Patrick McGough, firemen; Peter Olopson, Samuel Hurst, and James Nurry, sailors; Ann Brown, stewardess; W. Mitchell, cook; Henry Harris, Richard Gething, Plato Johnson, James Caren, Robert Gibson, Henry O'Keefe, and John Savage embarked in life-boats and are supposed to be lost. The rest of the crew and officers, numbering 13, were taken from a life-raft at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th by the Russian bark Hoppet, Capt. Fredricksen, from London for Bull River. Those rescued were brought to this city from the bark Hoppet, off Tybee, by the pilot-boat Necar.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—The order for a strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was promulgated to-day, and went into effect at midnight. As the trains on the main line came in before 12 o'clock, the engineers were notified of the action of the Brotherhood, and all left their engines. It is not believed that there will be any detention of trains to-morrow, as the company have already employed men to fill the places of the strikers, anticipating the action of the Brotherhood. On the Germantown branch all the Brotherhood engineers left during the past week or two, and their places were filled from day to day, so that no trouble is anticipated on that portion of the road. The order for the strike strictly forbids abandoning engines before arriving at their destination.

A FORGER ARRESTED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 14. — George O. Savage was arrested to-day, charged with forging the name of S. M. Shoemaker, resident Manager of Adams' Express Company, in this city, to bank checks Savage was arrested after presenting a forged check to the First National Bank, and other checks of a similar character were found on his person. Mr. Shoemaker is at the Hot Springs, Ark., and it is probable that forged drafts on banks in New-York with his signature have been forwarded.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Edgar Moore, the young man who shot and killed Mabel Hall, a ballet-girl, at the Theatre Comique about a year ago, and who was convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced to-day by Judge Jones, of the Criminal Court, to be hanged on Friday, June 1. A motion for a new trial had previously been overruled.

AN EXCITING ABDUCTION CASE.

BOSTON, April 14.—James H. Favor was held in $10,000 bonds to-day, charged with enticing away Mary E. Harrington. The case is exciting great interest, as it is believed Miss Harrington is dead. Officers are making every effort to learn her fate.

GRAS

found for him; but Mr. Albery has an income outside dramatic work, and is not compelled to wallow in the mire of French humor for payment. Moreover, he has done good and original work, and some of his feminine creations are worthy of a pure-minded man and an accomplished author. He owes the public an apology for "Pink Dominos," which should ruin what little reputation the Criterion has left. It is not much truly. "The Divorce Case" and "Hot Water" were not altogether pieces that one could take one's children to see, but they were as "Evangeline" to "Don Juan" compared with "Pink Dominos."

"The Scuttled Ship," a "new drama of incident," by Charles Reade, "founded on a popular novel," (*Foul Play,*) was produced at the Olympic Theatre on Easter Monday. There was a brilliant house, for Mr. Reade is popular. Although you know he will do something you don't like, there is sure to be a great deal to admire in whatever he puts his hand to. I noticed in the stalls and boxes Miss Fowler and her husband, Mr. Pemberton. Miss Fowler was the leading lady at this theatre, and made her last genuine hit in Albery's "Spendthrift;" Mr. Knight, of the *Athenæum;* Mr. Moy Thomas, who wrote that stinger on "The Vicarage" in the *Daily News;* Miss Braddon and her husband, Mr. Maxwell; Miss Kate Terry and her husband, Mr. Lewis; Mr. Valentine Bromley, the artist; Mr. James Mortimer, of the *Figaro;* Mr. Clement Scott, (who certainly frowned at his friend, Mr. Thomas, who declined to carry his friendship into his duties as a critic;) several pretty actresses, disengaged; and altogether a genuine representative audience. The drama opened with a prologue showing the forgery by *Arthur Wardlaw.* Act first told the story of *Robert Penfold* at Hobart Town. Act second was devoted to the sailing and scuttling of the ship. Act third returned to the office of the *Wardlaws* in London, and that and act fourth oscillated between "the lonely island in the tropics" and the office in town. Act fifth was taken up with "Home Scenes," exhibiting *Helen's* efforts to clear *Robert;* his reappearance; the story of the scuttling; proofs of his innocence, and the punishment of vice and the reward of virtue. The story is too well known to need recapitulation here. The drama is admirably mounted and well played. It was heartily received, and, when judiciously cut, should prove very successful. There are too many scenes in an act, and some of the incidents are almost childishly realistic. Miss Bella Pateman played the heroine. She looked the part, and here and there gave grace and pathos to the author's conception, but her style is a little artificial when she attempts to depict the ordinary domestic passions of dramatic life. In "The Wife's Secret" her measured elocution and essentially classic gait suited the high-falutin work of the old dramatist; but she should strive to leave all that in her dressing-room when she has to deal with the emotions of a natural woman. The truth is, Miss Pateman acts too much. Her emphases are too marked. She is, nevertheless, far in advance of many of our so-called leading ladies. With the pit and gallery at the Olympic she is already a favorite, for they can hear her, and many English actresses don't condescend to be heard beyond the stalls. Mr. Henry Neville was *Robert Penfold,* and he scored a distinct and emphatic success. The original hero of Tom Taylor's "Ticket of Leave Man," he has in "The Scuttled Ship" to depict an honest man similarly unfortunate, and he put real life into Charles Reade's flesh and blood hero. It was a fine, manly performance—a bit of broad, unaffected characterization that would please a New-York audience, and I cannot pay Mr. Neville a higher compliment. Mr. Pateman did justice to the villain, *Wylie,* and Mr. Elwood played the part of *Burt,* the detective, to the life in make-up, gesture, facial expression, and voice. It is a small part, but in Mr. Elwood's hands it stood out prominently. Mrs. Seymour burlesqued the part of *Nancy Rouse,* and Mr. Artaud over-acted the drunkenness of *Capt. Hudson,* which otherwise was an excellent study of an intemperate skipper. Mr. Charles Reade is an obstinate man. If, however, anybody has the courage to advise him to expunge act third, cut down the vagaries of *Nancy Rouse,* and make a few other alterations, and if he has the good sense to act upon these suggestions, "The Scuttled Ship" will hold the stage for many a year to come. There is a characteristic incident in the fourth act worth narrating. One of the wrecked sailors is dying on the deserted island. *Helen Folleston* is ministering to him in his dying moments. "You forgive *Wylie,*" she says, in accents tender. The house is hushed in sympathetic accord with the scene. "Yes," replies the dying man, "Yes, I forgive him, —— his eyes!" For a moment the house was shocked to silence, then there was a general cry of "Oh!" followed by the loudest peal of laughter of the night, for everybody recognized the author in this startling bit of realism. When Reade depicts a character, he declines to slur over anything belonging to it. Still I would suggest to the distinguished author that "poor Jack" might indulge in a parting curse that would be sufficiently effective and real without taking the peculiar though familiar form of an execration of *Wylie's* optics. There were some mechanical ships and boats in the Pacific scene which created a little amusement, especially when the report of a gun was heard before the flash of the powder was seen. But, on the whole, the hitches were very few, and the drama deserves to be successful.

At the Duke's Theatre, (the name of The Holborn was changed to the Duke's by Burnand,) "The Two Mothers" should prove a genuine attraction to the holiday folk. It has not only a shipwreck among its realistic scenes, but it has also a railway train, similar to that which Mr. Boucicault introduced to us years ago in "After Dark." The drama is a very fair example of the Bowery class of play, but it is better acted than anything I ever saw at the New-York theatre of downright melodrama. Mr. and Mrs. John Billington and Miss Meyrick lift the play considerably, and the scenic effects are admirably managed.

Mr. Henderson, the husband of Lydia Thompson, is the lessee of the Criterion Theatre, as well as the Folly. At the latter house there is a new and fanciful extravaganza, (suggested by Jules Verne,) written by Mr. Robert Reece and Mr. H. B. Farnie. "Gas in Burlesque Metre" is the second title. The basis of the story is worked out of the idea of a town which is suddenly supplied with unlimited oxygen, the effect of which is to develop a superhuman amount of energy into all the people. The leading characters are assumed by Misses Lydia Thompson, Violet Cameron, Emily Duncan, and Harriot Coveny; Messrs. Brough, Day, Nelson, and Willie Edouin. "The Chimney Corner" plays the house in; and at the Criterion "The Porter's Knot" is the piece which precedes "Pink Dominos." Mr. Henderson has been generally commended for his excellent management of the Folly Theatre, (originally called the Charing Cross,) and Miss Thompson has certainly done all she could to make the dancing in the Folly burlesques classical rather than leggy. The publication of her portrait as *Robinson Crusoe* was hardly in good taste. Indeed, some people regard it as positively indecent, but advertising is not in her department, and it must be said for her that she lends grace and refinement to [illegible] at the Folly extravaganzas. She has lost what little voice she ever possessed; but that is no longer of any great importance, seeing that she has made enough money for luxury and comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are rich people. The Charing Cross Theatre was a conspicuous failure until they took it up. It is now quite a popular and fashionable little house. The management has imitated the New-York system of a "newsy" programme, called *The Fire-fly.* It is used for the Folly and the Criterion, and is better worth the 6d. charged for it than the old-fashioned, though more "genteel," carte supplied at the other houses.

THE ANNUAL HAM FAIR AT PARIS

BUTCHERING AS AN ART IN FRANCE—THE FLESH OF PIG IN A THOUSAND FORMS—AN EVENT WHICH CLOSED AT MIDNIGHT BEFORE GOOD FRIDAY.

A correspondent writes: "Paris is holding its annual Ham Fair. The faithful four-footed companion of the good St. Anthony has been slaughtered, and human ingenuity is displayed in the manner in which the dead pig is dressed and placed before the public, tempting the appetite, while the smell of grilling and roasting pork which pervades the air makes one sympathize with and understand the Chinaman who fired his house that he might taste the succulent carcase of his 'gentleman lodger.' The Ham Fair lasts only three days, and must be closed at midnight on Thursday, so that those who have come from far and near to offer their stock of pork must not lose any time if they want to get rid of their wares before Good Friday. The Ham Fair has offered a grand occasion for the display of the decorative art professed by the French. The eye is attracted by the thousand and one compounds or forms in which the flesh of the pig is offered for sale. Bay leaves and evergreens have been plentifully used, and the yellow or dark mahogany tint of the smoked hams is arranged so as to harmonize with the unsmoked ones, while garlands of sausages dangle temptingly from the top of the stalls underneath the trees, making one think of the country of Cockaigne, where edibles grow on trees by the wayside, dropping into the mouth of the lazy slumberer. York and Bayonne hams fraternize with the produce of Alsace and Lorraine, the latter protesting, as it were, against the German occupation by the introduced cockades with which the stall-keepers have adorned them. There is the *petit salé,* on which the husbandman feeds himself all the year round, the salt pork with which one cooks season their *soupe aux choux;* and there is the wild boar from the Ardennes, reminding us of days spent in the wood, with the dogs at bay, the spear and gaff ready, as their enemy defends himself with his sharp tusks, giving the *piqueurs* plenty of work sewing up the wounds received by the hounds before the boar is *servi* with the long hunting-knife wielded by some skillful and intrepid huntsman, whose hand must not tremble as he confronts the fierce enemy, and twinkling eye means mischief. There is the toothsome *marcassin,* or sucking wild boar, smoked as only Germans can smoke them in Westphalia, hanging or lying stretched out with the more domestic pig, which lacks the flavor peculiar to the denizen of the woods whose nose has never been ringed, whose food has been the acorn of the forest or the turnip torn from the field in one of those mad scampers which destroy the labor of the peasant. At one stall a bear is hanging up, showing its paimy feet and long talons; the thick brown hide has been left on in hopes of tempting some purchaser to buy the whole animal, but as yet no person has the adventurous "genius to bear a present," or no venturesome *restaurateur* anxious to lure customers with the promise of *a plat d'ours,* has come forward, so that Bruin will have to be cut up and sold piecemeal before he can be got rid of. The authorities will not permit any other meat sale than that of the pig to be sold on the stalls which constitute the Ham Fair proper. If there is nothing new under the sun, the Ham Fair proves, on the other hand, that nothing is too old to be sold, for adjoining the stalls where Pantagruel might have glutted his gigantic appetite all kinds of second-hand goods are being sold by the auctioneer, who will be permitted to remain for over a fortnight during the coming Gingerbread Fair, which commences on Easter Monday, to the great delight of the youngsters home for their holidays.

Old and new china-ware is laid out. Pots, pans, and fire-irons, fresh from the hands of the manufacturer, or half-worn with use, can be obtained at proportionate prices. Old boots and shoes, second-hand linen, and clothes are displayed on the stalls or hanging up on nails, while the booth-keepers call the attention of the passing public to the excellency of their wares. There are two or three stalls where oil paintings in gaudy, new frames are advertised for sale. The "paintings" are very ordinary chromo-lithographs representing incidents of the Crimean war, or the victories of the French under the First Empire. There are open-air restaurants where light refreshment can be obtained, where the *plats du jour* are composed of sausage and ham, of pure *lue à la Saint Menehould,* pigs' feet *truffé,* although some declare that truffles are only diseased potatoes, and roast pork, while the very atmosphere is perfumed with the odor of thyme, bay-leaf, and garlic. Last evening the fair was crowded, for everybody among the shop-keeping *bourgeoisie* and working classes makes a point of going down to see the annual display of pork as an excuse for indulging at some *café,* listening to the witty, but not always very discreet, conversation of the *ouvrier,* who has dined at the fair, and eaten so much salt ham and salt meat that nothing less than an immoderate quantity of wine can quench his thirst. Every one buys something, if only as a *souvenir.* A ham or sausage is carried home in triumph, and for some weeks to come people will be talking of what they bought at the Ham Fair, and of the provision of pig they laid in to help them on with their Easter rejoicings. There is a certain class of people who take great interest in these fairs, who never fail every one held within an easy distance of Paris, and if the weather continues fine to-night and to-morrow the stall-keepers will have no cause to complain of the pecuniary result of their venture at the Ham Fair."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE RAILROAD STRIKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your splendid editorial of April 9 on the dictatorial and dangerous conduct of P. M. Arthur and his unruly organization of locomotive engineers was a bull's-eye for law, order, railroad employes, and the public generally. Thanks for it. It is rumored that a scheme is on foot at this time to take the firemen into fellowship with the Brotherhood of Engineers—to make the stokers a sort of left wing to the baffled union; for it is evident that they are as harmless in the matter of strikes without the aid of the firemen as a blind kitten with its claws filed off in a hot fire-box. Glancing back at the recent strike on the Boston and Maine Road, locomotive firemen would do well to take a calm view of the situation. If any of the mutineers of the Boston and Maine are entitled to lenity at the hands of that company it is the firemen. That they were inveigled into taking part in the strike, and were deceived by the loud fulminations of the Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, is an undoubted fact. The latter-named personage was so inflated with the idea of his tremendous power that he freely gave it out in Boston that to strike was to win. But what a snag he struck in the Old Bay State. The deceived firemen hold the same relation to the Grand Chief and the engineers as the cat did to the monkey, when the claws of poor puss were used by the monkey to pull the hot pudding out of the pot. After the pudding was safely out, there was no further use for the cat. After an engineers' strike is made a success through the help of the firemen, then the stoker can renew his grasp on his scoop-shovel and journey on to the end of time, for all the Grand Chief or engineers care. He then is only fit to be the recipient of plenty of abuse if the engine he chances to be firing goes back on her steam or, in railroad talk, sours on 'em. Who employ the firemen—the engineers or the railroad companies? Who promote the firemen and place them on the right side of the engine the engineers or the companies? These are questions which should receive deliberate consideration in the minds of locomotive firemen. One result of an offensive alliance of the firemen with engineers will be that their promotion, to a great extent, will be stopped. Railroad managers will prefer to employ an anti-striking and less dangerous element for engineers. Take the case of the nearly seventy firemen cast adrift by the Boston and Maine strike. No doubt, nine-tenths of these men had fired long enough to be capable of running an engine, and were entitled to promotion in the event of vacancies occurring. But where are they now? Wherever they may cast their lot, they must commence again at the very bottom round of the ladder. It is a truism with firemen as well as others, that hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Then, again, there are 70 engineers (victims of the Boston and Maine strike,) made to tramp away from home, partly through the influence exerted by the gas-conade of the Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, and partly by their own folly. These tramping engineers will soon begin to turn up on different roads looking for jobs. Of course, the Brotherhood engineers will strain every nerve to get them positions, to the detriment of old and worthy firemen on the same roads. Stokers, you must take a back seat in the gallery until the gentlemen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are provided for. Locomotive firemen, the time has arrived for you to shake the scales from your eyes, or your wrestling match with the black diamonds will continue indefinitely. Study your own interests and scratch out the cinders they have thrown into your eyes before it is too late. Will not the press urge the Legislature of New-York to follow in the footsteps of New-Jersey, and pass a law for the protection of the public and railroad employes against future raids by the disturbing and mischievious organization of Grand Chief Arthur?

EX-STOKER.

INSURANCE LITIGATION.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE'S TROUBLES

AN ELABORATE OPINION BY JUSTICE WESTBROOK IN THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SUIT—THE ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF BROOKLYN DECLARED TO BE INVALID.

A short time previous to the resignation and removal of John J. Anderson, as Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company of this City, Attorney-General Fairchild made application to Judge Osborn, holding Special Term of the Supreme Court at Albany, for an order decreeing the dissolution of the company and the appointment of a Receiver to supersede Anderson, alleging that he was appointed by collusion and fraud, and in the interest of the former officers of the corporation. Mr. Anderson was appointed by Justice Pratt, in Brooklyn, in an action brought by John O. Hoyt, a stockholder, against the Continental Company, under a section of the Revised Statutes providing for the winding up of "insurance companies." In making his application as above set forth, the Attorney-General raised the point that a stockholder or a creditor of a corporation cannot bring suit for the dissolution of a company organized, as the Continental was, under the act of 1853, except through the Attorney-General, to whom, it was contended, is alone given the power to apply for the dissolution. Judge Osborn appointed Mr. Abram V. DeWitt Referee to take proofs touching the application, and his report was presented to Judge Westbrook, at Kingston, two weeks ago, before whom argument upon the motion was heard. The present incumbent of the office of Receiver, Mr. William R. Grace, appeared by counsel, not, however, submitting to the jurisdiction of the court, but merely for the purpose of making a statement, in order that it might properly understand his position. Mr. Anderson having been removed from the Receivership, the question of collusion was dropped on the argument. Justice Westbrook has written an elaborate opinion on the subject, which is directly opposed to that rendered by Justice Pratt some days ago in the suit of David Lyon, a policy-holder in the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, reinsured in the Continental, who asked that the judgment in the Hoyt action be opened, and that he be allowed to come in and defend. It virtually has the effect of removing Mr. Grace from the office of Receiver, but that gentleman holds over until his successor is appointed. The opinion is substantially as follows:

The present application to dissolve the Continental Life Insurance Company and to distribute its effects is made by the Attorney-General, and is based upon section 17, of chapter 463, Laws of 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies, and in Relation to Agencies of such Companies." When the matter was originally presented to the court objection to action upon it was made upon the same ground now urged, that in an action brought in this court by John O. Hoyt, a stockholder of the corporation, in behalf of himself and all other stockholders, a judgment had been rendered dissolving the company, ordering its assets to be distributed, and appointing a Receiver for that purpose, and that, as the company was by such judgment already dissolved, and its assets in the hands of a Receiver, no further action under the present proceedings could be had. Notwithstanding this objection, this court, at Special Term, appointed a Referee to take proofs on Nov. 28 last, the General Term affirmed the order, and the Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal because it was not appealable. The Referee has presented his report, and the Attorney-General now moves, to use the language of the statute, that the "court shall decree a dissolution of said company, and a distribution of its effects, including the securities deposited in the hands of the Controller." In opposition to this motion, it is not claimed that sufficient cause under the act of 1853 has not been shown, or that fraud, as charged, has been made at the previous Special Term is repeated, and thus this question, and the only one, is squarely presented. Is the proceeding authorized by the statute under which the Attorney-General proceeds, (chapter 463, Laws of 1853,) exclusive, or can a stockholder or creditor of a life insurance company also proceed under the Revised Statutes? The question is a grave one, and its right determination is of great importance, not only to the people of this State, but to those of other States as well, who, also, are largely interested as policy-holders and otherwise in corporations created and controlled by our laws. Prior to the Revised Statutes under which the proceedings claimed to be a bar were instituted, life insurance companies were not in existence in this State.

The first act authorizing their formation is chapter 308, Laws of 1849, and this was followed by chapter 95 of the Laws of 1853. As from time to time such companies were formed, and their increasing business reached into every part of the entire nation, it became apparent that further legislation specially adapted to them and placing them more completely under the control of State officials should be had. This need the act of 1853 undertook to supply, and by its seventeenth section the Superintendent of the Insurance Department is directed to examine into the affairs of any company whenever he shall suspect it of unsoundness, the section clothing him with full authority so to do, and if from such examination it shall appear that its assets are insufficient to reinsure its outstanding risks, he shall communicate that fact to the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall be to move for an order to the company to show cause why it should not be dissolved, and in case it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the facts as alleged are true, it shall decree a dissolution and a distribution of the effects. It is obvious from the language of this section that the law for the protection of all parties interested in life insurance companies, based upon the ascertainment of the condition of its affairs, has been devised, a standard by which its right to exist and continue has been declared and full provision for its extinction and the distribution of its assets made. Are these provisions exclusive? While it is true that the repeal of a statute by implication is not favored in law, it would seem that the passage of a statute especially applicable to life insurance companies must supersede other and older ones passed before any such companies existed. Perhaps, however, it would be more accurate to say that a general law regulating the formation, the practical working and dissolution of such corporations, purporting to provide for them a complete system, should be deemed the only one applicable to them, and that older statutes, framed for other kinds of corporations, should not apply, unless specially declared to be so applicable in the later act. This principle was evidently present to the legislative mind which framed the act of 1853. By its eleventh section portions of the old statutes are declared to be applicable to life insurance companies, and other parts are expressly said to be inapplicable. That section provides that they "shall be subject to all the provisions of the Revised Statutes so far as the same are applicable, except in regard to annual statements and other matters herein otherwise specially provided for." The change made in the phraseology of this section from that of section 17 in the act of 1849, and which was the first act in regard to life insurance companies passed in this State, is worthy of notice. That section made them subject to all the provisions of the Revised Statutes in regard to corporations so far as the same are applicable. But the statute of 1853 goes further, and expressly excepts from the operation of the Revised Statutes those parts thereof "in regard to annual statements," and also the "other matters" which are therein "otherwise specially provided for." Why was this addition made in the act of 1853? Up to that time, at least, such an action as that brought by Mr. Hoyt could have been maintained, for the Revised Statutes did provide not only for proceedings by the Attorney-General, in behalf of this State, but also for those by "any creditor or stockholder," in case of its insolvency or inability to pay its debts. If those proceedings could go so far as to declare the corporation dissolved, and the parties resisting this application must so claim to uphold their judgment, which is one of mutual dissolution, then it follows that the Revised Statutes provided machinery for the dissolution of a corporation which was open alike to the Attorney-General, the creditor, or the stockholder, and which either could employ under the act of 1849. The statute of 1853 is, however, subsequently passed, and provides a new and different mode of dissolution unknown to the prior statutes. It can only be by the application of the Attorney-General, based upon the action of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Instead of the door being left open to every creditor or stockholder to bring suit, the State has devised a plan by which its own officers, who are always presumed to act for the best interests of all interested, shall guard the rights of the corporation, the creditor, and the stockholder. It is no answer to the argument just made to say that because the act of 1853 makes no provision for actions by creditors or stockholders to distribute its assets, that therefore the right to bring such suits is not taken away, and that the remedies therein given are cumulative, and not exclusive. The more logical conclusion from such a premise is its precise reverse, because it gives no proper force to the fact that the dissolution of the corporation and the distribution of its assets are specially and completely provided for by the act of 1853, and that those provisions are "otherwise" than those of the Revised Statutes. The results to be reached by both acts are the same—the extinction of the corporate life and the administration upon and settlement of the estate. This construction of the meaning of the statute does no injustice to a creditor or stockholder. All rights and remedies necessary to protect himself alone by action are left open. His power to wind it up, in which many others beside himself are interested, is only taken away. When, however, public policy and the interests of all, as well as his, demand its death, the officers of the State alone can take its life and administer its effects. That this policy is better, wiser, and safer for all is most manifest. Rights of stockholders and creditors who have no knowledge thereof should not be jeopardized by collusive suits between any stockholder or creditor who may see fit to bring an action under the Revised Statutes and the officers of the corporation, which can surely be imperilled if the remedies given by the Revised Statutes still exist. The temptation so to do was too great to make every stockholder and every creditor the depository of an [illegible] great a power of mischief, and hence the act of 1853 wisely provided a new method of extinction and administration, by which the power which gave the life is alone empowered to take it.

In concluding his opinion Judge Westbrook says: "Since the argument of this motion my attention has been called to a decision made by Mr. Justice Pratt, in which he has come to a conclusion which is the exact opposite of what has been herein enunciated. Sincere respect for my learned judicial brother has caused me to read his opinion with care, and it would be followed if my own convictions were not entirely clear. It seems to me that the object of the act of 1853, taking its clear language as the best evidence of the legislative intent which dictated it, was, among other things, to declare the only mode of the dissolution of a life insurance company through the courts; that by its provisions neither creditor nor stockholder is left unprotected, and that the State as guardian of all parties and interests has by such statute expressly reserved to itself all power to act." He then makes an extended allusion to the order obtained at the Brooklyn Special Term on Feb. 20 last, making the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of the Insurance Department parties to the action, and says: "An order which seeks to accomplish such objects was clearly unadvised and unwarranted in law. It bears the imprimatur of the court only, we feel assured in saying, because its attention was not drawn to its extraordinary features. It follows, from the views expressed, that the motion of the Attorney-General is granted. The order will be settled on a day to be fixed by the court, when the parties interested will be heard as to the proper person to be Receiver and whose name must be inserted in the order."

THE ASSETS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

Ex-Gov. Parker, Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, is investigating the truth of the story that the stockholders of the New-Jersey Mutual received the assets of the company in pay for their stock. The fact that at the time of the transfer of the New-Jersey Mutual to the National Capitol Life, J. H. Stedwell, the President of the Newark Company, held all the stock has already been reported. The manner in which, or the terms on which, he secured the entire control of it have not yet been ascertained. If the Receiver learns that any of the assets are held by the former stockholders in exchange for their stock, suit will be commenced at once to recover them. The disappearance of $132,000 of Government bonds belonging to the Newark Company has been cited as one of the most inexplicable incidents connected with the collapse of the company. When Secretary of State Kelsey became convinced of the insolvency of the concern, he took the bonds and was about to remove them to Trenton when Stedwell interfered. Stedwell, who was the larger man of the two, made an effort to take them away from Kelsey by violence. Kelsey pluckily resisted, and a personal encounter was imminent, when Thomas N. McCarter, a counselor, who had been summoned by one of the clerks, declared that at that time Kelsey had no right to them. The Secretary of State thereupon allowed Mr. Stedwell to take them, and they have not since been seen.

THE FEATURES OF BARNUM'S SHOW.

Among the many attractions of Mr. Barnum's new show at Gilmore's Garden, the trained stallions, introduced by Miss Jennie Louise Hengler and M. Oscar, are worthy of especial notice. These magnificent animals, eight in number, were imported by Mr. Barnum direct from Paris, at a cost of $40,000. The two which constitute the "tandem menage," driven in saddle by Miss Hengler, are of pure Arabian breed, and were born in the stables of the King of Hanover. Having been regarded as safe horses, their training was more severe than that of the remaining six, and they were nine months under M. Oscar's care before they sufficiently mastered the intricacies of the "menage" act to perform in public. In performing they are guided almost entirely by the motion of Miss Hengler's body and the snap of her long riding lash, the reins serving merely to keep them a proper distance apart. The six stallions introduced by M. Oscar's management are all 6 years old, and were bred in the royal stables of the Emperor of Germany at Frakene, a province west of Prussia, on the Polish border. In color, build and education they are, without exception, the handsomest animals ever exhibited before an American audience. M. Oscar purchased them when they were 4 years old, and spent six months in their training. Their performances must be seen to be fully appreciated. Like the team of Hanoverian stallions, they also are guided entirely by the motion of their master's body and the snap of his whip.

The steam-ship Wisconsin, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, brought an immense elephant, named Borsen, which was purchased by Mr. Barnum for $5,000. Borsen was brought to Gilmore's Garden last evening, and will make his first appearance in the ring on Monday next. The Wisconsin also brought a large collection of cranes, wild birds, and other rare curiosities, which are to be added to the menagerie.

GOSSIP ABOUT TWEED.

Corporation Counsel Whitney said yesterday that he had visited Attorney-General Fairchild at Albany, and left that city on the 2:40 o'clock train on Friday. In his conversation with Gen. Fairchild, Mr. Whitney said various important suits against the City were spoken of. Tweed and other members of the Ring were incidentally referred to. It was his opinion, and the Attorney-General coincided with him, that Tweed could, if he were so disposed, give very important documentary evidence that might be used by the City in resisting illegal claims, such as the Nararo Water Meter claim, which was being urged in the courts for about $1,000,000, and disputed claims for stationery and printing, amounting to about $1,500,000. So far as he was concerned in the management of the suits brought by the City against Tweed, which are entirely distinct from those brought by the State, Mr. Whitney said he would do nothing in regard to them until the latter were disposed of, although he expected to be consulted by Attorney-General Fairchild and his assistants from time to time.

Mr. John D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, stated to a TIMES reporter that he had nothing new to say concerning the case of Tweed. He was doing everything that lay in his power to secure his release from prison, and hoped to be successful. The plan of settlement referred to in the newspapers had not yet been submitted to the prosecution, and he was not at liberty to say anything in regard to its character.

THE GULF STREAM NOT LOST.

It was reported in this City yesterday that the steam-ship Gulf Stream, of the Great Southern Line, from Charleston for this port, went ashore at Hatteras on Thursday and was lost with all on board. Neither a confirmation nor an explicit contradiction of the report could be procured during the day from any source. At midnight a reporter of THE TIMES visited Pier No. 29, North River, at which wharf the Gulf Stream lies when in port, and was there informed that the story about her having been wrecked was untrue, and that the steamer would almost undoubtedly arrive here at the time she is due—this morning. The watchmen on the pier and the officers of the Great Southern Line had telegraphed for information about the Gulf Stream yesterday, and had received the assurance that she was all right.

MORE EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

The bark Annie H. Smith set sail from Pier No. 9 North River, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Australia with the third consignment of American emigrants on board. They numbered 350, including men, women, and children. A large crowd was present to witness the departure. Among the incidents was the arrival on the pier of two richly dressed ladies in a hack a few minutes before the hour of sailing. They seemed in great distress, and said they were looking for a young lady who left her home yesterday, and that they had reason to believe she had eloped with a man who was supposed to be a passenger on the vessel. They were permitted to search the bark, but owing to the shortness of the time and the great crowd they were obliged to drive off unsuccessful. Several stowaways were put ashore.

SIX CENTS DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

The Sarsfield Guard, of Newark, recovered judgment for six cents in the Essex County Common Pleas, yesterday, against George Fitzpatrick. Three years ago the name of the association was the Emmett Guard. They ordered uniforms from Mr. Fitzpatrick, but he found it impossible to get his money. He sued them and recovered $400. The Guard subsequently disbanded and reorganized under the title of the Sarsfield Guards. Fitzpatrick, in a published card, denounced the disbandment and reorganization as being the result of an effort to defraud him. The new Guard claimed that the card affected their standing, and instituted suit to recover damages for libel. The suit terminated yesterday with the above result.

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL MATINEE.

Many people having been unable to obtain seats at the Children's Carnival at the Academy of Music, it has been decided to give a second representation, tickets for which can be procured from the ladies having the affair in charge.

SCENE IN AN IRISH COURT-ROOM.

In Dublin, a few days ago, a young woman summoned Dr. Lynch to the Police court for having damaged her silk dress. She had a few days before been bridesmaid to a cousin, and the defendant was one of the wedding guests. He several times attempted to kiss her, and in their struggles her dress was torn. He also accidentally spilled some tea on it. The dress was worth £20, and he promised to replace it, but did not. She said she complained of his conduct to her aunt, who only laughed and said "she should get used to it." For the defense it was pleaded that he only took the recognized liberties with a bridesmaid; but the magistrate, Mr. O'Donel, said that not being "beat man," he was not privileged. The case excited amusement, and ultimately the magistrate told all parties to "Go away out of the [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,662.

On Saturday, April 21, at 8 A. M., Cardinal McCloskey will offer mass for the pilgrims, at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Mary F. Calhoun will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, on "Wooing as a Fine Art."

Twenty-seven applications for license, accompanied by $1,230 for fees, were received by the Board of Excise during last week.

The work of paving various streets will soon commence, in pursuance of the contracts awarded by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Daniel Lynn, aged 26, of No. 111 Christopher-street, was found insensible in the Bowery last evening, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The sum of $894 57 has been paid to the Institution of Mercy for the support of children who were transferred to it from Randall's Island.

During the past week the following amounts were paid in the City Treasury: Taxes, $51,821 90; Croton rents, $3,309 80; licenses, $403 25; arrears of personal taxes, $1,162 24; assessments, $45,397 61.

Senators Morrissey and Bixby and Assemblymen Hoolaghan, Berrigan, and Cozans were among the legislative visitors at the City Hall yesterday. The Mayor was absent from his office during the day.

John Keegan, aged 35, of No. 170 East Houston-street, while intoxicated last evening, fell on the sidewalk at Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, and striking his head against the curbstone, received a fracture of the skull.

John Horn, aged 10 years, of Lawrence-street and Tenth-avenue, fell overboard last evening, at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Quinn, of the Thirtieth Precinct.

During last week there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 502 deaths, 435 births, and 165 marriages, showing an increase of 20 deaths and 55 marriages, and a decrease of 52 births, as compared with the preceding week.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company's circular for April advances prices of Pittston coal about 20 per cent. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company will sell 100,000 tons of Scranton coal by auction on Wednesday, 25th inst.

The examination of the scientific classes of the Cooper Union Free Evening Schools, begun on Thursday evening, was continued on Friday, and will be concluded on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The public are invited to attend.

A grand stereopticon art entertainment will be given by Prof. E. Warren Clark, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, on Tuesday evening, April 17, when the subject represented will be a Trip to the Holy Land."

The new Petroleum Exchange, of which Mr. Ives (not Jones) is President, will be in full operation in its new quarters, No. 80 Beaver-street, about May 1. The new exchange is not in antagonism to the Produce Exchange, being specially devoted to speculative business.

Hon. J. A. Johnson, of San Francisco, official historian of the national and State exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition, will deliver two lectures on California at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. The lectures will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

William Beane, employed as an engineer at the establishment of Lanman & Kemp, No. 82 Maiden-lane, was found yesterday afternoon lying in the engine-room in an unconscious condition, with his skull fractured. He had evidently been struck by the loose centre-bar of the engine. He was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

No answer has yet been received by the Mayor to the communication which he sent to the Police Commissioners on Friday, calling for a detailed statement of their expenditures for street-cleaning purposes during the past three months, together with a list of the streets they have cleaned, and the number of men they have employed. The Police Commissioners, in a note addressed to the Mayor yesterday, simply acknowledged the receipt of his communication. They have until Wednesday, the 18th inst., to send in their answer.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters have received the annual report of the Superintendent of rates and surveys for 1876. It suggests that active measures be taken in relation to the administration of the Public Building law, and say a that below and including the south side of Twenty-second-street, (exclusive of public buildings, such as markets, hospitals, asylums, &c., and one-story frame stables,) there are 37,733 buildings in this City, classified as follows: Ware-houses, 6,838; office buildings, 208; storage stores, 323; brick buildings and stores, 10,731; brick buildings, 12,421; frame buildings, 6,322; manufactories, 579; hotels, 113; churches, 149. There are 705 brick buildings with boilers.

The Commissioner of Public Works has awarded contracts for the following public improvements: Building sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets, $2,490; regulating and grading One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Madison to Fourth-avenue, $4,206 20; in Tenth-avenue, from Ninety-fifth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, $15,857 28; paving Seventy-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Riverside Park, $18,535; paving One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, $3,878; paving Tenth-avenue, from the north side to the south side of Seventy-first-street, with Belgian pavement, $932 90; paving across Fourth-avenue at the intersection of Seventy-first-street, with granite block pavement, $2,358 68.

BROOKLYN.

Permits were issued by the Department of Fire and Buildings during the past week to erect 53 new buildings.

A canal-boat loaded with coal sank at the foot of Washington-street yesterday morning. It was owned by Thomas Connolly, of Philadelphia, whose loss is $3,000.

The United States Revenue Officers seized an illicit still at No. 635 Fourth-avenue, on Friday, and destroyed all the material found on the premises. No arrests were made.

Terence McCall, of No. 4 Montague Bridge, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being connected with an illicit whisky distillery, which was seized, at No. 34 Raymond-street, last week.

The Charity Commissioners have so far refused to furnish to the Supervisors' committee a list of the paupers who are alleged to have voted illegally at the recent Gravesend primary.

The body of a woman about 60 years of age, dressed in dark striped calico dress, brown petticoat, red shawl, a brown check apron, and laced shoes, was found floating in the Wallabout basin yesterday morning. It awaits identification at the Morgue.

Detectives Corwin and Folk arrested three shoplifters named respectively Henry Merin, Louisa Moore, and Barbara Moore, yesterday, on Court-street. The prisoners had just come from the book store of T. B. Burtis, where they had stolen two books, Moore said he resided at No. 16 Dutilon street, New-York, and the women gave their residence as No. 17 Franklin-street.

A temperance convention for Long Island, under the auspices of the clergymen of Brooklyn, will be held at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday next. At the morning session Rev. A. G. Lawson will read an essay on "Modes of Church Temperance Work." Dr. Willard Parker will deliver an address at 2 P. M.; Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., will speak at 3:30 P. M., and in the evening Eugene Smith, Jerry McAuley, Rev. Dr. Fulton, and others, will deliver short speeches.

LONG ISLAND.

Thompson's trout preserves at Noyac were visited a few nights ago by thieves and robbed of about 500 of his largest fish, valued at from $800 to $1,000. His watch-dog had been killed a day or two previously.

Daniel Stein, the officer stationed at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, Hunter's Point, who relieved a sleeping passenger in the waiting-room of his watch, chain, and pocket-book, and who fled upon exposure, was indicted by the Grand Jury at the recent term of the Queens County Oyer and Terminer.

James,

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TRANSLATIONS FROM HEINE.

BY THEODORE MARTIN.

"*Ich stand in dunkeln Träumen.*"

I stood on her picture gazing,
And backward my dark dreams ran,
And the dear, dear face before me
To live somehow began.

Her lips, around them gathered
A smile in some wondrous wise,
And tears of yearning sadness
Stood glistening in her eyes.

And down my cheeks the tears, too,
Flowed on in unbidden stream;
And oh, that I've lost thee, darling,
Seems only a wildered dream.

"*Warum sind die Rosen so blass?*"

Why are the roses so wan of hue,
Oh, say to me, darling, why?
And why, love, why is the violet blue,
In the green, green grass so shy?

The lark why sings he so sad a chime,
As he soars in the sky o'erhead?
Why, why exhales from the fragrant thyme
An odor as of the dead?

Why wears the sun all the livelong day
A look of such chill and gloom?
Oh why is the earth so ashen gray,
And desolate as a tomb?

And why so heart-sick and sad am I?
Oh say, love, why this should be?
Oh say, my heart's very darling, why
Hast thou forsaken me?

"*Liebe, sollst mir heute sagen?*"

Say, love, art thou not a vision?
Speak, for I to know were fain—
Such as Summer hours Elysian
Breed within the poet's brain?

Nay, a mouth of such completeness,
Eyes of such bewitching flame,
Girl so garnered round with sweetness,
Never did a poet frame.

Vampires, basilisks, chimæras,
Dragons, monsters, all the dire
Creatures of the fable eras,
Quicken in the poet's fire.

But thyself, so artful-artless,
Thy sweet face, thy tender eyes,
With their looks so fond, so heartless,
Never poet could devise.

LORELEY.

I cannot imagine what daunts me,
And makes me feel eerie and low:
A legend, it troubles, it haunts me,
A legend of long ago.

The air chills, day is declining,
And smoothly Rhine's waters run,
And the peaks of the mountains are shining
Aloft in the setting sun.

A maiden of wondrous seeming,
Most beautiful sits, see, there!
Her jewels in gold are gleaming,
She combs out her golden hair.

With a comb of red gold she parts it,
And still as she combs it, she sings;
As the melody falls on our hearts, it
With power as of magic stings.

With a spasm the boatman hears it,
Out there in his little skiff;
He sees not the reef, as he nears it,
He only looks up to the cliff.

The waters will sweep, I am thinking,
O'er skiff, sy, and boatman ere long;
And this is, when daylight is sinking,
What Loreley did with her song.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A RAILWAY JOURNEY.

A close cab laden with luggage drove up to Euston Station in time for the 7:30 A. M. train for the north. While the porters surrounded the boxes, the occupants of the cab passed straight through on to the platform, looking rather nervously about them. They were two—a very pretty girl in a most fascinating traveling costume of blue serge and fur, and an elderly woman, who, from her appearance, might have been her nurse.

"Sit here, and don't move, Miss Edith, while I take your ticket; now, mind you don't stir;" and she deposited her on a bench.

"Are you the young lady as has ordered a through carriage reserved?" asked a guard, with official abruptness.

"Yes."

"Then come along of me, Miss."

"No, no; I must wait," and Edith, who was quite unused to traveling, grasped her bag and did not move. The guard looked astonished, but only shrugged his shoulders and walked off. Presently he came back.

"You'll be late, Miss," he said, not encouragingly. "Train 'll be off in another minute." Edith looked at him in despair. Should she leave her post? Would Jenkins never come back? A loud aggressive bell began to ring. Edith started up; she seized all the things Jenkins had put under her charge—rugs, carpet-bag, umbrella-case, loose shawl, and provision-basket—and was trying to stagger away under the load, when Jenkins came back very hot and flurried, seized half the packages, and hurried her to the train. The guard unlocked the special carriage, and put her in.

"No hurry, Ma'am," he said; "four minutes still."

"I don't at all like it, now it has come to the point, Jenkins," said Edith, leaning out of the window.

"Nor I, Miss; and how your mamma could let you go all alone like this passes me. But I have spoken to the guard and written to the station-master, and you've a good bit to eat, and not a blessed soul to get into the carriage from end to end; so don't be afraid, my dear, and I make no doubt that your dear uncle will meet you at the other end."

"I have no doubt that one of my uncles will—I hope Uncle John, as I have never seen Uncle George."

"Everything you want, Miss?" said an extra porter. "I have put in all the rugs and a hot water tin, and the luggage is all right in the van just behind."

"All right, all right!" said Mrs. Jenkins.

"Thank you, Ma'am," said the porter, pocketing a shining half-crown.

A gentleman suddenly came running on to the platform; the train was just about to start. "Here, porter, take my portmanteau; quick—smoking carriage!"

"All full Sir! quick, Sir, please!"

"It's Mr. George!" cried Jenkins, suddenly. Edith started forward. "Oh!"

The gentleman caught sight of Jenkins. "Here, guard, guard! put me in here!"

"Can't, Sir—special."

"Quick; let me in! it's—it's my niece!"

The train began to move.

"Confound you, be quick!"

The door was opened just in time, and Edith, as excited as Mr. George, seized him with both hands by the coat sleeve and pulled him with all her might into the carriage. They were off.

Mr. George sat down opposite to Edith with a sigh of relief.

"I am so glad to see you, Uncle George," said Edith, timidly; "for though I am generally bold enough, I was rather afraid of this long journey.

"I will take care of you," said the uncle. "I am very glad to make your acquaintance, my dear." The "my dear" sounded a little strained, as though it were not a common expression on Uncle George's lips, and Edith looked up at him. She had not expected her uncle to be so young in appearance, but she had often heard her mother say that he was the youngest-looking man of his age she had ever known; and now she quite agreed, for though she knew him to be really about 58 years of age, he might from his appearance be taken for five-and-twenty, or even less. He was remarkably good-looking—more so than she had expected—and his eyes looked very young and frank and blue. There was a twinkle in them also; she was sure that he was fond of fun. Edith felt quite fond of her uncle; she was not one bit afraid of him—his face was so open, and good, and kindly.

"Now we must make ourselves comfortable," said Uncle George, and he proceeded to set to work. He put the rugs and baskets into the nets, he pushed the carpet-bag and portmanteau under the seat, took off his hat, put on a very becoming Turkish fez, extracted newspapers from his pocket, spread a shawl over Edith's knees, and then wriggled himself comfortably into a corner seat.

"How well old Jenkins wears!" he said. "She looks like a young dairy-maid."

"Oh!" said Edith, a little shocked at hi irreverence.

"I remember how she used to feed me with dried fruit and macaroons out of the store-room."

"Really! surely she is not old enough for that?"

"Oh, ah! I forget her age; but the fact was, I wasn't of course a boy."

"Of course not. Why, I think mamma said that you and Jenkins were born the same day—or was she the eldest?"

"Oh, I was the eldest."

"No, you were not; I remember she was three weeks older than you, and it was because she was your foster-sister that she always was so fond of you. Indeed, mamma said that she wanted to leave her to go to you and Aunt Maria when your eldest children were born, even out to India."

"My eldest children! what do you mean? Oh! by the by, yes; they are dead."

"Dead! my cousin George dead?"

"Yes, yes, my dear."

"Poor little Addie! was it true that George never got over her loss?"

"Don't!" said Uncle George, abruptly; and he held up a newspaper upside down.

Edith touched his arm very gently.

"I am so sorry, Uncle George," she said, sweetly. "If I had known that you had lost them both, I would not have said anything; please forgive me. And poor Aunt Maria, too! Oh, I beg your pardon."

Uncle George threw down his paper and looked smilingly at her.

"Does your mamma ever speak of me?"

"Constantly, perpetually;" said Edith, her voice still a little choked.

"And what does she say of me?"

"She says that you are the dearest, kindest, warmest-hearted, most sweet-dispositioned old gentleman existing; she says you have been a gallant officer, and a loyal, true-hearted soldier." Edith's eyes kindled. "And I have heard how you distinguished yourself in India, and I—I am very glad to see you, Uncle George."

"Yes, yes, he is all that," said he, with enthusiasm.

"What? who?" asked Edith, confused.

"My father—I—I—I mean my son."

"Poor George! he was a most distinguished soldier also. I wish I had known him. No, Uncle George, I won't speak so, I do not wish to pain you."

"I like to hear all you tell me about him, my dear."

"I have only heard how good a soldier he was, and that he was so handsome and so good."

"And had he faults and defects?"

Edith looked surprised.

"I used to hear that he was conceited."

"No, no," said Uncle George hastily; "he never was that. He was proud, I grant—perhaps too proud—but never conceited."

"Poor George!" sighed Edith; "I had so looked forward to knowing him."

"Had you really?"

"Yes; I never had a companion of my own age. Do tell me, shall I like my cousins at Hatton?"

"I think so, some of them; do you mean Uncle John's daughters or his step-children?"

"Both."

"I think you will like Mary, tolerate Susan, abhor Agatha, admire Jane, and adore Alice."

"Alice is the adorable one, is she?" said Edith, laughing; "and is she the one they say is so pretty?"

"Oh no; poor Alice is deformed, and can never leave the sofa; but she has the sweetness of an angel, and the courage of a martyr; she is not in the least pretty."

"Oh, what a trial! always on the sofa!"

"What a sweet little thing this is!" thought Uncle George, but he said nothing.

"How comes it that you know none of your cousins?" said he, suddenly.

"Why do you want me to tell you what you know so much better than I do, Uncle George?"

"Yes, yes, of course; but naturally I want to know your side of the story. Have you never been at Hatton?"

"Never; and I thought it so very kind of you to induce Uncle John to persuade mamma to let me go."

"Yes; I thought, you know, that a few companions of your own age would do you good. How old are you?"

"Did you not get mamma's letter in which she told you that I was to be eighteen to-morrow?"

"No; it must have been late. I never heard of it."

"How very unfortunate! Then no one will know I am coming. She asked you to tell Uncle John about the train and things."

"Ah, ah! *that* letter! oh, of course, that is all right. I don't—I—I sometimes don't read letters through."

Edith laughed.

"I will tell you one version of my story. Mamma being papa's widow, and papa having been the eldest son, had to leave Hatton when I was born and turned out to be a stupid little girl; and she went abroad because she was so delicate, and became a Roman Catholic."

"Holloa!"

"What is it, Uncle George?"

"You are not one, I hope?"

Edith looked rather indignant. "It is *very* odd of you to say that," she said, "when you know as well as I do all that you did about it; indeed I shall never forget your kindness. I was very unhappy when mamma wanted me to change; and Uncle John's letters and all Aunt Maria wrote made it worse than ever, only your letters made all smooth; and mamma was so much touched by the one you wrote to her about papa's trust in her, and my not being hers only, and all that, that, indeed, I have always loved you—you have seemed to me like my own dear father,"

"I am very glad, my dear child, and I hope that in future you will be guided by my advice."

"I hope I shall see a great deal of you, Uncle George, for I know how fond I shall be of you, for my mother loves you dearly."

"It is very kind of her."

"And do you know, since we came to live in England, I have never paid a single visit, or been for one week away from home. Oh, it is such fun going to Hatton! Do my cousins ride?"

"Yes, a great deal; are you fond of it?"

"I love it; there is nothing in the world to me like a good gallop. Ah, it was the greatest trial of all my life when Queen Mab was sold!"

"Whew was that?"

"Mamma made me give up riding, or rather I gave it up of myself, because it made her so nervous."

"What else do you care for?—dancing?"

"Oh, I love it; but I have never been to a ball in my life."

"There are to be two at Hatton next week, and you must promise me the first valse at each."

"Do *you* valse?"

"Oh, yes. You see I am not such an old fogy as you expected."

"No; nobody would believe you to be fifty-eight, but for one thing."

"What is that?"

But Edith blushed and would not answer.

"You need not mind, child, I never was at all sensitive; and, alas! now my memory is not what it was."

"That's it," said Edith, eagerly; "only I did not like to say it. Here we are at a station."

It was now ten o'clock; Uncle George bought the *Times* and *Daily News*, and they both began to read. About twelve o'clock the pangs of hunger began to assail Edith, and she exclaimed:

"Uncle George, it is only twelve o'clock, and I must eat to live."

"I have been existing merely for the last hour with the greatest difficulty, but I have got nothing wherewith to refresh exhausted nature; I calculated on a bun at Carlisle."

"Hours hence! No, I am amply provided. Will you have beef or chicken sandwiches, or cold partridge, or what?"

They made a very good lunch, and uncle and niece grew hourly better acquainted.

"I believe we ought to look out of the window," said he presently. "My father said that the country about here was quite beautiful."

"That must have been before the days of railways," said Edith gravely. "Those coaching days must have been quite delightful."

"They were."

"Mamma has told me about that extraordinary adventure you and papa had on the Aberdeen coach."

"It was extraordinary."

"Papa caught the branch of a tree, did he not?"

"Yes; and do you remember what I did?"

"You jumped out just as the coach upset, and sat on all the horses' heads."

"And a most uneasy seat it must have been; and did Uncle Arthur—I mean your papa—remain suspended in mid-air?"

"No, he swung into the tree. I have often heard of your climbing exploits, and that when you were young you could climb any tree."

"I have not lost the power," said Uncle George, stretching himself. "Holloa!"

"What is the matter?" said Edith, startled.

"Nothing—nothing—sit still!"

But she followed the direction of his eyes. The train (a very long one) was going round a sharp curve, they were in one of the last carriages, and to her horror and terror, she saw, about a hundred yards in front of the train, a whole herd of cows on and off the line—two or three frantically galloping.

All heads were stretched out of the windows, clamoring tongues and even cries resounded from the other carriages, but neither Edith nor George utter a sound, only she put back her hand and caught his; he seized it very tightly in the suspense, knowing well that a terrible accident might be impending. It was hardly a second, but it seemed a lifetime. The frantic cattle rushed off the line in a body, all but one unfortunate beast. The guards put on the very heaviest brakes, but the impetus was so great that the slackening was hardly perceptible. It may have been fortunate that it was so, for, instead of upsetting the train, the cow was tossed off the line utterly destroyed, and the engine rushed on in safety.

George and Edith sat down opposite to each other; both were very pale.

"Thank God!" said Edith, and she covered her face with one hand. George did not speak, but he took off his cap and looked out of the window for one minute.

"Now I shall give you some sherry," he said, suddenly. "You are the pluckiest little brick I ever came across. Any other girl would have screamed."

"I never scream," said Edith, indignantly; "and I don't want any sherry."

"I am your uncle, and I say you are to have some—drink it up."

"I hate wine," she said, giving back the flask.

"There, good child, to do as you are told."

At the next station a perfect crowd of passengers was waiting for the up train. A great fête was going on in the next town for the visit of some royal personage, and the train was filled to overflowing. Presently the civil guard came up to the special carriage, and said, most deprecatingly, that there was one gentleman who couldn't find a place anywhere; and as he was only going to the next station, would they admit him just for that twenty minutes? Uncle George consented very discontentedly, and very grudgingly moved his long legs to admit of the entry of a very stout old gentleman, who sat heavily down, and received into his ample lap a perfect pile of packages and baskets, and a brace of hares, and a rabbit tied by the legs, which he had dexterously suspended by a string round his neck.

"Not worth while, indeed, my dear madam," he said, as Edith began to make room for his things. "Only twenty minutes—no inconvenience, I assure you."

The heavily-weighted train moved off. The old gentleman now began a series of playful bows which made the hares and rabbits dance up and down.

"It really was too good of you to admit an old fogy like me," he said, blandly; "for of course with half an eye I can see the tender situation."

A deep growl from Uncle George. He gave a little start and went on to himself—

"Sweet young couple! just wedded, eh!"

Edith left half choked with laughter, but she managed to say convulsively—

"Will you give me my book, Uncle George?" The old gentleman started, cocked his head as a blackbird does when he perceives a very fat worm, and muttered—

"Impossible!"

Edith and George were wrapped in their respective novels. The old gentleman fidgeted, sighed, and arranged his features into a most sanctimonious expression. There was dead silence till he reached his station, where he descended. The departure bell was ringing, when his head suddenly reappeared at the window, the hares and rabbit streaming wildly from the back of his neck.

"My children," he said, "take my advice—go back to your friends. This——" A little shriek ended his discourse; the train was going on; and he, being borne along on the step involuntarily, two stout porters rushed to the rescue and lifted him off. Edith and George laughed till the tears ran down their cheeks.

"I could eat again, with a little persuasion," said George, presently.

"Why, what o'clock is it?"

"Just five, and we shall not get in till eight thirty. Remember that we had our luncheon at twelve."

"Very well." And they proceeded to eat.

The sun had gone down, and the whole sky was gorgeous with gold and crimson light, on which great black clouds floated prophetically.

"What a grand sky!" said Edith.

"Magnificent! Nowhere does one see such clouds as in England."

"Were you very fond of India?"

"Of course I am; my work lies there, my hopes, my future."

Edith looked astonished. "I should have thought," she said, "that *now* you would have been content to rest at home; but I admire you for loving work. Shall you go out again?"

"That depends very much upon circumstances. It would be a great grief to me to give up my profession."

"It is very odd, but I certainly thought that mamma told me you had given up your profession."

"She was mistaken," said Uncle George, shortly.

"I have often longed to go to India," cried Edith.

"Have you?" said George, very eagerly.

"Oh, yes, beyond anything; life there gives everybody a chance. I mean, heroic men and great characters are formed in India, and men have great responsibilities and development for quite a different class of most desirable qualities there."

"That is quite true; and you are just the sort of woman to help a man to do anything."

"I am so glad you think so, Uncle George," she said, laughing and blushing.

At seven o'clock they reached a very large station, where the train had half an hour to wait. They got a cup of tea, and then, both being rather cold, they began to walk vigorously up and down to the very end of the terminus. It was quite dark at the far end, and they stood side by side, looking up into the mouth of the great station with its mighty arch. Trains rushed past, or heavily moved away with a harsh, discordant whistle. Great red lamps loomed out of the darkness like dragon's eyes. George drew Edith hastily on one side that she might not be struck by the chain of a huge cart-horse which passed close by them, on its way to bring up a coal-truck. It was very cold, and they stamped up and down, and George enjoyed a fragrant cigar.

"Take your seats!" shouted the porter. "Take your seats!" And they resumed their places.

"Them's a bride and bridegroom," said a stout countrywoman to a friend; and the loud guttural "Lor!" with which the news was received reached the ears of the travelers.

A blazing lamp was in the carriage, and under its yellow light Edith tried to read.

"Don't read, Edith," said the young uncle, suddenly. "Talk instead."

She shut up her book.

"To tell you the truth, Uncle George," she said, "we are getting so near that I am beginning to feel ridiculously nervous."

He looked at his watch, and suddenly started.

"So late," he said. "We shall be there in ten minutes."

"Oh!"

"And the fact is," he began, restlessly fidgeting; "the fact is—a—a—I have got a confession to make to you."

"To me! oh, Uncle George!"

"—— Uncle George!"

Edith looked startled beyond measure.

"The fact is, Edith, I am not my father."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean I am my son."

"But hers dead."

"No, no; only, what was a fellow to say when you pressed me so hard? I am your cousin George!"

"Oh!"

"And we have been such friends, you won't be angry? Are you vexed, Edith?" and he took both her hands.

"No; only astonished. I think—on the whole, I am rather—glad."

"That's all right; for, do you know, Edith, I seem to have known you for years! You have shown to-day every good quality a woman can possibly possess."

"Don't spoil me by such sayings."

"And Edith, dear Edith, do you know—confound it! here we are!—only this, I should like to go on traveling with you, like this, for ever and ever—and—"

Hatton! Hatton! tickets, please, Hatton!

"Here, Jones! take Miss Edith's bag. Is the carriage up?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And a cart? there is a heap of luggage."

"All right, Sir."

"Come along, Edith! here we are, and my father is in the carriage."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

FEES GIVEN TO JOCKIES.—The fees earned by a successful jockey, speaking roundly, form the least portion of his income, as the presents given him by owners of horses and numerous "admirers," in the shape of betters, who have backed his mounts, are frequent and valuable. Gold watches, diamond rings, and breast-pins set with rubies; riding horses, dog-carts, and yachts; as well as suits of clothes, new hats, boxes of cigars, and cases of champagne, are frequently bestowed on jockeys who win important races. A noted professional horseman of ten years ago received in two seasons as many boxes of cigars as would have stocked a modest shop. The same lad was also presented in the course of his career—which, although of short duration, was exceedingly successful—with eleven gold watches (he always used a silver one) and seven finger-rings set with diamonds, as well as with other valuable jewels. Money gifts to successful jockeys are now, however, the order of the day, and that such gifts are often of great magnitude there is abundant evidence to show. It is well known, for instance, in turf circles that the jockey who rode Rosebery (the chief jockey,) the winner of the last Cesarewitch at Newmarket, was presented by the owner of the horse with a check for £1,000; a similar sum being given to the jockey who rode the winner of the Cambridgeshire, which race was also won by Rosebery. Such sums, large as they undoubtedly are, extravagant as they may indeed appear in the eyes of non-racing people, have been more than once bestowed for work well done on the race-course. So far back as the year 1824 Benjamin Smith was presented with a testimonial of nearly one thousand pounds, subscribed for by a number of persons, on the occasion of his admirable riding of Jerry in the great St. Leger stakes at Doncaster. Ten years ago the jockey who rode the winner of the sensational Derby of that period was presented by the owner of Hermit, the winning horse, with a sum of £3,000. Another gentleman gave him what in racing parlance is called a "monkey," which is £500; while a present of £100 was bestowed by a third person. Numerous offerings of lesser value, as also some gifts of jewelry, were likewise sent to the hero of the race, who is said to have netted over £4,000 by his exertions on that one occasion, which is about double the sum paid to Sir Walter Scott for writing his celebrated poem of the "Lady of the Lake."—*Temple Bar.*

ANTS' NESTS.—Under ordinary circumstances an ants' nest, like a bee-hive, consists of three kinds of individuals—workers, or imperfect females, (which constitute the great majority,) males, and perfect females. There are, however, often several females in an ants' nest, while, as we all know, there is never more than one queen in a hive. The queens have wings, but after a single flight they tear off their own wings, and do not again quit the nest. In addition to the ordinary workers there is in some species a second, or rather a third, form of female. In almost any ants' nest we may see that the workers differ more or less in size. The amount of difference, however, depends upon the species. In *Lasius niger*, the small brown garden ant, the workers are, for instance, much more uniform than in the little yellow meadow ant, or in *Atta barbara*, where some of them are more than twice as large as others. But in certain ants there are differences still more remarkable. Thus, in a Mexican species, besides the common workers, which have the form of ordinary neuter ants, there are certain others in which the abdomen is swollen into an immense subdiaphanous sphere. These individuals are very inactive, and principally occupied in elaborating a kind of honey. In the genus *Pheidole*—very common in Southern Europe—there are also two distinct forms without any intermediate gradations; one with heads of the usual proportion, and a second with immense heads provided with very large jaws. These latter are generally supposed to act as soldiers, and the size of the head enables the muscles which move the jaws to be of unusual dimensions, though the little ones are also very pugnacious. This differentiation of certain individuals so as to adapt them to special functions, seems to me very remarkable; for it must be remembered that the difference is not one of age or sex. The food of ants consists of insects—great numbers of which they destroy—of honey, honeydew and fruit; indeed, scarcely any animal or sweet substance comes amiss to them. Some species—such, for instance, as the small brown garden ant—ascend bushes in search of aphides. The ant then taps the aphis gently with her antennæ, and the aphis emits a drop of sweet fluid, which the ant drinks. Sometimes the ants even build covered ways up to and over the aphides, which, moreover, they protect from the attacks of other insects. Our English ants do not collect provision for the Winter. Indeed, their food is not of a nature which would admit of this. Some Southern species, however, collect grain, occasionally in considerable quantities. Moreover, though our English ants cannot be said exactly to lay up stores, some at least do take steps to provide themselves with food in the future. The small yellow meadow ant, (*Lasius flavus.*) for instance, lives principally on the honeydew of certain aphides which suck the roots of grass. The ants collect the aphides in the nest, not only watching over them themselves, but, as I have been able to satisfy myself, even over their eggs—an act which one is much tempted to refer to forethought, and which in such a case implies a degree of prudence superior to that of some savages. Besides these aphides, many other insects live in ants' nests. If they are to be regarded as domestic animals, then ants have more domestic animals than we have. The majority of these ant-guests are beetles. Some of them—as, for instance, the curious little *Claviger*—are quite blind, and are only found in ants' nests, the ant taking just as much care of them as of their own young. It is evident, therefore, that in some way they are useful or agreeable to the ants. The subject, however, is one as yet but little understood, and very difficult to study. Grimm and Lespès consider that some of these beetles secrete a sweet fluid like the aphides, and from analogy this seems probable. Other creatures which habitually live in ants' nests, like the little *Beckia albinos* or the blind woodlouse (*Platyarthrus,*) perhaps make themselves useful as scavengers. It is hardly necessary to say that, as a general rule, each species lives by itself. There are, however, some interesting exceptions. The little *Stenamma Westwoodii* is found exclusively in the nests of the much larger *F. rufa* and the allied *F. pratensis*. We do not know what the relations between the two species are. The *Stenammas*, however, follow the *Formicas* when they change their nest, running about among them and between their legs, tapping them inquisitively with their antennæ, and even sometimes climbing on to their backs, as it for a ride, while the large ants seem to take little notice of them. They almost seem to be the dogs—or rather cats—or the ants. Another small species, *Solenopsis fugax*, which makes its chambers and galleries in the walls of the nests of larger species, is the bitter enemy of its hosts. The latter cannot get at them, because they are too large to enter the galleries. The little *Solenopsis*, therefore, are quite safe, and, as it appears, make incursions into the nurseries of the larger ant, and carry off the larvæ as food. It is as it we had small dwarfs, about eighteen inches to two feet long, harboring in the walls of our houses, and every now and then carrying off some of our children into their horrid dens.—*Sir John Lubbock in the Fortnightly Review.*

MARRIAGES OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.—In all respects the Russian peasantry are, as a class, extremely practical and matter-of-fact in their conceptions and habits, and are not at all prone to indulge in sublime, ethereal sentiments of any kind. They have little or nothing of what may be roughly termed the Hermann-and-Dorothea element in their composition, and consequently they know very little about those sentimental, romantic ideas which we habitually associate with the preliminary steps to matrimony. This fact is so patent to all who have studied the Russian peasantry, that even those who have endeavored to idealize peasant life have rarely ventured to make their story turn on a sentimental love affair. These general remarks I insert here parenthetically, in order that the reader may more clearly understand what I have to say regarding peasant marriages. In the primitive system of agriculture usually practiced in Russia, the natural labor-unit—if it be allowed to use such a term—comprises a man, a woman, and a horse. As soon, therefore, as a boy becomes an able-bodied laborer he ought to be provided with the two accessories necessary for the completion of the labor-unit. To procure a horse, either by purchase or by rearing a foal, is the duty of the head of the house; to procure a wife for the youth is the duty of "the female Big One" (bolshihha.) And the chief consideration in determining the choice is in both cases the same. Prudent domestic administrators are not to be tempted by showy horses or beautiful brides; what they seek is not beauty, but physical strength and capacity for work. When the youth reaches the age of 18 he is informed that he ought to marry at once, and as soon as he gives his consent negotiations are opened with the parents of some eligible young person. In the larger villages the negotiations are sometimes facilitated by certain old women called *svakhi*, who occupy themselves specially with this kind of mediation; but very often the affair is arranged directly by, or through the agency of, some common friend of the two houses. Care must of course be taken that there is no legal obstacle to the marriage, and these obstacles are not always easily avoided in a small village, the inhabitants of which have been long in the habit of intermarrying. According to Russian ecclesiastical law, not only is marriage between first cousins illegal, but affinity is considered as equivalent to consanguinity—that is to say, a mother-in-law and a sister-in-law are regarded as a mother and a sister—and even the fictitious relationship created by standing together at the baptismal font as godfather and godmother is legally recognized. If all the preliminary negotiations are successful, the marriage takes place, and the bridegroom brings his bride home to the house of which he is a member. She brings nothing with her as a dowry except her trousseau, but she brings a pair of good strong arms, and thereby enriches her adopted family. Of course, it happens occasionally—for human nature is everywhere essentially the same—that a young peasant falls in love with one of his former playmates, and brings his little romance to a happy conclusion at the altar; but such cases are very rare, and, as a rule, it may be said that the marriages of the Russian peasantry are arranged under the influence of economic rather than sentimental considerations.—*From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

THE KÖNIGS-SEE.—The beauty of the scenery is much heightened by the mountain lakes, of which there are several within easy reach of Berchtesgaden. Foremost among these is the Königs-see, a sheet of water whose equal it would be hard to find. It is of great depth and surpassing clearness, and is walled in by towering mountains that rise almost perpendicularly out of its waters. You float along its expanse, propelled generally by female rowers, and enjoy a strange pleasure in the circumstances. Below you is a surprising deep, while almost overhead are the snows of ages on crags and peaks, where the chamois runs unmolested, and a strip of azure, like the the ceiling of a lofty hall, is your share of the Summer sky. It is more than an hour's pull from end to end; but if you care to pause in your voyage and indulge in "the contemplative man's recreation" you may do so at a small cost, and with a fair prospect of sport. One fish, the *saibling*, I have never met with save in these waters, and it is quite worth taking for the table. A very short dyke of land separates the Obersee from the Königs-see. I should imagine that they were formerly one lake; for it is only at the far end of the Obersee that the mountain wall closes in, which seems to be the natural enclosure of the whole. The isthmus, which I have above called a dyke, is probably due to rock-falls from the mountains on either side. Notwithstanding the abundance of game on the hills around, I hardly think I should enjoy a Winter sojourn here; but yet a royal sportsman has thought the amusement worth seeking, for the King has a hunting-lodge on the shore, and his father is said to have resorted to it frequently. Like Arethusa, the Königs-see is said to play at hide-and-seek with the dwellers on earth's surface; but its hidden course is of modest length, and under runs no sea. Its waters are thought to reappear in a waterfall near Hallein, and you are shown a hole in the rocky side of a mountain where they first enter the earth. The connection was proved, I have say, by the fact of the waterfall having ceased one Summer, at a time when the surface of the lake was below the level of the chasm in the rock, and having recommenced to flow when the lake recovered its ordinary depth. Overhung as the lake is by lofty mountains, it must receive every year an immense accumulation of soil from fall and wash; yet so far have the falls of ages been from filling it, that, if you can believe the common report of the neighbourhood, there are places in it where, to this day,

"Fathom-line could never touch the ground."

I have a suspicion that this, if true at all, must be so because a fathom-line has never been properly used there. It would be interesting to see the water sounded by a competent leadsman. But, then, it is doubtful whether the great mass of tourists would thank any one for ascertaining the exact depth, when it is so delightfully startling to be assured that this sheet of water, a mile and a half broad or so, has no bottom. Be it fathomless or not, it is a charming place to float about on a midsummer day. Here, if anywhere, you can forget the workaday world and its cares as you traverse this enchanted flood—which may well have its genius and its legends—and dream bright dreams of faery, or wake up echoes which the rocks reverberate for miles.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

BERANGER.—With no father or mother to speak of (one lived at Anjou, and the other was installed in lodgings near the Temple,) the earliest days of the poet were spent in his grandfather's house, a tailor of the Rue Montorgueil. Thence he was packed off to the care of his aunt, an *aubergiste* at Péronne, who, not expecting the forlorn little apparition, received the child like a dog in a game of skittles; although, to do her justice, she turned out afterward to be a worthy woman, who loved her nephew as the apple of her eye. Destined to be a thorn in the side of Mother Church, young Béranger began to trouble her early. As a choir-boy, he so murdered the responses, and so awkwardly handled the sacred vessels, the Abbé, finding one day that there was no more wine to go on with the communion, let slip an epithet that was anything but sacramental at his careless chorister, hastily gabbled through the mass, and escaped into the sacristy, vowing that such a stupid blockhead should never again be permitted to stand before the altar. From droning canticles in a nasal whine, and clattering the sacred silver utensils as though they were his aunt's pots and kettles, the embryo songster entered the service of a petty jeweler, who, while waiting for the customers that never came, manipulated a little copper to keep his hand in, and entertained his juvenile friend with the record of his adventures in the world of gallantry. Forsaking the domicile of this gay goldsmith, the youth became clerk to a notary, risen to be a Justice of the Peace, in whom he was fortunate enough to find an indulgent master, a learned guide, and a firm friend. What a charming sketch he has left us of this good old M. Do Bellenglise! We seem to see him, with his handsome eyes and his amiable smile, his long frock-coat buttoned all down the front, and his wide round hat, as he walks slowly along, carrying whichever of the two little dogs, the constant companions of his lonely rambles, has got tired the first, and is lagging behind. Those calm uneventful days in Picardy spent by the obscure *sauterusseau*, were vividly remembered when the renowned *chansonnier*, already old, revisited the breezy haunts of his childhood, and wrote of them in a few exquisitely pathetic stanzas:

"Lieux où jadis m'a bercé l'espérance,
Je vous revois à plus de cinquante ans.
On rajeunit aux souvenirs d'enfance,
Comme on renait au souffle de printemps."

At fifteen years old we find the future lover of Lisette seated on a high stool before a desk, copying columns of figures into a ledger, in lieu of scribbling couplets and *bouts rimés* on odds and ends of paper. His quick-witted volatile father, who is always going up and down in the world, a stone that is perpetually rolling without accumulating any moss, has opened a banker's office in Paris. After two or three years of factitious prosperity, Béranger *père* becomes bankrupt; and the son, joyous, poor, free, and already a poet in secret, cheerfully mounts up six flights of stairs to a garret on the Boulevard St. Martin. Then begins the glorious gay *vie de Bohème*—the ringing verses thrown off to be sung at some *petit diner* that the impecunious visitors at that high and airy apartment have clubbed together to provide—the frequent intervals of *chère maigre*, when soup and roast and dessert are all represented by an unpretending bauquet of bread and cheese—the merriment that laughs in the very bosom of poverty—the friendships that will last a lifetime—the loves that will endure a day! Things go on in this heedless fashion until the young poet's clothes hang about him in rags, and his three remaining shirts threaten to fall to pieces with the next washing. Driven to his wits' end, he takes some manuscript verses, and, thrusting them into an envelope, directs them to M. Lucien Bonaparte, Senator. Two days later the shabby author (he has borrowed a coat and a pair of trousers for the occasion from one of his fellow-revellers) is ushered into the presence of the brother of the First Consul, who receives him with every mark of favor. The illustrious Mæcenas, himself a poet and an orator, takes a noole pride in encouraging genius. He bestows a present of three thousand francs on his new protégé, for whom he procures a post at the Académy, with a grant of a thousand francs a year. From this time forward the fortune of Béranger was made, if one can apply such an expression to a man who was as poor as a church mouse to his dying day. He rose speedily into fame and popularity, but his poems brought him little besides a reputation. The thousand francs coming in from the Academy sufficed for his own frugal wants. Whatever else he could obtain by writing or any casual employment, went to keep his reprobrate father and such of his family as were still alive.—*Temple Bar.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S POEMS.—He was too restless and impetuous to be at ease on those heights from which alone the widest truths become perceptible and excite the emotions which are at once deepest and calmest. His songs represent jets and gushes of vivid but rather feverish emotion. A pathetic or heroic story, or the beauty of some natural scene, moves him deeply, and he utters his emotion in an energetic burst of vivid language. But he is too short-winged for a long flight or for soaring into the loftiest regions of the intellectual atmosphere. Every short lyric is the record, one must suppose, of some such mood of intense excitement. But it makes all the difference whether the excitement takes place in a mind already stored with thought, and ready to pierce instantaneously to the deepest meaning of a particular scene or incident, or in a mind incapable of sustained reflection, and accustomed to see things by brilliant flashes which reveal only their partial and superficial aspects. When, however, we do not blame Kingsley for not being somebody else, we must admit him to be excellent within his limits. The *Andromeda* is in every way admirable. It is probable the most successful attempt in the language to grapple with the technical difficulties of English hexameters; and he also seems to find in the Pagan mythology a more appropriate symbol for his characteristic tone of sentiment and an imagery, which fits in better with his nature-worship than in regions more familiar to him. He can abandon himself unreservedly to his delight in the beautiful without bothering himself with the direct denunciation of the Manichees or showing the controversial theologian under the artistic dress. The shorter poems have generally a power for stamping themselves upon the memory, due, no doubt, to their straightforward, nervous style. They have the cardinal merit of vigor which belongs to all genuine utterance of real emotion, and are delightfully free from the flabby affectations of many modern rivals. The mark may not be the most elevated, but he goes at it as straight as he would ride at a fence. His "North-Easter" does not blow from such ethereal regions as Shelley's "South-west Wind." It verges upon the absurd, and is perhaps not quite free from that taint of vulgarity which vitiates all artistic reference to field sports. But given that such a sentiment was worth expressing, the tones in which it is couched are as ringing and vigorous as could be wished. He can rise much higher when he is pathetic and indignant. It would not be easy to find a better war-cry for the denouncer of social wrongs than the ballad of the poacher's widow. And to pass over the two songs by which he is best known, such poems as "Poor Lorraine"—first published in the biography—or the beautiful lines in the *Saint's Tragedy*, beginning "Oh, that we two were Maying!" are intense enough in their utterance to make us wonder why he fell short of the highest class of song-writing. Perhaps the defect is indicated by a certain desire to be picturesque which prevents him from obtaining complete success in the simple expression of pathos. The poems have a taint of prettiness—and prettiness is a deadly vice in poetry. There is about them a faint flavor of drawing-room music. But, while we do not want to be hypercritical, we may be thankful for poetry which, if not of the highest class, has the rarest of merits at the present day—genuine fervor and originality.—*Leslie Stephen in the Cornhill Magazine.*

FLEMISH AND FRENCH NAMES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The surnames common to Great Britain and Ireland received an immense accession by those religious persecutions in Flanders in the sixteenth, and in France in the seventeenth, century, by which hosts of intelligent and industrious foreigners were forced to flee for their lives. The prodigious immigration from this cause, and to which has to be attributed much of our manufacturing prosperity, has seldom been seriously thought of. We do not go into the religious part of the question further than to say that the expulsion of so many skilled laborers in the useful arts was a terrible blunder, which, we can imagine, has been long since repented of. Our concern being principally with the names of the refugees, we shall run over

revolution it brought an influence of incalculable magnitude to bear on the moral ideas, the social relations, and the spiritual hopes of the poorest of the people; and it helped thereby, beyond all other agencies, to render possible that orderly, peaceful, but large and rapid development of our nation which finds no parallel in the political history of mankind.—*Nineteenth Century.*

A PANCAKE-MAKER—IN PARIS.

Under an archway he stands—every day he is there,
The little old pancake-man, with his tins, and his cooking-ware;
Tossing his batter aloft, as he brays out many a yarn
Concerning the making of *crépes*, which he designates *à la MacMahon.*

"First, there are eggs to be sifted—the country's best silver and gold;
Next, for some flummery-mixture, or else the matter won't hold;
Stir it about with sugar, then pop it into the pan,
And out comes a *crépe* for the Marshal—or—any popular man."

The people around him laugh—"There's wisdom in that!" they cry;
For had not old Antoine seen the violets bloom and die?
The lilies, too—yet there, still there, with his "*voiz d'âne,*"
He praises now, and tosses his *crépes—à la MacMahon!*
—*Spectator.*

H. A. DUFF.

THE LORD OF HARPINGTON.

BY JAMES PAYN.

Society is not very exacting in the matter of personal respectability; but there are certain important occasions, such as the night of the Botanical Fête in the Regent Park—which is to her what some nocturnal festival of the Church is to the religious world—on which she demands the production of vouchers. I don't know that anything comes of this precaution except polite lying; but she has, as she flatters herself, discharged her conscience (though as a matter of fact it left her, without warning, many generations ago) and washed her dainty hands of the matter. Now, if ever society should require a permanent personal guarantee of this kind—say, a season ticket to be renewed every year when Rotten Row begins to fill—in my own case, I should know where to go for it. My dear friend—ill-natured people call her my patroness—Lady Paragon, of Eccleston-square, would give it me. Sir Charles, her husband, some folks may think, should be the more proper person to be applied to, since I am of the male sex, but then those people don't know Sir Charles. Nobody does know him except the croupiers at Monaco, the touts of Epsom, and the members of the *corps de ballet* of her Majesty's theatres. To ask him for a voucher for respectability would be like requesting a reserved seat at the Evangelical Conference from the Pope of Rome, or a medical certificate from an elder of the Peculiar People. He has not known what decency means since he was a public school-boy—perhaps we might date back his ignorance even further still—but that does not prevent his wife and family from being the very pink of social perfection.

Most fortunately for Lady Paragon, she has money in her own right, secured to her under the most stringent conditions. I know a lady who took the same precautions, and had her very pony-carriage settled upon her. One day she was driving with her husband, miles from home, yet managed to fall out with him, as though they were beneath their own roof-tree.

In Lady Paragon's case carriage *and* horses were her own property. Sir Charles had come to her, not, indeed, with a "trousseau" (if a gentleman's equipment can be so termed,) for he possessed a most elegant wardrobe, but without a penny. His personalities consisted of a magnificent dressing-case, a hunting-watch, and a little betting-book bound in morocco, which had cost him more than any firm of publishers ever paid for an Encyclopædia. Why she married him is one of those questions which, like the existence of wasps, the disappearance of inanimate objects when we want them, and what is to be done with the Irish, will continue to puzzle the world till there's an end of it. He cost her about £30,000 during the first year, and then she got rid of him for an annuity of £2,000 paid monthly. In his application for this stipend he exhibits a punctuality which was the only thing for which he had hitherto failed to obtain credit.

"Your companionship is hateful to me," said the gentleman frankly.

"Very good," returned the lady; "this carriage is mine, be so good as to get out of it."

"True," said he, obeying her. "The ponies, however, are mine," and he unharnessed and walked off with them, leaving her seated on her property.

At forty-five, when I last saw him, (in the ring at Epsom,) he had a youthful figure, the face of an angel on a gargoyle, and a voice (it was offering a shade under the proper odds) that for sweetness and harmony was not to be found out of a cathedral choir.

That a wife like Lady Paragon should have only taken a year to find him out was a proof of his utter worthlessness, indeed; and the discovery was quite complete. His name never passes her lips, nor those of her only daughter. Miss Helen, of course, knows of her father's existence; she has access to the daily papers, in which the heading, "Sir Charles Paragon Again," in connection with various disreputable occurrences, is by no means unfrequent, but she ignores the fact with that innocent calmness with which all unpleasant matters are laid aside by those who have acquired the manners of the best circles.

Perhaps it was this terrible domestic experience that rendered Lady Paragon so extraordinarily sensitive to what was right and proper; but, at all events, her recommendation in society went further than that of most leaders of fashion, to which, however, she made small pretense. Only—what seemed to a mere outsider like myself as very strange—she set almost the same value upon birth and rank as upon talents and virtue, and treated myself, for instance, with no greater respect than any titled wordling that came in her way. With so striking an example of scoundrelism as her Baronet husband, with his long line of ancestry with a brute at the end of it, always in her memory, one would have thought that the guinea stamp would have no great influence with her; that she would have looked only to the ring of the metal. But this, as I have shown, was far from being the case.

Indeed, she paid what I venture to think a ludicrous attention to little accidents of birth and position, and looked on the possessors of them, not only as fortunate, but meritorious. She made a point of knowing nobody who could not boast of at least a grandfather—and thereby made me, for the first time, thank my stars that I happened to have one, though I don't say to boast of, for he was an attorney. She believed in the saying, "It takes more than one generation to make a gentleman;" concerning which I can only say for certain that it sometimes takes a great many more. We used to have many arguments together on this matter in an amicable way; in which I am bound to say she always acknowledged my great abilities. "You are a dear, clever creature; but, it you talked from now till Doomsday, you will never alter my opinions, nor catch me opening my doors to any one connected with trade."

She even one day (when I had really shaken her upon this point) went the length of stating that she was too old to change her views.

"What, too old at thirty-five?"

"Thirty-five! How dare you, witn Helen there just of age?"

I had inadvertently pushed compliment to the verge of impropriety; but she was far too good a woman not to forgive me.

Though forty, or even a year or two more, Lady Paragon was still beautiful, some paradoxical folks averred more beautiful even than her daughter, though she was the belle of that very season. For my part, I was content, in my quiet way, and without making any comparison, to be in love with them both.

In consequence of the large slice of her income thrown to that insatiable dog, Sir Charles, Lady Paragon was unable to occupy her own ancestral mansion in the country, which was let for a term of years; but every Summer she was accustomed to hire a residence for herself and daughter, for three or four months—a plan which I never ventured to tell her was infinitely more pleasant than if she had occupied the family seat. For in this manner she got the pick and choice of the prettiest districts in England; and, though she pitched her tent at various times in the four quarters of it, her good taste never led her into a mistake. Her mode of procedure was this: After conference with some London house agent, Miss Helen would run down, under convoy, to look at the "Hall," "House," or "Park," or whatever ambitious title the place had, and, if her report was favorable, her ladyship in person would pay it a visit, which was generally final, for, to say truth, if what satisfied the young lady failed to meet with the approbation of other people, they must have been rather difficult to please. Not only did the mansion need to be upon a considerable scale, with the mellow flavor of antiquity about it, but it had to be furnished with all the modern improvements, and the agent's phrase of a "thorough gentleman's residence" went a very little way with her, unless it was in the occupation of a bona fide "county family." This charming phrase has no counterpart in the metropolitan vocabulary, (that of "carriage people" being but a very faint approach to it,) and was to Lady Paragon one of intense significance.

When she took up her temporary quarters anywhere, she expected "the neighborhood" would acknowledge her presence in a befitting manner, which was generally by making calls in a stately fashion, and entertaining her at very heavy dinner parties, which she returned with much better ones, including ices from Gunter's. In this way, I suppose, she became acquainted with about three-fifths of the landed gentry, and, as her London circle was also a very large one, she might be said to know a good many people; and not one of them connected with trade.

At the close of the season before last, Lady Paragon entered into arrangements for renting a house in the Lake country. As it was so far from London, one visit was deemed sufficient, which she and Miss Helen took together. The latter spoke of "Harpington Hall" with an enthusiasm I have rarely heard her exhibit on the subject of houses, (which at the best she generally described as "really very tolerable;") and the topic had a personal attraction for me, since her mother was always so good as to ask me to stay with them a week or two during their rustication. Harpington Hall was old and intensely ancestral; its internal arrangements as to comfort were, on the other hand, in the last Parisian style. Mr. Marmaduke Howard, the proprietor, was everything he should be, and took a pride in his residence that some persons would have considered exaggerated. He was so particular about the gravel sweep in front of his house, that a cord was stretched where the drive through the park abutted on it, and visitors had to walk for fifty yards or so to prevent the impress of wheel or hoof upon this sacred spot. In wet weather this must have been inconvenient; but his visitors happened to call on the one fine day that the Lake district had known for the last nine weeks, and they rather applauded this delicate solicitude than otherwise. No mere owner of a "villa residence," or ordinary country house of any kind, would have ventured upon putting up that cord.

Mr. Howard, who was a bachelor of the old school, with quite the air of a Sir Charles Grandison, entertained the ladies very hospitably, and they resented with some warmth my cynical suggestion that this was done perhaps for the same reason that wine is handed round at auctions, to give a freedom to the bidding. Nevertheless they agreed to take Harpington Hall, on his own terms, before they left it. Nay, so favorably impressed were they with their host, that, when he mentioned that business unavoidably called him up to town, they asked him to look in at Eccleston-square to lunch, and I had the honor to meet him on that occasion.

His appearance, while typical of the country gentleman, struck me as even something more. There was a certain generous air about him which reminded me of those baronial times (as represented on canvas) when hospitality was dispensed with open hands to grateful vassals. I could picture him standing on his own hall steps, and giving away deer and other kind of superior game, surrounded by his henchmen. Nay, the idea haunted me that I *had* actually seen him doing it, which was absurd; unless, indeed, (which was just possible,) his portrait had ever been taken by a Royal Academician (he looked too grand to have ever Associate to have done it) to adorn some such mediæval scene. With all this engaging benevolence of expression, there was a quietude of manner about him which in a common man might have been set down to apathy, or even dullness, but which in Mr. Marmaduke Howard, of Harpington Hall, was obviously Blood.

Toward the end of Autumn I took advantage of Lady Paragon's invitation to visit the lakes. I arrived somewhat late, and, of course, in the rain; but there was sufficient light to note the features of the scenery in which the hall was placed. It was situated half-way up what in London one would have called a precipice, at the foot of which lay a dark, far-stretching mere. The carriage-drive which led up to it from the high road was of great length, and wound through a forest of pines, above which the mansion itself towered in solitary grandeur.

It was the most imposing edifice that had yet sheltered even the Paragon household—except, perhaps, their family seat, which I had never seen—and possessed, doubtless, immense advantages, but it struck a more practical mind as dreary. It was a sort of place that ought to have had a banshee on the premises, and at least one haunted chamber. To my surprise and relief, I found that I was allowed to drive up to the front door, where I was as usual welcomed by Dunscombe (the ancestral butler) with a solemnity I have never seen equaled in any other human being, but which may possibly be the manners of a Prince of the Church. My reception by the ladies was as hospitable as ever, but I saw at once that something was amiss. "There are ghosts in the house, no doubt," thought I, and began to wish myself at the Lake Hotel (down below) among the tourists. However, I put a good face upon the matter, and, by way of saying something pleasant, congratulated Miss Helen upon the rope having been removed from the carriage-sweep.

"Oh, as to that," said she indifferently, "the rope might just as well be at the lodge gates as at the house itself, for no one ever calls."

"Good heavens!" thought I, "it must be a horrible ghost, indeed, if it keeps people away even in the daytime!"

We dined in a Gothic apartment of vast size, the gloom of which a very plentiful supply of candles failed to pierce; if it had not been an irreverence to hint at such a thing in connection with ancestral pictures larger than life, and a mantelpiece of carved oak that projected to an extent suggestive of hydrocephalus, I should have suggested that a few gas-burners would have been a great improvement. Miss Helen, it will be remembered, when she fell in love with it, had only seen the Hall by day. Since she had become better acquainted with it, it was plain it had failed to please her. For my part, I thought the dinner as good as it could be in so wild a part of the country, where shops were unknown, and "first eaten your sheep" was probably a proviso to be made before you cooked your mutton; but I noticed that Miss Helen had little appetite, and that the manner in which she said "no *fish*, thank you," to the butler, would in a less angelic being have had the appearance of "temper." In the hope of making matters pleasant, I inquired after Mr. Howard, omitting him, in my humorous way, the Lord of Harpington; but she not only replied that she didn't know, but said so in a tone that implied unmistakably she didn't care.

I had now become positively certain that there were ghosts, and would have gladly compounded for a simple family spectre, which could be warranted only to sigh, or point to buried bones or money. But to my surprise and relief there was no nocturnal disturbance of any kind. My bed and bedroom were all that the most luxurious sleeper could desire; and, indeed, the neatness and finish of the whole mansion were such that (if I may venture to say so of so historic a pile) it looked as if it had been just turned out of a bandbox. The weather being wet the next morning, I was shown over the picture-gallery by Lady Paragon in person, Miss Helen unaccountably declining to act as cicerone—a part she had always been graciously pleased to play on similar occasions; I even overheard her remark to her mother that "she hadn't the patience for it," which I thought a little rude. It was true the pictures had little attraction, except for the proprietor and his belongings, for they were almost all ancestral portraits: Howards in ruffs, Howards in doublets, Howards in trunk hose, Howards as ministers of state with finger on forehead, Howards as soldiers significantly tapping their sword-hilts, Howards as shepherdesses with crooks and eyes; in fact, to an irreverent mind they might have almost suggested the lines,

Of rabbits young and rabbits old,
Of rabbits hot and rabbits cold,
Of rabbits tender and rabbits tough,
Thank you, my lady, I've had enough—

with the substitution for "rabbits" of the word "Howards."

"The family, I suppose," said I, suppressing a yawn, "is of great antiquity."

Lady Paragon murmured something about "of all ages," which I took to be her exaggerated style of speaking on such subjects.

"How strange it is," I pursued, "that the Lord of Harpington has never married. He must have been angled for by many a stately dame, no doubt."

"*Angled?*" said her ladyship sharply; "you may well say that."

"And yet he has not been hooked?"

"*Hooked!*" echoed she again. "No, he has not been hooked."

"O, I see; he is not the last of the Howards; there are other members of this ancient family."

"Mr. Howard has a married brother, and plenty of nephews and nieces, I believe."

I now felt positively certain that there was something wrong; she would never have spoken of the cadets of this noble line as "plenty of nephews and nieces" unless that brother had committed himself in some atrocious way. He could not have been hanged, however, or that rope would hardly have been stretched across the gravel-sweep, since it would naturally remind visitors of the family misfortune.

The contents of the library, which I had plenty of opportunities of looking into during my stay at the Hall, for it rained incessantly, were very varied. "The Lord of Harpington," I observed to Miss Helen, "has a Catholic taste. By the bye, I suppose, from his name and lineage, that he *is* a Catholic?"

"I don't know, I'm sure; I should think *not*," answered she, in a tone of unmistakable contempt.

"He possesses many works of Catholic theology; but also, it is true, of other ologies. In the way of books, all seems 'fish that comes to his net.'"

The remark was received in silence; it needed, indeed, no reply; but I noticed that Lady Paragon bit her lips, and that a frown puckered Miss Helen's brow. It was evident that the Lord of Harpington had ceased to be the popular topic of conversation he had been of old, and for the rest of my stay I took care not to mention his name; though what he had done to wreck his reputation with my friends I could not discover. On my return to London I happened one evening to be walking home up Regent-street and had to pass through a throng of poor people in front of a fishmonger's shop. I had often seen them there before, for it was the hour—half-past seven or so—when the dinner orders being over, the fashionable purveyor is wont to dispense his perishable commodities at a reduced rate to a class very different from his usual customers. By the flaring gas I noticed the chief figure, a fine stalwart individual, dispensing, with a noble air of benevolence, the tail ends of cod, and some rather anatomical specimens of skate. In an instant my mind reverted with a flash to the mediæval Baron surrounded by his retainers, indulging his lavish generosity among the tenantry of his vast estate. I did not require to read the name upon the shop front—"Howard and Brothers, fishmongers"—to reveal to me the mystery that clung to the Lord of Harpington. I recognized the very man—though a green baize apron now concealed his extremities—whom I had met at luncheon in Eccleston-square. Of course, it was creditable to him, rather, (from the "self-made man" point of view,) to act in this way; but I felt that his tenants at Harpington Hall would take a different view of the matter.

Of course, they had soon found out the reason why the county families did not call on them. How I must have wounded their sensibilities by those unhappy references of mine to "angling," and "hooking," and "nets," which now recurred to me with terrible force, as always happens under similar circumstances! What an ordeal must poor Lady Paragon have undergone in the picture-gallery while exhibiting the ancestors which she knew were all from Wardour-street! It was doubtless, because, Mr. Howard had invested so much money in ancestors that Miss Helen had had "no patience with him," and the reason was equally plain why beneath that roof she could never bring herself to eat fish for dinner. The mansion, as I afterward learned, and I have no doubt she knew it, was called in the neighborhood Fishmongers' Hall.

Of course, I never told the Paragons that I had discovered this fatal secret. It is bad enough for them to be conscious that they entertained a fishmonger to luncheon unawares, without feeling that I am also cognizant of the fact.

The Lord of Harpington is as much a sealed subject with me in Eccleston-square as its should-be host Sir Charles himself.—*Belgravia.*

TWO GREAT THEATRICAL SUCCESSES.—On Oct. 19, 1741, the little theatre in Goodman's Fields—in which, in consequence of the new licensing act, recently passed, stage plays could no longer legally be performed, except by certain subterfuges and evasions of the statute—put forth a bill announcing that on that evening there would be given "a concert of vocal and instrumental music divided into two parts." After this line followed an "N. B.," which, like a lady's P. S., contained the whole gist of the matter. It stated that "between the two parts of the concert will be presented *gratis* an historical play called the 'Life and Death of King Richard the Third,'" (here follows a short synopsis of the incidents of the drama, which we need not transcribe.) After which it informed all whom it might interest that the part of *King Richard* would be sustained by "a gentleman who has never appeared upon any stage." The performance was to conclude with "A Ballad Opera in one act called the 'Virgin Unmasked.'" And tickets were to be obtained at the Ficece Inn, close by, where the best box seats could be purchased at three shillings apiece. Playbills in that age were not always strictly veracious, but of course *nous avons changé tout cela* nowadays. In the heading the building was styled "the *late* theatre," and it informed its patrons that, although they paid to hear the concert, the play was thrown in for nothing, and no money was taken at the doors. These things made up the traditionary coach-and-six when the proprietors drove through the act of Parliament. Again, it was not "the gentleman's first appearance" upon any stage, as he had been performing previously at Ipswich. Although this theatre had been the scene of more than one first appearance, and dire failure, the début of the present aspirant, who was not unknown in theatrical and literary circles, excited some curiosity, and the house was crowded. Among the spectators were two celebrated actors, Macklin and Smith. The scene is thus described by Percy Fitzgerald in his *Life of Garrick:* "It was recollected long afterward that when he came upon the scene and saw the crowded house he was disconcerted, and remained a few seconds without being able to go on. But he soon recovered. No wonder it surprised the audience. It was all so new. They found themselves in a fresh dramatic world, and were at first mystified, and scarcely knew whether they were to sanction this daring violation of all the old sacred rules. What astonished them was the absence of the "plain chaunt" or "sing-song," the dead level declamation, now rising, now sinking, either dry, hoarse, and croaking, or ear-piercing. This was free and natural. The surprising novelty was remarked, that he seemed to identity himself with the part. They were amazed at his wonderful power of feature. The stupendous passions of *Richard* were seen in his face before he spoke, and outstripped his words. There was a perpetual change and vivacity. One effect at last overbore all hesitation, and the delighted audience found relief for their emotions in rapturous shouts of applause. It was when he flung away the prayer-book after dismissing the Mayor, that the impatience first seemed to discover that true genius was before them." From this time the success continued to grow with every scene. In the fourth act came a crisis; his voice began to fail; but an orange restored its power, and carried him on triumphantly to the end. The next morning he was the town talk; at the coffee-houses he was the all-absorbing theme, and the journals teemed with his praises. The *Daily Post* said: "Last night was performed gratis the tragedy of 'King Richard the Third' at the late theatre in Goodman's Fields, when the character of *Richard* was performed by a gentleman who never appeared before, and whose reception was the most extraordinary and great that was ever known upon such an occasion." On the third or fourth nights Alexander Pope went to see him. "That young man never had his equal and will never have a rival," was his dictum; nevertheless expressing a fear that he would be "spoiled by praise." Three times did the English Horace honor the performance with his presence. On the first seven nights, however, the receipts averaged only £39. But after this came the rush. On Nov. 26 the house was crammed, and hundreds had been turned away by 5 o'clock in the afternoon (the entertainment commenced at 6.) The western theatres were now abandoned; a stream of carriages nightly extended from Temple Bar to Whitechapel; nobles, legislators, Bishops struggled for seats. Pitt pronounced this new actor to be "the only one in England;" and the "new actor" supped with Murray, and dined with Halifax, Chesterfield, and Sandwich. His emolument had increased from one pound a night to half the profits, and Drury Lane was soon glad to offer him a salary of six hundred a year. Circumstances, however, almost as much as genius, helped David Garrick to this prodigious success; he appeared at, for him, a fortunate moment, amid a dearth of histrionic talent. Quin, a timid stagey actor, was the brightest star of the theatrical horizon. Davies, a dramatic historian, has admirably contrasted the opposing styles of the two artists in a notice upon Rowe's "Fair Penitent," in which they appeared together. After describing Quin's frigid pomposity, he goes on to say: "When, after long and eager expectation, I beheld little Garrick, then young and light, come bounding upon the stage, Heavens! what a transition! It seemed as if a whole century had been swept over in the space of a single scene; old things were done away with and a new order at once brought forward, bright and harmonious and clearly destined to dispel the barbarisms and bigotry of a tasteless age too long attached to the prejudices of custom and superstitiously devoted to the illusions of imposing declamation." On June 10, 1776, scarcely thirty-five years later, warned by failing powers that his days of triumph must be brought to a close, the great actor, now rich in all Fortune's gifts, made his final bow to an adoring public; there was not a dry eye within the walls of Drury Lane that night; and as, slowly and reluctantly, he passed behind the curtain, a mournful cry of "Farewell" broke from hundreds of trembling lips like a mighty sob. About six months previously a young lady from the provinces, who had been strongly recommended to the great manager, made her début upon the same boards, as *Portia* in the "Merchant of Venice." Her name was Sarah Siddons. But the hopes of her admirers were sadly disappointed: she failed, distressingly failed. She was a delicate, fragile-looking, beautiful young creature, but her dress was ugly and faded; nervousness so mastered her that she tottered rather than walked upon the stage, her every movement was awkward, and her voice, naturally weak, dropped at the end of every sentence to an indistinct whisper. A few nights afterward, Garrick, who treated her as a *protégé*, desirous of giving her another chance, cast her for *Lady Anne* in "Richard the Third." But nervousness again paralyzed all her powers; Garrick's wonderful eyes struck her with terror; in the love scene she forgot the direction he had impressed upon her in the morning, to keep her back to the audience, so that the expression of his features might be clearly visible, and his terrible look of rebuke made her almost faint away. It was her last appearance with him. Could this be the stately and awful Sarah Siddons of our grandfathers' days? Seven years later, when the great actor was moldering in his grave, the provinces were ringing with this lady's fame, and the managers of Drury Lane resolved she should again challenge a London verdict. With the remembrance of the past still vivid in her memory, it is no wonder that the actress, although now matured in her art and confident in her well-tried powers, should look forward to the great ordeal upon which her whole future depended with the most intense anxiety. During the fortnight preceding she fretted herself almost into a nervous fever, and, as if this were not enough, she was presently attacked by a hoarseness that threatened the loss of voice. Fortunately, it passed away just in time, and when the awful night arrived never had her articulation been clearer. The house was crammed from floor to ceiling; the excitement was immense. She herself has left us a description of her sensations: "The awful consciousness that one is the sole object of attention to that immense space lined as it were with human intellects from top to bottom and all around—it may be imagined but can never be described, and by me can never be forgotten." The play selected was Southern's tragedy of "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage," and the part of the heroine was admirably adapted to display the powers of such a mistress of the passions of pity and terror. Not long was actress or audience left in doubt. The sweetness of her tones, her heartrending grief, her awful agony, spell-bound every spectator: men were dissolved in tears, women fainted or were carried out in hysterics; during the last act sobs and cries resounded through the house; and when the curtain fell it was amid such a transport of applause as had scarcely ever been heard within those walls. "When I reached my own quiet fireside" she tells us, "from that scene of reiterated shouts and plaudits, I was half dead, and my joy and thankfulness were of too solemn and overpowering a nature to admit of words or even tears." Of course the journals overflowed with praise; but the critic in the *Post* modified his raptures by stating that at times "her passion was too brisk and fluttering and without sufficient *pauses.*" Again we are tempted to ask if this can be the lady who in after years never addressed her servants save in the sepulchral notes of a tragedy queen! On the second night the success was still more pronounced; the very lobbies were crowded with ladies and gentlemen of the highest fashion; Sheridan was weeping in his box, and tears were coursing down the dark cheek of Fox in the orchestra. Night after night the *furore* increased. Ladies who found it impossible to get a seat in the boxes hazarded their lives by struggling through the fierce crowd into the pit; the newspapers were filled with paragraphs, and dressmakers advertised themselves as her costumiers. The street in which she lodged was daily crowded with coroneted carriages; crowds gathered about the stage door to see her go in; parties she attended were packed to suffocation with people who stood on chairs and tables, peering over their neighbors' heads to get a glimpse of her, as though she were some abnormal creation quite different to ordinary humanity. The salary at which she opened was only £10 a week, but by the end of the season she had realised £1,500. The next season, a period of seven months, her earnings amounted to £2,000, the gross receipts of her two benefits being £1,450. On her second visit to Edinburgh she created a *furore* greater, if possible, than that even of the metropolis. In one day 2,557 people applied for box seats which could accommodate only 650. Crowds assembled as early as 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and after the performance was over footmen would take up their stand at the doors to secure their masters' places for the following night.—*Temple Bar.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The present Archbishop of Dublin, the gifted author of the work, so widely known, on the *Study of Words*, is not in very robust health, and has been for many years apprehensive of paralysis. At a recent dinner in Dublin, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Grace sat on the right of his hostess, the Duchess of Abercorn. In the midst of the dinner the company was startled by seeing the Archbishop rise from his seat, and still more startled to hear him exclaim in a dismal and sepulchral tone, "It has come! it has come!" "What has come, your Grace?" eagerly cried half a dozen voices from different parts of the table. "What I have been expecting for twenty years," solemnly answered the Archbishop, "a stroke of paralysis. I have been punching myself for the last twenty minutes and find myself entirely without sensation." "Pardon me, my dear Archbishop," said the Duchess, looking up to him with a somewhat quizzical smile, "pardon me for contradicting you, but it is I that you have been pinching."—*Harper's Magazine.*

ON FURNISHING A DINING-ROOM.—Suppose we make a bold innovation, and instead of having a square table in the middle of the room, we have a round table at one end. You will lose, of course, in extent of accommodation, but just see what you would gain in comfort. First, you won't have the door opening upon two or three unfortunate persons, including the host, and interrupting their talk with the clatter of dishes and the whispered converse of the footman and maids, and none of your guests will have their spinal marrow wasted by sitting with their back to the fire. You will be able to talk to every one at your table with ease, and the conversation, instead of languishing in duets, may be made general—no small advantage. Besides the gain in comfort and cosiness is very considerable, and that should be one of your greatest aims in a dining-room. Another thing not generally understood, or at all events not generally attended to, is the lighting; and yet, perhaps, it is the most important of all details. The usual way is to have a large chandelier hung high up, and illuminating chiefly the pictures. It was such an arrangement, by the way, that inspired Sydney Smith's sarcasm, when he observed to his host that "above, all was light and beauty, and below, darkness and gnashing of teeth." Remember that however good your pictures are, you don't want people to look at them at dinner-time, and so concentrate your light upon the table itself. To this end, hang your light low, and surround it with a crimson shade, so that whatever light penetrates to the upper part of the room may do so in a soft glow of color, just sufficient to give an effect of warm obscurity. And if you have your sideboard at the other end of the room lighted, manage it in the same manner, whether it be with candles or a lamp, always keeping the actual flame invisible. And on your table do not commit the vulgarity of one of those silver-gilt epergnes with looking-glass platforms and badly-cast flowers or camels, or something of that sort, supporting a basket, and hung round with crystal balls; don't have anything of that kind, but plain glass or pottery, made in the most graceful shapes you can meet with, and let your real ornaments be the flowers themselves. They're far more beautiful than anything Hunt and Roskell can make for you. And don't be afraid of having leaves and grass intermixed with your blossoms; look at the proportion in nature between blooms and leaves, and try to imitate that; and above all, let your light fall as strongly as possible on your flower ornament—focus that, as it were, and make everything else of less importance. As to what the room should be by daylight, apply to it the same principles which I gave in my second article, about furnishing in general, and make it a room of practical service, not a funeral-chamber.—*Spectator.*

BEYOND REACH.

Dear love, then art so far above my song,
It is small wonder that it fears to rise,
Knowing it cannot reach my Paradise;
Yet ever to dwell here my thoughts among,
Nor try its upward flight, would do thee wrong.
What time the lark soars singing to the skies
We know he falters, know the sweet song dies
That fain would reach Heaven's gate sustained and strong;
But angels, bending from the shining brink,
Catch the faint note and know the poor song fails,
Having no strength to reach their heavenly height.
So listen thou, beloved, and so think.
More for the earth than Heaven his song avails,
Yet sweetest heard when nearest to God's light.
PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE LEVELING POWER OF RAIN.—If we consider this action alone, we cannot but recognize in it a cause sufficient to effect the removal of all the higher parts of the land to low levels, and eventually of all the low-lying land to the sea, in the course of such periods as geology makes us acquainted with. The mud-banks at the mouths of rivers show only a part of what rain and river action is doing, yet consider how enormous is the mass which is thus carried into the sea. It has been calculated that in a single week the Ganges alone carries away from the soil of India and delivers into the sea twice as much solid substance as is contained in the great pyramid of Egypt. "The Irrawaddy," says Sir J. Herschel, "sweeps off from Burmah 62 cubic feet of earth in every second of time on an average, and there are 86,400 seconds in every day, and 365 days in every year; and so on for other rivers." Nor is there any reason to fear or hope that the rains will cease, and this destructive process come to an end. For though the quantity of water on the surface of the earth is probably undergoing a slow process of diminution, small portions of it year by year taking their place as waters under the earth,* yet these processes are far too slow to appreciably affect the supply of water for a period far longer than that during which (in all probability) life can continue upon the earth. When we consider the force really represented by the downfall of rain, we need not greatly wonder that the leveling power of rain is so effective. The sun's heat is the true agent in thus leveling the earth, and if we regard, as we justly may, the action of water, whether in the form of rain or river, or of sea-wave raised by wind or tide, as the chief leveling, and therefore destructive, force at work upon the earth, and the action of the earth's vulcanian energies as the chief restorative agent, then we may fairly consider the contest as lying between the sun's heat and the earth's internal heat. There can be little question as to what would be the ultimate issue of the contest, if land and sea and air all endured or were only so far modified as they were affected by these causes. Sun-heat would inevitably prevail in the long run over earth-heat. But we see from the condition of our moon how the withdrawal of water and air from the scene must diminish the sun's power of leveling the irregularities of the earth's surface. We say advisedly *diminish*, not *destroy*; for there can be no question that the solar heat alternating with the cold of the long lunar night is still at work leveling, however slowly, the moon's surface; and the same will be the case with our earth when her oceans and atmosphere have disappeared by slow processes of absorption. The power actually at work at present in producing rain, and so indirectly in leveling the earth's surface, is enormous. We have shown elsewhere that the amount of heat required to evaporate a quantity of water which would cover an area of 100 square miles to a depth of one inch would be equal to the heat which would be produced by the combustion of half a million tons of coal, and that the amount of force of which this consumption of heat would be the equivalent corresponds to that which would be required to raise a weight of upward of one thousand millions of tons to a height of a mile. When we remember that the land surface of our earth amounts to about fifty millions of square miles, we perceive how enormous must be the force-equivalent of the annual rainfall of our earth. We are apt to overlook when contemplating the silent and seemingly quiet processes of nature—such as the formation of the rain-cloud or the precipitation of rain—the tremendous energy of the forces really causing these processes. "I have seen," says Prof. Tyndall, "the wild stone-avalanches of the Alps, which smoke and thunder down the declivities with a vehemence almost sufficient to stun the observer. I have also seen snow-flakes descending so softly as not to hurt the fragile spangles of which they were composed; yet to produce from aqueous vapor a quantity which a child could carry of that tender material demands an exertion of energy competent to gather up the shattered blocks of the largest stone-avalanche I have ever seen, and pitch them to twice the height from which they fell."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES IN FRANCE.—From the report made by the commission charged to examine the condition of the working classes in France, we learn that in the year 1850 an institution was founded for the assurance of an annual payment, not on the death of the insurer, but on and after his attainment of a certain age. Many persons, the reporter states, have applied to the commission of the *Assemblée Nationale* on the condition of the working classes, to recommend the establishment of a *Caisse de Retraite*, by which workmen might profit, in favor of old age. The reply of the commission is that such a *Caisse* has been virtually founded by the law of 1850. The machinery of this institution applies directly to the condition of the workman. It enables him, by means of either a single payment or series of payments, to create for himself, or rather for his children, a resource for the time when old age will have rendered him or them less able to work. Such resource will thus be the fruit of his own foresight, self-control, and regularity of life. The Government itself receives the payments and guarantees the benefit assured. The premiums are based on the tables of mortality, and the advantages offered are said to be fixed according to due mathematical calculation. The law of June 10, 1850, allows of the deposit of the smallest saving in the hands of the State. It is entrusted to the *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations*, where it is invested in the purchase of *rentes*, and the accruing interest is accumulated together with the capital. The deferred annuity which is to be the return for the deposit is calculated according to the age of the depositor, and according to the age at which, between 50 and 65 years old, he is to begin to enjoy the proposed benefit. The return also varies according to its nature, as a simple annuity or a permanent *rente*; the former ceasing with the life of the insurer, the latter descending to his heirs. The payment may commence at the earliest age. By paying 100 francs on behalf of a child of 3 years old, an annuity may be assured, either of 149 francs to commence at 50 years of age; of 383 francs to commence at 60 years, or of 680 francs to commence at 65 years, to continue during the life of the recipient. An annual payment of 10 francs, from the age of 3 years, will insure either an annuity of 233 francs from the age of 50 years, or an annuity of 1,100 francs from the age of 65 years. A lad is considered able to work advantageously when 15 years old. By laying by, in the Government *Caisse*, 20 francs a year, or rather less than 3¾ pence per week, he may insure a yearly pension of 212 francs (or say eight guineas) on attaining the age of 50; or of 1,050 francs, or forty-two pounds per annum, if the commencement of his repayment be deferred until he has attained the age of 65. Although this institution is as yet unknown to the greater number of those for whose benefit it has been established, the payments made into the *Caisse des Dépots* from 1851 to 1872 amount to the sum of 157,589,486 francs. This sum is increased by the arrears of *rentes* belonging to the *Caisse des Retraites*, amounting to 40,435,580 francs, making a total of 198,076,067 francs, or £7,923,040. This represents the annual amount of 8,741,800 francs, or £339,678, which is divisible among 56,067 recipients, giving an average of a little over £6 per head. It would seem from the figures that the distribution will commence in the year 1901, and that the reception and investment of money will form the main function of the *Caisse* until that date.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST MODIFICATIONS AND IDEAS.

THE CUT OF SKIRTS—SHORT WAISTS IN PARTIAL FAVOR—BONNETS AND THEIR MATERIAL—CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

The change in the cut of skirts will not, from present appearances, go into effect as soon as was anticipated. The skirts now made are more draped back than ever. This is made quite evident by the contents of several bridal corbeilles, arranged by some of the best Parisian houses. Some of the toilets described as part of these elegant trousseaux will give a very good idea of the present fashions. The bridal dress is of white satin. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed in front with three satin plaitings. The apron is formed of three valenciennes flounces. Above these flounces is a satin scarf, so draped that the ends form the train. This train is covered with a second train made of lace and insertion alternating. On the left side is a plain "quille" only adorned with bows. The right side forms a waved quille. The waist is open at the neck, and trimmed on the inside with crêpe lisse plaitings, and on the outside with a lace ruching. The revers are of white faille. A Marie-Antoinette fichu ornaments the waist; it has short ends fastened over the breast under a bunch of orange blossoms. The sleeves are trimmed with a double lace trimming. The principal object of this dress is to show the handsome lace to advantage, as few bridal dresses are so elaborately trimmed as this one. A more simple style is made in princess shape, cut in one piece, and raised over a skirt trimmed with a ruching only. The sides are perfectly plain. Satin is now very much in favor for bridal dresses.

The "voile a la Juive" is no longer considered elegant for a bride. The veil has returned to its former style, which consists of a long lace scarf placed under the wreath of orange blossoms, and falling down the back. The veil is draped on the shoulder and one end is taken front. For persons who cannot afford lace, tulle is used in the same way. To return to the corbeille, a very pretty woolen dress with gray black grounding and very fine silk lines in grayish-black and straw color is quite novel in effect. It is trimmed with buttons and small double folds of straw color and mandarine. The grayish-black faille skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce surmounted by small tongues trimmed with double folds in mandarine and straw color. The habit-vest has revers lined with mandarine. The overskirt is raised and draped under the basque of the habit, and fastened down under woolen bows lined with mandarine. The apron is open on the sides and also lined with mandarine. The effect of this lining is excellent, as at each movement of the skirt the lining shows and brightens up the effect of the whole dress. Another dress is of faille in a new shade between a brown and black. This is made in a corsage-habit with revers and frill of malines lace. The cuffs are also of malines lace. In front of the skirt are scarfs tightly drawn back and crossing each other. A visiting suit is in two shades of

HISTORY OF THE OTTOMANS.

WHAT THEY WERE AND ARE.

THEIR GALLANTRY IN WAR AND GOOD MORALS IN PEACE—THE PROTECTORATES AND EYALETS — CONSTANTINOPLE THE FUTURE "GREAT METROPOLIS" OF THE OLD WORLD.

"But what are we to do with Constantinople?" These were the words of the Emperor Joseph II. on the occasion of his historic interview with the Empress Catherine II. on the Black Sea in 1787. This question has been repeated a million of times since his day, and it will be a fresh political text for a great many years to come very probably.

In that interview the Empress did not quite show her hand. She secretly meant to have Constantinople, and nullity the Danube, as Louis XIV. meant to have Spain when he told his great-grandson that there were no longer any Pyrenees. She had made a large stride to her object when she had taken the Crimea from the Sultan, and her grandson had been named Constantine, meaning that he should be the future head of a restored Lower Empire. Her spirit, with her blood, descended to the Emperor Nicholas, who, in 1832, told Prince Metternich that Turkey was a "sick man." This cadaverous metaphor must have taken his fancy wonderfully, since he could renew it a quarter of a century subsequently, in the days of Sebastopol. With the frankness becoming a real Emperor and a descendant of Rurik, "that wasp of the wave," he told the Duke of Wellington that he would gladly head a crusade to drive the Turk back again to Asia. Nicholas accepted this "driving" as the "weird" of his house, and for the rest he had a sort of justification, according to the logic of Kings, which say other potentates had not—Great Britain, for instance, in laying hands on the grand peninsula of India, or France appropriating the great sea border of Algeria. Nature herself seemed to counsel that Russian effort to come down from the hyperborean latitudes nearer to the sun. Russia and Turkey, lying close together, are, in fact, two of the most singularly contrasted empires in the world. The one lies on the cold, northern edge of the earth, shut out from the warm atmosphere and fertile conditions of modern civilization—shut out, especially, or shut in, from the historic element of all human greatness and glory—the ocean. The Baltic and Black Seas are lakes, shared or barred by other nations, while the Northern Pacific is as yet nothing, and the terrible Arctic border of Russia is worse than nothing, as regards trade and general intercourse. On the other hand, the Ottoman Empire in Europe sits in the sun, surrounded by all the blessings of the land and the sea; and Constantinople, in the midst of its beautiful waters, seems to be the very queen of cities, holding as it were the keys of two continents on the great cross roads of European and Asiatic travel, as the heiress of Rome Carthage, Massilia, Genoa, Venice, and Alexandria, and everything that made these so illustrious in the world. No wonder that such a site should fascinate the dreams of the hyberboreans, who, in the end, have persuaded themselves that Divine Providence has made a sort of mistake in leaving all these advantages and mercies in the hands of a people who have, in general, three wives in their households and only one god in their churches.

That sentiment of religious antipathy is a very old one. Not to go back to the days of the Crusades, we find Knolles, the grave historian of the Turks, in 1610 calling them a set of "accursed miscreants;" and in later times Rev. Charles Wesley wrote a hymn in which we may read:

> "Stretch out thy arm, Thou Triune God!
> The Unitarian fiend expel,
> And chase his doctrines back to hell!"

The humanity or delicacy of the reverend gentleman showed itself in the use of the word "doctrines," instead of the "wretches" themselves. But the spirit of the age was not so scrupulous. In canny Scotland the arch-fiend was called "Mahound" (see Burns,) and "to hell or Asia Minor" was the very general sentiment of Christendom respecting the Turks. It has been shared by several great statesmen; by Lord John Russell, for instance, in England; and, in our own day, by Mr. Gladstone, who condescends to adopt the old-fashioned and popular English view of this interesting subject.

But the theological element is fast dying out of the controversy, and the foremost minds of the age are beginning to tolerate the unitarianism of the Osmanli—the writers of the *Quarterly Review*, for instance. Indeed, the Turks themselves began that liberal fashion of thought over a century ago, showing themselves then, as now, the most tolerant of all religionists. Nowhere in the world are there so many Christian sectaries as in Turkey; and nowhere could they have lived together so long without destroying one another. But the Turk, keeping his pipe in his mouth, calms them with a gesture full of menace and the best sort of good feeling. The result is that as a general rule the Greek Christians look elsewhere for sympathy, and find it, across the border, in the mind of the compassionate Czar. "And that's the quarrel." It is a lively controversy; but it will certainly tend to produce the well-being of European Turkey. Outside interference has its praiseworthy conditions. Outsiders have shaken up the Chinese Empire, and it has, in self-defense, adopted a set of ideas which will keep it from decay. Japan is in the same predicament. Those Asiatic powers have been effecting in 30 years or so, under compulsion, what the Europeans slowly brought about in 300. No doubt, the same kind of coercion will produce the same results in Turkey. If the Turkish monarchy was really "a sick man," it seems about to "take up its bed and walk."

Many *mots* have been made at the expense of those Turks. One of the European diplomatists, about 50 years ago, told the Vizier that the "powers" he should chiefly dread were three, viz: *Bakulum*, ("We'll see";) *Inshallah*, ("Please God";) and *Yarun-subah*, ("To-morrow.") But that witticism has lost its force. There was another favorite saying, that "the Turks are only encamped in Europe"; and this is as wrong in its own way. The Tartars encamped in Russia, and they have stayed there. "Scratch a Russian, and you will find the Tartar skin." The Huns, more hated and prayed against than the Turks, encamped on the Danube; and Austria is happy to say they are there still. The Poles, or Sarmats, from the Volga, encamped in Central Europe, and they are there still in a kind of masquerade. The Bulgarians and other Slavons come in from Asia, and nobody asks them to go back.

As for the Turks, they are quite at home in Eastern Europe, among their fellow tribes from Asia. They seem to show themselves at first in the vicinity of the Caspian, among a set of tribes who, from the days of Pomponius Mela and Pliny, bore the general name of Turcæ, ("Tribes," or as the Persian Sadi interprets the tide, "young men,") and about the thirteenth century they are seen in Asia Minor, at a time when two great historic Empires are sinking into decrepitude; the elder of these Empires being the Empire of Constantinople, and the other the Arab Khalifat of Bagdad, sustained in a feeble way by the Seljukian Turks of the race of Alp Arslan and Malek Shah. Our Ottomans made themselves heirs of these two historic powers in a series of achievements which are among the most splendid of the Middle Ages—perhaps of any age. History tells us how they beat down their elder brothers, the Seljuks, wresting from their Emir al Orma the green banner of the prophet, and the commandership of the faithful; how they crossed the Bosphorus and seized the City of Adrianople, (1360;) how in 1453 they stormed under Mahmoud II. the City of Constantinople over the dead body of Constautine Palæologus, and placed their oneftain on the throne of the later Cæsars; and how they then turned westward singly against all Christendom, raising along the Danube and its affluents, and all round the ridges and spurs of the Eastern Alps, from the Carpathians down to Chimari, a storm of battle which made Europe tremble, and which has continued to the present century with scarcely an intermission of a single generation of men. The race which could perform such things, in the face of such powerful military odds, does not exactly deserve the contempt of Mr. Gladstone and the other diplomatists who desire to send it back again to Broussa, and set up the Greek-Church Bulgarians instead of it.

For a century and a half after the seizure of Constantinople, in 1453, the Turks, under their Mahmouds, Bajazets, Mustaphas, Amuraths, Selims, and Solymans, combated and beat down Servians, Wallachs, Albanians, Austrians, Poles, Greeks, Hungarians, Germans, and Venetians, and had their grandest reunion in the middle of the seventeenth century. Then came an ebb in the tide. In 1697 Prince Eugene, of Savoy, defeated the army of Mustapha II., and the Turks had no more splendid victories. The reason of this lay in the change of military tactics, which the Ottomans did not adopt. The European powers, which had previously fought in the loose feudal style, raised standing armies, trained in the scientific style of war, while the Turks went on in the old tumultuary way, relying mainly on the "dash" of the Janizaries, and on the natural fire of the Asiatic onset, so effectual in other times. In the middle of the last century the Russians came into contact with the Ottomans on the Danube, and got the better of them. Empress Catherine took the Crimea. After the Treaty of Kainardje, (1770) the Turks could easily see they were behindhand with the world; and Sultan Selim (father of Mahmoud, and grandfather of Abdul Medjid and Abdul Assiz,) began a system of reform that has gone on ever since. He began to form a new army, the Nizam Djedid, thereby offending the Ulemas and the Janizaries, who therefore assassinated him. Mustapha coming next, and being a friend of the old ways, was destroyed by his brother Mahmoud, a radical like Selim, his father. Mahmoud, who began to reign in 1808, was one of the greatest reformers of his age, changing the entire face of Islamism. The Janizaries opposing his measures, he massacred and abolished those Pretorians in 1826, and then regulated his army on the European plan, discarding the turban for the fez, and dressing the troops in uniforms like those of France and England.

After the death of Mahmond, in 1839, his son Abdul Medjid carried out the new system, with his grand reform edicts, or *Katti-scherifs* of Gulhane (1840) and Houmayoun, (1856,) which, in a variety of ways, changed the order of Turkish society and guaranteed the rights of all classes, Mohammedan and Christian. Constantinople began to look like a western capital. The turban and loose trousers disappeared, and the Turks began to sit on chairs instead of squatting cross-legged in the heroic style of the Solymans and Bajazets. Knives and forks were used for fingers in respectable society, and the old crowd of dogs no longer prowled in the streets of the capital. Instead of them came the pigs, once the abhorrence of the Ottomans. "After these new newspapers," exclaimed the disgusted Ulemas; and the newspapers came accordingly. M. Bianqui, significantly enough, became director of the *Government Gazette*, so that when the Czar made an uproar in 1855, the Turks of Constantinople could read with much pleasure in their coffee-houses how England, France, and Sardinia had become the dutiful champions of the Padishah. Since that time the journalism and general education of the Turks have increased in a very remarkable manner.

Turkey in Europe is "a country well worth fighting for." The suzerainty of the Porte covers as much ground as France—over 200,000 square miles. But if we exclude the "protectorates," as they are called, viz.: Roumania beyond the Danube, with its 4,500,000 of population, nearly all belonging to the Greek Church, and governed by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern; Servia, under Prince Milan Obrenovitch, with its 23,000 square miles, and a population of over 1,200,000, and the little hill country of Montenegro, 1,700 square miles in extent—the Sultanate would still be much larger than Italy. This area has the appearance of being covered by a number of races, languages, and sects that almost defy statistics, as they defy government. Yet at bottom there is a sort of unity which may tend to simplify things. Those ruling Turks are very much at home among the Serbs, Huns, Bulgarians and the other Slavs, since they all came round originally from the same Asiatic latitudes, in the same tribal style, and bearing in their names the common signification of "tribe" or "people." Their languages have a great deal in common. The Slavonian speech, whether it is called the Roumanian, Servian or Bulgarian, is a curious medley of Slavon, Turkish, Persian, Albanian, Hungarian, Italian, and German words. In truth all those tribes of Eastern Europe are of one family—including both the Russians and Ottomans, those two races that seem "to stand off in differences so mighty." Nestor, the Orientalist, had some perception of the truth when he said that the Russians, Poles and Slavons were "named alike;" though he did not explain in what way.

On the whole, the *Dere-Alieh*—a term interpreted "Sublime Porte," though it also means "The Gateway of the Strait"—is worthy to take its place on the roll of the chief monarchies, while its membership of the great kingly "Ring" is a guarantee that no slight or ordinary shock of disaster can bring it to the ground. It is falling into all the ways of Christian progress, has a heavy national debt of about $1,000,000,000, an Army of over 500,000 men, and a Navy of iron-clads, "monitors," and frigates ranking next after those of England and France. All these things are "hostages to fortune" which will compel the Ottoman rulers to cherish the industrial and commercial energies of their people, as, indeed, they seem bent on doing. It is interesting to note how they conquer their old prejudices and with what dexterity the Sueik-ul-Islam and his ulemas can twist or stretch the texts of the Koran to meet the exigencies of the time. Midhat Pasha's late "Constitution" was a wonderful step in advance, and it may be fairly allowed that the Turks are as revolutionary as the Frenchmen in 1790, though not half so savage and gesticulatory as the brave men of the Gironde and the Jacobin Club.

The City of the Bosphorus, with its many names—Byzantium, Constantinople, Farruk, Ethuse, or Czarigrad—is likely to become a capital worthy of a rich and prosperous Empire. Nature has made its site very beautiful, and it is the centre of all the intercourse of Europe, Asia and Africa, whether carried on by ships or by railways. It may yet be the "great metropons" of the Old World, whatever dynasty may possess it. The Holstein Romanoffs would be happy to do so. But the possession of it would be as fatal to St. Petersburg and Moscow as it was to Rome itself; and for the rest, such a grand transference of power is quite surely belong to the distant future, while a thousand unforeseen things may prevent it. Meantime, the Turks, as a people, are as worthy and capable of progress as the Russian or any other, and the simplicity of their religion (when stripped of its popular mummeries) may yet be found powerful to conciliate the intellectual requirements of a better era. So that, for a number of reasons, whether of race, creed or governing capacity, the continuance of a reformed Islamism in Europe would seem to be no such misfortune as many persons are disposed to imagine.

THE POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

From the report of the President of the Police Mutual Aid Association, Sergt. Lefferts, it appears that during the quarter ending March 31 the association lost 11 members by death, the collections amounted to $13,477 50, and the disbursements were as follows:

To the children of Patrolman Thomas Levens, of the Nineteenth Precinct, New-York	$1,222 50
To Mrs. Kush, widow of Patrolman Edward J. Kush, of the Mounted Squad, New-York	1,222 50
To Mrs. Lott, widow of ex-Patrolman Charles H. Lott, of the Central Office, Brooklyn	1,222 50
To Mrs. Byron, widow of Patrolman Cornelius Byron, of the Fifth Precinct, New-York	1,222 50
To Carl Prehn, brother-in-law of ex-Patrolman John Beckman, of the Seventh Precinct, New-York	1,226 50
To Frankum T. Price, son of ex-Patrolman William T. Price, of the Seventeenth Precinct, New-York	1,226 50
To Mrs. Phelan, widow of Roundsman Lawrence J. Phelan, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn	1,226 50
To Mrs. Flaidrow, widow of Sergeant James M. Flaidrow, of the Thirty-second Precinct, New-York	1,227 00
To Mrs. Judge, widow of ex-Patrolman William Judge, of the Seventeenth Precinct, New-York	1,227 00
To the father of Patrolman John Gallagher, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, New-York	1,227 00
To Mrs. Price, widow of ex-Doorman Richard Price, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn	1,227 00
Total	$13,477 50

ARRESTED FOR PRIZE-FIGHTING.

James Dwyer, charged with being one of the principals in a prize-fight on Tuesday night last, in the vicinity of Sixtieth-street and East River, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Twelve other men and boys, charged with having been spectators of the fight, were also brought to the bar at the same time. Counsel for the prisoners offered to prove that no prize-fight had taken place, and that the principals in the conflict only could be convicted of disorderly conduct. They appealed for an immediate trial so that the persons arrested with Dwyer might be relieved of the charge against them. Justices Wheeler and Duffy said they could not spare the time for a trial, and adjourned the case until Tuesday. In the meantime some of the young men, who were prepared to prove their innocence, were sent back to the City Prison, being unable to procure bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major J. W. MacMurray, United States Army, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship Germanic, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman George W. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator James F. Starbuck, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Attorney-General Daniel Pratt and Thomas B. Fitch, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

A REMINDER OF RING RULE.

SUIT AGAINST THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY—THE GRIEVANCES OF A DISSATISFIED STOCKHOLDER.

Some facts which may prove of interest to the tax-payers of this City promise to be revealed by the case of Charles E. Jenkins against Russell W. W. Adams and Charles E. Rogers, individually and as composing the firm of R. W. Adams & Co., and the Nicolson Pavement Company of the City of New-York. This case was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and a decision was given in it yesterday, giving leave to the plaintiff to serve a supplemental complaint. In his original complaint the plaintiff says that the Nicolson Pavement Company was organized in April, 1867, for the purpose of laying down the wooden block pavement. According to the articles of incorporation there were to be five Trustees of the company, and the capital stock was placed at $500,000. After organizing, the company purchased for the capital stock the patent rights, &c., of the inventor of the particular wooden pavement known as the Nicolson pavement. During the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, the company obtained from the City authorities contracts to lay down nearly 300,000 square yards of the pavement. On these contracts, the plaintiff says, the company received $1,500,000, and the profits on them were over $700,000. The contract prices were from $4 75 to $5 50 per square yard, and the cost was not over $2 50 per square yard. On other contracts—for guttering, curbing, &c.—the plaintiff says the company made over $75,000. Its total profits to sets down as at over $775,000. The company, he says further, had its office with the firm of R. W. Adams & Co., of whom the individual defendants were members. Soon after the company organized the firm acquired, and have since held, a majority of its capital stock. The firm has controlled the elections for Trustees, and at every election of Trustees a majority of those chosen were either members of the firm of R. W. Adams & Co., or its clerks and employes. The Treasurer, Secretary, and most of the other officers of the company were also chosen from the members of the firm or from its employes. The principal item of cost in the construction of the Nicolson pavement was lumber. The firm of R. W. Adams & Co. were lumber dealers, and the plaintiff charges that the lumber used by the company was purchased from the firm at exorbitant rates. The whole business of the company, he says, was managed by the firm, and the finances of the company were under the firm's control. Adams was elected Treasurer of the company and was afterward re-elected as long as the company continued to receive any contracts. After that his partner, Rogers, was chosen Treasurer. The plaintiff charges that the money was never deposited in any bank otherwise to the credit of the company, and that no bank account whatever was ever kept in the name of the company. The plaintiff charges that the firm wrongfully converted to its own use over $700,000. The Board of Trustees of the company and the firm, though ostensibly different, were in reality one, and the firm members really dealt with themselves. The plaintiff says he is a stockholder in the company, owning 310 shares, having a par value of $31,000. He applied to the company to declare a dividend, but it refused, and no dividend has ever been declared. His share of the profits he claims would have been $40,000. The company has now about passed out of existence, and its books are kept in the lumber-yard of the firm of R. W. Adams & Co., in Brooklyn. The plaintiff says he has asked the corporation to bring suit against the firm, but it has refused to do so for obvious reasons. He asks for an accounting, a Receiver, &c.

After his action had been begun, he discovered that the firm had begun a suit against the company, claiming over $100,000 on an accounting, and that Philo T. Ruggles had been appointed as the company's Receiver. He therefore asked leave to put in a supplemental complaint setting up this fact. The motion was granted as to amending his complaint in the manner stated, but denied as to the appointment of a Receiver. The defendants are, however, obliged to stipulate that the plaintiff shall have notice of the proceedings before the Referee.

MR. YAMADA HELD FOR TRIAL.

The examination in the case of the Japanese lawyer, Mr. Aeneas Yamada, and the law student and Collector, Mr. W. Rodman Winslow, who are charged with having attempted to extort $200 from Mr. Daniel O'Connell, of No. 515 Second-avenue, by threatening to prosecute him criminally for an alleged indecent assault upon Mary Coyle, was resumed in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The only witness examined was Mr. Winslow, who testified in his own behalf. He said that on Thursday last he met Mr. O'Connell in the corridor outside his office, and directed him to the office. He knew that Mr. O'Connell had come him to have delivered the letter to him on April 3. He entered the office a little later, and found O'Connell talking with Mr. Yamada. He heard him ask: "Where are you going to send me, to Sing Sing, or Ludlow-street, or where?" Thinking that the question was directed to him, he said as well as Mr. Yamada, he replied that if the allegations of Mary Coyle were true he [O'Connell] had committed a civil as well as a criminal offense. O'Connell then said he wanted the whole proceedings stopped, and asked how much he could settle it for. Mr. Yamada replied to him that he thought he could settle it for $200, but he must first see his client. Justice Kilbreth decided to hold Winslow and Yamada for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Winslow he put under $500 bail, and upon Yamada he imposed a nominal bail of $100, and accepted his personal bond.

A FIRST WARD ROWDY.

Michael Quigley is one of the most notorious ruffians of the First Ward. He has been charged with stabbing, assaults with blunt weapons, with destroying the eyesight of adversaries, and even with mayhem, but has escaped proper punishment for his offenses, through the influence he wielded over a party of scoundrels known as the Battery Gang, who were good voters and useful repeaters in the days when Tammany Hall most ardently cherished such characters. On Saturday last, the 7th inst., Quigley committed an assault upon Mr. James C. Betts, one of the proprietors of the Eastern Hotel, at the foot of Whitehall-street. For this offense Justice Kilbreth put him under bonds to keep the peace. Mr. Flynn, a liquor dealer, becoming his surety. On Sunday he entered the Eastern Hotel, and called for a drink. Mr. Betts told him he could have no liquor, and he became violent. A threat was then made to have him ejected by the Police. Betts had in fact not care for 20 policemen. Mr. Betts and his brother then prepared to put him out of the place. Seeing their actions, Quigley caught hold of Mr. Betts, and, advancing his right hand with the first and second fingers extended, said, "I will jab your eyes out." With great difficulty he was prevented from putting his threat into execution. He was then ejected from the hotel. After this he made an assault upon James Butler, one of Betts' employes, by spitting in his face, and also threatened to beat him. On Monday Mr. Betts and Butler made complaints against the ruffian in the Tombs Police Court, and Mr. Flynn, his surety, surrendered him to the Police. He was committed to the City Prison, and yesterday was tried in the Court of Special Sessions. Mr. Betts said Quigley had been drunk for six months, and had committed numerous outrages upon people in the Eastern Hotel. On account of the prisoner's family, whose members are very estimable, he did not wish to press the complaint, but simply asked the court for protection. The court sentenced Quigley to pay fines aggregating $35, and said that if brought before them again he would be sent to the Penitentiary for a year.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following case was argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 228—*Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Schaefer.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance issued jointly upon the lives of husband and wife, to be paid upon the death of either. Subsequently they were divorced, and the principal question presented is whether the wife had an insurable interest in the life of the husband after the divorce. The court below sustained the policy, and it is here urged that this was error. When life insurance becomes a matter of indemnity, as in this and all cases where the insurable interest arises simply from the right of support, it is said the interest is at an end when the right of support ceases, and that thereafter the policy is a mere wagering one, of no worth or benefit save in its surrender value. It is therefore urged that as the wife had ceased to have any claim upon the husband for support, either legal or moral, she had no right which could suffer, no interests against the loss of which she was entitled to secure indemnity, and could not recover a sum greater than the amount of premiums she had actually paid up to the time of the divorce. E. M. Johnson for plaintiff in error, J. D. Brannan for defendant.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

William T. McGloin, keeper of a stable in Ninety-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was charged in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, with having ordered a dying horse to be dragged from his stable into a lot and there left to perish. The court took the very novel view of the case that it was a mercy to permit the poor animal to draw its last breath in the open air, and not in the foul atmosphere of the stable. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The opinion of the Justice in the case of McGloin was, to a certain extent, justified by the revelations made in the next case, that of Francis Kelly, a man employed by McGloin, as to the condition of the stable on Ninety-third-street. Kelly was charged with keeping 16 cows in that stable in such a filthy condition that they were covered with foul sores and tormented with the itch. It was also stated that he fed the animals with distillery mash, which was kept in a receptacle into which the most disgusting kind of swill was also emptied. Such treatment and food, it was charged, polluted the milk given by these cows. Mr. Bergh urged Kelly's conviction, and said his punishment would frighten other persons who kept stables in the condition of the one in Ninety-third-street. In this way another step would be taken toward procuring pure milk. Kelly, containing none of the germs of disease. Justice Wheeler says he did not think the real culprit in the case was Kelly. Speaking for the court, he added: "We would have no hesitancy in convicting and punishing him severely if he were the principal; but as he is a poor, neglected being, obliged to sleep in the same filthy quarters with his charge, we must show him mercy. Unless you [Mr. Bergh] get hold of the real culprit in a case like this, you make the law a farce." Kelly was sentenced to imprisonment in the Tombs for one day.

COURT NOTES.

A young man calling himself Seth Hopkinson snatched Miss Clara Goodman's pocket-book from her hand in Fulton-street yesterday afternoon. Mr. William Burgess, who was walking with the young lady, snatched it out of the grasp of the thief again, and then Hopkinson ran away. Officer Musgrave captured him after a long run, and arraigned him before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, who held him for trial in default of bail.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order of reference in the case of Alwine Farner against William Farner. The suit is brought to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery. The parties were married at Hamburg, Germany, on June 16, 1863. Mrs. Farner charges that her husband frequented houses of ill-fame, and that he has confessed his adultery in a letter written by him. He is now in San Francisco, Cal., and was served there by means of a photograph.

John H. Whitney, of No. 43 Essex-street, and Robert Stafford, who were arrested on Friday last on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $325, from Max Sturtz, of No. 482 Grand-street, while he was riding on the platform of an Avenue A car, were yesterday arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of $1,500 bail each to answer. Whitney was also held to answer a charge of having pointed a loaded pistol at Officer Robinson, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who arrested him.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, John Clute, one of the lottery dealers charged before Commissioner Shields with having sent lottery circulars, pleaded guilty, and was fined $100 and costs of prosecution. John Brennan, an illicit distiller, was fined $500 and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. Motions to quash the indictments in the silk smuggling cases were argued by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Hon. George H. Forster, but the court adjourned, before the conclusion of the argument, until next Saturday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Freiberg vs. Popper; Matter of LeRoy; Rossui vs. Davison; Matter of Durfee; Forner vs. Forner; Matter of Adams, &c.; Floy vs. Washburn; The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Voorhis; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Fruiger vs. Bates; Hewitt vs. Palg; Matter of Morgan et al; Matter of Johnson; Lissner vs. Lissner; Weyman vs. Tannenbaum; Spencer vs. Lalor; Ward vs. Jenkins; The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company vs. Conklin; Simmons vs. The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, and Trotter vs. The New-York Coral Shell Manufacturing Company.

Littauer vs. Goldman.—Motion granted.

Jenkins vs. Adams.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Reynolds vs. Mason.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

Tabor vs. Tabor.—Decree of divorce granted.

Fryser vs. Wendt.—Memorandum.

Orders Granted.—Littauer vs. Goldman; Weyman vs. Tannenbaum, and Palmer vs. The Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company.

Motions Denied.—Weyman vs. Tannenbaum; Murry vs Payne, and Fox vs. Hawkins.

Cleary vs. Donovan.—Motion to change venue for reference granted, and referred to Frederick L. Westbrook, of Kingston.

Cardwell vs. Cardwell.—Motion denied as to thirteenth cause of action, which may be made more certain.

Bent vs. Hent; Walter vs. Walter.—Reports of referees confirmed and decrees of divorce granted to the plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Wallace et al. vs. The American Linen Thread Company.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Bernheimer vs. Wilis, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

Thomson vs. Thomson.—The counsel for the parties will attend before me on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., on the settlement of the findings, the defendants proposed amendment to be served on the other side on or before Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Marsh vs. Masterson.—Commission ordered.

Baird vs. Smith et al.—Reference ordered.

Waddell vs. Lee.—Deposition ordered on file.

Wilson vs. Davis.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Un ertakings approved.—Meeker et al. vs. Smith; Robbins vs. Falconer, and Wray vs. Pedderke.

McLean vs. Bertin.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event of action.

Moreau vs. Snyder.—Ordered on short calendar for last Friday of April.

Baird vs. Smith et al.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Berghaus vs. Welch et al.—Ordered on day calendar for April 16.

Scott vs. Comer, &c.—Ordered on day calendar for April 17.

Wyeman vs. The Remington Sewing-Machine Company.—Taxation affirmed.

Babcock vs. Brockway.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Durand, Jr., vs. Abendroth.—Order denying motion.

Lawyer vs. White.—Default opened and judgment to stand as security.

Cohen vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company.—Remittitur filed. Order reversed.

Brockway vs. Brockway.—Order of arrest discharged and action discontinued.

Winters vs. Arcularius et al.; Van Sickel vs. Arcularius et al.—Ordered that the injunction order continue in full force and effect till the final judgment in this action.

In re Regulating, &c., Little West Twelfth-street, &c.—Order confirming report of Referee and ordering payment of award, &c.

Schreve et al. vs. Chickering.—Ordered on special calendar for April 27.

Everson vs. Vanderpool.—Motion granted. Let Hon. J. S. Bosworth be substituted as Referee.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Hart vs. Price.—Prisoner discharged under the Fourteen-day act.

McKinley vs. Seitz.—Motion for allowance granted.

Hermance vs. Baltz.—Commission granted.

Motions Granted.—Brady vs. Eastburn; Malone vs. Brine; Green vs. Gibskler.

Smythe vs. Clarke.—Motion granted; complaint dismissed.

Schulack vs. Kugler.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Malcolm vs. Chandler.—Motion to open inquest granted.

Wendel vs. Bertschy.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with costs.

Hirshberg vs. Davis.—Motion to resettle order denied.

Orders Granted.—Reidy vs. Commercial Manufacturing Company; McIntosh vs. Rogers; White vs. Campbell; Kavarick vs. Stanicek; Butler vs; Eckhert; Hart vs. Bonsall; Cohen vs. Dunsciedorf.

Brown vs. Tucker.—Undertaking on injunction approved.

Tucker vs. Sheridan.—Motion granted; no costs.

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OF CALIFORNIA.

Office 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before April 30. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES, GOODS, AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1877.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, clothing, transportation, &c.," (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York, will be received until 12 M. of TUESDAY, May 8, 1877, for furnishing the following supplies, goods, and transportation required for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Beef on the hoof	34,838,000	Mess pork	790 bbls.
Flour	5,764,500	Hard bread	153,000
Bacon	879,400	Sugar	90,000
Corn	2,464,500	Coffee	896,600
Beans	184,500	Baking-powder	453,900
Rice	83,000	Tea	28,340
Tobacco	59,350	Soda	6,580
Soap	118,420	Yard	16,750
		Also.	14,000
Blankets	26,479 pairs.	Pillowcases	3,125
Overcoats	3,571	Boys' suits	2,213
Sack coats	7,999	Hats and caps	15,398
Vests	6,483	Shoes	14,952 pairs.
Pants	8,809 pairs.		

Dry Goods, Hardware, Notions, and Medical Supplies.

Also,

Transportation for such of the above supplies as may not be contracted to be delivered at the several Indian Agencies.

Schedules showing in detail the kinds and quantities of all goods required at each Agency and in gross, transportation routes, time and place of delivery, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, together with blank proposals, forms of contract, bond, &c., will be furnished on application to this office, (in Washington, or at No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York;) to E. M. Fuguay, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York; to Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York; to Wm. Nicholson, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kan.; to the Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Army, at St. Louis, Chicago, Sioux City, Leavenworth, St. Paul, Omaha, and Cheyenne.

J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 26th day of April, 1877, at 8 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting a new wing, and for altering and repairing Grammar School House No. 39, on 125th-st., near 2d-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and must be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Tr

The New York Times

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Turkish reply to the protocol is a very neat example of diplomatic evasion. It conveys in a series of rather skillfully-drawn declarations the blunt reminder to Russia and to any other powers in sympathy with her that the internal affairs of Turkey are none of their business. The word of Turkey must be taken without guarantees, material or otherwise, or Turkey means to fight. Such being the ultimatum of the Porte, it is hardly to be wondered at that war should be considered inevitable and that diplomatic remonstrances and warnings are being brought to bear upon the intending combatants rather as a matter of form than from any belief in their efficacy. If Turkey were a power within the pale of civilization, whose Government owned any responsibility to the public opinion of Europe, and whose administration was controlled by any respect for the law of nations or of humanity, it might be possible to recognize in the reply to the protocol a protest against arrogant dictation and unwarranted denial of the good faith of a sovereign State. But as Turkey—in the governmental sense—is simply a community of semi-barbarians encamped on the confines of Europe, whose administration must always be brutal, and whose pledges are simply given to be broken, this latest manifesto derives its only interest from the fact that it proves the Turk to be ready to submit to the arbitrament of war what he gained by the sword and has held by the foulest oppression.

The prospect of legislation for the City has narrowed down to these points: Certain restrictions on the increase of debt and taxation; a Board of Apportionment with a slight increase of powers, and with little, if any, elevation of character; Spring elections, at which a Controller and Corporation Counsel will be chosen, as well as a Mayor and Board of Aldermen; a slight attempt at consolidation of departments and a proportionate saving in salaries. The main hindrance to any radical reform in City administration has been, this session, as at previous sessions, the political jobbery and the incapacity of leading Republicans in the lower house. The work of the Committee on Cities has been under the direction of a young man of rather less than mediocre ability and rather more than the usual liability to influence from men with more brains and fewer scruples than himself. Deriving his influence from the inheritance of an unsullied name, this person has done his best to prove that the higher qualities of statesmanship are not hereditary, and that foolish though wellmeaning people often do more harm in the world than deliberately wicked ones. Altogether, the tax-payers of New-York are likely to get some substantial relief from this Legislature, though by no means so much as that to which they were justly entitled.

The unfortunate policy-holders of the Continental Life Insurance Company will not derive much consolation from the involved legal argument with which Judge WESTBROOK yesterday prefaced his decision in the case raised by the Attorney-General. The practical effect of the decision is to undo all that has been done, to reverse every conclusion hitherto reached, and to impose upon the Attorney-General the task of beginning again *de novo*. The Judge denies the right of an individual policy holder to institute proceedings for winding up an insolvent and plundered company, and vests the authority wholly in the chief law officer of the State, acting upon information furnished by the Superintendent of Insurance. But the Superintendent may be corrupt or inefficient, and the Attorney-General may have lax notions in regard to his duty when interests which cannot protect themselves are at stake. What will then happen to the policy-holders? And what check will the public have upon the doings of knavish managers who have advocates in high places? These are questions to be considered by the Legislature. The victims of the Continental, though they be ruled out of court, are entitled to attention.

It is a somewhat curious illustration of our methods of Municipal administration to find one department of the City Government suing to recover penalties for acts performed under the legal sanction of another. Yet this is a correct statement of the action of the Corporation Attorney in suing the liquor-dealers for violating a law which the Board of Excise licensed them to disregard. It is not by any means clear how the City is to be a gainer from this proceeding, since the liquor-dealers would seem to have a good case against the Excise Commissioners, not only for the recovery of license fees obtained from them under false pretenses, but for any penalties in which they may be mulcted for doing what the Excise Commissioners authorized them to do. The entire muddle is a result of loose legislation and incompetent administration. It was left for a private lawyer to discover the fatal discrepancy between the law of 1857 and that of 1870, and to show that any liquor dealer not having an inn-keeper's license was breaking the law in selling liquor under the authority of the Board of Excise. Had the Law Department of the City been efficiently conducted, such a discrepancy ought to have been discovered long ago. Meanwhile, whatever may be thought of the plight of the liquor-dealers, the Legislature cannot too soon correct a state of things which can only be productive of confusion and profitless wrangling.

Mr. WADE HAMPTON does not exhibit so scrupulous a regard for his pledges as might be desired. The Republican State officers of South Carolina hold their places in virtue of the action of the Board of Canvassers, the certificate of the Secretary of State, and the authorization of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN. The latter chose to surrender his office without waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court; his associates propose to stick till the court has decided against them. Mr. HAMPTON cannot, consistently with his promises, disturb them in the possession of their offices till he has a decision of the court to back him. But, as will be seen from a circular issued by him, he has resolved not to wait for the issue of judicial proceedings now pending, and has given the State officers peremptory notice to quit. On the principle of letting the rope go with the bucket, it is to be presumed that Northern Republicans will not be able to get up much sympathy for the State officers of South Carolina. But the right is as clearly on their side as the wrong is on that of WADE HAMPTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

Had DEFOE lived in these days, his estimate of the fate that awaits the writer who tries to steer clear of contending factions would not have differed materially from that with which his name is associated in newspaper literature. Now, as when DEFOE lived, it is easier and more pleasant to take decided ground for or against a public man or his policy, and to indulge unmeasured abuse or unstinted eulogy upon one or the other, without reference to truth or consequences. Mr. HAYES' treatment of the Southern question furnishes a timely illustration. To be an orthodox partisan, you must applaud or decry it, irrespective of its defects or its excellences. The over-zealous Radicals, who once upon a time rated Mr. LINCOLN as not many degrees removed from a traitor, are for essentially identical reasons denouncing Mr. HAYES as a treacherous foe of the Republican cause. Mr. LINCOLN preferred his own eyes to their spectacles, and so does Mr. HAYES. Mr. LINCOLN followed the dictates of his own judgment, regardless of the opposition of Mr. WADE, Mr. BLAINE, or Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, and Mr. HAYES seems disposed to adopt the same course. Not to join in the outcry against him is to incur the displeasure of these gentlemen, and to make one's self subject to their imputations as "timid" and "time-serving." On the other hand, journalists and others who have espoused Mr. HAYES' views and advocate their unconditional application, are equally indignant if a hint be dropped adverse to their wisdom or success. "He that is not enthusiastically for the President is against him," is their maxim. His policy, they insist, must be applauded just as it is, and his application of it in any manner that may seem best to him must be sustained, whatever the possibilities to which it points. Thus, any attempt to measure intelligently the President's policy on its merits is scouted as an indication of distrust. And any proposal to suspend judgment upon the practical aspects of the plan until its operation has been fairly tested, is assailed as a "patronizing impartiality" which is more difficult of endurance than positive hostility.

It is scarcely necessary to say that these opposite standards of the duty of the hour are alike unjust to Mr. HAYES, unsound in respect of the principles involved, and inaccurate as exponents of popular feeling. The significance of criticism upon the action taken in South Carolina, and apparently pending in Louisiana, depends upon the previous position of the critic. A wide difference exists between Republicans who never heartily supported the party policy of reconstruction, and Republicans who in the main regarded that policy as justified by circumstances and as deserving of enforcement so long as these circumstances continued. The former class naturally approve of the sacrifice of CHAMBERLAIN, and of a like unconditional surrender in the case of PACKARD. They were against the employment of the troops in the first instance, and they are for the withdrawal of the troops now, whether the effect be favorable or unfavorable to the objects which reconstruction was intended to promote. Commendation from such a quarter is worth very little. As a criterion of the feeling in the Republican ranks it has no value whatever.

Infinitely more important, as regards the future of the Administration, is the impression produced by the President's action upon the mass of the Republican Party. In coming to a conclusion upon this point it is necessary to discard the two extremes—the implacables, who imagine that they should dictate terms to the Government, and the pliant apologists of surrender to the demands of the Southern Democracy. Both are inadmissible as expounders of the prevailing Republican sentiment. That, so far as we can judge, is equally removed from both. It is certainly not enthusiastic in support of the President; it is as certainly not malignant or unqualified in the skepticism it entertains. The preponderating feeling seems to be one of disappointment. The feast to which the Republican Party are invited is not exactly the entertainment they expected. They had been led to associate the President's cherished desire for a reconciliation of the North and South with due consideration for the rights of Southern Republicans, and they find it impossible to shout lustily in behalf of proceedings which seem to them an unrecompensed abandonment of the work built up by the party during many eventful years. If this feeling obtain imperfect expression, the fact is attributable, not to the weakness or indistinctness of the feeling itself, but to an unwillingness to cast a shadow upon the path of the President, or to precipitate a controversy which might impair the strength and usefulness of his Administration in other directions. The President cannot commit a greater mistake than to confound this forbearance with indifference. Beneath the apathy which is visible on the surface is a current of popular feeling which he cannot safely ignore.

The President has more to fear from injudicious friends than from ungenerous enemies. The latter cannot hurt him. If they attempt to embarrass him in general matters, they will demonstrate the poverty of their own backing. Nevertheless, it will not be safe for Mr. HAYES to conclude that the alienation of a considerable section of his own party can be atoned for by help obtained from the ranks of his party adversaries. They are undoubtedly willing to carry him through Congressional troubles; they may enable him to overcome difficulties which, without their aid, would be insurmountable. No man who has watched their course can believe that they will do this in grateful appreciation of his concessions in South Carolina and Louisiana, without exacting other terms. The Administration which they carry through difficulties they will assert their right to rule. The consequences of such a contingency are obvious, and we question the sagacity, if not the sincerity, of the friends who would persuade the President to be unmindful of them.

DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

We commend the recent debate in our Legislature over the report of the Municipal Commission to such Republicans as joined the ranks of the Democrats in the recent campaign for the purpose of "reform." Here was a carefully-prepared report, from an able commission, on a subject affecting the interest of every man, woman, and child in this Metropolis. It was an unpartisan report, and was approved, we suppose, by even Gov. TILDEN himself. Most of the recommendations were such as all sensible men would approve of, but were not vital, as affecting the future disposition of public moneys and the burden of taxation. One clause, however, of the proposed amendments was exceedingly important, and reached to the very heart of the whole difficulty. It was that feature of future government of cities which we have so often urged as indispensable to economy of expenditures. That is, the giving the control over the expenditure of taxes to those who pay them. Without this or some similar amendment of our Constitution, it is obvious that our cities will become swamped with debt, and our property will almost lose their value under the burden of taxation. Here was certainly an opportunity for Democratic legislators to show their genuine interest in reform. If there had been in the Senate a single leading Democrat with the intellect of a statesman, or even with the honest purpose of a reformer, this amendment would have been discussed on its merits, and received a fair consideration.

The proposition contains no fresh innovation on the spirit of our Constitution. We have had this feature in the government of our villages for many years. With the single exception of improvements to roads and certain small and fixed expenditures, none can vote in our New-York villages to appropriate public moneys but those who pay the taxes. No one considers this provision in our village constitutions as "aristocratic" or "restricting suffrage," or oppressive to the "hard-handed sons of toil." It has worked well, and both parties approve it. It has saved the small communities from wasting their public moneys, as have done the cities. When this proposition came before the State Senate, though it had the approval of the Democrats of the commission, and was in itself so wise, how do we find the Democratic "reformers"? Every Democratic vote is given against it, and all on the affirmative are Republican. Certainly, from Democrats like Mr. WAGSTAFF and Mr. GERARD, with their surroundings and education, better things might have been expected, and it is due to the latter gentleman to say that he expressed his determination, on the final vote, to rise above party and vote for the amendments with this clause, if it were included. It is a striking instance of the mode in which the lower elements of a party control the better, that the other Democratic Senators, some of whom are privately gentlemen of character, did not dare to support a reform which they no doubt heartily approved of. Senator JACOBS was demagogue enough to make a popular point of the precise rent which disqualified a man from voting for those who laid the taxes; as if any fixed limit of suffrage did not have somewhere persons who were fully qualified to exercise it. They were such captious objections as could be equally urged against the limit of twenty-one years.

All the "reformers" plead for the ignorant and reckless who have so long plundered us, or permitted others to plunder us, in New-York. Not a Democrat rose to any position approaching that of a statesman in such a discussion. We assure these eminent reformers, however, that all the former catchwords and appeals against "aristocracy" and the "suffrage of caste" and "the purse," fall now on dulled ears. The great substantial middle class, who pay most of the taxes and bear most of the burdens in this Commonwealth, are determined, whatever party cry is raised, that the former wasting of public moneys shall not go on as it has done. They feel that one of the principal objects of a free government ought to be to protect hard-earned savings. They will not permit their money to be lost and extravagantly spent, as it has been. And whether they "restrict suffrage" or not, they are fixed in their resolve to put the spending of taxes in the hands of those who pay them. There is still left all reasonable political power in the hands of the ignorant and poor masses, in their control of the National, State, and City elections. Here they can have the same privileges as the wealthiest; but when it comes to spending money, levying taxes, and making loans, secured by every one's property, the tax-payers hold that business principles should guide public policy, and that those should control who pay. We believe that the Democratic Senators, with the usual fatuity of a party having no ideas, have mistaken in this the temper of their own followers. The most ignorant laborers are beginning to see in this City that waste and taxation fall eventually on them. The rural Democrats and the intelligent business men of the party have long been convinced of the wisdom of some such check over the use of the public purse. We expect to see the amendments adopted by both Legislature and people by a large majority.

THE COST OF NOT DOING IT.

This is the season of the year when the four Police Commissioners shut themselves up from the dust in a tight glass inclosure, upon which sprays of Croton are kept playing, while the pedestrian unwillingly converts his eyes, ears, mouth, and other parts of his natural and artificial person into perambulating dirt-carts. As everybody who does not hold an office under the City Government is perfectly sure the streets are not cleaned, perhaps everybody may be interested to know how much is paid for not cleaning them. To begin at the beginning, the four Police Commissioners, to whom, as an appropriate task, the duty of "arresting" the dirt is committed, draw $6,000 salary each, with an extra $2,000 to President SMITH; the Superintendent also has his $6,000; there are 27 clerks and deputy clerks, at $900 to $5,000; in the Central Office there are 82 persons in all, costing $143,400 for salaries. The Bureau of Street-cleaning has the following pay-roll:

1 Chief Clerk, at $3,000	$3,000
1 Deputy Inspector, at $2,500	2,500
1 Pay-roll Clerk, at $2,000	2,000
1 Superintendent of Stables, at $1,500	1,500
2 Clerks, at $1,500	3,000
3 Clerks, at $1,200	3,600
2 Telegraph operators, at $700 and $900	1,600
2 Captains of steam-tugs, at $1,440	2 880
2 Engineers of steam-tugs, at $1,140	2 280
6 Firemen, deck-hands, and stewards, at $720	4,320
20 Foremen, at $1,000	20 000
13 Dump Inspectors, at $800	10,400

This is a total of 54 persons paid by yearly salaries aggregating $57,080; next come 49 gang-men and 1 messenger at $2 per day, calling for $31,200 per year. The unnamed employes are 527 laborers at 20 cents an hour, 334 carts at $3 75 per day, 75 cart-drivers at $1 75 a day, 240 laborers unloading scows at $1 25 a day, 16 "watchmen" at dumps at $2 a day. 17 "scow-trimmers" at $1 50 a day, &c.—making a total gang of 1,234, calling for $2,685 25 per day, or at the rate of $837,798 a year. The total salary account is $926,078, which we may as well make a round million. This is the sum paid by the property interests of the City, besides what is expended in supplies and incidentals, for not cleaning the streets. When the rain falls, there is mud for a little time in exchange for dust; when the snow falls, there are mud and slush indescribable for a longer time; when the wind bloweth where it listeth through the dry streets, there is what we all get in our respiratory apparatus just now; but whatever happens, there is never any cleaning beyond a languid pushing of the dirt with brooms against the wind, or piling it in heaps for the wind to scatter. A cart was seen at work in West Broadway a few days ago, as reported by a reliable gentleman, but the object was plainly only the transfer of excessive dirt to some other street having less than its share. The Police Commissioners never remove the dirt, any more than Contractor BROWN removed it in his day; but, like him, they never fail to remove the money, filthy lucre being more agreeable to handle than filth. Like him, they can do nothing in Winter, because the snow is in the way; they hide away, and invent ingenious excuses, until by and by they will come forward showing empty official hands, and aver that they cannot possibly do anything because they have no money. The salaries are always drawn; the appropriation is faithfully dug up and carried away to the last mite, and the streets are not cleaned. It is a simple proposition that there is more profit in taking the money and not doing the work than in any other way; but if we can't see the dirt go, it would be a slight consolation to actually see the money in the process of going. Suppose the salaries should be paid simultaneously and at stated periods, in the City Hall Park, after due advertisement, so that we could all gather around and make of the matter a public spectacle—for really we get very little amusement out of our farcical City Government, the members of the troupe, with unnecessary modesty, insisting upon performing their parts in private. If we really can't have clean linen and can't save the money, why can't we have a little fun? As for the streets, a hard rain will come by and by and will clean them.

They manage differently in Arcadia. The droppings of animals, the scattering from vehicles, and the product of wear of hoofs and wheels on the pavement, of course, the Arcadians understand are unavoidable; but an old woman who never learned to read, but lived in a shoe by herself in that country many years ago, told the people that she had always known that what dirt she kept out of her shoe she did not have to take out of it. So they wrote down the discovery and remembered it, and they clean their streets in great part by not letting them get dirty. They compel householders and storekeepers, by a smart fine, to obey an ordinance prohibiting the sweeping of dirt into the street from interiors, but commanding it to be dumped carefully into close receptacles, which are regularly carted to the dumping-ground without opening. The Arcadians do not pay a million yearly for not having the streets cleaned, as we do in New-York. They have accepted an offer—similar to one made here some years ago—by responsible contractors to remove the dirt and pay something for the privilege. The Arcadians find it better to sell the dirt itself for some revenue than to pay roundly for not having it removed. But then, the Arcadians do not consider that patience which never breaks out into aggressive resistance is really a virtue; in Arcadia public affairs are administered on business principles; in Arcadia government is considered an instrument for effecting certain desirable ends, and is judged according as it effects them: in Arcadia— But the subject is too distressing to continue further, and we must forbear to indicate the locality of that country or the route thither, lest an exodus from New-York should follow, and times bear hardly on citizens who could not go.

GENTEEL SWINDLERS.

Americans, being too proud to beg and too prudent to steal, resort, in case of need, to borrowing, for which they have a certain talent. Borrowing, though often injudicious, is harmless enough in itself, when the borrower has the means or a prospect of repayment. But when he has neither, yet assumes to have both, as so frequently happens, he is meaner than a beggar, and more dishonest than a thief. This sort of borrowing—to call it by that mild name—is probably commoner in the Republic than anywhere else, because money is more evenly distributed, and its citizens more benevolent. Many of them are also more hopeful and more reckless, and, if overtaken by adversity, they are resolved that others shall help them out. Bent on bettering their immediate condition, they are unscrupulous as to the means they employ, satisfied if they can relieve themselves at any vicarious expense. These men—not representative Americans, happily—do vastly more mischief with plausible manners and fair pretenses, by disappointing expectation and destroying confidence, than men of coarse mold and worse reputation. They invariably affect to be gentlemen; insist on their sensibility; talk of their honor; proclaim their trustworthiness, until any one, not knowing them from sad experience, is forced to believe them by sheer strength of their audacity and iteration.

These Genteel Swindlers—for they are nothing else—pervade society, determined to have the best which magnificent promise and meagre performance can secure. They get what they can everywhere; but they prosper most in large cities, where the field for their operations is broad, changing, and diversified. They abound and thrive in the Metropolis at all seasons, as thousands of its residents know to their indignation and their cost. It is impossible to detect them; for they are eminently calculated to deceive. Being conscious counterfeits, they employ every device to mislead, and declare their genuineness to the very last. To become acquainted with them is always expensive, and their acquaintance makes a most inadequate return for the outlay it involves. It finally renders you angry, uncomfortable, cynical, more at the imposition practiced than at the loss of money necessarily implied. One of these Genteel Swindlers does not explain or prepare you for another, because each has his own manner and method, and may appear so different from his predecessor or predecessors that you may believe him all that he assumes to be up to the very moment that he cozens you as you have never been cozened before.

The Genteel Swindler does not confine himself to borrowing; he does not care particularly for money, if he can get what money will purchase without any kind of equivalent. Therefore, he is an ardent and stubborn advocate of the credit system in matters both small and large. He abhors paying for anything on the spot; he would rather bind himself to pay $1,000 next year, next month, or next week than $5 down, and very naturally, since the instantaneous payment would cost him $5, and the promised obligation would cost him nothing. He delights in abstract arithmetic, in metaphysical estimates, in airy enumerations; but figures representing dollars and cents, and demanding them, repel and confound him. He is an uncompromising foe to cash whenever he is asked for it, or thinks he will be, although he is very well disposed toward it, if it take the shape of a loan. To be punctual in payment, to be mindful of debts, to be anxious to discharge them is *bourgeois* (his favorite adjective;) and consequently, to be indifferent to financial obligations, and to meet them only when most convenient, is princely. So it is, as many Princes have been; but they were Princes by rank, not nature, and had something besides falsehoods for indemnity. The Genteel Swindler is a Prince in all the baseness and worthlessness that has marked a certain order of Princes; but even these have seldom been deliberate sharpers.

Hardly a social coterie or organization can be found that is not worried and contaminated by Genteel Swindlers. Business circles are rarely infested with them; for business, in any true sense, based on integrity, fidelity, and promptness, affords them little or no room to prosecute their calling. They may begin, but they cannot long continue, there; for once discovered, business exposes and rejects them ruthlessly. Hence, they have no liking for business—except the business of cheating—and are apt to decry it, in snobbish fashion, as unbecoming gentlemen. Not infrequently they have been in commerce or trade, and having failed therein, they ascribe their failure to their lack of sordidness and avarice, which, if they are to be believed, are essential to any mercantile success. They claim to have souls above barter and exchange, above notes of hand and bills receivable, above mere dollars and cents; and so they have, as their associates are doomed to learn to their sorrow. They are prone to assume much superiority of spirit, special fineness of fibre, extraordinary delicacy of sentiment, and by much assumption they hide for a time from their new acquaintances the supreme selfishness, dishonesty, and vulgarity of their nature. Their time is valuable, for they make the most of it to dupe and fleece those who have confided in them, and profess amazement and a sense of injury when their dupes abandon them with a mingled feeling of misanthropy and disgust.

The wonder is that the Genteel Swindler can almost always find persons to swindle. His continued triumphs prove the inextinguishable kindness of the human heart and the boundlessness of human credulity. He appeals to the best that is in men, and requites them with the worst of experience. For their goodness, he renders evil; for their faith, he gives them skepticism; for their generosity, he exchanges meanness. He is so liberal in words that he puts to shame those whose words mean something. If they hesitate, from motives of prudence, to incur any expense, he censures them for coldness and doubt, and gains reputation for munificence by telling what he will do, and what he shall see carried out. If speech were redeemable in coin, and if swagger were achievement, all enterprises would be yellow with his gold, and every path of his promise smooth and broad with performance. But, as he is, he is conspicuous on every black list, pinned to every wall of delinquency, a hopeless debtor to every demand of honesty and honor, a liar, a rogue, a poltroon, an arch enemy of society, whom society despises too heartily to undertake to destroy.

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The temperance question has come anew to the front, and promises in the near future to be one of the social questions of the hour. The movement in England, and the discussion in Parliament of measures which may restrict intemperance by law, is complemented here by Mr. MOODY'S efforts to convert and reform the drunkards of Boston, and by active efforts in the New-England and other States to set on foot a general reformation which shall turn public opinion in favor of temperance, and exert a wholesome influence in the practical suppression of this vice. In many instances, the movement will need a different leadership from that which at present exists. The original call for temperance reform came from the sober, religious element of the community. The movement conformed itself to existing lines of social influence. It then passed into the hands of persons who chose to push it by the resort to excitement and other dangerous expedients, and to elevate into an institution what should always have conformed itself to the existing institutions for the teaching and correction of morals. The attempt to legislate men into sobriety recalls the remark of an English Bishop, "I would rather see England free than sober," and repeated efforts to put all men upon the strict pledge which demands total abstinence—necessary for some—as the rule for all, shows the touch of fanaticism, and indicates to thoughtful citizens the radical unsoundness of much which goes under the name of temperance reform.

The truth is that the present advocates of temperance have in most instances indulged in intemperate language and arguments in favor of a movement which especially needs the backing of the conservative and educated classes, and which can only become powerful in proportion as it transforms and controls public sentiment—which, in fact, must travel along the same great lines as any other public movement intended for the uplifting of all classes—if it is to become a public and social blessing. In 1864 a son of Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, wrote an *Occasional Pamphlet* on "The Mistakes and Failures of the Temperance Reformation," in which he outlined what he believed "the obvious line of operation of a society for suppressing the crime of drunkenness should be." In its relations to society, its duty was to fasten public attention firmly upon the main subject; to inform the public mind thoroughly of the substantial facts and unquestionable principles of the case; to quicken the public conscience to a healthful sensitiveness on the subject of the great sin to be opposed; to consolidate society to the utmost in opposition to drunkenness; and to bind itself in the closest possible alliance to the Christain Church. In its relation to the criminals themselves, its work was to strengthen the moral power of motives for refraining from crime, and to increase the restraints of law to deter from it. With reference to the antecedents of drunkenness its, work was to demonstrate by every just argument the wickedness of enticing to drunkenness, and to discourage by all just considerations such temperate use of liquors capable of producing intoxication as is likely to do harm. This ideal of the temperance reform has never quite passed away. If its early advocates lost the fine enthusiasm of such a noble movement in the course of years, and forgot that the chief work done for man comes within the sphere of individual influence, there is considerable evidence that there is a return to this broader and more hopeful basis of reform on the part of temperance agitators and in the efforts which are put forth by thoughtful citizens to enable the whole community to reap the benefits of this reform. In our large cities, no great gain can be made for temperance by the methods which are in the hands of extremists, who induce the unthinking multitude to hurrah for the cause, and the conservative people, who cannot confound temperance with total abstinence, are repelled by the crude methods of the reformers. This reform is a question of morals, and can best be advanced by those who control the religious interests of society. If this would not reach all classes, it still sets in motion the agencies which will ultimately reach them. Just as pride or self-respect is often stronger than principle or conscience in controlling conduct, so public opinion, properly constructed, holds men from drunkenness and controls this vice, when the appeal to the conscience or the enforcement of right principles count for nothing. This is going back to the basis of work which inaugurated the temperance movement in this country some fifty years ago, and is the only method by which the permanent result may be reached which all parties are anxious to secure. If slow, it is sure; if it does not gather multitudes, it interests each man in reforming his neighbor; if it is contented with the moral forces which pulpit, press, and church put forth in the community, it still employs the only continuous forces which act powerfully upon individuals in the direction of good morals, and enlists all good citizens by arousing their best sympathies in subduing a vice that to be hated needs but to be seen. The evidences of a return to healthier methods of action will be given at another time, but the fact that such methods are at present encouraged in the best quarters, and by all persons interested in social reform, is one of the most hopeful features in the present renewed attention given to the temperance question.

THE GREAT SEAL OF NOVA SCOTIA.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Mr. Blake has introduced a bill which is intended to remove the difficulties which exist with regard to the great seal of Nova Scotia, law officers of the crown having advised that the Dominion Parliament has power to deal with the question. The bill applies to the provinces of the Dominion other than Ontario and Quebec, and provides that the Lieutenant-Governors in council of the provinces included, shall have power to deal with the alteration of their great seals. It also declares all proceedings under the present great seal of Nova Scotia legal and valid.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The more one studies the pictures of the present exhibition, the more one is convinced of a fresh life in the art world. This year we even have a picture from Louisiana, the hottest and fieriest of the former Slave States, and still not the least bitter against the North. Mr. E. B. D. Julio is making capital out of what lies before him, the slaves of former days now turned into voluntary workmen, and, where politics do not interfere, not such bad workmen either. His picture (No. 14) hangs to the left of the door just as one rises the staircase. The freedmen are harvesting cow-pea vines, a peculiarly Southern crop, and the white planter, in shirt and trousers only, is giving orders from horseback. His seat in the saddle is well given, and the poses of some of the negroes are remarkably good. In respect to color not much can be said. It is crude and sentimental at the same time; that is to say, the pinks and purples in the background, for instance, are not real hues of nature, but a sentimental rendering of the real hues. It must be always an extraordinary phenomenon that the South, with its wealth, its ease of supporting life, and the leisure so many people were able to afford, never produced a fine painter, unless Allston be an exception, from the fact of his being born a South Carolinian. The negroes have always afforded a picturesque element and no little opportunity of studying the nude, but they have not been put to artistic use.

California furnishes two small pictures from the easel of a Frenchman best known from wood-cuts in magazines. Jules Tavernier sends No. 16, "Landscape near Monterey, California," and No. 151, "Street Scenes in Monterey." The latter is rather uninteresting, both are hard, but the former has good, straightforward work in it, and drawing of considerable force. But not content with accepting pictures from the South and West, the Hanging Committee seems to have thought it necessary to have a representative of the sea. We are forced to this supposition as an excuse for the committee after looking at No. 37, "The Yacht Dauntless," by A. Carey Smith. It is a picture for a bar-room or those dealers in furniture who contract to clothe the walls of a new house with the same glibness with which they will bargain to cover the floors with carpet. Montague Flagg has a picture in the corridor which bears looking at for a certain freshness in tones, despite a lack of vigor in the drawing of parts of the sketch. It will be found at No. 104, "The Young Pioneer." Near by hangs a fearful production of the Biblically heated imagination, in No. 108, "The Shadow of the Rock, Isaiah xxxii.: 2." Mr. Oertel has attempted a task far beyond his powers in this unsightly spread of canvas. There is nothing to admire in it save the audacity of the attempt. His "Elijah on Mount Horeb," No. 290, in the east room, is also of very inferior merit, warranting no other name than "Sketch After Life." But in the north room hangs a canvas which, in spite of its conventional "goody" style of painting, shows unmistakable evidence of a happy hour in composition. The arrangement of the picture, the landscape, and grouping of the figures, are very fine. It is on the north wall, No. 220, "Homeward from the Marshes on the Coast of North Carolina." The marshaling of a herd of cattle, which has forded one arm of a creek in the marshes and is about to ford another, seems quite an inspiration on Mr. Oertel's part. In the north-west room he has a "Rhode Island Pasture," (No. 604,) which is also a great improvement on his Biblical attempts.

The work of Frederick H. Hitch, which is to be judged from No. 115, "Landscape and Cattle," in the corridor, and No. 495, same title, in the south room, may be likened to that of Montague Flagg in its good promise rather than achievement. It shows honesty of purpose and a certain individual way of looking at nature—such as, for instance, Winslow Homer possesses.

Another corridor picture with tokens of talent is No. 127, "Connecticut Sheep Pasture," by Charles A. Fiske, provided the painting is his own, and not a mannerism caught from a teacher. Very like it in that quality is No. 172, "Road Scene at Villiers le Bel, near Paris," by Stanley G. Middleton. "Treasure Trove," by C. H. Blashfield, is, without any question, a picture caught from others, with out a spark of originality or power. Such pictures have been painted over and over again; we do not envy their owners the first examples of this posed art, but imitations are unbearable. Mr. E. L. Henry's "Les Fosses Communes, Cimetière de St. Ouen, Paris," has on the favorable side the pathetic history it tells and the realism of the fat, ungainly priest, blessing the remains in a business-like way, and besides that the mourners, bystanders, &c.; but on the other, the untavorable side, it is a meagre, pinched painting, ungraceful and decidedly lacking in ability to group figures. The painting is also in dabs, after Mr. Henry's manner, although not so much of a mosaic as his little paintings of interiors. Further examples of his style will be seen at No. 195, "The Ancestral Home," and at No. 271, "Starting for the Races," both in the north room.

In that room are several minor pictures of interest which have received no mention. One is a portrait of the "Dachauerin," some good peasant woman of Germany, by Richard Creifeldt. It is very solidly painted, and the drawing is exceedingly strong in accentuation. On the other side of the door, on the line, is a small painting in a narrow range of colors, by Frederick Dielman, which is even more admirable, because more delicate in painting. The face, and even the figure, has been sacrificed to the tones of the background. The "Patrician Lady—Sixteenth Century," (No. 245,) stands like a solid figure cut out of some material not unlike the arras behind her. Her skirt is so solid that one might have the whim to take her up like a bell and ring her. Her face is toned down into keeping with background and dress, although in drawing of feature it is far from ignoble. There is great merit in this little painting, in spite of all these drawbacks.

The east room has two figure canvases for the most noticeable paintings, one by Winslow Homer, that other by H. A. Loop. The former (No. 311) is called "Answering the Horn," but looks more like a quarrelsome young farmer who is hailing some one and demanding that something be brought him. The girl who stands behind him has her hand over her mouth, a very happy character hit, even for Mr. Homer. It would seem by its natural awkwardness to carry out the look of vexation on the man's face, were there only something in the title to hint of a quarrel. Both are admirably painted in one respect. Their figures are indicated through their clothes with decision, and yet without violence. The bosom of the girl, the lines of her hip, the muscles of the man's leg, the upper-arm muscles of the girl, all these are visibly there without being obtruded; you see they are actually human beings, and not hollow clothes with necks and heads superadded. On the other side of the room is a nude figure of Aphrodité, by H. A. Loop, which is less human than Homer's clothed rustics. She is a porcelain figure, tinted of one shade of pink, and delicately baked in the oven. There is no distinction of flesh in one part of the body or the other. There is nothing immodest about her, because she does not suggest humanity. Yet there is just as little of the goddess as of the woman in her. This room has one of Magrath's Irish girls, No. 317, "Girl Spinning," monotonous in feature, but good in dress. Also, No. 364, "Paddy's Pets," a picture of some merit, and No. 330, "His Only Comfort," by all odds the best of the trio, although it is the smallest. The color is fine, the figure of an old man very well modeled, and the humor delicate.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S OCEAN VOYAGE.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The *Catholic Mirror* this week contains a circular of Archbishop Bayley, dated Easter Monday, 1877, and addressed to the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, in regard to his departure for Europe. The Archbishop says: "After having battled against my sickness the whole Winter without much improvement, I have determined, by the advice of my physicians, to try a voyage across the ocean; it is very much against my own will. Every one who leaves home drags a lengthening chain after him, but this is especially the case with a Bishop when compelled to leave his diocese, where he has so many duties and responsibilities. I need not say to you how great a trial it is to me to be obliged to abstain from active duty. If it please God to restore my health, I will come back as soon as possible; meanwhile, I commend myself to the prayers of the reverend clergy, the religious communities and the faithful people of my diocese."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

SUICIDE OF A FAMOUS PAINTER.

THE LAST OF MARCHAL—A DELIBERATE SUICIDE—PROBABLE REASONS THEREFOR—THE INSANITY OF THE CAFES—BLESSED BREAD FOR ST. AUGUSTIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 2, 1877.

Here it is rarely pleasant during Holy Week, but the weather gets warm after Good Friday, and the buds burst out upon the trees on Easter Sunday. It is astonishing what a difference there is in the aspect of nature after Easter. Spring does not come on gradually and imperceptibly, as in America, but seems to await the Easter signal for putting in an appearance. On Saturday the skies were dull and the trees were bare; to-day we have sunshine, and a profusion of tender buds and leaves. And yesterday was the gayest day of the season. The boulevards were crowded with people, out enjoying the warm and balmy air. The churches were all well filled, the Easter services being extremely interesting. There were races at Auteuil in the afternoon, and to-day begins the first meeting at Longchamps. Easter Monday is also a great holiday, and all the shops are closed.

Yesterday the artistic world was saddened by the news that the painter Marchal had committed suicide. He had shown so much gayety and good humor recently that his friends could hardly credit the story. On Saturday, Marchal entered his house singing a lively air, and stopped for a moment to chat with his concierge. "What a fine day," he remarked; "I never saw a gayer Holy Saturday." The artist went to his chamber to don a working jacket; then entered his studio. He remained there until 5 o'clock, arranging everything. He was heard walking about and moving the pictures and furniture. When his servant rapped at the door he replied, "Presently, presently," and this was repeated three times at different hours. A little after 5 he went back to his chamber and called in the girl to give him a shirt and his black suit, saying that he was going to dress for the evening. At 7 dinner was ready, and the servant-girl rapped at the door. "Monsieur is taking a nap," she said to herself, and she thought it best to give him a quarter of an hour. At the end of this time she came back, and, receiving no reply when she knocked, turned the knob of the door. She found her master lying upon a sofa. On approaching to wake him she saw traces of blood, and soon found that he was dead. There was a hole in the temple, and the right hand, which had fallen upon the floor, was clutching a revolver. The girl ran for the Doctor and the Police. The latter, on entering, found everything in order, and three or four letters lying upon the chimney-piece. Everything was in perfect order. In the studio the pictures were all carefully arranged. Upon one Marchal had written, "This belongs to M. B.;" upon another, "I have received 400 francs from —— on account of this picture." One of the letters was to Alexander Dumas; the important one was addressed to Brebant. In it Marchal stated what disposition he wished made of his property, and added that since the world had shown a disposition to quit him, he had resolved to quit the world. He complained that his eyesight was failing him, that he saw double, a thing that was certain ruin to a painter; and he also complained of a certain picture-dealer who had taken his works, and and had not given him the money promised. In his pocket was found a notice to call at the Bank of France and pay a note that had fallen due. It is probable that want of money had as much to do with the suicide as anything else, but it is certain that Marchal was what we call a disappointed man. He started out with high hopes. His first pictures, such as the "Faire aux Servantes," were famous, and the engravings of his "Penelopé" and "Phryné" are seen in every shop window. His Alsatian scenes were very popular, and none could represent an Alsatian village girl better than he. Three or four years ago it was supposed that he would take a prominent place among the painters of the day, and make a rapid fortune, but the public soon showed a disposition to favor other and younger artists. Marchal felt this very keenly. He lost all taste for work, railed against the ingratitude of the world and the caprices of fortune, slept 15 hours a day, and spent the rest of his time at the café. He did not prepare a work for this year's Salon. All the money that he has recently received has been given him for his drawings of Alsatian costumes and life for "L' Ami Fritz." But he has a number of works in the hands of a picture dealer, who did not advance the money promised, and probably it was want more than anything else which made Marchal take his own life. One of the letters was addressed to the friend from whom he had borrowed the revolver, praying him to excuse him for having made so bad a use of the weapon.

When I say that want was probably at the bottom of this tragedy, I do not mean to say that Marchal was suffering for the necessaries of life. He had enough money to pay his daily bills, but was always short, and had hard work to keep his promises of payment to his creditors. But I fancy that his mind was disordered by his life at the café. There is a sort of insanity which is very common among the artists and literati of Paris, which appears suddenly, without any warning, and is only seen at moments. A specialist might detect symptoms of it, but it is not noticed by the rest of the world. A story is told of Bataille which illustrates the point. His "Village Usurer" had been brought out with great success, and he seemed to be on the highway to fortune. He was engaged at a good salary upon the *Charivari*, and the editor of another journal applied to him for a weekly chronicle. He wrote two brilliant articles. The next week he met the editor on the street and talked sensibly enough for some time. At length he said: "I am sorry I cannot give you an article this week, but I am too busy preparing for my departure." "You are going away?" asked the editor, astonished. "Yes, I have been employed to write the history of the English expedition to Abyssinia," and he went on in the calmest possible way to speak of the new career opened to him. "You ought to get well paid for that," said the editor. "Yes, 10,000 francs a day and found." "What, 10,000 francs! You are joking." Bataille grew angry. "No, I am not joking; and as I am to write the history of the campaign in verse, I am going to ask for more. It is too little." The editor went off at once to see the wife of Bataille, and, although she had never heard of the Abyssinian expedition, she had seen other eccentricities. For some days the writer was rational enough, but the next attack sent him to the insane asylum. In his case the insanity took a harmless turn; in the case of Marchal it led to suicide.

M. Jules Simon is not the only one of our Ministers who has found a bit of repose necessary to his health. The Duc Decazes has gone to Cannes, with his family, to remain until the reopening of Parliament. Every one foresees a troublesome time during the next two weeks, and all the officials who can find an excuse for so doing are off for a holiday. Meanwhile, the Government is left to M. Waddington, who is having a difficult time of it. Yesterday, he was called upon to give the "blessed bread" to Saint Augustin, not an agreeable thing for a Protestant, but he gave it with good grace, and with it 2,000 francs for the poor.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Princess Royal" is now attracting large audiences to the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. It is a long while since the admirers of the romantic drama have had so excellent an opportunity of gratifying their taste. The piece is interesting in plot, picturesque in scenes and personages, and varied in incident, and while it may not commend itself with much eloquence to the partisans of realism on the stage, it must delight the spectator who seeks in the play-house relief from the prosaic characters and events of every day life. We need not rehearse here the strange and exciting adventures of the two *Trencks*, whose exploits, perils, and victories the dramatist, through the medium of Mr. Coghlan, illustrates with excellent effect. The story would be an intricate one to narrate, while its exposition at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, elaborate though it is, is as clear as it is brilliant. But, having repeated in the foregoing lines the record of the impression produced by the first performance of "The Princess Royal," we may mention that the representation at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre now progresses swiftly and smoothly through a long series of showy tableaux and startling situations to a dénouement which no one thinks of leaving the house without witnessing. Besides Mr. Coghlan, who embodies the two *Trencks* with a power of contrast than which nothing more artistic could be demanded, the piece provides Miss Davenport with a rôle in which her beauty and elegance have uncommon scope for display, and supplies Mr. Lewis with a part in which he shows originality and creativeness as well as the familiar *vis comica*, the influence of which is always to be depended upon. "The Princess Royal" is to be kept upon the programme until May 6.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Ole Bull will play at a concert to occur at Booth's, this evening.

The Oratorio Society of New-York will give their fourth concert this season at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening of this week. "The Creation" has been chosen for performance, with Miss Thursby, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Stoddard as the soloists.

Mme. Annette Essipoff will give a series of eight piano recitals at Steinway Hall, beginning on April 23. The recitals will occur on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and on Saturday afternoons during the ensuing fortnight, and "The Ancient Masters," with Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Chopin, are to be represented by the several programmes.

"Don Carlos" will be repeated at the Academy of Music on Monday and Wednesday evenings and on Saturday afternoon of this week. No admirer of Italian opera should fail to witness this particular work of Signor Verdi—one seldom performed and hardly likely to be reproduced for some time, on account of the elaborateness of the stage attire required for its performance. At yesterday's matinée, a respectable representation of "Faust" was given, with Signorina Marck, a light soprano of considerable cleverness, as *Marguerite*.

A remarkably attractive programme has been arranged for the concert by which Mr. John Lavine, a gentleman well known to the frequenters of Steinway Hall, is to benefit to-morrow evening. The performance will be the occasion of the last appearance here before their departure for the West of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and Mr. S. B. Mills and Mrs. Gordon Steele are to lend their co-operation as soloists. Among the numbers intended for orchestral interpretation are noticeable Helmsberger's setting of Handel's Largo, which was received with so much favor at the recent symphony concert, a new "Festival Overture," by Boise, Schumann's "Bilder aus Osten," and Bizet's "L'Arlésienne;" Mr. Mills will play the larghetto and finale from Chopin's concerto in F minor, No. 2.

The annual concert of St. Thomas' choir will this year take the shape of a complimentary benefit to Mrs. Philip D Gülager, the soprano of the church. A letter from Rev. W. F. Morgan to Mr. G. W. Warren, expressing hearty approval of this proceeding as a just tribute to the excellent artistic and personal influence of the *bénéficiaire*, commends the concert to particular attention. Mrs. Gülager is to have the co-operation of Mr. Richard Hoffman, Mr. Lumbard, Mr. Warren, Mr. Wickes and Miss Winant, and the programme these artists are to interpret is one of great interest. The performance occurs at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening next.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Rose Michel" will be the attraction at the Grand Opera-house this week.

Miss Adelaide Lennox is to act in "Camille" at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening.

Mr. Heller continues to carry on his enjoyable entertainments at the Wonder Theatre.

Nightly performances of "My Awful Dad" are announced for this week at Wallack's Theatre.

The present week is to be the last of the season at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

"Our Boarding House" will to-morrow enter upon the twelfth week of its run at the Park Theatre.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe brought a highly-successful engagement in Brooklyn to a close, last evening.

A new drama, called "The Man from America," will be made known at Niblo's Theatre, to-morrow evening.

Mr. Eben Plympton has been specially engaged by Mr. Daly to support Miss Neilson during her approaching engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The New-York Aquarium will this week be rendered specially attractive to the public by concerts of vocal and instrumental music, in which Prof. Von Prochazka, of Vienna, is to take part.

The approaching end of the run of "The Danicheffs" at the Union-Square Theatre is announced. It is understood that the drama of Russian life will be succeeded by an English adaptation of "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier."

Mr. Max Strakosch has become the lessee of the Montreal Academy of Music, for a brief Summer season, to commence on June 4. Miss Lotta, Mr. H. J. Montague and Miss Claxton will first appear there under the management of Mr. Strakosch.

Mr. McCullough will appear in "The Gladiator" at Booth's Theatre, this week. On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Tooker is to benefit by a special representation, during the progress of which a miscellaneous programme will introduce to the audience Miss Kellogg, Miss Davenport, Mr. McCullough and Messrs. Crane and Robson.

M. A. Durand is now perfecting arrangements for a season of French comedy and drama to commence at Darling's Twenty-third-Street Opera-house, in October next. The season will include fifty-one representations, to take place, respectively, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week. Subscriptions are now received and seats allotted at No. 27 East Fourteenth-street.

SALES OF CORN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The speculative operations which have prevailed here in the corn market for several days past, were increased yesterday by the war rumors from London, and orders from Chicago to charter vessels to load with grain, and dispatches from New-York that freights were excited, gave additional animation to operations here. The sales of corn here yesterday, it is said, amounted to 900,000 bushels—the largest by 200,000 bushels ever sold in this market in one day. At the regular board of the Corn and Flour Exchange, the operations reached 450,000 bushels, and in the afternoon, street sales reached the same figures. Seventy thousand bushels of spot sold at 60 cents. Charters to take corn to Cork were made at 5 shillings 6 ence per quarter, an advance of 9 pence in a few days.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—About 5 o'clock last evening a man named Potter, at Geneva, Ohio, shot and killed his wife and committed suicide. The only cause assigned for the rash act is that Potter and his wife had some trouble a day or two ago and she left him. Yesterday Mrs. Potter returned to get her trunk and other articles belonging to her, and while she was packing her trunk, Mr. Potter shot in her in the back of the head, then proceeded to the next room and shot himself.

THE EXCISE TROUBLES.

WAR AGAINST THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

SEVERAL HUNDRED SUITS ALREADY BEGUN BY THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY—THE LAW'S DEFINITION OF AN "INNKEEPER"—OLIVER COTTER AND THE TEMPERANCE BROTHERHOOD AROUSED—EFFORTS OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS TO REVISE THE SUNDAY LAW.

The muddle into which the recent decision of the Court of Appeals has thrown the Excise question is causing serious trouble to large numbers of liquor dealers, and has had a correspondingly elating effect upon the friends of prohibitory legislation, and teetotalers generally. The Corporation Attorney has commenced several hundred suits against saloon keepers to recover the penalty fixed for violation of the statute of 1857, which allows only innkeepers to retail spirituous liquors "to be drank on the premises." All the parties against whom these suits have been brought have taken out their licenses in good faith, and denounce the conduct of the authorities in prosecuting them as unjust and invidious to the last degree. They say that this sudden "war" against them practically punishes citizens who have honestly complied with the law and paid for their licenses by placing them on the same footing with those who have paid no licenses, and have openly violated this law for years. No delay is to be allowed to take place on account of the appeals of individual dealers, and the whole batch of suits is to be prosecuted vigorously and without delay. Suits against only about one dealer in ten have been brought so far, simply because the prosecution of the 5,000 dealers in the City at one time would effectually block the courts against all other business for months. As it is, a long period will be required to settle the suits already commenced, and as the various Liquor Dealers' Associations propose to continue the fight to the bitter end, it will be many months before the great body of the trade can be reached.

The clause of the Court of Appeals' decision, which makes all retailing of liquors, except by innkeeps, illegal, has drawn universal attention to the legal definition of that term, and not a few of the trade profess to see a sufficient loophole in the law to allow them to get round it with little difficulty. An "innkeeper," according to the terms of the act which has so suddenly been reasscitated, is defined as follows:

"Every keeper of an inn, tavern, or hotel, in any of the towns or villages of this State shall keep in his house at least three spare beds for his guests, with good and sufficient bedding, and shall provide and keep good and sufficient stabling and provender of hay in the Winter, and hay or pasturage in the Summer, and grain for four horses or other cattle more than his own stock for the accommodation of travelers; *and every keeper of an inn, tavern, or hotel in the cities of this State shall keep at least three spare beds and the necessary bedding for the accommodation of travelers.* For every neglect or default of having either or any of the articles herein required such keeper shall forfeit $10, to be recovered by the Overseers of the Poor or Commissioners of Charities of said town, village, or city." [Section 8, Chapter 628, Laws of 1857.]

Another definition is contained in a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The People vs. Jones, 54 Barbour, page 311:

"To constitute an innkeeper, hotel-keeper, or tavern-keeper the party so designated must receive and entertain as guests the parties who visit his house. These guests can obtain lioners on the Sabouth, and it is not against the law to sell them liquors on the Sabbath day as guests of the hotel. A restaurant where meals are furnished is not an inn or tavern."

The concluding portion of the extract from the law of 1857 would seem to simplify the task of the 5,000 harassed saloon-keepers to merely providing "three spare beds and the necessary bedding," with perhaps the addition of a hotel register and the requiring of each customer on taking his first drink to "register" as a "guest" of the house. It is claimed, however, by the supporters of the law that the taking of these precautions will not legally constitute an "inn" in the proper meaning of the term, and will not prove a bar against prosecution. An important point in favor of the German saloon-keepers and the proprietors of music-halls is, that the recent decision does not affect dealers in ale and beer only, except so far as to prevent them from selling on Sunday.

Mr. Oliver Cotter, who as the General Agent of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches, has in the past carried on such an effective war against the liquor dealers of Brooklyn and also of this City, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he and the organizations with which he was connected, proposed to take every proper advantage of the recent decision, and to arrest and prosecute all dealers both in New-York and Brooklyn who continued to openly violate the law. It was not their intention to act immediately against those who had procured licenses in good faith, provided they complied strictly with the Sunday closing law, but all dealers who further violated the statute against selling on the Sabbath would be proceeded against at once. Mr. Cotter says that as long ago as 1875 he called the attention of the New-York Board of Excise to their habitual violation of the law of 1857, and in a protest filed with them in the case of the *Tribune* gin mill, took the precise ground which has just been taken by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Cotter is empowered to act both as special policeman and Deputy Sheriff, and has authority to make arrests not only in Brooklyn but in New-York City and in any part of the State. Within the past two years he and his co-laborers of the Brotherhood claim to have reduced the number of Brooklyn drinking places from 3,000 to 1,600, and have practically suppressed the sale of liquors on Sunday in that city. Within the last few days he has also been authorized to act in behalf of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Crime, of which Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby is President. A meeting of the society is to be held at Dr. Crosby's church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, to-morrow evening, at which Dr. Crosby, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., W. W. Page, S. D. Burchard, James Stuart, and others will protest against any change in the law of 1857. Mr. Cotter will also be present and address the meeting.

The liquor-dealers are fully aware of the preparations which are being made against them, and they are now strenuously engaged in "pushing things" at Albany to secure a revision of the law in their favor. Major George W. Sauer, acting President of the General Organization of Liquor Dealers and Brewers, said last evening that the members of the trade in this City were fully aroused to the necessity of protecting themselves, and intended to do so effectually. They had strong hopes of securing the passage of Assemblyman Langbein's bill allowing them to keep open on Sunday except during the hours of church service, and this measure he though out to satisfy all reasonable demands of the friends of temperance. It reaffirms substantially the features of the present law, and compels all dealers to keep their places closed between 10 A. M. and 12 M. and 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. on Sundays—the rule generally adopted in European cities. The bill only permits the sale of beer and light wines on Sunday, and he was confident that if it could be submitted to a popular vote of the respectable classes alone, it would be indorsed by a large majority. Every intelligent citizen knew that the Germans were an order-loving people, and would not abuse such a law, and it was much better to allow a reasonable degree of luxury than to drive a large and law-abiding section of the community by attempting to enforce obsolete and unpopular statutes. Major Sauer is Chairman of the committee which will proceed to Albany on Monday for the purpose of pressing their claims upon the Legislature.

Pending action by the Legislature, the Excise Boards of both Brooklyn and New-York have refused to grant any more licenses, and the whole responsibility of clearing up the muddle is thus thrown upon the authorities at Albany.

BIGAMY AND POLYGAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 14.—At a mass-meeting of Non-Mormons, held at Liberal Institute in this city to-day, a resolution was offered by Gen. Nathan Kimball to amend the organic act of the Territory so as to read as follows: "All male inhabitants 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to vote, and shall be eligible for office; provided, however that no person living in the practice of bigamy or polygamy shall be permitted to hold any office or to vote at any election, or to act as juror; that all votes shall be by secret ballot, and that all laws in conflict with these provisions shall be repealed." These amendments were unanimously adopted by the meeting and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A memorial to Congress was also adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

Resolutions were adopted, among others, as follows: That bigamy and polygamy is increased in this Territory, and calls for the exclusion from all public positions of profit or trust, and from the jury-box, of those practicing the same. That, as no legislation exists in relation to marriage, legislation is asked from Congress defining the obligations in regard to marriage relations; also, giving the wife right of dower in her husband's estate, of which she is now deprived by the laws of Utah. That the Mormon Priesthood have inaugurated marked ballots to control the votes of their people, and that secret ballot is asked for. That as long as Utah is controlled by the Mormon Priesthood, protest is entered against its admission as a State.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE RATES.

LONDON, April 14.—The Atlantic Cable officials announce that the shilling tariff for ordinary news messages and sixpenny rate for deferred business will be continued, notwithstanding the advance to the three shilling rate, which takes place May 1.

A MAIL COACH ROBBED.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—A special dispatch from Baxter Springs, Kan., says: "The Baxter and Joplin mail coming this way was robbed yesterday afternoon by highwaymen, who presented pistols at the head of the driver and compelled him to throw off the mail-bags, which they took and escaped to the woods. There were no passengers in the stage, and there is no clue to the robbers.

GENERAL NOTES.

A small boy in Cohoes had his right eye torn out by his peg-top.

"The Surrender" is the way it is generally greeted by the Southern press, taking its cue from Wade Hampton.

A Washington telegram says that ex-Attorney-General Taft has written a letter opposing the Southern policy of the Administration.

The late James Hyland, of Philadelphia, bequeathed to charitable organizations all his property, except $1,500, given to relatives.

Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, is very proud of his new comet, and writes separate letters to the morning and evening papers describing its progress.

The Controller-General of Georgia asserts that the real estate of the State is not returned at more than half its value, and he calls upon the Tax Receivers to remedy the evil.

The success of the Georgia factories has impelled Mr. Eugene Sweeney and others to take steps to organize a company for the erection of a cotton factory in Mobile, Ala.

A Philadelphian of 73 years took his fifth wife last Monday, after mourning the deceased fourth six weeks. Number five was number four's sister, and has survived three husbands.

Senator Maxey, of Texas, says that the House did right in refusing supplies to the Army, and he hopes they will do it again, unless "the unlawful use" of the Army ceases.

The Boston *Traveller*, after saying that Fast Day was generally observed in Ipswich, Mass., in a quiet manner, adds that one of its citizens "held his annual clam-bake at his residence."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that hotelkeepers in Wisconsin, who fail to provide fire-escapes on the floors above the second, cannot collect board bills from their guests, when the latter demur to paying them.

Because a white Virginian lately saved a little negro boy from drowning, the Baltimore *Sun* seems to think that everybody should admit that everything is lovely in the social and political relations of the races in the South.

A number of shopkeepers in Piscataquis County, Me., have united in a formal request to New-York and Boston wholesale dealers to send down there as commercial travelers only men who are free from the use of intoxicating liquors.

"Keep what you've got, and catch what you can," seems to be the controlling motive of the Southern welcomers of the new policy of the President. It should not be overlooked in that section that there will be something to give as well as to take.

The Providence *Press* of Friday evening has this statement: "Mrs. D. H. Harkins, whose husband is now playing at the Opera-house, is an intimate acquaintance of Miss Claxton, and on Tuesday night she dreamed of meeting Miss Claxton in some strange building, wandering about in an uncertain manner, her head having a strange covering, and showing evidence of great fright. She related the dream to her husband in the morning."

Congressman Casey Young, of Tennessee, indignantly denies that he intends to support a Republican for Speaker, and says that he has done nothing, in or out of Congress, that would in the slightest warrant such a belief. Moreover, he does not believe that any disaffection exists in the Democratic Party, or that the Republican leaders expect anything of the kind to occur, at least to such an extent as to present the smallest probability of enabling them to succeed in organizing the next House.

Gov. Conner, of Maine, in his Fast Day proclamation, has this felicitous paragraph: "The season when nature begins her new year, and gives visible promise of reclothing the earth with the beauty of her verdure, and preparing the fruits and harvests of her constant bounty, is most suggestive of the renewal of hope, aspiration, and endeavor in the minds and hearts of men. Let us obey the impulse of the opening year, and, bowing in humility before Him who rules alike the forces of Nature and our human ways, form and confirm every good purpose for the conduct of our lives, and crave God's blessing upon us, our State, and country."

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* tells of a lady in that town who thus expresses herself: "I determined to get a new cloak. While I was considering how much money to take out of the bank for the purpose I happened to think, how wicked it was for me to go flaunting around in a new cloak when there were so many poor starving creatures in the world. So I concluded one of John's old coats, altered over, would do, and I could keep my money in the bank. Mrs. F. called in one day; she said: 'What a stylish cloak you have.' 'Yes,' said I, 'and it cost almost nothing; I felt it would be a sin to buy new clothes when poor folks need money so much, and so I fixed over the old ones.' 'What a good soul you are for thinking of the poor,' she said."

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

FOURTH DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—TWO RUNS AND A WALK OVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—This was the fourth day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was clear and pleasant, the track heavy, and the attendance good. The first race, a hurdle handicap, two miles over eight hurdles, for all ages, club purse, $300, resulted as follows:

M. Welsh's b. g. Port Leonard, aged ——, by Voucher—Prunella. 128 pounds..... 1
W. R. Babcock's b. g. Woodland, 4 years old, by Brown Dick—Woodbine, 130 pounds..... 2
Capt. Taylor's ch. h. Blixi, 6 years old, by Leaming-ton—Rebecca, 125 pounds..... 3
Time—4:11.

Jim Hinton also ran. His rider fell at the eighth hurdle. Blixi led from the start, Woodland second, until entering the last half mile when Port Leonard went to the front and won the race by two lengths.

The second race, a selling race, one mile and a quarter, for a club purse, $200, resulted as follows:

Peine's ch. g. Kilburn, 6 years old, by Ringmaster—Ontario..... 1
M. Welsh's b. g. Port Leonard, aged, by Voucher—Prunella..... 2
Lewis Jones' m. Maria Barnes, by Asteroid—Black Rose..... 3

Cora Lina and Humbug also ran; Kilburn led from the start to the finish, and won by three lengths.
Time, 2:22.

The third race, mile heats, three best in five, for all ages, for a club purse, $450, was a walk over for James C. Murph's b. g War Jig.

The handicap of mile heats, for all ages, for club purse, $200, resulted as follows:

M. Welsh's b. c. The Nipper, 4 years old, by Phaeton—Aunetie..... 5 1 1
William Cottrill's ch. c. Donough, 4 years old, by Bluegrass—Little Ward..... 1 4 2
J. McMahon's ch. c. Russ Butler, 4 years old, by War Dance—Princess Royal..... 3 2 r o.
J. C. Murphy's b. g. War Jig, aged, by War Dance—Blixe..... 4 3 r o.
George Hakes' ch. c. John Campbell, 4 years old, by Joe Storer—Jersey Branch..... 2 dis.
Time—1:54½, 1:51½, 1:55¾.

In the first heat John Campbell led to the head of the stretch, when Donough went to the front. There was a vexatious delay and a bad start in the second heat. In the second and third heats The Nipper led from the start to the finish.

THE SALE OF GOLD IN CUBA.

HAVANA, April 14.—A decree has been issued ordering the daily sale of gold entering the Treasury, at a premium against paper money, to be daily fixed by a committee nominated by the Government. Contributions from those parts of the island where almost no paper is circulating will henceforth be payable in paper. The decree is expected to produce a better circulation and distribution of gold over the island, and prevent fluctuations of paper. Gold is rapidly declining.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 14.—The derrick barges to be used in sinking the first caisson for the Poughkeepsie Bridge were anchored 500 feet from the west shore to-day, and on Monday the caisson will be towed to its place. The work is being pushed ahead with great vigor, and machinery and timber are arriving daily by the car-load.

ARREST OF KUKLUX IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, April 14.—Seven white citizens of Oglethorpe County were arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshals, on warrants sworn out by Luke Johnson, the leader of the Crawford riot. They were taken under the Kuklux act, and brought to this city. They waived examination before the Commissioner, and gave bail in the sum of $700 each to answer to the District Court. Luke Johnson and the other colored rioters have been committed, and are in Athens Jail for safe keeping. Yesterday Joseph Gibbs, a private of Company I, at McPherson Barracks, shot himself through the eye, killing himself. The cause of the suicide was the distress of his family in Arkansas.

OBITUARY.

MILES W. BURFORD.

The death of Miles W. Burford, Esq., of Indianapolis, is announced. The deceased was born in Kentucky, in February, 1805. In 1829 he married Parmella, daughter of Rev. Ahmed Rucker, of Harrodsburg, Ky. Subsequently, she died and he was married to Miss N. J. Burford, with whom he removed to Independence, Mo., where he lived for over 30 years. He ever showed an interest in the improvement of the place, and the monuments of his industry in that city will long remain to attest his worth as an upright and enterprising citizen. Mr. Burford had three children by his first, and five by his second wife, all of whom, save one, are living. His eldest son, Elisha S., is Rector of Calvary Church, in New-Orleans. In 1870 the deceased moved from Missouri to Indianapolis, where his children had already preceded him. The infirmities of age soon overcame him, and, after several years of physical suffering, death came to his release. It was his invariable custom to devote one-tenth of his gross income to the work of God, and few men have left behind them a more excellent reputation than the deceased.

OBITUARY NOTES.

M. Hydeman, a tobacconist of Albany, who was injured by the Ashtabula disaster, became ill Friday and died yesterday.

Hon. Jacob Mead, of Mount Morris, N. Y., died yesterday, of paralysis. He was a member of the Legislature in 1867, when he made an attack on the management of the canals.

Hon. Stayley Brown, Provincial Treasurer of Nova Scotia, died yesterday, of congestion of the lungs. He was in his place in the Legislative Council at its prorogation on Thursday, and had been a member of the Council for 34 years.

The death of his Highness Charles Kanaina is announced. He was 76 years of age, and, at the time of his death, the oldest of the Hawaiian Chiefs. He married Queen Kekaulnohi 45 or 50 years ago, and their son, the late King Lunalilo, was considered, after the Kamehamehas, the highest living chief.

Hon. Lorenzo Sabine died at Boston, Mass., yesterday, aged 74 years. He was a native of New-Hampshire, a member of the Thirty-second Congress, a member of the Maine Legislature, and at one time confidential agent of the United States Treasury Department. Mr. Sabine was the author of several books.

Capt. P. M. Lovez, a native of Caracas, in the Republic of Venezuela, died in New-Orleans on the 10th inst. The deceased was a nephew of the illfated Gen. Narciso Lopez, and accompanied him as Captain of a company in the military expedition which his illustrious kinsman organized here against the Spanish Government in Cuba in 1851. He followed the fortunes of his unfortunate leader, and was captured with him at Los Pinos de Rangel, near San Cristoval, in the Western Department of the island. Gen. Lopez was executed in Havana, and his nephew was sent to the penal settlement of Ceuta, a Spanish possession on the coast of Africa, he having been sentenced to hard labor for life. He was released from imprisonment through the intercession of the wife of the then Minister of the United States at Madrid. The deceased repaired immediately to New-York, where he resided for several years; he then went to Mexico and Texas, and finally settled in New-Orleans.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the tobacco factory of R. R. Jones in Louisville. The loss is $5,000; insured for $1,000 in the Atlantic, of New-York; $2,200 in the Merchants', of Newark, and $600 in the Humboldt, of Newark. The buildings used as storing stables by the Louisville City Railroad Company, adjoining, were also destroyed; loss, $3,000.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of the four-story brown stone dwelling No. 461 West Twenty-second-street, occupied by Mrs. B. Dosseno, caused by an overheated furnace. Damage to furniture $1,000. The house is owned by G. P. Delatour, of Bay Side, Long Island, and was dmaaged to the extent of $1,000.

A fire yesterday morning at Cumberland, Md., destroyed Butler's furniture factory and H. J. Coleman's carpenter shop and sash factory. Mr. Butler's loss is $50,000; insurance, $19,000. The loss sustained by Mr. Coleman is $5,000; no insurance.

The Iron Mountain House, at Jackson, N. H., was burned Wednesday night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, April 15—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather has prevailed in New-England and the Middle States, and thence westward over the lake region, with northerly to easterly winds, no change in temperature, and slight fall in barometer. Clear weather has prevailed in the Southern States with increased pressure, slight rise in temperature, northerly winds east of the Mississippi and southerly winds in the south-west. Warmer southerly winds and partly cloudy weather have prevailed in the Northeast with less pressure, and in the Upper Missouri Valley local rains. The river has risen 5 inches at Cairo, 4 inches at Memphis, Helena, and Vicksburg, 12 and a half feet at Augusta, and fallen three feet at Nashville, two feet at Chattanooga, and seven inches at St. Louis. The Ohio and Missouri Rivers have fallen slightly. The Red River has risen one foot at Shreveport.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and Middle States, slightly warmer, clear, or fair weather, with light, variable winds, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy, warmer weather, east to south winds during the day, falling barometer, with areas of rain in the northern portions.

A REMARKABLE FLOOR COVERING.

Linoleum is warm, non-absorbent, and indestructible, being composed of cork and oil pressed upon heavy canvas. It is brought out in a variety of most attractive designs. Suitable for churches, hotels, offices, private dwellings, or any place where a floor covering is desired. Look for word Linoleum, on back of the cloth. Kept by all first-class carpet dealers.—*Exchange.*

The topic most discussed by the ladies at the present time is the latest French revolution in dress, calling for the use of the light and elegant pannier skeleton, or wire skirts, now on sale by our leading merchants.—*Ladies' Journal.*

Teeth and Blue Glass.

Dr. COLTON has a big pane of blue glass in front of his operating chair, and his patients declare that they experience no pain at all. What next?—*Advertisment.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size.....$1 00
GUANACO, patented.....2 50
SILK, Bergon frame.....3 00
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
No. 405 BROADWAY, near CANAL-ST.
No. 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29TH-ST., N. Y.
Established 1802.

In Speculation Houses the Plumber works for the outsider, not the party who is expected to occupy the house. If the work and materials prove poor, don't condemn the plumber until you ascertain whether he was paid for or expected to do a good job. HENRY C. MEYER & CO., Nos. 46 and 48 Cliff-st. keep their FULLER FAUCETS in repair three years without charge.

Whew!

For Heaven's sake use SOZODONT and sweeten your breath. It will never be fragrant as long as you allow your teeth to remain in that discolored and unhealthy condition. Besides, they will impregnate your food, and give you the dyspepsia.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The EMPIRE DYEING AND CLEANING CO. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices—No. 936 Broadway, near 22d-st.; No. 1,966 6th-av., near 14th-st.; No. 276 8th-av., near 24th-st.; Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and 42d-st.

Electric Protection for Bank Vaults, Safes, and stores, by HOLMES CENTRAL OPEN SYSTEM—No. 571 Broadway; two burglars shut up from H. B. Claflin's, two from J. Thornton's, and one from Bacon & Eaton's. No business house can afford to be without it.

Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, and ABDOMINAL BELTS. Prices reduced at MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

The Best in the World is the Universal VICTOR TRUSS. No under-strap. At No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Gentlemen's Silk Hats, $3 80, worth $6; specialty, fine. DUFY'S, No 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

Rupture cured by Dr. Marsh's Radical CURE TRUSS. Only office, No. 2 Vesey-st. No up-town branch.

For an Elegant Hat of Extra Quality go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

FERTER—CIVILL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 310 6th-av., by Rev. Arthur Brooks, J. WILLIAM FERTER and MAGGIE CIVILL, all of this City.
JASPER—RICE.—On Thursday, April 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. H. Mandeville, THEODOR ADEE JASPER to Miss MARY E., daughter of Charles S. Rice, Esq.
TATNALL—SAWDON.—In Jersey City, April 10, 1877, by Rev. S. N. Rice, JAMES W. TATNALL, of Wilmington, Del., and VINNIE K. SAWDON, of Jersey City. No cards.
☞ Philadelphia and Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

DIED.

BAYARD.—On Saturday, April 14, 1877, at No. 574 Lexington-av., CHARLOTTE H. BAYARD, daughter of Isabella and the late Wm. Bayard, M. D., of West Farms, New-York City.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.
BRUNDRED.—At Paterson, N. J., Saturday, April 14, 1877, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Benjamin Brundred.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
CHURCH.—At South Orange, N. J., Thursday, April 12, of pneumonia, MATILDA M., wife of Edward F. Church, aged 30 years and 4 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, South Orange, Monday at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 1

DRY GOODS.

H H EEEE A RRRR NN N
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H H E AA R R N N N
HHHH EEE AAA RRRR N N N
H H E A A R R N NN
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H H EEEE A A R R N NN

Nos. 773 and 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.,

Will offer on MONDAY, TWO HUNDRED PIECES
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Purchased at the great auction of **Messrs. E. OELBERMANN & CO.** These Silks are extra quality, high lustre **DRESS SILKS**, and cost $1 41, real, to import. They are fully equal to any sold last season at $1 75. The assortment includes every desirable shade—Navy, Seal, Prune, Myrtle, Fern, Mode, and Neutrals. They are the **GREATEST BARGAINS** in Plain Colored Silks ever offered in the City of New-York.

MATELASSE SILKS,
FIFTY CENTS.

Less than **HALF-COST** of importation.
This is a fresh lot, **DIFFERENT** from those we have been selling at 55 cents. We have closed the entire importation, and the styles cannot be bought elsewhere. They are the greatest bargains in Matelasses ever offered.

GRANITE SILKS
AT
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

In black and neutral shades, elegant for overdresses and suits. They cost $1 30, gold, to import, and are well worthy the examination of customers.

FANCY SILKS,
IN
GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
AT
EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR PRICES.

In **BLACK SILKS** we offer a complete line of
GUINETS,
and other celebrated makes
in
all qualities,
ONE DOLLAR and upward,
all of which have been selected with special reference to their durability.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS.

SUITS AND OVERGARMENTS.

We have reorganized our
DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT
under superior management, and are prepared to execute orders promptly.
We will offer during the coming week the following
SILK SUITS,
and invite an examination of the styles and qualities:
PRINCESS—Gray stripe Silk.....**$17.**

BASQUE, OVERSKIRT, AND SKIRT—
Stripe Silk Overskirt, with gathered bias ruffle and Skirt, with deep bias ruffle and putting.....**$22.**
The above suits will be made **TO ORDER** in a great variety of fancy Silk at the same price.
Also, in fine cloth **(TO ORDER)**.....$25
In still finer qualities **(TO ORDER)**..... 28
In elegant qualities of plain colored silks, in great variety of new shades..... 32

FIT GUARANTEED.

This offering to make up fine silks to order at such popular prices has never before been presented to the public.
PRINCESS SUIT, violet and black silk, elegant quality, skirt with reverse box plaited flounce, overskirt and waist to correspond.....**$30**
TO ORDER at the **SAME** price for the same quality of silk.

BLACK SILK SUITS,
$18, $20, $22, $25, UP TO **$65.**
and made to order at the same price.

SERVIAN SUITS,
TEN DOLLARS.

These elegant costumes are considered among the most successful novelties of the season, and can only be had of us at this price—others ask $22 and $25 for the same.
BUNTING SUITS, new styles constantly received.
CALICO Suits, 90c. and upward.
LINEN Suits, $2 and upward.
LINEN Dusters and Traveling Wraps in great variety.

DOLMANS
in
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,
$3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, and upward.

NOVELTIES in **COSTUMES** and **OVERGARMENTS** constantly on **EXHIBITION,**
Customers invited to examine without solicitation to purchase.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING.

We continue to offer the same popular line of fine goods that we have advertised since the beginning of the season, and each week will add new attractions as they present themselves. We **GUARANTEE** to sell every article as low, and in many instances lower than any other firm, and are prepared to show one of the largest and best selected stocks that has ever been exhibited. We devote one entire section (25x100) to the sale of these goods. We shall make a display during the week to which we invite the attention of customers, and confidently believe that our offering will be more attractive and at more reasonable prices than the exhibit of any other house.
On Monday a large lot of FINE MUSLIN SKIRTS.
Fine side plaiting. Fine tucks above. Fifty cents.

These skirts cannot be repeated at the price.

NOTIONS.
In this department customers will find every variety of DRY GOODS NOTIONS. All NOVELTIES are added as soon as they appear, and as we buy only in large quantities and for cash, we obtain the PACKAGE PRICES, and thus have the facilities for offering our goods at prices which cannot be surpassed.
Special bargains for the coming week.
BUTTONS.
An extensive line of extra fine PARIS GOODS, sold to pay advances, and purchased by us for less than one-half their gold cost. All sizes, colors, and styles for JACKETS, DOLMANS, and SUITS, in silk, ebony, horn, rubber, jet, steel, pearl, crochet, metal, lava, &c., &c., at TWELVE CENTS PER DOZEN.
We also offer in regular Goods: Per Dozen
ROSE PEARL BUTTONS, first quality.....25 cents
SMOKE PEARL BUTTONS, first quality.....25 cents
BLACK CROCHET BUTTONS.....25 cents
BUFFALO HORN BUTTONS.....25 cents
ACORN BUTTONS.....25 cents
PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS.....12 cents
LINEN AND PORCELAIN BUTTONS.....2 cents
SHOE BUTTONS, per quarter gross.....5 cents

HERCULES BRAID, 36 yards.....$1 00
ALPACA BRAID, 36 yards.....65 cents
STAR BRAID, 1 dozen pieces, all sizes.....40 cents
SKIRT BRAID, Silk, Worsted, and Mohair.....per yard.
ELASTIC WEBBING, all colors.....3 cents
DRESS PROTECTORS, each.....8 cents
RUBBER DRESS SHIELDS, per pair.....20 cents
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON, per dozen.....65 cents
BASTING COTTON, 200 yards, per dozen.....12 cents
SPOOL SILK, 50 yards, each.....12 cents
SPOOL SILK, (black,) 100 yards, each.....4 cents
CORSET LACES, 3 yards, per pair.....15 cents
STOCKING SUPPORTERS, per pair.....15 cents
SPIRAL METAL GARTERS, per pair.....25 cents
IMPORTED GARTERS, handsome assortment.
PATENT SILK SUSPENDERS, a new and useful article.
Real Whalebone, Corset Clasps, Oiled Silk Tapes, &c.
Best Needles, English and American Pins, Kirby's Jet Pins, Nursery Pins, Lace Hair Pins, Shawl Pins, Hat Pins.

Leather Goods.
Pocket-books, Coin Purses, Wallets, Card Cases and Satchels in Calf, Morocco, and Russia, from lowest to finest goods
marvelously low.

DRESS GOODS.

Owing to the depression of trade in Europe, and the desire of importers to realize on consignments, we have been enabled during the past week to close many styles at a great concession from the early season prices, and we are now offering the most attractive stock of desirable dress fabrics that we have ever exhibited at lower prices than we have ever known for the same quality of goods.

One case of **NOVELTIES** in extremely elegant silk and worsted effects, which cost the importer $2 50, and are now retailed elsewhere at $3, we shall offer at
ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS.

A great variety of **ALL WOOL MATELASSES,** new designs, extra width, fashionable shades,
FIFTY CENTS.
Have been retailed this season at 75 cents.

French Cashmeres, all wool, 40 inches wide, all the fashionable shades, **FIFTY-FIVE** cents. This quality has never been retailed under 75 cents.
Bunting, Polo Cloths, Fancy Neutral Plaids, Silk and Wool Matelassé, grey effects; all wool Colored and White Checks, and other desirable Paris fabrics, **ALL FIFTY CENTS.**
All wool Black and White Checks, French goods, fine checks, much in demand, Forty cents.
French Matelassé, thirty-seven and a half cents.
English Matelassé, of fine Bombay wool, and all wool Striped de Beze, 35 cents.
Pure Mohair, greys and browns, Striped Mohair, Cashmere de Mecca, Lupin's Wool Check de Bege, Wool Plain de Bege. All **THIRTY CENTS.**
CHIURRA light Grey Wool Suitings, 29c.
Combination Reversible Suitings, and Plaid Matelassé Suitings, **TWENTY-FIVE** cents.
Maharajah Stripes, Circassian Stripes, Silk and Worsted Broken Checks, **TWENTY** cents.
Granite Stripes, 17 cents.
Lenos, (extra wide,) Paris Silk Stripes, (extra wide,) **FIFTEEN CENTS.**
Plaid Poplins, Cheviot Suitings, Japanese Checks and Stripes, Cashmere de Beze Plaids, **12 1-2** cents.
ENGLISH FANCY GRENADINES, 10 cents.
PACIFIC PRINTED CAMBRICS, new styles, yard wide, 10 cents.
ALL WOOL ASSEBET SUITINGS, one and a half yards wide, in plain colors and mixtures, $1.
Also
a great variety of
double width Matelasse,
for Dolmans and overdresses,
Seventy-five cents and upward.

DRY GOODS.

LACES.

WE HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
Real and Imitation Laces,
And are now displaying
FRESH IMPORTATIONS of
POINT GAZE, DUCHESSE, VALENCIENNES,
SPANISH, TORCHON, and MALTESE
Trimming Laces,
LACE, HAT, and BONNET SCARFS,
CAPES, BARBES, &c., &c.
Also,
SPANISH, GUIPURE, and SILK NETS
OF ALL KINDS FOR OVERDRESSES.
NEWEST SHADES with
LACE TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.
FORMING, with OUR EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of
EMPRESS EUGENIE LACES,
An
EXCEEDINGLY RICH and
ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH, AND 10TH STS.

SILKS.

In ADDITION to OUR SUPERB DISPLAY of
Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks,
the PRODUCTION of the most CELEBRATED
EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
We ARE OFFERING SOME
Special Bargains.
FANCY SILKS from **50c.** to **75c.** per yard.
BLACK SILKS from **75c.** to **$2** per yard.
COLORED SILKS from **$1** upward,
and
A SUPERIOR QUALITY of BLACK GROS GRAINS
at **$1 75** per yard.
THESE ARE LOWER PRICES
for SILKS of EQUAL QUALITY
than HAVE BEEN OFFERED in
THIS COUNTRY SINCE **1861.**

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BOYS' SUITS.

WE ARE EXHIBITING A
LARGE and DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT of
Suits and Garments
For BOYS and CHILDREN
From Two and a Half to Sixteen Years,
CUT from SPECIAL DESIGNS, and
MANUFACTURED on OUR PREMISES
By FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN from
NEW, SEASONABLE, and DURABLE MATERIALS.
ALL-WOOL SCHOOL and PLAY SUITS,
SEASIDE, YACHTING, FRENCH BLOUSE,
HIGHLAND PLAITED and KILT SUITS,
From $4 25 to $16.
SUITS and SINGLE GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, and WARRANTED to FIT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.
Grand display of Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods and Lyons Silks. Our counters are crowded with genuine bargains.
The following goods are lower in price than the cost of production:

DRESS GOODS.

5 cases fine All-wool Cashmere, 1 yard wide, for 50c.
6 cases fine All-wool Cashmere, 5-4 yard wide, for 75c. and $1.
4 cases Matelasse and Basket Cloth Dress Goods for 20c., 25c., 31c.
3 cases handsome plain Mohairs for 15c. and 18c.
10 cases Plaid Dress Goods for 8c. and 10c.
3 cases French Plaid, wide width, for 20c. and 25c.
5 cases Grecian striped Dress Goods for 12½c. and 15c.
2 cases Silk-striped Dress Goods for 25c.

BLACK SILKS.

Our Black Silks are guaranteed to be the best Lyons makes, warranted to wear, and at the lowest prices in the City.
50 pcs. very heavy Black Gros Grain Silk for 90c. cost to import $1 40.
40 pieces Bonnet's very heavy black silk for $1 25, cost to import, $1 90.
25 pieces Bonnet's extra quality black silk for $1 50, cost to import, $2 25.
30 pieces Gaimet's black silks for $2, $2 25, cost to import, $2 75, $3.
20 pieces Ponson's black silks for $2 50, cost to import, $3 25.

COLORED SILKS.

50 pieces trimming silks, new shades, at 37½c., cost to import, 75c.
90 pieces beautiful quality colored silks for $1 10, cost to import, $1 45.
75 pieces heavy colored gros grain silks for $1 25, cost to import, $1 50.
50 pieces extra heavy colored, most desirable shades, $1 50, cost to import, $2.
11 pieces finest quality Ponson's colored silks for $2, cost to import, $2 75.

STRIPED SILKS.

600 pieces striped silks for 62½c., 75c., $1, and $1 25.

PIQUES.

1,000 pieces corded Piques at 10c., cost the manufacturers 15c.

WALLER & McSORLEY,
NO. 245 GRAND-ST.,
NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

IN A HEALTHY LOCALITY IN CONNECTICut, a pleasant home for three or four children is offered with a lady of refinement and culture, where a mother's care will be combined with instruction and healthful out-of-door exercise; best of references given. Address Mrs. CARTER, No. 233 East 18th-st., or call between 10 and 2.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses. Summer term begins April 23; please write for circular and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

WANTED—A LADIES' SEMINARY OR BOARDing Institute for a young lady of 18, to complete her education. Address, stating terms, EDUCATION, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WILL TAKE into the country for the Summer two boarding pupils, either boys or girls. Apply after 3 P. M., at No. 238 West 44th-st.

A HALF PRICE.—DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Elegant writing, $5. Stiff hands made easy. Book-keeping, $10.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N.Y. Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A.M.

NO. 45 WEST 127TH-ST.—MISSES JACOTS Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF CLASSICAL education desires additional pupils in the French language; thorough teaching; moderate terms; unexceptionable references. Address E. S., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY OF GOOD family a position as governess to young children; could take entire charge; or useful companion to a lady. For information apply to Mrs. Mitchel, No. 67 West 35th-st., New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING children English, French, and music, desires board in exchange; references. Address CLINTON, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES Schools and families with competent European and American teachers for all departments of instruction. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
A—NOS. 337, 339 AND 341 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st.
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., will sell, without reservation, to close up all consignments, prior to removal to new building. No. 19 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., a large line of Parlor, Library, and Chamber Suits, (fine, medium, and low-priced,) China, Crockery, Glassware.
See *Herald* advertisement on morning of sale.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, AT 10:30 A. M.,
Sale of furniture, Piano, sewing-machines, books, &c., at private residence No. 521 East 118th-st. Catalogues of
Blackwell & Riker, No. 4 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.
ARE NOW OFFERING
REAL AND UNDENIABLE BARGAINS
IN THEIR
Ladies' and Children's
Furnishing Departments,
TO WHICH
THEY DIRECT THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF THEIR PATRONS.
Large assortments of
LADIES' NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, DRESSING SACQUES, CORSET COVERS, WALKING AND TRAIN SKIRTS,
including every article requisite to a complete wardrobe.
NIGHT ROBES, FROM 98c. UPWARD,
CHEMISES, FROM 25c. UPWARD,
DRAWERS, FROM 44c. UPWARD,
WALKING SKIRTS, FROM 50c. UPWARD.
all made of the best class of materials and the most popular machines.
An elegant line of
LINEN AND CAMBRIC UNDERGARMENTS, FRENCH HANDMADE LINGERIES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,
trimmed with
REAL TORCHON LACES,
in great variety of styles, including many of
OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURE AND DESIGNS.
AN
INSPECTION
of the above lines
will convince ladies that
we are offering LARGER ASSORTMENTS, BETTER CLASS OF GARMENTS and SELLING AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Novelties in
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
exclusive styles and our own manufacture, from the plainest Lawn to the most elaborate of Lace Garments at our
WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.
Choice styles in
CHILDREN'S PIQUE GARMENTS, LINEN AND CAMBRIC GARMENTS, CLOAKS AND WALKING COATS,
With an entirely new assortment of
INFANTS' WEAR,
NOVELTIES IN DRESSES,
CHILDREN'S LACE CAPS.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED THIS SEASON TO THEIR ENTIRELY NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS,
Which they are offering at
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A splendid stock of
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS,
MILLINERY SILKS,
in all qualities and colors.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
at 93c., $1, $1 15, $1 23, upward.
We beg a comparison of prices, which will convince ladies of the inducements we are offering.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.
Their various lines of MILLINERY GOODS will be found second to none of any other house in the City.
PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.
Large stock of
STRAW GOODS, FRENCH CHIP HATS, FANCY STRAW HATS, CHILDREN'S SAILOR HATS.
FRENCH CHIP HATS, from 75c. upward.
CHILDREN'S SAILOR HATS, trimmed, from 37c. up.
A magnificent assortment of
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH OSTRICH TIPS,
in all the latest and most desirable colors.

RIBBON DEPARTMENTS
are replete with all the novelties of the season, including an entirely new stock of
LADIES' SILK TIES, LACE TIES, AND NECKWEAR.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.
OPENING
of all the leading and most fashionable styles.
MATELASSE SILK, BUNTING, TWILLED SILK, GROS GRAIN CANOPY TOP PARASOLS, with entirely new and unique trimmings.
SUN UMBRELLAS,
with gold inlaid, real pearl, carved ivory inlaid, ebony, and French horn handles, in all colors, qualities, and sizes.
OUR PRICES AS USUAL,
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
18-INCH BLACK TWILLED SILK CANOPY, silk lined, $2 75.
20-INCH BLACK TWILLED SILK CANOPY, $3 25.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

Le Boutillier Bros.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS A LARGE INVOICE OF
French Hand-Made
UNDERGARMENTS,
WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF GOODS, WHICH IS THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE OF ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES!
100 dozen FRENCH CHEMISES, with EMBROIDERED BANDS and **60** tucks, at **$1 50.**
50 dozen fine embroidered SACQUE CHEMISES at **$1 50,** worth **$2.**
75 dozen EXTRA FINE embroidered CHEMISES, with 2 rows of insertion in front, at **$2 25,** WOULD BE CHEAP at **$3 50.**
48 dozen VERY FINE embroidered NIGHT DRESSES at **$2 50,** USUAL PRICE **$3 50.**
600 RICH embroidered NIGHT DRESSES, with two rows of insertion in front, at **$3 50,** USUALLY SOLD IN THIS CITY FOR **$5.**
25 dozen VERY CHOICE NIGHT DRESSES at **$4 50.** THIS QUALITY HAS NEVER BEEN OFFERED AT LESS THAN **$6.**
THESE GOODS ARE ALL HAND MADE AND HAND-TUCKED.

A FULL LINE OF DOMESTIC UNDERGARMENTS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Le Boutillier Bros.

No. 48 East 14th-st.

KEEP'S English Socks—$3 a doz.; 25c. a pair; Keep's Linen Handkerchiefs for gents, very fine, 6 for $1 50, with fer box. KEEP'S SHIRTS, 525 B'way.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878.

TO MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS, AND OTHERS.
The advertiser, an American citizen and resident of Paris, desires to represent American manufacturers and inventors at the Grand Exposition to be held in Paris in 1878. A practical knowledge of the languages and modes of business in both countries, together with unexceptionable references, (official and other,) insure peculiar advantages to those who desire to avail themselves of the advertiser's services for the introduction of their products in the French market. For information as to rules and regulations, and other particulars, address I. L. LEESNER, Box No. 245, Post Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELLestablished and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $8,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A WELL-STOCKED, long-established, and fine-paying livery business for sale for less than the appraised value of stock; terms easy. Apply or address R. P. HOPE, Attorney, No. 202 Broadway.

ANY PERSON WILLING TO INVEST $15,000 IN established business, and have agency, address GRANT, Post office Box No. 2,861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned not to trust my husband, John Croghan, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt whatsoever he may incur, in my name or otherwise.—Dated New-York, April 12, 1877.
MATILDA CROGHAN, No. 504 Lexington-av.

DRY GOODS.

B. ALTMAN

& CO.,

CORNER 19TH-ST.

AND 6TH-AV.,

WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST

GRAND

SPRING

OPENING,

THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE BUILDING,

ON MONDAY,

APRIL 16,

OPEN UNTIL

9

P. M.

ON THIS DAY

THE GREAT

AMERICAN SILK

AND FORTY-TWO CENTS

PER YARD.

B. ALTMAN

& CO.,

CORNER 19TH-ST.

AND 6TH-AV.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., offer special novelties just received from Paris in Chenille Grenadines, Kabyle Gauzes, Linen Gauzes, Linen Grenadines, in colors and lace stripes, with MATELASSE Cloths, and a long line of the finest Silk and Wool Grenadines imported to the market. They are also making a specialty this season of fine Galloons of Persian colors in BROCHE and floral patterns, Fringes of every kind and quality in use, Breton and other Buttons, and a great variety of Trimming Laces. Their Dress-making Department being under the most skillful management, they insure fit, style, and finish to please the most fastidious, besides having in hand Cashmeres and Muslin Confections from the most celebrated houses in Paris. They also respectfully call attention to their Children's Department,
Wedding Trousseaux, Infants' Wardrobes, and General Line of LINGERIE, Wedding and Mourning Orders filled with dispatch, and in the highest style of art. This is the Famous House for Wraps of all kinds and qualities. New Embroidered FICHUS, and Sacques, and Dolmans of the latest and most approved fashions.
WILSON & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
SPECIALTIES:
DRESS-MAKING, BLACK DRESS SILKS, BOYS' CLOTHING.
READY-MADE:
SILK SUITS, $17.99 UP. SILK SUITS TO ORDER $15, FOR MAKING.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASure.—Very best, six for $9; no obligation to keep any, unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 623 Broadway

COMFORT, HEALTH, ECONOMY.—KEEP'S Night Shirts, extra long, six for $6; $1 each; best quality. KEEP'S SHIRTS, No. 623 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

SEVENTH WEEK
OF OUR
SPECIAL SALE
OF
DRESS GOODS
AND
SILKS.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 16,
WE WILL OFFER STILL FURTHER ADDITIONS TO OUR IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF **SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SILKS** AND DRESS GOODS, SECURED AT THE **AUCTION SALES** OF THE PAST WEEK, AND WOULD ASK PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING SELECTIONS:

COLORED SILKS.

165 Pieces, 22 in. wide, } At $1 25 per Yard,
THESE ARE NEW GOODS, JUST LANDED, IN ALL SHADES, and even at **$1 50** would be the CHEAPEST SILK IN THE MARKET.

MATELASSE SILKS.

100 pieces more, New Patterns, at **60** cents per yard, ALL SILK, and worth at regular prices, **$1 50.**
Our friends who were disappointed last week in not getting the DARK COLORS desired, will find a full assortment open on Monday.

FANCY SILKS.

216 pieces at **65** cents per yard and upward; MUCH BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.

BLACK SILKS.

2 cases of OUR CELEBRATED QUALITY at **$1 50** per yard. These are equal to the BEST ever sold at this price.
Also a small lot at **$1.** EXTREMELY LOW.
A full line of BLACK GRENADINES in new designs from **30** cents to **$2** per yard; TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
22 pieces **48**-inch. ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERE, at **75** cents per yard; would be cheap at **$1 10.**
27 cases NEW SPRING MATELASSES, for Suits and Dolmans, styles selected expressly for our best Retail Trade, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THOSE WISHING THE ADVANTAGE OF A FULL SELECTION WILL DO WELL TO CALL EARLY, AS THESE BARGAINS CANNOT BE REPLACED BY US. THEY FULLY JUSTIFY OUR CLAIM OF THE LOWEST PRICES IN TWENTY YEARS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

48 East 14th-st.

CARPETS.

Newest Designs.
Choicest Colorings.
Lowest Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway and 19th-st.

JACKSON'S

Mourning Store.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE **MOURNING GOODS** BUSINESS. ALL TEXTURES IN DESIRABLE BLACK GOODS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

BLACK SILKS,

Stripe and Check Silks,
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

ENGLISH CRAPES.

REMNANTS, 2 TO 4 YARDS, OF THE FINEST GOODS, AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

SUITS, BONNETS, SACQUES, & DOLMANS.
COMPLETE MOURNING OUTFITS TO ORDER AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE.

NO. 777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

HARRIS BROTHERS.

EXCLUSIVELY
KID GLOVES.
VARIETY, QUALITY, AND PRICES UNSURPASSED!
HARRIS' SEAMLESS, VICTORIA,
and various other makes.
Newest and most fashionable colors.
PRICES REDUCED
LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.
Ladies' two-buttons, 45c. to 75c. a pair and upward.
Ladies' three-buttons, $1 to $1 25 a pair and upward.
Ladies' four-buttons, $1 25 to $1 50 a pair and upward.
Ladies' six-buttons, $1 50 to $1 75 a pair and upward.
Gents' one-button, $1 to $1 25 a pair and upward.
Gents' two-buttons, $1 25 to $1 50 a pair and upward.
Misses' and Children's, 50c. to 75c. a pair and upward.
UNDRESSED KID GLOVES.
Ladies' two-buttons at 75c., worth $1 25 a pair.
Ladies' three and four buttons at $1, worth $1 50 a pair
AT NO. 877 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.
Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, importer,
Successor to Mme. Ferrero,
Offers extremely handsome and new-style BONNETS
of new bronze and old gold shades at very reasonable prices.
Orders punctually attended to.

T MARIE TILMANN'S, (FROM PARIS,) Agent, importer finest creations in Parisian art millinery; new large invoices latest French bonnets from Virot, Pariset, and others. No. 423 6th-av., near 26th-st.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN, LATE OF 19TH-ST., NOW NO. 1,256 BROADWAY.—Beautiful imported Bonnets, Hats, elegant Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and Veils. Dresses and Suits made to order.

PLAITING ROOMS, NO. 114 EAST 14TH-ST.—One cent per yard; shirring, hand embroidery, stitching, button holes, &c. Opposite Irving-place.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

General Reduction in Prices to Meet the Times.

ELEGANT DRESS SILKS,
BLACK, PLAIN COLORS AND FANCY, IN THE VERY BEST MAKES,
MARKED DOWN ALL ROUND.
$1 00, FORMER PRICE **$1 25.**
$1 25, FORMER PRICE **$1 50.**
$1 50, FORMER PRICE **$2 00.**
$1 75, FORMER PRICE **$2 25.**
$2 00, FORMER PRICE **$2 75.**
$2 50, FORMER PRICE **$3 50.**
$3 00, FORMER PRICE **$4 00.**
THIS STOCK IS NOW THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, AND THE MOST COMPLETE IN ASSORTMENT. IT WILL REPAY A VISIT.

ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS AND COLORS IN
Paris Dress Goods Novelties,
Embracing CASHMERE, DENTILLE and GUIPURE, PIQUE DE LYON, BRIGE MATELASSE, GRENADINE, VELOUR, ARMURE MOSAIQUE, and ALPINES in the PUREST SHADES.
BEAUTIFUL NEW DESIGNS IN FRENCH CAMBRICS, LAWNS, AND ORGANDIES. ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Our Mourning Department
(EMBRACING AN ENTIRE SECTION) is COMPLETELY FURNISHED with all DESIRABLE FABRICS.
HENRIETTA CLOTHS and BOMBAZINES, from **$1 25** upward.
TAMISE CLOTHS, from **75** cents upward.
CREPE CLOTHS, BARATHEAS, and CASHMERES in all qualities.
DRAP D'ETES, Lupin's Best goods, from **$2** a yard upward.
GRENADINES, RESILLES, ARMURES, MOSAIQUES, MEXICAINES, and all other FABRICS of the LATEST PRODUCTION, at VERY LOW PRICES.
Courtald's ENGLISH CRAPES in all widths and numbers for veilings and trimmings.
Also
MOURNING RUCHINGS, JABOTS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, JETS; RUCHINGS in Crepe Lisse, Organdy, and Tarletan; NOVELTIES in COLLARETTES of footing, Revere, and Lisse.
CRAPE VEILS A SPECIALTY.
GARNET JET EARRINGS, PENDANTS, PINS, and NECKLACES.
MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED on VERY SHORT NOTICE, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED in all cases.

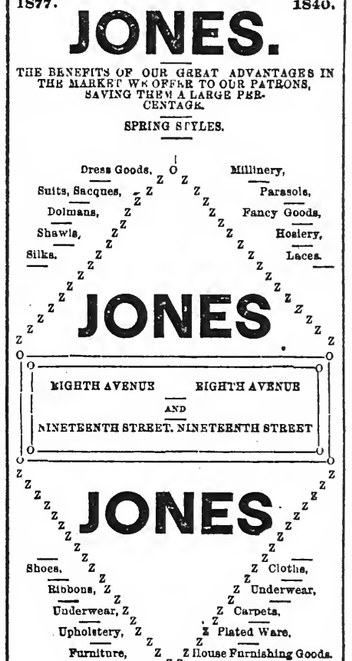
Cloak Department.
CLOAKS, WRAPS, DOLMANS, &c., &c.
NEW DOLMANS IN BLACK and LIGHT-COLORED CLOTHS, best shapes; beautifully finished, **$7, $8, $9** to **$35.**
SACQUES in BLACK and LIGHT-COLORED CLOTH, **$14** upward.
NEW MANTLES in PLAIN and ARMURE SILKS, THE VERY LATEST PATTERNS, **$55** upward.
NEW DOLMANS in CASHMERE and DRAP D'ETE, **$15** upward.
THE THREE-SEAM FRENCH-BACK DOLMAN, WHICH WE HAVE IN ALL MATERIALS, IS A FAVORITE PATTERN FOR SPRING.
SEAMLESS JACKETS AND PICHUS OF LAST SEASON'S IMPORTATION, IN CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE, FROM **$5** TO **$20**—ONE-FOURTH ORIGINAL COST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS., N. Y.
1877. 1840.

JONES.

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Complete and varied assortment in this line. Everything of superior quality and at prices lower than any house in the trade. Those intending purchasing will find it to their certain advantage to examine our goods, and bargains we offer.

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**AS OWNER HAS

THE HOUSEHOLD.

NEW FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

Meats of all kinds, with the exception of lamb and veal, have not changed in price since last week. Quarters of Spring lamb, weighing from six to seven pounds, are now selling at $3 to $3 50, the lowest price paid being for fore quarters. The prices for veal have declined since last week. Calves then sold wholesale at 12½ to 13 cents per pound; yesterday not more than 6 to 7 cents could be obtained by the butchers. Loins and legs were retailed last week at 18 cents per pound, and yesterday could be bought at 12 to 12½ cents in Washington Market. The low prices were the result of the largely increased supply. No change is noticeable in prices for butter and cheese. The best new butter is selling at 30 to 35 cents per pound. Eggs sell at the rate of 14 for 25 cents. Among the delicacies in season are squabs, which sell at from $3 50 to $4 per dozen. The markets are fairly stocked with poultry, and prices are reasonable. Spring chickens from Long Island sell at from $1 to $1 50 per pair, and Spring ducks at 20 to 25 cents per pound. English snipe, sand snipe, and plover are plentiful and cheap. Wild ducks are also in good supply; the quality of those offered for sale is generally poor, and prices rule low. In the fish markets may be noticed the still very high prices asked for shad, which sell at from 65 to 75 cents each, the highest rate being paid for the female fish with roe. Good apples, especially Roxbury, Russet, Spitzenbergh, and Northern Spy are not plentiful, and prices are a little higher. Oranges are in liberal supply and good Valencia fruit sell in Washington Market at the rate of 20 for 25 cents. Strawberries from the South are more plentiful and lower, but the hot-house berries are still high-priced. New vegetables from the South are becoming more abundant and cheaper; green peas from Florida, new potatoes, beets, onions, and tomatoes from the Bermuda Islands, radishes, spinach, and kale from Maryland and Virginia, are in good supply. The prices, however, for these edibles are still high. Hot-house vegetables, such as lettuce, mushrooms, cucumbers, and rhubarb can be bought, but are too dear for people who study economy in the household.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

MACARONI SOUP.—Boil three pounds veal knuckle or scrag, with bones broken, in three quarts of water for three hours; cook one-fourth pound of macaroni, broken into inch pieces, in water in vessel by itself till tender; add little butter just as it is done; strain the meat out of the soup, season to taste; put the macaroni and the water it was cooked in in the soup, let boil once and serve.

MACARONI SOUP.—Throw four ounces macaroni in boiling water, add one ounce of butter and one onion stuck with few cloves. When tender drain, and put into two quarts of clear gravy soup; simmer for 10 minutes and serve with grated Parmesan cheese.

FRENCH SOUP.—Four pounds of the veiny part or rump of good beef, not fat, one pound of veal off the leg, four carrots, two parsnips, four onions, celery one head, four cloves; put on coals (not on the fire) at 8 o'clock; boil slowly till 2 o'clock; when it begins to boil add two tablespoonfuls salt, no pepper, one gallon of water.

FISH AND MEAT SAUCE.—Six tablespoonfuls water, four of vinegar; put into a saucepan and warm; thicken with yolks of two eggs; do not boil it; add juice of one lemon.

CALVES' FEET JELLY CHEAP.—Get a package of gelatine and follow the directions given. You will find the jelly easy to make and delicious in quality.—READER.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.—One cupful brown sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful molasses, one cupful milk, three cupfuls flour, four eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls cream-tartar, one teaspoonful soda, one pound raisins, chopped fine; one pound currants. Bake in a slow oven.—LILLIE.

FLANNEL CAKES.—To one pint of flour add one-half pint of cornmeal, four eggs, one tablespoonful yeast, with milk enough to make a stiff batter; set to rise over night. Thin with warm milk and water before baking next morning.—L. J. C.

LADY CAKE.—One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, four cupfuls flour, one cupful milk, three eggs, one-half teaspoonful soda, flavor to taste.—LILLIE.

SPONGE CAKE.—Four eggs, beaten for half an hour; one cupful sugar, one cupful flour.—LILLIE.

JUMBLES.—Take four eggs, three cupfuls sugar, a very little nutmeg, one teaspoonful baking soda, one cupful butter; stir in the flour until it will roll; cut in rounds with a hole in the centre. Will keep good two or three weeks.—L. J. C.

CRAZY BISCUIT.—Three pints of milk, five tablespoonfuls of yeast, one teaspoonful of salt; boil the milk, and then cool, stir in flour, making it a little thicker than pancake batter; add the salt, and when lukewarm put in the yeast. In the morning, add one egg, half cupful sugar, one teaspoonful saleratus, mix, and let stand to rise: when light, make into biscuits; let raise again, and bake in a medium oven.—LILLIE.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Take the oysters from the liquor; place some in a baking dish or pan; grate bread crumbs, seasoned highly with pepper and salt; scatter a few celery-seeds over them and small bits of butter; add another layer of oysters and the bread crumbs, with seasoning; then pour over the oyster liquor. Bake 15 or 20 minutes.—L. L. C.

OYSTER CATSUP.—Chop one quart oysters and boil in their own liquor with teacupful vinegar; skim scum as it rises; boil three minutes, and strain through a hair cloth; return the liquor to fire, and add one teacupful of sherry wine, one tablespoonful cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful mace, one tablespoonful of salt; boil 15 minutes, and when cold, bottle.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—Measure berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water; let stand 24 hours, stirring; then strain off liquor into cask; to every gallon add two pounds sugar; cork tight and let stand till the following October.

TO COOK PRUNES.—Put one pound prunes into a stew-pan, with four ounces of white sugar, a small stick of cinnamon, and three cloves; cover with water, let boil gently for three-quarters of an hour, or until the fruit is quite soft. Let them cool.—LILLIE.

CONDENSED EGGS.—One teaspoonful of condensed eggs is equal to one fresh egg. No salt is needed in using these eggs. They must be thinned with a little hot water and beaten up with the batter and sugar.—AUNT ADDIE.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Mix one pound of powdered and sifted loaf sugar with the whites of three or four eggs; add 10 or 12 drops oil of peppermint; beat well; drop on writing paper.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO TAKE RUST OUT OF STEEL.—*It* possible place the article in a bowl containing kerosene oil, or wrap the steel up in a soft cloth well saturated with kerosene; let it remain 24 hours or longer; then scour the rusty spots with brick dust; if badly rusted use salt wet with hot vinegar; after scouring rinse every particle of brick dust or salt off with boiling hot water; dry thoroughly with flannel cloths, and place near the fire to make sure; then polish off with a clean flannel cloth and a little sweet oil.—READER.

TO CLEANSE THE WOODWORK AROUND DOORS.—Take a pail of hot water; turow in two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax; use a good coarse housecloth—an old coarse towel does splendidly—and wash the painting; do not use a brush; when washing places that are extra yellow or stained, soap the cloth; then sprinkle it with the dry powdered borax, and rub the places well, using plenty of rinsing water; by washing the woodwork in this way you will not remove the paint, and the borax will soften and make the hands white—a fact well worth knowing.—READER.

FOR CLEANING PAINT.—The best soap for cleaning paint is made by taking one ounce pulverized borax, one pound best brown soap, cut in small pieces, and three quarts of water; put all in a kettle; set it on the back part of stove, or range, until the soap is dissolved, stirring frequently; it must not come to a boil; use with a piece of old, soft, white flannel; it cleans paint without injuring it; it is also beneficial for the hands, and much better for washing clothes than any other soap.

TO WASH RED TABLE-LINEN.—Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, (borax sets the color;) wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water, containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade; iron when almost dry.—READER.

TO WASH RED TABLE LINEN AND PAINT.—Use a solution of magical mixture in the water, using a flannel cloth and very soft brush.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO REMOVE BUNIONS.—When the great toe joint begins to ache and swell, take the small finger of a kid glove, turn it inside out and stuff it with cotton, then place it between the great toe and the next one, with the small end down; paint the joint twice a day with tincture of iodine diluted with a little water, and wear a very broad-soled shoe, also with a broad toe, to keep all pressure of the joint.

TO REMOVE BUNIONS.—Take a band of fine, stout linen, three inches wide, bind tightly around the foot and over the foot—sew it on, if necessary, to keep in place, and wear it almost constantly. This is the only safe way to do.—READER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A recipe for Cologne.

How to make a plain beef and vegetable soup.

How to make "ginger nuts," such as the bakers make?

What can be done to keep the mouth shut during sleep, so that the throat and palate may not become dry and the throat at times sore?

How should raisins be treated, so that when they are put to cake they will be distributed equally throughout it, and not all rise to the top?

The best method of removing mildew from linen so as not to injure the cloth. also how to wash a linen dress, what will restore it to the natural color after it has been faded by perspiration.

How to remove stains and discolorations from the ivory handles of dinner knives?

What will remove grease spots and stains from delicately-tinted silks, cashmere, and cassimere, from the color known as "Ashes of Roses," for instance? If benzine is used it leaves a dull spot, even though the grease may be removed.

A receipt for a preparation to destroy moths of a peculiar and very destructive nature, which make their appearance for about two months at this season of the year. They resemble a bed-bug in appearance and size, but have a hairy covering, and when pressed between the fingers appear to have no substance, similar to a common moth. They are very rapid in their movements, and appear on the outer edge of the carpets, and seem to come from under surbase, and disappear under there again when exposed to view.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

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THE HOUSE WHERE JOSEPHINE DIED

MALMAISON SOLD AT AUCTION — REMINISCENCES OF A LOVELY HOME—HOW JOSEPHINE CAUGHT COLD AND DIED—THE PLACE SACKED BY PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The famous property of Malmaison, purchased by Gen. Bonaparte in 1798 for the sum of 180,000 francs, and afterward the residence of the Empress Josephine, has been sold at auction by the French Government for $120,000. Thus, one by one, are the old historical *châteaux* falling under the auctioneer's hammer, or crumbling away in ruins. Chenonceaux, the favorite residence of Catherine de Medicis, is now owned by a Radical Deputy; Fouquet's palace at Vaux is the property of a sugar-refiner; Luciennes, built for Mme. Dubarry, is in the hands of a manufacturer; the palace of Montmorency is owned by Victorien Sardou, a play-writer; a linen draper has bought Chamarande, a gift of Napoleon III. to the Duke of Persigny; others have changed hands, while Mendon, St. Cloud, and the Tuileries, are heaps of ruins.

It was at Malmaison that Josephine spent the happiest and most sorrowful portions of her life. Her Thursday receptions are famous in the history of social events, and furnish us with a choice picture of delightful repose in the midst of busy, boisterous times. It was here that a small army of the élite endeavored by elegance of language, dress and manners to stem the torrent of coarseness and violence then set loose by the Revolution. It was at the Malmaison that the eighteenth Brumaire was prepared. It was there, too, that Lemercier read his tragedy of "Charlemagne" to the First Consul, who wanted him to change the dénouement so as to show the conquered nations coming to Charlemagne to offer him a great crown in token of Empire over the East. The Consulate raised Malmaison to its highest splendor, but no sooner had Napoleon become Emperor than Josephine's modest château was abandoned for the palatial magnificence of St. Cloud. Subsequently Josephine was divorced, and then she returned to Malmaison. The allied sovereigns invited themselves to dine with her, and it was while showing the Emperor of Russia the grounds that she caught the cold which carried her to the grave three days later. After Waterloo, and just before going on board the Bellerophon, Napoleon paid a nocturnal visit to the tomb of Josephine.

Soon afterward the place was bought by the banker Hagnermann, and what remained of the property in 1842 was purchased by Queen Christina for $100,000. Napoleon III. repurchased it for $300,000, from whose possession it naturally fell into the hands of the nation. During the late war it was occupied by the Prussians, who carried off a greater part of the furniture, and spoiled a considerable portion of the rest. A billiard table, for instance, which was sold the other day for 100 francs, had had the cushions stripped from it. The French declare that King William's soldiers employed the material to make themselves cravats. By good fortune they left one most interesting piece of furniture—no less than the table in the library on which Napoleon was wont to lay out his military maps, and seated at which he may have planned more than one of those campaigns which changed the history of Europe. This relic the State has determined to keep. The remainder of the broken furniture—amounting to 10 cartloads—was disposed of a few days ago, the whole fetching the modest sum of 1,800 francs. As has been stated, Napoleon, after Waterloo, revisited Malmaison. Till 1870 a small pedestal supporting an eagle marked that spot of the domain where the ex-Emperor's foot had rested last. The inscription it bore contained merely these words: "*Dernier pas de Napoléon partant pour Rochefort, le 29 Juin, 1815, à quatre heures après midi.*" Since the war nothing has been seen of the memorial, which is supposed to be now somewhere in Germany.

ART AT THE BOTTOM OF THE TIBER.

WORK COMMENCED ON DRAINING THE RIVER—THE PROBABILITIES OF DISCOVERIES BEING MADE—QUICKSANDS OF LIGHT MUD—HUNTING FOR THE JEWISH TREASURES.

A correspondent writing from Rome March 22 says: "On Monday, the 12th, the first blow of the pick was struck in the bed of the Tiber, in pursuance of the long talked of scheme of draining and embanking the river. The number of men thus far employed upon the works, the cost of which is estimated at 60,000,000 francs, amounts to 17 or so, a proportion which, if continued, will defer the completion of the project to A. D. 2150. This gives us leisure to take into full consideration the probabilities of discoveries being made in the bed of the river; in other words, whether the chance of such discoveries is real or imaginary. In the fever of research which, during the last four centuries, has turned up the soil of Rome, the bed of the Tiber has certainly not been spared, and yet the discoveries have not come up to the public expectation. Such poor results, notwithstanding the magnificence of the buildings which stood on the quays, and parts of which must have fallen into the bed of the river, can be easily explained from the muddy quality of the water. The proportion of solid matter to liquid, which, in ordinary circumstances, is 4 per cent., often, during the floods, reaches an average of 18 to 21 per cent. The bed is consequently made of quicksands of light mud, through which heavy objects sink fast to a great depth. The central pier of the tubular bridge at St. Paolo is sunk for more than 60 feet. In October, 1865, a train of 12 trucks, loaded with stone, fell into the river from the same bridge, stopping navigation. When, a month afterward, the Government engineers went to clear away the débris, not a fragment of the trucks, not a stone, was found; all had been swallowed up by the mire. How is it possible, under such circumstances, to think of finding works of art at the bottom of old Father Tiber? Still, there are some who hope for the recovery of the bodies of Maxentius and his staff, all clad in gold armor, and expect to disinter the seven-branched candlestick. They seem to forget the following passage of Aurelius Victor: "Maxentius," he says, "endeavoring to cross the bridge of boats, which had been constructed for the use of his Army, a little below Ponte Monte, was thrown by his frightened horse into the waters and eaten up by the quicksands on account of the weight of his cuirass. Consequently he had great difficulty in finding his corpse." As regards the Jewish treasures, no donbt the golden table, the silver trumpets, and the candlestick were deposited by Titus and Vespasian in the newly built Temple of Peace. They escaped destruction in the fire of 192; and Procopius, in his *War of the Goths*, says he had heard they had been carried away by King Alaric, who was buried with his treasures in the river Basentus, near Cosenza. In that river, therefore, and not in the Tiber, we ought to look for them, if the statement of Procopius was not contradicted by himself in his *Wars of the Vandals*, where he says, on the best testimony, that the Jewish trophies were carried by Genseric to Carthage in the year 455.

COST TO FRANCE OF THE LATE WAR.

Some very interesting statistics in connection with the Franco-German war of 1870-71 have just been published by the French Minister of the Interior. They furnish the official estimate of the damages resulting from the invasion and of the distribution of the indemnities destined to repair to a certain extent the losses suffered by the inhabitants of the invaded districts. Some idea of the colossal nature of the work may be formed from the facts that the number of persons to whom indemnities have been granted is more than a million, and that the total damages or losses, including the contribution of 200,000,000 francs laid on the City of Paris amount to no less than 886,957,755 francs, or in round numbers $177,400,000. The war contributions and fines are put down at 2?,?96,?29 francs; the requisitions in kind amount to 134,107,747 francs; the cost of lodging and boarding troops is estimated at 101,809,314 francs; the loss by theft, incendiarism, and occupation figures for 392,611,839 francs. Thirty-four departments (about three-eighths of France) were invaded by the German armies; the respective losses of each of these departments are estimated as follows: Aisne, 21,742,889 francs; Ardennes, 40,633,735 francs; Aube, 6,672,763 francs; Calvados, 692,129 francs; Cher, 440,390 francs; Côte d'Or, 14,464,427 francs; Doubs, 5,517,370 francs; Eure, 10,5?6,953 francs; Eure-et-Loire, 23,499,341 francs; Indre-et-Loire, 4,456,535 francs; Jura, 8,761,525 francs; Loire-et-Cher, 15,532,693 francs; Loiret, 37,886,669 francs; Marne, 26,237,675 francs; Haute-Marne, 7,401,223 francs; Mayenne, 645,317 francs; Meurthe-et-Moselle, 28 611,180 francs; Meuse, 26,-242,760 francs; Nièvre, 5,618 francs; Nord, 1,918,885 francs; Oise, 11,567,175 francs; Orne, 3,446,234 francs; Pas-de-Calais 2,014,893 francs; Haut-Rhin, 3,010,778 francs; Haute-Saône, 13 835,505 francs; Saône-et-Loire, 30,292 francs; Sarthe, 17,026,660 francs; Seine-Inférieure, 14,864,964 francs; Somme, 22.850,443 francs; Vosges, 8,785,723 francs; and the Yonne, 5,705,599 francs. The departments which suffered the most were the Seine-et-Marne, the Seine, and the Seine-et-Oise; the loss of the first is put down at 50,904,041 francs, of which 932,771 francs represent the war contributions and fines, 12,658,452 francs the requisitions; 6,?96,609 francs the cost of lodging and board; and 31,106,207 francs the damage resulting from theft, fire, and other war consequences. The loss suffered by the inhabitants of the Seine Department was not less than 266,196,022 francs, and that of the Seine-et-Oise, 146,500,830 francs, including, of course, war contributions. The total amount of the indemnities so far accorded by the State for the partial relief of the sufferers is estimated at 617,147,889 francs, or about $123,430,000.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, paraded for the purpose of receiving "marksman's badges," at its armory last Wednesday evening. The regiment was equalized in eight companies of 12 files, and first went through a few evolutions in the school of the battalion. Gen. John B. Woodward next presented the badges. After this ceremony dancing was introduced, and was kept up for several hours.

The First Brigade Examining Board held a session last Monday night, at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, and passed the following officers: Lieut. Henry Ruger, Company A, Fifth Regiment, 61 per cent.; Capt. H. Henneberger, Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, 90 per cent.; and Capt. Henry Drisler, Jr., Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, 93 per cent. The following officers were rejected: Capt. Hymes H. Lowenthal, Company I, and Second Lieut. Henry P. Patzgen, Company A, Fifth Regiment.

At a meeting of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, last Friday evening, the members presented a handsome jeweled knife to Capt. Vantine, their commandant. Capt. Vantine, in expressing his gratitude for such an unique present, said he hoped it would never "cut friendship." The Veteran Association of this command will hold a special meeting at the regimental armory to-morrow at 8 P. M., to complete arrangements for commemorating its anniversary in a dinner, which will occur at Delmonico's on the 21st inst.

The indications are that the election for officers of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, to be held at Delmonico's next Thursday evening, will be more exciting than usual. A committee of members from each company met in the parlor of the St. Nicholas Hotel on Friday noon and nominated an independent ticket. The adherents of each ticket are making an active canvass, and it is expected that it will be the largest meeting ever held by the association.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment paraded four companies of 16 files for battalion drill, under command of Col. Porter, last Monday evening. The left wing equalized similarly for battalion drill on Friday evening, under command of Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp. The right wing will drill in battalion movements to-morrow and Friday evenings, and the left wing will drill on the 23d and 27th inst. Major Ely and Major-General Shaler have accepted an invitation from Col. Porter to review his regiment on May 8.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. James McLeer commanding, will drill at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment on Thursday evening next, and on Wednesday, April 25, at 8 o'clock. Sergt. P. H. Dunnigan, of Company K, has been returned to the ranks at his own request. Private Henry Higginbotham, of Company F, has been expelled. Private Carl Molander, of Company G, has been expelled for intoxication. This command will parade, in full dress uniform, for battalion drill at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, on Wednesday, May 9, at 7:45 P. M.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, paraded for battalion drill at its armory last Friday evening, being equalized in nine companies of 12 files front. The odd company was made up of extra files, and was designated Company "Q," and placed under command of Lieut. Kirby. The drill was a good one, the manual of arms being excellent and the movements generally being well executed. The Board of Officers of this command held a meeting on Monday evening last, at which it was decided to hold the closing regimental drill about the middle of next month, at the Hippodrome.

At Second Brigade Head-quarters Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar has received the appointment by Col. Unbekant, of the Eleventh Regiment, of Dr. John Niglutsch to the position of Assistant Surgeon. The quarterly returns of this regiment show the number at present enrolled to be 583, an increase of nine since the last quarter, when the return was 574. During the same period the Ninth Regiment shows a decrease of 25 men, the present enrollment standing 865, to 890 at the last quarterly return. The papers announcing the election of George B. Cobb to be First Lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Regiment, have been received and forwarded.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, and the members of his staff, will practice equestrianship to-morrow evening at the "Rendezvous," for the last time during the present season. This command has been very attentive to this branch of drilling this Winter, having practiced 18 consecutive Monday evenings. Gen. Shaler has detailed the following officers to sit in court-martial, for trial of officers of the several brigades above the rank of Captain, and the officers belonging to the cavalry and artillery organizations in the First Division, whose names have been returned as being absent from any parade, encampment, drill or meeting for instruction during the year 1876: Col. John Ward, Twelfth Regiment; Col. James Cavanagh, Seventy-ninth Regiment, and Col. Richard Vose, Seventy-first Regiment. The first meeting of the court will be held at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, on Thursday, May 3, at 8 P. M.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. J. R. Hitchcock commanding, paraded 10 companies of 28 files in fatigue uniform last Tuesday evening for the reception of "marksmen's" badges. Brig.-Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, made the presentation address, after a review and dress parade had been gone through with. No band was present, but the regimental drum and fife corps, under Drum Major Hill, did well, and supplied the want as far as possible. Col. Hitchcock, on behalf of the Veteran Association, presented a gold medal to the commandant of Company G, after which an equalization was made of 10 companies of 12 files, for drill in battalion movements. During the evening, Sergt. Wilson, of Company G, received a handsome badge for having enlisted a greater number of men than any other member of the command during the past season. A promenade concert will be given by the regimental band next Tuesday evening.

At First Division Head-quarters commissions have been received for the following officers: Second Lieut. Peter J. Babcock, Ninth Regiment; First Lieut. N. Narvessen, First Lieut. John Graf, and Second Lieut. C. H. Smith, Eleventh Regiment; Capt. Thomas M. Daly, Capt. Charles T. Smith, First Lieut. Charles D. Sabin, and Second Lieut. L. G. Van Vechten, Twenty-second Regiment, and a brevet commission of Colonel for Lieut.-Col. Peter Kraegen, Fifth Regiment. Major J. P. Davenport, of the Eighth Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Second Lieut. W. E. Sheldon has received permission to be transferred from Company E to Company I, Seventy-first Regiment. The commissions of Lieuts. Louis Picus and Lion Klasanda have been returned to Albany upon the failure of those men to qualify as officers. Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler has accepted an invitation to be present, with his staff, in full uniform, at the meeting to be held for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, at the Academy of Music, next Tuesday evening.

The seventh annual reunion of the Veteran Association, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will take place at the Academy of Music in that city on Tuesday evening next. Companies C and G held a rifle match at the armory range last Tuesday evening. Company G was the victor, upon the score of 236, to 218 made by its opponent. A meeting of the Board of Officers of this command was held at the residence of Col. R. C. Ward, last Tuesday evening, to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. N. Gerhardt Hutchinson, surgeon of the regiment, whose death occurred on Monday last. The deceased officer was invaluable to his regiment last Summer during its fatiguing encampment at Philadelphia, and his memory will be affectionately cherished by all who participated in that very warlike campaign. On motion, it was resolved by the Board of Officers to drape its room in black, and the customary badges of mourning will be worn by the members. The funeral was held at No. 479 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, last Thursday afternoon.

At a meeting of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, last Monday evening, Corp. William King Phillips was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted Captain. First Corp. W. S. Marshall was promoted Fifth Sergeant, and Privates Louis H. Platt and William M. Protheroe were promoted Third and Fourth Corporals respectively. These selections meet the approval of the members of the regiment generally, as well as the company. Lieut. Phillips is a veteran in the National Guard, having served nearly 15 years in different regiments, and has undoubtedly the ability to pass the Examining Board, which proves all officers under the new regime. The newly elected non-commissioned officers should be able to pass an examination sufficient to grant them warrants, as they have been for some time under the careful training of Capt. Cullen. Since the latter assumed command of this company, about a year ago, the roll has been increased by 40 names, and the members of the "Busy Bees," as they call themselves, are proud of their company and its successful record thus far. At one time this company mustered 114 men present, and the indications are that it will have a similar record again before many years, if no serious drawback overtakes it.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, is an active organization. Hardly a week passes that its members do not find some excuse for "turning out." Last Friday was the fifty-third birthday of Major Klein, and promptly at 12 o'clock on the previous night the troop, numbering about 60 members, was at the entrance to Major Klein's residence, with a band of music, serenading its commandant. Information of the event had also been conveyed to German Union No. 54, F. and A. M., Henry Sann, Master, of which Major Klein is a member, and most of its members were present. Last to arrive was the Schwabischer Sangerbunde, under the direction of August Zobel, whose vocal melodies awoke the neighborhood. All being in readiness, Major Klein descended the stairs to his reception room, where he received a handsome floral offering from Quartermaster S. Epple, and a brief season of festivity commenced. The troop drilled in dismounted movements at its armory last Wednesday night, and will practice mounted movements next Wednesday evening. At the regular monthly meeting of this command, last Wednesday evening, the project of visiting Newark in May next was discussed, and it was finally agreed to leave the selection of a day to Major Klein. The troop will proceed to that city, upon the date decided upon, in full uniform, and mounted. A new recruit to the ranks of the troop is Mr. Louis Schlamb, who was an Orderly on the staff of Major-Gen. Shaler during the war, in the Winter of 1864-65, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. He is at present Commander of Ryder's Post, G. A. R. Major Antony Orent, the original organizer of this troop, and an uncle of Major Klein, is lying seriously ill. Major Orent was an active member when the troop was a factor of the Fourth Regiment Artillery.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle, commanding, paraded for review and dress parade at its new armory last Wednesday evening. A promenade concert served to fill up the hours before the assembly of the regiment, only there was very little promenading done, because the class of visitors who were present are accustomed to witness the review and dress parade of the regiment first, and afterward participate in the promenade concert and hop. The Thirteenth Regiment Armory is a magnificent building to drill in. Probably the architect did not contemplate its use for any other purpose, for there are no agreeable accommodations for spectators. The galleries are limited in extent and capacity, and the only other means of observing any ceremonies which may take place in the building is to climb to the upper story and gaze down through a well-hole—a distance of probably 50 feet. This was done the other night by those who did not become tired and take their departure before the assembly of the regiment, at 9:30 o'clock. The interior of the roof of the structure is painted a dark blue color, and this gives a gloomy and sombre appearance to the room, not at all congenial. Besides this, the roof leaks at every storm, and many of the company rooms have been badly damaged in consequence. Line was formed with nine companies of 12 files front. Col. Philip H. Briggs, formerly commander of this regiment, but now holding the position of Assistant Inspector-General of the State, was tendered the review. After the ceremony came dress parade, at which Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, took occasion to bestow upon the marksmen of the regiment the badges of honor presented by the State. Private Jones, of Company A, was the recipient of a gold badge from Col. Briggs for having made the best score during the year 1876. The trophy will be the subject of annual competition. Dancing terminated the festivity.

A regimental court-martial has been appointed in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. F. W. Obernier commanding, to convene next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Capt. Henry Osterman has been detailed for the court. The regiment will assemble at its armory in full uniform, with knapsacks and blankets, next Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for inspection and drill. This command will also assemble at its armory in full uniform, on Monday, the 23d inst., for inspection and review by Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade. The several companies are under orders to assemble at their company rooms, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At the same time the commissioned officers of the regiment will drill at the armory. The following elections are announced in orders: F. W. Obernier, Colonel, vice Burger; George Giehl, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Obernier; Peter Reitzner, Major, vice Wills; Charles M. Hartman, Captain of Company B, vice Reitzner; Charles M. Hartman, Captain of Company E, vice Hesse; William Heerdt, Jr., Captain of Company H, vice Giehl; George W. Cittel, First Lieutenant of Company B, vice Fries; William Stockman, First Lieutenant of Company H, vice Bassert; Oswald Schwebel, First Lieutenant of Company G, vice Hartmau; Charles Frevort, Second Lieutenent of company D; Jacob Weingärtner, Second Lieutenant of Company G, vice Hartman; William Gietlinger, Second Lieutenant, vice Stockman, promoted. Col. Obernier has made the following appointments: Adolph Schmidt, Adjutant; George G. Sickles, Assistant Quartermaster; Franz Knick, Commissary of Subsistence; Philip Bossert, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Henry B. Davis, Chaplain. Honorable discharges have been received by Capt. Anthony F. Hesse, Capt. George Koch, Commissary of Subsistence, and First Lieut. William Meyer, in concluding the order Col. Obernier congratulates the regiment upon its success in recruiting during the past season.

A BUTCHERS' FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

The twelfth annual gathering of the master and workmen butchers of London was held recently at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. The company assembled to the number of 2,000, of whom 400 were master butchers, and the remainder servants. In addition to this imposing assemblage hundreds surrounded the doors, for whom there was no space left inside. Tea was served in the vestry and school-rooms, respectively, for the masters and men, and that it was no tenton fare may be inferred from the statistics of the consumes sarial. The 1,330 pounds of cooked beef were added 696 pounds of cooked pork, with bread and cake in suitable proportion. Any attempt to compute the number of cups of tea served and consumed would be out of the question. At 6:30 the Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the platform, and Mr. Varley regretted the absence of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon on account of severe indisposition, and suggested that some member of the assemblage should go to the nearest telegraph office and send a message of sympathy to their beloved friend. The anniversary which they were then met to celebrate was celebrated first in Notting-Hill 12 years ago, when only 27 working butchers attended; and its growth and success might be estimated from the fact that considerably upward of 2,000 butchers—masters and men—were at that moment assembled within the walls of the Tabernacle. Mr. Varley proceeded to denounce in vigorous language the national vices of gambling and drunkenness, telling the assembled butchers that the total abstainers in their ranks would work the drunkards "clean over the block." This rude allusion was received with immense cheering by the meeting.

AN ARTIST AMONG GYPSIES.

The Paris *Gaulois* relates an anecdote of Mlle. Heilbronn during her late engagement at Moscow. One day she had the curiosity to go and hear some famous gypsy singers who were giving their entertainment in a restaurant—a sort of winter garden—outside the city, and which was frequented by the best society. She was accompanied by Mme. Milloutine, Tarnowski, Waltz, the tenor Corsi, and the baritone Strozzi. The Bohemians sang, accompanying themselves on seven-stringed guitars. The prima donna was astonished and delighted, asked to have most of the pieces repeated, and finally went and kissed the principal vocalist. "Why is that lady?" the latter asked of M. Tarnowski. "It is Mlle. Heilbronn, the star of the Italian opera!" "We have often heard of her," returned the gypsy, "but unfortunately we must go to hear her, as we have to perform here every evening. Ask her to sing us something. She looks amiable and good-natured, and I am sure she will consent." Mlle. Heilbronn acceded to the wish, and sitting down to the piano, gave in French the song of Margoton by Lulli. The effect on the gypsies was indescribable; they were all, and appeared notonly to understand the music but the sense of the words. Mlle. Heilbronn sang again, and received quite an ovation. The two Italian singers followed the example of the diva, and the evening, which had commenced with the simple airs of the gypsies, ended by becoming a real concert given by the three artists of the Italian Opera. That day will be long remembered by the gypsy-singers of Moscow.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A SURGEON.

A Manchester surgeon named Harrison, who had been suffering from toothache went to have the aching tooth extracted. The dentist, a Mr. Williams, tried to take one tooth out without gas; but Mr. Harrison being sensitive, wished to have gas, and it was administered to him in the usual way. The dentist asked him to wave his hand when he had had sufficient. The deceased was excited, from pain, and could he had nothing to eat that day, and could not live on stimulants. Mr. Williams tried, from his appearance after the gas had been inhaled, to extract the tooth, but the deceased said he must have the gas until he snored. The gas was then given to him until he snored, and Mr. Williams extracted two teeth. As the deceased did not appear to be coming round, Mr. Williams opened the window to admit the air, and sent for a medical man. Dr. Worsley arrived soon afterward and found that the patient was dead. The post-mortem showed that there was a great deposit of fat throughout all the organs, especially the heart, and that the cause of death was the sudden failure of the heart's action. The jury found as their verdict that the deceased "died from syncope during the administration of nitrous-oxide gas for the extraction of teeth while laboring under fatty degeneration of the heart."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	U. P. s. f.	92¾	200	Ill. Cen.	49
5,000	So. Pac. 1st	69	500	N. Y. C. & H.	92
400	Del. & Hud.	44	300	do.	92¾
400	do.	42	700	do.	92

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM'S NEW WORKS.

THE CRADLE OF THE CHRIST. A Study in Primitive Christianity. By OCTAVIUS BROOKS FROTHINGHAM. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, No. 182 Fifth-avenue. 1877.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW FAITH. A Series of Sermons. By OCTAVIUS BROOKS FROTHINGHAM. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1877.

Mr. Frothingham is so diligent a student, so vigorous a writer, so independent a thinker, and so peculiar and determined a man, that whatever comes from his pen cannot fail to interest a certain portion of the public who do not care much for strictly theological discussions, while not a few theological readers, who widely dissent from his opinions, are attracted by the graceful style and the sometimes brilliant illustration with which he presents his heresies. We may be sure, therefore, of not wasting our time and ink upon a somewhat careful examination of his last two publications, and we may write with all the more freedom upon them since the author studiously disclaims all advantages from "benefit of clergy," and wishes what he says to be received in open council of the press and the schools, with more hope of favor from the living culture than from what he regards as the obsolete church.

These two books, although so differing in subject and method—the one historical and scholarly and the other practical and popular—both point the same way and are intended to set forth the same principles of what perhaps may be best called Free Religion—a name which is generally associated with the author's views, and which we do not wish to use in any offensive sense, but simply in accordance with his position as President of the American Free Religious Association. The first of these books gives the author's idea of the foundation of Christianity in primitive Christian history, and the second sets forth the principles and practice of the faith which he regards as belonging to the new times, or as the reasonable and necessary religion for the present age, with its science, liberty, and humanity. Both books are well written and elaborately studied, and they may be commended to readers as rewarding attention with no loss of time or patience. But as to the soundness of the principles maintained and the lessons taught, opinions will widely differ. What seems to us a fair judgment can be given without sacrifice either of decision or of charity.

The Cradle of the Christ undertakes to give in nine chapters and a list of authorities, the whole occupying only 233 pages, a full discussion of the literature of the New Testament in its bearing upon the Messiahship of Jesus of Nazareth, and the especial aim of the book is to mark the distinction between him as an individual and the ideal Christ with whom he has been confounded; or in the simplest statement, it aims to undo what Christians have always insisted upon doing—the uniting of Jesus with the Christ in the Jesus Christ of the New Testament and the historical Church, both Catholic and Protestant. Mr. Frothingham claims in his preface that he has no desire of carrying on a controversy under the pretense of explaining a literature, and that he has as little purpose or desire to undermine Christianity as to revive Judaism. On the contrary, he is persuaded that the admission of every one of his conclusions would leave the institutions of the Church precisely in every respect as they are. He is sure that a full believer in the creed of Christendom, a devoted member of the Church—Greek, Roman, German, English—might reason of the literature of the New Testament as he does, and insist with him upon placing the purely spiritual elements of religion above the authority of literary prescription and verbal tradition, while he acknowledges that he himself is no friend to the Christian system, earnest friend of spiritual beliefs as he believes himself to be.

In his first chapter the author treats of the false position of the New Testament, which he regards not as an exceptional or miraculous book, but as a collection of fragments of the later Hebrew literature, which were not composed for a single set purpose, nor intended to make a single authoritative canon. He maintains that even a hasty reading of easily accessible books makes it clear that Jesus and his disciples were Jews in mind and character, as well as by country and race; and it is at least doubtful whether they ever outgrew the traditions of their birth. "Between the Jewish and the Christian Scriptures there is not so much as a blank leaf." The second chapter is a sketch of the rise and progress of the expectation of the coming of the Messiah, the anointed prince or leader, who should deliver the Israelitish people from their oppressors, and give them victory over the earth. This expectation is traced to the promise given to Abraham, 2,000 years before Christ, and it was deepened by the captivity, which "transformed into a band of Puritans" the company of defeated, disheartened, crushed, to all seeming "reckless, lawless, Godless exiles," and under the combined influences of Babylonian and Persian notions and the teachings of the prophets and the Rabbis, matured the Hebrew system of the Old Testament and the Talmud. The author regards the earliest phases of the Messianic hope as the most spiritual, and he shows what he considers as its settling down into a political enthusiasm, with less of its original ideal and religious character. "The kingdom looked for was no sign of truth, mercy, and kindness, but a reign of force, for force only could meet force."

Then follows a description of the sects of the Jews, which is made with much discrimination and vigor. The radicals are carefully distinguished from the conservatives, and the Sadducees are placed at the head of the Conservatives as the leading men of the world; the Pharisees, whether of the extreme or moderate class, are represented as the radical Puritan or Theocratic Party, who were for combining Church and State under the reign of the coming Messiah, while the Essenes were mythical recluses, who had little to do with national affairs, and the Herodians were but a clique of adherents of the Herodian family, with hopes of a secular government independent of Rome. Mr. Frothingham, in 20 very carefully studied pages, treats of the Messiah of the New Testament as formed in the school of the Pharisees, and as essentially one of them; while he maintains that we have no sufficient record of the actual Jesus, that the Gospels, instead of being unstudied compositions, are imbued with an atmosphere of reflection, and are ingeniously elaborate, and in parts painfully studied. "The actual Jesus is, thus understood, inaccessible to scientific research. His image cannot be recovered." The author finds little difficulty, however, in defining the religious belief imputed to the Messiah in the New Testament. "His faith is the faith of the Pharisees. His idea of God is the national idea softened, as it always had been, by a gentle mind. A Pharisee of the literal school He is not." The author does not affirm that the actual Jesus corresponds to this Messianic representation, and he allows that they may be right who estimate Jesus by the standard of spirituality and comprehensiveness presented in the fourth Gospel. He is content with tracing the outlines of the earliest representation and its descent from the traditions of the race.

The first Christians are presented in chapter fifth as a band of Messianic Jews living together in expectation of their crucified Messiah's visible return, until this idea was modified by the conversion of Paul, and by the new conception of the Messiah that came from his Talmudic notions of the Christ as a supernatural, pre-existent being, and from his enlarged sympathy as a Greek scholar and a Roman citizen. The seventh chapter treats of the fourth gospel as the work, not of the Apostle John, but of some thinking, philosophical Christian of a later date, who had caught the spirit and the language of the Alexandrian Jew Philo, and lost the individual Jesus of Nazareth in the eternal Word and the ideal Christ. The eighth chapter treats of the combination of the various elements of Oriental Christianity in the Western Church under the influence of the monotheism of the resident Jews, and by the destruction of Jerusalem, which made Rome the centre of Christian interest, and finally brought about the union of the conservative and the progressive schools of faith under the lead of Peter and Paul. The author affirms that the state of the world helped on this consummation, and that the Grecian cosmopolitan culture, and especially the severe ethical morality and the sublime philosophy of Plato, prepared the way for the new Christendom. In the name of Christ the new spiritual empire arose, because "Judaism laid no emphasis on its cosmopolitan features, and discouraged belief in the historical fulfillment of its own prophecy." The author concedes that the Christ was King in fact before he was formally crowned, yet he makes the strange statement that the "history of Christianity as a distinct religion commences with the so-called 'conversion' of Constantine." The New Testament canon was set forth with authority. "The cord which connected the religion with the mother faith of Israel was broken, and the faith entered on an independent existence. To the cradle succeeded the cathedral."

The closing chapter treats of Jesus, the man of Nazareth, whose name has been associated with the Christ idea, but who as a person was not required in order to account for the existence of the religion afterward called Christian in an age so throbbing and bursting with suppressed energy. "The conclusion is that no clearly defined trace of the personal Jesus remains on the surface or beneath the surface of Christendom. The Christ idea cannot be spared from Christian development, but the personal Jesus, in some measure, can be." The author is sanguine for a new triumph of the Christ idea, and is sure that, because human, it will surpass its old triumphs.

Mr. Frothingham's new volume of sermons, *The Spirit of the New Faith*, although not professing to be a sequel to *The Cradle of the Christ*, evidently seeks to set forth the practical lessons of that treatise and to illustrate human life from that platform of history and philosophy. His "Christ is the ideal of the human that best attracts human hearts," and his twelve sermons present this ideal under various forms and applications to the faith and conduct of men. He treats of the Commandments as to be enforced more by the laws of nature and the personal and social conscience of mankind than by the personal decree of God; of forgiveness as a recovery from wrong being and doing by natural healing rather than by any dispensation of divine grace; of the golden rule as the reciprocity of goodness; of the radical's ideal as the faith that builds upon evolution, not in persecution of evil or in mere toleration of error, but in a warm and brotherly acceptance of the best spirit of all faiths and opinions, with the vital charity that seeks to bring all honest believers and workers into one fellowship of human kind. His sermon on "Instituted and Ideal Religion" deals severely with existing institutions, especially with churches, and welcomes the promise of individual thought, the intellectual aspiration that shall restore to the soul its ideal prerogatives, and bid men be kings and priests without instituted authority. He sets forth the perfect life, not as the effort of man to perfect himself, not as self-development in the usual sense, but as the true human life that looks reverently toward nature and men, regards ministering as its end, and character as itself felicity. In his "Corner Stones" he claims to stand upon an impregnable basis of fact—"the fact that there is a movement, purpose, endeavor toward an idea, toward an unrevealed beauty, order, and excellence; an ordination that is so far a necessity that it overrules the world of man and matter, and causes the infirmities, blunders, bewilderments, crimes, and sins of the world to minister to its glory;" and which has not two things "which every religion has had hitherto—a doctrine of sin and a doctrine of expiation." He is willing to keep Christmas as "The Festival of Joy" that revels in the light; and in perhaps the least objectionable sermon of the series he treats of our "Hundred Years" of the nation, in its lessons of humility and hope, and he urges some wholesome truths upon the intelligence and conscience of our people. The volume closes with a plea for the union of prayer with work, or of aspiration with industry, and with an argument for "wisdom, a loving spirit," in face of the reckless radicalism that does not count cost or consequence or rest, and to strive with an eye to the best possible good under existing conditions.

Such is the substance of these two latest books of the minister of the Independent Religious Society of Masonic Hall, so far as we can present it in so few words; and now the question comes to us, "What shall we make of this teacher and of his teaching?" It is evident that he occupies a considerable and not diminishing place in public opinion, and that his pulpit does not lack hearers, nor does his publisher suffer loss by what he prints from his pen. It is evident, too, that he is by no means a solitary and eccentric dreamer, who wins notice merely or mainly by the offensive or even by the startling nature of his speculations. He represents and in some respects leads tendencies that are not rare in the community, and he appeals at once to the existing discontent with the accepted creeds and institutions, and to the strong and growing desire of many thoughtful people for more full and fair recognition of the new aspects of natural science and the new needs and movements of society. We have had radical teachers before, but we have not had a preacher who has gone so far in his rejection of the prevailing ideas of Christianity, and who has at the same time kept on good terms with the intellectual culture and the social refinement of the day. In the volumes before us there is not a word of coarseness or lax morality, and however defective the teaching may be in respect to the motives and the sanctions of right conduct between man and man, the conduct that is set forth as right in purely secular relations is certainly not behind the prevailing standards. This preacher is in advance, not only of the common type of radical reformers, but far more reverent and believing than the most pronounced school of scientists, inasmuch as he affirms "an expansive spiritual theism; its Deity a being infinite in perfection, unswerving in truth, in kindness inexorable; working ceaselessly, but without miracle; an omnipresent and all-informing will."

Yet with all these allowances, these books are very unsatisfactory to a thoughtful and comprehensive student of history, and to a serious and devout believer in the kingdom of God among men. The style of thinking and the results of thought leave the mind in the dark, the will unsupported, and the heart ill at ease. The author is a rationalist in his thinking, and a rationalist rather of the critical school, proud of its analysis, than of the practical school, with its large, loving sympathies, more ready to accept the reality of life than to dissect its body into atoms. His sense of personality, whether in the being of God or in the soul of man, is dim and feeble, and he reads history without much of the vision that sees into the life of the ages, and feels the all-pervading spirit that seeks to embody itself everywhere, and makes the personality of man the image of the personality of God. It is not our business to accuse him of not being a Christian, for it is a satisfaction to note traits of Christian principle and sentiment in these volumes, but it is clear, as he himself says, that he is "no friend to the Christian system," and that he belongs more to a certain school of philosophers, whose principles he reproduces under the new conditions of modern life, than to the Church of Christ, and the masters of its ages and its devotions. He writes with great fondness of the stoics of Rome, who affirmed pure morals and large humanity at the time when the Empire was looking out for a universal religion, and he evidently would have sided with the philosophers against the Christians, and gone with the Antonines in conviction, although not in persecution, against the churches. There is less of the gospel of man's need and of grace offered in his teaching than in Plato's system. He has more sympathy with Leno and Spinoza than with Leibnitz, Kant, Rothe, and others, who have striven so powerfully to reconcile classic culture with Christian faith. He makes less account of God in his general instruction than Spinoza did, and he often leaves indefinite the distinction between the being of God and the combined life and spirit of the human race. Spinoza was often quite pietistic in his renunciation of self and his dependence upon God, as in his famous saying: "Beatitude is not the reward of virtue, but virtue itself," a saying which begins with God as the only blessedness, while the author affirms, in language very similar, with different bearing, "Character is not a means to perfection; it is perfection. It is not enough to call it a passport to felicity; it is felicity itself." The new science of nature has, in some respects, carried him further away from the idea of the transcendent deity than it carried Spinoza, and, while free from the geometric formation that so mastered Spinoza, he is mastered by a code of ideas, or what may be called an ideometry, which is almost as unsatisfactory as a criterion of the facts, and the life of nature and man, history and God. Like Spinoza, he slights the dynamic relations of things, and makes feeble account of human will and divine powers in his intellectual theorizing. Indeed, these books seem, in passages, to follow a style of thinking that ignores the life of things, and tends to put ideal forms in place of vital realities, as when a lecturer quits the garden and the fields for the platform, and sets up diagrams of fruits and trees or sheep and horses for the creatures themselves. His Christ idea is very much such a diagram, and as poor and feeble a substitute for the living Christ of the Gospels and Christian fellowship and faith. Such an idea has about as much power to produce the living Christ as a diagram or definition of an apple has power to produce an apple itself. Things that grow must have roots and organs, and ideal descriptions have them not, but they are dead, and their reign is the reign of death, as the history of all mere rationalism has proved.

The dominant thought of these books is as little satisfactory as the style of thinking. There are indeed some wholesome tendencies in these speculations, and it is well that those who, like many of the author's old associates in theology, have recognized only the individual human Jesus, and ignored the divine Christ, should be reminded that there is another side to Christianity, and to be taught, oddly, by a radical rationalist to acknowledge what their old Calvinist antagonists used to shout into their ears. But what a dreary absence of adequate sense of the wants of men and the ministry of the Gospel, and of its living fellowship, in this system which makes no account of sin and finds no authentic traces of a personal Redeemer; which loses the personality of Jesus in the vision of the ideal Christ, and confounds the divine Christ with the ideal of humanity.

Then, too, how little sense of the reality of men and things there is in the repudiation of the fact of sin in the race and in the individual, and the need of a remedy adequate to the universal need. How unsatisfactory the affirmation of evolution as the great salvation, since evolution is a process, not an end; and it works all ways, like growth or generation, according to the tendency or the germ of life that it stands with; and health and disease, food and poison are evolved by the same process of development. Not the fact of development, but what shall be developed, is the question; and it is not enough to believe that there is a push in nature and society, but to discriminate between the push of the world, the flesh and the devil, and the push of true nature, pure life and godly rectitude. These books are peculiarly unsatisfactory in their illustration of the motive powers of virtue; and the duties which they so often worthily and eloquently inculcate, are not well backed up by the forces of divine grace and human fellowship. The institutional church is condemned and even caricatured; and when such a perilous passion as sexual love is treated, the restraints brought to bear against its excesses, as in the last sermon, are an uncertain policy rather than a divine law, and they are a poor safeguard against the lust which is so ready to take shelter under the wing of religious liberty.

In some respects these volumes show traces of the ancient Puritanism in which the accomplished author was educated, as in his plea for the superiority of the Christ idea over the human Jesus, his disparagement of the historical church, his extension of the old Calvinistic doctrine of predestination into the necessary reign of the divine law in the final triumph of good over evil, and perhaps the supremacy of the law of nature as a substitute for the rigid legalism of the old code, which offered forgiveness without remission of penalty, but by change of the party suffering the penalty. In fact, it is doubtful whether these books are as much progressive as they are reactionary, for their leaning is not the wisest and best; they are defective in their estimate of the solar forces of history and life; their speculations are very much of the ancient schools; their virtue is much after the Stoic pattern, and their Christology is greatly akin to that of the old Gnostics, who denied that Christ had come in the flesh. They will not destroy the faith of Christendom that Jesus was the Christ, and they may deepen that faith by this new cry from the wilderness that calls our age from its dreary wandering and its desolate loneliness to the living fellowship of the children of God.

A SOLDIER NEGLECTED AFTER 80 YEARS' SERVICE.

The death of Field-Marshal Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, G. C. B., occurred not long since at Tours, in France. The deceased was born in 1785, and received his first commission in the Army in 1793. He received the baton of a Field Marshal in 1875, and at the time of his death stood at the top of the field officers in her Majesty's service, excepting only his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The French authorities gave the deceased a military funeral. The procession moved slowly along the densely crowded streets to the Church St. Etienne, where, as Sir J. F. Fitzgerald had become a recent convert to the Catholic faith, the chief burial mass was performed by the curé. The large church was filled with spectators, and a military band assisted in the mass. The services lasted about an hour, when the procession, being reformed, proceeded to the cemetery of St. Symphorien, where, in foreign soil and with no official recognition from his own land, Field-Marshal Sir J. F. Fitzgerald was laid, after having served his country for 80 years.

A GREAT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

OUR MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

ITS GROWTH AND POSITION AS ONE OF THE GREAT MUSEUMS OF THE WORLD—ITS FINE NEW BUILDING ON MANHATTAN-SQUARE — SOME OF ITS NEWLY ACQUIRED RICHES—THE HALL GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION—THE OLDEST HUMAN RELICS IN THE WORLD—THE AIMS AND PROSPECTS OF THE MUSEUM.

Twelve hundred thousand persons visited the American Museum of Natural History, in the old arsenal building, at Central Park, during the year 1876. The Trustees and managers of the museum could ask no surer evidence of its wide popularity and usefulness, and the City no better indorsement of the liberal policy it has pursued toward the institution, than the record of the turnstile that stands in the visitor's entrance. The museum has been fortunate in its circumstances and successful in its aims from the very start, to a degree that is rare among enterprises of its kind not under royal or Government patronage. It is a private corporation. On the 6th of April, 1869, the Legislature of the State of New-York passed an act of incorporation empowering certain gentlemen of prominence and culture to establish and maintain in this City a Museum of Natural History, for encouraging and developing the study of natural science, and advancing the general knowledge, and, to that end, for furnishing popular instruction and recreation. The Trustees immediately organized under this charter, and, having given liberally themselves, solicited contributions from many wealthy and public-spirited citizens. They met with a generous response and the museum was enabled to avail itself of several opportunities to purchase collections such as have not since then been obtainable. These were the extensive collection of mammals, birds, and fishes belonging to Prince Maximilian, of Neuwied, the Elliot collection of birds, and many matchless specimens from the great collection of Verreaux, the famous taxidermist of Paris. Having the material of a museum, they looked about for a suitable building. This the Commissioners of Central Park offered them, placing the old arsenal at their disposal. In that structure the collections were displayed, and though remaining the private property of the corporation, they have ever since been exhibited free of charge, for the entertainment and instruction of all who chose to visit them.

The museum long since outgrew the capacity of the arsenal, but, more fortunate than hundreds of kindred institutions, it is not doomed to suffer the impairment of remaining in cramped quarters. The City has recognized its value as a field of enjoyment and an educating force, and has munificently provided for its increase. On Manhattan-square stands a splendid building, just completed, in which the carpenters are now putting up and adjusting hundreds of beautiful cases. This is the future home of the museum. It has been put up by the City at a cost of $700,000. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1871, giving the Park Commissioners power to provide a suitable building for the museum. Manhattan-square, a tract of land at Seventy-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, belonging to the City, was selected for the site. A building for the Metropolitan Museum of Art was provided for in the same act, and its erection was begun at about the same time on the opposite side of the Park.

The building of the Museum of Natural History is five stories in height and about 100 feet long, with a tower of greater width than the main building rising at the north end. It is of composite architecture, Gothic features being most prominent; but instead of allowing the architect to reproduce some Greek temple or mediæval cathedral, anachronistic alike in respect to modern wants and modern materials, the directors of the enterprise have had the building designed and built to meet the purpose of its construction. The material is brick, granite being plentifully introduced in the basement story. Two contrasting shades of light-colored stone form the arched window-caps, and produce a relief effect that is legitimate and agreeable when sparingly employed, as in the present instance, but is cloying and unsightly when smeared all over the surface of a sky-scraping edifice, as has been done in the case of some downtown architectural wonders. The building has the solid rock for its foundation, a great ledge having occupied its site, and from foundation to finial it has been built with a view to make it as enduring as that ancient ledge itself. The basement walls are of enormous thickness, and the cellar is thickly studded with sturdy columns of masonry. The floors are brick arches laid on iron girders, in the usual fashion, and over laid thickly with cement. All interior columns, supports, and cornices are of iron. The building not only professes to be fire-proof, but is so. There is not woodwork enough in it to start a fire, and nothing for it to feed on if it were started. The walls are in hard finish, as smooth, white, and clean as a dinner-plate. The iron-work is all painted white, and this prevailing color is relieved by the black walnut of the cases, without other decoration and no tawdry display. The interior effects are peculiarly agreeable. The dry and spacious cellar will be used for the storage of unopened cases. The first floor is to be devoted to an economic museum—that is, to the exhibition of objects and processes intimately associated with the useful arts and manufactures. Silk-worms and their products will have a place here; minerals, chemicals, woods, skins, &c., largely used in supplying man's wants will be exposed on this floor. Among other interesting objects will be a vast alum grotto, a duplicate of the one so much admired at the Centennial Exhibition, which weighed nine tons. The second floor will be given up to the cases containing mammals, birds, and fishes, and will be the principal floor of the museum. The third floor, which is a great gallery to the floor below, being open in the centre, will contain the extensive ethnological collection; and the fourth will be occupied by minerals and geological specimens, the valuable Hall collection alone being nearly sufficient to fill it. On the fifth or top floor will be done the future great work of the American nation in natural science, and here the Museum will realize its highest aims.

The practice of the American Museum is not that of the late deeply lamented Agassiz and of the British and most foreign museums. It does not employ a large number of men to advance the cause of knowledge by using its opportunities. It designs rather to invite within its walls the ablest independent workers in science, offering as an inducement the free use of its library, instruments, and material. With this view it has divided the upper floor of its new building into apartments of suitable size and arrangement for scientific work. They will be provided with every convenience, and no scientist could wish a pleasanter *atelier*. The valuable privileges of this floor will be accorded, first, to distinguished scientific men, from abroad; and, second, to men connected with the geological, botanical, zoological, or other surveys of the National and State Governments; thirdly, to private collectors who may wish to bring their collections here for the safekeeping and better classification and understanding which the new building and its accessories will furnish. No man who is capable of taking the books and material of the museum, and adding to the existing stock of knowledge in the world, will be debarred the privileges of this floor; but the conditions are such that charlatans and pretenders will be excluded. It would be difficult to overestimate the value to science of this feature of the museum. Its workings must inevitably make New-York City the great centre of scientific work and discovery in the country. Nowhere else in the country, hardly anywhere else in the world, are there such superb collections and so broad a foundation for work in all branches of natural science as this building in Manhattan-square will contain. Certainly, no accomplished and earnest worker will consent to use his powers amid the irksome limitations of a narrower field when the gate of this broader one stands so invitingly open.

The interior arrangements of this building glow all through with what John Ruskin calls the beauty of adaptability. They are the fruit of experience, of comparison with foreign models, and of much thought and study. The result is that they miss perfection narrowly, if at all. Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, the accomplished Superintendent of the Museum, has been the guiding spirit of their designing. His experience and study taught him what was wanted before a brick of the building was laid, and throughout its construction he has molded its form and fittings to meet the requirements which he foresaw should be met. The result is complete adaptability and a harmony that might have been missed but its attainment been directly sought. The cases are so arranged that there are no dark corners or baffling reflected lights. They are fixed to the wall at regular intervals around the rooms, and inside each the wall is pierced by a window of sufficient width to throw abundant direct light upon every object in the case. Between the cases are huge windows that flood the whole interior with light, and in front of these are seats where the visitor may rest himself. The cases have frames of iron, covered with black-walnut, and are zinc-lined throughout, so that the specimens will be secure from the presence and ravages of even the minutest insects. The arrangement of shelves and supports is especially ingenious and convenient. Rooms for the officers and curators are provided in the tower. The building is entirely unique in its completeness and fitness for a museum. No foreign museum is at all comparable with it in these respects, and our citizens will find in it, at its opening, abundant food for admiration.

The reader will now be interested to know with what rich collections and rare specimens this fine temple of science is to be tenanted. We presume there are few persons in this City who have even the most languid interest in natural history who are not already familiar with the collections of Prince Maximilian, Elliot and Verreaux, which, with much else have been in the old arsenal building since it was first occupied by the Museum. These, then, with several later additions with which the public is or ought to be familiar, we will dismiss at once, and proceed to the mention of some recent most important acquisitions about which nothing has been said.

First in rank and value among them is the private geological collection of Prof. James Hall, long at the head of the geological survey of the State. This has been secured at a total cost of over $65,000. It is of inestimable value to the Museum, as without it no collection pretending to anything like a national character would be even tolerably complete. When it is remembered that the nomenclature of the entire geological structure of this continent is based upon that of New-York State, as established by the geological survey of which Prof. Hall was the head, and that this collection comprises specimens of every strata and formation, gathered all over the State, and many of which are what are called typical specimens, having served for models for comparison and for the illustration of text-books, and which, therefore, are absolutely unique and cannot be matched, it will be seen that our New-York Museum could not afford to let this great prize slip through its fingers. The specimens fill hundreds of large boxes, and there is not a pebble or a fragment of rock in the whole collection that is not carefully labeled to show the locality from which it was taken. Geologists know the value of accurate labels. The Hall collection will be displayed in the cases of the fourth floor of the new building. It will readily be seen that it will form one of the Museum's chief attractions and equipments for the work for which it offers facilities to outside scientists. No State geologist can make a complete and exhaustive survey of his State, and properly record its results, without much patient study of the Hall collection and a comparison of its specimens with his own. The only key to the classification of his collections will be in our Museum, and he must come here to unlock the geologic mysteries of his State. Otherwise, he can only "give hard names to stones and call it science."

The next important recent addition to the stores of the Museum, and one which has been seen by few and properly understood by fewer yet, is a collection of archæological objects, such as stone hatchets, weapons, and rude implements for scraping hides, found in the gravel beds of the valley of the River Somme, in France. These are, probably, the oldest objects wrought by human hands that have ever been brought to the light of day. The Somme flows from the vicinity of Amiens to the British Channel. It is not a large river now, but that it has been so in some remote epoch is sufficiently evidenced by the form and structure of its valley. It flows upon a bed of chalk, at the bottom of a valley which is about a mile wide and 200 feet deep. That the valley has been dug in the chalk-bed, by the erosion of the river itself in the countless ages that have elapsed since its flow began, is plain to the intelligent student of the earth's history. When this old world was young the stream was mighty, and filled the valley from bank to bank. As its sources dried up under the influence of many causes, it slowly receded from the dignity and breadth of its early estate, and has, by a shrinkage occupying a vast period of time, dwindled to its present narrow confines. In its fall it has left upon the sides of the valley successive terraces of gravel marking the level of its changing beds. The river is now what it was at the time Cæsar invaded Gaul, just before the beginning of the Christain era. There is no reason to suppose that the process of shrinkage has ceased, and if it is so slow as to make no perceptible change in the river in 1,900 years, it is easy to see that the changes already wrought must have required for their accomplishment thousands and thousands of years, and that the gravel of the terraces was deposited at an inconceivably remote period. This is the history of the valleys of many other rivers. But not every valley yields relics.

The gravel from the valley of the Somme is used in ballasting railroads, and its removal is carefully supervised by scientific gentlemen who gather the relics. Most of them are hatchets, roughly shaped from flint by chipping, so that the edges are ragged. There are also small flat stones with sharp edges, probably used in scraping the inside of skins; also smooth stones used for grinding grain. These implements belong to the Archæolithic or older stone period. In the gravel beds deposited later, lower down the sides of the valley, are found the implements of the Neolithic or later stone period. They show more skillful workmanship, being symmetrical in shape, and another, as the process of chipping by percussion seems to have been supplemented by one of rubbing, with pressure. The next period abounds in polished stone implements, of regular outline, and often very handsome. Few, if any, of these have been found in the valley of the Somme. They belong to the period of the Swiss lake-dwellers and the prehistoric inhabitants of Denmark. Of these, the Lacustrine and Danish relics, the Museum also has rich collections. It is interesting to observe the development of such an implement as the hatchet from its birth in the stone age. These old flints fresh from the valley of the Somme, held in the hand, or a cleft stick. Then one end was made pointed and thrust into a deer's horn. The later man made his hatchet of softer stone, granite, syenite, or porphyry, and made a groove around it to receive a handle of twisted withes. Then he discovered that with a piece of pointed flint or hard stone these softer stones, and he was the inventor of the modern method of making an axe. The first sledges or hammers shaped from granite by the lake-dwellers are identical in form with those used by the laborer of to-day.

These relics have been sent over for inspection from Amiens, and are offered to the Museum for $6,000. They are the third collection of the kind, in point of value, in the world, and they will undoubtedly be purchased and kept here. The Castellani collection of antiquities from Prenestæ, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has been looked at with wonder and awe as the rarest remains, some of them, of the decayed civilization of a prehistoric time. But in respect merely to antiquity, these treasures which Mr. Castellani has brought to America are, when compared to the flint hatchets from the valley of the Somme, like the fossil tomato-cans or hoop-skirt "skeletons" that youthful archæologists exhume under the shadow of back-yard fences.

A third direction in which the Museum has been growing richer is in the Department of Ethnology, particularly in the fruits of discoveries tending to throw light on the lives and customs of the former inhabitants of this continent. The collection of skulls, weapons, utensils and Indian relics of all kinds is extensive, and furnishes material for profitable study. Prof. Bickmore is also picking up all the books he can find which will be of value in this department. He has recently secured a copy of Morton's *Crania Americana*, a work which is the basis of a library relating to North American Indians, and which is extremely hard to get. The possession of so much valuable material naturally confers the obligation of its profitable use for the advancement of human knowledge, and Prof. Bickmore is at present engaged upon a work that promises to be of great value to ethnology. The paucity of our knowledge of the national divisions and tribal boundaries of the Indians whom we have displaced in the possession of this continent, and the vague character of the little information that is at all accessible, have led him to undertake a map which will show with great accuracy the location of each tribe and the outlines of its territory. The preparation of this map naturally requires wide research, and it is probable that the results of his studies, which cannot be made apparent on the map, will be given to the world in the form of a work more complete and valuable than anything of the kind now existing. That there is room for it appears from a single illustrative fact, that what have hitherto been called "New-England Indians," all the tribes occupying that territory being thus unscientifically lumped together, are divided by Prof Bickmore into eight distinct and well-marked tribes, each being assigned a definite area, whose boundaries he has determined by a patient study of old records and relics. Some of the records of early exploration and travel, particularly those written by the Moravian missionaries, who brought the gospel of peace among the Indians early in the last century, and earnestly sought to convert them, have proved invaluable in this work. The old Dutch, French, and English maps and books deal principally with the territory lying along the coast, rarely showing any knowledge of the unexplored inland wastes. But there are some exceptions, as in the case of the Moravian records, and these are of the utmost service. Our scholars have produced few creditable works on the Indians. The works of Schoolcraft and Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, may be mentioned as displaying a good deal of patient investigation, but they deal with one tribe, the Iroquois. Hubert Howe Bancroft, of San Francisco, has published, in several volumes, the *Native Races of the Pacific States*, and has brought together an immense array of valuable facts, but his work is undigested, and not thorough. To gather the facts about the lives, language, and habits of the Indian tribes of this continent, and to construct a history worthy the name, is a befitting task for American scholars. The learned men of the Old World are working Oriental fields, and that is their fit province. Mycenæ, Nineveh, and the Farthest Ind, may have a charm that the old homes of the Narragansetts, the Pequots, the Manhattans, and the Iroquois lack, but here is unmistakably the arena for American explorers, and one in which they can gather laurels as honorable as any won by the philologists or archæologists of Europe.

We think a perusal of this sketch of the growth and riches of our American Museum of Natural History will convince every thoughtful citizen that the City's substantial encouragement has not been unworthily bestowed. New-York has erected a splendid building, and the Museum corporation will splendidly fill it. The record of the institution shows its vitality. It is never dormant or stationary, but incessantly active, reaching out after new prizes, and getting them. The fact that it was visited by 1,200,000 persons last year, a greater number than visited any other Museum of natural history on the globe, attests in what esteem it is held by the people. And measuring its promise of valuable contributions to science by the breadth of its aims and opportunities, no one can deny that it must notably enhance the renown of New-York City as the centre of learning and culture on this continent. Every intelligent man knows that great material benefits accrue from such institutions. Central Park has paid for itself in the resulting increase in the valuation of taxable property. So this Museum building is destined to pay for itself, together with subsequent structures, with which it is designed ultimately to cover Manhattan-square, additions being put up as warranted by the growth of the Museum.

It must be remembered, however, that the Museum is supported entirely by private contributions. Its ability to increase its stores of specimens depends on the liberality of our public-spirited citizens. It is managed by men occupying high positions in our social and business life, some of whose family names are historic. The direct administration of its affairs is in the hands of Prof. Bickmore, whose name has been already mentioned, and Dr. J. B. Holder, two men of special fitness and capacity. The work of removal to the new building has already begun. It would, doubtless, be possible to open it to the public in the early Summer, but, owing to the absence from the City of large numbers of people, and some other considerations, the opening may be deferred till September.

A REMARKABLE FORGERY.

DISCOVERY OF A BOGUS MANUSCRIPT IN HOLLAND — HOW AN EXTRAORDINARY WORK WAS MADE PUBLIC—ITS AUTHENTICITY FOR SOME TIME UNDOUBTED—HOW THE FORGERY WAS DISCOVERED.

Six or eight months ago it was announced that a very extraordinary work, originally published in Holland a few months previous, had been reprinted in English in London. It was the transcript of a manuscript which professed to be written in the old Frisian language, accompanied by a Dutch translation and introduction vouching for its authenticity by a modern Frisian, Dr. J. O. Ottema. The story of the manuscript may be recapitulated in a few words. A workman at the dock-yard of the Helder, by name Gerrit Over de Linde, was the possessor of a document which he stated had belonged to his family for unknown generations. This appeared to be fixed beyond doubt by a letter placed at the commencement of the manuscript dated 1256, signed "Hiddo tobnomath oera Linda," (Hiddo, surnamed Oere Linda,) and addressed to his son, whom he conjured to preserve the document with the greatest care, as it contained the entire history of the Frisian people. This letter was followed by another bearing a date as far back as A. D. 803, signed "Liko tonemath ovira Linda," and addressed to his posterity, entreating them to preserve the document in secret and never to let the eyes of a monk behold it. The manuscript gave what purported to be a history of the Frisians from the earliest times, and appeared throughout to be a contemporary chronicle of the various ages, which alone rendered it one of the most remarkable in Europe. The first portion, it was claimed, was written by Adela, "Burobfam," or Borough Lady of the Frisians, 559 B. C., and professed to show that the Frisians originally occupied the same territory as later, but wandered southward under Wodin as King, and Teunis (called Nêt-Tûnis, otherwise Neptunus,) as sea King, arrived in Phœnicia in 2,000 B. C., and built Tyre; that in 1640 B. C. the city of Middleburg, in Walcheren, was so fortunate as to be ruled by that wise Borough Lady Minerva, who subsequently assisted her faithful Frisians to found Athens; that the Frisians somewhat later got from the Mediterranean to India by sea and landed at "Paugab;" and much more equally marvelous.

The manuscript was not allowed to go unchallenged, but the Frisians were so dazzled by the picture of their unsuspected antiquity and greatness as to be unable to present any good objections to its authenticity, even if they had so desired. It is true, the Dutch Academy of Sciences would have nothing to do with the manuscript, but its genuineness was vindicated by Dr. Ottema, who pleaded for the credibility of its contents, and argued as to the impossibility of imagining a possible epoch, or a likely motive for forgery, and clinched his theory with the statement that it could not have been fabricated in modern times, because no one then living was competent to write in the old Frisian language at all. And after all it was no more nor less than a bare-faced forgery, the whole of it having been written since 1860.

It seems that attention was directed to this valuable manuscript, so-called, as far back as 1867. At that time Dr. Verwijs, at Leen warden, received a letter from a Mr. J., at Harlingeir, requesting him to examine some leaves of the manuscript, which were inclosed. Dr. Verwijs is said to have at once entertained suspicions of an intention to deceive him, especially as he could at first obtain no information where the manuscript came from. On learning later that the leaves belonged to Mr. Over de Linde at the Helder, who had many more similar ones, he wrote to the possessor that "the book was very interesting, and was written in very old Frisian," at the same time instituting inquiries respecting the possessor. The answer was to the effect that Gerrit Over de Linde had passed all his early life at sea, and understood no Frisian, not to speak of old Frisian; was, in short, a simple workman, perfectly honest and incapable of deceit. Thereupon Dr. Verwijs went to the Helder and called on Over de Linde, who received him politely, showed him all the sights of the place, but was in no hurry to exhibit the manuscript. At last, however, it was produced, and all eyes were fixed on the celebrated linguist of Leeuwarden, who was to unveil its mysteries. "Pray translate us something out of it," said the old gentleman, "then we shall know something about it, for of course we cannot understand any of it." He listened with rapt attention while Dr. Verwijs read, and discovered the study of languages to be most interesting, and of course quite new to him, who had passed all his life at sea. Dr. Verwijs was asked to translate more; explained the meaning of obsolete words satisfactorily, and made himself highly popular, and the precious heirloom

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORECLOSURE SALE

of Nos. 206 and 212 East 44th-st.

The above property, advertised for sale by A. H. MULLER & SON, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, will be sold positively, without reserve, on that day.

The houses are in elegant order and well rented, making them very remunerative. And the attention of capitalists and investors desiring first-class property at a bargain are directed to the above.

A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage permanently. Full particulars on the day of the sale.

NO. 46 WEST 37TH ST.

This convenient size, four-story brown-stone, English-basement house for sale, at a price in accordance with the times. Size 21x80x100 feet. Superior plumbing; burglar and fire alarms; house in good order. Early possession. Terms easy. Price asked, $28,000. Further particulars from F. G. & S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, stone trimmings, frescoed in oil, one of the handsomest houses going, all in the most perfect order; situated No. 319 East 125th-st, wide street; very cheap; little money required; balance on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to G. RICHMOND, No. 783 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE.—One in Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward; three minutes' walk from depot; gas throughout the house; beautiful garden, fruit trees, &c.; and one in East Mt. Vernon, on 4th-av., three and a half blocks from depot. Inquire of G. B. SICCARDI, No. 1,224 Broadway.

THE FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 43d-st., near 5th-av., for sale cheap to a prompt purchaser. $14,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. for five years. Apply to owner, A. LUSTIG, at Wallachs, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

$16,000 ONLY FOR AN ELEGANT new brown-stone house on 64th-st., near Lexington-av., and one for $14,000 on 61st-st., near 3d-av.; others, $6,500 to $90,000; great bargains. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE, ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on Madison-av., near 79th-st., at entrance to Central Park; a most desirable situation.
JOHN C. WILSON, No. 1,417 3d-av.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL house, (price extremely low;) smaller house taken in part; others very desirable on and near 5th, Madison, and Park avs., all sizes, (several fine corners,) at very low prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 1,002 Madison-av., between 77th and 78th sts.; price low; just put in perfect order; can be seen at all hours.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN GOOD CONDITION on Murry Hill, situated near 5th-av., for sale at a moderate price. Address Owner, Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for particulars.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A small amount of cash and country property, a number of new brown-stone houses, between Madison and 5th avs., Harlem. PORTEE & CO., No. 2,308 3d-av.

AN EXTRA-SIZE CORNER DWELLING on Irving-place, with fine stable attached; in complete order throughout; for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY A house on Madison-av. very low, for cash, may call at new houses, corner 74th-st; four-story brown-stone front; perfect in finish, ventilation, and drainage.

I WILL EXCHANGE THREE NEW BROWN-stone houses on Madison-av. for free and clear unincumbered property below 90th-st. Address S. H. C., Station H.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 93D-ST., NEAR Lexington-av.; improvements; price $4,500; terms cash. Apply DAVID THORNTON, No. 93 Nassau-st., (Bennett Building,) New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 227 WEST 38TH st., 22 rooms. Apply to A. P. SKIDMORE, Owner, corner 1st-av. and 38th-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house and lot, No. 994 Lexington-av., Lenox Hill. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST CORNER HOUSE ON Madison-av. Apply to A. P. SKIDMORE, owner, corner 1st-av. and 38th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY brown-stone-front house, No. 34 7th-av., two blocks from the entrance of Prospect Park; 20x50x100 feet; the parlor story trimmed in walnut, paneled, cabinet work, with fine bronze hardware, cloak closets, fine mantels, soft coal grate, hot and cold water; in the second story fine alcove and bath-rooms; hot and cold water and hot air registers throughout the house; closets and drawers numerous, and capacious; the kitchen is well fitted with all recent improvements; butler pantry; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to ARMSTRONG & BLACKLIN, No. 223 Fulton-st., near Concord-st., or at No. 348 Court-st., corner Union-st.

A CHANCE.—THE TWO REMAINING ELEGANT new three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, containing every improvement; magnificently finished; size 20x45x100; location first-class, Carroll-st. near 6th-av., Prospect Park, Brooklyn; must be sold; 25 minutes from ferry via 5th-av. and Atlantic-st. cars from Fulton or South Ferries. Apply on premises, open sundays, or particulars from D. C., Box No. 4,863, New-York Post Office.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE VERY LOW—Three fine houses on Lincoln-place; 14 rooms; first class; also farm of 70 acres, New-Jersey. None will ever buy or rent so low again. Inquire of AUSTIN STEVENS, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILT HOUSE NEAR main entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn; elegant four-story brown-stone; extra size lot; terms easy. WYCKOFF & SHEPPARD, No. 201 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON THE SOUND, NEAR NEW-YORK, AN elegantly furnished residence; beautifully laid out and shaded; magnificent water view from house; bathing, boating, &c.; piazza 40 feet long; only place on line of New-Haven Railroad where the Sound and the depot meet; bath-room, furnace, stables, henery; place noted for its healthfulness; no mosquitoes; drainage perfect. Apply to Mr. CAMPBELL, President of Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William T. Garner, corner of Bard and Castleton avs., New-Brighton, together with the elegant furniture; the place comprises 15 acres of land, laid out in the most tasteful manner; lodge, gardener's house, stables, green-houses, graparies, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A RESIDENCE AT Nyack, on the Hudson, 1¼ miles from depot; which for beauty of views, pure water, and perfect health, has no superior on the river; modern house; gardener's cottage; large barn; fruits in variety, in full bearing, and all that is required for a charming home, with 20 acres in lawn, garden and pasturage; all in good order. Address W. E. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE LINE OF THE New-Jersey and New-York Railway, in Bergen and Rockland Counties; frequent trains and low rates of commutation; a beautiful and healthy region of country; information free concerning places for sale or to rent, board, &c. Call or address A. N. DE YOE, office of the company, No. 84 Broadway.

A SITE AT IRVINGTON—THE PEERLESS PLACE OF THE HUDSON.—A plateau 200x1,000 feet, commanding forty miles of linear river view. On it is a finished stone structure, built for a barn, but fit for a house; 16 acres of wood and pasture adjoin it in the rear. WM. H. HOYT & CO., No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HANDSOME LITTLE cottage, seven rooms, (four bedrooms,) furnace, range, and nice garden; rent $250. Also, modern house, 12 rooms, all conveniences, and garden; rent $30 per month. Houses are three minutes from two depots, 50 from City. Will sell cheap and on easy terms. FRANK HUGHES, No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

TARRYTOWN AND IRVINGTON UPON HUDSON.—Elegant country seats, with ample grounds and fine river views, for sale or to rent; houses and villas, furnished and unfurnished, at greatly reduced rents. PURDY & BROWER, No. 100 Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

$650 DOWN WILL GIVE TITLE TO 10-room house and lot at Pearsalls, on Long Island Railroad; balance, $12.50, easy payments; five years; one hour from City; full particulars given. C. G. STEVENS, No. 114 East 14th-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—THE FINEST PIECE OF SITUATED country property in Bergen County, N. J., nine miles from City, one acre, all improvements. No offer refused. Apply between 2 and 6 P. M., or address F. W. D., No. 133 Nassau-st., City.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Hillsdale, N. J.; house, 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, with 63 acres of land. For particulars apply to I. I. COLE, No. 189 Centre-st., New-York, where photograph can be seen.

ALLENDALE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM CITY; new well-built house, nine rooms, four acres, plenty of fruit, healthy location; must be sold to close estate. Price $5,000; one-half can remain on mortgage. JAMES L. WELLS, No. 152 Broadway.

A FINE LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent, located on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, may be had by applying to the SECRETARY of the company, No. 197 Reade-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cooper sts.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—OFFICE OF M. B. WALLACE, Grove-st., opposite depot. A few more places in this vicinity. To let, sell, or exchange, a summer house of 10 rooms; all improvements; grounds 100x180; near depot; rent, $300.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A SMALL DELAWARE fruit farm. Address CHAS., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, Station D.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 21 WASHINGTON-square, north.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, *

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The lease of the lot, together with the four-story brick high-stoop dwelling, No. 21 Washington-square, north side, between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st. Lot is leased from the Trustees of George P. Rogers, 21 years from Dec. 1, 1875, at $775 ground rent; size of lot, 25.0½ by average depth 137.6; through to alley, with stable on same, abuts 25 feet square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
32 lots separately,
comprising
the entire block bounded by
Madison and 4th avs.,
71st and 72d sts.,
LENOX HILL,
Sale on
MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of the Supreme Court,
under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.

Seventy per cent. of purchase money may remain for three years at six per cent.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

OGDEN & CLARK, BROADWAY, CORNER 17th-st., have the following furnished houses at greatly reduced rents:

Forty-fifth-st., near 4th-av., a bijou	$100
Fifty-third-st., near 6th-av., three-story	160
Forty-eighth-st., near 5th-av., four-story	250
Thirty-first-st., near 4th-av., three-story	150
Twenty-fifth-st., near Madison-square, very desirable	225
Nineteenth-st., near 5th-av., very attractive	200
Eighteenth-st., near 4th-av., three-story	225
Irving-place, near 16th-st., very choice	200
Fifth-av., corner 13th-st., very elegant	300

And a number of others.

TO LET.	HIGH STOOPS.	RENT.
No. 272 West 39th-st.	3-story, 10 rooms	$720
No. 233 West 17th-st.	2½-story, 9 rooms	500
No. 270 West 19th-st.	3-story, 12 rooms	660
No. 521 West 23d-st.	3-story, 14 rooms	840
No. 327 West 29th-st.	3½-story, 16 rooms	1,050
No. 302 West 30th-st.	3-story, 12 rooms	960

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence on Throg's Neck, with extensive water front and fine view; house large and commodious, and has grounds well stocked with fine fruit and ornamental trees; outbuildings convenient, ice-house filled, and bathing-house. Apply to Mr. L. F. SEAMAN, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 52, or to W. F. WARING, on the premises.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
On Hudson River, near Boulevard; high, absolutely healthy; river view; shade trees, shrubbery, garden, fine stable, four stalls; Croton, best well water; gas; rent moderate to desirable tenant. Apply to SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Broadway and Liberty-st.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT; large house, with gas and water, good barn; gardener's lodge and grapery; shade and fruit trees; about 12 acres of ground; a living spring; fine view and healthy location; within 30 miles of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; the terms are reasonable. Apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $500 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

SUMMIT—TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, IMMEdiately adjoining, within five minutes' walk of station, and very choice neighborhood; contain parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, seven bedrooms, bath-room, furnace; just put in perfect order; rent, $600. Apply to W. H. DE FOREST, No. 463 Broome-st., or A. GRAIN, Summit, opposite station.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS, A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling, three stories, basement, and full cellar; all modern improvements; whole, furnished, $1,000; unfurnished, $800; or in parts, as desired, furnished or not; Lexington-av., between 33d and 34th-st. NEAFIE, Real Estate, No. 1,533 3d-av., corner of 86th-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN NEW three-story and basement high-stoop houses, south side Hooper-st., between Bedford and Lee avs.; ten minutes' walk from Broadway and Grand-street Ferries, and half a block from cars; neighborhood and houses first class; rent reduced. Inquire at owner, THEO. F. JACKSON, No. 45 Broad-way, Brooklyn, E. D.

AT NO. 384 WEST 32D-ST., (BOORMAN Place.)—One of the three first-class flats; six rooms; separate laundry; quiet, excellent neighborhood; front and rear convenient to cars, stages, and elevated road; rent, $480; owner on third floor.
FRANK C. TUCKER.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS; choice garden and fruit; plenty of shade; one hour from New-York; four minutes' walk from station on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Inquire of RANDOLPH, No. 104 West-st., for two days, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Unfurnished suites to let May 1; the largest, most conveniently arranged, and centrally located in the City; every room light; steam, janitors, district and private telegraphs, &c; owner resident. On view 10-1, 2-3.

STATEN ISLAND—TO LET—AT WEST NEW-Brighton, near Sailors' Snug Harbor, a very desirable brick dwelling house; eight bedrooms, gas, water, &c.; stable, stalls for three horses, and two acres ground; rent, $800. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THREE-STORY brown-stone house, vicinity of Gramercy Park; owner retains rooms on third floor; no board required; rent reasonable to small family. Address GRAMERCY, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—RENT LOW—A COTTAGE WITH 10 rooms, in good order; with barn, stable, fruit, and 1½ acres of land, at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, eight minutes walk from Whitehall or Bay-street Ferry landings. Inquire of HORATIO JUDAH, corner of Division-av. and Lydia-st., Port Richmond, Staten Island.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 259 West 17th-st.; six rooms on each floor; range, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, water closets, and gas on every floor; rent, $1,200. Apply at SMITHS' New-York Pale Ale Brewery, No. 240 West 18th-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR OF NO. 266 West 23d-st.; seven rooms, all lighted, and all conveniences; rent moderate.
Can be seen from 2 to 4.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED—TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $1,300, and Croton; house No. 147 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $1,200, and Croton. For rent and particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET, AT EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A DEsirable residence, 11 rooms, with or without carpets and shades; all modern conveniences; large grounds; fruit and ornamental trees; stable, garden, &c.; rent low. Apply at No. 54 Broad-st., Room No. 19.

MADISON, N. J.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 7 acres, plenty of fruit, fine views. Very healthy; to let, furnished, by the year or for summer. Address J. M. N., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT OYSTER BAY, Long Island; very pleasantly situated near the water, 12 rooms, pure water, fine, healthy location; to be let for the season to a small family with good reference. Address W. A. T., No. 789 Broad-st., Newark.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON Murray Hill, for one year or longer from May 1, to a strictly small private family. Address X., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET.—AN ANGLO-ITALIAN VILLA, BEAUTIfully situated on the "Narrows," between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton; unfurnished; will be let low to a responsible tenant. Apply to
JOHN DICKINSON, No. 64 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, OGDEN-AV., 23D Ward; high ground, healthy location; five minutes' walk to 8th-av. cars, boat, or steam train to Grand Central Depot; grounds handsomely laid out; stable, &c.; rent moderate. Inquire at No. 54 West 52d-st.

AT NO. 73 WEST 52D-ST.—TO LET, THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house elegantly furnished; rent moderate. Apply to MORRIS B. BAER, No. 72 West 34th-st., or owner, No. 132 Church-st., Room No. 3.

TO LET—ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house, 23x49; lot 140 feet; all the latest improvements; very desirable, and also fronts on Hamilton Park; rent $1,200. JOHN B. COLES, corner Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—NO. 243 WEST 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story brown-stone, high-stoop; good order; mirrors, cornices, and chandeliers.
D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 352 East 15th-st; 17 rooms; rent $1,250, also four-story, 14 rooms, 54th-st.; rent $1,100, and others at lower rentals. Apply to JOSEPH WHITFIELD, No. 61 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, STATEN ISLAND; furnished, 14 rooms; 10 minutes from depot; fruit, shade, and lawn; fronts on river; ample buildings; five acres. Address POWERS, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house No. 48 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; location very desirable. Apply at No. 50, next door, or No. 44 West Broadway.
SMITH & LAWRENCE.

NEAT HOUSE—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; OVERlooking Hudson; two lots; Carmansville; depot convenient; rent $600; fair offer. Address Z., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, IN PERfect order, with all modern improvements, in Irving-place, opposite Westminster Hotel. Rent very reasonable. H. E. DREID, No. 3 West 23d-st.

APARTMENTS.—FIRE-PROOF; (THE ROCKINGham,) corner 56th-st. and Broadway; nine rooms; hard wood finish; elevator; steam heat; plumbing and ventilation perfect. Inquire on the premises.

TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP houses; all improvements; perfect order; splendid location; also, part of a house; rent low. Apply to owner, No. 352 West 31st-st.

TO LET—FRAME HOUSE, 40 FEET SQUARE, AND 2½ acres of land, in Twenty-third Ward, near Southern Boulevard. Address Box No. 4,693 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET, IN NEWARK—NEW, ELEGANT brick house; every convenience; location unexceptionable; rent very low. Address OWNER, Box No. 304 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, A very fine third floor in a high-stoop private house; all improvements; fine yard; no dark rooms; owner living in house. REED, No. 406 West 19th-st.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD HOUSE, NORTHeast corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., three suites of apartments, from May 1. Apply at No. 531 5th-av., between 1 and 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF house No. 818 Greenwich-st., together or separate; all improvements; rent moderate; in house with owner.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 22x52 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra wide street leading to the entrance to the park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT,	Rent.
No. 364 West 32d-st., four-story, 15 rooms	$1,000
No. 272 West 25th-st., four-story, 16 rooms	1,050
No. 455 West 22d-st., four-story, 16 rooms	1,100
No. 432 West 23d-st., four-story, 15 rooms	1,050
No. 416 West 19th-st., four-story, 15 rooms	900
No. 438 West 20th-st., four-story	900

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

A.—FIFTH-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., MURray Hill.—Full-size exquisitely furnished residence, with splendid stable, horses, carriages, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 137 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; nine rooms; modern improvements; in good order. Apply to W. F. DANA, No. 17 Harrison-st.

LAKE GEORGE—TO RENT—FOR THE summer a cottage, completely furnished, directly on lake, and near hotels. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 139 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent $1,200. Apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON STATEN Island, with garden and lawn, on the Bluff fronting the Narrows. Apply to
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st.

TO LET—IN 51ST-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., THREEstory brown-stone-front house; in good order; rent moderate to a good tenant. Address B., Box No. 434 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT—BROWN-STONE, FOUR-STORY, MEdium-sized house in good order, at moderate rent, between 5th and 6th avs; immediate possession. Inquire at OWN R, No. 20 East 47th-st.

TO RENT, CHEAP—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., several pretty cottages, near depot, with modern improvements; location and climate delightful. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 68 William-st.

GENTLEMAN UNEXPECTEDLY COMpelled by ill health to leave for Europe, will let his furnished house, very low, to a responsible tenant; make offer. No. 218 East 46th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years, references exchanged.

RENT $700.—TWO HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY brown-stone houses; all improvements; pleasantly situated. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av., of D. H. KNAPP, owner.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 54th-st., near Dr. Hall's and St. Thomas' churches. Full particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO RENT LOW—WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on the Eastern Boulevard, between 149th and 150th sts., Harlem. PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d-av.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 25-FOOT house; 18 rooms; West 23d-st., near 6th-av.; rent, $2,000. GOO ALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE, furnished cottage, 10 rooms; grounds, 75x210; rent $450, no less. D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A DWELLING TO A SMALL family; location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 348 West 28th-st.

TO LET—TO AMERICAN GENTLEMAN AND WIFE second floor, with alcove room, in private brown-stone house, No. 259 East 71st-st.

TO RENT—TEN ELEGANT HOUSES AND COTtages; rent $500, $400, $300.
CORNELL, Clifton, Staten Island.

A TWO-AND-A-HALF-STORY HOUSE; ALL modern improvements; bath, range, and tubs. Inquire of IEY, No. 14 White-st.

FIRST FLAT, SIX ROOMS, (ALL LIGHT,) in house No. 204 East 13th-st; all improvements. For permit, &c., apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

FRENCH FLATS—SIX TO TEN ROOMS; WALLS newly painted; all modern improvements; rents $25 to $50. W. P. MONTAGUE, No. 349 east 79th-st.

MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 WEST 34TH-st., are offering houses and flats at reduced rents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE CONtaining 10 or more rooms, in or across in a good neighborhood, but more than 10 minutes' walk from the Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av. The rent must be reasonable not more than $9 or per year, and the house must have all conveniences. Address M., Box No. 154 *Times* office.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST or second floor, by a lady and her daughter, from 18th to 30th sts., 6th to Lexington avs.; terms very moderate; highest reference exchanged. Address B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE large room, with alcove and a small room, or one large and two small rooms, unfurnished; location, one block from Broadway, between 9th and 34th sts. Address, with price, J. ROBERTS, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SMALL FAMILY (ADULTS) WOULD LIKE Upper part of private house, (six rooms,) between 23d and 30th sts., 4th and 8th avs. Reference unexceptionable. Rent secured. Address, stating terms, W. S. H., No. 49 West Broadway.

A SMALL RESPONSIBLE FAMILY OF THREE Adersons desire a small three-story high-stoop house in good location; rent must be moderate. Address Merchant, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A MAN AND WIFE, WITH NO CHILDREN, would like the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or one going to Europe; best of City reference given. Call all the week or address Mrs. WHITE, No. 367 West 49th-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED ALL THE A day wishes an unfurnished room; terms not to exceed $8 a month, or would give French lessons in exchange. Address A. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN Ninth or Fifteenth Ward. Address, stating terms, number of rooms, &c., G. H., Box No. 216 *Times* office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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IN THE
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APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
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OFFICES

AND FLOORS TO LET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK.
Splendid location and light, at your own price.
Inquire in the store No. 241 Broadway.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID STORE ON 8TH-AV., near 23d-st.; plate-glass front.
Rent, $70 a month.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—ROOMS OF ALL SIZES; VERY BEST steam-power in the City, and steam hoistway; rents cheaper than in other places in the city.
JACOB BERMAN, No. 317 East 22d-st.

STORE AND THREE-STORY DWELLING on 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., to let; rent moderate. Apply to G. NAGLE, No. 149 4th-av., near 14th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

AT REDUCED RENT—THE LARGE STORE NO. 138 Fulton-st., New-York. See OWNER, at No. 593 Fulton-st., (second floor,) Brooklyn.

TO LET—WELL LIGHTED LOFTS AND ROOMS at Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE NO. 94 Pearl-st. WM. S. DUKE, No. 119 Broadway.

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A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell at a sacrifice two family horses, one extension-top phaeton, pole, and shafts, one pony phaeton, one top buggy, single harness; horses 6 and 7 years old, 15 and 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind. Apply to COACHMAN, at private stable, No. 128 East 19th-st.

HORSES, &c.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER their handsome landau and pair of fine black horses for sale cheap; must sell; no fair offer refused. Inquire at No. 360 East 62d-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE OF A HOUSE TO RENT OR sell in exchange for board in New-York or Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 19 Great Jones-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE, FOR FIVE DAYS, IN sets to suit, all the furniture contained in seven rooms. No. 347 4th-av., over store.

FOR SALE.—PIER MANTEL MIRROR, PARLOR furniture, Chickering piano, good as new, cheap. No. 43 West 21st-st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.

Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham-st

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE City; 25 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 12 Bible House.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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A LADY LIVING IN OWN HOUSE WOULD board one family, giving exclusive use of two floors; highest reference; family desiring refined home, superior appointments, willing to pay fair price. address L. G., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—TO A REFINED GENTLEMAN, OR GENtleman and wife, suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, in elegant house; unexceptionable location, vicinity of Gilsey House; with or without board. Address H. H., Post Office Box No. 3,087.

NO. 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, on or about the 1st of May, in a first-class family house, serving private tables only, a choice of elegant floors, or parlor, bedroom, and bath-room communicating; refer to those.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST., WITH BOARD, FROM 1st May, a choice of large pleasant rooms, en suite or singly; house will be newly and handsomely furnished, and desirable in every respect. For further particulars call at No. 28 West 12th-st.

NO. 5 PROSPECT-PLACE, EAST 41ST ST., CITY.—Well appointed rooms, with superior board, for families or single gentlemen; exceptional advantages for permanent parties; references required; terms moderate.

NO. 30 WEST 23D-ST.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished parlor floor; bath, closets, &c., with or without private table to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman preferred.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 114 EAST.—In two second-story nicely furnished rooms, to gentleman and wife, with board; one hall room; references.

NO. 36 EAST 32D-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in first-class house; private family; low to permanent parties.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, with board, entire third floor; private table if preferred; also, rooms on second and fourth floor.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM WITH large closets in gentleman and wife, after May 1, between 21st and 50th sts.; reasonable terms only. Address A., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE FRONT room, furnished, southern exposure. Inquire at No. 23 East 24th-st., near Madison-av. Breakfast if necessary.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385.—FROM MAY 1, TWO elegantly furnished floors, parlor and second, separately or together with first-class private table. Now vacant, large fourth-floor front room. References.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—SUITES and rooms furnished or unfurnished; private tables or board; concession made for yearly arrangements. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309.—A SECOND FLOOR, consisting of five rooms and bath, together or separate, unfurnished, with or without private table; possession before May; liberal terms by the year.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms vacated before May 1; with or without private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, together or single; also a room in fourth story; to rent, with or without board; references.

TWELFTH-ST. WEST, NO. 215.—PRIVATE family; nicely-furnished rooms; singly or en suite, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 273.—ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; from May 1 rooms on all floors; private table.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor suite to let, with board; also, room on third floor for single gentleman.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A THIRD STORY FRONT, sunny room, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references. No. 19 dark-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH BOARD; also other rooms; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

UNION SQUARE, NO. 139 EAST 17TH-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Ten suite or singly; good closets, baths, &c., attached; private table if desired. Call at No. 25 5th-av.

TWELFTH-ST. WEST, NO. 139.—PRIVATE family; nicely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board.

NO. 47 WEST 3 7TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 431 5TH-AV.

One very choice apartment will be vacated May 1, and one now ready for occupancy, with private table, &

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NORTH-WEST POOL.

FIFTEEN INNOCENT AND INDIGNANT GENTLEMEN—COPY OF THE OFFICIAL SUMMONS—THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE POOL IN FULL.

The announcement in yesterday's TIMES of the institution of suits against the parties alleged to comprise the late North-west pool by H. Kennedy & Co., was the principal subject of discussion on the street yesterday. Mr. Kennedy appears to enjoy an excellent reputation for veracity, and his statements were generally credited. The gentlemen whose names were mentioned were very angry at the exposure, and rather warmly denied that they were in any way interested in the pool. Messrs. Dows, Tows, and Baylis said that they purchased their stock on their individual responsibility, as an investment, and without reference to any combination to bull or bear North-west. Mr. Tows added that he could not take time to answer all the lies that people chose to tell of him. Other alleged members were, to all appearances, steeped in the profoundest ignorance regarding the existence of such a thing as a North-west pool, and they were virtuously indignant that their names should be coupled with so immoral an act as stock gambling. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Kennedy's attorney, said, when this was told him, that this was the usual defense in cases of the kind. He asked to be excused from giving any more particulars about the matter than had already been published, saying that he had not had time yet to look into the subject, and would have to make a thorough examination before committing himself. He gave the following copy of the summons, however, for publication:

Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.

Harvey Kennedy, and William L. Kennedy, plaintiffs

against

David Dows, William L. Scott, F. H. Tows, Roswell P. Flower, Abraham B. Baylis, Andrew G. Curtin, Martin L. Sykes, Jr., Albert Keep, Henry H. Porter, James H. How, John E. Garland, —— Ten Hare, W. H. Ferry, John F. Tracy, and A. G. Dulman, defendants. Summons for Relief.

To the defendants above named:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within 20 days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ROBINSON & SCRIBNER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 12, 1877.

Seven additional names are given to those published yesterday, making the pool consist of 15 members. They are all, in street parlance, very "heavy men." Dows is a prominent member of the Produce Exchange and of the Chamber of Commerce, and is heavily interested in railroads. His firm is one of the oldest mercantile firms in the City. Mr. Scott is President of the Canada Southern Road and a large capitalist. Mr. Tows is Secretary of the Chicago and Rock Island Road. Mr. Flower is Secretary of the West Wisconsin Road. Mr. Baylis is one of the foremost men on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Curtin is ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sykes, Jr., is Secretary of the Chicago and North-western and Chicago and Milwaukee Roads. Mr. Keep is President of the same roads. Mr. Porter is President of the West Wisconsin Railway. Mr. How is a merchant doing business in Burling-slip. Mr. Garland is a wealthy broker and railroad operator. Mr. Ten Hare is the representative sent out to this country by the Dutch stockholders in the Chicago and North-west Road to look after their interests. Mr. Tracy is an old railroad President. Mr. Dulman is a merchant doing business in Exchange-place.

Mr. Kennedy refused to tell anything further about the pool and referred his questioner to his counsel. In regard to his own affairs, he said that the skies were growing brighter every day, and he hoped soon to be able to resume business. Whether such a contingency depended upon a settlement by the members of the pool or not he would not say.

THE SCANLON MURDER.

THE MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED—A VERDICT OF DEATH AT THE HANDS OF UNKNOWN PERSONS RENDERED BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Cornelius Scanlon, who, early on the morning of the 9th inst., was bound with ropes and thrown from a window of his apartments on the third floor of No. 41 Mulberry-street. Owing to the vague character of the testimony, the jury were unable to fasten the crime on any of the persons apprehended by the Police on the discovery of the murder. Dominick Wildman, an inmate of the house, testified that about 2 A. M., while lying in bed, he heard a female voice crying, "Mike, I'll fix you," and five or six minutes later he heard a dull thud, resembling the falling of a heavy weight in the yard. Lighting a lamp, he walked down stairs into the yard, and there found Scanlon lying on the pavement, bound securely with a clothes-line. Wildman returned to his rooms, and, having dressed himself, went into the street, accompanied by his mistress, Alice Ward, with the intention of informing the Police. Wildman's mistress corroborated his testimony, and added that an old woman named Catharine Fox, the occupant of the attic, was the person who threatened to "fix" Mike. Elizabeth Scanlon testified that she was not married to Scanlon, but had lived with him two years. On Sunday night he went out for beer at 11 o'clock, and she got into bed, and slept until awakened by a policeman, who asked her where Scanlon was. She professed to be utterly ignorant of the circumstances attending his murder, but asserted that he and the Italians who live in the house had quarreled three or four weeks previously. She identified the rope which was found around his body as one that extended from the window communicating with the room occupied by the Italians. Angelo Cherviello, one of the accused, knew nothing about the affair, but admitted that the rope had been taken from the window of the room occupied by him. Mrs. Catharine Fox testified that late in the night she was startled by a strange noise on the roof, and, addressing an Italian, called, "Mike, Mike, somebody will murder us." The noise on the roof ceased, and she went to bed. She did not see Scanlon after 6 P. M. Officer Hatton testified that on reaching the apartments of Scanlon at 2 A. M., he found Elizabeth Scanlon lying in bed. The stove was upset and the room in a disordered state. The woman, when informed of the fate of her reputed husband, asserted that "Mike" had something to do with it, that individual having threatened Scanlon's life. Angelo Guargino (the man known as Mike) and Philitus Serevani swore that they retired early that night, and were sleeping when the Police visited the room for the purpose of taking them into custody. The foregoing was in substance the evidence adduced, and the jury rendered an open verdict that Scanlon died of injuries received at the hands of unknown persons.

Scanlon's mistress was remanded to the Tombs, as it is hoped that within a few days more evidence will be procured as to the manner and cause of her paramour's murder, and as the Police fear that if she is now discharged they will have much trouble to find her again. The three Italians, who were discharged from custody on Thursday last, have disappeared, and the Police have been unable to learn whither they have gone.

THE DUMPING OF GARBAGE.

On Friday, the steam-tug Caleb, in the employ of the Street Cleaning Bureau, with five scows loaded with ashes, garbage, and street refuse, steamed into Long Island Sound, for the purpose of dumping the contents of the scows into the Sound. When off Throggs Neck, the tug was signaled by a Long Island pilot, and hove to until he came aboard. The pilot informed A. J. Birdsall, an employe of the department who was in charge of the tow, that a tug which he pointed out a considerable distance ahead, had on board some 60 oystermen, who were armed with shot-guns, muskets, and revolvers, and who were determided to prevent the dumping of any more filth from this City in the neighborhood of their oyster beds. Mr. Birdsall, to avoid a conflict, determined to go no further up the Sound, and the contents of the scows were hurriedly thrown overboard and the Caleb, with the empty scows in tow, returned to the City. The Police boat Seneca went out on a cruise on Friday through the Sound in search of a dumping-ground, and found a place known as "Shooter's Island," near the Long Island shore, which was deemed desirable as a depository for the City's refuse, and unless some legal obstacle intervenes the scows sent from the East River dumps will be unloaded at this place for some time to come.

A RUNAWAY BOY FOUND.

Four years ago William Lamson, then 10 years of age, son of Homer B. Lamson, a lawyer, who lived on the Newtonwille-road, Albany, ran away from home, and all the efforts of his family to find him proved futile, until yesterday, when Detective Adams, of the Central Office, found him in this City making his living by blacking boots. The runaway lad said that he ran away owing to ill-treatment on the part of his stepmother. He left home with four other boys, who had saved $8, and they came to this City on board the J. B. Schuyler. They enjoyed themselves hugely while their money lasted, and then they separated, and Lamson took up the occupation of blacking boots, making an average of 30 cents per day. He paid 15 cents per day at Father Drumgoole's Lodging-house, No. 53 Warren-street. He is now anxious to return home, and his sister, who is a school-teacher at Troy, has been notified, and will send for him. Since he ran away from his home his father has died, and the search for him has been made at the request of his sister.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL MATCH OF THE SEASON—POOR AMMUNITION AND INFERIOR SCORES.

The first rifle-match of the season took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The contest was for the Remington prize of $300 in gold, at long range, but being confined to rifles of that manufacture, it only enlisted 12 entries. The ammunition was supplied by the gun company which organized the match, and was generally condemned by the marksmen as being of a very inferior quality. A high wind prevailed during the day, blowing from right to left across the line of fire, and this, of course, impeded the shooting to some extent. The range was in a good condition, and the epaulment back of the targets had not been materially damaged by the storms of the past Winter. Quite a number of military men were out shooting at short ranges, among them being representatives of the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third regiments. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club contested for the "Morris" medal, at 200 yards distance. Following are the conditions and scores of the long range contest, the highest attainable number being 200 points:

Open to all comers; weapon, any Remington breech loader, to be loaded at the breech with cartridges supplied by the company; distance, 900 and 1,000 yards; 20 scoring, without sighting shots; entrance fee, $2.

ISAAC L. ALLEN.

Yards.	Total.
900—2 5 4 0 5 3 5 2 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 ..81	
1,000—3 4 5 0 5 5 4 4 0 4 5 2 3 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 ..78—159	

THOMAS LAMB.

900..5 5 5 4 2 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 3 4 5 3 3 3 4 5 4 ..82	
1,000—3 4 3 5 5 5 0 5 5 0 5 3 5 4 3 5 5 3 4 ..77—159	

L. WEBER.

900—3 5 3 3 5 3 5 3 3 5 4 3 0 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 ..81	
1,000—3 4 4 0 3 5 4 5 3 3 5 4 5 6 2 4 5 4 2 ..75—156	

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

900—5 4 3 4 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 0 3 5 5 4 2 ..79	
1,000—4 4 0 5 5 4 3 3 5 8 0 0 3 3 4 3 5 2 0 ..59—138	

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

900—4 3 2 3 5 5 5 5 R 5 5 5 5 5 5 0 3 3 5 5 ..78	
1,000—0 0 3 5 5 0 4 1 5 5 3 3 5 0 3 4 2 0 3 3 ..57—135	

MAJOR H. S. JEWELL.

900—4 R 0 0 3 0 0 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 2 4 5 4 5 5 ..62	
1,000—5 3 5 4 4 0 0 4 3 4 4 3 4 5 3 0 5 5 4 2 ..67—129	

G. L. MORSE.

900—5 4 4 2 0 4 0 3 3 R 4 5 5 3 5 4 3 4 4 3 ..65	
1,000—3 4 5 4 4 5 3 3 5 5 2 0 0 0 2 4 5 3 3 0 ..60—125	

E. H. RAYMOND.

900—4 5 2 2 0 0 4 4 5 5 2 5 4 0 5 0 3 2 2 0 ..54	
1,000—5 2 3 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 4 5 3 2 3 3 2 3 5 ..70—124	

C. SHARPS.

900—0 2 0 0 2 4 3 3 0 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 3 0 0 ..52	
1,000—0 3 0 5 0 0 3 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 0 5 5 3 5 0 ..59—111	

LEUT. COL. E. H. SANFORD.

900—3 0 0 R 0 0 2 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 5 2 5 4 3 ..51	
1,000—1 0 0 3 3 3 0 2 5 5 2 4 3 4 3 2 5 5 0 3 ..56—107	

H. FISHER.

900—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 5 0 3 0 0 3 3 ..25	
1,000—0 5 3 5 4 2 0 0 2 3 5 3 0 0 3 2 3 0 2 5 ..49—74	

N. WASHBURNE.

900—0 R 2 3 4 2 4 0 4 4 2 3 5 5 3 3 4 4 4 ..62	
1,000—3 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 3 5 0 3 5 2 3 5 2 2 ..Retired.	

The Amature Rifle Club will hold its first match for the selection of a team, next Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS IN PERTH AMBOY.

The old city of Perth Amboy, N. J., has been kept in a state of turmoil for the last three or four days by gangs of riotous strikers. Last Fall gangs of men were put at work in that place on the coal wharves of the Easton and Amboy Railroad Company. It was soon discovered, however, that the expense of keeping so many at work at the rate of $1 50 per day was too great to be borne. The company concluded, consequently, to reduce either the wages or the number of those employed. The men were consulted, but they would not listen to either proposition. Finally, it was determined to reduce the pay and retain all the hands in the service. The men held a meeting, and resolved to quit work at once. New hands to the number of 50 or 60 were sent from New-York, but when they went to the docks to commence their labors they were met by the strikers and driven away. The Chief of Police was called upon for aid, but the strikers were so violent and aggressive that he could not afford the new men the needed protection. Accordingly, H. E. Packer, the Superintendent of the railway company, addressed a call for assistance to Sheriff Roberts, of Middlesex County, in which Perth Amboy is situated. The Sheriff at once summoned to his aid 25 assistants, and started from New-Brunswick for the scene of the conflict. All the men summoned were armed with revolvers and other weapons. Under the protection of the Police and the Sheriff, the new men went to work, and the shipment of coal was resumed yesterday afternoon. The strikers organized to overcome the Sheriff's posse, and were very threatening in their demeanor all the afternoon, but no serious collision occurred. It was feared, however, that they would waylay the new laborers and do them injury.

SUICIDE OF A CIGAR-MAKER.

Jonathan Premott, a cigar-maker, 60 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning in his apartments on the third floor of No. 282 State-street, Brooklyn. Premott had been out of work for some time, and recently took to drinking. Yesterday morning, while sitting near the stove in his room reading a paper, he suddenly jumped up, and, seizing a heavy poker, made an attack on his sister-in-law, Mrs. Clark, striking her several times on the head and shoulders. His wife interfered to save her sister, and was also assaulted with the poker by Premott. Both women then fled from the room and sought protection in the apartments of Mrs. Lye on the floor below. After 15 minutes had elapsed Mrs. Premott ventured to return to her room. She knocked for admittance, but received no response. Procuring aid, she forced open the door and found her husband lying on the bed with his throat cut from ear to ear. In the midst of a pool of blood near the bed the razor with which the unfortunate man had taken his life was found. Deceased was an Englishman by birth. Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Premott was rendered temporarily insane by excessive indulgence in strong drink. The wounds received by Mrs. Premott and her sister are severe, but not dangerous.

LONG ISLAND FOREST FIRES.

On Friday there was quite an extensive fire between South Oyster Bay and Ridgewood, along the line of the Southern Railroad, endangering much valuable timber, as well as farm dwellings, outhouses, and fences. The farmers of the neighborhood turned out, in force, however, and succeeded in checking the progress of the flames before much damage was done. Only a few nights ago a fire was discovered in the brush near Woodbury, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, consuming fences and doing other damage, and but for the prompt and strenuous efforts of the neighbors a number of farm-houses would have been laid in ruins. About the same time the house of Mr. Rohrback narrowly escaped destruction. Sparks from the smoke-stack of a locomotive ignited some tall grass on his farm, and a considerable portion of his fences was destroyed. During the latter part of the week a large fire was raging in the woods north-east of Patchogue, burning over a large tract of valuable woodland. On the north side, a fire, said to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive, was started early in the week in the woods of Mr. Duncan McKay, of Huntington, and 50 acres were burned over before the flames were extinguished; and for several days past a fire has been in progress among the wooded hills in the northerly part of Jamaica township, between Jamaica village and Richmond Hill. It would be difficult to estimate the aggregate of damage, but it must be considerable.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

The annual election of officers for ensuing year was held by the Sir Knights of George Washington Encampment No. 6, Grand Roll of America, of the above order, on Friday night in their rooms, north-east corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, with the following result:

Sir Knight Thomas Beckett, Commander; Sir Knight Matt Patterrson, Generalissimo; Sir Knight James Hale, Captain-General; Sir Knight Arthur J. Morris, Prelate; Sir Knight William McCartney, Recorder; Sir Knight Walter Gillespie, Treasurer; Sir Knight James Calhoun, Register; Sir Knight Oliver McClay, Assistant Recorder; Sir Knight James L. Henderson, Senior Warden; Sir Knight George Morrison, Junior Warden; Sir Knight Samuel Ray, Standard Bearer; Sir Knight Joseph Hill, Sword Bearer; Sir Knight Alexander McCaugherty, First Guard; Sir Knight Robert Peel, Second Guard; Sir Knight George Lemon, Sentinel.

The officers-elect were duly installed by the V. Em. Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Sir Knight James E. Henderson, assisted by the District Deputy Grand Commander and the Grand Register of the United States. Notice was given of the decease of the R. Em. Grand Commander of the United States Sir Knight John Carlisle, of Philadelphia, who died on Tuesday, the 3d inst., and was buried with ceremonies of the order, on Saturday, the 7th. The Encampment was ordered to be dressed in mourning, and the Sir Knights ordered to wear the usual badge for the space of 30 days.

THE DERRIG BIGAMY CASE.

Thomas Derrig, who was arrested on Friday night on complaint of his wife, whom he married in London in 1847, and deserted a few months before the birth of their third child, was arraigned before Justice Guck, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday morning. Mrs. Derrig described in detail her search for Mr. Derrig during the long 20 years of his absence from her. "In 1859 I found him," she said, "in Charlestown, Mass. He prevailed on me to return to London, saying that he would soon follow me. As he did not, I returned to America, and learned that he had left Charlestown. While there, however, I learned that he had married a Miss Keefe." Derrig, on leaving Charlestown, took up his abode in the house No. 178 Skillman-avenue, a place since purchased by him. Mrs. Derrig No. 2 and her children were in court. Before dismissing the abandonment case Justice Guck ordered a warrant for Derrig's arrest on the charge of bigamy. He was placed under bonds to answer next Thursday.

BASE-BALL.

All the league nines and most of the international teams have taken the field in practice games, preliminary to the opening of the regular championship contests in May next. The Hartfords, of Brooklyn, have done considerable practice work during the past week, showing marked skill in batting, and improved play in the field. On Fast Day the Bostons began play for the season before an audience of over 3,000 people. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, too, have been at work, and will play their first match on the 19th, at Philadelphia, their opponents being the Hartfords. The St. Louis nine have been playing matches since March, and last week the Louisvilles and the Cincinnatis took the field. This week the Chicagos will open play, and then every prominent club will have begun work prior to opening the championship campaign.

This week the Hartfords will begin play on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, and during the week will play with the Alaskas and the Chelseas.

THE COLUMBIA BALL.

The first ball of Columbia, which will be a select and brilliant affair, will take place at Delmonico's on the evening of the 27th inst. The managers are Messrs. H. P. Brown, G. B. Cornell, R. A. Parker, Oakley Rhinelander, J. A. Booth, G. P. Erhard, and the lady managers are Mrs. President Barnard, C. F. Chandler, John Astor, W. Astor, John Jay, Gen. Dix, George T. Strong, S. P. Ruggles, John Sherwood, G. L. Lee, A. L. Cotting, Alex. Van Rensselaer, Judge Barrett, Marshall O. Roberts, George Peters, C. F. Blake, E. G. Thompson, Charles Hoffman, James Bonkard, F. R. Jones, Edward Renshaw Jones, John Hone, F. C. Barlow, E. M. Felt, S. W. Ellis Hitchcock, Dr. Sims, David Colden Murray, G. F. Betts.

EARLY NEW-ENGLAND SLAVE TRADE.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: "A letter about the slave trade, dated 'Boston, the 12th of June, 1681,' was copied from the 'Jeffries Manuscripts,' and published in the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January. It showed that certain Boston men were engaged in the slave trade. It appears that they had sent the ship Elizabeth to Guinea for a cargo of slaves, and feared that the slaves would be seized and liberated on their arrival in New-England. They had ordered the shipmaster to put into Swanzey, on his arrival, and wait there to hear from them; but, learning that this was known to the people of Rhode Island, who had 'given out their intention to seize her,' they sent William Welstead to watch for the arrival of the Elizabeth, and warn her away from that place. The letter directs him as follows: 'Come up in the night [to Nantasket] with them, [the negroes,] giving us notice thereof with what privacy you can, and we shall take care for their landing. What we have further to ad is to keepe your men ignorant of your designe, and improve your time what you can in fishing, &c. The names signed to the letter are John Saffin, John Usher, Edward Shippen, James Wetcomb, and Andrew Belcher. It is evident that slave-trading was a very unpopular business in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; so unpopular that these men feared a seizure of their cargo, against which they watched anxiously, using all possible privacy and hiding their operations in the darkness of night. The business never became popular in Massachusetts, but, at a later period, Newport, R. I., became notorious as a nest of slave-traders."

A MILITARY ROW IN GERMANY.

The eightieth anniversary of the birth of the Emperor William did not pass off as pleasantly in other parts of the Empire as at Berlin. A fatal military mêlée took place at Mayence, which is thus described by a correspondent: "The anniversary of the Emperor of Germany gave rise again this year to a sanguinary quarrel between the different troops garrisoned in Mayence. It appears that the Hessian regiments had chosen a certain inn for their ball, and a Captain was charged to maintain order. The Brandenburg hussars and artillerymen tried, as they did last year, to get into the ball-room, but were refused admittance. They soon assembled outside the place in great numbers, and, bent on retaliation, hindered the Hessian regiments from leaving the ball-room when they wanted. The consequence was a bloody collision. In a second sabres were unsheathed; the battle began, and, in spite of the attempts of the officers to restore peace, it raged till 5 in the morning. To estimate the number of killed and wounded would be difficult; suffice it to say that some idea of the sanguinary encounter may be formed from the fact that one regiment alone, the 117th, had to send 40 men to the hospital. Among the killed are a Captain and a Lieutenant. Other officers were more or less seriously wounded."

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

Every lady ought to know that LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" is a combination of wholesome elements capable of imparting a natural and exquisitely beautiful complexion. Ladies, try it.—*Advertisement.*

FOR INFLAMED OR WEAK EYES,

And sore eyelids, use DR. BECKER'S EYE BALSAM. All druggists sell it.—*Advertisement.*

FOR INVALIDS' use the JONZAC COGNACS are purest and best. VICTOR E. MAUORA, No. 140 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.—Mark Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Watjen and child, Miss Adele Hanemann, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hanemann, Mr. W. Hanemann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Miss Pfizer, Anton Meyer, Miss M. Autenrieth and three children, Miss L. Leypold, Miss Pauline Jahn, Oscar Delisle, J. Von Bergen, Wilhelm Schroeder, Emil Paetow, Miss Quetting, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wolff and three children, Louis Budell, Mrs. Charles J. Horstmann and child, L. Bianchi, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stine, Misses Nellie, Lilie, and Sophie Stine, Henry B. Wright, P. Overbeck, Miss Minnie Jefferson, Hermann Mandel, Mrs. Rosa Oppenheimer and three children, Alfred Kasenberg, Miss Ida Kasenberg, Isaac Loewenstein, A. S. Lonosheim, Charles A. Lange, C. Wilmanns, John Weil, S. Schreiber, Michael Wolff, Henry Keck, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grant and three children, Carl Sandmeister, Miss Catharina Sandmeister, Jacob Eichenland, Max Goetz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hallnorth, Miss Sophia Hallnorth, Charles Loen, Robert Leding, Walter McKwen, Theodor Eccard, Mrs. Meta Tietjen, Peter Haemmy, B. Sternberg, Mrs. A. Hillmann, Albert Folke, Moses Blumenthal, Miss Helene Zollweger, W. A. Greve, Miss Wilhelmine Greve, Jacob Lebach, Mrs. M. Gerber and child, Mrs. Eva Staab, Adam Staab, Mrs. Harriet Cotton, J. Schuchmann, Fritz Berger, Robert Hanelsen, J. H. Muller and child, Mrs. Franke, Dr. J. A. Rockwell, Mrs. Bechtel, Mrs. Eda Kuepper, H. Haenisch, Mrs. Christina Klfert, Mrs. Friedericke Rottmann, Mrs. A. Pinkert and two children, Carl Kecler, Mrs. E. Harjes, James Maxwell, Almasia Young.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Mrs. J. Anderson, Henry Bayard, Mrs. T. Bourke, Miss Matilda Bourke, John P. Biglow, J. Barrow, S. Canubino, Master Carlo Canobbio, Medelsa Concha, Clementi Concha, Master Aristedes Concha, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Conant and two children, J. A. Christmann, C. W. Clower, J. H. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Deihaven, Mrs. Jane Eynon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. G. Degacher, John F. Godillot, Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Godillot, Mrs. P. C. Gove, P. Gosset, Fortune Hegle, Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lefroy, George Lefroy, S. Lissberger, B. C. Miffin, M. P. Merchant, Wm. McGregor, George E. Martin, Frits Nisbit, H. T. Nicholls, Mrs. O'Halloran and child, Rev. W. Power, F. Salas Fuente, George Renard, W. F. B. Sams, Mr. and Mrs. James Spence, Mrs. C. J. Spence, W. C. Thairwall, Miss M. S. Thompson, C. Faulkner, Joseph Riera.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Charles Reed, Col. U. Delhoy, Maurice G. Reed, Miss Marie G. Reed, Master Sextus L. V. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Pivedal, W. H. Irwin, Miss Sloane, Miss A. V. Clark, Capt. George M. Phillips, J. Jarmin, W. J. Reed, O. C. Henderson, A. Wimpheimer, L. Heuermann, A. Peltzer, Wm Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cumming, W. K. Baker, A. C. Lewis, Mesyslaw Hlasko, Mr. Gayler, John Kennedy, S. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Milne, W. C. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. Page, H. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. O'Malley, Dr. Hope, J. E. Bing, John McKergou, Isaac Butts.

In steam-ship Charleston, for Charleston.—D. S. Jarvis, Wm. Blake, John Fisher, Jr., J. A. Van Tassell, W. J. Yates, Mrs. Murphy, E. Murphy, M. J. Rossman, J. C. Dunnam, L. P. Raynor, O. T. Klue, N. E. Booth, B. W. James, M. Carrington, Mrs. Browning, J. R. Reed, Mrs. Youle, Mr. Higgins, W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Murphy, Josef Eros, W. G. James, M. K. Phillips, R. G. Mills, M. M. Grant, S. B. Moss, M. A. Johns.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—John F. Gawthorne, Signor G. Pirazzoite, B. F. Toleman, A. P. B. Grant, Capt. O. D. Chapin, Rev. H. McMeekin, S. J. O'Kelly, M. Balloch, Leonar I Taylor, Thomas Freyne, H. McVeety, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wren and child, M. McGarvin, James James, D. McKenna.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:21 | Sun sets.....6:39 | Moon sets...9:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:54 | Gov. Island..9:43 | Hell Gate..11:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c.; Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Lone Star, Forbes, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.: John Gibson, Masingo, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Rooms, Jr.; California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.: City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale: Celtic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Agnes, Smith, Philadelphia: Knickerbocker, Kamble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Rio Grande, Bolger, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Regulator, Deane, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. F. Clyde & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Neckar, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen, via Southampton. Oelrichs & Co.; Hudson, (Br.,) Mills, Hull, via Southampton. C. L. Wright & Co.: Huntsville, Weir, St. John, P. R., and other ports, J. De Rivera; Fanny Cadwalader, Clark, Baltimore: Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Barke Trafalgar, (Br.,) Lockwood, Queenstown for orders, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Frelhandel, (Ger.,) Wachter, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ethols, (Br.,) Evans, Copenhagen, J. S. Tucker & Co.

Brigs Dart, (Br.,) McKenzie, Cadiz for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Agenora, Walls, Newark, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Annie E. Reynolds, Boone, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.: Rival, Fletcher, Boston, Haviland & Presby: B. J. Willard, Strobridge, Lagrunya and Puerto Cavello, Dudett, Boulton & Co.; Maggie L., (Br.,) Reid, St. John, N. B., A. T. Heney; E. K. Dresser, Reed, Boothbay, Me., I. R. Staples; Hartshorn, Hickman, Robinson, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool April 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Helios, (Ger.,) Asmus, Hamburg 77 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Madura, (Ger.,) Meyer, Trinidad 28 ds., with sugar to De Castro & Downer—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Frederik, (Norw.,) Eversen, Hamburg 35 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Haaken Haakonsen, (Norw.,) Hange, Rotterdam 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lizzie Merry, Kerner, Matanzas March 29, with sugar to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Hobe, (Norw.,) Olsen, Arendal Jan. 31, in ballast to Bookman, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Susan L. Campbell, Brooks, Liverpool Feb. 23, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Skjelholt, (Norw.,) Torjesund, Liverpool March 20, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, Delano, St. Pierre, Mart., 20 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Kausom, (Br.,) Nelson, Porto Cabello 21 ds., with coffee, &c., to Preston & Co.

Schr. Virginia Rulon, Rulon, Para 22 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Cumberland, (of Portland,) Havana March 29, with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Bonetta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Clark, Cornwallis 5 ds., with potatoes to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. White Wing, Phelan, Cardenas 14 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Lyons, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Hines, Chatfield, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Nulato, Smith, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapo & Co.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Tolman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ontario, Burdick, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sarah S. Tyler, Bushnell, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. West Wind, Romer, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. George Willard, Willard, Portland, on a fishing cruise.

Schr. Charlotte Jameson, Jameson, Fernandina, with lumber to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Morning Light, Higgins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Amos Falkenberg, Rackett, Boston.

Schr. W. W. Pranard, Fitch, Providence.

Schr. T. W. Allen, Hawes, Norwich.

Schr. Emma A. Cheesboro, Robbins, Westerly.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Allen, Orient, for Baltimore.

Schr. John K. Shaw, Cox, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-London.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Lamphear, New-London.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. William Maxwell, Nelson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E. N. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Celtic and City of Richmond, for Liverpool; Californria, for Glasgow; Hindoo, for Hull; Alps, for Port au Prince, &c., Tybee, for San Domingo City, &c.; Huntsville, for St. John's, P. R.; Rio Grande, for Havana; City of Houston, for Galveston; Knickerbocker and Lone Star, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Agnes, for Philadelphia; Emma Heather, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

By schr. Virginia Rulon, April 3, lat. 24 3 N., lon. 65 38 W., brig Etta M. Tucker.

By ship Helios, April 1, no lat., lon. 72 30, bark Fred Carl, for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The steam-ship Austrian, from Liverpool, arr. to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Victor, (Norw.,) from London which arr. 10th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, came up to the City this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 11.—Sid, 20th ult., Maris and Helena, from St. Helena; 8th inst., Acolus; 12th inst., Palmyra, Argo, Capt. Larsen, the latter for New-York; Laurel, for Quebec; Monhegan, for Hampton Roads; 13th inst., Cecilia, Capt. Jasso, for Delaware Breakwater; Edward Cardwell, Hope, Capt. Cumming; all for Quebec: Vikar, for New-York; 14th inst., Edith Carmichael, for Shediac; Osmo.

Arr. 4th inst., Ignazio; 10th inst., Freidig, Ulrika, Capt. Johnson; Wilhelmine; 12th inst., Sedmi Dubrovacki, Der Wandeler, Johann Wilhelm; 13th inst., Nuovo Matteo, Ida, Capt. Morris: Bel Stuart, the latter at Queenstown, and proceeded to West Hartlepool under orders; 14th inst., Warwick Castle, and Ruth Palmer.

QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—The steam-ship Iarrian, Capt. Fitt, from Boston April 1, arr. here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotian, Capt. Richardson, from Baltimore March 29, by way of Halifax April 3, for Liverpool

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7984. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. HAYES.

THE APPARENT CONFLICT BETWEEN MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT BEFORE THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL AND THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY—FREE EXPRESSION OF THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS—HIS CONFIDENCE THAT THE RESULT WILL JUSTIFY HIS COURSE — PACIFICATION NECESSARY FIRST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—One of the hand-bills containing the closing paragraph of Secretary Evarts' address before the Electoral Commission, with which the fences and dead-walls of Washington were adorned last night, was presented to the President. After carefully reading it aloud, he remarked: "That is an excellent sentiment, Mr. Evarts certainly cannot find fault with its publication in any shape." The President was informed that the purpose of those who posted the hand-bill was to recall to public attention the sentiments of Mr. Evarts' address by way of contrast with the President's Southern policy, which the authors of the hand-bill claim is at variance with the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Evarts before the Electoral Commission. The President replied that he had no defense to offer for the efforts he was making to bring about reconciliation in the South. His works must be known by their fruits. He believes many Republicans honestly differ from him with reference to his Southern policy. He is firmly convinced, however, that the result will justify the wisdom of his actions. It may be possible that he is mistaken, but time alone will demonstrate who is right. The turbulent, exasperating, and disastrous condition of affairs that has prevailed in the South for the past decade should not be permitted to continue without an honest effort at correction. The policy that has heretofore obtained in dealing with the Southern States has been a lamentable failure, and is so admitted by men of all parties. It has become necessary to inaugurate a new policy, and while that adopted by him may not be best, it should not be condemned in advance of trial. Should it fail to accomplish the results desired, no one will ascertain the fact sooner than he will, and no one will have to petition for a change of remedies. He proposes to have no controversy with those who honestly differ from him, nor will such differences on the part of his friends alter his feelings toward them. He gives them credit for sincerity of conviction, and only asks that the country shall patiently await the issue. His course has been marked out, after much deliberation and with a full sense of the responsibility resting upon him, and he is determined to follow that course, firmly believing that he is right, and that his efforts will restore peace and prosperity to those sections where these blessings have been unknown for the past eight years. He will not stubbornly cling to his theory should it fail to speedily produce the results expected. His only desire is to promote the peace and happiness of all the people, and he will not hesitate at any time to adopt such methods as will secure that end.

In the course of further conversation, President Hayes said that he had no concealment regarding his Southern policy. It had been foreshadowed in oral and written utterances; and in this connection he adverted to the Gubernatorial campaign in Ohio of 1875, which resulted in his election over Gov. Allen, the people of the State having a full knowledge of his sentiments on national questions, including, of course, those which related to the South. The opening speech of a Gubernatorial candidate is generally considered to be the key-note of the campaign; and in such a speech at Marion, as early as the 31st of July of that year, he fully and distinctly expressed his opinions. This speech was published at length in all Republican and many other newspapers; and, therefore, his views were generally known. In that speech, after congratulating his fellow-citizens on the complete triumph over those who sought to destroy the Union and the grand results of the war, he alluded to the coming together again of Northern and Southern men in a spirit of harmony and friendship, including those who had fought against one another, and as a prominent feature in this evidence of good feeling he on that occasion spoke of the kindly manner in which Vice-President Wilson was received on his visit to the South. In this era of good feeling and reconciliation he further said there were still persons who talked of bayonets, and who sought to revive the prejudices of the past. This was much to be regretted, but there was enough to fill every heart with gratitude, the house being no longer divided, and all the inhabitants having a fair start in the race for life. In this and in all his other speeches, he earnestly condemned the reopening of the old issues between the North and the South, assuring his hearers that the time had come for complete reconciliation. The President then referred to the fact that the National Republican Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, passed a resolution sacredly pledging the Republican Party to protect every citizen of the United States in all his civil and political rights, and declaring that the permanent pacification of the South should be effected by removing all causes of discord. The spirit of this resolution was in perfect accord with his own views previously expressed, and he repeated them in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, and more fully elaborated them in his inaugural address, consistently maintaining the policy of reconciliation and local self-government, and when he entered upon the duties of the Presidency he intended that this policy should not be one of sentiment merely, but of actual administration.

He spoke with emphasis when he said: "My belief is that this course tends to give good government to the South: it tends to secure peace between the sections, and between the races or parties of the South; and it tends to secure the rights, interests, and safety of the colored people; therefore I am in favor of the policy. I do not know whether I shall succeed in carrying it out, because there are Northern and Southern men who, in various ways, may possibly thwart me; but of one thing I am confident, namely, I think it my duty to try and carry out the policy, and I am going to do it."

The President seems to be informed that some Republican leaders wish to organize an opposition to his Southern policy before that policy has been fully developed. He expressed regret that these gentlemen should feel it a duty to differ from him, but said he had no fault to find with them, and believed they will be among the first to commend his policy should it prove successful. "I respect the convictions of those who honestly differ from me," said the President, "but am indifferent to those who propose a malignant opposition, because I cannot see that public duty leads me in the path they would mark for my official footsteps."

Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, arrived here to-night. A report prevails that he comes in response to a telegraphic request from Senator Gordon, and his presence is associated with the pending controversy in Louisiana. The fact that Mr. Matthews was summoned to Washington prior to the settlement of the South Carolina controversy is commented upon in connection with his arrival here at this time.

WADE HAMPTON'S USURPATION.

VIRTUAL ABANDONMENT OF THE PEACE POLICY IN HIS ADMINISTRATION—MANLY AND DIGNIFIED REPLY OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE TREASURER TO THE DEMAND FOR THE EVACUATION OF HIS OFFICE, AND TO THE THREAT OF FORCIBLE EJECTMENT—HAMPTON BELIEVED TO BE "BULL-DOZED" BY THE OTHER DEMOCRATS ON THE STATE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, April 15.—The Republican State officers will reply, to-morrow, to Hampton's demand to vacate their offices. This demand, as stated in yesterday's dispatch to THE TIMES, while disclaiming any desire to prejudice the claims of the Republican officers, now before the courts, coolly intimated Hampton's estimate of the validity of their claims by pointing to the fact that he had commissioned others to discharge their duties, and informing them that it would disembarrass his administration if they turned over the records and papers to his appointees, "subject to any decision of the courts hereafter rendered." The further information was conveyed to them that he sees nothing in their position entitling them to the use of the rooms and custody of the records of their respective offices, and that if they do not consent to the surrender, the proper discharge of his duties will "require him to prevent such an obstruction to the Government." The Republican officers will each take the ground that he has no right, as Governor, to demand their offices, or to interfere in any way with their possession of the rooms or records connected with their offices. Below is a copy of Treasurer Cardoza's reply, which presents the case in plain and dignified terms. Hampton's course in this matter is the subject of intense feeling and criticism here. One report is that Hampton remonstrated against such summary action, and declared it to be in violation of his pledges to the President and the country, to leave all disputed questions to be settled by legal remedies. His fellow-candidates on the Democratic State ticket regarded; this as a betrayal of their rights, and demanded that, having obtained his own seat, he should place them in theirs. Under these influences Hampton is said to have yielded.

It is expected here that upon the receipt of the answers of the Republican State officers, Hampton will proceed by his State constabulary to forcibly remove these officers from their rooms, or to prevent their entrance after to-morrow. Some of Hampton's friends, by way of apology, deny that he intends to use force, but only to apply to the courts: but they admit that his language in saying that he shall feel "required to prevent such an obstruction" can have no proper application to legal remedies, inasmuch as he has, as Governor, no duty to perform in the courts, the claimants being obliged to take proceedings there for themselves, and the whole case being already before the Supreme Court, awaiting final argument and decision. The Republicans are unanimous in declaring Hampton's conduct to be a plain breach of faith and disregard for his most solemn and public pledges. They are not, however, surprised.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16, 1877.

Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I received on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., a letter subscribed by Wade H. Manning, private secretary, in which I am informed that the writer is directed by you to say, in substance, that you do not desire to prejudge my claim to my present office, that you have indicated heretofore your opinion of the futility of my assertion of my official rights, and that it would disembarrass the operation of the Executive Department confided to my care if I were to retire at once. I am further informed by the same communication that in the event of my refusing to take the course above requested, you see nothing in my present position entitling me to the use of my office; that you cannot consent to my remaining in my office, and, finally, that your responsibility will require you "to prevent such an obstruction to the conduct of the Government." I received the foregoing communication immediately after an interview held by me with you in the Executive Chamber, in which you voluntarily stated to me that you should leave the question of my official rights entirely to the courts, and that I could either occupy my office or seal it up, to remain undisturbed until a decision of the court should be reached. You can, therefore, judge of the surprise, not to speak of other feelings, produced by the letter of your private secretary. This feeling is increased when I call to mind the language used by you on so many occasions, and notably in a communication addressed to the President of the United States, as follows: "I repeat, therefore, that if the Federal troops are withdrawn from the State-house, there shall be, on my part or that of my friends, no resort to violence to assert our claims; but we shall look for their maintenance solely to such peaceful remedies as the Constitution and laws of the State provide. I shall use all my authority to repress the use or exhibition of force in the settlement of all disputed questions, and this authority shall be exercised in such a manner that the peace shall be preserved."

In the face of these pledges you now call upon me to relinquish my office, and you inform me of your purpose to prevent me from continuing to hold it. It is my duty to remind you that I was declared elected to my present office by the Board of State Canvassers, as the result of the canvass of the face of all the returns of the recent election, no returns being rejected or disallowed, in whole or in part. I was, therefore, commissioned by Gov. Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undisputed. I immediately qualified by taking the oath of office and filing my official bond, and I have since been and am now in the discharge of the duties of my office. It is my duty further to remind you that, under proceedings in *quo warranto*, instituted by those who were candidates upon the ticket with you, and now pending in the Supreme Court, the exact question which you now declare your purpose to decide adversely to me is put in issue, and is awaiting the decision of that court. Under these circumstances, to prevent me from continuing to hold my office until a decision of the Supreme Court is pronounced, is not only, in my judgment, not "to look to such peaceful remedies as the Constitution and laws of the State provide," but is rather "the use and exhibition of force in the settlement of disputed questions."

It is almost needless for me to add that I do not recognize your right, as Governor, in any manner to pass upon or decide my right to my present office, and I cannot comply with the request contained in the letter of your private secretary. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. CARDOZA, State Treasurer.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Andrew Grier was shot and mortally wounded in this city to-day by Morris Taylor. The shooting was deliberate and cold-blooded. Grier had obtained a pistol from Taylor, and the latter meeting him to-day asked for the same, and upon receiving it, immediately fired. Taylor is in custody.

THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

SCENES AT THE STATE-HOUSE.

HOW IT IS GUARDED BY THE PACKARD FORCES—A GARRISON OF FIVE HUNDRED MEN—WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A REPUBLICAN IN THE SOUTH—THE FEARS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THEIR DESPERATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 11, 1877.

The building known as the Louisiana State-house, around which so much interest centres just now, and in regard to the possession of which there is so grave a dispute, is situated in the most uninviting portion of the French Quarter of New-Orleans. Surrounded on all sides by old, tumble-down, and weather-beaten structures, it is still conspicuous for its forlorn and dilapidated appearance. Its wretchedness is apparently its only title to distinction, and yet, within those walls, now rapidly falling into decay, have been enacted some of the most memorable and exciting scenes in American politics. From its door on the day after the never to be forgotten 14th of September riot, William Pitt Kellogg, the legally elected Governor of the State, was driven a fugitive and an outcast. Then it was taken possession of, and for a brief period held by the men who had overthrown the Government. On Jan. 4 following the occurence, the old State-house was again the scene of a drama which shook the country to its centre, and called forth mass-meetings and other public demonstrations in every city in the Union. It was on the day in question that Col. De Trobriand, acting under the direction of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, entered the hall of the House of Representatives at the head of a file of United States troops, and literally at the point of the bayonet drove from the chamber a number of persons who claimed to be members of the Assembly. To-day the Louisiana State-house is the last monument left to the Republican Party in the South, and it is probable that in a few days, and within its walls, will expire all that now remains of an organization doomed to death because it lacked bullets to sustain its ballots. The bottom rail will then be on top again, "the native and best" will take possession of their own, and negro suffrage will, for a time at least, be heard of no more.

GOV. PACKARD'S CITADEL.

Approaching the State-house this morning I found its main entrance surrounded by a crowd of colored and a few white men, who had come out into the sunshine for a breath of the fresh Spring air. They were all attached to Gov. Packard's garrison, and there were but few of them without arms in their hands or upon their persons. Mingling for a few moments in this crowd, I found among the rest a number of prominent colored Republicans from the parishes. Some of them carried guns, they were in the ranks with the field hands, and if Packard gives the order they are all ready to fight to the death for the rights which it was at one time believed were assured to them by the results of the war. How keenly men of this class feel their position, and with what intense bitterness they speak of the Southern policy of the national Administration I am almost unable to relate. Many of them, particularly the uneducated ones, firmly believe that they will be returned to a condition of slavery if Packard is overthrown, and even those who are well informed, and consequently better able to give an opinion, express the belief that the success of Nicholls will certainly result in the curtailment of many of the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the colored people of the State. In the crowd at the door I found one old colored man who I have known for some years, and who, ever since the war, has taken a prominent part in the politics of the State. He is a man of sound sense and good education, and has always been a keen political observer. Such being the case, I was astonished to find that he, like most of the ignorant colored people, firmly believed that the success of the Democrats would eventually lead to the slavery of the negro. Regarding this question, he said: "It is only a matter of time. At first they might treat us well enough, but when they find themselves in undisputed power, we may bid good-bye to any privileges which we now enjoy. Our public schools will be taken from us first, for if there is one thing more than another that a Southern planter hates, it is an educated colored laborer."

"But," said I, "Gen. Nicholls and all the prominent white Democrats in the State have promised that, in the event of their recognition and success, they will not interfere with your rights or privileges in any way."

"O, yes, of course," was the significant reply, "they are very good at promises; the only trouble is that they break their pledges quite as fast as they make them." Pushing my way through the crowd, and talking to one and another as I went, I found that the old man only echoed the opinions of his associates. They were all convinced that Packard's downfall would be a terrible calamity to them.

INSIDE THE STATE-HOUSE.

Nearing the entrance about which the throng of white and colored men was assembled, I found that it was strongly barricaded and guarded on each side by armed negroes. I was not allowed to pass until I had been vouched for by an acquaintance in the crowd. Then entering the long stone-paved hall, I found it filled with white men and negroes, nearly all in the uniform of the Metropolitan Police, and all armed with breech-loading rifles. In a dark court-yard which the building surrounds a company of men were being drilled by a little Irishman, who gave his orders like an old soldier, and at the foot and top of the stone stairway which leads to the hall of the Senate, the Assembly Chamber, and the executive offices an armed guard was marching backward and forward in military fashion. Guns were stacked about in various places, boxes of ammunition lay upon the floor, and in every direction was some indication of the fact that Packard and his friends knew and appreciated the power of his White League opponents. I afterward discovered that there are 450 men quartered in the State-house. They never leave it, night or day. They are all warmly attached to the cause of Gov. Packard, and they will not lay down their arms until ordered to do so by him. Passing the guards without question, I made my way to the door of the Executive chambers. At this an armed guard was stationed, but he did not attempt to prevent me from entering. Once in the ante-room, I found myself surrounded by all, or nearly all, the well-known Republicans in the State. Seated on a table, with a light felt hat on the back of his head, was Albert Leonard, who at one time was the most bitter Democrat and White League leader in "Bloody Caddo." He is now acting with Packard, but is supposed to favor the so-called reconciliation policy of President Hayes. Near him was Judge Hugh J. Campbell, who was one of the Republican counsel in the Louisiana case before the Electoral Commission. He is one of the best known lawyers in the State, and freely expresses the opinion that Packard is legally as much entitled to the position of Governor as Mr. Hayes is to the Presidency. At a window writing was Gen. Anderson, of the Returning Board, pale and careworn, but brave and resolute as ever. He says nothing about the President's course, being in this respect very unlike his associate, the excitable Gov. Wells. That gentleman gives vent to his feelings upon every possible occasion, and, as it is perhaps needless to state, he is not in favor of the compromise policy, which, in the first place, demands the surrender of all claims heretofore made by Southern Republicans. Scattered about the room, seated, standing, or lounging against the walls, were Henry Demas, the well-known negro leader from the Point of St. John the Baptist; Gen. McMillan, the leading white man in the Republican Senate; ex-Congressman Morey, who always falls on his feet, and who holds the position of Appraiser of Customs in New-Orleans, and a large number of local politicians. Gov. Packard was not in the room when I first entered, but after a time he came in from his private office, and mingled freely with his friends. Stronger, stout, and determined-looking as ever, he is still pale and careworn from constant confinement within the State-house. Unlike Gov. Chamberlain, he is a man of almost gigantic proportions. He lacks that refined feeling and quick, nervous sensibility which have made the Governor of South Carolina old before his time, and apparently he cares as little for the constant threats of Democratic cut-throats as he did for the White Leage Army of the 14th of September. He is a man of slow thought and deep conviction, of bull-dog tenacity, and great will. Chamberlain knew that his cause was a just one, but did not attempt to maintain it because he was assured that such an effort could only result in the slaughter of his negro followers. Packard's actions will never be interfered with by considerations of this kind. He cares very little for his own life, but he cares less for the lives of those about him, and if, after being abandoned by the President, there is still one chance in a hundred of victory he will certainly seek a conflict with the Nicholls forces. He expressed this determination to me to-day, as he has frequently done upon former occasions, and strange as it may seem, considering the odds that are against him, he seems to think that he would be successful in the end. He states very truly that the negroes, particularly those in the cities and larger towns, are desperate and ready for any conflict which promises to re-establish the supremacy of the Republican Party. These men, and a small but resolute body of well-armed whites, are absolutely under his control. This force is, of course, no match for the White League, but if Packard so wills it he can at least compel Federal interference by enacting a terrible tragedy in the Louisiana State-house. H. C.

THE PROPOSITION TO ADMIT ELECTED MEMBERS TO THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—Nothing transpired to-day as to situation or negotiations. The proposition to admit all elected members to the Nicholls Legislature is the leading subject of discussion. Conservatives think this will be the basis of settlement. All contestants agree to stand aside if the Republicans consent to take their seats in Odd-fellows Hall. The question of submitting a proposal to this effect will be finally settled by the Conservative caucus to-morrow. There seems no doubt that the proposition will be made. The commission will remain here for some days, until a final adjustment, if such a thing is possible.

THE STEAM-SHIP LEO BURNED.

A STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN—HOW THE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED — NOTHING KNOWN OF THE MISSING BOATS.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Capt. Daniels, of the steam-ship Leo, makes the following statement: "We left Savannah on the 12th inst.; reached outside at 4 P. M. There was fair weather and a fresh breeze up to 12 o'clock that night, when the blow increased from the south-east. At 3 o'clock Friday morning we slowed down, hauled up to the head of the wind, and hove to, the gale increasing very fast. At about 3:30 o'clock we opened the hatches to examine the cargo, and discovered fire below. We got out the hose and threw water on the fire, but it increased so rapidly that we had to leave it and close the hatches. Two of the men were badly burned. Finding it impossible to put the fire out and save the ship, we got the two life-boats and the raft over, the fire gaining so rapidly that we could get no more boats over, and those who were forward were cut off from those who were aft. When the first boat was launched I went aft to the cabin door, but was beaten back by the flames, and could not go in. I met the First Engineer and Mr. Papendick. I told First Engineer McDonald to go into the boat and save all he could. He went over the side into the boat, and Mr. Papendick after him. I then left and went forward to get the raft off. It was impossible to reach the lady passengers, the flames having taken possession of the cabins. There was no intimation of the fire until the hatches were opened, and I cannot account for its origin. There were about eight in the boat that got away clear of the ship. Mr. Papendick was in the boat, one of the best metallic boats on board. I saw nothing of them afterward. I looked around and saw no one forward, and I then went on the raft myself. The stewardess and two men were aft, hanging on the rail; the stewardess sang out for me to save her: I told her to jump; she came down half way and hung on, but the raft drifted away, and she, not letting go, was lost with the two men. After being taken off the raft by the bark, I headed toward the ship to look after the boats, which I did until 5 o'clock in the evening, but saw nothing of them. We were seven hours on the raft before being rescued.

The following persons were saved and brought to this port: James Daniels, Captain; C. C. Weldman, Purser; G. W. Olsen, First Officer; N. Lindman, Second Officer; William J. Gray, seaman; R. M. Rankin, seaman; John Leonard, First Assistant Engineer; John Walsh, oiler; Pierre Power, fireman; Felix Shelby, fireman; D. W. Silvera, steward; James Ferron, waiter; Thomas Hughes, waiter. Olsen and Gray are seriously burned. Nothing has been heard from the missing boats.

FIRES IN THE WOODS ABOUT SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, April 15.—The hills around Scranton are aglow to-night with the blaze of burning brushwood and trees, and the flames were so furious at one point as to create a reflection which made the people think the fire was in the Seventeenth Ward. An alarm was sounded and the fire companies turned out, but only to ascertain that the flames were four miles distant. The burning woods are so far from the suburbs that no damage to city property can result.

STABBING AFFRAY OVER CARDS.

BOSTON, April 15.—James Brown and Warren J. Simmons, brothers-in-law, quarreled over a game of cards last night in South Boston, and the former stabbed the latter three times with a long-bladed knife. The condition of the wounded man is considered critical.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

PEACE PROSPECTS DIMINISHING.

A VESSEL AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO REMOVE THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY—THAT CITY TO BE DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE—LORD DERBY ON THE TURKISH CIRCULAR—NOTHING FURTHER POSSIBLE TO ENGLAND TO AVERT WAR—TALK IN VIENNA OF FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, Sunday, says:

"A Russian yacht arrived to-day to take the members of the Russian Embassy to Odessa the moment they receive orders to quit Constantinople.

The Porte believes that the rupture will be delayed until Russia has communicated her intentions to the powers, but no hope of a peaceful settlement is entertained.

Russian subjects in Turkey are to be placed under the protection of the German Embassy.

Constantinople will be declared in state of siege immediately after the rupture."

Lord Derby has sent the following dispatch, dated April 12, to the British Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople:

"SIR: The Turkish Ambassador called to-day and left a copy of the circular on the subject of the protocol. I expressed my deep regret to Mussurus Pasha at the view the Porte had taken. I thought it unnecessary to enter on any further discussion of a step which had been adopted by the Porte after full consideration, and could not be retraced. I said, however, it did not seem clear whether the Porte would send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg or not to treat on the question of mutual disarmament. Mussurus Pasha stated that Turkey has not prepared to adopt any such measure, and expressed the opinion that matters could not be settled satisfactorily unless the powers should consent to annul the protocol. I replied that the divergence between the views of the two Governments appeared so wide as to render further discussion useless, and I said I could not see what further steps England could take to avert war, which appeared inevitable. Mussurus Pasha answered that the attitude of his Government was simply defensive; that they did not desire war, but they would prefer it to the sacrifice of national independence, which appeared to be involved in an acceptance of the protocol."

PARIS, April 15.—It is said that the staff of the Russian Embassy have been ordered to leave Constantinople to-morrow.

A telegram from Scutari announces that the Russian Consuls at Scutari and Bosna-Seraia have received orders to depart.

The *Journal des Débats* says the Russian fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific have been ordered to concentrate in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Layard, the newly-appointed British Ambassador, has left for Brindisi, where he will embark on a special steamer in order to reach Constantinople quickly.

BUCHAREST, April 15.—The Czar is expected to arrive at Kischeneff on Tuesday.

The Grand Duke Nicholas holds a great review of the Army of the Pruth to-day.

ROME, April 15.—It is said that, in view of complications, Russia has proposed to the Vatican to settle long existing differences.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Standard's* special from Vienna, Sunday night, says: "The Russian Ambassador had an audience with the Emperor of Austria to-day, and afterward an interview with Count Andrassy, to whom he communicated a telegraphic circular from Prince Gortschakoff. Yesterday's panic in financial circles was followed by a trifling recovery to-night in consequence of private messages from Paris and London, stating that diplomatic attempts are likely to be made to pave the way for giving satisfaction to Russian susceptibilities by amending the Treaty of Paris. The greatest readiness is discernible on the part of the Austrian Government to support any last attempt to procure peace which may be made by England."

The German contractors who supplied the corps at Belfort and Strasburg have arrived at St. Petersburg, where they are making large contracts. Fifty railway engines fitted for the gauges of the Roumanian lines have been supplied by Berlin factories.

One-third of the army at Kischeneff will not cross the Pruth, but will move toward Sulina, to cross into Dobrudscha. Two Turkish monitors are at Sulina."

The *Standard's* special from Constantinople says Col. Valentine Baker will be attached to the staff of Abdul Kerim, the Commander-in-Chief, who has gone to the Danube. Kerim's first head-quarters will be at Rustchuk, and his next at Schumla.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "I hear from Vienna that negotiations are pending between the powers on one side, and Russia on the other, by which an immediate outbreak of war seems likely to be prevented. A Bucharest telegram announces that the entry of the Russians into Roumania will begin on Monday or Tuesday. Notwithstanding all denials, it is certain that on Friday a telegraphic dispatch was received from St. Petersburg advising Russians here of the immediate declaration of war against Turkey."

The *Standard's* special from Pesth says: "All the journals here are agreed that it is impossible for Austria and Hungary to remain neutral in the war which impends. They unanimously argue in favor of an alliance with England against Russia. Austria and Hungary are even more interested than England in preventing the entrance of the Russians into Bulgaria."

The *Standard*, in its leader, says: "A last effort is being made to avert war, and a last appeal has been addressed to Russian good faith. We have no confidence in its success."

The *Times'* dispatch from Pera reports that Talaat Pasha, Agent for the Viceroy of Egypt, announced yesterday an official visit of Ismail Pasha to the Sultan. The Khédive is to arrive in Constantinople next month.

The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* says the result of war will depend on the attitude of Germany. Russia requires Germany to prevent Austria from interfering with Russia's proceedings against Turkey.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* reports that the journey of the Czar to Kischeneff was decided on some time ago, and would have been made in case of peace or war. The Army could not have been demobilized without great discontent. The journey, therefore, proves nothing. The correspondent adds: "I believe no ultimatum will be delivered by Russia when the moment comes, but the Emperor will issue a manifesto, and the Army will move. The war feeling here is intense. There was never such a popular war as this will be. We have no brag, no bluster, no excitement in the streets, no processions, no singing, no shouting; but quiet resolution is depicted on every face and is manifest in everybody's language."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks the first strategical movement of the Turks will be the occupation of Kalafat, which will be one of the strongest positions on the left bank of the Danube. If that point was occupied by the enemy, Widdin could be easily laid in ruins.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Pesth asserts that the Turks intend to cross the Danube at the same time the Russians cross the Pruth. The Turks will probably throw bridges over the Danube at Widdin, Nikopolis, and Rustchuk. In thus securing and fortifying positions of the left bank they will derive a decided advantage, unless Roumania interferes, which is not probable, for the Russians must take three weeks to reach the Danube. Should war break out the Danube Steam Navigation Company will be in an unpleasant condition. Traffic with the lower Danube would be cut off, and the company has 150 vessels on that part of the river.

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Greek Government has given orders that an army of 60,000 men be in readiness for active service in case of need.

The *Times* special says the feeling in Athens is intensely anti-Russian.

All the London journals agree in the statement that the Czar's visit to Kischeneff will occur on Thursday next.

A telegram to the *Daily News* from Rome represents that the Vatican is elated at the prospect of war, and ardently hopes the Russians may gain some preliminary advantages, in which case it has persuaded itself that war would become general. Reports have reached Cardinal Simeoni from Central Russia, intimating that an international outbreak is imminent in Russian Poland and contiguous Russian provinces. Preparations for the movement have been long going on.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "I have just inspected the Ottoman fleet in the Bosphorus, and find the condition of the Sultan's Navy really splendid. The vessels are fully manned, and the discipline is as good as possible. Admiral Hobart Pasha has been formally appointed commander of the Black Sea squadron, which comprise 15 iron-clads. The ports on the Bosphorus are also ready. The reports from the armies are satisfactory. Mehamet Pasha, First Aid-de-Camp of the Sultan, has left the capital to inspect the troops and munitions of war in Anatolia, and superintend final arrangements along the Asiatic frontier.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch remarks that it is feared that Austria will not be able long to remain an indifferent spectator. The attitude she is preparing to assume is one of defensive neutrality. The influence of the Russian Sclav committees extends almost to Austria's frontiers, and Austrian statesmen who consider its vicinity a permanent peril, are bent on checking its progress and taking steps to annihilate its effects on the Sclav population.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says: "It is officially confirmed that the Roumanian troops will oppose the passage of the Danube by the Turkish Army, but will allow the Russians to cross the Pruth."

STRIKING LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

THE TROUBLE ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD — A GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED BY THE BROTHERHOOD—AID EXTENDED FROM OTHER TRADES-UNIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The long-deferred strike of the engineers of the Reading Railroad took place to-day. A conference was held yesterday between a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Manager Wootten, when the engineers gave notice that unless President Gowen's circular requiring them to abandon the Brotherhood was withdrawn, there would be a strike. The railroad officials refused to comply with the request, and as a consequence orders were telegraphed from Grand Chief Arthur at Cleveland for the men to quit their engines, commencing at 12 o'clock last night. At the time designated the men stepped from the cabooses and the engines were left standing on the tracks, and such has been the course proceeded with during to-day and to-night. In consequence of the stringent law on the subject, passed by the last Legislature, no trains were deserted on the road, but all were run to their destinations. There are but a small number of trains on the road on Sunday, consequently this cannot be taken as a fair test of what the result will be. The strike has extended to the main line and branches, and about 250 men have quit. In many instances the firemen have also ceased work, preferring to take their choice with the engineers. The company has experienced no difficulty to-day in running their passenger trains, so far as can be learned, non-Union men being procured to fill the places made vacant by the Brotherhood men. This afternoon a mass-meeting of the engineers and their sympathizers was held at the corner of York and Porter streets, where speeches were made denouncing the action of the railroad company, and offering aid to the engineers in their fight against the corporation. This meeting was composed of representatives of the other trades unions in this city. It is stated that large accessions have been made to the Brotherhood from the non-union engineers on the line, and those who are not already in have been promised the same wages as they now receive to desert their engines. It is also reported that some trouble was caused in procuring engineers to run freight trains on the Perkiomen road for Allentown, and on the Reading and Columbia roads, branches of the main line, to-day. The officials of the company state that they will experience but little trouble in filling the places of the striking engineers. The strike was caused by President Gowen issuing a circular demanding of the engineers on the road to resign their allegiance to the Brotherhood, or else resign their positions. They choose the latter course.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

THE MURPHY MOVEMENT IN OHIO—INROADS UPON THE LIQUOR SELLERS' PROFITS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The Murphy movement is spreading into nearly every town and hamlet in this State. The zealous labors of the temperance workers, many of whom are reformed drunkards, have been successful beyond all precedent. In many places the revival is the absorbing topic of interest, all classes being engaged in it. At Zanesville, 2,700 signatures to the pledge have been obtained; at Wooster, over 2,000; at Troy, over 1,000; at Bucyrus, over 1,000, and in a score of other towns and cities the greater part of the male population are wearing a blue or red ribbon. Saloon keepers offer but little resistance, but all admit that it tells heavily upon their business, and from a few places instances are reported of liquor sellers closing their doors for want of patronage.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

MANCHESTER, April 15.—This evening Emmet Lyons and James G. Gonnier, two inmates of the jail who had been allowed by the turnkey to enter the corridor to wash, sprang upon him, knocked him down, and took away his revolver. He succeeded, however, in throwing the keys beyond their reach. The Jailor was absent, and his wife held the door leading into the audience-room. Lyons ordered her to open the door, and after firing three shots through the wicket frightened her into compliance, when he escaped. Several men were attracted to the spot by the noise, and Gonnier was locked up.

ENGLISH EVERY-DAY LIFE.

GOOD FRIDAY GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

A SINGLE DAY'S RECORD OF CIVILIZATION—HOT CROSS BUNS AND ENGLISH DEPRAVITY—A LORD-RIDDEN COUNTRY—THE ADVANCED ANGLICAN CHURCH—FRESH PICTURES FROM OLD ARTISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 30, 1877.

Stories of barbarians. Not from Central Africa. Not from Servia. They are narratives from a single English newspaper of to-day. This day on which we celebrate the great Christian sacrifice. Our shops are closed. Bells are tolling and chiming. The National Gallery is closed. You may not even go into the reading-room of the British Museum. No theatres are open as theatres. The Tower is as silent as the tomb. A few sacred concerts are given here and there. You may not eat and drink at restaurants or cafés until evening. It is Good Friday. All London is in the streets, however, or in the parks. Every hansom cab is occupied. The 'busses are crowded. All the livery stables have poured out their vehicles. Richmond and Twickenham, Hampton Court, Epping Forest, all the suburbs are thronged, and there is a crowd at the Crystal Palace, for, strange to say, it has not rained all day, and I am writing with the muffled sounds of midnight revelers in my ears. It has been fine since yesterday. The sun has actually shone for several hours. I have been dipping into the records of our civilization. William Window, of Bristol, was sentenced yesterday to 12 months' hard labor for a bit of cannibalism. Mrs. Wetheridge went into a public house with her sister and nephew. Mr. Window was there drunk. He insulted Mrs. Wetheridge grossly. Her relatives remonstrated, whereupon he struck them; and then taking Mrs. Wetheridge into his arms, he carried her into a corner and deliberately bit her chin off. The piece of flesh fell into some sawdust, and was afterward picked up and sewed on. Before the Guildhall magistrate yesterday, Thomas Ord was sentenced to 6 months' hard labor for kicking his wife almost to death. They had only been married 10 months, and Ord was jealous because his wife asked a railway porter a question about the trains. Ord struck her at the railway depot, and when he got her home kicked her as the British working man can kick when he has a woman to deal with. At Clerkenwell, Louisa Murphy was committed for trial at the sessions for cruelly ill-treating her children, William and Louisa Murphy, aged 9 and 7, by assaulting them with a red-hot poker. A lodger in the same house deposed that she had "frequently" heard the boy cry out, "You burn me, mother, more than you do Louie." The children were covered with burns of old and recent date. William Murphy, a pitiable looking object, said that on Monday week his mother burned him with a red-hot poker that she took out of the fire; she did it to him because he had lost two pence; she burned him on the arm, chest, side, and breast; he was undressed when she did it, as she had told him to undress, and then she put the poker into the fire. She held him and kept the red-hot poker on him, but she also struck him with it on the side. She hit him "a lot of times," and it "smarted him" very much. She had often beaten him before. His sister, 7 years old, was in the room at the time, and afterward his mother served her the same, and she screamed bitterly. She beat her very severely with the same poker as that with which he was beaten. The poker was red-hot on the first occasion of his mother beating him with it. She had on previous occasions beaten him with the same poker, and at one time she cut a piece out of his forehead just above the eye. (the scar of which was now visible.) She had burned him only on one day or night. The children were in a frightful condition. At Worship-street, Thomas Gibbons was sentenced to six months' hard labor for going home drunk, blacking his wife's eyes, and breaking her nose. She jumped out of the window to save her life. The extreme penalty for this kind of assault is six months' imprisonment. This is English law, not Servian, or Turkish. If a man robs me of half a crown, and he is my confidential servant, I can send him to prison for several years; but if he goes home and breaks his wife's nose, staves in her ribs, or kicks a hole in her, the law of Gladstone and the law of Disraeli alike says you must not send him to jail for more than six months. Mr. Dillwyn, a member of Parliament, has twice brought in bills to add a flogging, but the legislature won't agree to that, because flogging is a degrading punishment. At the same Police Court yesterday, Thomas Jones was committed for trial for trying to chop up Ellen Haynes with a hatchet. He lived with the woman in Crown Court, Spitalfields, a district that would not discredit the Five Points. On Thursday morning he went out to go to work, but returned suddenly with a hatchet and chopped his wife several times, and then left her. He had, however, sufficient magnanimity to give himself up to the

handsome young man, with a slight whitey-brown mustache, and has been in the habit of borrowing money at 20 and 30 per cent. Because Mr. Tidy, the prosecutor, made him pay, and said something uncomplimentary of him, he entered his office as described, and behaved like—well, like that class of young English lords which affects race-courses and supports ballet girls. His lordship is a personal friend of the Prince of Wales, who will not thank him for such high-handed conduct. The scenes in court on the trial were simply an outrage on justice, and the whole business offers to the impartial critic a splendid illustration of the way in which England is lord-ridden and Justices justiced! The Prince of Wales will have a difficult game to play if ever he is King. We stand this kind of thing now; but when the bumptious noodles who presume on their titles attempt to shield their conduct under the shadow of the throne, then let them look out! For there is a leaven of courage and independence in the English character which will not allow its respect and veneration for the monarchy to run into such excess as to tolerate Beresfords and that ilk in power about the King's sacred person.

The "advanced Anglican churches" have been competing with the Roman Church in the gloom and solemnity of their services to-day. On Palm Sunday their proceedings, I am told, were similar to the "elaborate function" of the Papal ritual. By the way, his Holiness is very ill, and so is our English Pope, Cardinal Manning. The Cardinal has neuralgia of the arms and leg, and has had no sleep for days. A foolish weekly journal put him forward as the future Pope. There are several candidates before him for that high office, including Monsignor Deschamps, of Malines, Primate of Belgium, whom, it is said, the Pope himself will nominate as his successor before he quits St. Peter's chair on earth for heavenly promotion. The three Roman Catholic Bishops who have been worried out of Germany by Bismarck are in London, dressed as laymen, and living under the protection of English sympathizers. Spies have followed them everywhere until a week or two ago, when they got off the scent, and the exiled Bishops are at peace. What a favored city is London! Everybody comes here when in trouble. It is not long since I saw Mr. Peter B. Sweeny taking a quiet stroll in St. John's Wood. His brother was for many months a resident in that district, and was looked upon by his neighbors as a harmless, pleasant, and good-natured fellow. Yes, they will come here sooner or later—everybody. They come if they are in difficulties. They come if they are successful. We have been expecting the Pope for many years, but we have given him up now.

There are some secular things which we do on Sunday "without fear or favor," but only in our private capacities. Once a year we vary our church-going with artistic pilgrimages. The Sunday before the artists have to send in their pictures to the Royal Academy is a great show day in the studios for those who have any position in the art world. The day after to-morrow is Picture Sunday. Bohemia will be thronged with critics, artists, art-students, leaders of society. Every painter throws open his studio from about 11 to 5. Mr. Alma Tadema, in his odd Pompeiian-looking house, will receive all day and show his friends his Academy pictures. He has been working very hard. He was yesterday hard at it on his fifth picture. His chief works are a series of four figures entitled "The Saxons." Not far from M. Tadema's house, in Regent's Park, is the studio of Mr. T. D. Watson, (himself one of the handsomest of artists,) who is putting the last touches into "A Yeoman's Wedding," a charming study of past days. The bride and bridegroom are riding on one horse, the lady on a pillion behind her lord. The friends of the happy pair are crowded around. The color is effective and the grouping admirable. From this point to King Henry's Road is not a mile. Here is the studio of Mr. Fildes, who has done nothing of importance this year. His picture is a simple study of a country girl and a dog. It will make an excellent engraving. Mr. W. H. Woods is in the same building. He will not exhibit a figure or landscape subject this year. I think he is busy on some Venetian subjects for Burlington House. His studio was closed when I called yesterday. Miss Thompson's is not far away. Her new battle piece of troops returning to the British camp after the battle of Inkerman, is full of vigor, though it cannot fail to excite much criticism. It is a battalion of the Coldstream Guards and the Twentieth Regiment, who fought in the right flank of the Sand Bag Battery. They are "Marching Easy," hours after the fight of the first sections. A soldier is gently laying down his comrade who has fallen, dying, out of the ranks. Close by a wounded man struggles on, a comrade relieving him by carrying his rifle. A stalwart guardsman looks mournfully at the more tragic incident of the dying soldier. Then come other warriors, wounded, tired, excited, and a party of Russian prisoners. The next group of special interest is a wounded officer carried in his great coat by two privates of the Twentieth Regiment. The company is led by a young officer, and in the rear comes a French ambulance with wounded men raising themselves up to cheer their British companions in arms. There are other equally striking accessories, and in the distance, looming through the smoke and fog, are seen the ruins of Inkerman. The picture will create a sensation. It hits the feeling of the time. There is a strong war party in England, and in the Army are thousands of men who would be glad to have another brush with the Russians, and thousands of men who would be glad to have Frenchmen for comrades; but it is possible that this may not be the alliance in the next great war. France should keep out of the conflict that threatens, and leave the other powers to rectify the map of Europe and the East. Mr. Herkomer, whose "Last Muster" made him famous, has done for this year another fine work, "Der Bittgang." It is a group of peasants praying at a wayside cross (representing the crucifixion) for a good harvest. There is a pretty incident in it, an infant straggling from the rest to pluck a poppy. Mr. Herkomer is in the foremost rank of our rising artists. Hence we drive to Mr. Millais' handsome house and model studio, with its lovely carpet and classic vases; its handsome drapery and its little cottage piano, to bring one down from Parnassus to domesticity. I have already, in previous letters, given you the title and some of the details of Millais' leading picture, and the name of the purchaser. It is a fine study of rushing waters. Mrs. Millais was originally the wife of Ruskin, the great critic, from whom she was divorced to marry the handsome Millais. Don't imagine that you monopolize divorces in America. Mr. Millais has done a couple of pictures for the Grosvenor Gallery, (a new institution, and rival to the Academy,) and so has Mr. Tissot. Indeed, Millais' "Effie Deans" and Tissot's "Triumph of Will" both go to the Grosvenor.

CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

An English court of justice had before it recently a curious case arising out of the following circumstances: About 20 years ago a young lady named Marris, living with her parents at Calstor, in Lincolnshire, made the acquaintance of a youth in an inferior position named Heap, which, when her parents learned, they forbade. He induced her to continue to correspond with him, and after he had removed to London, by the threat that he would tell her father of the relations between them, he persuaded her to sign a bond by which she undertook to pay him one-third of the property she would receive on the death of her parents, in consideration of his having waited so long for the marriage, and also an annuity to begin with $100 in 1875, and to be doubled each year that elapsed without the marriage taking place. The lady's mother died in 1873, and her father in 1875. Under the bond Heap in this suit claimed $100,000, and the lady, seeking to upset the bond, pleaded the peculiar manner in which it was extorted from her.

A ROMANCE OF THE HAREM.

A lady writes from Constantinople to the Cologne *Gazette*: "Murad's captivity is shared by a person to whose romantic history it would be difficult to find a parallel. When Murad was still a prince it was related that he was having a young and handsome Circassian, named Blanche, educated quite as a European, with his physician's children, and destined her for his harem. This was thought a caprice of the enlightened Oriental. Hardly, however, had Murad succeeded to the throne than it was learned that Blanche was his daughter, a European being probably her mother. During a few weeks of splendor Blanche was loaded with all the comfort and luxury a father's lavish tenderness could devise. Her two splendid rooms in Dolmabagtche had just been furnished at a cost of 80,000 francs when Murad was deposed. His family accompanied him first to Cheragchan and now to Topkapon, and no member of it can feel the sudden change more acutely than the young girl, whose range of ideas and sensibilities must, through her education, have become much extended."

LIFE ON A PLANTATION.

THE COMING MAN OF THE SOUTH.

STEAM-BOATS AND FLAT-BOATS ON THE ALABAMA RIVER—A PLANTER WHO IS FOLLOWING NORTHERN CUSTOMS IN FARMING—HIS ENTERPRISE, OPINIONS, AND HOPES—WHAT WILL RESTORE PROSPERITY TO THE SOUTH.

From a Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, April 2, 1877.

The high clay banks of the Alabama River, though not picturesque, are interesting to one just from the Hudson, where horse races were held on the ice and loads of pig-iron were hauled over it. The water is red with mud stirred up by the Spring rains. The trees near the banks are just budding. I gather a handful of the fragrant envelopes that the hickory buds have cast to the ground, and pick a few wild violets as varied in color and as large as good-sized pansies in our gardens in May. Some trees are a veil of green before their backward fellows. And the long gray moss sways in the breeze among the branches. It makes the trees look mournful, for their gaunt arms seem clothed in tattered shrouds. But the green leaves are coming, and soon the moss will be hidden by luxuriant beauty. Some of the trees have round clusters of yellowish-green foliage large as a bushel basket, or even a barrel. They are the mistletoe boughs, that have been planted by birds dropping the seeds in a cavity in the bark. The seeds germinate, send in roots that get the sap, and finally enlarge the young twig of the tree into a knot, and imbed themselves even to the heart of the branch. The robins pipe but little here; in fact, all the birds seem to have given their songs to the mocking bird, who fills the rôle of public singer.

Two great black heads have been following me up the river for some time. Now and then I see them over the banks, or through the trees, at a bend in the river. They continue a slow, low puffing, and send out streams of smoke. At last the steam-boat of the South overtakes me, but not without an effort, for the current runs about four miles an hour, and so do I; and the boat makes about 10 miles when everything is in good order, as it is this afternoon. She is broad, flat-bottomed and high in stories. The uncovered paddle-wheel at the stern is turned by a long coupling-rod and a crank on each side. She has four rudders coupled together, just toward of the wheel. The lower deck is not inclosed, so I have a good view of the bales of cotton on the bow, the boilers back of these, then great piles of wood, and more freight amidships. Further aft are the cylinders, one on each side, working the wheel. The upper deck has only a narrow gangway along the guards, for it is wholly occupied by the saloon. Each state-room has a door opening on the gangway and another into the saloon. Above this deck is another deck, with a smaller saloon, like the hump on a camel, and above this is the pilot's house, the tip-top of the heap. Two great smoke-stacks rise through the decks, near the bow. A flat-bottomed skiff hangs by its bow, as a flounder on a string, from a single straight davit on the port bow. A few men are smoking on the upper deck. But the most interesting people are the darkeys, stretched in the sunshine on the cotton-bales. They are singing their boating songs, in which one voice leads and the others follow with a chorus, very much as sailors sing in seaports the world over. Just at a bend ahead of me a flat-boat, filled high with brown bales of cotton, comes into sight. The slow puffing of the engine stops, she begins reversing, and now the awkward wheel scrapes the water at the stern, and she backs down stream behind the point. Meanwhile the six or eight sweeps or oars, about 30 feet long, to reach from the top of the cotton to the water, are splashing with the lumbering alacrity of a turtle; but they have little effect on the flat boat, for she swings with the current into the shore and sticks there. Then the steam-boat passes up, while the negroes on each craft exchange greetings and jibes on the subject of navigation. One big fellow lying on his back, his legs crossed, and arms under his head, calls out from the steamer, "Oh, Uncle! I reckon Jane'll have to wait supper for you." Another hallows lazily, "You mought better go shore and make garden; you can't live dar on cotton." The men are pushing and prying the flat off the bank, one cries back from the steam-boat, "Can't you chaw no 'baccer, man? De riber is a fallin'." As the steamer disappears around the point the songs die away in the distance and the smoke catches some bright rays from the setting sun. The flat-boat, meanwhile, swings off, and the men splash her along into the current taking her to Montgomery. They are superior to all jibes; for, though they come from the wild backwoods of Alabama, away up the Coosa River, from one of the counties that may contain only $276 worth of jewelry all told, yet their load of cotton is worth $10,000. So Jane can afford to wait supper, and they prove conclusively that they "chaw some 'baccer" now and then.

Here is a plantation displaying an amazing activity. A negro is cleaning old bricks that he takes from the foundations of a house burned during Wilson's raid. He chops off the old mortar with a rusty sword bearing the last traces of C. S. A. "Is the owner of this place at home?" "Yes, sar; he's ober dar, 'mongst dem niggers in de quarters." I see a number of men about a well-built cabin, which they are raising on jack screws to rebuild the brick pillars on which it stood. All the houses are without cellars, and are raised two or three feet from the ground. Behind the quarters on a hill is a thrifty vineyard. Pear, peach, and fig trees make a good orchard beside the vineyard. A large barn and stables, some good Devonshire cows and calves, and some fine Berkshire hogs are symptoms of a new phase of life. Mine host is an intelligent young man of kind and hospitable nature. We go to his house and sit on his piazza overlooking the river and its flats of dark earth just plowed for cotton and corn.

"Well, Sir, I used to travel some up North, and I reckon you folks know more about farming than we do, and so I'm trying to get things into shape for doing a little as they do up North."

"Do you work your land or rent it?"

"I do both. I rent on shares for one-half the crop, and furnish the mules, seed, and tools, and feed the men and the mules. Or, if a man furnishes himself with everything, I rent him land for one-fourth of the corn and one-fifth of the cotton. Then, too, I give some men a certain piece of land for a certain amount of cotton and corn. The niggers have their own notions about it; some like one way and some another. We have to meet their wishes as well as we can."

"What wages do you give?"

"In that, also, the arrangements differ. Some pay $75 per year, and three and one-half pounds of pork, one peck of corn-meal, and one pint of salt per week, and the rent of a cabin and a garden. In the two and four day system I give a man all the land he can work, his rations, rent, the use of a mule, and his own time two days in the week; he works for me four days. House servants get from $3 to $5 per month, and cooks from $5 to $8, with board. Women in the field get $5 per month and their rations of meal, pork, and salt."

"Are the negroes easily managed?"

"Yes; if you treat them well they are steady, good laborers. Some have trouble to get them to stay. A boy there in Mr. X.'s after the war he was mad the whole time at the niggers, and dismissed them, and whipped them, and cheated them out of their wages, until in a year or two he couldn't get a single hand to stay on his place. Then he said the niggers were not worth anything. It's only lately he commenced to treat them differently, and now he makes crops and is doing something. A nigger, if he's done wrong, will stand a cursing or a whipping without leaving you; but he'll not take ill treatment long, nor without some cause. And I don't blame him. They aren't in slavery any more, though a good many forget it."

"How do you control them if they don't work, or destroy things?"

"Charging them is as bad as whipping was; for money is scarce, and they like it mighty well. So I charge my hands with loss of time. They are responsible for every tool they use. In the house they are charged with breakage and loss. The provisions are kept under lock and key, and dealt out every day. The feed outside is also locked up, and the head man is held responsible for it. Then if a hand gets unruly, I discharge him. I rarely have any trouble; but some now and then thrash a nigger if he is impudent. They seem so used to it that they almost always submit. If they sue a man for assault and battery it don't cost much—$5, or about that. But it's mighty seldom they complain. It wouldn't be safe for them to report some men."

"Do you think a white man can work here as negroes do?"

"I reckon not; at any rate but few white men do. No other race would live, as they do, in such miserable quarters and on such little food of that coarse kind. I have men here who never buy or eat anything else than their peck of meal, three and a half pounds of pork, and one pint of salt per week. They sleep without bedclothes often, on the floor, perhaps, or on a bedstead holding loose straw or corn husks. And yet they are well and strong, hardly ever sick, unless a little bilious, and then a dose of castor-oil, with a few drops of turpentine, sets them all right again. But if they get sick with pneumonia or some fever they seem to give right up and die in a short time. They don't seem to have any fortitude in sickness. But they'll work out in the sun all day without flinching, when a white man can't stand it. They beat a mule in hot weather, for we often have to give the mules two hours at noon, when the hoe-hands take only one."

"Everything seems quiet and orderly here this year; do you think this is a permanent condition?"

"Yes, I do. Four or five years ago the Ku-klux did a heap of mischief to the country as well as to individuals. For they gave us a reputation that we did not at all deserve. They were the restless and lawless young men from the Army, who had no responsibility or property or reputation to lose. They had the hatred of the North still in them hot, and they just vented it on any Northern man they could find. They wanted to drive them away, and they did so. But the older and better men in the country did not like those things; yet they could not stop them, although the men were their own sons, for fear of their property, or even their lives. Those disturbances have left an unfavorable impression that ought to be corrected, for the people in general don't deserve such a reputation."

"What do you think is to restore this country's prosperity?"

"Well, Sir, in a general way education is the first thing. The white people need schools almost as much as the niggers. We are poor, and the country can't seem to set the schools going as they ought. But most people, excepting the old screwheads, want the niggers to be educated now; the feeling about that has changed in the last two years. We see well enough that nothing can be done without education."

"Why, then, don't the people set about it? They had the use of the negro as a slave, now it's only fair they should teach him, at the very least, to be a useful citizen."

"That's true enough, Sir; but how can you expect us to pay for teaching the niggers when we can't even teach our own children. We're too poor to do it. Our lands produce so little that even our low rates of taxes are very burdensome; and the majority of the people won't stand an increase for schools—especially for niggers. So that those of us who want to see the schools established can't do much. No, Sir; the help has got to come from outside, at least for some time to come. The United States Government gave the nigger his freedom and the ballot, and that's all right in the long run; but now the Government must help to educate him, and make him fit for a citizen's duties; and the people would welcome any help of that kind now, for they see the necessity of education."

"How are the general industries here to be revived? They seem almost hopeless now."

"I reckon they all depend on the farmers. The planters here, and the Northern men who came here to plant after the war, all made a great mistake in neglecting to grow their home supplies. For cotton alone won't buy meal, bacon, mules, and all there is needed by man and beast and still make a profit. That mistake ruined us; and we are but just commencing to correct it. Every man is beginning to raise his pork and corn now, and that will stop our money from going out of the country. Now we want Northern men, farmers who know how to work themselves, to come and settle the country, introduce good stock and good methods of working land. If the niggers were well managed and the land well cultivated, we could be as prosperous as we ever were, or even more so. Then, if capitalists will set up factories among us, we shall save money that now goes North, or even to England. There's no reason why we shouldn't be the happiest people on top of the earth, if we can get peace and a little prosperity."

"I think many of the people here forget that they must welcome the families of the capitalist and the farmer, as well as their money and brains before they will settle in this country. We depend very much on social life in the North, and we don't want to live without it."

"Yes, I know. But we have had a good deal to bear from the North, in every way; and if you were in our position perhaps you wouldn't feel quite pleasantly toward us. But the poverty of the country has much to do with the depression in society. People don't feel social; and this state exists among ourselves as much as toward the Northerners. In fact, I know everybody is glad to see your people settle here, if they are men who come for business and attend to it. We don't want any more "carpet-baggers," but we do want real solid men. There is hardly a man in the South who is not glad that slavery is abolished; but so many other troubles have come after it that ill feelings have naturally kept up a little longer than is necessary. But we all are willing to accept the new order of things if we can manage our own affairs. Everybody is more hopeful now than they have been since the war; and the country is starting with better ideas and intentions than ever before. The farmers are trying to become self-supporting; the factories are talked about; the mines are developing; and everything looks as if a beginning were about to come. We wanted Tilden for President, but if Hayes was elected, all right; give us a fair show and we'll get up after a while."

The material conditions about this gentleman are as hopeful as his conversation. His lands are productive, and his home is pleasant. He is scrupulously exact and exacting in his relations with the negroes. He gives them good cabins to live in and good rations; he sells them at perfectly fair prices what they need; he pays them every cent they earn. Now, all this is exceptional here, and he reaps exceptional rewards. He has all the workmen of the best class he wants. They are docile and steady, and their desire to remain makes them as thorough in their work as can be expected. Moreover, their stealing from him is a minimum compared with the losses of his less conscientious neighbors. It is pleasant to know that the respectful external relations customary with the negro are in this case an expression of feeling rather than mere form. The example is fruitful in hopes and thoughts about the harmony that must grow between the races. C. H. F.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

ACTORS AS CRITICS — MISS DICKINSON'S SPEECHES BETTER THAN HER PLAYS.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 11.

There is a story of a cat who was transformed into a beautiful woman, but one day she saw a mouse run across the floor, and immediately nature reasserted itself, and she scampered after it on all-fours as of old.

Miss Anna Dickinson's performance in New-York, night before last, is suggestive of the story. She was a lecturer, and as a lecturer her disposition was to criticise whatever and whomever did not agree with her notions. But suddenly she was transformed into an actress, or at all events into a player—for there is a dispute concerning her title to the name of actress. Certain gentlemen in New-York, whose business it is to comment on dramatic performances, did not like her acting, and said so with a good deal of frankness and perhaps a touch of needless satire. This aroused the old nature in Miss Dickinson, and so on Monday night, after she had done her part as a player, she stepped before the curtain in *propria persona* and lectured the audience in quite the old manner, albeit the topic was a fresh one. Her theme was herself and her critics, which, under the peculiar circumstances, was inspiring to the lecturer if not especially important to the audience.

This is a new departure in theatrical manners, when actors undertake to tell the audience what they should think of the acting, and to criticise the critics. We doubt if it succeeds. There is no law to compel people to accept actors at their own valuation any more than painters or poets, or, for that matter, critics. It is commonly understood that they will attend to their business, and leave it to others to decide how well they succeed in it.

It may be, however, that the departure is a concession in the interest of economy. The times are hard, so hard that doubtless many people have to deny themselves the pleasure of attending a lecture if they go to the play, or deny themselves the play if they go to the lecture. This consideration may have suggested the combination under the same management of the play and the lecture, with one fee for both entertainments. If this be the true explanation, the progress of the experiment will be watched with interest. Our faith in its success is not strong; but it should have a trial, as Miss Dickinson, the player, has had. But the critics cannot be expected to withhold their judgment of the combination entertainment as an entertainment, and judging it by æsthetic standards it may seem to them not unlike the monster of which Horace warns the poets to beware.

If this is a serious business and to be continued, it would be well for the managers to say when the play will end and the lecture begin, for we fancy that in Miss Dickinson's case the majority would prefer to omit the play, even if it could be seen without extra charge.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

RULES THAT SHOULD BE ENFORCED.

THE DEFECTS IN THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION SYSTEM DUE TO THOSE WHO CARRY IT OUT — OBJECTIONS TO THE SENIORITY PLAN — THE KEY-NOTE OF REFORM — "NO DISMISSALS WITHOUT CAUSE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg brief space in your paper in which to make some friendly criticisms on the suggestions of an "Old Civil Service Examiner," which appeared in your paper of the 7th inst., and also to offer some suggestions of my own. I would not on any account make unfriendly criticism, for if the writer of that communication be really such an old Examiner, he has passed through the fires of adverse criticism, and deserves tender treatment.

The gist of his objections to the old civil service system appears to be that it was too generally applied, that its rules were defective, and were not amended as required by experience. As a consequence of the too general application of the rules, he refers to the Congressional opposition to the scheme. Undoubtedly, to those who desire to control the patronage of the Government, and to give appointments to their own friends, any system which threatened to take from them the perquisites of their office would be objectionable precisely to the extent to which it was applied. That is one of the difficulties to be encountered, but it is not one of the evils of the civil service system; rather it is one of the evils which that system wars upon. Undoubtedly, too, both in respect to the rules themselves and to the manner of carrying them out, the old system was defective. It would have been wonderful indeed, had those rules been perfect, either in form or practical application. The system was an experiment in this country. The framers of the rules had to work from foreign models, and from very general theories. Their foreign models, too, were not studied in practical operation, but through rules and reports, descriptions of the models, rather than the models themselves. And the theories had to be largely "evolved from the depths of their inner consciousness," as not one, probably, of the framers of the old rules ever had even small service as a Government clerk. Nor were they able, as a matter of fact, to superintend the execution of their own plans and rules.

I would not affirm, considering the untried and complex nature of the experiment, and still more the certain and powerful opposition it had to meet, that the fathers of the old system did not undertake too much, and that now it would not be better to begin the experiment anew, even though under more favorable auspices, on a smaller scale. The reform of the civil service, in this respect, is like a heavily-loaded canal boat, which, though it must be moved, no experienced mule, as he values the rope and the comfort of his own shoulders, will attempt to start "on the jump." Yet the reformers are not to be deterred, by the unpopularity of the reform, from a fair trial of the system to the fullest extent practicable. The application of such civil service rules as will make merit, and not political favor or service, the stepping-stone to appointment to Government office is doubtless easiest in the departments at Washington; for I know that many honorable and high spirited members of Congress hate the business of soliciting appointments, and do it only because it is expected, and their own peace, and perhaps that of their families, and the safety of their door-bells, demand it. And even those who rely on the patronage they expect to control, as a part of their political support, and seek election to Congress as men wage war, "living on the enemy's country," and making the war pay its own expenses, very often find their supply unequal to the demand, and themselves reduced to great straits. I remember one member of Congress, fresh from the State of his (very recent) adoption, who came, some years ago, to a member of one of the Department Examining Boards for information as to the best way to get some of his constituents into office. My friend told him of the civil service rules, and that there was no way into the departments except by competitive examination. He expressed his prompt opinion of the civil service rules in terms not found in any of the columns of THE TIMES, and gave as his reason why they would not do for him, that he had promised places to "half the niggers of his district." He concluded, however, upon advice and mature deliberation, that it was best, perhaps, on the whole; that, in any event, he would not have been able to fulfill a tenth part of his obligations, and that he would cancel them all now by writing to some one of his constituents who could read that since his election the whole thing had been changed, and that the best he could do was to get them a chance to be examined. He sagely remarked that he did not believe that the men who voted for him would care much about that privilege. The principle which governed in his case will apply to some extent in all. The opposition from members of Congress to exclusive executive control of the appointments to clerkships in Washington will not be so strong at the outset, and will diminish in time and in proportion to the thoroughness of the reform, and the certainty with which constituents find that their members of Congress can do nothing for them.

Beginning, then, with the departments in Washington, and bearing in mind that the object is to get the best service, what is that plan of selection which shall bring about the "survival of the fittest" in respect to Government officers and clerks? There are two essential elements in the problem. First, the executive departments must be relieved from the pressure of that potent Congressional influence which assists in making heads of departments and bureaus, and which furnishes all the supplies by which they are carried on. The second is, that the plan shall enable the departmental or bureau officer thus left untrammeled, to select with reasonable certainty the best men both for appointment and promotion, and shall stimulate all to the utmost efficiency of which they are capable. I assert first, that in order to leave the departments untrammeled, the examinations should be competitive. That they should be untrammeled hardly need be argued. It will be enough to suggest to any merchant or manufacturer the question, how long he could escape bankruptcy if he were compelled to hire and retain his employes, not according to their skill or faithfulness to his service, but according to the wishes and interests of the honorable member from the Fifteenth District of Alaska. Now, I take it for granted that no man who pretends to reason on the matter will assert that there ought not to be some examination for admission. Suppose the examination to be simply to ascertain reasonable fitness, and you have 100 applications on file. There are only two methods of selection: either to select a candidate for the vacancy, notify him (or her) to appear for examination, or to examine them all and then place those found competent on the list. In either case, the duty of selection falls on the head of the department or bureau, which invites and almost compels the interference of members of Congress. Applicants, whose names are on the list, whether for appointment or examination, will contend eagerly to pick themselves out and to be placed first; and the contest will be one not of superior merit, but of superior "influence." Any one who has been long acquainted with the departments knows how baneful that word is. I assert to-day that it is at the bottom of all the jealousies, of all the inefficiency and stupidity in the departments. There ought to be none of it, and there is no need of it. The examination may as well be competitive as not. But it may be said, that if there be a fair examination, and only those are appointed or placed on the list as eligible for appointments, who are fit, that such persons may as well be recommended by members of Congress as any one else. In the first place, it is enough to say of that system, that it has been tried and failed. The law requires a pass examination, and what department is there in Washington that has not had the pretense of an examination for years? But the standard of eligibility is a frail and uncertain thing. When it was known that the applicant was under the special care of some influential man, the standard was sure to shrink. It was inversely proportioned to the greatness of the patron, and often was not applied at all. That is the inevitable consequence. I submit to any one who knows anything about the departments, that if the Secretary of the Treasury has a vacancy, one, at least, of the 1,000 applicants will send one or more members of Congress to solicit for him the privilege to appear for examination. When he appears, having come from a distance for the express purpose, and backed by strong influence, it will seem a shame and disgrace to send him back, and the examiner will, indeed, be of heroic mold who will stand rigidly for such an abstract matter as a fixed standard of qualification against such concrete interests as those of the applicant and his "influence." It is plain, *a priori*, that a simple pass examination cannot be effectually maintained. It is a matter of fact that such examinations never have, except in spasmodic manner, been maintained. Almost invariably it has come to be understood, under that system, that an applicant was examined for the purpose of passing him, and the peculiar style of examination was rightly named.

Take now the competitive system. As I said, it is as easy to make a competitive examination as any other. The scope of it need be no greater. It need not be a mere school-boy examination, though for that matter I do not see why a capable, well-trained school-boy may not be, as a rule, better than the middle-aged gentleman who has been so long from school as to forget what he may have learned, but whose appearance before the Board of Examiners indicates that he has failed in business or never had any permanent occupation. But the nature of the examination, the matters inquired about, may be, in the one case, exactly as in the other, those which concern directly or indirectly the business which the competitor will be called upon to perform if appointed. And even if that business be the making of copies of old papers, or briefing and filing letters, or writing letters from data given, or any such thing, there are all grades and shades of capacity and acquirement in the fitness of people for such business, of which, by any competitive examination conducted with reasonable intelligence and skill, the best can be made to appear. I do not see why the Government should not have the best, if it can be found, without regard to "claims," or influence, or any such thing. In a fairly conducted competitive examination, with the test of fit questions, the best win. That such an examination will be more likely to be fair is probable from the nature of the case. The questions and answers and rating are all of record. The whole is under the inspection of eager parties, adversely interested, and outside interference is not invited, but warned off. That man has but little self-respect who will approach the examiner pledged to do justice between parties and for the Government, and invite him to commit so outrageous a wrong as to favor this man or that. No man can be improperly pushed up on the scale, except to the manifest injury of the other competitors, and this would be an injustice, manifest to the perpetrator, not easy to be done by a man of any conscience. To let a man off easy in a pass examination, to find excuses for him, to say that, though he cannot spell or write legibly, or is faulty in syntax, yet he may learn, or that something may be found for him to do; or to bend to the unexpressed, yet none the less potent influence of some powerful patron, nobody but the Government being interested adversely, all this, I say, is quite another matter. The one system is provided with temptation and lacks safeguards, the other removes the temptation and provides the safeguard.

So much relating to appointments. For still stronger reasons, all promotions should be made by competition. I object most earnestly to promotion by seniority, as urged by "Old Examiner." It is the plan of drones. In a business where care and strict attention, diligence, faithfulness, and constant study are needed, where the efforts should be unremitting, it takes away all motive to excel.

It must be borne in mind that in the departments there is not the natural competition of the business of private life. The end of the month brings the same pay to ordinary as to superior diligence. By no effort, promotion being made by seniority, can any one add one dollar to his income. All that he need do is to attain mediocrity, not be conspicuously poor, and the years will bring him his reward as surely and as fully as to the most zealous. Besides, from the nature of the case, the subordinate, in most of the Government bureaus, is less under the immediate supervision of the responsible head, and subject to his interested scrutiny, than an employe of a merchant or manufacturer. The plan of your correspondent takes away the motive where it is most needed, and leaves matters in no better condition than the old hap-hazard plan of promotion by "influence." Indeed, the man recommended by the greatest number of members of Congress was more likely to be a better clerk than one whose claim was based simply on old age. And, under the old plan, I have known of employes in a bureau who held to the theory, that it was better, on the whole, not to be too prompt in their work. The Army and Navy furnish no fair standard in this respect for the civil service. Less stimulus is there needed, and there are other motives. On the other hand, competition for promotion supplies the strongest motive. There is the hope of increased pay and rank, the unwillingness to be left behind in the race, and added to these, the contagion of increased zeal and enthusiasm to excel, and a higher standard of excellence. Such I know from personal observation were the effects of competitive examinations in at least one bureau of the Government while that system was in force. The officers had always the next vacancy in mind, and exercised themselves to the utmost to increase the bounds of their knowledge in all that related directly or indirectly to the business of the office; and that knowledge and the readiness and skill and efficiency acquired by assiduous study and careful attention to duty, and not the favor of princes, were relied on for promotion.

The defects charged by your correspondent on the old rules appear to me to be rather due to those who carried those rules into execution. For instance, he says that those who estimated the "efficiency," that is to say, the industry, energy, &c., of the competitor, abused their trust and marked unfairly. So far as I know, that is not true. I should not like to leave the decision of that question to an interested party. If true, it could be corrected by having the rating for efficiency made by the head of the office, and submitted, before the examination, to the Board of Examiners, to be opened after their rating, so that there could be no estimate made to suit the special requirement. But certainly the industry, faithfulness, courtesy, firmness, and like qualities not tested by a competitive examination, but which may be essential to the office sought, ought to be taken into account, and I do not know who can be better trusted than the officer most responsible for the conduct of the subordinate to be appointed. But if the heads of departments and bureaus used this small margin improperly, and as a "bid for political influence," what would they not do, with the whole matter in their hands? In conclusion I say that in the departments, excepting Presidential appointments and certain confidential and purely executive offices, all appointments and promotions should be made upon competitive examination; that in case of appointment, even then the appointment should be temporary and probationary for six months, more or less, and that those subordinates repeatedly deeming to enter the contests should be liable to inquiry. Of course, as has been repeatedly suggested, the examination should relate mainly to the business to be done; it should be all in writing, and should be carefully and honestly done. It is not to be expected that it will be perfect, but it will have more good and less evil than any hitherto devised. The system costs nothing, or next to nothing—less, certainly, than that of having members of Congress attending to the business, as the examination can all be made by details from the regular force. I need not add that no system of admission is sufficient without more certain tenure of office.

The key-note of the reform of the civil service was struck by the Secretary of the Interior: "No dismissals without cause." Until that is established, the civil service will never be a very inviting field. But that, though difficult to bring about, is simple to understand and needs no discussion. P. O.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 9, 1877.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

OAKEY HALL'S ECCENTRIC UNCLE.

HIS PASSION FOR MILITARY DISPLAY—READINESS TO SEND OR RECEIVE CHALLENGES TO MORTAL COMBAT.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin, April 12.

Familiar with Hall in his younger days, when his peculiar characteristics were perhaps even more noticeable than at a later period of his life, and with those of his nearest blood relatives, whom he strongly resembled in many of his traits, the writer has examined the various theories with no little interest, but with a very decided conviction that those only which rested on the hypothesis of congenital insanity, or monomania, of a peculiar character, would furnish the true key to solve all this mystery. The writer is not sufficiently acquainted with the definitions of the various grades of dementia, or monomania, to describe in scientific terms the character of Oakey Hall's mental organization, or rather the original flaw therein, which has gradually developed into so conclusive a demonstration of its existence. But that it always existed, restrained by large development and active employment of certain opposing and modifying intellectual and moral organs, has been a confident belief from the earliest knowledge of the man. This form of dementia is indicated by eccentricities and vagaries, which cannot be reconciled with a normally healthy mental condition. When associated with a lower development of the intellectual organs this flaw or taint would quickly expand into a more active and prominent form of insanity.

This opinion of Mr. Hall's case is strengthened by the knowledge and recollection of exhibitions of a like extravagant eccentricity on the part of two of his uncles, whom he strongly resembled physically and mentally, and who long resided in this city. One of them, long a respected merchant here, died a few years ago of a brain disorder, and the other, whose name the ex-Mayor of New-York bore, Col. S. W. Oakey, was one of the most eccentric, peculiar, wayward, and incomprehensible of men. Being a man of wealth, with strong family attachments, he took a great interest in his nephew, and contributed liberally to his education and support. It was under the patronage of this uncle that Oakey Hall came to this city, and made his first venture at the bar and in the literary sphere. He was then an ambitious, studious, and active young man, bearing a strong resemblance to his uncle in his physique, but giving no evidence then of those eccentric tendencies which he evinced later in life, and which his uncle had developed long before and continued to manifest up to the day of his death.

Col. Oakey was for many years a quiet, retiring, laborious merchant, who pursued the even tenor of his way without attracting any special notice. While thus engaged in a large business, he became involved in a personal affair with an Englishman named Wright. A duel was arranged to come off between the parties. Wright was regarded as a skillful and practiced sportsman, who was certain of hitting his mark. Oakey surprised everybody by his promptitude in accepting as the arm of combat the rifle, Wright's favorite weapon. It was said that he had never fired one in his life. The duel occurred on the lake shore, and at the second shot Wright was killed. After this affair the habits and character of Col. Oakey exhibited great changes. From a peaceful, sedate merchant, he became extravagantly and ridiculously fond of military displays, titles, and "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Elected Colonel of a mythical militia regiment, he equipped himself in a gorgeous uniform and furnished the officers of his regiment with complete outfits, and on all public occasions made a grand display of himself and staff. No distinguished military man could visit our city without being waited on by Col. Oakey, of the "Bloody Forty-fifth" *en grande tenue*.

As senior Colonel he always supplied the absence of the Major-General and Brigadier General, and on national anniversaries issued the most spirit-stirring proclamations and appeals to his invisible command. When Marshal Bazaine visited this city, accompanied by young Ney and several other military heroes and Napoleonists, the gallant Colonel assembled all the uniformed officers of the city and marched to the St. Louis Hotel to greet and honor the distinguished visitors. It was a grand and imposing ceremony, and the brilliantly decorated Colonel of the Forty-fifth bore himself with all the pomp and importance of a marshal or a corps commander. In the course of the conversation with the French hero of Wagram, the Colonel was only for a moment somewhat taken aback by the inquiry of the Marshal as to the active forces and composition of his command.

"Sir," proudly responded the ready Colonel, "my command embraces perhaps the largest division, brigades and regiments in the world; it includes the First, Second and Third Wards of the second Municipality, extending from the river to the swamp, and from Canal street to Felicity Road."

This, rendered in French, announced to the great Napoleonist a new style of military formation and enumeration which must have perplexed him to the day of his death.

The military airs of Col. Oakey were not merely for display. He assumed also the tone, bearing, and punctilio of a *preux chevalier*, and held himself ready to respond to any and all calls to the field of honor, and promptly made such calls when offered any offense or indignity. On one occasion, acting as Commissioner of Election in a very exciting political contest, he assumed and held with great pertinacity a position which few others could ever have maintained—that of excluding a large class of voters, including many of the most prominent gentlemen in the city. For his obstinacy and partisan persistency on this occ

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OSTRICHES AND OSTRICH-FARMING. By JULIUS DE MOSENTHAL and JAMES EDMUND HARTING. London: TRUBNER & Co.

This charming work is divided into two parts, in each of which the peculiar knowledge of the distinguished authors is abundantly manifested. Mr. Harting is known and honored as a naturalist of great ability, and as a writer on this and cognate subjects he has made for himself a good name. The earlier chapters of the book are devoted to most interesting notes on the systematic classification of the varied species of ostriches, their peculiarities of form, color, and habits, to which are added a great amount of curious and valuable information about the different modes adopted in hunting them. Mr. Mosenthal's chapters are confined to the practical subject of ostrich-farming, its history, productiveness, and capabilities of profitable application in many parts of the world where as yet it is in its infancy or totally unknown. This portion of the book is replete with statistics and good practical hints, and may serve as a guide to the enterprising people who are endeavoring to make ostrich-farming profitable on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The writer in his enumeration of the countries adapted for ostrich-farming strangely neglects to include the western division of this continent, confining his remarks exclusively to the southern provinces of Russia, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, Persia, the Ottoman Empire, Northern British India, the Brazils and some parts of South America, and Cape Colony. It is not clearly brought out in the work whether, under most favorable circumstances, the feathers of the ostrich in a domestic state are better or inferior to the feathers of the wild bird; but the profitableness of farming on a large scale in either of the parts of the globe indicated may now be accepted as fully demonstrated. Under domestication the flesh of the ostrich is greatly enhanced in value and the egg-laying capacity increased. But before we touch more in detail on this part of the work brief reference may be made to the fascinating chapters on the natural history of the ostrich and its habits which Mr. Harting contributes to the book. We shall not attempt to explain the conflicting theories of naturalists as to the geographical distribution of the original species, or of the causes which have led to its acclimatization in such widely separated divisions of the earth as it is now found. If we were to accept the dictum of the Darwinian school, the ostrich was probably at one time a bird with much stronger wings, less powerful limbs, and that it did not possess such an admirably adapted stomach for the digestion of any quantity of stones or metals. If the originally created species (presuming on the Paleyian theory that specific species were distinct creations) was a bird powerful in wing and capable of soaring high into the air or escaping to the sheltering branches of some tall tree when pursued by an enemy, it is not improbable that by the natural law of cause and effect the wings diminished in size and strength through disuetude, as the ostrich was gradually driven down and away into the arid plains of Asia and Africa. Such recondite theories do not come within the general scope of this book. Mr. Harting has wisely given in foot-notes the numerous authorities from whose works he quotes, and his pages form an admirable work of reference for the aspiring naturalist who may be hurrying on the royal road of learning. As a feeding bird the ostrich is unique. It will swallow indiscriminately, seeds, berries, fruit, grass, leaves, beetles, locusts, birds, snakes, lizards, sand, stones, bones, and has been known to take quite a liking to copper coins. In the stomach of a tame bird which died some years ago in the London Zoological Gardens, 15 copper coins were found. They had probably accelerated its death. It is, however, beyond doubt that careful feeding improves the condition of the bird, but its capacity for existing under very trying circumstances is remarkable. As a general rule the male ostriches are polygamous, sometimes one bird having as many as four wives, for which he had probably many a tough fight, the competition in the matrimonial market being remarkably keen, and only settled by gage of battle. After having secured a complement of female associates, he acts most loyally, and when the period of incubation comes, takes a very active part in hatching the eggs. During the whole period—about six weeks—he follows the hens on the nest, generally setting all night. When once hatched, the male bird acts toward the young much in the same way as does a domestic fowl with chickens. The methods adopted for catching the ostriches are very varied. It is a remarkably shy and timid bird in a wild state, but apparently very easily domesticated, and when once tame will roam about partially inclosed fields, mixing very freely with cattle and other animals. In Arabia, "as a rule," says Mr. Harting, "the bird is killed while sitting on its eggs," which is rather cowardly of the noble Bedouin. In some parts of Africa the plan of a man walking up cautiously among a flock, his body, head, and arms concealed beneath an ostrich hide, prevails. When sufficiently near, he fires off his poisoned arrows, and generally kills three or four before they get out of reach. In Morocco they are hunted by men mounted on Arab horses, and the chase, which has been frequently described, is very exciting. The ostrich can run at the rate of not much less than 30 miles per hour, and can keep up this rate of speed for fully an hour. The method of waiting for the birds under some place of concealment naturally suggests itself, and this is in every country a common custom. In some countries, notably in Australia, the ostrich is hunted down by dogs, and this kind of sport seems to be of a most exciting nature. Strange to say, we learn nothing in this book about the ostrich burying its head in the ground when hard pressed, shutting out the light from its destruction. This apparent act of stupidity—or shall we say act of fatalism?—can scarcely be attributed to want of sagacity. All travelers and writers who have studied the habits of the ostrich represent the bird as remarkably intelligent.

The great point to be considered before any one enters upon ostrich-farming is, will it pay? Ostriches have been acclimatized in England, in France, and even in colder countries, but no effort has been made to "farm" the birds on a large scale. In Cape Colony very vigorous efforts have been made to bring ostrich-farming to a high standard of perfection, and with considerable success. The last statistics which have been secured come up to 1875. In Cape Colony there were, in that year, 32,247. Mr. Mosenthal writes that:

"On a farm of 300 morgen (600 acres) one may keep about 60 birds on soft karoo veldt; about 100 on grass veldt, but not more than 50 on hard karoo. * * * The inclosure of the above dimensions will cost from £350 to £500 ($2,500)."

Mr. Mosenthal estimates the value of the ostrich in a domestic state as follows: "A full-grown male ostrich will yield about one pound of first-class feathers, of which it takes from 90 to 100 to the pound, the value of which in Port Elizabeth or Cape Town would be from £42 ($210 in gold) to £50, ($250.) The second class of feathers realizes from £20 ($100) to £30 ($150.) It is estimated by Mr. Mosenthal and other good authorities quoted in this book that "in a good open country, free from shade or timber, and if the soil be sandy or has sandy patches about it," ostrich-farming can be carried on very profitably. Another question to consider is, will there always be a market for a very large supply of feathers? At present the supply falls far below the demand, and there is no doubt that the trade can be extended largely. All who may be interested in the habits and nature of the bird and its adaptability to profitable domestication should consult this fascinating book. It will prove especially valuable to people who may contemplate ostrich-farming in California, where it is still in its infancy, the chapters on the subject being eminently practical.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Canon Farrar's *Life of Christ* has reached a sale of 14,000 copies in this country.

—Prof. Alleyne Nicholson's *Ancient Life History of the Earth* is now published.

—The indefatigable Mrs. Oliphant has a new story in press, to be entitled *Mrs. Arthur*.

—William Blackwood & Sons will soon publish a new work on *Theism* by Prof. Flint.

—Sir Thomas Erskine May's *History of Democracy in Europe* is preparing for publication.

—The Holy Synod has published a Russian version of the Bible—the result of 20 years' labor.

—The first volumes of Mrs. Oliphant's *Foreign Classics for English Readers* is devoted to Dante.

—*Fraser's Magazine* for April has its temperance article on "The Local Control of the Drink Traffic."

—Charles Reade's new story, *The Woman Hater*, will be completed in June and published as a whole.

—The April *London Quarterly Review* contains a timely article on "The Races and Resources of Hungary."

—George Macdonald will contribute "A Story of Scottish Life and Character" to an early number of *St. Nicholas*.

—*A Life of Prince Bismarck* is announced, with an introduction by Bayard Taylor, but the publisher withholds his name.

—Still another periodical is to be started immediately in London, a review of politics and society, to be called the *Marlborough*.

—*Selections from the Writings of the author of Chronicles of the "Schönberg-Cotta Family,"* prepared by a friend, will shortly be published in England.

—The cabinet edition of Kinglake's *History of the Crimean War* has reached the third volume, which bears the title, "The Battle of Alma."

—Chauncey Hickox announces in the May *Lippincott* that Dr. Schliemann, the famous discoverer of Trojan antiquities, will soon revisit this country.

—The late Dr. Hallam's *Lectures on the Morning Prayer*, long out of print, will soon be republished by E. P. Dutton & Co., in a new and attractive edition.

—Mr. Edward B. Tylor contributed to the April number of *Mind*, the metaphysical quarterly, an interesting article on "Mr. Spenser's Principles of Sociology."

—Mr. Ruskin is publishing in shilling parts *St. Mark's Rest—The History of Venice*, written for the help of the few travelers who still care for her monuments.

—M. Havard, well known by his books, is reported to have discovered some highly important documents illustrating the painters of the old Dutch school.

—The embargo placed upon Bret Harte's *Two Men of Sandy Bar* will be raised on Saturday, and the book will be immediately published by J. R. Osgood & Co.

—*The Meda Maiden, and other Poems*, a new volume, by the Earl of Southesk, the author of *Jonas Fisher*, will be published by Macmillan & Co., in a few days.

—There is a movement in England, suggested obviously by the Librarians' Conference held six months ago at Philadelphia, for an International Congress of Librarians.

—Major Charles Loftus has written *My Life from 1815 to 1849*, being the continuation of the author's account of his early career, called *My Youth by Sea and Land*.

—Mr. J. Ashley-Sterry's *Boudoir Ballads*, for which the "Paradise" poet, Mr. William Morris, designed a beautiful and novel ornamental cover, has already reached a third edition.

—Mr. Moreton J. Walhouse has the remarkable ability to discuss within the usual limits of an article "The Nine Greek Lyric Poets" in the April issue of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

—A Boston gentleman has handed to the public library of that city his check for $500 as an earnest of his desire that its department of pure mathematics be more completely extended.

—The volumes, sixth and seventh, completing the translation of Count Montalemoert's *The Monks of the West*, are in the press, and will be brought out during the Spring by Blackwood & Sons.

—The writings of the late Walter Bagehot have been truly and deservedly popular for works of that class. His *Physics and Politics* is in a third edition, and the *Lombard Street* in the sixth.

—The *Historical Plays of Mr. Tom Taylor*, including "Clancarty," "Jeanne d'Arc," "Twixt Axe and Crown," "The Fool's Revenge," "Anne Boleyn," &c., are to be published in one volume.

—Rev. William Walsham How, Canon of St. Asaph, and author of *Plain Words*, a work of which nearly 100,000 are in circulation, has prepared a new book, entitled *Plain Words to Children*.

—Samuel J. P. Thearle's *Theory of Naval Architecture*, a treatise on the calculations involved in naval design, with numerous plates and tables, has been published by William Collins, Sons & Co., London.

—The *London Quarterly Review* for April has a timely article on "Spinoza," and an exhaustive paper on the "Norman Conquest of England." It also contains a critical essay on "The Book of Genesis and Science."

—The King of Greece has presented Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, author of *Rambles and Sketches in Greece*, with the gold cross of the Order of the Saviour, "in recognition of his services to the cause of Greek history and literature."

—Williams & Norgate, London, have just published Dr. Knapper's *The Religion of Israel*, translated by R. A. Armstrong. The book is a popularization of the work of Kuenen, the acknowledged head of the Dutch school of Old Testament criticism.

—Lieut-Col. James Baker, brother of Sir Samuel Baker, and for many years a resident of Turkey, has an important work in press on the country of his adoption, which will do for Turkey what Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's *Russia* does for the great Northern Empire.

—*Ocean to Ocean* is the title of Sanford Fleming's expedition through Canada in 1872. The letter-press has been prepared by Rev. George M. Grant, M. A., of Halifax, Novia Scotia, and the book will soon be published by R. Worthington & Co., of this City, and will contain numerous illustrations.

—The lectures on "The History of the Art of Coach-Building," recently delivered by Mr. Thrupp before the London Society of Arts, are soon to be published by Messrs. Kerby & Endean, with abundant illustrations, showing the gradual progress of development in carriages for traveling purposes from the earliest ages.

—A critical work on the New Testament, for which the late Dr. William Sewell, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford for many years, and author of numerous works on philosophy and religion, left the materials behind him, is now in press, and will be brought out under the editorial care of Rev. W. J. Crichton.

—The *Unitarian Review* for April adds to its other attractions a department on "Foreign Periodical Literature," by Rev. S. J. Barrows, of Dorchester, Mass., one of the brightest and most promising of the younger Unitarian ministers, and formerly connected with the press of this City. It is of special interest to scholars, and very thoroughly done.

—The subjects of Mr. Froude's third series of *Short Studies* are "Annals of an English Abbey," "Revival of Romanism," "Sea Studies," "Society in Italy in the Last Days of the Roman Republic," "Lucian," "Divus Cæsar," "On the Uses of a Landed Gentry," "Party Politics," and "Leaves from a South African Journal." Scribner, Armstrong & Co. will republish the volume.

—The Spinoza Memorial Committee at The Hague, has issued a circular inviting designs for the statue of Spinoza, to be erected in that city. The competition is open to artists of all countries, and the statue is to represent Spinoza in the dress of the seventeenth century. The author of the design to be chosen will receive 2,000 florins, and a prize of 250 florins will be awarded to the design esteemed the second in merit.

—M. C. Mayreder, of Vienna, is preparing a *Polyglot Proverbs Collection* and a *Bibliography of Proverbs*, and hopes to obtain the assistance of persons who are interested in the subject in different countries. He asks for proverbs in their original language and character, with the transcription in Roman characters, and a translation in German, Dutch, English, French, Italian, or Latin. His address is Heiligenkreuzerhof, Vienna.

—Just think of it! Chauncey Wright is pronounced by competent English authorities to be the finest philosophical thinker which America has ever produced, and his *Philosophical Discussions*, recently published, are sparingly bought, by the radical and thoughtful few, while John Habberton's *brochure, Helen's Babies*, intended as nothing more than a piece of extravaganza and fun, has reached a circulation of 120,000 copies, and set every bright woman in the country to writing about her own or other people's babies.

—The "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" in this City has just reprinted from the *London Quarterly Review* the very interesting and timely paper on "London Alms and London Pauperism," and an attempt is making to call attention to the theories and practice of Miss Octavia Hill and of the late Edward Denison, whose *Letters and Correspondence* have been so much called for in London that Bentley & Son were obliged to issue a cheap dollar edition to meet the general demand.

—Mr. Clarence Cook's "Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks," now completed in *Scribner* for May, is the first considerable work of its kind ever brought out in this country, and is not less notable for its engravings than for its admirable and practical letter-press. These papers will probably be issued early in the Fall by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., and will make one of the important books of the season. The illustrations alone cost $5,000. Mr. Cook will continue to contribute articles on matters of taste to the magazine.

—*Memoirs, Essays, and Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, edited by Richard Henry Stoddard, in two volumes, uniform with the "Little Classics," has just been published by Mr. James Miller. The letters are chiefly addressed to R. H. Horne, now a venerable poet, and the eager interest to know more of Mrs. Browning's personal and literary life will be abundantly gratified by this intellectual and Platonic correspondence. Mr. Miller also brings out a new and cheap edition of the *Romance of a Poor Young Man*, translated from the French.

—The death at Kazan, March 2, of Dimitry Ivanovich Rostislavof, a Russian author, who wrote anonymously on ecclesiastical subjects, calls fresh attention to his publications. His first work was published at Leipsic, in 1864, and bore the title, *The Ecclesiastical School in Russia*. It was followed by *The White and Black Clergy in Russia*. By a change in the Russian law, he was permitted, in 1865, to discuss these subjects in works printed in his own country, and his last work was *An Attempt to Investigate the Possessions and Revenues of Our Monasteries*. It was first published in a Moscow magazine, and later in book form, and attracted general attention.

—The hard times have the effect of enormously increasing the number of manuscripts sent to the magazines for publication. *Scribner's Magazine* is said to have received in the year 1871 the very respectable number of 1,813, and in the two following years almost the same. But in 1874 the contributions rose to 2,073, in 1875 to 2,426, and in 1876 they reached the incredible number of 3,229. The position of reader to magazines like *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, or the *Atlantic*, must be far from enviable. A patent like those little machines that test silver quarters and half dollars, which might be applied to manuscripts in order to test their genuineness, would be a Godsend to magazine editors.

—While the Civil Tribunal of the Seine decided against Father Hyacinthe, in the action brought against him by the heirs of Count Montalembert, for publishing at Geneva the last utterances and honest opinions of this distinguished layman upon the rule of the Jesuits in the Roman Catholic Church, the result of the trial has been, to give Montalembert's opinions greater currency in quarters where the Jesuit party least desired it. The stern verdict pronounced against them, by a man of honor has aroused their fury to the utmost, and it is not easy to see why Father Hyacinthe, to whom the great statesman bequeathed the manuscript of this posthumous publication, has violated the law, or departed from good faith, in giving it to the public.

The special point in *The Leopold Shakspere*, soon to be published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, of this City, in a compact small quarto volume of 1,184 pages, with 400 illustrations, is that the poems and plays are placed in their chronological order. "Love's Labor Lost" beginning, and "Henry the Eighth" closing the series. Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Director of the new English Shakespeare Society, furnishes an introduction in which he endeavors to trace this order by noting the links of subject, incident, character, tone, and phrase, between the plays coming next to one another. He also makes a strong appeal for the study of Shakespeare's works in chronological order, and the necessity of studying the poems along with the plays, as Chaucer's minor poems are taken with his tales.

—The April issue of *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* is opened by a paper on new constructions in graphical statics by H. T. Eddy, Ph. D., of the University of Cincinnati, being part 4 of the series. From *Engineering* there are reprints of "Centrifugal Force vs. Unbalanced Force," by Robert D. Napier, and "The Sewage Question," by C. Norman Bazalgette. The *Engineer* furnishes articles on "Railway Curves and High Speeds," and "The Railways of the World." The latter is based on a report of Mr. T. Higinbotham, Engineer-in-Chief of Victorian railways, who was commissioned to visit the various nations of the world and examine their railway facilities. He considers American engines the only ones which can live on rough roads, and cites the experience of Canadian railways to prove it. He also hints, with some reluctance that American engines might do well even on smooth English road-beds.

—Probably no book besides Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has had the same variety of translation to afford an equivalent comparison of the differences between languages in the speech of everyday life. This work was selected some years ago by the British Museum as the one which afforded the greatest number of translations in the written languages of the present day, and as the one which best illustrated spoken colloquial idioms. The collection thus formed has proved of great service to students of linguistics, doing for familiar speech what translations of the Bible and of the *Pilgrim's Progress* have done for the statelier forms of expression. That this country may derive the best linguistic benefit from the translations of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the Boston Public Library has determined to procure all known translations of this work, and will soon add them to its collection.

—The flurry of violent athletics has brought out a taste for national enjoyment of out-of-doors life, pedestrianism, not after Weston's pattern, and camping-out under canvas. Those who have built small air-castles for the coming Summer, in the shape of a long, leisurely walk, a row of a week's duration, or a stay in the woods, would do well to look at a little book by John M. Gould, a Maine man, and author of a history of several Maine regiments. It is one of a series published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., under the title of *Hints for Camping and Walking*, and deals especially with the question How to Camp out? Mr. Gould tells what to take and what to leave behind on such expeditions, explains the needs of small parties traveling afoot, and large parties which add the luxury of a baggage-wagon; considers the subject of clothes, cooking, marching, and the arrangement of the camp. The last chapter is taken from Dr. Elliott Cones' *Field Ornithology*, and gives the opinion of that eminent naturalist on such hygienic questions as taking cold, drinking water, and using stimulants, the proper amount of food, &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 14.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	74	200 North-w. pf...b3.	42½
6,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.	108	100 Cen. of N. J.	79
100 At. & T...b.60.	70¼	do.	79
100 Amer. Ex.	52	100 Mor. & Es.	78⅝
400 N. Y. C. & H.	91⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.	37⅛
100 Del. & H.	42¾	do...b3.	4
100 do.	42⅝	900 Rock Island	88⅞
200 do.	42⅝	200 do.	88⅝
300 do.	42¼	800 do.	88¼
200 do.	41⅜	100 do.	88⅜
100 do.	42	100 do...s30.	88
3008 St. Paul. Pf.	43⅝	500 do.	88¼
1700 West. Union.	56¾	100 do.	88½
1900 do.	56⅝	300 do.	88⅜
200 do...c.	56⅝	200 do.	88¾
1800 do...s3.	56½	1000 do.	88⅝
900 do.	56⅝	400 do.	88¾
600 do.	56½	300 do.	88⅞
100 do...b3.	56⅝	5 Chi. & Alt.	90
700 do.	56⅝	100 C., R. & Q.	98¾
500 do...s3.	56½	50 do.	98½
100 Mich. Cen.	39¼	1100 D., L. & W.	53⅞
100 do.	39⅜	1700 do.	53¼
500 do.	39¼	200 do.	53
200 Lake Shore...b3.	47½	200 do...s3.	53⅛
1700 do.	47⅝	100 do.	52⅞
200 do...s5.	47½	100 do.	52¾
200 North-western...	16⅞	300 do.	53

MONDAY, April 16.—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing House on Saturday last, shows a loss of $2,010,700 in legal tenders, a change which reflects the receipts of country bank notes at this point. The other changes are a decrease of $1,739,300 in specie and $957,100 in loans, and an increase of $1,740,500 in deposits and $32,500 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a loss of $163,725 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $9,039,775 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 7.	April 14.	April 15, 1876.
Loans	$260,196,800	$259,239,700	$258,297,900
Specie	21,307,900	19,768,600	19,400,800
Legal tenders	42,257,200	44,267,900	38,836,600
Deposits	218,246,400	219,986,900	205,542,500
Circulation	15,931,900	15,964,400	16,239,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$21,307,900	$19,768,600	Dec.	$1,739,300
Legal tenders	42,257,200	44,267,900	Inc.	2,010,700
Total reserve	$63,765,100	$64,036,500	Inc.	$271,400
Res've required agst. deposits	54,561,600	54,996,725		
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	9,203,500	9,039,775	Dec.	163,725

The money market exhibited a hardening tendency early in the week, and higher rates of interest prevailed, 5@6 ₱ cent. being freely paid, and 7 ₱ cent. in exceptional instances by Stock Exchange borrowers. The extraordinary decline in some of the investment and non-dividend paying securities induced a closer discrimination of collaterals by the banks and capitalists, and some of the brokers found it difficult to obtain accommodations except at higher rates. Toward the close the market became steadier, and the supply was quite ample at 3@4 ₱ cent. on acceptable collaterals. The discount market was quiet, and prime names sold at 3½@5 ₱ sent.

The foreign advices reported a decline in British Consols, the weakness of these securities being due to the impression prevailing abroad that war between Russia and Turkey is inevitable. Toward the close of the week United States securities sympathized with the feverishness of the general market at London, but not to any appreciable extent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed a merely nominal decrease in specie, and the Directors made no change in the rate of interest, which remains at 2 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was in the main strong, the highest quotations for some time past having been current at the close of the week. There was a steady demand from the bankers, but bills were not offered freely and at times were difficult to obtain at the advance.

Speculation in the Gold Room displayed marked strength, and the price advanced from 105 to 106⅞, with a reaction of only ⅛ ₱ cent from the highest point at the close. The absorption of Gold by the Treasury in payment for the new 4½ ₱ cents. assisted the upward movement, but the main reason for the advance was the unsettled condition of the foreign markets consequent upon the alarming turn affairs have taken in regard to the Eastern question. This caused large purchases of Gold, and the feeling among operators was decidedly bullish at the close. It is generally conceded that with the large demand for our cereals and manufactures in the event of a war in Europe, the ultimate effect would be to put down the price of Gold, but the first flush of excitement tends in the other direction, partly, perhaps, on account of a belief that our securities would be returned to us. In regard to the latter contingency, the probabilities are that in a very short period after it is known that the foreign powers are at war United States bonds and other American investments will be in active demand and enhance materially in value. The foreign advices will doubtless continue to exert an important influence on the Gold market for some time to come. On Gold loans the rates were chiefly flat to 2@3 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and higher in sympathy with Gold. The improvement would have been greater but for the decline in prices at London toward the close. The demand was fairly active. The new 4½ ₱ cent. bonds were taken freely, and at the close reached 108⅛. The funding operations are progressing satisfactorily, and it is considered likely that another call, embracing all the outstanding 5-20s of 1865, (old,) will be issued shortly. Railroad bonds were moderately active. Some of the Western railroad issues declined sharply early in the week, but closed firm at some recovery. At the close the coal road bonds were firm for New-Jersey Centrals, and weak for Morris and Essex. State bonds were quiet and firm, especially for Missouris, Louisiana Consols, and Tennessees.

Throughout the week the Stock Exchange was frequently the scene of intense excitement, and at intervals a feeling of depression prevailed which at any moment was liable to have culminated in a panic. Such a calamity was, however, happily averted, each decline in prices being followed by brisk purchases, chiefly for the bear account, which of course operated to check the downward tendency of values. The North-western stocks, Rock Island, and the coal shares were the heaviest sufferers. The decline in North-west was due to the withdrawal of the artificial support heretofore accorded the stock by some prominent speculators, and involved the failure of Messrs. Kennedy & Co. Rock Island was adversely affected by reports, which subsequently proved to be unfounded, that the Directors had hypothecated a portion of the 42,000 shares held by the company. The infamous devices employed to precipitate a decline in the coal shares have been already fully detailed in this column. The general market, toward the close, exhibited some signs of an improving tendency, but in the final dealings the tone of speculation was decidedly feverish.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—April 15/76.
American gold	106⅞	105	113¼
United States 5s, '81, coup.	111⅞	111⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	112⅜	111⅝	121
New-York Central	93⅛	90¾	112⅜
Rock Island	97	86¼	104¼
Pacific Mail	17½	14⅝	30¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	17	11	40⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	46	41⅜	65⅞
Lake Shore	48¾	45⅜	50⅜
Chicago & North-west	31½	25	40⅞
Chicago & North-west. pf.	49⅝	41	60⅜
Western Union	59	56⅛	66⅝
Union Pacific	67	63½	94⅜
Toledo & Wabash	5¾	5¾	3⅛
Del., Lack. & Western	59	50	114¾
New-Jersey Central	87⅜	76⅜	100⅜
D. & H. Canal	49¼	42	115⅜

—Closing—

	Highest.	Lowest.	April 15, '76.
Morris & Essex	80½	72	105⅜
Panama	92½	85	129
Erie	7¼	6	15¾
Ohio & Mississippi	4¼	3⅝	17
C., C. & Ind. Central	2¼	2⅛	4⅜
Harlem	138½	133⅛	139½
Hannibal & St. Jo	10⅜	9	16¾
Hannibal & St. Jo., pref.	21½	20	25
Michigan Central	42¾	37	55⅞
Illinois Central	49¼	45½	99
Missouri Pacific	....	....	14¼

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 14.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	93⅜	91¾	91⅞	92
Harlem	..	..	133	139
Erie	6¼	6	6	6¼
Lake Shore	48¾	47⅝	47½	47⅝
Wabash	..	..	5	6
North-western	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
North-western Pref.	43⅜	42½	42¾	42⅝
Rock Island	91⅝	88¼	88⅜	89
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	15⅜	14¾	15	15¼
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	44¾	43⅜	43½	43⅝
Pittsburg	..	..	85½	87¼
Del., Lack. & Western	55⅛	52¾	52⅝	52⅞
New-Jersey Central	78¾	74⅜	75	75¼
Del. & Hudson Canal	44	41¾	41⅞	42⅛
Morris & Essex	78⅝	78½	78¾	78¾
Michigan Central	40⅜	39⅛	39¼	39⅜
Illinois Central	49½	49	49½	49¾
Union Pacific	64½	64½	64⅜	65
Ohio & Mississippi	..	..	2⅛	3
Han. & St. Joseph	..	..	9½	10
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	20	20	19½	20
Ohio & Mississippi	3⅞	3⅞	4	4
Panama	89	89	85	90
Western Union	58⅞	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜
Pacific Mail	17⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
Quicksilver	..	..	13	14
Quicksilver Pref.	..	..	19	22
Adams Express	..	..	98½	99
Wells, Fargo & Co.	..	..	83	83½
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	52	52	51¾	52½
United States Ex.	42½	42½	42½	44

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,891,338
Corresponding week last year	5,063,422
Since Jan. 1 this year	97,609,874
Corresponding period last year	99,485,871
Gold, April 14, 1877	106⅞
Gold, April 15, 1876	113¼

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,995,142
Corresponding week last year	4,523,402
Since Jan. 1 this year	72,837,279
Corresponding period last year	69,336,951

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$807,954
Corresponding week last year	853,320
Since Jan. 1 this year	4,343,386
Corresponding period last year	15,327,065

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending April 14, 1877	$1,744,139 58
Week ending April 15, 1876	2,050,134 75
From Jan. 1 to April 14, 1877	29,586,025 55
From Jan. 1 to April 15, 1876	32,633,100 10

Gold Interest Paid out by the Treasury.

Week ending April 14, 1877	$115,319 18
Week ending April 15, 1876	106,358 34
From Jan. 1 to April 14, 1877	15,963,157 07
From Jan. 1 to April 15, 1876	15,099,302 57

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		—1876.
Denv. & R. Gr'de.	Month of March	49,944	31,672
Han. & St. Jo.	Month of January	122,796	142,963
Kans. & Tex. C.	Month of January	248,230	304,683
Illinois Central	Month of March	373,034	417,081
Do. Ia. leg'd lines	Month of Feb'y	95,772	123,941
Indian., Bl. & W.	First w'k of April	23 609	28,632
Int. & Gt. North.	Month of March	116,000	95,523
Kansas Pacific	Month of Feb'y	181,094	209,463
Lonisv., C. & Lex.	Month of Feb'y	77,606	79,310
Lousv. & Nash.	Month of March	414,933	374,117
Mo. Kans. & Tex.	Month of March	247,505	245,814
Mobile & Ohio	Month of Feb'y	174,293	178,249
Nashv., C. & St. L.	Month of Feb'y	148,494	161,823
N. J. Midland	Month of March	46 305	42,584
Pad. & El'bethn't.	30 week of March	6 898	....
Pad. & Memphis	Month of Feb'y	31,000	21,351
Phila. & Erie	Month of Feb'y	198,402	226,916
St. Jos. & D. City	Month of Feb'y	31,718	28 196
St. L. A. & T. H. (b.)	Month of March	41,223	42 239
St. L. I. Mt. & So.	Month of March	350,000	296 204
St. L., K. C. & Nor.	1st week of April	56,937	48,603
St. L. & San Fran.	Month of March	102,139	109,639
St. L. & S. E.	1st week of March	14,935	11 759
St. L. & S. E.	4th week of March	6,047	6 019
St. L. & S. E. Tenn.	3d week of March	2,521	2,339
St. P. & S. City	Month of Feb'y	23,409	41,830
Sioux City & St. P.	Month of Feb'y	17,554	25,399
Tol., P. & Warsaw	Month of March	84,036	102,727
Tol., Wab. & West.	Month of March	292,929	315,365
Union Pacific	Month of Feb'y	851,100	697,138

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.

The receipts of the principal staple articles of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	31	Lead, pigs	924
Beeswax, pkgs	21	Lead, bbls	53
Beans, bbls	286	Pitch, bbls	95
Cotton, bales	487	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,088
C. S. Oil, bbls	68	Pork, pkgs	317
Dried Fruit, pkgs	206	Provisions, pkgs	229
Eggs, bbls	1,974	Cut-meats, pkgs	989
Flour, bbls	9,731	Grease, pkgs	51
Wheat, bushels	10,650	Lard, pkgs	4,063
Corn, bushels	54,000	Lard, bbls	450
Oats, bushels	10,531	Steamer, pkgs	50
Rye, bushels	8,000	Butter, pkgs	2,708
Malt, bushels	6,200	Cheese, pkgs	1,343
Barley, bushels	300	Tallow, pkgs	353
Grass-seed, bags	63	Dressed Hogs, No	150
Corn-meal, bbls	1,400	Starch, bxs	60
Hops, bales	31	Tobacco, hhds	....
Hides, bales	202	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	205
Leather, sides	6,815	Whisky, bbls	409

COFFEE—A moderate demand noted at unchanged prices: sales 4,000 bags Rio, by sibyl Wynn, on private terms; and 606 bags by the D. Stewart, at Baltimore, also on private terms.

COTTON—The business has been very light for early delivery, at previous quotations....Ordinary quoted today at 9 11-16c.@9 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.@11c.; Middling, 11¾c.@12c.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 80 bales, for which 65 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery the dealings have been moderate at irregular prices, closing rather more firm.... Sales have been reported since our last of 38,800 bales, of which 12,200 bales were on last evening and 26,400 bales to-day, with 4,500

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Gladiator—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Man From America.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Rose Michel—Union-Square Company.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Camille—Miss Adelaide Lennox.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORES' GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss D. G. Steele, Mr. S. B. Mills, and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is reported in our dispatches from Washington this morning, that the President receives in the best temper the indications that certain prominent Republicans intend to attack his Southern policy in Congress. It is fortunate that this is so. The most important condition to the President's success is that he should avoid making the advocacy of his policy a personal matter. There is no doubt that the policy is, in a sense, an experiment. It may turn out well. The President himself does not conceal his recognition of the fact that it may turn out ill. It is to be remembered, too, that while the measures which Mr. HAYES is taking are quite consistent in spirit with the declarations of the last Republican National Convention, very few of the members of that convention would even now be prepared to specifically approve those measures, and none of them could have foreseen the distinct form in which Mr. HAYES has interpreted the platform. There is room, therefore, as the President clearly sees, for an honest difference of opinion, first, as to the harmony of his policy with the requirements of the Constitution, and second, as to the probable effect of its application on the rights of the weaker class in the South. It would be a great misfortune for the country if Mr. HAYES should make the mistake of enforcing his views in a narrow or domineering spirit, and we are glad to be able to say that of this he has not shown the least sign.

On the other hand, good temper is as much required of those who differ from the President as it is from him; and it will be a pretty conclusive proof that opposition is not fair and honest if it leads to abuse of Mr. HAYES. We cannot forget that, while the Southern policy is, at present, the most prominent feature in the conduct of the Administration, it is by no means the only one on which members of his own party are likely to take sides against him, and it is not the only one that may prompt to reckless criticism of his motives. It is quite probable that men who are found loudest and fiercest in their denunciation of the measures adopted in South Carolina and Louisiana may have their zeal fired by matters much nearer home. The President has promised to adopt an almost wholly novel principle in the administration of the civil service. He has announced his intention to abolish, in effect, the practice of giving Federal offices for partisan services, and he has taken, through his Cabinet officers, some significant steps in this direction. If he follows up this work, as we believe and hope that he will, he will open a fountain of bitterness in the hearts of a large number of politicians by profession, which will flow in all directions. We shall then see—indeed, we already see—Republicans who claim to be of the strictest sect, expressing as to Mr. HAYES' Southern policy an indignation which really springs from resentment for the loss of personal power and influence. The party in general will do well, therefore, to watch this class of gentlemen closely, and to give very little heed to the passionate anathemas in which they will indulge.

Some time this week the preliminary motion for the passage of the "omnibus" bill will be made in the Assembly. Against this measure of retrenchment it is evident that the forces of Tammany Hall will be solidly arrayed. Their enmity is excited, not against any feature of it which might be called partisan—for the most minute scrutiny fails to discover this—but because the bill consolidates certain departments, and thereby abolishes a number of offices which have proved useful in the past as rewards for political service. The Republican Party has a majority in the House more than sufficient to give the requisite constitutional vote to pass the bill; and for its passage or failure the majority will be held responsible by the people. Tammany Hall does not, it has been found, own all the Democratic members of the Legislature; there are gentlemen among the minority on the floor superior to its dictation; and discovering this, it has become evident that the enemies of the bill have been trying to capture some Republicans. They are endeavoring to secure enough absentees to reduce the number of affirmative votes below sixty-five. It need scarcely be pointed out that any Republican absent from the House when the motion is made, without excuse asked and obtained in the regular and public form, will expose himself to unfavorable comment. The lesson of the defeat of the Ogden charter last year has not been forgotten, nor is the possibility of a repetition of that scandal unprovided for.

Mr. F. L. CARDOZA, who, by the way, belongs to the race whose representatives are always described by the Southern Democrats as ignorant, is the legal State Treasurer of South Carolina, and the lesson which he reads to Mr. HAMPTON, in the letter we give this morning, shows him in a favorable light in comparison with the pretentious new Governor. The letter is as temperate and ingenuous as HAMPTON'S demand for Mr. CARDOZA'S office was insolent and evasive. He very properly cites to HAMPTON the promises which the latter made to the President, and still fresher ones which he made to CARDOZA in person, and of which his demand to give up the office of Treasurer was a flat violation. HAMPTON must be injured by so clear and convincing a statement of his duplicity and weakness. It now looks as if he would not be able, even if he is disposed, to make good his guarantees to the President. If he cannot do so, the final condition of affairs in South Carolina will be worse than the first.

Probably Mr. HAYES has not expected at any time to suit the Northern Democrats by anything which he could do regarding the South, or on other questions. Those gentlemen have incurred what may be called professional obligations to find fault with the Administration, with good pretext or with bad, or without any. They are specially bound to revile him for whatever he may do toward settling the Southern question, because such a result would deprive them of any excuse for political existence. There has not for years been the first semblance of a defined principle in the Democratic creed, unless it was that the white people of the South should not be interfered with by the Federal Government in anything they chose to do. If now it should be brought about that there need be no occasion for interference, the depletion of Democratic capital would be more than the concern could stand. It would bankrupt them from the start. We are not surprised, therefore, to see the Democratic papers rehashing continually the story that Mr. HAYES consented to a bargain between Messrs. FOSTER and MATTHEWS and certain Southern Democrats. The foundation for that tale was long since knocked from under it by the Democrats involved in it, and Republicans would do well to remember that its revival is only a Democratic trick to create dissension in our ranks.

NO HOPE OF PEACE.

War in Europe appears inevitable. The burden of our dispatches is that there is no hope of peace. For several days past there has been busy note of preparation on both sides. The certainty of a conflict being conceded, we have already arrived at that stage when men begin to wonder how the European powers, outside of Russia and Turkey, will array themselves. It is too early to form any correct idea of the larger features of what is likely to be a general European war. The immediate signs of battle are clear enough, however. A Russian vessel has arrived in the Bosphorus to receive the Russian legation at Constantinople. It is announced that the subjects of the Czar in Turkey, during the approaching war, will be placed under the protection of the German legation. The immediate anxiety is to learn when a formal declaration of war will be made by Russia. In short, everything, even to the movements of the Russian fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific, is ordered with a view to the speedy opening of hostilities. The world may be considered as looking on with bated breath, waiting for the opening of a grand drama. It must be a tragedy in which there will be the noise and tumult of war, bloodshed, savagery, destruction, and all of the horrors of a fierce struggle.

Reviewing the incidents of the past two or three years, the present crisis seems inevitable when we consider the incurableness of the evil which the Turk has inflicted upon Europe. All of the remedies and preventives which have been applied appear weak. They were only postponements of a day which was sure to come at last. That day has come. By the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, the European powers seemed to think that they had smoothed matters over for many years. By that treaty the powers declared that they would all respect the independence of the Ottoman Empire. They expressly declared that they had no right, individually or collectively, to meddle with the relations of the Sultan with his subjects, or with the interior administration of his Empire. During the past twenty years, this treaty has been respected. In 1866 the people of Crete revolted against Turkish rule, and, with few inconsiderable exceptions, the Christian powers of the world stood by and saw the Greek Christians of that hapless island put down by the barbarous means with which the Turks always put down a rebellion. During this time, too, there have been revolts in other Christian provinces of Turkey, notably in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and lands bordering on the Danube.

Finally, Bulgaria tried to rise. Turkey resorted to the expedients usually employed in such cases. If Turkey had treated the insurgents as Spain treated the Carlists, or as France treated the Algerines, or as the United States treated the Southern rebels, there would have been no occasion for the interference of other nations. But the warfare employed by the Turks in Bulgaria was not civilized warfare; it was barbarous, brutal, savage. Men were impaled, women were outraged, and babes were burned alive. The Turkish soldiers were demons let loose. But it should be said that this is the nature of the Turk when left to himself. Servia and Montenegro, sympathizing with the people of Bulgaria, who are of their own race, stepped in to help them. Russia also remonstrated, but without effect. In the end Bulgaria was reduced to silence; Servia was quieted, and only the brave mountaineers of Montenegro remained to defy the Turk.

In this condition of things, a conference of the European powers was called. The avowed object of this conference was to find out what should be done to secure lasting and honorable peace in Turkey. It should be borne in mind that all of the contentions which had arisen in the Christian provinces of Turkey had been justly charged to the misgovernment of the Sublime Porte. The Christian in Turkey is a bondman. The Mohammedan is armed; the Christian is unarmed. The Mohammedan bears rule; the Christian is bound to obey. The Mohammedan is lord of the soil; the Christian is a serf. The laws are administered by the Mohammedan; a Christian's evidence against a Mohammedan offender is worthless. To crown all, the Pashas, who are Mohammedans, have at their mercy the provincial subjects of the Porte. So long as these petty tyrants pay their dues to the central power, they are undisturbed in their local "government." Their subjects are robbed, outraged, and murdered, and without hope of redress. Against these evils humanity protested. A power which was acknowledged to be an invader and a foreigner in Europe practiced these crimes. And, what was worse, that power existed in Europe by the sufferance of nominally Christian nations. The Constantinople conference was fruitless. The Turk, who has never kept his promises, was left to go on making and breaking them. It was even said in England that there was no power in Europe to compel the Turk to govern his subjects as the subjects of civilized nations are governed.

One curious fact in this strange history should not be overlooked: There has been no serious attempt to contradict the reports of abuses which led to the outbreaks in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and adjacent provinces. There was some feeble denial of the more horrifying reports of atrocities in Bulgaria. But the main facts were admitted. Turkey, however, ultimately promised to do better. The paper constitution which she proclaimed last Winter was a new promise. And, all through the conference, these fair promises were multiplied. Finally, a few weeks ago, Russia, weary of this eternal renewal of pledges of reformation, proposed the protocol. By this document the Treaty of Paris was at last annulled; for, by that treaty, to which Turkey was a party, the powers bound themselves not to interfere with the interior affairs of Turkey. By the protocol, which Turkey was not asked to sign, the other powers did interfere, and, what is more, they distinctly threatened to use radical means to compel Turkey to treat its Christian subjects with due regard to the usages of modern civilization.

Turkey defeated the Constantinople conference. Turkey rejected the protocol. The Sublime Porte, we may say, assumed a defiant attitude, and declared that this latest interference with its internal affairs was an unwarrantable infringement of its sovereignty. Russia had added to the protocol a declaration to the effect that Turkey must expect war unless the Sublime Porte should satisfy the Czar that its reforms in the Christian provinces were genuinely undertaken; and an envoy was to be sent to St. Petersburg to treat of peace when these new guarantees were ready to be executed. Turkey refused to recognize the Russian right to demand any terms of peace, and declined to entertain the Russian proposition of settlement. Therefore, war is inevitable. England, heretofore the ally and friend of Turkey, is actively so no longer. France is neutral. Italy is hostile to Turkey. Austria and Germany may be said to hold the balance of power on the land. There is no sign of their future intentions. But it is incredible that Russia should rush into war with Turkey without some assurance of the assistance or friendly neutrality of these powerful neighbors. Within a few weeks we shall be able, pretty accurately, to group the larger features of the impending strife.

REQUIREMENTS OF REFORM.

To insure the permanent success of the policy of civil service reform, it is indispensable that it should be supported by an intelligent public sentiment which appreciates the methods by which alone the reform can be made effectual, and which will condemn any effort to thwart it. It is not sufficient that there should be a sentiment in favor of an improvement in the public service and in our political methods. Such a sentiment has existed among intelligent men in greater or less degree ever since the civil service fell into its present deplorable plight. By the better class of the community the condition of our public service has long been regarded as a discredit to our institutions and a blot upon the fair name of our country. No intelligent and upright citizen, independent of political cliques, would for a moment have defended the character of the service or the practices which led to its debasement. Long before civil service reform was heard of as a distinct measure of public policy, the true condition of the service was generally recognized. But the existence of such a conviction, while it is indispensable to the reform, is not by any means all that is needed to insure its accomplishment. A vague demand for reform, which is not accompanied by a comprehension of the methods necessary to bring it about, and which does not swiftly condemn those who use their opportunities as popular leaders or as public men to debauch the public service, will be of no avail. Much more than this is needed. The false system has become so firmly fastened upon the public service, its methods have the sanction of so long use and recognition, its beneficiaries are so strongly intrenched in public place, and it has received so general an acquiescence, that any effort to dislodge it which does not proceed by exact and rigid methods will be futile. President HAYES has already done noble work in the field of reform. All that he has done or refrained from doing in his treatment of the civil service has our hearty approval and thanks. So far as he has gone, it is impossible to see how he could have done better. But it is plain to the thoughtful analyst of former abuses that if he is to achieve any permanent good, if he is to put the service on such a footing that it can never fall back into the sloughs of inefficiency and corruption, he must found a *system* of appointment and administration. That system must be coextensive with the evils to be corrected, it must be founded upon principles which have stood the test of trial, and, as we have already pointed out, it must be supported by an intelligent and discriminating public sentiment.

The last of these requisites is of the utmost importance, and all sincere friends of reform should join in the effort to create and educate it. The President's efforts, no matter how wisely conceived or well directed they may be, will prove abortive if both his purpose and his methods are not supported by the people. It is with the purpose of fostering such a support that we have given so much prominence to the enunciation of what we conceive to be the true principles of the reform and the proper methods of procedure. We believe the application of the competitive principle in its broadest form to be the only remedy for the existing evils, and, so believing, we should regard it as a great public misfortune if any less adequate plan should be adopted. At the same time, we do not shut our eyes to the fact that many who are friendly to the reform in a general way do not appreciate the importance of the competitive system. It is often assumed that the only evil to be cured is the low character of the service, and that the sole object of the competitive examinations is to test the scholastic acquirements of the candidates for the civil service. This is not the fact. The prime object is to exclude the influence of favoritism and appointments, and so to prevent the use of the public service for unworthy ends. It is plain that to effect this some absolutely impartial method of selection must be adopted, and the only such plan that has been suggested is that of open competitive examinations. The experience of no country has been able to devise any other plan than this. Nor is it true that the examinations must necessarily be directed to testing the scholastic acquirements of the competitors. The advocates of the system only ask that they shall be open, competitive, and fair. They do not seek to limit their scope to school-boy knowledge. As a matter of fact, many examinations were held in this country under the civil service rules, as there also have been in England, in which book knowledge played no part. The examinations for the Patent Office consisted entirely of questions on patent law and practice, and the various sciences and arts of which a knowledge is required in that branch of the service. In a civil service examination for an Appraisership in the Custom-house in this City, samples of goods to be appraised were placed before the candidates, and the result was governed by the correctness of the appraisement. The system is capable of indefinite extension in the direction of practical qualifications.

It was the civil service examinations for admission to the minor clerkships which were oftenest charged with giving an advantage to school-boys. This arises from the fact that the qualifications required in the ordinary Government clerk are those of which an ordinary common-school education furnishes the foundation. Good hand-writing, correctness in copying, facility in figures, the ability to spell correctly and write grammatically, with, perhaps, some knowledge of accounts are the main qualifications. To call examinations which tested these acquirements, scholastic is neither accurate nor fair. They were essentially and entirely practical. Nor did they, as so often asserted, give any advantage to lads fresh from school and college. The published statistics show that the number of more students who gained admission to the service was very small, and that the proportion of successful competitors was smaller than in almost any other class. The explanation is that they were unable to stand the strain of the examinations, or to put their knowledge to practical use in answering the questions propounded. The successful competitors were in the great majority of cases men possessing both good general knowledge and practical experience—the very best combination of qualifications. We give prominence to these facts because we believe that a knowledge of them will tend to dispel any doubt which any of the friends of reform may feel regarding the competitive system, and to strengthen the support of that system in the event of its adoption by the Administration.

A DISASTROUS FAILURE.

It is rarely the case that the business failure of one man occasions so complete a revolution in trade as seems likely to result from the recent bankruptcy of ISAAC FRIEDLANDER, of San Francisco. Every one who is acquainted with the manner in which business is transacted on the Pacific slope must be aware of the fact that it is pre-eminently a land of monopolies. The transitions of trade have been so sudden, the accumulation of a fortune has been in many instances so rapid, that a man or a company of men starting a new enterprise have been able to keep it under their own control even after its development to enormous proportions. In a community where wealth is more evenly distributed, a marked success in any one direction instantly calls forth a lively competition, and the margin of profit is quickly narrowed by force of circumstances. But in California, those who have large amounts of capital at command usually have plans of their own which need all their attention, and therefore the volume of floating capital seeking profitable investments is exceedingly small when compared with our Eastern trade centres. The railroad magnates have immense fortunes of recent creation, but they need them in perfecting and expanding their railway system, and preventing outside intrusion. The "Bonanza Lords" are reported to be the recipients of seeming fabulous incomes; but they confine their attention very closely to the development of their own business, and crush out competition with a ruthless hand. Another group of men controls the cattle market, and still another has the wool interest largely under its dictation, while for Mr. FRIEDLANDER has been reserved the proud position of "Grain King of California."

Mr. FRIEDLANDER was the first, or among the first, who foresaw, some twelve years ago, the possibility of making California a grain-growing State; but while others hesitated, he took advantage of the situation and placed himself at the head of the movement. It would be uncalled for to narrate at this time the methods by which this concentration was brought about; and it is only necessary to state that for the past six or eight years nearly nine-tenths of the grain exported to Europe from California has been shipped directly or indirectly under his management. Nor was this all. In order to transport so large a quantity of wheat, a great fleet of sailing vessels was required, varying in number from three hundred to four hundred each year, and as this was a vital part of the business, the adjustment of rates of freight, and the charter of ships was a branch of the vast trade scheme of which he was the master. If these engagements had been strictly personal, Mr. FRIEDLANDER'S means would not have allowed him to control the market to any considerable extent, as the capital necessary for that purpose would of late years have amounted to more than forty millions of dollars. In most cases, however, Mr. FRIEDLANDER was a broker on an enormous scale. He received orders from wealthy dealers in Great Britain to buy wheat for them to be landed at Liverpool or elsewhere, and the total charges not to exceed a certain price. He was thus in a position to enter the grain markets with a large amount of capital at his command, and this advantage was so well supplemented by his private speculations that even those who desired to ship grain on their own account were obliged to come to him in order to make their purchases.

So too, in the matter of shipping, the freight market of San Francisco has been for years past very largely in his hands, limited only by the fact that ships could go elsewhere if the inducement held out was not sufficient. In order to turn vessels in the direction of that port, it has been his custom each Spring to "charter to arrive," as it is technically called, on his own account many thousand tons of shipping. It was this action that in part brought about his present state of insolvency. It is stated that during the last season Mr. FRIEDLANDER chartered in advance more than one hundred and fifty vessels, and was obliged to fulfill his engagements at a loss of from three to five dollars for every ton of shipping thus taken. This action involved a sacrifice of more than one million of dollars; while in his efforts to maintain his control of the wheat market he is said to have suffered a loss of nearly double that amount, as the price of wheat in England, in the face of an anticipated Eastern war, has been contrary to all predictions. These difficulties might have been met and overcome had it not been that the droughts during the past Winter have ruined all hopes of a good wheat crop in the counties lying to the west and south-west of San Francisco. This is a section in which Mr FRIEDLANDER has been largely interested both as a grower and as a capitalist making advances to farmers, and the almost total destruction of the crops was a greater blow than he could stand. Much as one may admire the vigor and nerve of a man who can thus grasp and control an immense business interest, it must be admitted that for the good of all concerned it is better to be freed from this mercantile tyranny. It is not likely that Mr. FRIEDLANDER can ever again hold the position that he has hitherto taken; his power is broken, and he will henceforth have to become one of a score of rival competitors for business. On this account the San Francisco market for wheat and freights will not be subject again to sudden changes due to the varying fancies or desires of a single man.

NOTES AND STATIONERY.

Among the many refinements which our people are acquiring is that of note writing; they have progressed greatly in the appreciation of pretty stationery. If one goes to the Dead Letter Office at Washington one finds a great many letters backed in that round mercantile hand which is peculiarly American. One finds, also, a variety of envelopes, highly-scented and highly-colored, the stationery evidently out of the candy case of the country store; and the direction scrawled diagonally across the back in a scarcely visible female hand. These letters are there by the thousands, but the visitor is surprised to find how many there are which have evidently been written by persons who believe themselves to belong to the better orders of society. It would be expected that the correspondence of this class would not be largely represented at the Dead Letter Office, since people of good education and fair position usually know where to find one another. One is glad, therefore, to infer that the class of persons who have acquired the art of writing a presentable note must be a very large one. These letters are upon white or very slightly colored paper, always unruled, and those written by women are apt to be in a large and somewhat angular hand. The writing upon ruled paper was very general in this country years ago, the women using it under the impression that their feeble faculties were unequal to the task of guiding the pen in a straight line from one side of the page to the other.

The female pen nowadays shuns lines as inelegant and as inconsistent with the room required by a free pen and with character in penmanship. The female hand most in vogue at present is a very large one. This we are inclined to think a fashion, and a mistaken fashion. To sprawl a sentence over a sheet of note paper is really confusing to the understanding. Perhaps this modern hand makes individuality too much an object. "Character" is cultivated at the expense of grace and legibility. It is not often that one sees, nowadays, the simple and delicate penmanship which was less rare years ago. We saw, not long ago, an autograph copy of POE'S "Lenore." It is a good enough poem, but we are sure that we never thought it wear so pretty before, owing to the exquisite grace of the characters in which the poet had traced it. Such a hand as POE'S, though rare in his own day, is, perhaps, rarer now. It should be unnecessary, one one would think, to aim at individuality in penmanship, any more than in speech or personal appearance. One ought surely to write in character in any event. Besides, it is very difficult for any one to understand what people find individual in one's handwriting.

It is, we think, rather a misfortune that sealing-wax is so completely out of date. Lovers, in former days, found in this material great capacity of expression. A round, full impression dropped steadily and firmly sealed, indicated the calm faith and steadfast honor of the author of the epistle. A large, splotched, and unsteady seal, on the other hand, expressed a passionate and high wrought state of mind. The young think a great deal of these trifles, and find a vast deal of reasoning in them. Besides, wax has some advantages which gum has not. A letter containing something which one would not like to have published to the world, whether safer or not, at any rate seems safer when sealed than when merely glued. In Europe, where people have time to light a match and linger in admiration over a successful impression, wax is still in use.

But perhaps in nothing have people who like to write pretty notes suffered so much as from this ugly green postage-stamp which for years past has thrown a sickly shade over every *billet doux* and festive epistle. When one has been at some trouble to get writing-paper of an elegant and delicate color and a graceful form, when one has succeeded in obtaining that very rare thing, a lucky and really pretty monogram, it is a pity that it should all be spoiled by this finale of an ugly green postage stamp. We trust that a new one will soon be devised. We should have a better engraved head, but it is quite as necessary that the stamp should be of a better color. The two red ones which preceded the present awkward and melancholy badge, were much to be preferred to it.

HAMILTONIAN CATS.

There is a great deal of unjust criticism of American colleges. The man who has visited Europe thinks that American college Professors ought to teach exclusively by lectures, which the student should be permitted to attend or not, just as he pleases; whereas other people, who thoroughly know the American large boy of eighteen or twenty years of age know that nothing but the inexorable pressure of college discipline can make him study anything except a novel. Then, there is the self-made man, who holds that Latin and Greek, and all "those kind" of studies, are a waste of time, and that they should be superseded by the study of book-keeping, engineering, and the doctrine of protection to American industry. With those two kinds of idiots our colleges have to maintain a constant fight, and in this struggle they deserve the sympathy and support of all intelligent men.

Nevertheless, when a college is guilty of a serious error, it becomes the duty of the journalist to remonstrate with it kindly, but firmly. This sad duty must now be performed in respect to Hamilton College, in this State, although the task may well cause the pen to quiver, and the inkstand to shed torrents of metaphysical gore, which may present the appearance of a light-brown fluid when first uncorked, but which, after a short exposure to the air, will assume a brilliant, lustrous, and permanent black color. Hamilton is admitted to be an excellent institution of learning, although its crew did not win the last collegiate regatta, owing, doubtless, to an unwise devotion to studies of lesser importance than the art of rowing. Situated within a short distance of Utica, Rome, and Syracuse, Hamilton College finds it easy to render its students proficient in Roman, Carthaginian, and Siculo-Grecian history, while the high hill upon which the college is perched affords unequaled facilities for cultivating the mind by sliding down hill. Moreover, Hamilton has always been a staid, orthodox college, where infidelity and nailing up the tutor's door were strictly forbidden. And yet it is this respectable college which has flown in the face of MOSES, by practically illustrating in a most reprehensible manner the heretical theory of development. A member of the Faculty—and in all probability the professor of physical sciences—has deliberately produced a breed of eight-footed cats!

Why did this misguided man undertake to double the number of feet in use among previous cats? There was certainly no call for eight-footed cats, and he cannot pretend that he developed his new cats in order to meet a great public want. It is only too obvious that he is a Darwinian, inspired by the usual Darwinian hunger for the scalp of MOSES. There can be no doubt in any devout mind that the cat was from the beginning a quadruped. Had an octopedal cat presented herself to NOAH, that astute mariner would unquestionably have refused to give her permission to enter the ark, out of a sense of duty to his confiding mice and birds. Neither NOAH nor MOSES ever heard of a cat with eight feet, and hence the sudden production of such an animal in the nineteenth century is clearly a blow at the Mosaic theory of creation, and an effort to prove that the theory of development is true. It was bad enough to thus attempt to undermine our faith, but when we reflect what a fearful amount of suffering will be entailed upon humanity by the introduction of eight-footed cats, the offense assumes gigantic proportions.

It needs no argument to show that on the back fence the new style of cat will be twice as efficacious as his predecessor. With his right feet he can cling to fences that are too narrow to afford foothold to a four-footed cat, and can even climb gutter-pipes in order to sing over the highest window-ledges. No fall can hurt him, for were he to break even half of his legs, he would still have enough left wherewith to run home, or to seek some low feline resort where he could procure the unwholesome but exciting catnip. When he meets a rival on the green arena which the thoughtful householder reserves in his back yard for the settlement of feline disputes, he can tear out twice as much fur, and thus elicit twice as many yells of anguish, as any cat of the old style. It is well-known that the cat, if stroked gently when sleeping by the fire, will turn lazily on his back and delicately insert his entire complement of claws in the hand of his dismayed stroker. So long as the hand is held perfectly still, the cat inflicts no pain, but lies with closed eyes and a sweet, sad smile, as though dreaming of the vanished mice of his joyous youth; but if the slightest attempt is made to withdraw the hand, the remorseless claws sink steadily into the flesh, though the placid expression of the beast's face never changes. Good men—even New-England college Professors—often have thus unintentionally ministered to the unholy passions of the family cat, have wildly apostrophized the local "gosh," and called for the axe. But how shall we describe the scene which will ensue when the owner of an eight-footed cat tries to stroke the treacherous animal and is caught in the close embrace of thirty-six distinct claws—as per calculations made with the aid of a large double slate, with a place for the pencil on the frame, and a small sponge for reducing excessively large sums to a proper size?

The Hamiltonian cat should be boldly denounced as a needless addition to the horrors of the back fence, a new source of peril to the human kind, and a wanton assault upon MOSES. If the inventive Professor really meant to do good, why did he not develop an entirely legless or an absolutely dumb cat? As it is, his malevolent purpose is only two apparent, and it remains to be seen whether the Trustees will continue to countenance him in his reprehensible practices.

A curious feature of the present discussion of the European war news, so far as our own interests are concerned, is that which relates to our ability to supply arms to the belligerents. Competent authorities in Washington have reviewed the subject, and have come to the sensible conclusion that neither Turkey nor Russia will want to buy our old-fashioned small arms and obsolete cannon. France and Germany are known to have on hand considerable quantities of arms which have been mustered out of service for good and sufficient reasons. Unless there should be a general European war, these weapons will be for sale. Thrifty citizens of the United States, however, have been busily filling contracts for both parties, Turkey alone having ordered half a million stands of arms of a certain pattern. Other commercial advantages are expected to accrue to this country from a war in Europe, the breadstuffs market and the carrying trade being especially hopeful of foreign commotions. The world will deplore war and bloodshed, but it must be admitted that the preparations have so far been of real value to the manufacturers of Connecticut.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Masons of Belfast, Me., have subscribed $25,000 for a new temple.

Secretary Thompson intends to return to Washington this week, accompanied by his wife and son.

The late session of the Legislature of Indiana cost $101,990. The per diem of the members amounted to $64,000.

Boston is to have an exhibition of Japanese bric-a-brac and Oriental stuffs for the benefit of its Training School for Nurses.

An itinerant photographer down in Maine held a woman's baby as security while she went out to raise 50 cents to pay for its picture.

Samuel Grondyke, of Indiana, has been sued for $300,000 as Administrator of his father's estate, the suit being brought by the remaining heirs.

Mr. Albert Curtis, of Worcester, Mass., has given two and a half acres of land, with house, for an Old Man's Home. The gift is valued at $10,000.

Rutland, Vt., is a quiet town. The other day a heedless stranger cried "hurrah" in the street, and straightway there was an alarm of fire sounded.

Mr. William V. Bowen fell dead at a prayer-meeting in Chelsea, Mass., on Friday evening. He had just been speaking, and his last words had been: "And the Father received him."

The Utica *Herald* says that a leading member of Assembly proposes to introduce, and to press to passage if he can, a bill reducing the legal rate of interest in this State to 6 per cent.

The authorities of Worcester, Mass., recognized Fast Day by allowing two hours of recreation to the inmates of the House of Correction, and at dinner "a treat of apples," as the *Spy* puts it, with each dish of rations.

A woman in Springfield, Mass., who appealed against a Police Court fine of $1 for keeping an unlicensed dog, was kept in jail two months in default of bonds, and was only allowed to depart on the payment of the dollar and costs.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's portrait is to be painted for the State Library of Virginia. The official invitation says that the request is made "in accordance with the universal desire of Virginia," and Gen. Johnston, complying, says that the compliment "would be too high a reward had he succeeded, instead of failed, in all he strove to do for Virginia."

Some of the Southerners retain their coolness. R. A. Alston has been an applicant for the United States Marshalship in Georgia, and has published a card in which he speaks of calling upon the President and laying before him his papers, which were "the same he had prepared for Mr. Tilden, and which he presented without erasing Mr. Tilden's name."

The Virginia Democratic papers are diligently discussing the subject of the candidate for Governor, and the Charlottesville *Chronicle* closes a long article on the topic with a somewhat surprising exclamation for that section, as follows: "A wooden leg, an empty sleeve, a blood-stained sabre and a railroad reputation are all well enough, but statesmanship is to be preferred when we select a Governor for the great Commonwealth of Virginia."

GOV. FENTON ON THE SOUTH.

The Jamestown *Journal* prints an expression of ex-Gov. Fenton's views on the Southern question, as derived from a conversation with him. Mr. Fenton has spent a large portion of the last two Winters in the South, and has availed himself of the opportunity to become acquainted with the Southern temper. The *Journal* says:

In reply to our inquiry as to the Southern feeling, he said the whites have come to feel the importance of a better understanding between classes and sections. The real cause of alienation, secession, and war having disappeared, they find at last that their peace and prosperity are intimately connected with the people of the North, and that their interests are, and must be in the nature of things, common interests. They have, he said, but little prejudice against any class or party in the North, except that growing out of the past practice, by the national authority, of upholding State Governments and officials in their midst, whose highest aim seemed to be to oppress and overwhelm them with taxation and misrule. He said the antipathy to the better portion of the blacks, because of their being invested with equal civil and political privileges, has mainly disappeared. The violence of feeling against the colored race was now restricted almost wholly to what was generally known as the poor whites, between whom and them there has always been more or less conflict. In the late political canvass the better portion, which was the controlling element of the white population, cared little whether the President was Republican or Democrat, so that the policy of the Administration was pacific and they could secure the control of their State affairs. In the latter respect, they felt that the men of intelligence and property would be better promoters of their material and social progress than those without either, though either the control, in many instances, of intelligent, but irresponsible and adventurous men. Indeed, there could be hardly a doubt, he said, that large numbers of those classed as Democrats were already contemplating the policy as well as the principle of close political relations with the Republican Party of the North. In his talk with Gov. Hampton, the latter fully expressed the desire for good understanding and co-operation upon the basis of the indicated policy of President Hayes, and there had been nothing in his acts or words to the contrary, except the reported bluster at Wilmington on his recent journey to the national capital. What Hampton said to him was the feeling of many in different parts of the South, as judged from his intercourse with them. Gov. Chamberlain, he said, admitted that there were practical difficulties in the way of further attempts to execute the functions of State Government under military support and protection."

RECENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

AN EVENT WHICH OCCURRED THE DAY AFTER HIS BIRTHDAY—THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING THERETO—HIS QUARREL WITH THE ADMIRALTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

As great a sensation was caused here as at Berlin by the news of Prince Bismarck's resignation, and all the journals indulged in speculations upon the event. Of course no one can pretend to give the real explanation, or to know the exact truth, but it seems to me that one must be extremely naïf to credit the story of the Chancellor's disgrace given by the *Morning Post*. It is true that this journal has exceptional means of information in the higher spheres of official life. On the 1st of April Prince Bismarck entered upon his sixty-third year, and was publicly fêted on his birthday. The Emperor and the Crown Prince both came to present their felicitations in person, and nearly all the members of the imperial family left cards at the door. The next morning the Chancellor sent in his resignation, and, so far as known, no untoward incident occurred upon his birthday. We must assume, therefore, that the causes were interior, and that the Chancellor had made up his mind to retire from office some time before. It is reported here that he has been extremely irritable ever since the quarrel with Gen. Von Stosch, Minister of the Marine. This was the result of a thousand disappointments and petty annoyances. It is well known that Prince Bismarck is the head and front of the so-called war party in Prussia, that is the party which believes that the Empire could be finally consolidated by means of another war. This party has been constantly preparing for war, laying up money and getting large appropriations, and it has gone so far that its enemies claim it has ruined the industry and commerce of the country. Hence a strong opposition has sprung up, and this opposition has given the Chancellor a world of trouble. As Marshal Soult said of Theirs, this party *mastroquet* has a stick always ready to put between the Chancellor's legs to trip him up. Early in March, when the budget was under discussion, Prince Bismarck wanted a supplementary credit added to the Navy estimate. Gen. Von Stosch opposed the idea, giving as a reason that the estimates were already on an unusually liberal scale, that no more money was really needed, and that the estimates of the committee were ample for the year. The Chancellor urged the possibility of war, and tried to show that the Navy might have need of a great deal of money before the end of the year. Still the request was declined, and it was only on the 10th of March that Gen. Von Stosch yielded to the request of Herr Richter, a member of the committee. Prince Bismarck was greatly piqued when he heard this declaration, and rose in very bad humor. "I had not foreseen," he said sharply, "that the authority or the persuasive talent of a Deputy would have upon the Administration of the Marine a greater influence than my own eloquence. I discussed this matter with them for one whole month, without obtaining what they have just accorded so easily." And later, during the same sitting, he said: "This skirmishing and pushing on the part of my colleagues, from whom we had the right to expect aid in the accomplishment of our difficult tasks, is what has ruined my naturally robust constitution, and I am tired." This sounds like a cry from the depths of the great man's heart, and there is an air of sincerity about it which cannot be overlooked. My own opinion is that a strong cabal has been raised against the Chancellor, and that it has finally wearied him out. Finding that every measure proposed by him finds opposition on that account, he has thought it prudent to retire for a time. The fact of his leaving the Chancellerie with Herrs Von Bulow and Camphausen shows that there is to be no change in the policy of the Government, and I feel confident that the Prince will resume his office before the end of his year's vacation, perhaps immediately after his return from Kissingen in the Autumn. Some of the French papers tried to persuade their readers that the Prince had fallen with the overthrow of the war party, but the majority of the papers do not pretend to base any hopes upon this unexpected event.

FROM A FUNERAL TO A WEDDING.

THE OBSEQUIES OF A PAINTER—WHY MARCHAL COMMITTED SUICIDE—THE MARRIAGE OF A PARIS JOURNALIST TO THE DAUGHTER OF A POET—A PURELY CIVIL WEDDING IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

Yesterday the obsequies of Marchal, the painter, who committed suicide, attracted a large crowd of the literary men and artists of Paris. The list of names comprises 40 or 50 of the most distinguished men of the day. Marchal was a great favorite here for many years, and was formerly one of the most assiduous attendants at the soirées of the Princess Mathilde. She patronized him, bought his best pictures, brought his works into fashion, and kept them before the public. Marchal went on well to the end of the Empire, but after its fall he not only came out a violent Republican, but began to abuse those who had been his best aids in his career. This turned a great many friends away from him, and he soon felt the loss of his former patronage. He took to the cafés, where he spent hours in discussing politics; he worked little; he fell into the hands of the picture-dealers who advanced small sums upon his works and then took them at their own prices; and although known to a few as the "jovial Marchal," he was yet a bitterly disappointed man. His want of success gave him a distaste for work, and he regretted the time when the Princess brought him out as her protégé. Since the war the Princess has made very little distinction between the men of talent who were republicans and those who were not, but she failed to invite those who abused her family. Finally Marchal came to want, and, the fact is now known, he did not have the twenty-five dollars necessary to take up his note, and could not go to the Princess for help. This was, it is thought, the real reason for his suicide. As usual, the works of Marchal command a very high price to-day, and the picture dealers who gave him a pittance a few days ago for one of his pictures, now demand a moderate fortune for each of them.

After the interment of the painter, the journalists had to change their mourning suits in haste and rush off to a wedding. Yesterday was the day appointed for the civil marriage of M. Lockroy, Deputy for Paris, with Mme. Charles Hugo. This is the widow of the poet's last son, and a very charming lady she is. Moreover, she is the mother of the two curly-headed children that are the solace of the great poet's declining years. He adores them; with the fondness of a grandfather, he shows them off in his saloons, and he watches over them as carefully and tenderly as their mother. Every one was surprised to hear that M. Lockroy, one of the editors of the *Rappel*, was going to marry the widow of Charles Hugo; but a large and sympathetic crowd of friends assembled at the Mairie to witness the ceremony. Lockroy is a handsome and a very good fellow, liked by many who do not like his opinions, and who oppose him in politics, and all are ready to pay merited tributes to his fine talents. He is never offensive in his attacks, like Rochfort, Rane, and others of his party, but, like August Vacquerie, knows how to say sharp things in a polite but telling way. MM. Clemenceau and Périn were the witnesses, and after them came Louis Blanc and Vacquerie, the witnesses of the bride. Victor Hugo was there with the two children, and the poet was acclaimed warmly by the crowd when the ceremony was over. A great many of Lockroy's journalistic friends would have gone to his wedding if it had not been purely civil, but owing to the strong feeling respecting such ceremonies they thought it prudent to send in their cards.

Centuries ago Rabelais exclaimed: *Comme les Parisiens sont badauds!* In this respect their character has not changed. It takes less to draw a crowd than in any other city. A dog fight or a flaming chimney draws out such throngs of people that the Police have to interfere. The other day the whole of the Montmartre population was in a state of excitement over the report that a barkeeper had sequestered his daughter for 15 years. The girl was seen wringing her hands at the window. The police came and arrested the father and mother, then delivered the girl, who was found to be a hopeless idiot. She was properly cared for and kept clean. After a careful inquiry into the case the Police came to the conclusion that the poor creature was better off with her parents than she could be in an asylum.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

ANOTHER INDIAN DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT—SURPRISE OF THE SAVAGES AT THE RETREAT OF THE TROOPS—THEIR UNEXPECTED VICTORY WHERE THEY HAD EXPECTED CAPTURE OR ANNIHILATION.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

ST. PAUL, Monday, April 9, 1877.

The celebrated Indian scouts, Goose, Eagle Man, The Wreck, Iron Whirlwind, Butcher, Raven, (Sitting Bull's cousin,) Feeble Bear, Blue Thunder, and Tall Timber, gave entertainments on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, illustrating Indian life in various forms. The object was to raise money to purchase articles of civilization to take back to their people. Through the courtesy of an interpreter I have been enabled to gather the following facts. A word first. Kill Eagle's narrative of the Custer massacre, which was published early last Fall, was wanting in a great many of the leading facts relating to the Big Horn fight. Kill Eagle, having but recently surrendered to the Government, and being in fear of his life, withheld a great many facts which he would otherwise have told, and has told since, but which have never reached the papers. It seems that the Indians were on the point of fleeing even before Custer's command was seen at the lower end of the camp, and would have been routed had not Reno left his position in the timber and recrossed back across the stream to the hills. The Indian's statement runs thus:

"We were in camp on the west side of the Rosebud. We were there for the purpose of hunting buffalo. Buffalo were not plenty. The young men had to go far from camp to hunt. When the fight took place at this camp, where so many white men were killed, we were taken by surprise, at least so nearly so that we had not time to bring in our horses before the white soldiers had charged almost to our camp. Our camp was very large, extending up and down the river, [here they describe the distance, which corresponds to about five or six miles,] when the soldiers were first seen approaching—the party that attacked the upper end of the camp. A cry was raised and passed along to the lower end of the camp. The braves had not time to assemble for the defense of the camp before the soldiers had charged down to the river, crossed to our side, and taken possession of a clump of timber on the bank of the stream, close by which our camp was located. A great fear fell upon all in camp, and the women were directed to fly to the hills with the children, which they at once proceeded to do, taking also such light baggage as they could carry, while some of the young men went in haste to the bluffs to catch the horses, while others remained to hold the soldiers in check to give the women time to get away. By this time the soldiers were seen approaching the lower end of the camp, upon which the general feeling was for immediate flight, when, imagine our surprise and relief to see the troops withdrawn from the timber, and begin a precipitate retreat toward the river. We then felt that the Great Spirit had delivered the troops into our hands. Up to this time we do not know that we had killed a single soldier, and were greatly encouraged by the action of the troops, and commenced a hot pursuit, killing great numbers of them, and not quitting them till they were across the river and on a hill a considerable distance from the camp, when there left a body to help the Indians in the lower end of the camp, who were by this time hotly engaged with the troops, who were steadily advancing, but having no longer to contend with the troops at the upper end of camp, we greatly outnumbered those at the lower end, and brought them to a stand, where they swept away. None of them were to escaped. Two broke through us and ran a long distance, but were overtaken and killed by the two sons of Redtop, a Santee Indian, and they brought back their horses. In this fight at the lower end of camp we lost a great many of our men. In the fight at the upper end we lost very few, about 12 or 14. All the time we were fighting at the lower end of the camp there was no fighting at the upper end. The Great Spirit gave us the battle. If the troops had not run from the timber we should surely have fled and left our camp in the hands of the whites."

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE SOUTH.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* prints the following, which, it says, its editor recently copied from the original letter written by Gen. Phil Sheridan 11 years ago to President Johnson and preserved among the personal papers of the latter:

[Personal.]

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26, 1865.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

MY DEAR SIR: I saw Mr. Hendricks day before yesterday, and will, with great pleasure, use all the influence which I may have in promoting the objects he mentioned to me.

There are, without doubt, many malcontents in the State of Louisiana and much bitterness, but this bitterness is all that is left to this people. There is no power of resistance left. The country is impoverished, and the probability is that in two or three years there will be almost a total transfer of landed property. The North will own every railroad, every steam-boat, every large mercantile establishment, and everything which requires capital to carry it on. In fact, Mr. President, I consider the South now Northernized. The slave is free, and the whole world cannot again enslave him. And with all these facts staring us in the face, we can well afford to be lenient to this last annoyance—impotent ill-feeling.

Then it is so hard by any species of legislation to correct this feeling. Magnanimity is the safest and most manly course. How hard it would be to change the opinions of Mr. Wendell Phillips and make him a Vallandigham Democrat by any species of legislation. I have the most abiding faith in the solution of the question of a restored union, if we can only wait and trust to a little time and the working of natural causes. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

HUDSON BAY NAVIGATION.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 15.—A special from Emerson says a public meeting was held, at which a letter was read from E. W. Sewell in reference to the navigation of the Hudson Bay. It stated that vessels on the same principle, but larger, than the steamer Northern Light, which so successfully overcame the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the past Winter, could run from Liverpool to York Factory from the 1st of June to the 1st of November. The meeting passed a resolution to petition the Dominion Government to order a survey of the route between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, and to send vessels to report on the navigation of these waters.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF A MINISTER.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—The *News and Courier* has trustworthy information that Rev. W. H. Scott, the colored preacher who was reported to the New-England Methodist Conference on Friday as having been murdered, is alive and well, and performing his pastoral duties without molestation in Marlboro County, S. C.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BLACK EAGLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The bark Paloma, from Tahiti, brings news of the total loss of the Nicaraguan ship Black Eagle, from Puget Sound, for Callao, with lumber, on Eastern Island. Capt. Hughes and the crew were rescued and taken to Tahiti.

A BRUTAL WIFE MURDERER.

HARTFORD, April 15.—At West Rock Hill, yesterday afternoon, Robert Espy murdered his wife. He had been intoxicated several days. Her body was found on the floor, naked, beaten and trampled to a shapeless mass. Espy was arrested and lodged in jail.

THE SMALL-POX IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—Advices from Gimli state that the small-pox has entirely disappeared from the coast and islands of Lake Winnipeg.

ROBBERY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Capt. Philip Aushutz, while on his way to the Little Miami Depot last evening, was assaulted and robbed of nearly $3,800.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL FIRE.

DEFENDING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NO MORE BODIES DISCOVERED—STATEMENT BY AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER—HIS PROMPTNESS IN ARRIVING AT THE FIRE—THE USE OF THE SKINNER ESCAPE—HOW NUMEROUS PERSONS WERE SAVED BY FIREMEN.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Vigorous search has continued all day in the ruins of the Southern Hotel, but no bodies were discovered. Numerous articles of jewelry, silverware, bar and table furniture, broken and burned trunks, articles of clothing, and papers of various kinds, valuable and otherwise, have been taken out. Much the larger part of the débris has been turned over, and belief is general that there cannot be more than two or three bodies remaining in the ruins, viz., those of Charles Kiefnicht, the head waiter; the child of Mrs. H. J. Clark, and its nurse, Ella Jackson. This belief is strengthened by the fact that all the help of the hotel, except the head waiter, and girls known to have been killed and previously mentioned, have reported; and all the guests, excepting one, have been heard from. R. M. Clark and T. F. Stevens, relatives of H. J. Clark, arrived yesterday from North Adams, Mass., but they do not seem to be quite satisfied with the identification of the bodies supposed to be those of H. J. Clark and wife. This morning they had workmen begin a search in that part of the cellar directly on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, adjoining the room in which the bodies were found, but thus far it has been fruitless.

In view of the sharp criticism directed against the Fire Department, an interview with John Lindsay, one of the Assistant Engineers of the department, which gives a detailed account of the efforts of the firemen to save lives, may be of general interest. Mr. Lindsay drove from his house to the fire as fast as his horse could run, and was at the hotel in less than five minutes after the alarm struck. The fire was then coming out of the sixth-story windows and through the roof. He says: I stood in front of the hotel, and after a few minutes' look at things, I made up my mind that it was impossible to save the the building, and that the main object should be to save the people. The Skinner Hook and Ladder truck stood at the main entrance on Walnut-street, in front of the veranda. This truck is used as a regular hook and ladder truck, as well as a fire-escape. It has all the appliances of a hook and ladder truck on it, as well as the escape. These things have to be stripped off, and the men were stripping them off when I got there. I ordered them to get ready as soon as possible. One of the principal ladders, the extension belonging to the fire-escape, was laid on the sidewalk, and when the men came to look for it the crowd of people had become so great that the men could not find it, and it was probably two or three minutes before they got it. I thought somebody would be coming to the Walnut-street front for assistance, but nobody appeared in sight. I ordered the apparatus raised, and "the boys" raised the machine, and just at the moment we got it up somebody came running from the Fourth-street front and said, "There's a lot of people on the Fourth-street front who want to get out." The escape is not such that you can run with it along the street. You may move it on smooth ground, but hardly across the car tracks with safety, so I ordered the apparatus down and the men took it along to the Fourth-street front, and there raised it. It was raised right against the verandah, which comes out to the edge of the sidewalk, and on that account we could not get it right into the window, which we wanted to do. I ordered the connecting section taken out, and the upper ladder fell back on the wire rope used for raising until we got the escape right into the window, and then Toole and McKeernan and Thorne went up the ladder and brought out seven persons. There was nobody else in sight in the Fourth-street windows, so I took a run around the building to see how things were going on there. When I got back to Walnut-street again there was a man in a fourth story window. We had a ladder up on the verandah of the Walnut-street side, but it was not long enough by one story. The man cried for help, and I ordered three men to take the ladder and throw him a rope, which was done, and the man came down safely; then I went back on Fourth-street; the fire-escape had taken out everybody in sight that had come to the windows; I ordered the men to take down the ladder and take it around to Elm-street, where the girls were; but we could not get to them—could not reach them from the street. We had to splice two ladders together, and then take up a scaling ladder or a man's shoulders, and we took out seven or eight girls at the back of the Elm-street wing.

Michael Hester, driver of Engine No. 10, took the scaling ladder on his shoulder and hooked it to the window-sill, and by himself brought down seven or eight girls. Shortly after this word came to us that another man was in a window on the Fourth-street front; we went there and found C. R. Kennedy in a fifth-story window, like the boy on the burning deck. We took him down; he was the last one taken from that side of the building; there were ladders on the Walnut-street front, by which Mr. Spaulding, the proprietor of the Olympic, and some others got down. We used the ladders all around the hotel wherever occasion required." Lindsay emphatically denied that a part of this fire escape was not on the ground at the commencement of the fire, as has been charged, and said there was no delay in handling it, except when the crowd covered up the extension ladder by standing on it. He praised the escape highly, and said there was nobody who came to the windows who was not taken out by the Skinner escape, if they remained there until it could reach them; of course, the escape could not be on all sides of the building at once; but he thought if those persons who jumped had waited they could have been saved by the escape.

The *Times*, this morning, referring to the charges of inefficiency against the Fire and Police Departments, says it should be stated that over half of the 300 people saved owe their lives to the firemen and policemen. Every man, woman, and child who showed themselves at a window of the hotel was saved, except the 10 who jumped out and killed themselves. More than a hundred were taken off the Fourth-street and Walnut-street porches by the firemen, and as many more were guided out of the hotel, some of them carried out, by the policemen. Phelim Toole, alone, rescued 10 persons from the fourth, fifth, and sixth story windows on the Fourth-street side; Mike Heister rescued eight servant girls from a six-story window on the Elm-street side; Barney McGarinan, Andy Kirk, and Ed. Touro re-cued three or four each from the windows of the fourth and fifth stories on the Fourth-street side, and Officers Tom Boyd and Ed. Fenton rescued three persons from a fourth-story window on the Fifth-street side. These were all the opportunities that either police or firemen had given them to rescue people from the windows. But had it not been for several Police officers who were present, the number lost would have been fully 100 more than it was, for these men made from two to four trips each up the ladies' entrance, and through the hallways of the different floors, rousing up the guests and directing them out of the building.

The funeral of George Frank Gouley took place to-day, and was one of the largest and most imposing seen here for a long time. The services were held in the large hall of the Masonic building, on the corner of Seventh and Market streets, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by people of all classes.

Xenephon Ryland, Grand Master of the State, conducted the ceremonies, which were very solemn and impressive, assisted by a number of officers of high rank. There was also a considerable number of Masons here from the interior of the State, and from the surrounding States. The procession embraced the Ascalon, Ivanhoe, St. Louis, and St. Aldemar Commanderies, Knights Templar, two military companies, a large number of Masons on foot, and about 150 carriages of all kinds. The remains were deposited in a receiving vault in Bolle Fontaine Cemetery, and will be conveyed hence to Wilmington, Del., his former home.

FUNERAL OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

SYRACUSE, April 15.—The funeral of Mrs. William S. Stewart, who was killed by the breaking of a rope while being lowered from a window of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, during the fire of Wednesday, was held here to-day, and was largely attended.

CRAZY HORSE'S BAND OF INDIANS.

DEADWOOD, April 15.—It is reported that 100 of Crazy Horse's band have taken the field again. They passed through Spearfish yesterday on their way west, mounted, and in war-paint. This renegade movement is supposed to have been caused by deception practiced by Spotted Tail in representing that only the arms taken by them in the Custer fight would be demanded upon their surrender, when in reality the Government demanded of them all their arms and ponies.

THE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF LEECHES.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the practice prevailed among doctors of bleeding their patients indiscriminately, whatever might be the nature of their complaints. Only a few years ago it was the custom at some of the provincial hospitals in France for the students in charge to bleed all patients who entered the place, without even learning what was the ailment from which they were suffering. Happily, this practice has been nearly, if not quite, discontinued. Leeches, like lancets, have gone out of fashion, and some statistics given by a French newspaper as to the annual consumption of leeches by the hospitals in Paris for some years past, show how great has been the falling off in the medical demand for these reptiles. From 1820 to 1824 the number of leeches used annually was 183,000; from 1824 to 1830, 508,000; from 1830 to 1842, 933,000; from 1842 to 1850, 420,000; from 1850 to 1855, 325,000; from 1855 to 1863, 138,000; from 1863 to 1870, 93,000; and from 1870 to 1875, 52,000. In 1835 the cost of leeches for the year to the Paris hospitals was $18,000, whereas at the present time it does not exceed $360.

DEFENDING HIS CASTLE.

THE SON OF A FORMER GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND DISPOSSESSED OF HIS HOME BY THE LAW, AND SHOT BY A CONSTABLE FOR RESISTING HIS EJECTMENT.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Clipper, April 10.

Hiram H. Clark, a son of the late ex-Governor Clark, of Maryland, lived with his family near Madison, Monroe County. He had contracted for a piece of land from a man named Alexander, on which he had established his home. He had made several payments on his farm, but, notwithstanding he had striven hard, he had failed to make the others when they became due. Alexander brought suit for the possession of the land, and it was awarded to him by the law. It is reported that Clark said he would sooner die than give up his home.

Constable Cliff Wade was sent with a posse of men to dispossess Clark. He arrived at Clark's house Friday evening late. Clark and his family refused to move. The constable and his men moved his goods and chattels out into the yard. Meantime Clark sat in a chair with a revolver, cocked, lying on the table before him. It was very late when the constable finished moving the goods from the house, and Clark's family, which consisted of his wife, two grown-up sons, and several small children, had nowhere to lay their heads. They were permitted to remove some beds back into the house, on which they slept during the night. And until the hour of daylight, while the constable and his men kept watch, Clark still sat with his revolver cocked before him.

With the dawn of day the crisis came. All the family had left the room. Every article of furniture except the chair on which Clark sat, and the table on which his revolver lay had again been moved out.

"Old man," said the constable, "everything has been moved out. It is now time for you to go." The constable and one of his men, Mont Riley, moved toward Clark as if they would eject him. Clark quickly covered the body of the constable with his revolver, which he snapped. Before he could cock his pistol again the constable and his man had fired three shots, and the stubborn old man fell dead upon the hearthstone pierced by three bullets, one of which entered his head, another his neck, and the third his heart, and either of which must have proved fatal.

The tragedy occasioned great excitement in Madison and vicinity. There was considerable discussion as to the cause which led to the death of Clark, a portion of the community claiming that the conduct of the constable had been irreproachable, while others charged that his treatment of Clark and his family had been such as to drive Clark to desperation.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 16—1 A. M.—Clear weather has prevailed in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, with winds shifting to southerly, rising temperature, and on the coast rising barometer. Warmer, partly cloudy weather has prevailed in the lake region and the North-west, with easterly to southerly winds and lower barometer, and local rains in the northern portions and near Lake Michigan. The barometer is highest on the South Atlantic coast, and lowest in Iowa. The rivers have risen five inches at Memphis and Shreveport, three inches at Vicksburg, and fallen five feet at Nashville and two inches at Cairo and seven inches at St. Louis. The Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, and Savannah Rivers have fallen slightly.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, slightly warmer, east to south winds, falling barometer, and clear or fair weather during the day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, with light south-east to south-west winds, and slowly falling barometer during the day.

For the lake region, warmer, partly cloudy weather and light local rains, with variable winds, mostly from east to south, and in the easterly portions falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, continued low barometer, with variable winds shifting to south-west and north-west, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains in the latter.

The Mississippi River will fall at stations above Memphis, and rise slightly at stations below. The Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Savannah Rivers will fall.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M., April 14, 1877: Barometer—Mean, 29.884 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. April 13, 30.148 inches; minimum at 4 P. M. April 11, 29.742 inches; range, .406 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 44 30°; maximum at 4 P. M. April 11, 59°; minimum at 5 A. M. April 8, 32°; range, 27°. Remarks—No rain this week. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,371 miles.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	54°	39°	3:30 P. M.	63°	63°
6 A. M.	49°	39°	6 P. M.	58°	54°
9 A. M.	53°	46°	9 P. M.	54°	48°
12 M.	56°	54°	12 P. M.	51°	44°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 48½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 54¾°

TROUBLE IN A JEWISH CONGREGATION.

For some time past there has been contention among the congregation of the Jewish Synagogue, at No. 86 Bayard-street. From what can be learned, it is presumed that the Board of Management is in some way arrayed against the rest of the congregation. The exact cause and status of the trouble could not be ascertained yesterday, as the people connected with the synagogue appeared unwilling to make it public. On Saturday morning the congregation, upon assembling for worship, found that the sanctuary had been broken open, and the stone-tablets, upon which are written the commandments, removed. Yesterday morning Messrs. Jacob Rosenheim, Freeman Mouinsky, and Maurice Solomon appeared before Justice Kilbreth in the Tombs Police Court, and asked for a search warrant, saying that they thought they could find the missing tablets through its means. They refused to say where they believed the tablets were, or by whom they were removed from the sanctuary. Justice Kilbreth said he could not issue a warrant for promiscuous or general search of the City, and the applicants left the court-room disappointed.

BEATEN BY A LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER.

John Marney appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning with his hand bandaged and apparently severely hurt. He complained that he had been beaten by Frank Lyons, Superintendent of the lodging-house at the corner of Prince and Marion streets. He is a resident of Jersey City, but on Saturday night took lodgings in the dormitory mentioned. When retiring for the night he hung his coat upon a water-tap. Frank Lyons saw the garment, and said it should not be on the tap. A discussion arose which Lyons terminated by procuring a billet of wood and striking Marney upon the head with it. Justice Kilbreth held Lyons in $1,000 bail, and sent Marney to the hospital.

AN ITALIAN STABBED.

A quarrel occurred, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets, between Salvator Mazetti, an Italian, of No. 154 Bleecker-street, and Frederick Engleking, a German grocer, of No. 152 Bleecker-street, during which Engleking stabbed Mazetti twice in the back with a knife, inflicting two severe wounds. Mazetti was attended by Police Surgeon Doro and taken home. Engleking was arrested by Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and locked up.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A BOY.

Samuel Goldman, aged 14, of No. 80 Essex-street, was kicked in the mouth by an unknown man while in Mulberry-street, near Park, last night, and had his lower jaw fractured and his upper lip badly cut. His assailant made his escape.

MARINE DISASTERS.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—The schooner Clara E. Bergen, Savannah, for New-York, lost her sails, boat, and provisions, and was otherwise damaged; schooner George Churchman, Union Island, for Philadelphia, lost her sails and boat, and has four feet of water in her hold. The steamer Gulf Stream, hence for New-York, which returned last night, lost her deck load, and sustained some damage to her upper works, but her hull is uninjured. Capt. Crowell reports the gale as the heaviest he has ever known.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—The steam-ship Herman Livingston arrived here this evening from New-York. She encountered a heavy gale off Point Lookout, and lost her paddle-boxes.

AN INDIAN CHIEF CAPTURED AND CAGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—A Portland press dispatch says Schaumilba, chief of the Yakima Indians, who has been organizing a band of renegades to the Nez Perces, has been arrested and is confined in Fort Vancouver.

WASHINGTON.

THE WAR AND THE ARMS MARKET.

THE PROSPECT FOR A DEMAND FOR ARMS FROM THE UNITED STATES—RELATIVE SUPPLIES OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY—SLIGHT LIKELIHOOD OF SALES OF OUR OLD ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At the beginning of the present difficulties between Russia and Turkey, there was a general opinion among many of our Army officers that the troubles would create a market for ordnance supplies, arms, and other implements of warfare, and that the United States would be enabled to dispose of the vast amount of unserviceable goods of that character now stored in our arsenals and fortifications; but a careful examination of the subject by prominent officers of the Ordnance Department leads to the belief that there will be no demand upon our country for these goods, for the reason that England, Germany, and France have vast quantities of condemned arms for sale, and therefore neither of the contending parties would find it necessary to make purchases on this side of the Atlantic, when they can obtain similar goods so much nearer home, unless the present complications should assume such shape that the powers mentioned would decline to dispose of their condemned arms and supplies to either party, and then there might be a demand for ours. Since the Franco-Prussian war, both France and Germany have been rearming, and replacing the arms used by them in that war with those of more improved patterns, and consequently have many old arms for sale. It has also been ascertained that Turkey is much better supplied with arms than was at first supposed, she having received over 300,000 stand of arms from the Providence Tool Company, of Providence, R. I., within the past two years, under a contract made with that company to furnish 500,000 Peabody guns—a breech-loading rifle similar to the Martini Henry rifle used in England. These rifles are still being manufactured for, and delivered to, the Turkish Government, several officers of which have been in this country for some months past inspecting the arms and superintending their manufacture. The Turks also have contracts with various firms in this country for 200,000,000 rounds of metallic cartridges, and for a large number of cartridge-cases, which are now being made at Bridgeport and New-Haven, Conn., and other places. That Government is also well supplied with breech-loading steel guns for field service, and it is not probable that there will be any great demand for arms of obsolete patterns upon this or any other country. Russia has also received a good supply of arms from this country, in pursuance of contracts with Smith & Wesson, Colt, and other manufacturers. These contracts were for revolvers, a large number of which have been delivered.

We have for sale about 400,000 of the new Springfield muzzle-loading rifle, and a large number of repaired breech-loaders, besides ordnance and ordnance supplies of every description, left from the late civil war. The rifles could be converted into breech-loaders, but it has been found cheaper to make new ones outright than to undertake to change the old ones. The Ordnance Department has from year to year urged upon Congress the necessity of making further appropriation for the manufacture of improved arms, so as to permit the gradual accumulation of them in store for use in case of an emergency. During the 10 years preceding the late war an average of $251,000 per annum was appropriated for the manufacture of such arms. But for several years past the appropriation for that purpose has been $100,000 or $150,000. It is estimated that there will not be more than 8,000 arms of approved patterns on hand at the end of the present fiscal year, and should the States draw upon the National Government for the full quotas to which they are entitled the limited stock of improved arms held in reserve would be exhausted. The act of April 23, 1808, makes a permanent annual appropriation of $200,000 for arming and equipping the Militia of the United States, and it is argued that if that sum was necessary at that time, when the population did not exceed 8,000,000, at least $1,000,000 would be required now, the population having increased nearly five fold. Under the act named the State of New-York is annually credited with $16,792 of the $200,000; but if the appropriation should be increased to $1,000,000, as recommended, she would have $83,960 and so with the other States according to their population. The style of gun now being manufactured is the Springfield breech-loading rifle, and it is argued that these guns should be manufactured in quantities sufficient to render a gradual accumulation of them in store a certainty. That a better arm than the Springfield may some day be invented is not at all improbable, but the experienced ordnance officers contend that a magazine gun will no doubt be the arm of the future, but until such a one suitable for the military service has been perfected and approved a reserve stock of Springfields is a necessity.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

VACANCIES IN THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY—REPORT ON AMBULANCES—THE FLEET PAYMASTERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There are 10 vacancies in the medical corps of the Army, all in the grade of Assistant Surgeon, but no appointments will be made therein until next Fall. A Board of Medical Officers will be organized to meet in New-York City, early in October, for the purpose of examining applicants for admission to the corps, and the appointments will be made from those who pass a successful examination.

Surgeon-General Barnes, of the Army, has just issued an elaborate report of Assistant Surgeon-General George A. Otis, upon the different modes of transporting sick and wounded men in localities inaccessible to wheeled vehicles. It embodies the experience of many years and various campaigns, and especially the campaign of last Summer against the Sioux Indians. The report is devoted to the transportation of sick and wounded by pack animals, and is handsomely illustrated with cuts of the various litters used upon the Western frontier, as well as those used by England, France, and other countries.

There is considerable comment among members of the pay corps of the Navy at the recent selection of Paymaster James E. Tolfree to be Fleet Paymaster of the European fleet, in place of Inspector Foster, deceased. Fleet Paymasters, as well as Fleet Engineers and Fleet Surgeons, receive a compensation of $4,400 per annum, or $1,000 less than the Captain of a ship; and it is claimed that a Fleet Paymaster should be either a Pay Director who ranks as Captain, or a Pay Inspector, who ranks as Commander. A Paymaster ranks as Lieutenant-Commander only, and it is said that a pressure will be brought to bear upon Secretary Thompson, on his return to Washington this week, to have the orders of Paymaster Tolfree revoked, and a Pay Inspector or Pay Director ordered to the European fleet in his place. Paymaster Tolfree entered the service in 1862, and it is claimed that there are many officers in the pay corps who have been longer in the service, and should therefore receive the choice of positions. Mr. Tolfree is a very efficient officer, and stands high with the department; hence there is a probability that there will be a lively contest in his behalf, as he has many friends to aid him.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1877.

The President has recognized Henri Verlejie as Vice-Consul of France at Boston.

The legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year authorizes the Secretary of War, after the first of July next, to detail certain enlisted men for clerical duty in the Surgeon-General's office, the Ordnance Bureau, and office of the Chief of Engineers, but they are to be paid out of the appropriation for the support of the Army, and, therefore, cannot be employed unless the Army Appropriation bill is passed prior to that time. In the Ordnance office enlisted men are already employed under the existing law, and no new ones will be taken in; but 20 will be enlisted for clerical duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and 30 for the Engineer's office, should the bill be passed in time. These men, detailed as clerks, receive a compensation of about $1,000 per annum. They have to enlist for a stated period, just as soldiers do, and must also pass a requisite examination as to their fitness for clerical work.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, passed at the last session of Congress, contains a clause appropriating $25,000 for continuing the survey of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, with a view of determining the proper method of reclaiming from overflow the alluvial lands of the Mississippi delta, and the Chief of the Engineer Corps has directed Gen. Comstock, the officer in charge of the work, to expend this money for surveys with a view to the construction of levees, particularly in conformity with the report of the commission, consisting of Gen. Warren, Gen. Abbot, and Capt. Benyaard, of the Engineer Corps, and Jackson E. Sickels and Paul O. Herbert, civil engineers. These surveys are essential to determine the exact location, dimensions, and cost of the levees. Their estimated cost is $300,000. They will determine all matters relating to the river-beds, such as the heights of banks, the places where caving is taking place or otherwise, and the past history of such changes as far as it can be made out. Level lines will be run with the greatest care, so as to determine the slopes of the water surface and of the land, and the elevation of all high-water marks.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following Post Office changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Office Established—Prentiss, Penobscot County, Me.; John Thompson, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—O. F. James, Thornton, Grafton County, N. H.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Charles W. Cole, Forest Home, Tompkins County; Horace M. Winslow, Marion, Wayne County; Lyman Briggs, North Rose, Wayne County; John Wheeler, Vestal, Broome County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—Shimers, Warren County; J. M. R. Shimers, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Elam K. Woodoth, F

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Third Monday motion calendar. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. for ex parte business. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Demurrers.

Nos.
3—Smith vs. Smith et al.
4—Grant vs. Anderson.
5—O'Gara vs. Kearney.
7—Smith et al. vs. Solid. Law and Fact.
29—Green vs. Milbank et al.
240—Conner vs. Starbuck.
241—Nichols vs. McMahon et al.
254—The People State of N. Y. vs. The 23d-st. R. R. Co.
258—Schaffer vs. Stevens et al.
261—The Bleecker-St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co. et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y. et al.
267—Pinebeck vs. The Mayor, &c.
268—McNulty vs. Masterson et al.
275—Woodhouse vs. Rio Grande R. R. Co.
174—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.
278—Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1963—Erwin vs. Neversink Steam-boat Co.
3009—Hughes vs. Rubino.
1583—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
3679—Bogaizaki vs. Bogaizaki.
3205—Lester vs. Wolff.
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.
2895—Bischoff vs. Bager.
3103—French, Rec'r, vs. Gearty.
3153—Butler, Rec'r, vs. Fhyle et al.
3155—Butler, Rec'r, vs. Freudenfels et al.
3157—Butler, Rec'r, vs. Dreyfoos et al.
3173—Smith vs. Overman.
3271—Chamberlain vs. Webster et al.
3273—The German-American Bank vs. Andreyan et al.
2985—Harlem Bank vs. Adams.
4673½—Patterson vs. McCunn et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2089—McKnight, Exr., vs. Devitt et al.
2096—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
1274—North wick vs. Boose, et al.
1927—Patterson vs. Conner, Sheriff, impld., &c.
825—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Scharren et al.
3029—Craven vs. Prond.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley
923½—Fessenden vs. N. J. Car S. & R. Co.
328—Ferguson vs. White.
1509—Cardwell vs. Fettretch.
2237—Reynolds vs. Baird et al.

Nos.
777—McHarg vs. Stratton.
3175—Smith vs. Kayne et al.
2719—Haden vs. Coleman.
3835—McKeever vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3277—Jenson et al. vs. Muller.
4723—Hoffman vs. Conner, Sheriff.
99—Nolan vs. The Hudson R. R. R. Co.
3285—Friedberg vs. Stern.
3287—Knobloch et al. vs. Baird, Rec'r.
1633½—Weber vs. Cochran et al.
155—Budge et al. verses Frank et al.
2721—Tallman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.
1381—The Mayor, &c., vs. Webb.
1003½—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Whiton.
1038½—Hyman vs. Mendelson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.
690—Weber, Adm'r, vs. Schoff.
823—Ryerson et al. vs. Tone.
943—American Coal Co. vs. Quintard.
799—Orwell, Adm'r, vs. Isaacbrucks et al.
1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt.
613—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
790½—McKibbin verses Rowan et al.
804—Wormser vs. Meyer.
806—Simmons vs. Kayser.
815—McCue, Adm'x, vs. Dillon et al.
593—Mitchell vs. Cornell et al.
1093—Meyer vs. Clark et al.
1068—Davis vs. Mahiken.

Nos.
803½—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
4783—Hannah, Admx. vs. Hogan.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1553½—Sullivan, by g'dn, vs. Doerbecker.
1155—Shulthels vs. Meinhardt et al.
2775—Ham vs. Ham et al.
4363—Meguan vs. The Mayor, &c.
148—Jarvis vs. Furman et al.
2159—Abrahams verses Hyman.
1341½—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
572—Harrison vs. Reford et al.
573—Harrison vs. Ross.
743—Uhl, Receiver, vs. Cremer.
633—Mattnews vs. Driscoll.
435—Hall vs. Barrett, Impld'e.
591—Seymour vs Fellows et al.
754—Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.
777—Linder, Jr., sur., vs. Myerson.
1009—Henderson vs. Sexton.
1034—Morris et al. vs. Gaedeke.
256—Rogers vs. Hagen et al.
1214—Rapp, Adm'r., vs. Heppenheimer, Adm'x.
930—Sacia vs. O'Conner et al.

Nos.
313—Whomington, impl'd, vs. The Forty-second and Grand-st. F. R. R. Co.
861—Kelly vs. Larscy.
122—McColl vs. The Western Union Tel. Co.
340—Husted, Adm'x., vs. Rathbone et al.
341—Husted, Adm'x, vs. Rathbone et al.
706—Speer verses The World Co.
414—Walsh vs. The German Savings Bank.
847—Wheeler vs. Ferson.
138—Whitworth et al. vs. Erie R'way Co.
620—Nat. Park Bk. of N. Y. vs. Erie R'way Co.
569—Dye et al. vs. Adriance.
868—King vs. Kelly.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
6204—Savery vs. Feyh.
836—McGeorge vs. Gunst.
997—Webb vs. Curnen.
536—Freeman vs. Garner.
539—Milne vs. Gallaher.
540—Same vs. Same.
599—Herman vs. Hennessey et al.
605—Childs vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1003—Glintenkamp verses Seeger.
835—Parker vs. Conner, Sheriff.
644—Ammon vs. Conner, Sheriff.
474½—Clark vs. Mutual Benefit Ice Co.
189—Hoober vs. De Long et al.
511—Smith vs. Linley et al.

Nos.
597—Machado vs. Sanders, Jr., Adm'r.
311—Winfield vs. Kleim et al.
565—Fackelmann vs. Ehrlich.
907—White et al. vs. Gilroy et al.
646—Eppesheimer versus Douglas.
783—Chambers vs. Menck.
786—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
825—Winant vs. Curtin.
552—Dunn vs. Etna Ins. Co. of Hartford.
554—Dunn vs. Williamsb'g City Fire Ins. Co.
535—Levins vs. Wood.
550—Jones vs. Stevens.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.
1097—Bergh vs. Fettus.
949—The People, &c., vs. Bull.
664—Grant vs. Gould, impl'd.
688—Archer vs. Leubuscher.
705—Blum vs. Conner.
734—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
568—Poutrel vs. Walden et al.
596—Forstman et al. vs. Levenson et al.
701—Rodman et al. vs. Merritt.
131—Glatz vs. Schults.
672—Prentice vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
980—Glaser vs. Amity Ins. Co. of N. Y.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. Issues of Fact.
10—The A. & P. Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al. Demurrers.
7—Pollion vs. Lawrence et al.

Nos.
3—McDonald, adm'x, &c., vs. Mallory et al.
6—Paine vs. Noelke et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1170—Specht vs. Kilpatrick.
1475—Jaickle vs. Conner.
1161—Hair vs. Archdeacon
1139—Miller vs. Studwell et al.
695—Pallas vs. Corbitt.
1568—Walker et al. vs. Mosher.
1217—Williams vs. Ulman.
846—McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.
1518—Bolemus vs. Kreppel et al.
1519—Herman et al. vs. Kreppel et al.
706—Bangs vs. National Bank New-York.
661—Weber vs. Nickle.
27—Bolling vs. Bayne.
1186—Pecus vs. Yasser.
1592—Bauerlein, Administratrix, vs. Conner.
698—Croswell et al. vs. Way.
1148—Winship vs. Torrey.
571—Keller vs. Soebbeler.
1254—Heinge vs. Farley, Marshal.

Nos.
831—McDonald vs. Bradel.
627—Clark vs. Felton.
998—Hogg vs. Bacon et al.
506—Cavanagh vs. Herzberg.
673—Am. Lit. Bureau vs. Dodd.
1050—Lawrence vs. The Mayor.
629—Fox, Adm'r, vs. Hinds
512—Northwick vs. Boass et al.
1163—Briggs vs. Berdan.
1047—Tyson vs. Hulin.
820—Bernstein, by Guardian, vs. Jackson.
1193—Krauss vs. Morch.
702—McGinley vs. U. S. Life Ins. Company.
1142—O'Brien vs. Royal Insurance of Liverpool.
1107—Welsh et al. ex'rs. vs. Adams.
1008—Hyatt vs. Windolph.
362—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1219—Parks vs. Felton.
1223—McIntyre vs. Carroll.
1132—Hodges vs. Musprratt

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
497—Brown vs. Patterson.
907—Schermerhorn vs. Deverill.
1097—Uhlman vs. Hayman.
1215—Shifferdecker vs. Gottwald.
733—Messeham vs. Campbell.
736—Hunt vs. Campbell.
737—Loomis vs. Campbell
738—Brower vs. Campbell
1123—Grafelder versus Cohen.
740—Neville vs. The Third-Av. R. R. Co.
1067—Thompson vs. Gray.
932—Rae vs. Hartman et al.
143—Hunt vs. Roberts.
1311—Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1129—Brown vs. Freeman.
860—McManus vs. Gavin.
1068—Lerch vs. McComb.
1175—Germania Fire Ins. Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
587—Gross vs. Trimble.
1040—Smith vs. Parmenter.
1769—Haswell vs. The Mayor.
638—Evans et al. vs. Oppenheimer.
580—Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.
954—Dettelbach vs. Berins
564—Aronson vs. Hillier.
1079—Greenmuller vs. The Mayor.
789—Eis er vs. Morgan.
518—Malone vs. Derby.
699—Levy vs. The Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
1080—Locke vs. Howard.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
710—Shipman vs. Pielsticker.
631—Kuse vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
1145—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.
1258—Dutelet al. vs. Com. Gen. Trans.
1140—Wynen vs. Schapper.
1053—Follett vs. Spencer.
1054—Follett vs. Leech Autom. Mach. Co.
1247—Dunn vs. Mesarole.
1735—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1188—Donohue, Admr., &c., vs. Boorum.
1266—Blaut vs. Gabler.
403—Curtis versus The Mayor.
1078—Leopold vs. Freund et al.
1379—Carney vs. Solomon

Nos.
1115—Vando Wiele versus Callahan.
493—Brower vs. Dayton.
1120—Strauss vs. Josephthal et al.
1284—Holbin vs. Bour.
42—Loughran vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1246—Funk vs. Lord, Jr., et al.
1252—Dowley vs. Merritt.
1029—Thompson versus Brugles et al.
1212—Young vs. Hopkins.
1259—Rinaldo vs. Peterson.
1094—Hauser et al. versus Bheen.
1274—Bateman Jr., versus Mason.
1277—Butler, by Guardian, vs. Miller.
389—Smith vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1766—Browne versus The Mayor, &c.
1221—Brink vs. Fam

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.
1—Case on—Ryerson et al. vs. Willis.
8—Rowe vs. Second Av. Railroad Co.
9—Van Demark vs. Smith.
20—Snyder vs. Morewood.
23—Allen, Rec'r, &c., vs. Londerbeck, Jr., et al.

Nos.
27—Theobald vs. Theobald
30—Chase et al. vs. Connolly et al.
31—Kelso vs. Lorillard.
13—Boyd vs. Phyfe. Demurrer.
7—Pike vs. Englehardt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
6700—Walker vs. Witte.
9404—Prister vs. Kohler.
8160—Thrasell vs. The C. U. Publishing Co.
8408—Maher vs. Morrison.
8053—Hollister vs. Mulvihard et al.
7459—Wheeler vs. Leland et al.
7486—Wheeler vs. Hudnut.
8045—Tice vs. Hofferbeth.

Nos.
8394—Springsteen vs. Imjay.
8487—Weir vs. Mace.
3861—Eising et al. versus Chase et al.
8532—The Bank of the Metropolis vs. Jacobs et a.
3806—Newman vs. Conner.
8609—Stevenson vs. Esselborn.
18234—Schneider vs. Reed

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
8321—Newcombe vs. Walter.
5948—Haas vs. Conner.
8388—Annan vs. Mc-Kenna.
8460—Boiles vs. Smith et al.
8090—Goldberg et al. vs. Lagazzi.
8511—O'Callaghan versus Brosnan et al.
734—Thuiemeyer versus World Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Nos.
3085—Gallagher et al. vs. Kinowski.
4778—Baer vs. Wimsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
8222—Dyer Rolling Mill Co. vs. Rearson.
8107—Nicol et al. vs. Clarke
8273—Hogan vs. Stuiskober.
8449—Brown vs. Griswold.
3029—Langan vs. Brady.
7911—Herder vs. Schapp et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
8855—Goldzier vs. Young.
8504—Kelly et al. versus Shceby.
2719—Wyatt vs. Randall.
5086—Ellis et al. versus Schenck.
7097—Foehrenbach et al. vs. Myling.
8958—O'Neil vs. Pents.
7970—Taylor vs. Hirsch.
5789—Parker et al. vs. Merman.
8112—Sproat vs. Conner, Sheriff.

Nos.
3326—Hudson vs. Moarthur.
5468—Feust et al. vs. Fell et al.
4531—Hollenreider versus Abrahams.
7691—Hasbrouck versus Stokem.
7752—Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. vs. Bayles et al.
7793—Widmayer versus Schiele.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, April 14:

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Elliot Sanford, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, on Macdougal-st., east side, 275 feet north of Bleecker-st., for $8,100 to G. W. Winant.

R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Alexander F. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick house, with lot 24 by 97, No. 39 5th-st., north side, between 2d-av. and Bowery, for $15,675, to J. B. Warden, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, H. J. Sendder, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 18.6 by 100.5, on East 65th-st., north side, 157.9 feet west of 3d-av., for $7,200, to Robert J. Livingston, plaintiff in the legal action.

Benjamin P. Fairchild, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Robert Sewell, Esq., Referee, sold six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 85th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av., for $1,900 each, to F. E. Wales, plaintiff.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by John T. Boyd of a house, with lot, on West 45th-st., west of 11th-av., to April 24; sale by M. A. J. Lynch & Son of a house, with lot, on West 45th-st., west of 11th-av., to April 26.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 14, was $759,608, as against $291,620, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 16.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 4th-av., east side, 60 feet south of 22d-st.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. D. Woodward, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East 30th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 1st-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, G. H. Foster, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., south side, 421.6 feet west of 6th-av. Also, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, W. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the block of land 204.4 by 400, bounded by Madison and Park avs., 71st and 72d sts.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.6 by 100.2, on East 86th-st., south side, 36.8 feet east of Madison-av.

Tuesday, April 17.

By R. V. Harnett, partition sale of the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 415 West 46th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 9th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 65, on 9th-av., east side, 60 feet north of 23d-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George N. Titus, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.8, No. 521 East 29th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 2d-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22.5 by 70, No. 332 Monroe-st., south side, 198 feet east of Corlears-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 25.1 feet north of 45th-st. Also, similar sale, J. E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 8th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on West 49th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 6th-av.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Hewitt, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., 24.11 feet north of 125th-st. Also, four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 9th-av., and a plot of land, 71 by 49.1 by 54 by 80.11, on Manhattan-st., south side, 69.10 feet west of New-av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 210.10 by 502.5, on 3d-av., west side, whole front between 124th and 125th sts.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Bowers, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on East 58th-st., south side, 95 feet west of Madison-av. Also, similar sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 139th-st., north side, 125 feet west of Boulevard.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two-story, mansard roof, frame house, and two-story frame stable, with plot of land 100 by 250.7, No. 736 St. Mark's-av., south side, extending through to Prospect-place, 250 feet east of New-York-av., Brooklyn, Long Island.

Wednesday, April 18.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 24.8 by 125, No 290 5th-av., west side, 74.1 feet north of 30th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot — by —, No. 262 Mott-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts. Also, similar sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on East 16th-st., south side, 488 feet west of Avenue C. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 124th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Madison-av., south-west corner of 65th-st., Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East 120th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 3d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis Delafield, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 44th-st., south side, 205 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, R. E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.6 by 100.5, on East 44th-st., south side, 180 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 123d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 1st-av.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Madison-av., east side, 60 feet north of 65th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.8 by 25, on East 61st-st., north side, 73.4 feet west of Madison-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Kingsford, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.3 by 100, on 11th-av., east side, 25 feet north of 96th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 122d-st., north side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

Thursday, April 19.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, 25 by 103.5 by 25 by 103, No. 21 Washington square, north side, about 190 feet east of Macdougal-st., extending through to Macdougal-alley; leased Dec. 1, 1875, term 21 years; ground rent, $775 per annum. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Adolp Czaki, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.9 by 119.3 by 23.3 by 124, No. 23 Spring-st., north side, between Mott and Elizabeth sts. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a two-story brick house, with lot 23 by 100, No. 44 Amity-st., north side, 88.9 feet west of Macdougal-st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 89 Mercer-st., west side, between Broome and Spring sts.; leased May 1, 1870, term 84 years. Also, similar sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., north side, 348 feet east of Avenue A.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 104.3, No. 127 East 11th-st., south side, 224 feet east of Avenue B.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on East 63d-st., south side, 105 feet west of 3d-av.; also one lot, 25 by 100, on East 63d-st., south side, 180 feet west of 3d-av.; also, by order of the German Savings Bank, a house, with lot, 20 by 98.9, on East 36th-st., north side, 255.9 feet east of 7th-av.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 68.6 by 16 by 67.10, on East 62d-st., north side, 143 feet east of 4th-av.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. E. Swillin, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 63d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.3 on Morris-av., south-east corner of Elton-st., Morrisania.

By Wood & Moses, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Valentine-av., south-west corner of Central, West Farms.

Friday, April 20.

By Wigans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 92.8, No. 31 Amity-st., north side, 25 feet west of Greene-st.; also, of a house, with lot 20 by 87.6 by 10 by 37.6 by 10 by 50, on Greene-st., west side, 92.8 feet north of Amity-st.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close the estate of John H. Paff, deceased, of the two-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 401 Grand-st., south side, 75 feet west of Clinton-st.; also, similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 130th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 8th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Freling H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 66, No. 28 Oliver-st., east side, 42.10 feet north of Madison-st.; also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, or two lots, each 25 by 100, on Springfield-st., north side, 200 feet east of Corlaer's-st., Morrisania.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. S ickney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.5 by 100.5, on 5th-av., south-east corner of 66th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Surrogate sale, Mary E. Gardner, Executrix, of the building, with plot of land 20 by 100, No. 573 Grand-st., south side, near Madison-st. Also, a house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 370 Madison-st., south side, near Scammel-st. Also, a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 429 Monroe-st., north side, near Scammel-st.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Gano Dunn, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 40 by 199.8, on East 129th-st., north side, 365 feet east of 4th-av., extending through to 130th-st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 35 by 199.8, on East 129th-st., north side, 480 feet west of 4th-av., extending through to 130th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 199.10, on West 129th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 10th-av., extending through to 140th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.7 by 99 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl-st., south side, between Platt-st. and Burling-slip.

Saturday, April 21.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. J. Dean, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on East 6th-st., north side, 243 feet east of Avenue B.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 21 by 87.6, No. 182 Franklin-st., south side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., leased May 1, 1856, term 21 years, ground rent $300 per annum.

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 100.8, on East 91st-st., south-east corner 4th-av.; was a plot of land 126 3 by 152.3 by 127.9, on East 90th-st., south to 4th-av., 172.9 feet east of 4th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 117th-st., south side, 127.4 feet east of 1st-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 164 by 334 by 169 by 344, on Gerard-av., east side, 474.1 feet south of Ella-st., extending through to Butternut-st., Morrisania.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 13.

Gouvernent-st., 25 ft. w. of Morris-av., 50x118.6, 23d Ward; Katherine Dresch and husband to Mary Holm..... $1,500

123d-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.10; John Edwards and wife to William B. Astor..... 1,000

104th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11; Morton H. C. Foster to William Pepper..... nom.

104th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11; Morton H. C. Foster to Cora Gebhard..... nom.

104th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x100.11; Pierre Van Alstyne to Morton H. C. Foster...

Cortlandt-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 152d-st., 25x100; Bernard Frees and wife to George Lauterbach..... 1,800

2d-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 29th-st., 25.3x75; Peter Schneider and wife to Anna Schrieber.

124th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 7½x100.11; J. A. Foley, Referee, to Harriet E. Wimerding..... 8,900

Fulton-st., n. s., 96 ft. w. of William-st., 19.11 x86; H. Bogert, Referee, to Michael Moloughney..... 11,440

43d-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 18.3x100.2; C. C. Tappingan, Referee, to Arnold Lustig..... 19,000

5th-av., s. e. corner of 13th-st., 25x100; Daniel C. Blodgett and wife to Benjamin Fitch.

31st-st., s. s., 480 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9, 3 brick houses and wife to W. N. Graham.

31st-st., s. s., 480 feet w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; William N. Graham to Mary Deavs.....

42d-st., n. s., 100 feet e. of 11th-av., 20x100.5; J. A. Swindell, referee, to Mary Canning.....

30th-st., s. s., 375 feet w. of 5th-av., 20x98.9; C. Prince to John Z. Lott.....

5th-av., s. e. corner 86th-st., 25.8x100; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 23,000

4th-st., s. s., 262.6 feet e. of 2d-av., 18.9x96.2; George Rammelkamp and wife to A. Schellenberger.....

Willis-av., e. s., 75 feet n. of 143th-st., 25x100, 23d Ward; John Rae to Conrad Fisch.....

2d-av., e. s., 50.11 feet s. of 20th-st., 25x75; Mary E Schiller to Peter Schneider.....

9th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 40th-st., 21x.80; Henry Stube and wife to John H. G. Hilderbrand..... nom.

61st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Charles Schneider to Martin Schneider.....

106th-st., n. s., 3.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24x92; Benjamin Wallace to William H. Carroll..... 6,000

9th-av., w. s., 60.2 ft. n. of 45th-st., 39.1x80; S. P. Fairchild, executor, to Andrew Ward.....

9th-av., w. s., 80.2 ft. n. of 45th-st., 39.1x80; Charles W. Feltner and wife to John H. G. Hilderbrand..... 7,000

9th-av., w. s., 72.6 ft. s. of 46th-st., 28.8x75; Charles W. Feltner and wife to Peter Schmidt..... 8,350

9th-av., w. s., 28.8 ft. s. of 46th-st., 28.8x75; S. P. Fairchild, executor, to Peter Schmidt.

9th-av., w. s., 43.4 ft. n. of 45th-st., 28.8x75; S. P. Fairchild to August Greff.....

45th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 9th-av., 45x99.3; Chas. W. Feltner and wife to Jno. H. Barklage.

45th-st., n. s., 12.5 ft. w. of 9th-av., 3x99.3; same to same.....

9th-av., w. s., 43.9 ft. n. of 46th-st., 28.8x75; Chas. W. Feltner and wife to August Greff.....

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

32 lots separately,

comprising

the entire block bounded by

Madison and 4th avs.,

71st and 72d sts.,

LENOX HILL,

Sale on

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877,

at 12 o'clock,

at the

Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Supreme Court,
under the direction of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.

Seventy per cent. of purchase money may remain for three years at six per cent.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK Houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park: three and four baths; cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $900 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

HAWTHORNE, N. J.—TO LET.—FOR FOUR months from May 1, a well-furnished house of 14 rooms; large and airy; beautiful outlook; no mosquitoes or ague; fruit and vegetable garden; one hour from the City, and four minutes' walk from two depots. Inquire within four days of C. W. STEVENSON, Tract-House, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN NEW three-story and basement high-stoop houses, south side Hooper-st., between Bedford and Lee avs.; ten minutes' walk from Broadway and Grand-street Ferries, and half a block from cars; neighborhood and houses first class; rent reduced. Inquire on the owner, THEO. F. JACKSON, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126-130 East 24th-st.—Unfurnished suites to let May 1: the largest, most conveniently arranged, and centrally located in the city; every room heated; steam, janitors, district and livery stable telegraphs, &c; owner resident. On view 10-1, 2-3.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., to rent for the Summer or year; the house is fully and handsomely furnished, and the stables and outbuilding are complete and in good order; 10 or more acres of land can be had if desired; rent low.
E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUM-MER, OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Fittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas-st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

AN EXQUISITELY AND FRESHLY FUR-nished medium-sized 46th-st. dwelling, near the avenue, owned by parties abroad; to an approved family the rent will be made low. Apply to the agent,
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x70x100, situated in West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to R. V. HARNETT, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FROM 3 TO 24 feet. ALL PRICES. LINOLEUM, the best substitute for oil-cloth, a specialty.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Land Seabright cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED—TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $1,300, and Croton; house No. 147 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $1,200, and Croton. For permit and particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office Universal Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, OGDEN-AV., 230 Ward; high ground, healthy location; five minutes' walk to 8th-av. cars, boat, or steam train to Grand Central Depot; grounds handsomely laid out; stable, &c.; rent moderate. Inquire at No. 54 West 52d-st.

APARTMENTS.—FIRE-PROOF; (THE ROCKINGham,) corner 56th-st. and Broadway; nine rooms; hard wood fin

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., April 18 | ABYSSINIA...Wed., May 2
BOTHNIA...WED., April 25 | SCYTHIA.....WED., May 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this favorite line continue to be commended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 47 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. CHAPIN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....April 14
ETNA.....April 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, April 14
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday May 10

First cabin, $110, $85, according to accommodations return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North river.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY....April 18
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY....April 21

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24th-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., April 21 | MOSEL.....Sat., May 5
WESER.....Sat., April 28 | ODER.....Sat., May 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia....April 21, noon. | Bolivia....May 5, 11 A. M.
Victoria....April 28, 3 P. M. | Maseria....May 12, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Rivoria....April 28, 3 P. M. | Utopia....May 19, 10 A. M.
Caolos, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier (old), 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..Saturday, May 19, at 10:3 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

*ST. LAURENT, Lachenez...Wed., April 18, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.,

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....TUESDAY, April 19, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..April 21, 11:30 A.M. | Egypt.....May 5, 11 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, April 17

connecting at Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO....TUES., May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, May 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....April 19 | HERDER.....May 3
HAMMONIA.....April 26 | WIELAND.....May 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 3:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant, at second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MERKEL, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Dunkirk.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this route take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jarvis-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. C. W. WILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.	
Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Apr. 13...3:30 P. M.	Friday, Apr. 13.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th.....4 P. M.	Saturday, 14th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th..9:30 A. M.	Monday, 16th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th.10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th.....9 A. M.
Saturday, 21st.....1 P. M.	Friday, 20th...10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th....6 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

S. S. MAYO, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZA J. PERRY, A. M., Principal. A family school for young ladies and misses. Summer term begins April 23. Please write for circular and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

WANTED—A LADIES' SEMINARY OR BOARDing institute for a young lady of 18, to complete her education. Address, stating terms, EDUCATION, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N.Y. Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A.M.

NO. 45 WEST 127TH-ST.—MISSES JACOT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF CLASSICAL education desires additional pupils in the French language; thorough teaching; moderate terms; unexceptionable references. Address E. S., Box No. 148 Times Office.

A GOVERNESS, SPEAKING FLUENTLY French, German, English, wishes to take entire charge of two children; also teaches music and the English branches. Address B. C., Orange Valley, N. J.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Children English, French, and music, desires board in exchange; references. Address CLINTON, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES schools and families with competent European and American teachers for all departments of instruction. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned not to trust my husband, John Croghan, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt whatsoever he may incur, in my name or otherwise.—Dated New-York, April 12, 1877.

MATILDA CROGHAN, No. 564 Lexington-av.

DRY GOODS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

CORNER 19TH-ST.

AND SIXTH-AV.,

HOLD THEIR FIRST

GRAND SPRING OPENING,

THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE BUILDING,

THIS DAY,

APRIL 16,

OPEN UNTIL

9 P. M.

ON THIS DAY

THE GREAT AMERICAN SILK

SALE WILL BEGIN

AT

ONE DOLLAR

AND FORTY-TWO CENTS

PER YARD.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

CORNER 19TH-ST.

AND 6TH-AV.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

We have JUST RECEIVED
And ARE NOW EXHIBITING
LARGE ADDITIONS to OUR IMMENSE STOCK of

Rich and Elegant Dress Fabrics

For SPRING and SUMMER WEAR, REPRESENTING the

LATEST NOVELTIES

Of PARIS, LONDON, and BERLIN in
EXQUISITE NEW SHADES and COMBINATIONS,
UNSURPASSED for DELICACY
And SOFTNESS of TEXTURE,
And INCLUDING EVERY VARIETY
Of MANUFACTURE in
SILK, SILK and WOOL,
ALL WOOL, CAMEL'S HAIR, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SPECIALTIES:

DRESS-MAKING, BLACK DRESS SILKS, BOYS' CLOTHING.

READY-MADE:

SILK SUITS, $17.99 UP. SILK SUITS TO ORDER $15, FOR MAKING.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS FROM $1 50 to $2 per yard. BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS from 90c. to $1 25.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 33 and 35 Forsyth-st.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, AGENT, Importer; latest récherche modes in Parisian bonnets just in from Paris, and others. No. 423 6th-av., 2d door below 26th-st. English mourning goods.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO CLOSE OUT CONsignments prior to removal to new building, No. 19 East 14th-st., I will sell To-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10:30 o'clock, parlor, chamber, and library suits, household goods, bedding, crockery, &c.

S. DINGEE, 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

F. H. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS & DAVIES, NO. 128 BROADway, will sell, on TUESDAY, April 17, at No. 12 West 16th-st., household furniture, carpets, &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER,
Auction sales of Furniture at private residences attended to.
OFFICE, NO 14 PINE-ST.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY LIVING IN OWN HOUSE WOULD board one family, giving exclusive use of two floors; highest reference; family desiring refined home, superior appointments, willing to pay fair price, address L. G., Box No. 922 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—TO A REFINED GENTLEMAN, OR GENtleman and wife, suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, in elegant house; unexceptionable location, vicinity of Gilsey House; with or without board. Address H. H., Post Office Box No. 3,087.

NO. 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th ave.—To let, on or about the 1st of May, in a first-class family house, serving private tables only, a choice of elegant floors, or parlor, bedroom, and bath-room communicating; references.

NO. 5 PROSPECT-PLACE, EAST 41ST ST., CITY.—Well appointed rooms, with superior board, for families or single gentlemen; exceptional advantages for permanent parties; references required; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 320-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in first-class house; private family; low to permanent parties.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, with board, entire third floor; private table if preferred; also, rooms on second and fourth floor.

FIRST-RATE BOARD AND ROOM WITH large closets for gentleman and wife, after May 1, between 21st and 50th sts.; reasonable terms only. Address A., Box No. 148 Times Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE FRONT room, furnished, southern exposure. Inquire at No. 23 East 24th-st., near Madison-av. Breakfast if necessary.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385.—FROM MAY 1, TWO elegantly furnished floors, parlor and second, separately or together, with first-class private table. Now vacant, large fourth-floor front room. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309.—A SECOND FLOOR, consisting of five rooms and bath, together or separate, unfurnished, with or without private table; possession before May; liberal terms by the year.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—ADVANtageous arrangements can be made for suites of three or six rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av. First-class table.

THREE LARGE WELL FURNISHED rooms fronting Reservoir Park; house first-class; occupied by owner; let single or en suite to gentlemen; breakfast, if desired. Apply at No. 666 6th-av.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, extra size, handsomely furnished, and one medium-sized room; full board; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5th-av., rooms, with board, for parties desiring pleasant, refined home.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; also second floor, single closets; private bath-room, with private table, or without board; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms vacated before May 1; with or without private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, together or singly; also a room in fourth story; to rent, with or without board; references.

TWELFTH-ST. WEST, NO. 215.—PRIVATE family; nicely-furnished rooms; singly or en suite, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 273.—ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; from May 1 rooms on all floors; private table.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor suite to let, with board; also, room on third floor for single gentleman.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A THIRD STORY FRONT, sunny room, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references. No. 19 Bank-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH BOARD; also other rooms; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

UNION SQUARE, NO. 139 EAST 17TH-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—En suite or singly; good closets, baths, &c., attached; private table if desired. Call at No. 25 5th-av.

TWELFTH-ST. WEST, NO. 139.—PRIVATE family; nicely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.

One very choice apartment will be vacated May 1, and one now ready for occupancy, with private table, &c.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—HOUSE NOW Open; special early arrangements. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN THE country; must be healthy locality, and free from mosquitoes; from July 1, for gentleman, wife, child, infant, and nurse. Address, stating location, terms, and describe accommodations, HAMILTON, Box No. 117 Times Office.

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AS OWNER HAS TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE shortly, he will dispose of a dressing-case and bedstead, lately bought; will sell for the low figure, $135. Call at No. 146 Waverley-place.

FURNITURE OF A HOUSE TO RENT OR sell in exchange for board in New-York or Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 19 Great Jones-st.

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NEW AND ONLY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
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AMAZED, ELECTRIFIED, AND AMUSED,
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CRIME IN VARIOUS ASPECTS

THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN LYNCH.

ARREST OF HIS SUPPOSED POISONER—HE ASSERTS THAT LYNCH COMMITTED SUICIDE—A REVIEW OF THE CASE—CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE.

The interest attaching to the sudden death of Dr. John Lynch, which occurred on Feb. 26 last, in the apartments of Henry Shea, in the tenement-house No. 228 West Twenty-eighth-street, under somewhat suspicious circumstances, was revived yesterday by the arrest of Thomas F. Coughlin, a dissipated printer, who was with the Doctor in Shea's rooms, and who is supposed to have administered the poison which caused his death. The facts in the case, which were fully published at the time of the occurrence, are briefly as follows: Dr. John Lynch was a native of Ireland, 34 years of age, and up to within a few months of the time of his death was a well-known and popular practitioner in this City. A love for strong drink destroyed his mental and physical powers. He had at one time a practice from which he derived an income of from $7,000 to $10,000 per annum, but he lost all his patients through his intemperance, and for five months before his death had no permanent residence or office. The last month of his existence was spent in a debauch which was only interrupted by death. Coughlin, who introduced him to the Shea family, rented one of the rooms on the floor inhabited by the Sheas in December last, and resided there with a woman whom he represented to be his wife. On Jan. 26 Coughlin and his companion were ejected for nonpayment of rent, and a trunk belonging to them was retained by Mrs. Shea in lieu of the arrears of rent. On Feb. 23 Coughlin called on Mrs. Shea with Dr. Lynch, whom he introduced as a prospective tenant, and Coughlin at the same time suggested that the Doctor would be a convenient person to have in the house, as Mrs. Shea was about to become a mother. The Doctor, however, did not hire the room at that time, but promised to call again. Mrs. Shea stated that he came alone on Monday, Feb. 26, at about 1 P. M., and while speaking to Mrs. Shea complained of a feeling of exhaustion. Mrs. Shea invited him to sit on a lounge in the room, and just then Coughlin entered. Hearing that the Doctor was not well, he requested permission to remove him to an adjoining bedroom. As they entered the room Coughlin produced from a pocket of his coat a long vial, similar to those used for Munn's Elixir of Opium, containing a brownish liquid. This he handed to the physician, who, at his suggestion, swallowed a large portion of the contents, and then laid down on the bed. Caughlin, returning the vial to his pocket, left the house, after asking Mrs. Shea to "let the Doctor rest for a while." About half an hour later the woman heard Lynch breathing very heavily, but gave the circumstance no attention. At 9 o'clock Miss Briscoe, a boarder, entered the room and discovered that the Doctor was dead. The statement of Mrs. Shea is somewhat at variance with the statement of Coughlin as given below.

When it was found that Lynch was dead, Shea notified the Police of the Seventeenth Precinct, who referred the case to Coroner Ellinger. The next day a post-mortem examination of the body was made by Deputy-Coroner Goldschmiedt, and Drs. Fennell and P. J. Lynch, the latter a brother of the deceased. The contents of the stomach and a portion of the viscera were removed, and placed in the hands of Prof. Mitchaus for analysis. The report of the analysis has not yet been received, considerable delay having been occasioned in procuring the necessary authorization for incurring the expense attending the analysis. The Coroners have no power to give the authorization to proceed with an analysis at the expense of the City, but are required to apply to the presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Recorder, the District Attorney, and the Controller, and the consent of a majority of these officials is necessary to authorize the expenditure. Coroner Ellinger accceded, after some delay, in obtaining the consent of Chief Justice Daly, Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Phelps, and Controller Kelly, and the analysis will soon be finished. The inquest was, of course, deferred. In the meantime Coughlin had disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. A warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of Patrolman Reilly, of the Twentieth Precinct, for execution. That officer succeeded in tracing the missing printer to No. 61 South Fifth-avenue, where he was living with his mistress. He was arrested there yesterday and locked up at the West Thirty-seventh-street Police Station. Coughlin made the following statement yesterday afternoon to a reporter of THE TIMES:

"On the morning of the 26th of February, between 8 and 9 o'clock, I was in the liquor store of 'Garry' Scott, at Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. While drinking at the bar I recognized Dr. Lynch, as a slight acquaintance had existed between us, and invited him to take a drink. The Doctor accepted the invitation, but the bartender, Richard Shea, refused to give Lynch any liquor, as he was then intoxicated, and had been on a debauch for a long period. The Doctor felt exceedingly mortified, and I was indignant. I invited him outside, and asked him if he was really in want of a drink, and he answered 'yes,' and added that he felt exceedingly wretched, I then asked him if he would accept a small loan, and he replied in the affirmative, and I gave him 25 cents. We then went to the other side of the street, and, entering a liquor store, took several drinks. Lynch paying for them. We subsequently visited other places, where the Doctor had several drinks at my expense. Lynch appeared to be very much dejected, and very despondent. At about noon I asked him to accompany me to the residence of Mrs. Shea, in West Twenty-eighth-street, where I had left the trunk of the woman with whom I was living. He accompanied me to the house, and I requested Julia Connolly, Mrs. Shea's sister, to go out and get some whisky for us, but she refused. She consented, however, to get some ale, and on her return we each had a glass of ale. Mrs. Shea consulted the Doctor about her sick child, and in the meantime I induced Julia Connolly to go out and procure a flask of whisky, the contents of which we all drank. I then left, telling Dr. Lynch that I would return soon. He remained conversing with the woman while I took a Sixth-avenue car and went to No. 81 South Fifth-avenue, where my mistress was then living. I found her lying in bed. She said that she was sick, but it was apparent to me that she was drunk. The woman requested me to go to a drug store at Thirty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, for some medicine she had been in the habit of taking, and which she said the druggist would give me without any prescription. I went to the drug store and got the medicine for 40 cents. Desiring to know the nature of the stuff, I went back to the house, in West Twenty-eighth-street, for the purpose of asking Dr. Lynch what kind of medicine it was, and, on arriving there, found him still in company with Mrs. Shea and her sister. The Doctor was sitting on a bed, and his appearance indicated great despondency. I said to him: 'Doctor, will you please tell me what kind of medicine this is?' at the same time handing him the vial. Lynch took the bottle in his hand, and, having smelled its contents, put the bottle to his lips, and before I could restrain him drank about half the contents. I again asked him what it was, but he made me no reply. After a while he said, 'I would like to lie down,' whereupon I asked Mrs. Shea to allow him to lie down. She consented, and Dr. Lynch, without removing any of his clothes, stretched himself on the bed. I then begged Mrs. Shea to allow him to have a good rest, and to be careful of him, and bidding the Doctor "Good-bye" I left. The Doctor did not answer me when I bade him farewell. On the following Sunday, having read of Dr. Lynch's death in the papers, I went to the house of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, for the purpose of telling him all about the affair, but he was out when I called, and I went away without saying anything about it. On the following Sunday I went to Police Head-quarters to surrender myself to Gen. Smith, but finding only Inspector Speight there, I changed my mind and left. Finally, I concluded that Dr. Lynch's family, who are very nice people, did not care to have the matter made public, and thinking that the Doctor had, perhaps, died of natural causes, I resolved to remain silent. I am convinced that the Doctor knew the contents of the bottle were poisonous, and he took the dose with suicidal intent."

Coughlin is a man of considerable intelligence, and is well educated. He has been out of employment for a long time. He is a complete wreck through long-continued dissipation. He has, however, sufficient intelligence left to feel his position very keenly, and constantly bemoans his debased condition. Coroner Ellinger visited the Police station yesterday afternoon and listened to the statement of the prisoner. He will be taken to the Coroner's office to-day and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

A YOUTHFUL DRUNKARD'S DEATH.

At about 7 o'clock last evening Mrs. Donovan, residing in the tenement-house No. 41 Spring-street, had occasion to go into the cellar of her residence, and while going down the steps stumbled over something. She became alarmed, and calling Roundsman McCarthy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, a light was procured and an examination was made, which resulted in finding the dead body of a young man, lying face downward, at the foot of the steps. A stretcher was procured and the body was taken to the Mulberry-Street Police Station, where it was identified as that of William Garrard, aged 24, a dissipated youth, who had been arrested a number of times for intoxication. The deceased was a son of the late William Garrard, the proprietor of the De Soto, a celebrated English chop-house in Bleecker-street. Since his father's death, which occurred several years ago, he has become a confirmed drunkard. He became dishonest also, stealing any article of jewelry he could lay hands on, and selling it for the means to obtain drink. In despair, Mrs. Garrard turned the youthful sot out of the house about a month ago, and since that time he has been on a continued debauch. Within the past two weeks he had been arrested several times for being drunk and disorderly, and locked up at the Mulberry-Street Police Station. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and it is therefore supposed that he fell down the cellar steps while intoxicated, and, being unable to rise, was suffocated. Mrs. Garrard was notified last evening, and sent word to the Police that she would take charge of the body for burial. An inquest will be held to-day.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN HARLEM.

A CONTRACTOR KNOCKED DOWN AND DANGEROUSLY INJURED BY A FORMER EMPLOYE.

Joseph C. Brady, a well-known contractor and dock and bridge builder, of No. 117 East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, was reported yesterday to be lying in a critical condition at his residence, from injuries received at the hands of James Leahan, an Irish laborer, who lives at No. 2,226 Second-avenue. From what could be learned of the circumstances of the assault, it appeared that Leahan was formerly in the employ of Mr. Brady, and was discharged by him last July. Leahan subsequently put in a claim for money which he alleged was due him from Brady for work done while in his employ. Brady disputed the claim, and as the matter was never brought to a satisfactory settlement, it gave rise to ill feeling between the two men. At about 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night Brady and Leahan met on the sidewalk at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, when Leahan made a demand for the money. Brady denied that he owed Leahan anything, and a quarrel ensued, during which Leahan struck Brady in the face with his clenched fist, knocking him down. In the fall his head struck with great force against the curbstone, and he was picked up insensible. He was taken to his home, and Drs. Ellison and Schrady were summoned to attend him. On examination the doctors found that Brady had received a fracture of the base of the skull, and gave it as their opinion that the injury would result fatally. Capt. Davis, of the Harlem Police, was then informed of what had occurred, and officers were sent to arrest Leahan. He was found at his home by Patrolman Simpson, who took him to the station-house. The prisoner admitted to Capt. Davis that he had struck Brady, but claimed that he had acted in self-defense. He says that when he asked Brady to pay him what he owed him for work done in last July, the latter became very much excited, and after calling him foul names finally struck him in the face. He [Leahan] then struck back in self-defense, and knocked his antagonist down. He did not think that he had done him any serious harm, and seeing that Brady was being cared for by his friends he walked home and went to bed. He was in bed when Officer Simpson came to the house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and arrested him. Leahan was detained to await the result of Brady's injuries. Deputy Coroner Macwhinnie was notified, and requested to take the ante-mortem deposition of Brady, but, on going to the house, found the man unconscious, and of course unable to make a statement.

From bystanders who witnessed the fight between Brady and Leahan it was learned that both were under the influence of liquor. Leahan met Brady in a liquor store at One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, where he was drinking with a party of friends, and there made a demand for $11, which he claimed was due him. Brady abused him and left the store. Leahan followed him to the sidewalk and again demanded the money, which Brady again refused to pay. Leahan then remarked: "It will cost you more than $11 for doctors' bills if you don't pay me." This enraged Brady, who called his former employe a "blackguard," and struck him in the face. Leahan struck Brady in return, and the latter staggered and fell, receiving the injury which will doubtless result in death. Brady is 56 years of age, and is reported to be quite wealthy. Last Summer he obtained the contract for building the free baths for the City, and has at present the contract for the carpenter work at the Museum of Natural History, now building in Central Park. At a late hour last night he was still unconscious, and was reported to be sinking rapidly.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT A HOTEL.

THE ASSISTANT HEAD WAITER OF THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL SHOT THREE TIMES BY A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE IN THE LUNCH-ROOM — EXCITEMENT AMONG THE GUESTS.

Considerable excitement was occasioned among the guests of the Grand Central Hotel by a shooting affray which occurred at noon yesterday in one of the dining-rooms of that house. It appears that George Peters, of No. 117 Bleecker-street, has been employed at intervals since Jan. 1 as a waiter at the hotel, but has several times been discharged by Mr. Murphy, head waiter, for getting drunk; but on promising to reform, he has been taken back again. On Saturday evening he was late for tea service in the dining-room, for which he was mildly reprimanded by Mr. James Larney, the assistant head waiter. Peters then became quite insolent and abusive, and addressed Mr. Larney in the vilest possible language. Fortunately none of the guests had entered the tea-room, and the disturbance was soon settled by the opportune arrival of the Superintendent of the hotel. Peters was discharged by the head waiter, and at once left the place. At noon yesterday he returned to the hotel, and, standing at the door of the lunch-room, called upon Larney to come out. Larney refused to comply, and told Peters to go home. Peters then entered the lunch-room, and, drawing from his pocket a seven-chambered revolver, before any of the guests who were at lunch could interfere, he fired three shots in rapid succession at the assistant head-waiter. The first shot took effect in Larney's left thigh, and the second struck him in the right hand as he threw up his hands to defend himself, and carried away his right thumb completely. The third bullet passed through his clothing, merely grazing the skin of his left breast. Larney sank to the floor, and before Peters could use the pistol again he was seized by the cashier of the hotel and disarmed. Patrolman Lefferts, of the Fifteenth Precinct, heard the shots, and entering the hotel, arrested Peters and took him to the Mercer-Street Police Station, where he was locked up. Larney was taken to his home, No. 147 Sullivan-street, where he was attended by Dr. Luckman. The ball in the thigh had entered beyond the reach of the probe, and could not be extracted. The second ball was taken out of the ball of the thumb, where it had lodged, and the third was found between his undershirt and the skin. The wound in the thigh is considered of a very serious nature, but a fatal result is not apprehended. Peters will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

A MYSTERIOUS WHIPPING AFFAIR.

THE SON OF A WELL-KNOWN LAWYER ARRESTED FOR COWHIDING A YOUNG MAN—THE CAUSE OF THE ASSAULT KEPT PROFOUNDLY SECRET.

Montgomery H. Throop, Jr., residing at No. 51 West Forty-fifth-street, who is described on the Police returns as a reporter, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Edward P. Price, a young gentleman of leisure, residing at No. 51 East Thirty-third-street. The accused was accompanied by his father, Mr. Montgomery H. Throop, a well-known lawyer, of No. 150 Broadway, and a number of his friends. Mr. Price stated to the magistrate that he had received several letters from Throop, in which the latter threatened to horsewhip him, and on Saturday evening he carried his threat into execution. While he [Price] was riding on the rear platform of a Sixth-avenue car, Throop jumped on the car and, drawing a rawhide from under his coat, struck him across the face with it. He thereupon clinched with his antagonist, and the conductor put them both off the car, and a policeman then came up and arrested Throop. The magistrate asked Mr. Price what the motive for the assault was, but the complainant declined to answer. He said, however, that it was a private matter, which would be made public at the proper time, and he most positively refused to make any statement in relation thereto at the present stage of the proceedings. The accused was then asked what explanation he had to make, and said he had nothing to say. He admitted having assaulted Price, but was dumb as to the motive which prompted the assault. A formal complaint of assault and battery was then made out and sworn to, and Justice Murray, after vainly endeavoring to solve the mystery, held the accused for trial in $500 bail. The accused demanded a jury trial, and elected to be tried at the Court of General Sessions. His father gave the required security for his appearance, and he was released from custody. The elder Throop, as well as the friends of both the defendant and the complainant, showed a remarkable reticence in regard to the affair, and would give no information in regard to the cause which led to the horsewhiping.

Patrolman Markey, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who made the arrest, said yesterday that while on patrol on Sixth-avenue he saw the men surrounded by a crowd at Thirty-third-street. On going to the spot Price requested him to arrest Throop for assaulting him. As Mr. Price's countenance bore the mark of the whip, he arrested Throop and took him to the station-house, where Mr. Price made a charge of assault and battery. He did not hear either of the men say anything in relation to the causes which resulted in the cowhiding. Sergt. Douglass, who was in charge of the station-house when Throop was brought in, said to a TIMES reporter that he had been unable to ascertain the motive for the assault, but felt convinced it was a family affair, as he understood that Price was married to a cousin of Throop. When brought to the station-house under arrest, Throop dared Price to make a complaint against him. Throop claimed to be an attaché of the *Evening Express*. He sent for his father to go bail for his appearance at court, and the bond having been approved by Superintendent Walling, he was released.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

A STEAM RAILROAD BUILT ON ATLANTIC-AVENUE DURING SATURDAY NIGHT—WHAT THE PROPERTY OWNERS PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT IT.

At about 10 o'clock on Saturday night Alfred Hevn, the contractor employed to build the road that the Poppenhusens have resolved to construct on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, from East New-York to Flatbush-avenue, put a force of about 500 Italian laborers to work, tearing up the pavement of Atlantic-avenue and putting in sleepers and rails enough to form a line of track a mile in length, extending from Classon to Flatbush-avenue, which was completed with the exception of some ballasting, at an early hour this morning. Property owners on the line of the avenue had threatened to enjoin the laying of the track, and the apparent object of the Poppenhusens was to have it down before an injunction could be applied for Yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. S. Barnes, Chairman of a committee of the property owners, made the following statement in reference to the matter:

"In 1859 a contract was entered into between the property-owners and the Long Island Railroad Company, by the consent of the city, the company agreeing, in consideration of $125,000 paid by the property-owners, that steam should be finally removed from the road running through Atlantic-avenue. The Mayor and Common Council have now approved of the project of the company to run steam cars, and the Brooklyn papers do not seem to out and oppose the scheme, seeming to have no comprehension of the fact that if it is carried into effect it will work great public and private injury. The effect of running 25 or 30 trains a day at a speed of from 15 to 20 miles an hour on the finest public thoroughfare in Brooklyn, will be most disastrous, and will prevent all pleasure vehicles from getting to Prospect Park from the north side of the city without making a long detour, and it will also greatly interfere with funerals to Green-Wood. It will effect the value of property very seriously, and especially on the south side of the avenue. I have a neighbor who owns a valuable piece of real estate who will sell it for half its cost price if steam is placed on the avenue. Mr. James Carson Brevoort, who owns large amounts of property on both sides of Atlantic-avenue, was negotiating with a gentleman who proposed to buy the property to build on, but the negotiations have fallen through on account of the steam project. The people of Brooklyn have not awakened to the fact of the great injury that is about to be done them. They are so anxious for rapid transit that they have overlooked many important things connected with the manner in which it is proposed to obtain it. At a meeting of property-owners, held on Thursday evening, a committee was appointed to employ counsel and take steps to enjoin the company from further proceeding, and another is to be held to-morrow evening in the Howard Athenæum, corner of Vanderbilt and Atlantic avenues. Mr. Simon Sterne has been selected as counsel, and will make an application in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning for an injunction. The application will be based on the contract made by the company not to permit steam to be used again upon the road, and on the fact that the project will, if carried out, be in effect a great public and private nuisance. The committee of property-owners consists of myself, and Messrs. James Carson Brevoort, James W. Elwell, James Hazlehurst, Harvey Harrington, and Henry Ilentz. The work of laying the track was undoubtedly surreptitiously begun last evening, in anticipation of our making an application for an injunction. I am afraid we have been too slow. If we had acted with greater promptness we might have prevented the laying of the track, but they have now got possession, and that may complicate matters. I understand that they intend to have a locomotive on the track, and to run it if possible before we apply for an injunction."

THE INSURANCE LITIGATIONS.

AN ELABORATE BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO THE ORDER OF VISITATION AGAINST THE NORTH AMERICA AND UNIVERSAL COMPANIES.

Mr. Aehbel Green, of counsel for the Universal Life Insurance Company, has put in an elaborate brief on the motion to vacate the order of visitation granted at the Brooklyn Special Term, some time ago, in the suit of Ethelbert Belknap against the North America Life Insurance Company and others. By the terms of this order Mr. William H. Leonard was appointed visiting Referee to examine the books and accounts of the Universal, North America, and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance companies. Subsequently, and before any action had been taken in the Belknap suit, Mr. Henry R. Pierson, of Athany, was appointed Receiver of the two last named companies, and also of the Widows' and Orphans', the Reserve Mutual, and the New-York State Life Insurance Companies, which had been reinsured in them some time previous. Meanwhile Henry C. Tremaine had commenced suit, and soon after Mr. Pierson's appointment, an order of discontinuance was granted. The case then came up before Judge Dykman, in Brooklyn, and afterward at White Plains, on a motion to set this order aside, when the motion to vacate the order of visitation was also made. Mr. Green, in his brief, contends that the order should never have been granted; that the visitorial power, independent of statute, is now unheard of in no way applicable to civil or business corporations. The authorities, he asserts, are clear upon this point, and no English authority can be found to the contrary. Chancellor Kent distinctly for that whatever may be urged as to charitable corporations, the power of visitation does not extend to such an institution as a life insurance company, which is a civil corporation for private pecuniary purposes. Business corporations were, until a few years ago, unknown in England, and it is impossible that the English doctrine of visitation could have been held to apply to such corporations as the defendant in this action. It is next urged that the power of visitation even over charitable or eleemosynary corporations was never vested in the English Court of Chancery. The Chancellor of England, even in his political capacity, refuses to exercise the power of visitation when, by the terms of the instrument creating the corporation, that power is vested in an officer created for the purpose. The power of the Court of Chancery to rectify abuses of trust by managers of charitable corporations, or by the corporations themselves, is quite independent of "visitorial power." It depends on the power of courts of equity to protect estates and property, by ordinary proceeding, by bill or petition. This jurisdiction must necessarily be exercised in the regular course by bill and answer, or, under the New-York system, by summons and complaint. In connection with this last mentioned point it is also asserted by Mr. Green, and several authorities are cited in support of the assertion, that it is a well-settled rule that the courts will not interfere with the power of the corporation until an answer is actually served. Continuing, he holds that visitorial power, such as is proposed to be exercised under the "visitorial order," is not given to the courts by an act entitled, "Of proceedings against corporations in equity," (2 Revised Statutes, 461, sections 33, 34, 35, 39.) The plaintiff is not a creditor of the Universal company. He avers no privity with it. He has no policy in it. His only insistment as to the Universal is that he has a claim against the North America not yet matured, and that the Universal has certain assets of the North America. Whatever rights the plaintiff may have to an injunction, which are not admitted, he certainly is not a creditor of the Universal, and can have no right to invoke the so-called visitorial powers over the Universal. In conclusion, it is urged that this action cannot be maintained by the plaintiff against the North America continuously, much less against the Universal. The eleventh section of the act of 1853 (4 Edmonds' Stat. at Large, 219) confers exclusive powers on the Attorney-General in these cases. The order should be vacated. Judge Dykman's opinion will be rendered in a few days, and will, it is thought, be like that of Judge Westbrook, in the suit of the Attorney-General against the Continental, published in THE TIMES of yesterday, at least, so far as regards the vanity of the Belknap suit.

THE RAILROAD AGREEMENT BROKEN.

The fact that 900,000 bushels of grain were sold in Baltimore on Friday, at 60 cents a bushel, has created much discussion among shippers in this City, and it is asserted that the agreement recently entered into by the great trunk lines has already been broken by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. In support of this assertion, the actual cost of the grain in Chicago, together with the transportation and other incidental charges, are cited as follows:

	Cents.
Cost of corn in Chicago per bushel	42.50
Elevator charge and commission	2.50
Freight at 27 cents per cwt.	15.12
Baltimore commission	1.00
Total cost in Baltimore	61.12
Price paid	60.00

From the above it seems apparent that the Baltimore and Ohio Company has again been cutting rates, in direct violation of the agreement, and if this proves to be the case, another railroad war may be expected.

THE OVERDUE STEAMER GULF STREAM.

No tidings of the steamer Gulf Stream, which left Charleston for this City on last Thursday morning, and which was reported to have gone ashore at Hatteras, have yet been received here. The vessel was due at her dock, Pier No. 29, North River, yesterday morning. The officials of the Great Southern Line, to which she belongs, do not appear to be alarmed, and apparently believe that she has been driven off the coast by strong winds. They say the vessel has several times been out for 75 or 80 hours, and they lay great stress upon the carefulness of Capt. Crowell in arguing that she is safe. One of the attachés of the company admitted yesterday, however, that if the Gulf Stream was not at her wharf at 6 o'clock this evening it would be almost certain that she was wrecked. He said that it was possible, as the vessel left Charleston during the recent severe storm on the coast, she had laid to outside; but the fact that no definite information concerning her had been received argued strongly against this theory. It would be like Capt. Crowell, he added, to run his vessel under the lee of Cape Hatteras, or into the mouth of the Cape Fear River, when the storm threatened to destroy her, but, if he had done this in the present case, some news of the fact would certainly have reached New-York before this time. During the recent storm, the steamer City of Atlanta, belonging to the Great Southern Line, suffered severely, and arrived in Charleston on Thursday in a sadly damaged state, and with a great deal of water in her hold.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL SERVICES.

FINAL CEREMONIES IN THE OLD FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET CHURCH—SERMON BY BISHOP FALLOWS—ORDINATION SERVICES—THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

The last services of the First Reformed Episcopal Church in the old church building, at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, were held yesterday, and the congregation attended in full force both morning and evening. The ceremonies in the morning were more than usually attractive, inasmuch as Right Rev. Bishop Fallows preached and two candidates for deacon's orders, Mr. David Cherbuliez and Mr. James A. Gray, were ordained. Besides the Bishop there were inside of the altar rails Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, Rector of the church, and Rev. Dr. Marshall B. Smith, of Passaic, N. J., a member of the board which revised the prayer-book in accordance with the dogmas of Reformed Episcopalianism. The regular morning prayer was conducted by Rev. Dr. Smith, after which Bishop Fallows delivered his sermon. He took his text from Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians, i.; 5: "For our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power and in the Holy Ghost and in much assurance, as ye know what manner of men we were among you for your sake." The discourse was a brilliant defense of the Bible and the Christian Church from the aspersions of atheism and the assaults of infidelity. The scoffers, the Bishop said, while they denied every essential thing that was claimed for the Bible by Christians, had no better authority to offer than their own arguments and their own belief. He felt that it was immeasurably better and safer to place full and complete reliance in the grand promises of the Redeemer, as revealed in the Scriptures and in the utterances of the Apostles, than to put trust in the glittering but illogical self-sufficiency of infidelity. The great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, when on his death-bed called to his son, "Give me the book." "Which book?" inquired the young man. "There is but one book," replied Sir Walter; "the Bible." And this was the experience of all Christians. At the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop turned to where the candidates for ordination were seated. They advanced to the altar rail, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Sabine, and the Bishop briefly addressed them on the gravity of the position which they occupied, and the great responsibility which was about to devolve upon them. They were soon to become the ambassadors of Christ, chosen to do his work on earth, and no more noble mission could fall to the lot of any man. He trusted they would ever keep the glorious Gospel in view, draw their inspiration from it, and preach it in all its simplicity and purity, as it has come down through the ages. A collection for the benefit of the ordination fund was then taken up, and at its completion the candidates again advanced to the railing, and were catechised by the Bishop according to the prescribed form. The congregation then knelt in silent prayer for the spiritual welfare of the two young men before the altar. An appropriate selection from Scripture, beginning, "Therefore must the Deacons be grave," &c., was read by the Bishop, and then the candidates knelt before him and were given authority to go forth and preach the Gospel. Rev. Mr. Cherbuliez read from the twelfth chapter of Luke, after which, Rev. Dr. Sabine conducted the new ministers inside the altar rail, where they took seats with the other clergy. The service of Holy Communion followed, and then the the congregation was dismissed with the episcopal benediction.

Next Sunday the congregation will worship in the basement of the new church at the corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. It is the first church built by the Reformed Episcopalians in this City, and will contain a memorial tablet to the late Bishop Cummins. The dedicatory services will be held about the middle of May, at which time it is expected the edifice will be finished. The cost of the church, which is 56 by 96 feet, will be $75,000. It is built of Newark stone, with rock face and Berlin stone dressing, and has a seating capacity of 900 on the main floor, 200 in the gallery, and 600 in the basement. The latter will be used for school purposes altogether. Within, the church is finished in timber of oak and red pine, sprung from corbelled columns against the church walls. The height within the rafter top is 63 feet, and to the apex of the ribs 49 feet. The wood work will be of ash. A lady member of the congregation has presented a marble baptismal font of elegant design to the church. The organ is nearly completed, and will soon be in position. Prof. Albert R. Parsons will be the musical director, and the choir will consist of Miss Fannie Dean Peters, soprano; Mrs. J. E. Lamble, contralto; Dr. Charles H. Knight, tenor, and Mr. Frank H. Molten, basso.

MISSIONS AMONG THE GERMANS.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH GERMAN SOCIETY AT GRACE CHURCH—THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SOCIETY LAST YEAR.

The second anniversary of the Church German Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Grace Church. After the regular evening service an anniversary sermon on the importance of evangelizing and Christianizing the German classes of the City, was preached by Right Rev. Bishop Huntington. At its conclusion, the Secretary, Rev. E. W. Douglass, read the second annual report of the society, which stated that the past year had been chiefly a period of strengthening and broadening the old foundation—a period of consolidation rather than of too rapid expansion. In the earlier months the demands for frequent German services in various parts of the City became so pressing that it was thought best to engage a missionary who could devote his whole time to the work, and accordingly Rev. Martin Albert was called from St. Matthew's German Mission, in Newark, N. J., to assume the position of missionary at large in this City. The pressing demand for missionary labor, however, caused the society to undertake services at more stations than it had means to supply, and upon earnest solicitation Rev. George F. Siegmund left the Latin professorship of Hobart College, and resumed an active superintendence of the society's work. Upon his return the society concentrated its forces upon the east side of the City, and transferred its head-quarters to Grace Hall, in East Fourteenth-street, the use of which was extended to it by Grace Church Parish. The society, during the remainder of the year, held regular services in St. Peter's Church, in West Twenty-fifth-street, and in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, in West Thirty-ninth-street. In the lower part of the City active work was begun in Trinity Parish. A fair indication of its success is furnished by the fact that at the Friday evening meetings in Trinity Church the average attendance was 200, of which number 130 came to the special celebration of the holy communion on Easter Day. On the east side, services have been held regularly at Grace Hall, and a most encouraging work was recently undertaken in the German Mission of the Holy Cross, which was started about two years ago by the Sisters of St. John the Baptist, of the Church of the Nativity. The report further states that the influence of the society has not been confined altogether to the City. A branch society has been established in the Diocese of Central New-York, a mission has been started in Baltimore, and two German clergymen have been secured to take charge of the German mission work in the Diocese of Iowa and the Canadian Diocese of Huron. The most interesting work, however, was that accomplished for the German congregation of St. Joseph's Church, in the City of Rome, in the Diocese of Central New-York, which recently came over from the Roman Catholic to the Episcopal faith. After some months of visitation and careful instruction, the congregation were admitted by Bishop Huntington to the Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Albert being made German assistant to the Rector of the parish, Rev. Mr. Clark.

After the reading of the report a collection was taken up for the benefit of the new church at Rome. The congregation was then dismissed with the benediction.

A CURIOUS FISH.

A very curious fish was taken by some fishermen last week in Long Island Sound. In general appearance it resembles a small sea-serpent. It has a long, graceful, slender body, compressed and scaleless. The head has a savage bull-dog front. In color it is a reddish brown, with still darker reddish blotches forming two longitudinal series on the sides. The dorsal fin extends the entire length of the body, and at intervals is marked with fiery red spots, which when the creature moves its fin assume bright colors. The mouth opens obliquely, and even the vomer and palatines are covered with sharp teeth. The Aquarium has secured this monstrosity, and it now disports itself in a tank in that institution.

EX-MAYOR LAMBERT'S CASE.

Ex-Mayor Edward A. Lambert, of Brooklyn, who is reported to have mismanaged the estate of Mrs. Crook, his sister-in-law, made a verbal tender of his resignation of his Eldership in the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church to Rev. Dr. Cuyler on Saturday, and the matter is to be acted upon at a meeting of the Board of Officers of the church to be held this week. Mr. Lambert will publish a statement in the Brooklyn afternoon papers to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK

Patrolman Greenham Barrington, of the First Precinct Police, died at St. Luke's Hospital on Saturday night.

Mrs. Mary E. Calhoun will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 19, on "Wooing as a Fine Art."

Margaret Feld, aged 15 months, died yesterday at her parents' residence, No. 842 First-avenue, from scalds accidentally received on the 7th inst.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, of San Francisco, will deliver lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views, on "California," on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, in the Cooper Institute.

On Saturday a box containing surgical instruments valued at $75 was stolen from the sidewalk in front of C. B. Currier's store, No. 1,005 Sixth-avenue, by some unknown thieves.

Prof. E. Warren Clark will give a grand stereopticon art entertainment, illustrating a "Trip to the Holy Land," to-morrow evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

Dora Fleming, of No. 17 Roosevelt-street, was cut across the arm and slightly wounded by Stephen Fitzsimmons, during a quarrel in front of her residence, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Fitzsimmons was arrested.

Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., will deliver a lecture this evening at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on "The Right and the Responsibility of the Christian Conscience in the Study of the Holy Scriptures."

The remains of an unknown man, apparently about 40 years of age, attired in the garb of a longshoreman or wharf laborar, were found yesterday floating in the basin at the Battery, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

President Smith, of the Board of Police, stated yesterday that he would, during the present week, make application to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for permission to dump the City refuse on Hart's Island, in a cove which needs filling up.

The barn and outhouses in the rear of the residence of Frederick Ives, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street and Southern Boulevard, were totally destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss, $2,000; insured for $1,800 in the Ætna Insurance Company.

A private meeting of the committee of liquor-dealers who are to go to Albany this morning was held yesterday afternoon, when the entire matter was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to support the bill of Assemblyman Berrigan, which is now pending before the Legislature.

At the meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, this evening, at No. 64 Madison-avenue, which is open to the public, papers will be read by Prof. T. Egleston on "Methods of Mining at Lake Superior," and by Prof. J. S. Newberry on "The North American Continent in the Triassic Period."

Mr. Charles O'Conor has consented to deliver an address at the Academy of Music on the 24th inst. before the New-York Historical Society on "The Constitutions." The society celebrate on this occasion the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the State of New-York.

John Manning and Daniel Sullivan were arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having broken into the apartments of Christian Miller, at No. 296 Mott-street, and stolen therefrom property valued at $20. They were both committed for trial in default of bail.

A meeting will be held this evening at the church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, to adopt measures for the prevention of crime by suppressing the sale of distilled alcoholic liquors at tippling-houses. Addresses will be delivered by Chancellor Howard Crosby, LL. D., Henry Bergh, William H. Mundy, Oliver Cotter, Henry Kimball, and others.

William Lyons, a colored boy, 12 years of age, of No. 27 West Twenty-seventh-street, while carelessly handling a small pistol at Fifth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, shot himself through the left hand. The bullet after passing through his hand, lodged in the right arm of his step-brother, Charles Williams, who was standing beside him at the time. Both the lads were attended by Police Surgeon Satterlee and taken to their home.

The Amateur Rifle Club will hold its first match to-morrow for the selection of two teams to represent the organization in matches to which the club may be challenged during the coming season. Eight competitions will be held, at the close of which the eight marksmen who have made the high-at average scores will be chosen as the senior team, and the next eight will constitute a junior team. A handsome gold badge will be awarded to the marksman making the highest aggregate score.

Coron er Ellinger yesterday received the report of the analysis of the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Shaw, who committed suicide on the 7th inst. at her residence, No. 345 East Seventy-fourth-street, by taking poison. The analysis, which is made by William F. Hines, of Ninety-first-street and Third-avenue, revealed the presence of arsenic in the stomach, taken probably in the form of white arsenic, and in such quantities as to cause death. No antimony or copper could be found, thus showing that Paris green (arsenite of copper) was not taken by the deceased, as at first supposed.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7985. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

NO CHANGE IN THE PROSPECTS FOR ADJUSTMENT—LETTER OF GOV. PACKARD TO PRESIDENT HAYES—HIS VIEWS AS TO THE REAL OBSTRUCTION TO ADJUSTMENT—RESOLUTIONS OF THE NICHOLLS' SENATE—PLEDGES OF JUSTICE AND RIGHT TO ALL, WITH STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND THE LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—There is no more definite prospect of a settlement here to-night than there was a week ago. Still it is possible that some conclusion may be reached within the next 24 hours, and in such an event it is probable that it will be decided to reorganize the Legislature on the basis of the parish returns, which would give the Democrats 61 and the Republicans 59 members in the House, and the Democrats 19 and the Republicans 17 members in the Senate. Of course, such a Legislature would at once declare in favor of Nicholls.

The following letter has been sent by Gov. Packard to the President:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. NEW-ORLEANS, April 17, 1877.

To President Hayes, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It is evident that the commission sent here by you, instructed, among other points, to secure a removal of obstacles to an acknowledgement of our Government, and, failing in that, to accomplish the recognition of a single Legislature as a depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana, will fail to effect either of these results.

The first proposition can be attained only by the abandonment of one or other of the claimants to the gubernatorial chair. The second proposition, involving unification of the two bodies, each now claiming to be the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, is possibly the plan suggested by the commission—that 104 members of the lower house and 33 members of the Senate, whose election is not disputed, should be brought together in one body, and that the General Assembly thus constituted should pass upon the qualification of the contesting members, and thus reorganized, should compose the conflicts in the co-ordinate branches of government. This was acceptable to the Republicans, but is said to have been rejected by the Democrats. This plan was understood to emanate from the President, and to embody his ideas of what was just and equitable. The Republicans have indicated a willingness to accede to a reorganization of the Legislature on this basis in deference to the President's wishes, even though in so doing they should waive undoubted legal rights. It is presumed that from the President's standpoint any other legislative settlement would work injustice to one or other of the contending parties, and it is not believed that the Administration would sanction injustice. The Republicans were willing to submit the claims of their State Government to a Legislature thus constituted. It is clearly indicated that Gen. Nicholls and his adherents have rejected this proposition, mainly because of their fixed belief in the truth of the statements, repeatedly made, that the Foster-Matthews agreement is eventually in some way to give the Government of the State to the Democracy. If this belief were removed from their minds, perhaps, they would not be so defiant, and would accept the adjustment you offer. The reported purpose of the Administration to carry out the suggestions of Messrs. Foster and Matthews, by the withdrawal of the United States troops, is a standing menace to the Republicans in this State, and encourages the Democracy to emulate the arrogant policy of Gen. Hampton in South Carolina.

I have received no reply to my letter of the 5th inst., requesting that the instructions of the commission should be so amended and enlarged as to enable them to inquire and report which of the contending Governments is legally entitled to recognition; whether a legal Supreme Court exists and who compose it, and whether or not there is an armed insurrection against the lawful Government. I therefore most respectfully renew that request, in view of the rejection by my political opponents of the reasonable proposition above referred to, made by the President through the commission. Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive that, in thus expressing my willingness to submit my claims to a commission appointed without solicitation on my part, or without either myself or any of my friends having any voice in its selection, it at least manifests confidence in the justice of my claims. Under the present instructions the commission is charged with the investigation of matters not essential. Why should instructions be withheld which would enable them to report upon matters essential to the ascertainment of the legality of one or the other Government claiming recognition from the President, one of which must be entitled thereto under the provisions of the Constitution of the country. The commission thus far, in its relations to the Republican Party, has only suggested methods which directly tend to an abandonment of the contest, irrespective of right or justice. I respectfully submit that the questions at issue in Louisiana cannot be disposed of by mere expedients.

The claims of individuals to office are of little consequence when weighed against the rights and liberties of a majority of the people. If a lawful Government in Louisiana can be overthrown by domestic violence with the consent of a Federal Government originally called into existence for the express purpose, among others, of preventing such occurrences, what State in the Union may not hereafter be subject to a similar revolution?

Are American people willing to see this precedent established?

Earnestly requesting your immediate action on the facts presented, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

The Nicholls Senate to-day passed the following joint preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The people of the State of Louisiana, after years of suffering and misrule, have with supreme satisfaction seen the wise determination of President Hayes, as expressed in his inaugural and already happily executed in South Carolina, to restore the local self-government of the Southern States, and peace and prosperity to the whole country, by a return to a rigid following of the wise principles of constitutional government; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

First—That we cordially indorse the policy of the President as enunciated in his inaugural, and we pledge our hearty co-operation, aid, and support to the execution thereof.

Second—That the execution of the said policy in the State of Louisiana will prove the source of inestimable blessings to her people; will lift up their burdened spirits, heal their wounded prosperity, renew their wasted fields, bring happiness to their homes, and give to the whole people, without distinction of race or color, a future of progress, as well moral as material.

Third—That as an earnest of our endeavor, we hereby solemnly declare that it is, and will be, the purpose of the Government of the State of Louisiana, represented by Francis T. Nicholls as its executive head, first to accept in good faith the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, in letter and in spirit; second, the enforcement of the law rigidly and impartially, to the end that violence and crime shall be suppressed and promptly punished, and that peace and order prevail, and that the humblest laborer upon the soil of Louisiana, throughout every parish in the State, of every color, shall receive the full and equal protection of the laws in person, property, and political rights and privileges; third, to the promotion of the kindly relation between white and colored citizens of the State upon a basis of justice and mutual confidence; fourth, the education of all classes of the people being essential to the preservation of free institutions, we do declare our solemn purpose to maintain a system of public schools by an equal and uniform taxation upon property as provided in the Constitution of the State, and which shall secure the education of the children of white and colored citizens with equal advantage; fifth, desirous of healing the dissensions that have disturbed the State for years past, and anxious that the citizens of all political parties may be free from feverish anxieties of political strife, and join hands in honestly restoring the prosperity of Louisiana, the Nicholls Government will discountenance any attempted persecution from any quarter of individuals for past political conduct.

Fourth—That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

The members of the Nicholls House in caucus to-night were considering the adjustment of proposals, which are that the present organization of the Legislature shall retain intact, the roll to be called to be the same as that called by the Clerk Tresevant on the first day of the assembling of the Nicholls Legislature at St. Patrick's Hall, omitting the names of seven members who have since been seated subject to contest. The House caucus adopted resolutions to-night similar to those adopted by the Senate to-day. The Commission has, it is stated, advised the President of the acceptance of this plan by the Nicholls' Government, and will await the President's approval before submitting the latter to Packard following.

NO FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President has received only one communication from the Louisiana Commissioners, and that was on Thursday last, giving an account of the progress of affairs up to that time, and asking for additional instructions, which were promptly forwarded. They did not modify the original instructions, but were merely explanatory of certain portions of them, in regard to which the commission desired further information. The President has no intimation as to when the commission will return to Washington, but the opinion is expressed that they may complete their business so as to return here by Saturday or Monday next. It is the desire of the President that the commission shall have the fullest opportunity for the completion of their work and, therefore, he has made no suggestion as to the period of their return.

HAMPTON AND THE STATE OFFICERS

ANOTHER NOTE FROM THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA—A PEREMPTORY ORDER TO QUIT OR BE FORCED OUT OF THE STATE-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, April 16.—Wade Hampton to-day sent another letter to the State officers, in which he says that he does not intend to decide upon the question of their title, but that he deems it his duty to lock up the offices now occupied by them in the State-house until the court renders its decision. He closes by intimating that he will enforce his views, if they do not see fit to agree with him in the course to be pursued. It is expected, therefore, that the officers will be forcibly excluded from the building after to-morrow, and the Democratic candidates will be installed in other rooms of the building.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON AS TO THE COURSE OF HAMPTON—THE NOTICE CONSIDERED A VIOLATION OF HIS PLEDGES—REMONSTRANCES OF HIS DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The conduct of Gov. Hampton in demanding from the Republican State officers an unconditional surrender of their offices, pending the adjudication of the issue in the Supreme Court of the State, has been the subject of considerable comment here. The action of Hampton is very generally regarded as a violation of the promises made to the President. Many of Hampton's most earnest friends speak of his action as a mistake, and it is understood telegrams were sent him to-day advising him to do nothing calculated to call in question the sincerity of the pledges made to obtain a settlement of all disputed points by the judicial authorities of the State. The attention of the President was directed to the matter to-day, and in reply to a question as to what he thought of Hampton's action, he said he was not sufficiently informed of the facts to give an intelligent opinion, but from his manner it was evident he experienced some disappointment over the reported action. Republicans regard that portion of Hampton's letter demanding the surrender of the Republican officers, in which he says his official responsibility will require him to prevent them from obstructing the Government by continuing in the exercise of their offices, as a threat that they will be forcibly ejected unless they accede to his demands, and point to it as evidence that Hampton does not intend to adhere to his pledges made to the President and the country. The Democrats are considerably annoyed over Hampton's conduct, and try to console themselves with the reflection that he will not assume to decide the question pending the *quo warranto* proceedings in the Supreme Court. They admit that Hampton will perform a very unwise and impolitic act should he undertake to forcibly eject the Republican State officers, and they deny that such is his intention.

THE SURRENDERING INDIANS.

SPOTTED-TAIL AGENCY, Neb., April 16.—About 1,000 northern hostiles made formal surrender of arms, ponies, &c., to Gen. Crook at this point yesterday. Their entry was very dramatic. Encircling Spotted Tail's camp and discharging their guns in the air, they called forth the force of that Chief to greet them, after which the head chief delivered a short speech before Gen. Crook, indicating his desire for peace by laying his rifle at the General's feet. Among the chiefs surrendering are "One who Touches the Clouds" and "Roman Nose," whose village was destroyed at Slim Buttes last Summer by Capt. Mills.

TWO WEEKS' SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

BENNINGTON, April 16.—Dr. N. H. Green, of Hoosick, N. Y., was thought to be dead, and his body was placed in a vault about two weeks ago. As he had narrowly escaped burial while in a trance several years ago, his wife was requested to visit his body until no doubt of death existed. It is now stated that last Saturday signs of life were noticed, and the body was removed from the vault. Attending physicians pronounce it a case of suspended animation.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

DIPLOMACY SAID TO BE AT AN END.

WAR TO BE DECLARED ON THE 21ST OF APRIL—RELATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND THE QUESTION OF MOBILIZING HER ARMY—RUSSIAN TROOPS SAID TO BE MOVING.

LONDON, April 17.—A St. Petersburg special to the *Daily News* states that Gen. Ignatieff will accompany the Czar to Kischeneff on April 21.

A dispatch to the *News* from Pesth says it is expected that war will be declared at Kischeneff on April 21.

The Vienna correspondent of the *News* telegraphs the following: "Two papers have made the statement that the Turkish Ambassador here has remarked that there would be no war. I have made inquiry, and found that he really said so, but in a vague manner."

The *Times* dispatch from Vienna says according to the *Political Correspondence* the four corps in Bessarabia had orders to begin a movement to the Pruth on April 13, while two corps are marching to take their place in Bessarabia. A correspondent of the *Fremdenblatt* confirms that report. The right wing, which is the weakest portion, crosses the Dniester at Choteyna, and goes along the Austrian frontier to Paskany. The centre goes by rail to Paskany. The left wing, the strongest, will cross the Danube between Remi and Ismail.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is rumored that the Porte shows an inclination to offer voluntarily to cede to Austria certain districts in Herzegovina, which will increase the strategical importance of Dalmatia. The Buda-Pesth *Correspondenz* says the reports of impending mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian Army are untrue. The Bosnian refugees now in Austrian territory number 110,962, who cost their entertainers 300,000 florins per month. If, in consequence of insurrection, this number should be doubled, Austria might be compelled to cross the frontier with an armed force to localize the insurrection. With this view Count Szapary has received orders to make every preparation at the frontier for such necessity.

The Paris *Temps* says the question of mobilization is still in suspense in Austria.

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna has a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the diplomatic campaign is finally terminated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is a mistake to think that the Turks would greet the Austrians as allies, and allow them to penetrate into Bosnia without striking a blow. Such resistance would be an ephemeral struggle, but would necessitate a declaration of war by Austria. The entry of Austria on the scene would be looked upon as a signal for wide conflagrations.

A Belgrade special to the *Times* announces that Gen. Fadaieff, the Russian Panslavist, has arrived there, and his visit is regarded as significant.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says the Czar is expected to stay at Kischeneff 10 days. Extensive floods prevail between Unghenni and Jassy. The Pruth is much swollen. The railway from Unghenni to Kischeneff, on which the Army depends, is in a very insecure state, and engineers apprehend great difficulties in keeping up the service during the passage of the troops.

[Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, has received a dispatch from Constantinople, of which the following is a translation: "Some journals have spoken of local disorders which were reported to have broken out at certain points in Turkey, and which alarmed the people. Reports have also been circulated to create the impression that the Turkish Army is in a destitute condition. None of these reports have any foundation in fact.]

ENGLAND AND THE PROTOCOL.

THE GOVERNMENT ATTACKED BY EARL GRANVILLE—LORD DERBY'S REPLY—THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, Earl Granville criticised the Government's policy touching the Eastern Question. He said the protocol was nearly the same as the Berlin memorandum. Why did not the Government accept that? The united action of Europe at that time might have prevented war. Neither Russia nor Turkey had then taken an irretraceable position. He attacked the Minister's boasts about raising England's position abroad, which now subject them to ridicule, and he advocated European concert for the better government of Turkey.

Earl Derby, replying to Granville, vindicated the signing of the protocol. He refused to present the first drafts of the protocol because Count Schouvaloff objected to their publication. Count Schouvaloff was questioned whether Russia was prepared to disarm if England signed, and said: "That depends on Turkey's attitude." England declared that she signed with that object. If that object were not gained the document should not be made to serve another purpose. England attempted mediation between Russia and Turkey, but when one power refused mediation it mattered not what form was chosen. If England had not signed the protocol all responsibility for the war would have been thrown upon her. He vindicated the protocol, and said he believed the House would agree with him that under existing circumstances it was best not to say anything concerning the future.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, April 16.—The Direct Cable officials announce that the following rule will come into force on the 1st of May with regard to press matter by that cable: A special rate of 25 cents, gold, per word will be charged for press messages containing political and general news for publication, expressed in plain and unabbreviated language, between the United Kingdom and New-York and Canada, except for press messages to be forwarded when the cables are not otherwise occupied, the rates for which will be 12½ cents, gold, per word.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Labrador, (from Havre,) which sailed from Plymouth yesterday for New-York, is the first ship under a foreign flag clearing from England with steerage passengers embarked at an English port.

At the Stock Exchange to-day business is flat at Saturday's worst prices for international stocks. Silver was quoted at 54⅛ pence per ounce, at 4 P. M. to-day.

Prince Bismarck has left Berlin for Varzin.

PARIS, April 16.—The *Union* affirms that Cardinal Ledochowski's extradition was really demanded and granted by the Italian Government, but the Pope gave him asylum at the Vatican.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 16.—Intelligence received from Santo Domingo to the 6th inst. reports that President Baez in his Message to Congress said Hayti had violated the treaty by giving assistance to the revolutionists on the north-western frontier. He wanted Congress to indicate what course should be adopted. Fears of war with Hayti are entertained. The Haytien Government is much opposed to Baez's Administration, fearing he will endeavor to annex Santo Domingo to some foreign power.

Advices from Hayti to March 30 say everything is quiet, and no fears of war with Santo Domingo are entertained.

The coffee crop is about finished. The next crop, commencing in September, promises to be very large.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL FIRE.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST BEGUN—TESTIMONY OF SEVERAL WITNESSES HEARD—NO MORE BODIES DISCOVERED.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—The Coroner's inquest in the Southern Hotel fire case began to-day. The jury was sworn over the body of Kate Nolan, one of the servants of the house, which had been kept in the cooling-room of the morgue for that purpose. They then repaired to the Grand Jury room in Four Courts Building, and had a long discussion whether their sessions should be public or private. It was finally decided to admit one reporter from each paper in the city and from the Associated Press, and one representative each of the Fire Department, Insurance companies, Breslin, Darling & Co., proprietors of the hotel, and Robert Campbell, owner of the property. The jury then proceeded to business.

The first witness was Joseph Pulitzer, a boarder, who testified as follows: I roomed on the fifth floor; I was awakened at 1:30 o'clock by the shrieks of a woman; jumped up and rushed into the hall, which was full of smoke, and assisted some ladies to the parlor floor; met George Darling, one of the proprietors, who was telling the ladies on the parlor floor that there was no danger; it was only smoke, and they could go back to their rooms; witness then returned to his room, finished dressing, and left the house; so far as he knew, no alarm was sounded in the house; only heard the shrieks of women; believed their cries saved 100 lives; had been in many hotels, but never saw so many appliances for the prevention of fires as in the Southern; there were no engines on the ground when he first left his room, but they were arriving when he reached the street.

J. E. Russell, the hotel engineer, substantially repeated his statement already telegraphed. He slept on the fifth floor; was aroused by the smoke and the screams of women; made his way to the engine-room as fast as possible; found the fire in the store-room; efforts had been made to subdue it by one of his firemen, Thomas Haley, and other employes; the attempt to put the fire out was continued after he arrived, but it gained on them so rapidly that in eight minutes he and the others were forced to leave the basement to save their lives; threw water into the store-room with hose attached to pumps run by the engine; when he left the basement he looked up and saw the upper stories of the hotel were burning; there was no special watchman on the basement floor, but there was one on the office floor, whose duty it was to watch the whole house; Capt. Warner's orders to witness were to discharge any employe caught smoking in the basement; it was 1:20 by his watch when he reached the engine-room; remained there eight to 10 minutes; when he entered the engine-room the fire had gained such headway that any number of engines could not have put it out; no fire department in the world could have subdued it.

Thomas Haley, fireman; Walter Murphy, coal passer; Fred. Wagner, steam-pipe fitter, and one or two other employes, testified to having assisted in the efforts to quench the fire in the store-room, and corroborated Russell's testimony as to the condition of things. Thomas Haley stated, in addition to his other testimony, that about 8 o'clock in the evening he saw a man, a pot-washer in the hotel, whose name he did not know, go to the door of the store-room with a burning paper in his hand; he seemed to be searching for the key-hole in the door; supposed he had a right there; he did not interfere with him.

The Jury is composed of six well-known and substantial citizens, to wit: Gen. John McNeil, foreman, Sylvester H. Laflin, George Baine, Walter C. Carr, Capt. W. Irwin, and Jacob Tamm. Coroner Shaw conducted the examination of the witnesses, and he and the jurymen express their determination to go to the bottom of this matter, and bring out every fact possible regarding the origin of the fire, its management by the fire department, and the conduct of the proprietors of the hotel. The search for bodies in the ruins was continued to-day with unabated vigor, but none were found. Considerable more property of various descriptions was discovered in a badly damaged condition, and the sale of the hotel was nearly unearthed. It will undoubtedly be taken out to-morrow.

MARINE DISASTERS.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., April 16.—The schooner Lafton is reported ashore on Bogue Inlet, 25 miles west of here. No particulars.

NORFOLK, April 16.—The schooner Mary Mankin, from Boston to Philadelphia, with iron, sprung a leak during a recent gale, and was abandoned in a leaking condition. The crew were all saved. The Norwegian bark Kallisto, from Hampton Roads for Bull River, collided off Hatteras on the 18th inst. with the schooner Hattie, from St. Mary's, Ga., to Washington, D. C., with lumber. The schooner was badly injured, and was abandoned. The crew were saved. The bark put back here. The schooner J. Ricardo Jones, from Baltimore to St. Jago, with coal, put in here for repairs to-day. She encountered a gale on the 14th, and carried away her mainmast head.

LONDON, April 16.—The Austrian bark Mercur, Capt. Soich, from New-York March 17, for Queenstown, went ashore while entering that harbor, and is not likely to come off. The crew were saved.

PLYMOUTH, April 16.—The three-masted schooner Charles E. Elmer, Carson, master, loaded with molasses, is reported ashore, bottom upward, off Topsail Sound. The cargo and vessel are a total loss. A log-book picked up, supposed to belong to that vessel, showed that the crew consisted of 16 men. It is thought that all were lost. A schooner, loaded with lumber, is ashore near Rich Inlet. The vessel is broken in two, and, with the cargo, is a total loss. It is feared the crew are all lost.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—J. W. Morphy, alias Samuel Mackey, has been arrested and held for hearing by United States Commissioner Rogers, charged with swindling, by sending circulars through the mails to various sections, particularly to the Western States. His plan was to write letters proposing to sell smuggled segars at a tempting price, and on receipt of $5 to forward samples. Replies to his letters were to be sent to his address, Post Office Box No. 3, Baltimore. A large number of persons forwarded the $5 for samples. The Police authorities suspect, from letters found in his possession, that he also proposed to furnish his correspondents with counterfeit greenbacks. A large number of letters of this character were in his possession. Also letters addressed to Mackey, Lane & Co., No. 808 Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

CONCORD, April 16.—The Governor and Council to-day counted the vote for the constitutional amendments, all of which are carried, save the first—to strike out the word Protestant from the bill of rights, and the twelfth, prohibiting removal from office for political causes. The seventh, abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office, was adopted by 13 votes over the required two-thirds.

FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The general freight agents of the trunk lines to-day fixed as a basis for rates on live stock between Chicago and New-York 45 cents on hogs, and 50 cents on other stock, with a difference of 2 cents in favor of Philadelphia, and 3 cents in favor of Baltimore. Rates to other points unchanged.

A MINISTER SHUT OUT OF HIS CHURCH.

BOSTON, April 16.—The Saratoga-Street Methodist Church, in East Boston, closed its doors yesterday to Rev. W. R. Clark, who was appointed its Pastor by the recent Conference. The Trustees of the church wanted a minister from New-Hampshire, but the Bishop disappointed their expectations, and they refused to open the building. A compromise is expected.

WESTERN RAILROAD MATTERS.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Hugh Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was to-day elected to the Presidency of that road, vice John F Tracy resigned. President Keep, of the North-western Road, in an interview to-day, denied that he has any connection with the Wall-street pool, which recently resulted so disastrously to many operators.

BASE-BALL IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—In a game of base-ball which was played here to-day, the Louisvilles beat the Indianapolis Club by a score of 4 to 2.

TWEED IN A PENITENT MOOD

THE MOTIVE FOR TURNING HONEST.

A SPICE OF REVENGE MINGLED WITH A LONGING TO BE OUT OF JAIL—HE RENEWS HIS PLEDGE TO DO ALL HE PROMISED IN THE LETTER TO O'CONOR—REVELATIONS TO BE MADE AT THE RISK OF PROVING HIMSELF A PERJURER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Mr. John D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, came up here to-day to see the Attorney-General. He has a proposition to submit to that officer from his notorious client. Mr. Townsend says that Tweed is anxious to do all that he said he would do in his letter to Charles O'Conor. He will, he pleads, surrender all his property and make a full confession of his connection with Ring matters, and of those who were associated with him in defrauding the State. Tweed, according to the account of his counsel, feels much depressed at the way his old companions have deserted him in his trouble. He asks nothing further from them. He says, and he seems to hint mysteriously, that "he will recognize no further claim upon him for silence." The attitude of this notorious criminal may be assumed from the fact that Mr. Townsend appears to be now begging the Attorney-General to accept him [Tweed] as State's evidence, and says, plaintively, that "if the Attorney-General accepts him as a witness for the people, he will find him as faithful to the prosecution as he has heretofore been to his associates in crime." Mr. Townsend adds the now too familiar lachrymose complaints about Tweed being an old man, greatly punished mentally and physically; that he has borne all his hardships because he nobly refused to betray his associates in robbery. But now they have all deserted him. No arguments have been able, says Mr. Townsend, up to this time to make his client break silence, but since his fellow-robbers have acted so shabbily by him, Mr. Tweed is ready to make full confession and complete restitution.

Accompanying this general plea for Tweed's release from confinement, Mr. Townsend will submit to the Attorney-General, to-morrow, what purports to be a full disclosure of Tweed's corrupt transactions with his Ring confederates, as well as with outside parties in New-York, and in the Legislature. The story goes back to the old Board of Supervisors, and the beginning of his scheme to defraud the Treasury. Whether it includes the subsidies paid to the Metropolitan newspapers, who so stoutly defended the Tweed Ring when THE TIMES exposed its robberies, I am unable to learn. If this is left out, it will be the play of "Hamlet" with *Hamlet* omitted. It is not known whether the Attorney-General will give the story for publication or not, but the friends of Tweed say that if he does not, and refuses to release Tweed, the "Boss" will publish the story himself, and appeal to the public for sympathy. It is said that the story will cause a fearful fluttering among a large number of persons who now hold their heads high, and some of whom have been loudest in their denunciations of Tweed. There will be this drawback, however, to any statements Tweed may make about the use of money at Albany. He has already sworn that no money was used by him, or placed in any one else's hands to use for him, to purchase votes for his charter in 1870, the time that common rumor charges him with having spent $300,000 or $400,000 in influencing legislation. During the investigation into Senator James Wood's case, in 1872, Tweed was called as a witness and swore that no money was paid to Wood, or to any other Republican Senator to support his charter. He said the consideration for their support was the passage by the same legislature of a stringent election and registry law for the City of New-York. If he swears differently now, he must confess to having perjured himself then. In some of his transactions, however, he is said to have proofs, in the shape of checks, to corroborate his present statements.

Tweed's story, it is said, will hit both political parties about equally hard, so that neither will be able to make any capital out of it at the expense of the other. The only danger is that the politicians of both parties will succeed in suppressing its publication.

A MOLLIE MAGUIRE TO BE HANGED.

JOHN KEHOE SENTENCED TO DEATH—REMARKS OF THE PRISONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, April 16.—John Kehoe, "The King of the Mollie Maguires," was brought into court this morning to receive senteuce for the murder of F. W. S. Langdon, a mining Superintendent, who was beaten to death on the night of June 14, 1862. This is only one of many crimes with which Kehoe is charged; for besides being as a "county delegate" of Schuylkill County cognizant and accessory to nearly all the crimes committed by the order in this region, he has been convicted of direct complicity in not a few. This, however, is his first conviction for a capital offense. When called up for sentence he was very nervous, but when Judge Pershing asked the usual question, whether he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, he made a labored speech asserting his innocence. He said: "All I have to say is, of course, that I never beat Langdon in my life, and never saw any one else beat him. Of course, I was in the saloon at the time he was beat, and when I came out I was told that he was beat. Of course, George Beck swore that there were several men there, but I cannot remember who they were. I had nothing to do with it. Of course, from the evidence against me, I don't think it would be proper to convict me, but it was prejudice. I never had anything to do with Langdon. We lived opposite one another about two years, in Honeybrook, and we lived peaceably, and I met him every day, pretty near. I worked with him, and he had no quarrel with me nor me with him. We lived good friends there, of course."

Kehoe then went on to criticise the evidence on which he was convicted. When he had finished, Judge Pershing proceeded to detail the circumstances of Langdon's murder, and the evidence concerning Kehoe with it. He reminded the prisoner that, although three of the parties accused of that crime have been tried thus far, he was the only one convicted of murder in the first degree; that the evidence showed that he had met Langdon a short time before the murder, and said, "I'll kill you before long, because you are only robbing the people by your docking;" that Kehoe was an active participant in the attack on Langdon, as was proved by an eye-witness, who stood so near that the murdered man fell with his head at the witness' feet, and that, early next morning, Kehoe had told his comrades that Langdon had been killed by "the boys," although, in fact, Langdon was not then dead. He closed with the words: "The sentence of the court is, that you be taken hence to the County Jail, and thence to the place appointed for the execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

Kehoe had previously withdrawn the motions in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, and it is probable that Gov. Hartranft will soon fix the date for his execution. A large audience had gathered to hear the death sentence of the leader of the Mollie Maguires. But little sympathy was shown for him, and when his wife, who had come to share the agony of the hour with him, left the Court-house, she walked down street without a friend to comfort her.

ASSAULT ON COL. A. K. M'CLURE.

MR. NAT. M'KAY'S RESORT TO THE COWHIDE TO REDRESS HIS GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES—THE QUAKER CITY VIOLENTLY AGITATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Quite a sensation was created on Chestnut-street, near Independence Hall, about noon to-day, by a personal encounter between Mr. Nathaniel McKay, the Government contractor, and Col. Alexander McClure, the editor of the *Times*. For some time past, dating back to the sessions of the Naval Investigating Committee here, in the early part of 1876, Mr. McKay has been assailed by the *Times*, from which came a libel suit, in which the jury disagreed, 11 being for the conviction of Col. McClure and one for acquittal. Since then the attacks of the *Times* have been constantly kept up, and Mr. McKay determined to seek redress by personally chastising the editor. While in New-York last week he purchased a large-sized dog-whip, and waited for the next taunt, which appears to have been given in the *Times* of to-day. Mr. McKay then set out in search of McClure. About 11:30 o'clock he met him on Chestnut-street, accompanied by ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin.

McKay advanced toward McClure, and, holding a slip cut from his paper up to his face, demanded a retraction, saying at the same time, "I'll take the law into my own hands now; I can't get it in the courts." He then dealt McClure a blow on the forehead with the whip, and followed it up with a blow of his fist. McClure grasped his assailant by the throat, and would have choked him, had not John Conlen, McKay's servant, who was with him, struck McClure a violent blow on the back of the head, which partially stunned him, and he released his hold on the throat of the contractor. At that moment Mr. Ellwood Rowan, a prominent Republican politician, observed the trouble, but not recognizing who the combatants were, rushed in and rescued McClure. A large crowd had gathered, and the Police interfered in the fracas, arresting Mr. McKay and his servant, who were taken to Police Headquarters. Here a great crowd gathered, composed mostly of politicians, and Police Magistrate John F. Pole gave the case a preliminary hearing. The testimony adduced included the facts narrated above. It was said that there were others concerned in the assault, but such was not the case. The magistrate held the defendants in the nominal bail of $300 each for their appearance at court. This was a small security, considering the gravity of the offense, and was promptly entered by Mr. John H. Twaddel, a friend of Mr. McKay.

Col. McClure stated after the hearing, that he could have killed McKay easily, and that it was his first impulse to do so. He had his fingers closed around McKay's windpipe, and was fast depriving him of breath, when struck from behind, which caused him to release his hold. He bore the marks of the encounter on his left eye, his forehead being swollen considerably. His head, back of the right ear, was also bruised; Mr. McKay's left hand was badly hurt, otherwise he is uninjured. The affair caused a lively commotion on account of the prominence of the contestants and the time and place selected for the attack. Both men are large and powerful, McClure being the heavier of the two. There are rumors in the city to-night that Col. McClure does not care to bear the indignity of a cowhiding, and will follow the example of a New-York newspaper proprietor, and invite Mr. McKay to Maryduil or some other quiet place.

A BROTHERHOOD OF STRIKERS.

HOW THEY ARE ACTING TOWARD THE READING RAILROAD—THE POWER OF THE GRAND CHIEF OF THE ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The strike of the engineers on the Reading Railroad continued to-day, causing scarcely any delay in moving the regular trains. There are 10 men ready to accept positions for each one of the Brotherhood who resigned. Many are, however, incompetent, and this strike promises to be a costly one to the company. The reports received here from the branch roads are to the effect that seven engines have been burned out already by the new men, and this will involve a loss of about $15,000. An engineer who quit the employment of the road this afternoon informed your correspondent that a large number of the new men are excellent engineers, but will require some days before they become acquainted with the peculiarly constructed engines in use on this road. They come from all sections of the country. Mr. Gowen is determined to win, and the engineers in withdrawing from his employ gain but one thing, and that is, they keep intact their brotherhood. Large accessions are made daily to their ranks, and numbers of men who made contracts with the company are persuaded away from its service.

The direct cause of the trouble which called out Mr. Gowen's order, was ascertained this evening. About six weeks ago the engineers heard that a reduction of 10 per cent. was to be made in their pay. A committee waited on Mr. Gowen, and requested an advance of 5 per cent. No reply was given at the time, but Mr. Gowen, no doubt, anticipated that in case of a refusal there would be a strike. So he took time by the forelock, and issued the order compelling the men to either forsake the Brotherhood or resign from the company's service. Had the engineers not asked for this advance, it is probable there would never have been any trouble. The battle has just begun, and, from the well-known persistence of Mr. Gowen, the stockholders will not reap any benefit from it. President Gowen has issued a circular explaining the attitude of his company in the matter and making a violent attack on Mr. Arthur, the Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood. He says: "This man, in the Boston and Maine Railroad strike, boasted that, by waving his hand he could stop every road running out of Boston. Backed by this, and the fact that some six weeks ago an attempt, backed by money, was made to create a strike in the Schuylkill region by parties from other coal-fields, he did not deem it safe that the living of 50,000 miners and their families should depend on the mere wave or Mr. Arthur's hand; so it was deemed advisable to rid the company of the Brotherhood men." A number of the trains hands and freight conductors in sympathy with the engineers struck to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POTTSVILLE, April 16.—At the Pottsville terminus of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad the striking engineers continue quiet and orderly. The passenger and freight trains were running as usual, but in charge of non-union men. There were no coal trains started from Port Alto. No trains except those carrying the mails were run on the Catawissa branch.

ROBBERS IN NEWBURG, N. Y.

ALARMING FREQUENCY OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS IN THAT CITY—AN INSUFFICIENT POLICE FORCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, April 16.—The people of this city are greatly agitated over the frequency of robberies of late. About a dozen robberies were committed within a month, and although efforts have been made to secure the theieves none have as yet been captured. Among the places broken into and robbed are the following: St. Patrick's Church, Grand-street, four boxes gutted of their contents; the Post Office, in Third-street; Cameron & Sloat's lumber yard office, in Front-street; ex-Alderman Joseph M. Dickey's book & news store, in Water-street; Albert Carpenter's grocery and Theodore Merritt's drug store, in Water-street; Thomas W. Purdy's jewelry store, Water-street; Thomas W. Chapman's liquor store, Third-street; and Jesse B. Birdsall's flour and feed store in Front-street. It is believed that most of them were committed by a gang lounging about the city, and about half a dozen of them were arrested on suspicion but as nothing could be proved against them they were allowed to go. Great fault has been found in some quarters with the Police force, who are charged with lack of vigilance, and Mayor McCrockery has issued an order holding each patrolman responsible for robberies upon his beat, unless a satisfactory explanation can be given absolving him from blame. In other quarters the policemen are upheld and the blame put where it belongs, viz.: on the insufficient number of patrolmen on duty.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE POOL BILL PROGRESSED—AN EVENING WASTED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Assembly "Pool bill" came up in the Senate this evening, having been moved by Senator Sayre. An explanation of the bill having been called for, Mr. Sayre said he had no explanation to make that the Senate did not already possess. The bill had been extensively discussed, and its object was well known. It was not his bill, but as one of the committee which reported it he thought it his duty to move it for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Morrissey said he supposed that the primary object of the bill was to prohibit betting on elections, as recommended by the Governor in his annual Message. If this were its purpose, it failed to accomplish it, and he proposed an

LAW REPORTS.

DANSER'S MILLION.

THE OBJECTIONS TO MISS DANSER'S WILL—NOVEL POINTS RAISED—A HOST OF COUNSEL.

Yesterday was the day set for the next of kin of Miss Mary M. Danser, the daughter of Matthias M. Danser, the gambler millionaire, to make return in the Surrogate's Court to the citations issued to them under Miss Danser's will. Matthias Danser died in August last, his wife, Ann S., last Autumn, and the daughter in February of this year, having, at her mother's death, inherited all of her father's estate, consisting of the house No. 50 West Eleventh-street, in which the daughter resided, the house at No. 111 East Twenty-fourth-street, and personal property which was appraised, at the death of Mr. Danser, at $791,230. The daughter was supposed to be worth about $100,000 in addition to this at the time of her decease, and the total value of the estate left by her is estimated at not far from $1,000,000. By the terms of the will $335,000 was left to benevolent institutions, $225,000 in special legacies, mainly to relatives and friends, leaving a balance of about $300,000 to Thomas F. Jeremiah, the Executor of the will, to be disposed of in his discretion for benevolent purposes. Some time ago notice that the will would be contested was filed in the Surrogate's Court by Messrs. Clifford A. H. Bartlett and William O. Bartlett, counsel for Smith J. Danser, (a brother of Matthias M.,) and Andrew and James Hammel, David Davidson, Lucinda and Sophie Danser, Samuel D., James D., David D., Wilson, and Mary Cubberly, and Eliza Ann Clayton, nephews and nieces of Matthias M., and cousins of Miss Danser, most of whom reside in New-Jersey, and some in Ohio. The objections were filed yesterday. The main ones are: That Miss Danser was laboring under a delusion and morbid and mental mania, and loss or absence of natural affection, at the time she made the will, sufficient to disqualify her from performing any testamentary act; that a provision of the will empowering the Executor to expend $25,000 in the purchase of a lot and tomb in Green-Wood Cemetery for the burial of Miss Danser, her father and mother, and certain of her relatives when they die, is an attempt to create a trust not authorized by the laws of this State; that the bequests in the will to benevolent institutions were not made and executed at least two months before the death of Miss Danser, as required by law; that the bequests to the Young Women's Christian Association, New-York City Mission and Tract Society, Ladies' Union Aid Society, American Female Guardian Society, Northern Dispensary, American Seamen's Friend Society, Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school Society, Methodist Episcopal Tract Society, Homeopathic Medical College, Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society, New-York Juvenile Asylum, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Protestant Church, are void, as these institutions are not corporations by or under the laws of the State, because the several acts attempting to create them were not passed by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, as required by the Revised Statutes; that the provision of the will giving the residue of the estate to the Executor of the will, "to be by him distributed to such charitable or religious societies or associations, or for such other benevolent purposes as he may see fit," is void, as attempting to create a trust not authorized by the laws of this State.

The following counsel filed appearances in the Surrogate's Court yesterday in the matter of the contest: Anthon Eggerts, on behalf of the Executor and the will generally; Weeks & Forster, for Mrs. Mary White, a legatee; Judge Enoch L. Fancher, for the Methodist Missionary, Tract, Sunday-school, Union and Ladies' Union Aid Societies, and Mr. George F. Stevens, a legatee; Lewis L. Delafield, for the Demilt Dispensary, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary; Charles M. Earle, for the Bible Society and Northern Dispensary; Cephas Brainerd, for the Young Women's Christian Association; A. B. V. Van Vechten and Charles H. Knox, for the Boards of Foreign Missions and Education of the Reformed Protestant Church; Chauncey Shaffer, for the Seventh-Street Methodist Episcopal Church; John Hardy, for the North-west-rn Dispensary; Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, for the Nursery and Child's Hospital; James S. Stearns, for the Home for Incurables; Solomon L. Skidmore, for the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society; J. W. C. Leveridge, for the American Sunday-school Union and the Eastern Dispensary; Townsend, Dyett & Goldsmith, for the Homœopathic Dispensary; and the Messrs. Bartlett on behalf of the contestants.

Surrogate Calvin put the case down for 10 o'clock on next Thursday morning, when Messrs. R. W. Townsend, and William A. Butler, of Brooklyn, the subscribing witnesses to the will, are to be examined.

Mr. Clifford Bartlett said, after the call had been set down, that the main reliance of the contestants was to show that Miss Danser was laboring under a moral mania, having become imbued with the idea that the property of her father was "blood money, which was due to the Lord, to whose service it must be devoted."

A LIFE INSURANCE SUIT.

DECISION BY CHIEF JUSTICE DALY ON A DEMURRER IN THE CASE OF TILTON AND OTHERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND OTHERS.

Chief Justice Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of John Tilton and others against the United States Life Insurance Company and others. The plaintiffs, in their amended complaint, set forth that the company has long been practically controlled by the holders of the original and augmented capital stock, which together amounts only to $200,000, while the assets are now $4,500,000. The defendants, the President, Buel, the Secretary, Fraleigh, and De Witt, the former President, and now a Consulting Director, have been, it is alleged, and still are, large owners of the capital stock. It is also stated that these three persons obtained the controlling interest and compelled or secured the resignation of all such Directors as were unfavorable to their scheme, and that they procured the election of other Directors who united with them in the accomplishment of a systematic scheme of plunder and fraud by which the policy-holders were cheated and these officers and Directors acquired great wealth. This state of things, it is claimed by the plaintiffs, was brought about by managing the affairs of the company so as to embarrass, hinder, and annoy the policy-holders; to destroy their confidence in the company so as to induce many of them to abandon their policies or to allow them to lapse; to induce others to surrender their policies, and accept new ones in other companies acting in co-operation with this fraudulent scheme, and to mislead the policy-holders as to the real value of the policies surrendered by false and fraudulent representations. In this way, it is claimed, Buel, Fraleigh, and De Witt and the stockholders obtained large illegal gains. The three officers named, it is also charged, have fraudulently made and appropriated to their own use, in this way, over $1,500,000, and that to conceal these illegal transactions false books have been kept, fictitious entries made, and false reports given to the Insurance Department of the State. Another charge is that the officers of the company, immediately prior to the beginning of the present action, formed a combination or conspiracy with other officers and Directors for the purpose of selling out and transferring to some other corporation, and especially to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, the accumulated assets of the company amounting, as before said, to about $4,500,000, by way of what is known as reinsurance. This is alleged to be with a view of plundering the assets of the company, cheating the policy-holders, and enriching themselves. The plaintiffs are policy holders, and sue on their own behalf and on behalf of the 10,000 other policy-holders, whose aggregate insurance is $24,000,000. The relief demanded is that the defendants be compelled to account for the money they have illegally received, and restore such money, so that it may be properly applied; that a full accounting may be had of all surrendered policies, and the amount of the reserve to which each of the surrendered policies is entitled, and what disposition has been made of the said reserve, and whether any and what portion of it was wrongfully received by any of the officers, the amount so received to be turned over to the company; that the company and its officers be restrained from parting with the assets to the Maine corporation or to any other company, or from carrying out the plan of reinsurance, &c. To this complaint the defendant Fraleigh demurred, claiming that several causes of action had been improperly united. Chief Justice Daly overruled the demurrer.

A "CURB-STONE BROKER" CONVICTED.

The trial of Cyrus G. Clark, the "curb-stone broker" and man of many occupations, charged with uttering on the East River National Bank, 21 forged $1,000 bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, was continued in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. At the opening of court Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for the prisoner, commenced his summing-up argument for the defense, and in the course of a long address ingeniously sought to show that the accused was entirely innocent of any guilty knowledge of the nature of the bonds at the time he negotiated them. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in reply, commented on the career of Clark, and mercilessly assailed the many questionable transactions with which he had previously been connected. He referred to Clark's connection with the notorious forger Van Eaton, his indictment in connection with the stolen Jersey City bonds, and a number of other "crooked" operations, and asked the jury as twelve sensible men, to reject the defense of so tainted and disreputable a scoundrel. In concluding an argument of rare force and ability, Mr. Rollins alluded to the incalculable injury wrought on the community by such consummate offenders as Clark, and asked a verdict of guilty at their hands. Judge Sutherland then charged, and the jury, on the first ballot, found the prisoner guilty of the second count in the indictment—uttering forged bonds, knowing them to be forged. On motion of Mr. Mott, sentence was postponed until Wednesday. After the verdict, the prisoner, who, all through the trial, had maintained an air of unbounded indifference, treating the matter with apparent levity, broke down completely, and appeared intensely amazed at the result of the trial. He is a man of extraordinary ability and consummate brazenness, and had up to the present covered his track so skillfully as to defy the law. Officers from New-Jersey were in court to arrest Clark for complicity in the reception of stolen Jersey City bonds, should he be acquitted of the charge on which he was tried, but the victory of the New-York authorities now renders their attentions unnecessary, and consigns a dangerous man to the State Prison for a term of years.

THE CASE OF J. B. FORD & CO.

EXAMINATION IN BANKRUPTCY BEFORE REGISTER FITCH—WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE PROPERTY OF THE FIRM.

The examination of Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., in composition of bankruptcy, was continued before Register Fitch, yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Ford & Co. were represented by Mr. John R. Howard, who was accompanied by Mr. Thorndyke Saunders as counsel, and Mr. Thomas W. Weatherby, the prosecuting creditor, was present. Mr. Howard was examined as a witness by Mr. George W. Danton, counsel for the creditors. He produced a statement of the cost of the illustrations in the work entitled *Christ in Art*, which was placed at $8,301 95; also the cost of the plates in *Woman in Sacred History*, which was said to be $8,038 96. Witness did not know anything about the policies of insurance of Ford & Co., which he said were personally attended to by Mr. J. B. Ford; witness said he presumed his concern had stock in Cambridge, Mass., although he had no positive knowledge on the subject; he could not say how much stock the concern owned in that town. Witness looked at an inventory submitted by counsel and decided that in that document there were two entries of stock belonging to the firm in Cambridge, one entry being for sheep and the other for plates.

The Register was here appealed to by counsel for the prosecution to compel Messrs. Ford & Co. to produce such books as were needed in the examination.

Mr. Saunders objected to carting all the books of the firm to the Register's Office. The Register said that as it was a case in composition, the prosecution were entitled only to such books as they actually required. If it were a case of bankruptcy, however, he should require all the books to be produced and sent to office. The case was not brought to show dishonesty on the part of the defendants, but to ascertain whether they could pay a greater percentage than they had proposed to pay. It was finally decided by the defense to produce such books as the prosecution should specify, also the policies of insurance. The examination was then resumed.

Witness said he thought his firm did not now hold a policy on the life of Henry Ward Beecher, nor did they hold it at the time of their last suspension; the firm had ceased to make any payments upon the policy after their failure in 1875, and witness thought they received in the neighborhood of $1,000 for its surrender, after having paid some $7,000 or $8,000 upon it; since the last suspension of the firm, its book-binding had been done by various firms in this City; he did not recollect that any binding had been done outside of the City for the firm during that time; all of these houses held stock of Messrs. Ford & Co. at the time of the latter's suspension, and would hold it; he could not say how much; the firm continued to do work for his firm; at the time of the suspension the firm had a stock of chromos on hand, he could not estimate their value; at the same time his firm had 27 shares of *Christian Union* stock; 13 shares had been hypothecated for dent to Warner & Howard, paper dealers, and the balance had been hypothecated to W. H. Rutter, from whom Ford & Co. had borrowed money; Warren & Howard still held their shares, and Rutter had sold his to cover the debt; witness thought the *Christian Union* shares were of no value at the present time, the nominal par value of the stock had been $1,000 per share; the lithograph stones used in the publication of the *Life of Christ* were in the possession of Monroeq, the lithographer, of Paris; Ford & Co. still owned them, but Monroeq had an uncertain and unsatisfied claim upon them for damages in printing the earlier editions of the plates from them, in which he claimed to have suffered through changes made by Ford & Co. in the amount of copies ordered; this claim had never been put in specific form by Monroeq, giving amounts, &c., probably because the latter had been continuously printing for Ford & Co. for the same publication; the claim had never been fully discussed, but had been standing for about three years. Monroeq's name had never been placed among the creditors, because he had not made a claim.

At this point an adjournment was taken until next Thursday.

COURT NOTES.

In the Emma Mine case yesterday, Gen. Schenck was recalled and examined briefly. Mr. Baxter's examination was closed, and Mr. James M. Selover was called by the defense and testified that, in his opinion, the mine was of great value.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Moulton were before the Grand Jury yesterday, to testify against a pickpocket, named Albert Buter, who, a few days ago snatched a pocket-book containing a draft for $68 75, and $10 in money, from Mrs. Moulton, while she was passing one of the bridges over the Fourth-avenue tunnel. The Grand Jury found an indictment against Buler for larceny from the person.

William Wilcox, alias Livingston, an expert forger, who obtained several consignments of shoemakers' bristles from Miles Brothers & Co., No. 102 Fulton-street, and William P. Barnett, of No. 57 Fulton-street, on forged orders, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions, (Part II.,) yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. The prisoner pleaded guilty to one of the indictments against him, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

The case of Neptune Bowden, an alleged "straw" bail man, charged with perjury, in falsely swearing that he was the possessor of property valued at $40,000, at No. 332 Greenwich-street, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Charles W. Brooke delivered an elaborate argument for the defense, and was followed by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who logically contended that the guilt of the prisoner had been proved beyond all peradventure. Recorder Hackett will charge the jury to-day.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Russell accepted pleas of guilty from Thomas McBride, of No. 115 Mott-street, a pickpocket, who stole a gold watch and chain from Henry Heberer, of No. 4 New-Bowery, while the latter was riding on a Third-avenue car; and Alfred Castellar, of No. 101 Greene-street, who appropriated to his own use two $100 gold certificates, intrusted to him by his employer, Henry Goll, of No. 92 Fulton-street, to be taken to the Sub-Treasury. Recorder Hackett sent each of the prisoners to the State Prison for three years and six months.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 16.—In Court of Appeals today, the following business was transacted: No. 257—John Chadwick, respondent, vs. John Fonner et al., appellants; argued by W. H. Gurney for appellants, William Farwell, for respondent. No. 293—The people ex rel. John S. Folk, appellant, vs. The Board of Police, &c., of Brooklyn, respondents; submitted. No. 294—The Whitney Arms Company, respondent, vs. Franklin W. Brooks et al., appellants; argued by Samuel Hand for appellants. No. 300—Angelina Reeder, Administratrix, et al., respondents, vs. Job Sayre, appellant; argued by Charles S. Baker for appellant, J. McGuire for respondents. No. 112—In the matter of Abraham E. Watson, respondent; argued by James Lansing for appellant, Samuel Hand for respondent. The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, April 17, is as follows: Nos. 30012, 301, 291, 283, 293, 309, 311, 31212.

THE DISTRICT COURT FOR NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, April 16.—The April Term of the United States District Court will be opened tomorrow. The recent extensive robbery at Newark is to be brought before the Grand Jury.

A YOUNG WIFE SEEKING DIVORCE.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order appointing Mrs. Emily Alexander as guardian ad litem for her daughter, Mrs. Jessie Morange, in an action which the latter is about to bring against her husband, Henry H. Morange. Mrs. Morange charges her husband with adultery. He is a lawyer of this City, and is about 45 years of age. His wife desired a guardian to conduct the suit in her behalf, because she is under 21. The parties were married on April 13, 1876.

AN ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.

Frederick Engelking, a German grocery clerk, residing at No. 152 Bleecker-street, was held by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of felonious assault upon Salvator Missita, residing at No. 154 Bleecker-street. The complainant, who is an Italian, swore that at midnight on Saturday Engelking, without any provocation, assaulted him with a razor, inflicting one cut on the back of the neck and another on the left arm. Engelking denied that he assaulted the Italian, but was held, in default of $1,000, to answer.

REV. DOMINICK M. M'CAFFREY'S CASE.

On Friday last the Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against Rev. Dominick M. McCaffrey, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, Third-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, who was charged by a member of the congregation, Mrs. Adelaide Leavitt, of No. 798 Second-avenue, with an attempt to assault her indecently in the library of the church. Yesterday Rev. Mr. McCaffrey appeared before the Grand Jury as complainant against Mrs. Leavitt and her husband, whom he charges with attempting to black-mail him. The reverend gentleman and several lady witnesses were in attendance, and gave their evidence, and it is probable that the Grand Jury will act upon the matter.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO HOLD REAL ESTATE WITHIN A STATE—PATENT INFRINGEMENT—OTHER DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 104—*The United States vs. Fox et al.*—Error to the New-York Court of Appeals.—This is the case in which Charles Fox, of the City of New-York, devised his entire property to the Government of the United States, for the purpose of aiding in the discharge of the debt created by the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The Surrogate held that the United States could not take real estate under the statutes of New-York, and that the will was void as a devise of lands, but that the Government could take the personal estate. The instrument was admitted to probate as a will of the personal estate. The Court of Appeals affirmed this judgment. It is here said that there is no question but that the United States may hold real property in the State whenever needed for the use of the Government in the execution of its powers; and that in such a case, if it cannot be acquired by voluntary arrangement with the owners, it may be taken against their will by the Government in the exercise of the power of eminent domain; but the power of the State to regulate the tenure of real property within its limits, and the means of its acquisition and transfer, and the rules of its descent, and the extent to which a testementary disposition of it may be exercised by its owners, is held to be undoubted. The right of the State in this respect follows from its sovereignty within its limits as to all matters over which jurisdiction has not been expressly or by necessary implication transferred to the Federal Government. As the statutes of the State of New-York prohibit such devises, there is no power to make them. The judgment of the Court of Appeals is affirmed. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 134—*Russell vs. Place et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—In an action at law for damages for the infringement of a patent for an alleged improvement in the preparation, which patent contains two claims, one for the use of figure generally in the treatment of leather; and the other for a process of treating bark-tanned lamb or sheepskin, by means of a compound composed and applied in a particular manner. The declaration alleged, as the infringement complained of, that the defendants had made and used the invention, and had taken others to make and use it, without ascertaining whether such infringement consists in the simple use of fat liquor in the treatment of leather, or in the use of the process specified. It is held that the judgment recovered in the action does not estop the defendant in a suit in equity by the same plaintiff for an injunction, and an accounting for gains and profits, from contesting the validity of the patent; it not appearing by the record, or being shown by extrinsic evidence, upon which claim the recovery was had. The validity of the patent was not necessarily involved, except with respect to the claim which was the basis of the recovery. A patent may be valid as to a single claim, and invalid as to others. If upon the face of a record anything is left to conjecture as to what was necessarily involved and decided, there is no estoppel in it when pleaded, and nothing conclusive in it when offered in evidence. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 411—*Miller et al. vs. Dows et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This was the affirmance of a decree in foreclosure against the Chicago and South-western Railway, the court holding that where the road is located in part within the district whose jurisdiction is invoked, and the mortgage covers the entire property, there is authority for the decree of foreclosure, and it is the duty of the Court to order a sale of the aggregate, not only to those owning the road, but to the holders of bonds secured by the mortgage. Multitudes of bridges, say the court, span navigable streams in the United States which are boundaries of two States, and it cannot be they cannot be sold as an entirety by the decree of the court, because a number of railroads, partly in one State and partly in another, forming continuous lines, have been constructed by consolidated companies and mortgaged as entireties. More than $100,000,000 may be safely assumed to be invested in mortgages on such roads. In many cases these investments are sufficiently insecure at best, but if such a suit were to be met by legal process only in fragments; if, as in this case, where the mortgage is upon the whole line, and includes the franchise of the corporation which made the mortgage, the decree can reach only the part of the road which is within the State. It is plain that the property must be comparatively worthless at the sale. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 908—*Cromwell vs. The County of Sac*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—In this case it is held that where in an action against a county in Iowa upon certain interest coupons attached to bonds issued for the purpose of a county house, it was determined that the bonds were void as against the County in the hands of parties who did not acquire them before maturity for value, and inasmuch as value was not proven, it was adjudged that he was not entitled to recover, such judgment did not estop the holder of other bonds of the same series, and other coupons at ached to the same bonds as the coupons in the original action from showing in a second action against the county, that he acquired such other bonds and coupons for value before maturity. The finding in one action that the plaintiff therin is the holder and owner of coupons in suit does not estop the defendant from showing in another action that the plaintiff prosecuted the first action for his benefit in the second action. The finding only established the fact that such plaintiff held the legal title to the coupons, which was sufficient for the purposes of the action, and was not inconsistent with an equitable and beneficial interest in another. Reversed. Justice Field delivered the opinion; Mr. Justice Clifford dissented.

No. 190—*County of Scotland vs. Thomas.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—In this case the question was whether an authority given to issue municipal bonds in aid of a railroad company was a valid authority to issue them to a bona-fide purchaser generally in the course of business, or to holders of bonds of the road consolidated. The county, maintaining that it was not, repudiated the securities. The court held that the amending act which authorized the consolidation was in perfect accord with the general purpose of the original charter of the road to be aided—the Alexandria and Bloomfield Railroad Company—and that, as the rights and privileges of this road passed over to the consolidated road, there is no reason why the power given to the county to subscribe to the stock should not continue in force. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion; Mr. Justice Miller dissented; Mr. Justice Field did not sit in the case.

No. 192—*Davis, Receiver, vs. Broeser and others.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—It is here held that an indorser of a promissory note is a competent witness to prove an agreement in writing made with its holder, at the time of his indorsement, that he shall not be held liable thereon, when the paper has not afterward been put into circulation, but is held by the party to whom the indorsement has been made. Such agreement is equivalent, so far as the holder is concerned, to an indorsement without recourse to the indorser. Also, that when a judgment in one action is offered in evidence in a subsequent action between the same parties upon a different demand, it operates as an estoppel only upon the matter actually at issue and determined in the original action, and such matter, when not disclosed by the pleadings, must be shown by extrinsic evidence. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 201—*Clapp, Collector, vs. Mason et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—In this case it is held that the statute imposing a tax upon the succession to real estate contemplates one duty only upon the death of an owner of real estate, and that at the highest rates prescribed, payable before the successor is entitled to enter into the enjoyment of the estate. And this rule, it is said, requires that the succession shall not be deemed taxable until such time as the successor shall become entitled to the possession. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 197—*Orim vs. Handley et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Georgia.—In this case it is said that Courts of Equity will not enjoin judgments at law unless the complainant has an equitable defense to the cause of action of which he could not avail himself at law, because it did not amount to a legal defense, or where he had a good defense at law of which he was prevented from availing himself by fraud or accident unmixed with negligence of himself or agents. Affirmed.

No. 202—*Tate et al. vs. Norton et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—This was an affirmance of a decree against the administration of an estate in Arkansas, the court holding that the decree did not err in ordering a sale of the entire estate to satisfy a debt against it, because it was not shown that less than the whole would yield a sum sufficient to meet the requirements of the decree. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 204—*Malley et al. vs. Sands.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana.—It is here held that under the Code of Procedure in Montana judgment cannot be entered against the defendant as by default, because his answer only denies the allegations of the bill on information and belief, the court being of the opinion that such an answer was sufficient to present issues for trial. Reversed. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 195—*Hill et al. vs. Thompson.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—Writ dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 22—(Ex parte)—*Flippen et al.*—Petition for a writ of mandamus denied. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 778—*Lowe et al. vs. Williams.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska.—Motion to dismiss denied and motion to affirm granted. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 215 *Richard Gregg et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. C. N. Upton, Assignee, &c.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Chief-Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 478—*Erasmus D. Force, plaintiff in error, vs. William N. McVeigh.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Virginia.—Mr. Chief-Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

Mr. Chief-Justice Waite announced the following order:

"On account of the insufficiency of the appropriation by Congress for printing records, it is apparent that we shall not be able to continue the hearing of cases at the present term later than the 15th or 20th of May. We shall, therefore, close the term May 7, and thus enable the Justices to give attention to their business, upon the circuit, which could not be done in many of the districts if we continue later. An announcement will be made hereafter of the time when the call of the docket will be ordered.

No. 280—*William Henry, appellant, vs. Solomon and Martha Langdon et al.*—The motion to rescind order dismissed. This appeal in this cause was argued by Mr. J. L. Minor in support of the same and by Mr. Stanley Matthews in opposition thereto.

No. 231—*Samuel G. Read, appellant, vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, of Baltimore.*—Continued.

No. 229—*The New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Anson M. Baker.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. D. McMahon, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WARRING CROSS-TOWN ROADS.

The suit of the Central Cross-Town Railroad Company against the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company and others, was before Judge Sanford in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff's for a discovery of the books and accounts of the defendant corporation named. The suit is brought to restrain the the defendants from building the extensions of the Bleecker-Street Railroad through Fourteenth-street. Joseph H. Choate, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said they desired to show that the money for laying the tracks in Union-square last Fall was furnished by the Christopher and Tenth Street Company. Osborne E. Bright, who represented the defendants, opposed the motion, claiming it had been made too late, and there were other ways by which the information sought for could be obtained. In addition, he insisted that the information sought was not definitely stated, and that the application savored of a "fishing excursion." Decision was reserved.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cushing vs. The Mayor, &c.—It is quite apparent that the trial of this action will involve the examination of a long account, and that in order that the numerous items of the claim can be examined and passed upon with proper care and scrutiny a reference should be ordered. Let an order of reference to Henry J. Scudder, Esq., be entered.

Mallory vs. Fiske.—There are motion papers in this case. Nothing has been submitted to me but the proposed order.

Brookman vs. Jourdan.—Th a motion must be granted. The plaintiff and Rosenberg both claim the same fund; the defendants have no interest in the fund, and are not colliding or aiding either party; they are merely depositaries. The order may be set aside on one day's notice.

Achin vs. Calver.—The order proposed does not conform to the decision. See memorandum.

Lezow vs. Julian.—Case and amendments as settled.

In the matter of Kimball, &c.—This application must be denied for the reasons stated by Mr. Justice Ingraham in Mathews case. (14 Abbott, P. R., pp. 45, 46.)

Mills vs. Rodewold.—This motion must be denied; First, the leave given to renew the motion was not intended to enable the defendant to move after the entry of judgment, nor after the lapse of so many years; second, assuming the motion to be properly before the court, it should, in my opinion, be denied on the merits.

Smith vs. Wright.—The only point in regard to which I am not satisfied is this: Should it not be made a condition granting the amendment that the action proceed against the defendant as the Administrator of his father? I will hear counsel as to this.

McVey vs. Cantrell.—The motion to vacate the order to show cause is denied, and the motion upon said order to show cause will be placed on the Chambers calendar for Tuesday, April 17, and argued in its regular order.

People ex rel. vs. The Twenty-third-Street Railroad Company et al.—The amendment sought for should be granted, and time to plead and reply to the terms to be imposed. These should be as follows: First, the payment of all the costs of the action to the present time; second, $10 costs of motion to be paid to the defendant or their attorneys; third, the amended complaint to be served within five days from the entry of the order herein.

White vs. Shoemmaker.—Without passing upon the question whether it is within the power of a Justice of this court in this department to grant the leave asked for, the committee of the lunatic having been appointed in the third department, and all the proceedings against the lunatic having been taken in said department, I have come to the conclusion to deny the application on these grounds: First, whether a party shall be allowed to commence an action against a committee of a lunatic is a question resting very much in the discretion of the court, and that discretion can be much more wisely exercised by the court which has control of the proceedings in which the committee was appointed, and under whose direction the committee is acting; second, the affidavit read in opposition to the motion shows that the property of the lunatic is inadequate to pay all of his debts, and that his assets will be distributed among his creditors by the committee, under the direction of the court; such distribution can be made much more properly by the direction or the court appointing the committee than by the direction of any other court or judicial officer. Leave is given to file certificate to affidavit now in the Third Department, either for payment of the debt or for leave to sue, and the motion is denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Roberts vs. White.—The exceptions should be overruled, with costs and disbursements. Opinion.

By Judge Freedman.

Struppmann et al. vs. Miller et al.—Let an engrossed copy of the order as settled be handed up.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Davies et al.—Order settled.

Same vs. Same.—Order denying motion to amend finding, &c.

Eppelsheimer vs. Douglas.—Motion granted, and order of arrest vacated, on defendant stipulating not to sue.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo vs. Brown.—Amendments allowed.

By Judge Sanford.

Buchard man vs. Oswald et al.—Reference ordered.

Philbrook vs. Stearns.—Judgment vacated, with $10 costs to defendant.

Howe vs. Williams.—Order amending summons.

Wilson vs. Davis.—Order that plaintiff file security, &c.

References Ordered.—Winchell vs. Winchell; Livingston vs. Gardner et al.

Clark vs. Beninge.—Orders settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Matter of Cassidy, &c.—See opinion.

Fultz vs. Hoagy.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Strauss vs. Buschmidt.—Motion granted. See opinion.

Nellie Freed vs. Albert Free.—Separation granted, and the custody of the child given to the plaintiff.

Robert King vs. Same King.—Divorce granted.

Tuton et al. vs. The United States Life Insurance Company.—Demurrer overtu ed.

Jenkins vs. Beckendorfer.—Extra allowance of $250 granted.

Appellations Granted.—Holbrook vs. Stafford; Wright vs. Murray; Keller vs. Brodea.

Orders Signed.—Stedman vs. Geschwind; James vs. Burchil.

Cohn vs. Conner.—Motion granted.

Penton vs. Barrows.—Motion to dismiss reference granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Plonsky vs. Japha.—Before settling the proposed case I want to see the original stipulation.

Bressle vs. Faber.—The stenographer's minutes must be furnished before the case can be decided.

Weid vs. Kane.—Counsel may attend at private Chambers on Wednesday, April 18, at 10.30 A. M., for settlement of exceptions.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Schenck vs. Westervelt.—Motion granted; default revoked, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Weid vs. Price.—Order refused.

Gillies vs. Sullivan.—William Arrowsmith, Esq., appointed Receiver.

McCallum vs. Denning, Barnum vs. Hanagan, Kaufman vs. Moore.—George W. McAdam, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Motions Granted.—Parsons vs. Steinberg; Greere vs. Beemer; Doener vs. La Court; Hudson vs. Herynes.

Bell vs. Bennett.—Motion for commission granted.

Cahill vs. Hamilton.—Complaint dismissed.

Huser vs. Mance.—Attachment allowed.

Goldman vs. Reichart.—Judgment marked secured on appeal.

Orders Granted.—McHugh vs. Paton; O'Connell vs. O'Neil; Van Delu vs. White; Lockwood vs. Janssen; Hamilton vs. Clark; Gurtweiler vs. Gleason; Pierce vs. Tonge; Cohen vs. Sobel; Silvester vs. Gould; Stringerland vs. Hardee; Gunnison vs. Gordon.

Toomes vs. Decker.—Charles J. Canda, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Kayser vs. Bles.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event, but Sheriff stayed from removing or disposing of property for two days after entry and service of order herein to allow defendant to furnish security.

By Judge Alker.

Dunn vs. Beatty.—Case settled and filed.

By Judge Sheridan.

Curry vs. Farley.—Motion granted, $10 costs to plaintiff.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
5—Talbot vs. Black.	210—Terry vs. Terry.
6—Talbot vs. Aubrey.	211—Same vs. Same.
21—Gemunder vs. Chesterman.	212—Tyng vs. Serrell.
59—Carswell vs. Fettrecht.	213—Kidney vs. Kidney.
62—Cuttings vs. Stevens, (8 motions.)	216—Seymech vs. Ayulsch.
63—Antes vs. Anton.	217—Mauran vs. Potter.
110—Dinkelspiel vs. Levy.	225—Thompson vs. Cooman.
123—Nichols vs. McMahon.	229—Willett vs. Cornish.
140—Mc Issacy vs. Lewis.	230—Anthony vs. Day.
142—Barley vs. Spofford.	231—Hoffman vs. Burke.
145—Matter of Crosby.	234—McVey vs. Cantrell.
187—Betts vs. Betts.	235—Tadniken vs. Cantrell.
208—Lester vs. Cohen.	236—Caulfield vs. Voorhis, (4 cases.)

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
241—Nichols vs. McMahon	291—Knopp vs. Knopp.
254—The People, &c., ex rel. N. Y. vs. The 23d-St. R. R. Co., &c.	110—Auffarth vs. Schmedeke.
258—Schuffer vs. Stevens et al.	293—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Townsend et al.
261—The Bleecker-St. R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	294—Standard Life Ins. Co. vs. Coburn et al.
267—Pinchbeck vs. The Mayor, &c.	396—Heenan, &c., vs. Quirk et al.
268—McNulty vs. Masterson et al.	105—The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.
275—Woodhouse vs. Rio Grande R. R. Co.	295—Wallace et al. vs. Amer. Linen T. Co.
174—Brewster vs. Cole et al.	15—Taylor vs. Thomas.
278—Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.	151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory, &c.
280—Koster vs. Ritter, &c.	297—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. McCool et al.
285—Goelet vs. Blesson et al.	298—Davison vs. Nottebohm et al.
286—Murphy, &c., vs. Kane et al.	299—McCulloch vs. Vibbard et al.
287—Schwartz vs. Samuels et al.	300—McCulloch vs. McArthur et al.
	301—Lynch vs. Jones, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
1968—Erwin vs. Neversink Steam-boat Co.	777—McHarg vs. Stratton.
3009—Hughes vs. Rubino.	3175

and Iron Mountain Firsts rose to 94½, New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, to 105½, and Long Dock bonds to 109. Fort Wayne Firsts sold at 120, do. Seconds at 114, Rock Island Sevens at 108, Union Pacific Firsts at 104, and Central Pacifics at 107. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols sold at 71, an advance of 4 ₱ cent. since Friday. South Carolina old rose to 45. Missouri Long Sixes sold at 105½, and North Carolina old, April and October, at 18½@19. District Columbia 3.65s brought 74.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1877.

Gold receipts	$480,955 73
Gold payments	282,104 60
Gold balance	74,877,259 40
Currency receipts	745,787 39
Currency payments	502,462 89
Currency balance	41,664,950 77
Customs	406,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 14.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	106¾	107¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111¾	112½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	112½	112¾
Bills on London	$4 86½@4 86¾	$4 87
New-York Central	91⅞	91⅞
Rock Island	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	16⅜	16½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	15	15½
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	43⅝	43½
Lake Shore	47⅜	47⅜
Chicago and North-western	32⅜	32¼
Chicago and North-western pref	42¼	40
Western Union	56½	56⅜
Union Pacific	64½	65
Delaware, Lack. and Western	52¾	52¼
New-Jersey Central	7⅜	7¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	41⅞	41¾
Morris and Essex	78⅜	78
Panama	88	88
Erie	6⅜	5⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	4	4
Harlem	138	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	9¾	9¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	20	19
Michigan Central	39¼	39¼
Illinois Central	49½	50⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	92	91⅜	1,800
Harlem	133½	138½	200
Erie	6	5⅜	400
Lake Shore	47⅜	46⅞	10,570
North-western	32⅝	32⅛	2,300
North-western preferred	41⅛	39	5,600
Rock Island	88⅞	86½	31,500
Fort Wayne	97	97	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	15⅝	14⅜	2,000
Mil. & St. Paul pref	43⅜	42⅜	5,400
Pittsburg	86	126	100
Del., Lack. & Western	52¼	50⅜	27,100
New-Jersey Central	7⅜	7⅝	200
Delaware & Hud. Canal	42¼	41	5,800
Morris and Essex	78	77	370
Michigan Central	39¼	38½	6,100
Illinois Central	50⅝	49½	2,400
Union Pacific	65	64¼	310
C., B. & Quincy	98	97¼	300
Chic. & Alton	89½	89½	200
Rensselaer & Saratoga	95½	95½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	9¼	9	400
Han. & St. Joseph pref	19¼	19	200
Ohio & Mississippi	4	4	300
Panama	89	89	100
Western Union	56¾	56⅛	36,450
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	21⅞	21⅞	200
Pacific Mail	16⅝	16⅛	2,300
Mariposa preferred	4½	4½	100
Iron Mountain	5	5	300
United States Ex	42½	42½	200
Total sales			139,883

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold Market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	107	1:00 P. M.	107¼
10:30 A. M.	107	1:30 P. M.	107⅜
11:00 A. M.	107¼	2:00 P. M.	107⅜
11:30 A. M.	107⅛	2:30 P. M.	107⅜
12:00 M.	107¼	3:00 P. M.	107⅜
12:30 P. M.	107⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124⅛	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	113¼	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	113⅞	114⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	107	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	111	111½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	110⅛	110½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	110⅜	110¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	112⅜	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	114½	115
United States 10-40s, registered	112⅛	112⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅜	113
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110¾	111
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	112	112⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108¾	109¼

* Ex interest.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold Coin $21,000 for interest, $71,000 for called bonds, and $6,000 Silver Coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$45,111,000
Gold balances	1,725,980
Currency balances	1,874,245

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$33,726,687
Currency balances	3,239,999
Gold exchanges	3,705,288
Gold balances	1,100,729

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39½	L. bds. due 82 to 90	105½
Alabama 5s, '86	39½	Asv. or Un. due '92	105
Alabama 8s, '86	39½	H. & St. Jo., due '86	105
Alabama 8s, '87	39½	H. & St. Jo., due '87	105
Alabama 8s, '92	39½	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '90	120
Alabama 8s, '93	39½	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	120
Arkansas 6s, funded	26	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '93	120
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	9¼	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	19
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	9¼	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	19
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	9¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	9¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	9¼	Rhode Island 6s	110
Conn. 6s	110	S. C. 6s	42
Georgia 7s, n. bs	107¾	S. C. 6s, J. & J	43
Ga. 7s, indorsed	104	S. C. 6s, A. & O	43
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	107½	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	43
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-'90	102	S. C. 6s, L. C. J. & A.	50
Illinois War Loan	102	S. C. 6s, L. C. 2d & A.	50
Kentucky 6s	102½	S. C. 6s, Non-Fund. bs	2½
Louisiana 6s	40	Penn. 6s, old	43½
Louisiana 6s, n. bs	40	Penn. 6s, n. b	43
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt.	40	Penn. 6s, n. b., n. s	43
La. 7s, Penitentiary	40	Virginia 6s, old	31
La. 6s, Levee bonds	40¾	Virginia 6s, n. bds, '66	32
La. 8s, Levee bonds, '87	40¾	Virginia 6s, n. bds, '67	32
La. 8s, L. & of 1875	40	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	82½
La. 7s, Consolidated	70½	Va. 6s ex mat. coup	71½
Michigan 6s	78-9..102	Va. 6s, Con. 2d	44
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101⅜	Va. 6s, Deferred bds	5
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102	D. C. 3.65s, 1924	73¾
Fund. bds. due 94-95	105⅝		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	110	Cleve & Tol. n. bds.	104½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	90	Clev., P. & Ash'd bs.	105½
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	45	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	105
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st	21	Buf. & E. new b'ds.	104⅝
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Buf. & State Line 7s.	105½
Chic. & Alton Inc	103½	D. M. & T., 1st 7s.	1906, 107
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108	L. S. Div. bds	104½
L. & Mo., 1st guar'd	86⅜	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st	101	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	105
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	121½	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902	103
C. B. & Q. Con. 7s	109	M. C. 1st, 8s '82 S. F.	109¼
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104
C. R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s '95	99½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	103½
C. R. of N. J. 1st new bds	103¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	103¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	53	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C.	116
C. R. of N. J. Conv	48½	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st R.	116½
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	27¼	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	114
Am. D'k & Imp. b	44½	Har. 1st 7s, coup	119
M. & S. P. 1st 8s P. D.	114½	Har. 1st 7s, reg	120
M. & S. P. 3d 7-10 P. D.	94	N. Missouri 1st	98
M. & S. P. 1st 7s & G. R. D	85	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	85⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	99¼	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	85⅜
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	80¼	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons	47
M. & St. P. 2d	87	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	107⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	109½	Cen. P., San J. B'ch	86½
C. & N. W. Int. bds	103	Cen. Pac. S. A. 6s	107
C. & N. W. Con. bds	105¼	Union Pac. 1st bds	104
C. & N. W. Ext. bds	100	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	100
C. & N. W. 1st	105⅝	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	97
Galena & Chic. Ex	106	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	113½
Penn. 1st Con	102	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	124
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	108⅝	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	112
Del., L. & W. 2d	108⅜	Clev. & P. C. 4th S.	97
Del. L. & W. 7s Con.	103⅝	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st	27½
Mor. & Essex 1st	116½	Alton & T. H. 1st	108½
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71	93	Alt. & T. H. 2d pref	87
Erie 1st Extended	113	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex	100
Erie 3d 7s, '83	103½	Tol. & W. Ex. C	88
Erie 4th 7s, '80	101½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	71
Long Dock bds	108⅝	Tol. & W. 2d	66
B. N. Y. & E. n. bs. 1916	101	Gt. West. 1st '88	100
H. & St. Jo. 8s Con	73	Gt. West. 2d con '93	66½
M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	104	Quincy & Tol. 1st '90	60
M. So. N. L. S. F. 7 p. c.	111	W. U. bds., 1900, R.	103½
Cleve. & Pol. S. F.	110½		

The May coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of May next.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	8½	Justice	8½
Belcher	5¾	Kentuck	3¾
Best & Belcher	18	Leopard	2¾
Bullion	3¾	Mexican	8¾
Consolidated Virginia	33¾	Northern Belle, ex d	1¾
California, ex d	35½	Overman	17½
Chollar	35	Uphir	14¾
Confidence	4	Raymond & Ely	8¾
Caledonia	2½	Silver Hill	1¾
Crown Point	5¼	Savage	3
Exchequer	8¾	Segregated Belcher	3⅝
Gould & Curry	7½	Sierra Nevada	4
Hale & Norcross	4¼	Union Consolidated	4¼
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	8
Julia Consolidated	1¼	Eureka Consolidated	1¾

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 16, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	19	Oil, bbls	44
Beeswax, pks	32	Spirits Turp, bbls	23
Beans, bbls	295	Tar, bbls	18
Cotton, bales	290	Pitch, bbls	151
C. S. Cake, bags	513	Oil-cake, pks	2,151
Copper, bbls	196	Pork, pks	1,295
Dried Fruit, pks	22	Beef, pks	414
Eggs, bbls	3,112	Cut-meats, pks	5,092
Flour, bbls	11,932	Grease, pks	156
Grain, bushels	23,000	Lard, pks	5,216
Corn, bushels	88,000	Lard, bags	200
Oats, bushels	72,980	Stearine, pks	115
Rye, bushels	3,731	Butter, pks	1,890
Malt, bushels	4,150	Cheese, pks	249
Barley, bushels	500	Tallow, pks	196
Peas, bushels	300	Lard-oil, bbls	105
Grass-seed, bags	313	Lubricat'g-oil, bbls	50
Flax, bales	73	Pressed Hops, No	155
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Pea-nuts, bags	1,229
Oat-meal, bbls	75	Spelter, pcs	2,115
Hemp, bales	46	Starch, bxs	200
Hops, bales	232	Tobacco, hhds	28
Hides, No	892	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,077
Leather, sides	20,759	Whisky, bbls	566
Lead, pigs	748	Wool, bales	48
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	90		

COFFEE—Has been in fair request at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales, 2,600 bags Rio, by the Hailey, on private terms, (with 2,900 bags Santos, by the Gustav, deducted from stock,) and 800 bags Maracaibo, also on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Java, 16a.21¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¾c. @20c., gold, ₱ lb. (60 to 90 days' credit); Rio, in bond, 15½c.@21½c. gold. Santos, fair to good ordinary, 15¾c.@19c.; do. ordinary to choice, job lots, 16c.@21c. Java invoices, 22c.@24c.; Singapore, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c., and SanDomingo, 16c.@16½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate request for export, and the various quotations—ordinary quoted to-day at 9 11-16c.@9 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.@11c.; Middling, 11⅜c.@11½c.—sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,054 bales, and for April delivery were reported sales, including 588 bales to shippers, and 366 bales to spinners.....And for forward delivery the dealings have been to a moderate aggregate at lower rates.....Sales include 300 tcs. for various points other than the Continent on private terms, and 700 tcs. for the Continent also on private terms.....Beef has been offered with much less urgency, and has been quoted firmer, on the week, at $10 25@$10 50 for ordinary to prime State, and $11@$12 for extra mess, and $12@$14 for packet and $13@$15 for India mess. $23.....Beef Hams have been quite moderately sought after, with choice Western quoted at $21 75@$22.....New crop Butter has been offered with more freedom, and quoted firmer and freer for sale for export, but to a moderate demand for supplies of most kinds.....We quote: $12 50@$13 for Extra Mess, $11@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet, ₱ obl. sales, 90 bbls.....Tierce Beef quoted at $10@$11 for Extra Mess, $20 for Extra India

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katharine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE MAN FROM AMERICA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROSE MICHEL—Union-Square Company.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, Music, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORES' GARDEN.—BARNUM'S GREAT CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM. Day and evening.

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TWEED'S latest counsel, Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, has presented to the Attorney-General his client's plea for mercy. Full confesssion and such restitution as it is possible for him make constitute the price which TWEED proposes to pay for his freedom. The confession is said to be in the hands of the Attorney-General, and he will thus have an opportunity to estimate the exact value of the disclosures, which promise to be the ruin of sundry reputations. It is to be hoped that this document is somewhat more exact in its details than the veracious history of TWEED'S wanderings, otherwise its value either as legal or moral evidence will be rather slight. It will be observed that TWEED frankly ascribes his confession to a desire to "get even" with his confederates, who, he thinks, have basely deserted him, though a perception of the fact that his case has not a leg left to stand on, and that his chances of enjoying a life-long imprisonment are exceedingly good, has, doubtless, not been without its influence. The Attorney-General will probably see the necessity of moving no faster in this matter than he can carry public sentiment along with him, and he would do well to put the public on the same footing as himself in regard to appreciating whether TWEED'S confession is worth paying the very high price asked for it.

Mr. WADE HAMPTON has novel views about the effect of *quo warranto* proceedings on the offices whose title is disputed. He disclaims all intention of anticipating the decision of the courts, but he insists on his right to oust the legally-constituted incumbents of the State offices of South Carolina, while the proceedings to test their title are in progress. As the Democratic contestants are to be at once intrusted with the performance of the duties allotted to these State officers, though not put in actual possession of the rooms occupied by them, it is evident that Mr. WADE HAMPTON thinks judicial proceedings in these cases somewhat of an empty form. His procedure has at least the merit of simplicity, and might easily be expanded into the establishment of a species of patriarchal rule for the State. The trifling objection that South Carolina would not, under this system, enjoy a republican form of government is, of course, too frivolous to be taken into account.

The Pool bill has been ordered to a third reading without amendments in the Senate, so that, as we have had frequent occasion to point out, its passage is assured. Mr. MORRISSEY was good enough to suggest that the bill be made more stringent and effective by prohibiting all election bets whatever, whether made in pool-rooms or otherwise; while another Senator thought it too stringent, and wished the penalty of imprisonment to be modified. To Mr. MORRISSEY'S credit, it must be said that he withdrew his amendment when it was urged that any change would endanger the ultimate passage of the bill.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Times* does not appear to be so easy a subject for cowhiding as the distinguished journalist who was last experimented on in this fashion. The injured naval contractor, who undertook to vindicate his character with a dog-whip, was cautious enough to have a muscular man-servant on hand to free him from the grasp of a rather ugly adversary by making a diversion from behind. Otherwise Mr. MCKAY would have come out of the encounter with his windpipe more seriously damaged than his reputation. It is to be hoped that the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* will have sense enough to refrain from repeating the Marydell experiment, with its attendant consequences. We have no special admiration for his paper, but a Philadelphia editor who has pluck enough to take the risk of a libel suit or a cowhiding is too rare a product to be spared from the city of nerveless newspapers and petty politics.

There is a great deal of complaint on the part of steam-ship owners concerning recent action of the Harbor-masters at Albany. Of the $100,000 or so received in fees by the Harbor-masters, $27,000 are paid by the steam-ship owners, who have, however, resisted the payment of the dues demanded of them on the ground that these were a tax on tonnage and illegal. It seems that it was agreed, some time since, that a friendly suit should be begun to settle this point, and that both parties should abide by the result. The suit was instituted, and the Supreme Court has rendered a decision, sustaining the plea made by the steam-ship owners. But the Harbor-masters, instead of accepting this decision, or waiting to see if the Court of Appeals shall reverse it, have prepared a bill and sent it to Albany, changing the previous charge on tonnage to one on the length of the vessel, which seems to the ship-owners to use a homely phrase, like "whipping the devil round a stump." There is no doubt that the Harbor-masters' fees have heretofore been a heavy burden on the commerce of the City, and have been of more advantage to these officials than to the public. If the Legislature is going to change the present system, surely some mode might be found of reforming it.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The report that it is the intention of Mr. Secretary SHERMAN to appoint a commission to examine the affairs of the Custom-house in this City has been received by the business men of New-York, and, indeed, by the business men of the whole country, with great approval. The general condition of this very important institution is believed to be so faulty that the merchants are convinced that no intelligent and determined commission can make a careful examination of any part of its affairs without perceiving very considerable evils, or without finding themselves in a position to suggest very great improvements. It is to be hoped, however, that the Secretary and President will not be content with sending a commission into the Custom-house to examine some specific department of its affairs; but that they will in some way take hold of the question of the general administration of all its departments.

It is not necessarily to be inferred that all the difficulties in administering the business of the Custom-house come from the character of the officers in charge, or even that the greater part of them has such an origin. Though these gentlemen are not generally supposed to be strict or enthusiastic reformers, it may be admitted that their view of how their duties should be performed and of what is expected of them is in harmony with the political traditions of the office. They have not done worse than any other set of men of equal ability and like training and associations would have been sure to do. The evil lies deeper than the character of the present incumbents, and a mere change of persons would be only a temporary advantage. The Administration must make up its mind to go to the root of the business and set on foot a complete change of system.

The radical trouble is that the Custom-house is managed only partly for business purposes, and that politics has a much higher value in the estimation of all concerned in the institution (except the unfortunate merchants) than the purely business aims which ought to be kept uppermost. The Custom-house is, in fact, the most complete and offensive example of the need of that reform in the civil service which President HAYES has promised that could be found in the country. This is natural, because so large a part of the revenues of the country are collected at this point. During the fiscal year, 1876, the imports into the United States were about $472,000,000. Of that amount over $312,000,000, or two-thirds, came through the New-York Custom-house, and paid duty there. Of the remaining ports, Baltimore received about $22,000,000; Boston, $37,000,000; Philadelphia, $22,000,0000, and San Francisco, $34,000,000—all together not reaching one-fourth of the total imports. It was inevitable, therefore, that whatever evils have grown up in the service should be intensified and should be displayed on a larger scale in New-York.

The employes of the Custom-house at this port reach the remarkable number, according to the last published list of public officers, of over 1,200. Excluding the men who hold positions in the postal service—no considerable portion of whom is to be found at any one point, and whose service, moreover, is in a sense independent of the general revennes—and we find that the force in the Custom-house is a large percentage of all in the employment of the Government. It is to be expected, therefore, that whatever is wrong in the system of appointment, or in the tenure of office, or in the training and discipline of the men, should be worse here than anywhere else. And as the contact of these employes with the business community is very close, as they have to deal with very delicate and important interests, as they are exposed to great temptation, and as they have to administer a very complex set of laws, which influence the whole business of the country, it is plain that a wrong system here must be quite as injurious as in any department of the Government, and probably worse. As a matter of fact we do not believe that there is anywhere in the service a point at which the business men of the country feel more sorely the demoralization which has come to be so common than they do here.

It is obvious that any commission which Mr. SHERMAN may appoint, if it expects to accomplish any thorough or lasting reform, must set itself two objects—one, to banish the political element which has heretofore done so much mischief, and the other, to establish business principles and business methods in the administration of Custom-house affairs. These objects are by no means unattainable. In the first place, it is the general conviction among business men that there are too many employes in the Custom-house; that a smaller number of better men, under stricter discipline, and made to feel that not political influence but honest work would help them in keeping their places, would be able to do all that is done now, and more too. In this case, it ought not to be difficult to test the fitness of the present incumbents—to discharge the poorest, and keep the best. The simple measure of putting the whole force on probation for three months would enable the Government to get a great deal of valuable information as to who ought to be retained or turned away. Again, as the terms for which the various employes are appointed expire, it will not be difficult to set up a standard of appointment which, if it clearly and effectually bars out the consideration of service to politicians and of the influence secured by such service, will gradually and surely bring about great improvements. As to the changes required in methods, these can hardly be discussed in detail in this place. But an intelligent commission, familiar with the Customs laws and the business with which the Customs officers come in contact, will have no trouble in discovering very great changes which could be made for the better. In any case, the Secretary and President may be sure that the business community in this City have but one desire touching the Customs service. It is that the Government should "reform it altogether."

"THE EQUITABLE" INVESTIGATION.

We now have the results of the investigation into the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, instituted three months ago by the managers, and intrusted by them to an influential committee with ex-Gov. MORGAN at its head. Although not altogether spontaneous, the action of the society was eminently politic. The Equitable shared with equally reputable institutions the business effects of the distrust excited and justified by recent revelations. The system was discredited. Doubt had been cast upon the accuracy of published statements. Policy-holders complained that their opportunities of verifying the representations made by officers were inadequate, and that their rights were ignored by the stockholders, whose interests were trifling in comparison with their own. The complaint was not unreasonable, and in the interest of the companies, not less than of the policy-holders and the public, this journal urged that all proper facilities should be afforded for independent scrutiny as essential to the restoration of confidence. The officers of the Equitable accepted the suggestion. They did not, indeed, invite the policy-holders to nominate investigators, but they invited the co-operation of gentlemen identified in one form or another with the welfare of the institution, and occupying positions which removed them from the suspicion of being unduly influenced in its behalf. The character of the chairman reflected the character of the committee, and gave satisfactory promise of the thoroughness of the work to be undertaken.

The promise thus made has been fulfilled. It is only necessary to glance at the report printed this morning to discover the resolute purpose with which Mr. MORGAN and his associates commenced their task. They had been asked to investigate the affairs of the society, not to exculpate its management, and having accepted the responsibility, they adopted the best possible methods of securing the objects in view. They called various forms of skill to their assistance. They retained a competent actuary, and accountants and valuators without stint. Nothing seems to have escaped them. They caused the calculations to be tested. They verified the books. They subjected the real estate owned by the society and the properties covered by the mortgages it holds to be appraised by trustworthy persons. They took possession of the other securities, and caused them to be valued at present market rates. Upon all these points the inquiry appears to have been complete, and uninfluenced by the officers of the society. It would have been better, we think, had the various reports acquired by the committee from these sources been printed entire, as appendices to its report. As the matter stands, the committee accepts the conclusions presented by those to whom it delegated special duties. The actuarial requirements are fully met by the figures of the balance-sheet. The appraisal of the property covered by mortgages, in this City and State, and also in New-Jersey, is more satisfactory than many who are familiar with the depreciation in real property would have anticipated. Some of the properties are, of course, inadequate security for the amounts loaned, though in the judgment of the appraisers the difference is inconsiderable. With a caution characteristic of its members, however, the committee recommends that half a million of dollars be taken from the surplus and set aside as a special fund to provide for any probable loss on this class of investments. This sum is about one-eleventh of the undivided surplus as estimated by the managers, or one-ninth of the surplus as computed by the Insurance Department. To meet possible losses on other securities—concerning which, by the way, information must be gleaned from sources unconnected with the report proper—the committee suggests that a further sum of three hundred thousand dollars be added to the special reserve thus to be created.

The examination carried on by the Insurance Department, irrespective of that directed by the committee, indicates somewhat differently the amount of losses already incurred in respect of property accepted as security for loans, and also in respect of property owned by the society. These amount, according to the department, to $365,475, and are, therefore, amply provided for by the half-million reserve recommended by the committee. It is satisfactory to observe that the Finance Committee of the society promptly responds to the twin propositions of the Investigating Committee by setting apart eight hundred thousand dollars, "to cover any possible loss arising from the value of real estate and other securities."

The labors of the investigators did not end here. They had tested the condition of the company and found it sound. Then came questions of management, and in regard to these the conclusions set forth by the committee will be seen to be in perfect accord with views again and again expressed in these columns as inseparable from life insurance reform. On the subject of expenditures in buildings for the accommodation of the company, here and in Boston, the committee deprecates the course that has been pursued. The structures would have been more judicious "if less elaborate, less expensive, and less ornamental." The fact that parts of the buildings are advantageously rented to others does not blind the committee to what should be the guiding rule in relation to corporate investments of this nature, namely, that "the actual requirements of the corporation itself should, at all times, be the main object in view in such constructions." The mistake into which the Equitable fell is so prevalent that it invites no special condemnation; but the dictum of the committee is the only safe one when the investment of corporate funds is involved. On another point, even more obviously improper, the committee is explicit. It does not look with favor upon the investment of any portion of the society's funds in the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company, or any business outside of its legitimate business of life insurance. Nor is there any attempt to break the force of the feeling excited by recent testimony respecting the salaries paid to life insurance officials, or the sources of extra compensation. A special inquiry into this branch of the subject left the committee no alternative but to suggest that the compensation paid to the chief officers of the society "has been excessive and objectionable in principle," because in part derived from a percentage of the surplus. While recognizing the necessity of adapting the pay to the actual value of services rendered, the committee insists that only fixed salaries should be paid, and that they should be reasonable in amount.

These incidental results of the committee's labors are, then, timely and important. They vindicate the sensitiveness evinced by the public upon the subject, and they will assuredly exercise a wholesome influence upon the management of kindred institutions. The committee, it is evident, has no sympathy with the prevailing laxity of opinion in reference to fiduciary responsibility, and none with extravagance in the administration of corporate funds. As for the Equitable Society, its managers should be more than satisfied with the committee's work. Any doubt that may have existed as to the society's condition is removed. And we venture to hope that the society, having had the courage to invite investigation, will use its influence for the furtherance of the reforms which are essential to the complete re-establishment of confidence in the life insurance system.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN UTAH.

If there is sufficient non-Mormon strength in Utah, the latest movement against Mormonism may end the rule of the hierarchy. The "Gentile," or non-Mormon people of the Territory, are not to be misled by any foolish cries of unlawful warfare. They know perfectly well that the only effective weapons which can be used against the hateful system, are legal weapons. There will be no wild raid of dispossession. At a mass-meeting held in Salt Lake City last week, the non-Mormons seized upon what seems to be the right remedy for existing evils, when they proposed an amendment to the act of Congress organizing the Territory. This amendment contains a clause providing that "no person living in the practice of bigamy or polygamy shall be permitted to hold any office, or vote at any election, or to act as juror, and that all votes shall be by secret ballot." Other resolutions were adopted; but these only declared the sentiments of the assembly so far as marriage laws, right of dower, and kindred subjects are concerned. The main proposition is to disfranchise those who continue in polygamy or bigamy.

The stronghold of the Mormon hierarchy has been the jury-box. No matter what laws Congress might enact for the purpose of suppressing polygamy, so long as the Mormons were able to control the jury-lists, conviction was impossible. In 1873 President GRANT, in a special Message, called attention to the fact that the Territorial Legislature was endowed with the power of forming all juries in all the courts. Under a construction of the organic act according to the United States Supreme Court, jurors to serve in the United States courts were selected in such a manner as the Territorial Legislature saw fit to prescribe. Laws against polygamy, therefore, were inoperative so long as an accused person was sure to be tried by a jury containing a preponderance of Mormons. There were other acts on the part of the Territorial authorities which were calculated to defend Mormonism and polygamy, and to defeat the ends of justice as sought by the non-Mormon residents. For example, the local Legislature conferred on the Probate Courts criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of habeas corpus. This was manifestly intended to embarrass the action of the United States courts. Persons held by these courts were discharged by the local Judges, under the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus.

Accordingly, by the act of June 23, 1874, the Probate Courts of Utah were deprived of criminal jurisdiction, and divorce suits in those courts were removable to the United States District Courts. The selection of jurors, however, was not wholly taken from the local Legislature by this act. The jury-lists were given into the joint keeping of the Probate Judge, (presumably a Mormon,) and the Clerk of the District Court, (presumably a non-Mormon.) These two functionaries were to divide between them the responsibility of choosing the jurors. There is a law of the United States which expressly prohibits polygamy. There is a Territorial statute in Utah which may be made to apply to this offense. But, so long as any jury may have one or more Mormons in it, a conviction under either of these laws is impossible. Now it is proposed to amend the organic act of the Territory. Plainly, no act of the Territorial Legislature can ever be secured to reach the case. That Legislature is in the hands of Mormon polygamists. It is equally clear that no act of Congress, which depends upon a partly Mormon jury for its execution, can be enforced as against any Mormon practice. Therefore, Congress is asked to amend its organic act by adding thereto a clause which shall disqualify polygamists from serving on a jury.

It should not be forgotten that polygamy is the peculiar feature of Mormonism. Many good people object to laws designed to work special hardship to Mormon polygamists. They urge that the morals of the Gentile monogamists are no better than those of the Mormon polygamists. Why should a Mormon who has several wives be excluded from the jury-box in which may sit a non-Mormon who has, possibly, no wife, but one or more mistresses? The non-Mormon answer to this is that his objection is not altogether against the legalized condition of concubinage in which the Mormon lives, but against the artful system of tyranny which Mormonism has constructed in Utah, and one of the bulwarks of which is polygamy. It is polygamous Mormonism which is to be assailed, rather than Mormon polygamy. It is believed by many that Mormonism in Utah will not last long if polygamy is destroyed. And it should not be forgotten that the morals of the non-Mormon population are undoubtedly deteriorated by contact with the foulest feature of Mormonism. Federal officials, going to the Territory for the first time, have gone with the expectant confidence that they were going into an atmosphere of sensuality and lust. The consequences have often been deplorable. It is fairly argued that Mormon polygamy, gilded though it is with an ecclesiastical sanction, is subversive of morality in Gentile and Mormon.

It would be impossible to exclude Mormons from the jury-box. Our people will not endure a religious test, whatever happens. But it is urged that it is competent for Congress to amend its own act so as to prohibit persons guilty of certain immoral practices from entering the jury-box. And this prohibition would almost invariably exclude the Mormons. It ought to be added that the Gentile population of Utah are quite willing that any law leveled against the Mormon polygamists shall also be so framed as to disfranchise notoriously immoral non-Mormons. But it should not be forgotten that the Mormons have been convicted of the most outrageous crimes. Not only is their community sunk in vice and sensuality; but it has been, and yet is, the aim of their leaders to nullify the laws of the land, to put a ban upon non-Mormon citizens, and to exclude all strangers, even if murder and conspiracy are to be used to accomplish these purposes. The little empire which has grown up in the basin of Utah has been built upon a system of proscription more relentless than any known in modern times. Any interference with it has been met with the protest that this was an infringement of personal liberties. Now it is proposed to proscribe Mormonism on moral grounds. It is an attempt to reach a vicious political system through its most vulnerable point.

EX-PRIVATE FIKES.

Oswego has never been noted for ghosts. In fact there has hitherto been no trustworthy record of any Oswego ghost of any kind. Suddenly, without any previous announcement, and without the aid of any medium, an Oswego ghost makes his appearance, and in a short time wins the deserved reputation of being the most complete and successful ghost in this country or in Europe. Grain has lost its charms for the Oswego people, and canals seem little better than muddy mockeries. Henceforth Oswego will be known as the great ghost centre of the continent, and its inhabitants will take even a greater pride in their ghosts than the inhabitants of Chicago take in their pigs.

On the evening of the 3d of July last a leading citizen of Oswego took his daughter to see the fireworks. Of course, that young lady remarked "O!" and also "Gracious!" whenever a firework was produced; but equally, of course, she paid far more attention to contiguous young men than she did to the pyrotechnic display. On her way home she said, with a careless air, "Pa," —and whether she pronounced it "pay" or "paw," we are not informed—"who was that young soldier who stood next to you?" The author of her existence replied that he had not seen any destructive young man, and was in the act of muttering a subdued anathema upon all young men, when his daughter violently pinched his arm, and said in a sharp whisper—"There he is now." The leading citizen turned his head and saw a man in a strange uniform, hastening apparently where glory, or at all events gin, awaited him. The father explained that the young man was some strange kind of idiot, who had picked up an old British uniform, and, with a view to contingencies, he warned his daughter that the man was, undoubtedly, a Canadian tramp, thirsting for spoons. Then the two went on their homeward way; the father subsequently went to bed, and the daughter executed that mysterious feminine feat known as "retiring."

On the next Friday evening this same father was sitting with this same daughter in the dining-room, when the sound of the piano in the parlor was heard. They both imagined that a book agent had surreptitiously gained admission to the house, and seizing the poker and the hot-water kettle, determined to reason mildly with the intruder. The latter, however, proved to be the same young man whom the daughter had gazed at under the pretense of fireworks. He arose, and, bowing politely, introduced himself as George Fikes, formerly a private in the British Army, who had died at Oswego, while in garrison, in the year 1782.

Mr. Fikes made himself so pleasant that when, after a brief call, he prepared to vanish, he was asked to call again, which he regularly did every subsequent Friday evening. This leading citizen and his daughter for some time kept the fact that they had a ghostly visitor a profound secret, and only a fortnight since the father confided it to the editor of a local paper. That editor was permitted, under a solemn pledge of secrecy, to send a reporter to "interview" Mr. Fikes, and that reporter has already had two long and absolutely worthless conversations with the ghost.

According to this incompetent reporter Mr. Fikes does not enter the door or even the window, but suddenly appears in the parlor of the leading citizen at the same hour on every Friday evening. He always wears the same old-fashioned British uniform of GEORGE III's reign, with the exception of his hat, which he is in the habit of frequently changing. When his interview is ended, Mr. Fikes vanishes as suddenly and unexpectedly as he appears. He does not go out of the door or sink into the floor, but he just vanishes in the most approved ghostly way. He is a polite, affable, and accomplished gentleman, as the British private notoriously is, and the daughter of the leading citizen, who affectionately calls him "Geawge" is evidently warmly attached to him. Careful search in the neighborhood of the old Oswego fort has been rewarded by the discovery of a tombstone bearing the name of "George Fikes," and the reporter has not the slightest doubt that the ghost is that of the identical George Fikes who died nearly a century ago.

A ghost that can materialize itself without any medium and with a choice of hats; who will sit quietly in the parlor and converse with as much sweetness and light as though he were MATTHEW ARNOLD in a magazine article; who will play nicely upon the piano, and always vanish at an early hour, is clearly an immense improvement upon all previous ghosts. It must be said, however, that the reporter who has "interviewed" Mr. Fikes on two successive Friday nights is a disgrace to his profession. Any real reporter with such opportunities would have had all the facts as to the other world out of Mr. Fikes in fifteen minutes by the watch, but the Oswego reporter has drawn absolutely nothing from the ghost that was worth printing. He simply asked him a few questions as to his life in Oswego, as if any human being cared to know what a person condemned to live in Oswego in 1782 was accustomed to do. He did not ask Mr. Fikes to describe the celestial world, and to explain the exact process of dying. He did not ask him if there are newspapers on the other side of the Styx, and if so, in what department of the spirit world they are published, and what is the average salary of a ghostly reporter. Mr. TALMAGE recently informed drunkards that there is no "rum" in hell—implying, of course, that there is abundance of that beverage in heaven; and yet this preposterous reporter never once asked Mr. Fikes if TALMAGE had told the truth. All the questions that he did ask might just as well have been put to Mr. BANCROFT or Mr. PARKMAN. They were mainly questions relating to the early history of Oswego, and were not only unimportant in themselves, but were valueless in relation to the ghost's identity. It is maddening to think that this ridiculous reporter has, together with the leading citizen and his daughter, a monopoly of Mr. Fikes, and that he is solemnly sworn not to betray the name of the leading citizen or to point out his house.

This fine opportunity for obtaining the latest information as to the other world is thus thrown away. Perhaps in time the reporter, by mere accident, will ask an intelligent question; but, unless he does, Mr. Fikes' return to earth will be of no benefit to any one except the daughter of the leading citizen. Still, the fact remains that Oswego has produced the champion ghost of this century, and only an ungenerous mind will refuse to give that city full credit for so able an achievement.

GENERAL NOTES.

Cincinnati is to have a colored baby show, and 80 entries have already been made for it.

William Williams, aged 81, has just married Nancy McClain, aged 42, in Kentucky.

The Detroit *Post* wants the gong sounded in every hotel 15 minutes before a fire is "ready" to break out.

A school-teacher in Washington County, Ky., has been fined $45 for punishing one of his pupils, a boy 12 years old.

Dr. Alvin Ford, a respected and prominent physician of Cazenovia, N. Y., died there yesterday morning at the age of 82.

Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant will visit the Camerons in Harrisburg, and the ex-Senator will accompany them on their European tour.

Letters from prospectors in the Black Hills to their friends at home are not encouraging, judging from many intimations given in our exchanges.

A Canadian paper has an account of an eagle, measuring at least 10 feet from tip to tip, that attempted to carry off a boy 3 years old, but was frightened away.

Prof. James H. Hackelton, aged 60 years, President of Frederick Female Seminary, at Frederick, Md., died there on Sunday. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College.

A Kentucky paper derides a man who "sits on the fence and smokes a cigarette while his wife hoes the garden." It probably thinks that such a manly fellow ought to use cigars.

The San Francisco *Post* is arguing that California must ultimately be divided into two or more States, because of its size and the differences in habits, tastes and manners of its people in different sections.

The Republican press of New-England is by no means unanimous in favor of the President's Southern policy. Indeed, in Maine and New-Hampshire the preponderance seems to be decidedly the other way.

So infectious was the marriage ceremony of a couple in Keokuk, the other day, that the bridesmaid and groomsman promptly made the preliminary agreement and were united in wedlock the same evening.

A young fellow in Indianapolis, only two months married, has eloped with his cousin, a girl 16 years old and the daughter of his uncle who has been his benefactor from childhood, having given him a home and support.

A Baptist minister, in Iowa, who wrote pleasant paragraphs about himself and got them printed in the local paper, has been found guilty of "an attempt to gain reputation as a minister by means unworthy a Christian."

A Halifax fisherman asserts that, having caught a young halibut six months ago, he cut his initials upon it and let it go, and that last week he caught the same fish, now much larger grown, and with the letters plainly visible.

The man calling himself Col Preston S. Hampton, who has been swindling Western school principals by giving forged checks as advance money for the tuition of his daughter, and receiving good currency in change, has been arrested.

A young servant girl in Cincinnati, who was dismissed in the Police Court on some trivial and false charge, returned soon after with a genuine flower which she had purchased, and she begged the Judge to accept it in token of her gratitude.

United States Senator David Davis, in his speech before the Senate of Illinois, assured that body that his election was all the more "acceptable to him because it was an honor conferred upon him by persons differing in their political views."

A court in Des Moines was occupied, a couple of days ago, with a suit between Mrs. Anna Bird and Mrs. Harriet Crow, Mr. Crow, and Johnny Crow. The defense was conducted by Mr. Fox, and he and the Bird proved more than a match for the three Crows.

Noting cases of mistaken identity the Utica *Observer* says: "A Utica merchant, whose commanding success proves that he seldom makes a mistake in anything, accosted a Utica lawyer at Saratoga, under the supposition that he was one of his clerks, whom he had had in his employ for eight years. Another Utican, being in Albany, was mistaken for Gen. Barlow by one of the General's friends, and for James O'Brien by two of O'Brien's constituents. He bears no resemblance to either, and the two men are strikingly unlike in appearance."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* thus frees its mind: "Foster might stand some chance to be elected Speaker. But as to Garfield, he is a malignant—a Northern Methodist preacher—a political preacher who has quit his calling and turned lawyer. Deliver us from such a Speaker."

St. Louis papers admit that there was a fire in the basement of the Southern Hotel a week previous to last Wednesday night. It was extinguished by the employes, and no information was given to the police or fire departments. The insurance collected on the damage done by this fire was $325.

Representatives of 47 of the savings banks of Connecticut have met and recommended that only 6 per cent. be required as interest on loans after April 20, when the new State law goes into effect. One of the results will probably be to reduce the rate of interest on deposits to 5 per cent.

Hon. Hiram P. Bell, of Georgia, Senator Ben. H. Hill's successor in the lower house of Congress, writes that he believes that President Hayes' title is tainted with fraud, and that for Southern Democrats to have anything to do with him, or to hold office under him, would be very objectionable indeed.

The state of mind of a portion of the Southern press may be inferred from a little ebullition in the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*. It is to this effect: "Some of the organs have a new cause of alarm. They see Gov. Hampton looming up as a Presidential candidate in 1880, and he is not the kind of a man to be swindled out of an election."

Congressman Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, in a recent speech said, in speaking of the Presidential election complication: "If war had come it would have been a bloody and destructive war at the North, while we, who are one-sided, would have had nobody to fight and would have been exempt from the scourge. The Northern people would have fled its ravages in swarms, with such property as they could bring away, and sought shelter and homes among the quiet people of the South, and when peace and order were restored, the South would have been the more wealthy and the more populous section of the two."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. TOOMBS.

HE SHOWS THAT IT WAS THE THIRTEENTH, AND NOT THE FOURTEENTH NOR FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT, THAT INCREASED THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE SOUTH.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* prints the following supplementary letter from Mr. Robert Toombs:

WASHINGTON, GA., April 7 1877

Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist:

I observe in your comments on my letter to you, published to-day, a very common but very grave error, which it may be useful to correct. You say that "GEN. TOOMBS still wages war upon the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, forgetting that these measures, iniquitous as they were at the time of their adoption, have greatly augmented the political power of the South and of the national Democracy, and they are now universally acquiesced in North and South." The assertion that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments increased a single atom the power of the South is incorrect. They do not add a single member to our representation in Congress. The second section of the first article of the original Constitution of the United States reads as follows: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this union according to their respective members, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." Thus all free persons excluding Indians not taxed, without regard to color, race, age, sex, or previous condition were numbered and counted in full in the apportionment of representatives, and only three-fifths of all other persons, and those all other persons were not free persons. But all free negroes, women and children, were counted equally with the white persons in the apportionment. The slaves were freed by the thirteenth amendment and by the original Constitution became voters, and thereby instantly gave the slave-holding States the benefit of two-fifths of their number in the apportionment of Representatives before the adoption of either the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment. The fourteenth amendment so far from adding to the political power of the South, actually diminished it in the event that the right of voting should be denied them by any of the State constitutions. The fifteenth amendment simply secured to the negro the right to vote, and had no effect on representation or the political power of the South in any manner whatever. This whole mistake has grown out of the idea that representation was based upon the number of voters in a State, instead of upon the whole population. Hence it follows that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments did not "augment the political power of the South." I notice several typographical errors, one of which it is important to correct. I used the word "approved" instead of "opposed" the St. Louis platform.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. TOOMBS.

THE KOHN COLLECTION.

The Messrs. Leavitt will sell at 8 o'clock this evening the pictures which have been for the last week on exhibition at No. 817 Broadway. The sale will take place at their auction rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place. Mr. Adolf Kohn, who imported these pictures, has managed to secure an unusual number of good specimens of good artists. In the way of figure paintings, that is, models dressed in clothes and armor of various kinds, there are several clever pieces by Lesrel; also a Déamlle called the "Flag-bearer," and a good head by Gustave Jacquet. Pierre de Coninck is also represented by a portrait called "The Little Straggler," which has some fine and solid qualities of painting, a certain large way about it, in spite of the want of expression in the face. The painting of the still life accessories is fine. A poor, smirking head, on the other hand, will be found in the "Surprise," by Joseph Coomans.

Perhaps the most interesting picture to be sold is a study by Decamps, called in the catalogue "Study to the Picture, *Les Chasseurs aux Canard*," which is very remarkable for the mysteriousness, the weirdness of the coloring, as well as the boldness of the painting. Duck-shooting is not a very mysterious affair, and rather suggestive of wet feet, but this chasseur might be stalking some monster of the fen. There are two examples of ZIEM, being Venetian scenes, but neither of them so gorgeously indistinct, so full of the vague impression of Titian's coloring, as many others by that artist. There is a DIAZ here quite exceptionally fine, a landscape from the forest of Fontainebleau. It is like a little window opened on that sort of scene which he alone could see—very soft, yet not disagreeably so—the kind of picture that is likely to grow on the affections of its owner. Fromentin is likewise represented by a "Riding Yard in Arabia"—not quite the feast of color we might expect from one whose reputation is so solidly established, but excellent enough in its way. The horses may be compared to those in Schreyer's "Wallachian Smugglers," which is another of the pictures of this collection. There are some mournful specimens of work from Jules Klenlin and Jacques Leman, "of Paris;" the former being "Les Nièces du Cardinal Mazarin;" the latter "The Birth of Louis XIV." Daubigny and Lambinet are seen in landscapes which bear the most recent dates, and prove, if they prove anything, that one great danger of success to an artist is hurried work, or at least work to which repetition takes the place of thought and mature feeling. Finally, a marine, by Jules Dupré, must not be forgotten. It is what one may expect from his brush—fine, bold, and broad. A lugger rides on the crest of a great wave, full of the life of the ocean. The horizon is dark. This, together with the Decamps and Diaz, is worth struggling for.

RAILROAD LITIGATION IN OHIO.

TOLEDO, April 16.—The case of the old management of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad against the Rush R. Sloane party, its present managers, came up for hearing in Chambers this morning, on a motion to dissolve the injunction recently granted by Judge Finnefrock, of Fremont, and vacate the Receivership under which Sloane has become General Manager. The day was largely spent in reading affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs. They set forth, among other things, the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of the road under the Farlow management. The affidavit of Oscar Townsend states that he had a conversation with Sloane in Cleveland, in March last, during which the latter proposed to make him Receiver of the road, in which capacity he should appoint Sloane General Manager; that Sloane stated he [Townsend] should receive large compensation for the duties of the position. He [Sloane] had bought the company's stock when it was at a low figure, and by means of judicious planning had realized $400,000 from the operation; he thought there was a grand opportunity to do something now. The affiant says that at this point he refused Sloane's overtures and left him. It is not probable that a decision will be reached before Wednesday next.

ATROCITIES IN IRELAND.

UNTRIED POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THEIR TREATMENT BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—THE HORRORS OF THE SILENT SYSTEM—A SPECIMEN CELL IN WHICH MEN ARE MADE MAD—FROM A JAIL TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Monday, April 2, 1877.

For once in a way public opinion here is agitated in a legitimate direction. The embers of the O'Mahony demonstration are charred sticks; the news that Mr. Stephens has been asked once more to accept the office of President of the Irish Republic has fallen on dull ears; the ruin of the grazing interest through the importation of American beef is put aside, and the forces of the Irish contingent in politics are directed to the reform of the convict prison system. I am inclined to think that very few of your people have any fixed notion of what a convict prison in Great Britian really is. Mr. Charles Reade in *It is Never Too Late to Mend* has drawn a picture which so far as it goes is like enough, but the unceasing contest between his hero and the Governor, while it develops the horrors of the system, affords an air of life and vigor which is not a little misleading. The dull monotony of the hanging time is one of the real terrors which kill the convict. It will be better, however, if I postpone a description of the system and set down here the circumstances which have stirred public opinion not only in Ireland but in England.

Every county in Ireland has a jail. A board of superintendence, composed of selected country gentlemen, look to its management, the discipline being carefully set down for them in black and white. The Governor is usually an ex-military man, and therefore a man likely to regard discipline as synonymous with heaven's first law. He has a great deal of discretionary power, and it is not too much to say that he is to the fullest extent armed with supreme and unchallenged authority. These prisons are maintained by a public rate levied for each jail in its locality. The Lord Lieutenant makes all the appointments, and the country gentlemen all the recommendations. Now, the Government wish to change this system in so far as it permits local influence at all. The plan is to have the prisons in the hands of the authorities, and to manage them without reference to popular opinion as expressed in the press or in Parliament. The Home Secretary has pushed the bill with great vigor in the House of Commons, and English members are not unwilling that the bill shall become a law. Several of the clauses touch upon the treatment of prisoners who, being untried are of course unconvicted, and, as untried prisoners are unfortunately common in Ireland, the Irish members and the Irish people are very anxious to have these clauses amended. I need hardly say that all the discussions here turn upon the experience afforded by the action of the Government in the Fenian troubles. And certainly the facts are dead against permitting the Government to do as they please inside prison walls. I think I shall be able to prove this completely. On the 17th of February, 1866, a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act was passed through the three readings by the Houses of Lords and Commons, and received the royal assent. The sittings were on a Saturday, on which day the houses never sit. The proceeding was unparalleled; but the occasion was unparalleled. The *Irish People* newspaper had just been seized, James Stephens had just escaped from prison, the keys of the magazine in Clonmel had just been handed over to the local Head-Centre, the last of the State trials had just terminated in the conviction of 36 prominent rebels of the order, one or two most mysterious murders had just been perpetrated in the streets of Dublin, and the occupants of Dublin Castle were in daily fear of an outbreak in the capital. In this conjunction of momentous dangers the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Kimberley, telegraphed to Lord Russell, then Prime Minister, that he could not govern Ireland unless the Habeas Corpus act was suspended. On the receipt of this telegram the houses were called together, and the suspensory act was run through in three hours. The news arrived in Dublin at 5 o'clock on the Saturday afternoon, and at 5:30, 120 of the most notable Fenians and "suspects" were lodged in the city jails. There is now no manner of doubt that innocent men were arrested; but this need not be pressed. Eleven months after this, that is to say in March, 1867, the Fenian rising at Tallaght, that gourd of folly, took place. It was squelched by the constabulary. But the Fenian spirit was only in its infancy. When the attack on Chester, and the blowing up of Clerkenwell Prison, and the tearing up of the rails in many parts of England, and the explosion near the royal palace at Osborne, and the attack on the Police van in Manchester, shocked and it must be said frightened Englishmen, there arose a storm of savage hate and detestation that for a time reproduced the horrors of the Middle Ages. The Fenians in jail were cruelly and barbarously treated; the convicted were persecuted, and the unconvicted were tortured, and in many cases tortured to death. There is no doubt whatever about this. It is as true as the atrocities of the Turk in Bulgaria. It has been repeatedly proved by unimpeachable testimony, and with singular and perhaps unexampled candor admitted by the Government itself. All these proofs have been adduced now to support the opposition to the Home Secretary's bill, or rather to that portion of it which proposes to allow him alone to make special rules for the treatment of untried prisoners. If he gain this power he will have a terrible grip over the evil-disposed, and though this is not objectionable, it is most objectionable that he should have the disposal of his fellow-men in his hand prior to all trial, all examination into the alleged offense, and any chance of proving one's innocence.

That the clauses are specially aimed at Ireland is plain. The Habeas Corpus act is never suspended in England; untried prisoners can hardly excite feelings of rage and detestation in the minds of the jail officials, and there is no complaint made on their behalf. In Ireland the Habeas Corpus act is always in suspense; the Peace Preservation act, under which we live now, allows the Lord Lieutenant to seize a man and put him in any jail in the island, and keep him there without communication with the world so long as he thinks fit. There is at this moment a man in jail under this act for more than two years, and his wife has no more knowledge of his place of detention than you have. It may be he is dead and buried; there is no certainty. This is a very awful state of things; and it is very hard to find an apology for it. It is equally hard to explain away the treatment of the untried prisoners in 1866, 1867, and 1868. There were altogether about 900 men in the prisons of the country. More than 800 of these were never tried—there was not sufficient evidence against them. They were liberated, some of them when mad—some were carried direct from the gate of the jail to the gate of the asylum—some of them when dying, some when dead, some after two and some after 20 months of solitary confinement. Did you ever see a man who was enduring the "silent" system? Can you imagine a man who has never spoken one word for eight weary months, whose eyes have become dazed by the everlasting glare of his white-walled cell, whose head aches with hunger and cold, while his heart burns with revenge and a sense of wrong? This is no fancy picture. I spent a day in Mountjoy Prison myself, having been favored with especial facilities for seeing the routine of the horrible place. I dare say it is no worse than Kilmainham, which has killed more men than the gallows which stands over the door. I shall cite a few cases, lest the reader should doubt the authenticity of these statements.

Dr. Robert McDonnell, the Medical Superintendant of Mountjoy Prison, made, in 1867, several reports to Lord Mayo, who subsequently fell by an assassin in India. He was then Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. These reports were intercepted by one of the Government Directors of the Prison, and for months there was a dead silence as to the proceedings within the jail. The Winter of 1866 was the coldest we had had for half a century. The prisoners, all untried, lay on the stone floors of their little cells in their own clothes, and with neither bed nor pillow nor mattrass, and nothing to cover them save a rug which weighed four pounds. Asiatic cholera soon set in and carried off the weaker men. Imagine these wretches, without a sound from morning until night; some of them were confined in solitude for 23 hours out of the 24, and some of them for the whole 24. The visitor to Mountjoy asks why the walls are so bare, and why there is no hook or rack for things not often seen or intended to be seen upon the floor. The reply includes the whole spirit of the place—the prisoner would commit suicide if he had any chance. Dr. McDonnell wrote in this way to the Governor: "I must beg of you to draw attention to the present state of things, which is, in my opinion, becoming serious. Thomas Bourke is showing undoubted signs of insanity. Finigan has lately given way to one of those paroxysms brought on by long confinement. Barry was considered unfit, from his mental state, to go away from the prison without some one in charge of him. I have not the slightest doubt but the prolonged confinement and severe discipline is the chief cause of all this. Apart from considerations of humanity, it would be a very grave matter if any of those untried prisoners (particularly any one like Bourke or Sweeny, the former of whom has been 12 and the latter 17 months in confinement) should commit suicide." The fact is, some of the prisoners died under very suspicious circumstances, and the inquests were held in that sort of way which prohibited public inquiry. There is now in the House of Commons a man who was for five months in Limerick Jail on the ground that he was "suspect." He is now member for Limerick County, a trust conferred upon him by the people purely to spite the Government. This gentleman, Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, when in jail, ventured to remark to the Warden that there was an O to his name—a harmless reminder enough. It brought him 24 hours solitary confinement and a dish of bread and water. For these five months he was cut off from family, from business, from all communication from the outer world, and by way of compensation for the almost ruinous loss which his detention involved he was recommended to leave the country on his discharge. Now, here was a man against whom there was nothing. He was never charged with anything, was never asked a question, was abominably treated for five months, and in a very short time after he is found sitting in the House of Commons.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Rose Michel" has been reproduced at the Grand Opera-house, and may be witnessed there throughout this week.

Miss Maggie R. Parker will give a concert at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening. She will have the co-operation of the New-York Glee Club, and that of Mr. Pease, pianist.

Mrs. Mary E. Calhoun will deliver her lecture, entitled "Wooing as a Fine Art," at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening. The effort was warmly commended by the Philadelphia journals, some weeks ago.

Mr. Lavine's benefit concert, which took place at Steinway Hall, last night, was very numerously attended. The largest part of the programme was contributed by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, who played some of their best-known pieces and Handel's "Largo," which is just now exceedingly popular, with their wonted finish.

A concert occurred at Chickering Hall, last evening for the benefit of the Peabody Home. Among the singers were the Misses Hall, two gifted pupils of Prof. Bina, under whose direction the concert was given; Dr. Gaisland Durant, an excellent tenor well known in musical circles, and Mr. Gottschalk. A large and fashionable audience was assembled.

Miss Adelaide Lennox did not appear in "Camille" at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday evening. She was in readiness, we learn, to act, but owing to a slight financial difficulty with the lessee of the house, the theatre was not opened to the public. It is announced, however, that Miss Lennox's performance is deferred for a brief spell only. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

The public will learn, possibly with surprise but scarcely with regret, that Miss Dickinson's New-York engagement has come to an abrupt termination. She did not act yesterday evening, and will not perform during the remainder of the week. Miss Dickinson's appeal to local playgoers to witness her efforts does not appear to have met with particular success, for on Friday night "A Crown of Thorns" attracted only one hundred and sixty persons, not to mention six ushers, whose presence, of course, was involuntary.

The third and last evening performance of "Don Carlos" is set down for to-morrow. Verdi's fine and least known work is to be given on Saturday afternoon, and, on Friday night, "Rigoletto," with Signor Bertolasi in a character in which he ought to appear to great advantage, will be the attraction. A further reduction of prices has been made; there is, hence, no excuse for any admirer of music missing the opportunities afforded at present of listening to Italian opera sung by Italian artists.

Mr. John McCullough acted in "The Gladiator" at Booth's Theatre, yesterday evening. The character is one he has often assumed in this City, and it is by no means one of his best. Mr. McCullough lacks both the form and the voice requisite to an adequate representation of the personage, and yesterday's performance was, moreover wanting in sincerity and finish. In the last act of the tragedy Mr. McCullough's work was particularly crude and uneven. Mr. Warde's *Phasarius* was a respectable effort, and the piece was passably played in respect of the other rôles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Ashland, Ohio, on Saturday night, destroyed the brick block adjoining Miller's Hotel. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and a number of tramps have been arrested on suspicion. Among the losses are Beer & Co., $12,000, insurance $8,000; H. F. Vautilburg, $10,000, uninsured; J. Crall, $6,000, insurance $4,000; D. Buffenmeyer, $9,000, uninsured; Mr. Willis, $5,000, insured $3,000; William Miller, $2,000, uninsured; W. K. Fultz, $5,500, insurance $4,500; J. L. Dorland, $4,000; Thomas J. Grindle, $5,000; W. L. Edwards, $3,000.

The Half-way House, on the Catskill Mountains, owned by David Bishop, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $7,000; insured for $5,000.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. MURPHY.

The trial of Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on the charge of permitting indecent and immoral exhibitions and performances at the Egyptian Hall, in Thirty-fourth-street, was resumed before the Police Commissioners yesterday. The defense produced as witnesses Messrs. Joshua Davenport, Jr., Angus P. McIntyre, Silas B. Lowe, William Martine, and Dr. Jacob B. Good, who stated that they had witnessed the performances at different times, and did not think them either immoral or indecent. Mr. Strahan, counsel for the defendant, offered to call 30 more witnesses, who were in attendance, and were prepared to testify to the same effect. Mr. MacLean, counsel to the board, made the offer to admit the fact on the record that they had so testified, and the case was then closed and referred to the board for decision.

POLICE DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

The Police Board held a special meeting yesterday. The following named officers were transferred to the Detective squad at Head-quarters: Roundsman Patrick Keirns, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct; Patrolman James A. Warlsey, Twenty-sixth Precinct; Patrolmen Edward Handy, Fourteenth Precinct; Marcolman Thomas Hickey, Seventeenth Precinct; and Michael Shelley, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct. The following precinct detectives detailed at the Central Office were remanded to their respective precincts: Thomas Adams, Twenty-first Precinct; John Dickson, Twenty-third Precinct; Hully Lyon, Tenth Precinct; Mathew McConnell, Thirty-first Precinct; John Dorsey, Twelfth Precinct; James Thompson, Nineteenth Precinct; Jeremiah Wood, Seventh Precinct; Thomas Ferris, Twenty-first Precinct, and George Nevin, Steamboat Squad. Resolutions were adopted providing for a report each week of all "indolent or negligent" street-cleaners.

WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

DELEGATIONS TO INFLUENCE APPOINTMENTS—THE LATEST CHANGES—THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE—PROBATIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A small delegation of Michigan politicians had an interview with the President, as did also a colored delegation from Richmond, the latter in favor of the retention of Miss Van Lew as Postmistress of that city. Although numerous political delegations have waited upon the President, especially from Baltimore, in behalf of their respective friends for prominent offices, none of them have thus far been successful. The President has given them no promises, although listening patiently to their representations.

Edward A. Thomas has been appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming. There seems to be no doubt among the friends of John D. Defrees that he will soon be appointed to the position of Public Printer, and that gentleman himself is equally confident.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited three gentlemen to investigate the affairs of the Custom-house at New-York, but until they have accepted the appointment as Commissioners for that purpose, the department declines to say who have been selected for the performance of this duty.

In a day or two 200 employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department will be dismissed from the service, and this reduction will be followed at the end of the month by an additional dismissal of 200 more employes. The pressure on the Department for the retention of employes is very great, but the authorities are unable to give any consideration to the applications that are made to them. Work upon the printing of Treasury notes has been completed far in excess of the present demand. The bank note company that has been printing the backs of the $1 and $2 legal tenders—the faces of which are printed in the Treasury—has also reduced its force to a great extent, owing to the excess of notes of this denomination on hand, and the intention of the Secretary to hold notes of these denominations in the reserve in exchange for silver.

On the recommendation of T. M. Vail, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, the Postmaster-General to-day issued an order providing that hereafter all original appointments of railway Post Office clerks, route agents, mail-route messengers, or local agents shall be made only for a probationary term of six months; and that at the expiration of this probationary period no reappointment shall be made unless the appointee shall have shown himself proficient in his duties, and fully competent to perform the same, and shall pass a satisfactory examination upon the duties of the position.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

INTERVIEW OF A DELEGATION OF FRIENDS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A delegation of Friends, consisting of Dr. Breed, of Washington; Robert Fry and Sarah Pope, of Philadelphia; J. G. Gove, of Boston, and James Underhill, of New-York, had an interview with the President to-day, and presented to him a petition from the Universal Peace Union, asking him to continue the Indian peace policy. The President said to them that several delegations of Friends had already presented to him the same subject. He was happy to say that he was in favor of peace everywhere, as fully expressed in his inaugural address, which indicated what his course would be for the next four years. He, however, was not so far advanced as the Quakers, as there might be occasion some time to resort to military operations.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A telegram received at the Navy Department yesterday from Lieut.-Commander Henry H. Gorringe, commanding the United States steamer Gettysburg, at Constantinople, refers briefly to the condition of affairs there, that war is imminent, &c., and announces that the Russian Embassy was to leave Constantinople to-day.

Commander R. W. Mead is ordered to command the Alert, on the Asiatic Station. Paymaster R. P. Lisle is ordered to the receiving-ship St. Louis, at League Island, Penn., in place of Pay Director Robert H. Clark, detached from that vessel and ordered to remain on duty as Inspector of Provisions, &c., at League Island Navy-yard.

Private letters received at the Navy Department announce that the new United States frigate Trenton arrived at Lisbon from New-York on the 27th of March, after a passage of 17 days, during two of which the vessel was under steam. On the first day out from New-York the cross-tail of one of the engines was broken, apparently from defective forging; the ship, however, steamed nine knots per hour with her other engine. The Captain reports the Trenton as satisfactory in every respect, beating everything under sail and steering well. She crossed the bar at Lisbon without a pilot. The Trenton has also sailed for Nice. The broken cross-tail will probably be repaired at Toulon. The Naval Board of Inquiry, composed of Capt. J. C. P. De Kraft, Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, and Capt. Henry A. Bartlett, of the Marine Corps, Recorder, recently directed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate certain charges as to improper purchase of material, destruction of machinery, &c., at the Boston Navy yard, have concluded the investigation, and forwarded to the department the testimony taken, but it is understood that the board expresses no opinion in the matter. The testimony will be examined by Secretary Thompson upon his return to the city.

A circular has been issued by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, to the effect that the circular of April 3 in regard to the inability of the department to pay the officers of the Navy for the months of April, May, and June, does not apply to officers on furlough, who are allowed the difference between furlough and waiting orders pay, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877. They will continue to be paid the difference of pay to the end of the present quarter.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $647,182 47, and from Customs, $375,557 38.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, has been invited to deliver the annual address, in this city, on the occasion of the anniversary of the American Bible Society.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, (including $5,000,000 special fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $9,090,020; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,105,000; coin, (including $49,237,500 in coin certificates,) $88,992,084; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

Major Reno, who was recently tried by court martial on the charge of insulting the wife of a brother officer, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, has forwarded to the War Department a request for delay in the presentation of the case to the President, claiming that he has additional evidence, which will tend toward mitigation of the sentence. His request has been granted.

The Government, represented by the War Department and the Post Office Department, is making every preparation for the protection of visitors to the Yellowstone during the coming Summer. Gen. Sherman is in favor of extending it, and some time ago asked the Postmaster-General to extend the mail service to the Yellowstone, and will himself visit that section during the warm weather. In obedience to the general demands, the Post Office Department has ordered a tri-weekly mail service from Bozoman and Fort Ellis, Montana, to Tongue River, on the Yellowstone, a distance of 350 miles. The contract has been awarded to S. S. Huntley at $34,000 per annum, the service to begin May 1.

The commission appointed by Congress to consider the subject of completing the Washington Monument in this city met to-day. The members in attendance were President Hayes, W. W. Corcoran, Gen. Humphreys, Supervising Architect Clark, of the Capitol, and Supervising Architect Hill, of the Treasury Department. The report of the Board of Engineers, who recently made the examination as to the foundation of the structure, was read and discussed at length; but no action was taken and the board adjourned to meet again at the call of the President. As heretofore stated, the engineers reported that the foundation is not sufficient to bear the weight of the structure, but they make no recommendation whatever upon the subject.

This afternoon companies A, B, and D, of the colored District Militia, paraded in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation, and called on Marshall Douglass at the City Hall. The officers were introduced by Mr. Perry Carson and Capt. Poland, of Company A, and in a few words congratulated Mr. Douglass on his appointment. Mr. Douglass said that he was glad to see them, and still more glad that they were celebrating a day which should never be forgotten by their race. The war was waged in the interest of slavery, but it resulted in giving liberty to the negro, and the last gasp of the Confederacy was: "Help, Pompey, or I sink!" The change had been miraculous, and he hoped that they never would prove unworthy of the gift. He was glad to meet them; glad to see them clad in blue, with eagles on their buttons, and swords by their sides, and hoped that their arms never would be used except in the right.

Official notice is given by the Post Office Department that the colonies of Spain and of the Netherlands are admitted into the general postal union from the 1st day of May, 1877, subject to the same extra rates of postage as are now charged to British India and the French colonies, except that correspondence for the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, when forwarded by direct vessels, is subject to the regular postal union rates of postage, as follows: For prepaid letters, 5 cents per 15 grammes, (one-half ounce;) for unpaid letters received, 10 cents per 15 grammes; for postal cards, 2 cents each; for newspapers not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents each; for books other printed matter, patterns of merchandise, 2 cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction thereof; for the registration fee on all correspondence, 10 cents. The department notifies Postmasters that correspondence for Cuba may be forwarded either to the exchange office of New-York, or the exchange office of New-Orleans; but correspondence for all other colonies indicated above must be sent to New-York.

In response to an inquiry concerning recent removals from the Pension Bureau, Secretary Schurz very emphatically denies that any personal or political influences were taken into account in making selections, and asserts that, as a matter of fact, several of the employes whose services were dispensed with possessed the strongest political influence. One of them is the sister of a Congressman. Nineteen out of the 20 employes discharged were copyists, and the other was a laborer. They were not called upon to appear personally before the Civil Service Board of Inquiry, but the board made a careful examination of the work of the respective copyists, and by this means selected from the unnecessarily large number employed those whose handwriting, &c., showed them to be the least efficient. The Secretary said he would be more astonished at the unfounded charge of unfairness in regard to these necessary dismissals were it not a matter of common observation in the department that, whenever a clerk is discharged, he and his friends are sure to be active in reporting to the public that he was one of the most worthy and efficient employes of the Government.

THE BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT WAR.

ATLANTIC-AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS MAKING DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO THE LONG ISLAND COMPANY—THEIR APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION DENIED—THE TRACK STILL BEING LAID—AN INDIGNATION MEETING LAST EVENING.

A sudden and somewhat practical effort to solve the problem of rapid transit in Brooklyn has given rise to considerable excitement among the property-owners, business men, and residents on Atlantic-avenue. As announced in THE TIMES yesterday, the Long Island Railroad Company, about midnight on Saturday, put a force of 500 laborers on that thoroughfare, who tore up the pavement from Clason-avenue down to Flatbush-avenue, and put down ties and rails. The work was continued on Sunday and Sunday night and all day yesterday and last night, from Clason-avenue toward East New-York, which is to be the North-eastern terminus of the line, and the officers of the company are confident that the road will be finished by Wednesday night or Thursday morning, with the exception of being ballasted. The Sunday movement took the property-owners by surprise. Yesterday, however, a committee of them, represented by counselor Simon Sterne, applied to Justice Pratt for an injunction to restrain the railroad company from using steam on Atlantic-avenue. His Honor declined to act, as he is a large property-owner on the line of the avenue. Mr. Sterne then went to the residence of Justice Gilbert, who was confined to his room by sickness, and made application to him for an injunction. The main point raised was that the plaintiffs paid taxes under the act of 1858 for the discontinuance of steam on Atlantic-avenue, and that this was in the nature of a contract which could not lawfully be abrogated. After a long argument, Justice Gilbert declined to issue an injunction, but granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue, making it returnable on Thursday next.

An adjourned meeting of the protesting property-owners, called by A. S. Barnes, J. C. Brevoort, H. Farrington, James W. Elwell, Henry Hunt and James Hazlehurst, the Executive Committee, was held at the Howard Atheneum, corner of Vanderbilt and Atlantic avenues, last evening. There were about three hundred persons present, several of whom were ladies. James W. Elwell was chosen chairman and James Hazelhurst secretary. Mr. Barnes stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Farrington explained what had already been done to put a stop to the ruin of property on Atlantic-avenue. The Executive Committee had taken such legal steps as the case required, and proceedings had been commenced to test the legality of the act under which the railroad company was putting down a track. The property-owners on Atlantic-avenue paid $125,000 in 1860 to get steam off that thoroughfare, and entered into a solemn contract with the company that it should never be put back again. Brooklyn then had a population of 250,000; since steam cars were removed it had increased to over 500,000—a sure indication that railroads were no benefit to it. Millions had been laid out on a park which could not be enjoyed in safety or comfort if a railroad was allowed to run on Atlantic-avenue. He had no hesitation in saying that property on the avenue and on adjacent streets would be damaged fully 50 per cent. by the steam cars, but there seemed to be no remedy out to a resort to the courts. It it was possible that, after money had been paid to secure a certain concession, and that concession was granted in a written contract, one of the contracting parties could willfully break the obligation on Sunday, what safety was there for person or property?

Alderman Murtha explained the part he took in the Common Council in opposing the bill to allow the railroad company to come again on Atlantic-avenue, and the efforts he put forth to defeat the measure in the Legislature. The passage of the bill was a violation of a clear contract with the people, and was one of the greatest political outrages ever perpetrated. The railroad company was getting a valuable franchise for nothing, and was damaging the people who, years ago, paid thousands of dollars to get rid of it.

The Chairman said the work of the past 18 hours had convinced him that the railroad company was endeavoring to take by force and stratagem what it was not entitled to by law. Statements had been made to the effect that property on Atlantic-avenue would depreciate in value 40 per cent., and he had no doubt that property throughout the city would lose fully $50,000,000, by the introduction of steam cars again.

Mr. Curtin said he opposed the railroad bill in the Council and in Albany, and hoped he would live to plant noxious weeds on the graves of those who were its chief supporters. He characterized the City Government as "miserable, incompetent, and dishonest," and the judiciary as "slimy."

After some further remarks of a rambling character, subscriptions were called for to aid the committee in carrying out its legal projects. Nearly every property-owner present subscribed something, and the meeting was then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 17—1 A. M.—Warmer and clear weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with southerly winds and slight fall in barometer. The barometer has fallen in the lake region, the Middle States, and the Ohio Valley, with warmer east to south winds and local rains. Partly cloudy weather and rain are reported from the North-west, with lower barometer and slight changes in temperature. The temperature has risen slightly in New-England, with southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. The barometer continues high in the South Atlantic Coast, and is decidedly low in the Missouri Valley. The rivers have risen six inches at Memphis, five inches at Shreveport, and fallen five feet at Nashville, one foot at Decatur, six feet and a half at Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, partly cloudy, warmer weather, with light local rains, easterly to southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, slightly warmer, east to south winds, with slowly falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and in the southwest occasional rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer south-east to south-west winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and light rains.

For the lake region north-east to south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain, with falling barometer during the day.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with east to south winds, and falling barometer in Missouri and Iowa during the day, followed by winds shifting to northerly and westerly, with cooler weather and rising barometer.

The Mississippi River will fall at stations above Memphis, and rise slightly at stations below; the Tennessee, Cumberland, Lower Ohio, and Lower Missouri Rivers will fall slowly.

ANNUAL ELECTION TAMMANY SOCIETY.

At the annual election held last evening by the Tammany Society the following officers were elected:

Sachems—John Kelly, Thomas Dunlap, Henry L. Clinton, Charles Donohue, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Miles B. Andrus, William H. Wickham, Edward L. Donnelly, Smith Ely, Jr., Bernard Reilly, Charles H. Haswell, Menzo Diefendorf, John J. Gorman.

Secretary—Joel O. Stevens.

Treasurer—Arthur Leary.

Sagamore—Wilson Small.

Wickinkle—John D. Newman.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EXCISE TROUBLES.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO GO TO ALBANY—HOW THE LAW IS TO BE TEMPORARILY EVADED IN THIS CITY—OLIVER COTTER'S WORK IN BROOKLYN.

The liquor dealers, while entirely awake to the necessity of soon procuring legislation which will relieve them from the embarrassment in which they have been placed by the decision of the Court of Appeals, do not as yet appear to have made up their minds what they ought to do, or what they will do, in this City or in Albany. Committees have been appointed, meetings have been held to give opportunity to all who desired to express their opinions and to offer suggestions; but, aside from general condemnation of the existing law, and a demand for a complete remedy, their conversation does not indicate that they have any deep-laid plans, or know accurately what form of law they will advocate. The Sub-committee of the Agitation Committee, consisting of Henry Clausen, George Ehret, Henry Cunningham, Frederick Hollender, Martin Arnemann, John Appel, Charles R. Townsend, and Major Sauer, had determined to go to Albany early this week, but, upon consultation yesterday with members of the Assembly, it was understood that, as none of the bills now before the Legislature had been considered in Committee of the Whole, it would be as well to leave it with some member to notify the dealers when they could best represent their needs to the Legislature, and Assemblyman Nachtmann has agreed to send word when the committee should go to the capital. A meeting was held of the sub-committee appointed by the Liquor Dealers' Protective Benevolent Association on Friday last. The meeting was an informal one, and there were no speeches. The bills offered by Berrigan, Langbein, and Flecke were all referred to, but none of the members of the committee were familiar with the text of either of these bills. The committee consists of R. O'Grady, Richard O'Keefe, Thomas P. Doyle, John Keenan, and John Howard. It was finally decided that the committee should go to Albany to-morrow afternoon.

A large number of dealers are reported to be preparing to comply with the law requiring that a man who sells liquor in small quantities shall keep an inn in which there shall be accommodations for three or more travelers. One enterprising dealer in Madison-street has already arranged three beds in his saloon, which he is prepared to furnish to any benighted persons who will pay for them. Another dealer has conditionally hired a stable near his saloon, has put up some bunks, calls his place a hotel, and charges $10 a night for the privilege of sleeping between rows of hogsheads. Should the Legislature decide that no measure of relief shall be passed, threats are heard on every side that hundreds of suits will be brought against the Excise Commissioners to compel them to restore the money which they have obtained for something which they had no right to grant—"on false pretenses," as the dealers say.

The work of the Temperance Brotherhood was continued in Brooklyn on Sunday, and Oliver Cotter and his assistants detected Jacob Valman, No. 460 Court-street; Otto Dierking, No 148 Court-street; Kissel & Bloome, No. 97 Fulton-street; Clara Byer, No. 19 Fulton-street, Deidrick Steffens, No. 63 Fulton-street, and August Schoeman, No. 58 Fulton-street, violating the Excise law. Oliver Cotter yesterday addressed another communication to the Police Commissioners, in which he directs their attention to the fact that "There are no such licenses known in the statute as grocers', druggists', or cigar stores'. There are only three classes of licenses which are called for, viz.: Inns, hotels, or taverns in which spirituous liquors and wines are sold to be drank on the premises; storekeepers' license, where it is to be sold by the quantity and carried away, and not to be drank on the premises; ale and beer licenses, requiring these malt liquors to be drank on the premises or taken away in quantities." Mr. Cotter knows that the board will not issue any such license as that known heretofore as grocers' or druggists', and says that "grocery, drug, and cigar stores make more drunkenness and misery in the community, 50 per cent. more, than regular liquor-stores."

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

A meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was held last night in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. A large audience attended, two-thirds of whom were ladies. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Crosby. Rev. Dr. Dowling was elected Chairman. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Prime, the call for the meeting was read by Mr. Theodore Bourne, after which Rev. Dr. Crosby made an address. He said it was to be distinctly understood that this was not what is technically called a temperance meeting. Of 200,000 persons whom one might choose in this City, 175,000 would say it is not a crime to drink, but they would say, close up the groceries. To attempt to close them on the total abstinence principle, or on Bible principles, would not meet with support. Mr. William H. Mundy then sketched the history of excise laws in this State, and said he only succeeded in obtaining the enactment of the Commissioners by exciting a rivalry between the Grand Jury and Justice Wandell, the latter suppressing to be delicate about signing the warrant for their arrest. "Captain" Oliver Cotter was introduced, and made a brief speech, in which he said it might do to break the Sabbath in Germany, in France, in England, Ireland or Scotland, but it was no place to do it here. There's not a legal license in this City to day, he said, and if the law were enforced the Excise Commissioners would be on Blackwell's Island serving out the penalty for 5,000 misdemeanors. Capt. Cotter was in favor of "wiping all liquor out," as equally unwholesome, as he never was made more beastly drunk than he was by drinking lager-beer made of resin, tobacco, and cocculus indicus. Dr. William Oland Bourne read the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The general traffic in alcoholic liquors as hitherto tolerated and recognized both by law and custom, is the source of a vast portion of the burden of taxation and pecuniary expenditures; and,

Whereas, The traffic is strongly claimed as the source of four-fifths of the pauperism and crime which afflict our community; therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes the duty of every citizen who is a lover of law and good order, and the moral welfare of the community to organize and sustain a special effort to restrict and regulate as far as possible the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Resolved, That the cause interested in and organized to protect and promote the immunities of the dealers in strong drink should be met by a corresponding effort on the part of honest men who will devote their time and means to advance the work.

Resolved, That the Committee on organization be requested and empowered by this meeting on their behalf to perfect the organization without delay.

Mr. Henry Kimball then made an address, after which Hon. E. D. Culver was introduced. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to prepare, and to have circulated or signatures and transmission to the Legislature, a memorial from the people of this City adverse to the granting of licenses other than as provided by the law of 1857.

He proposed that the dealers should be treated justly; that the proportion of the money due to them should be refunded, and that the law of 1857 should not be changed. At the conclusion of the address, the meeting adopted the resolutions offered and then adjourned.

THE UNION TRUST FORGERY.

THE ALLEGED FORGERS ELLIOTT, BECKER, AND HERRING ARRAIGNED — ELLIOTT RECOGNIZED AS THE MAN WHO GAVE THE FORGED CHECK TO MAXWELL—HORACE E. BROWNE'S STRANGE TESTIMONY.

Frederick Elliott, alias Randall, alias Hurlburt, Charles Becker, alias Baker, and Clement Herring, who are charged with having assisted in the forgery and utterance of the $64,000 check upon the Union Trust Company, purporting to have been drawn by the New-York Life Insurance Company, were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon. Before the examination was opened John Peters, alias Cass, was brought to the bar, and the statements made against him revealed the accidental manner in which evidence was procured to warrant the arrest of Elliott, Becker, and Herring. It is charged against Peters that, in the company of one Augustus Sohn, a truck driver, he went to the store of T. B. Peddie & Co., at No. 77 Chambers-street, on the morning of Feb. 20 and stole a trunk full of valises, leather bags, &c. He put the trunk upon Sohn's truck, and the latter drove away with it, but was arrested in Canal-street, on suspicion of being a thief, by Officer Weinberg, of the Fourteenth Precinct. It was soon learned where the trunk had been stolen, and Sohn was charged with burglary. Becoming alarmed, he revealed the name of his accomplice, Peters, alias Cass, and also said that if he were relieved of the charge against him he would give information that would lead to the apprehension of a gang of skilled forgers. His offer was accepted, and he said that a few days before his arrest he moved on his truck the furniture and other household effects of old Clement Herring, a practiced coin counterfeiter and forger, from No. 402 East Twelfth-street to No. 30 Amity-street, and that he discovered among the articles a fine printing press and some waxed stones from which impressions of bogus checks or bonds had been taken. Capt. Allaire and Detective Wade arrested old Herring, his son-in-law, Charles Becker, Frederick Elliott, John Worth, and Catharine Schrieder, alias Bauer. John Peters, alias Cass, the man whom Sohn charges with having been the principal in the burglary upon Peddie & Co.'s store, was not arrested until after the alleged forgers had been in custody. He pleaded not guilty yesterday afternoon, but Justice Kilbreth committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Evidence has been procured showing that Frederick Elliott, alias Hurlburt, alias Randall, and Charles Becker, are two men who, in 1875, escaped from the Turkish prison in Smyrna, to which place they were sent on a charge of having forged bonds of the Sublime Porte.

The examination was opened by Assistant District-Attorney Bell, who said to Justice Kilbreth: "The charge against these pr

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A LADY DESIRES A POSITION as companion for her friend. Address for three days C. D., Box No 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Welsh girl in a private family; three years' City reference. Can be seen at present employers, No. 56 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., from 10 till 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands making all kinds of salads; understands the care of silver thoroughly; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 38th-st., in the rear

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and assist in washing; has seven years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 579 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and laundress; no objections to the country; has good City references. Call or address No. 50 East 41st-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress; has the best City references; has lived with the first-class families. Can be seen at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid, and assist with children; very obliging. Call at No. 210 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and good plain sewer; can operate on different machines, or is willing to assist with waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 317 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is capable of assisting in any other work in a family; City or country; good references. Call at No. 403 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 221 East 74th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at 147 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 1,008 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family in the City and to assist with washing and ironing; best of City references may be given. Can be seen for one day at 149 East 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or light washing; no objection to country; best City reference. Address No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 215 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 835 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl; or chamber-work and take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 230 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young American woman; of experienced child's nurse; no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 49 King-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 304 West 38th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; City reference. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 328 West 18th-st., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; two and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and coarse washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 252 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 329 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and take care of children; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 444 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, or waiton a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 6 West 22d-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and plain sewing; seven years' reference. Call at No. 5 University-place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, 46 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent person as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 408 2d-av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, in a private family, to do chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 333 East 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 337 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 239 Bleecker-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST class in both capacities; four years' City reference. Call at No. 9 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK and baker; can take entire charge of the kitchen and do the marketing if required; no objection to the country for the summer with a good family; highest City reference. Address J. M. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS (in the habit of living together); an excellent cook, willing to assist with washing and ironing; other as chamber-maid and waitress, willing to assist with washing; in a small private family; six years' City reference. Call at No. 321 east 16th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer; can milk and take care of butter; other a nice girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid; will be generally useful; together preferred. Call at No. 223 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; SOUPS, MEATS, Cpoultry; fancy cooking for private families; deserts of various kinds; highest reference. Address J. LOX No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable colored girl in a private family; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; has the best City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 469 7th-av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHERE A kitchen maid is kept; thoroughly competent in English and French cooking; can do the marketing if required, and take full charge; City or country; first-class City references. Call at No. 102 3d-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS First-class cook; good bread, pastry, and soup maker; City, or the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 329 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in hotel, restaurant, private family, or boarding-house; excellent City references. Address G. W., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid; willing to assist in the dining-room; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 39 east 33d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a private family; willing to go to the country for Summer; prefers steady place to high wages; City reference. Address Y. O., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands French and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMPEtent cook; understands cooking and baking, bread making, and desserts; good reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; understands cooking in all its brauches; will go short distance in the country; good references. Apply at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; UNDERstands French and English cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 119 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good family cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 146 East 39th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds of fine dishes and desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 459 6th-av., fancy store, near 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A REGULAR ENGLISH COOK; FIRSTclass in all respects; can take entire charge and do marketing if necessary; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th-av., lower bell.

COOK, (PLAIN,) WASHER, AND IRONER.—In a small private family in the City; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for one day at No. 149 East 19th-st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 456 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in first-class family. Call at her present employer's, No. 3 Madison-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; REFERENCE. Call two days at No. 129 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City references; country preferred. Call at 242 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking; soups, meats, games, and desserts; City or country; satisfactory references. Call at No. 220 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GOOD PLAIN COOK; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 811 7th-av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; IS thoroughly competent, trustworthy, and reliable; has lived in country; first class. Call at No. 210 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; Will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from present employer. Call at No. 142 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS PLAIN Cook; can make good bread, &c.; good City references. Address No. 337 East 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 328 West 16th-st., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT WOMAN; IS A VERY GOOD Cook, and will do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 157 West 35d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent washer and ironer; City or country; is a good baker; good City reference. Apply at 266 7th-av.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—WITH Good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE THAT thoroughly understands her work; has the best City reference. Call at No. 22 West 24th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer; three years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 117 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY Creference: no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 East 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL Cto cook, wash, and iron in a private family; City reference from last employer. Call at 425 East 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN Cook and first-class washer and ironer; five years' City reference. Call at No. 334 East 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook, washer, and ironer; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 313 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Christian cook; good City references. Can be seen at No. 254 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A Cprivate family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 270 West 36th-st., in shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD Creferences; does all kinds of first-class cooking, entrees, and desserts. Address Cook, No. 104 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; Cno objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 122 West 21st-st

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; is first-class; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 52 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 140 East 30th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH COARSE WASHing.—Very best City references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 668 3d-av.; third floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND ASSIST WITH Cthe washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 394 2d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, wishes a few customers at her home; perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker by the day or week in private families; is a first-class fitter and trimmer; best City reference. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker a few more customers by the day, or would go out by the week for the Summer on liberal terms. Address No. 293 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; operates on machines; children's dresses, shirts, wrappers, button-holes; $1 per day. Address K., Box 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, who is a good fitter, wishes daily engagements in private families. Call or address No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—NO objection to wait on ladies or an invalid; best City reference. Call at No. 116 3d-av., third bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 412 West 25th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTestant girl to do house-work; understands her business thoroughly; country preferred. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., room No. 6, first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to do general house-work; City or country; good City reference. Call at 20 West 13th-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman to do general house-work; in City or country. Address Thomes, No. 270 West 11th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL House-work; Protestant; City references. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman as maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children or an invalid lady; can cut and fit; is a good marchioist; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 604 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH Lady's maid, who speaks three languages; has superior taste in hair-dressing and dress-making; would like to travel; best City reference; good wages expected. Address Orleans, Box No. 256 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND HAIR-DRESSER.—By a Protestant; is used to traveling in Europe and in this country; clever sewer by hand and machine; good City reference. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibb's machines; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; UNderstands perfectly hair-dressing and machine sewing; good seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 169 West 20th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON; Speaks French fluently; good seamstress and hairdresser; will travel, and attend to young ladies; best reference. Call at No. 564 6th-av., candy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, Who speaks french, to go to Europe. Address E. K., No. 769 7th-av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN person to one or two ladies; City reference. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 48 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; also understands all kinds of fine washing; has best City reference. Apply at No. 146 East 39th-st., Room No. 10.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen until engaged at 135 West 28th-st., one flight stairs up, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 337 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; laundry work alone; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 494 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will assist in chamber-work; has best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE the City, desires to obtain a position for a girl now living with her. Apply at No. 74 East 61st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 411 East 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best reference. Call at No. 126 West 57th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass laundress; best City reference given; country preferred. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Best City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 81 Irving-place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; City or country; first-class reference. Call at no. 241 East 22d-st.

NURSE.—A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE City, wishes to obtain a position as nurse for a woman who has lived with her more than six years, and whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply at No. 74 east 61st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT; TAKES ENTIRE charge of infants and grown children; cuts and sews by hand; City references; likes the country. Address Nurse, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of one or two growing children; good plain seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 308 East 31st-st.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl to go with a family to Europe; speaks some French; well recommended. Address Dresden, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SWISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and plain seamstress; would prefer to travel; does not get sea-sick; best of reference. Call at No. 327 East 12th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; competent to take full charge of infants; would travel with a lady; City or country; very best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS NURSE, AND CAN TAKE Ccare of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 50th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children, or would travel with a lady. Call or address H. S. L., No. 764 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE INFANT'S NURSE; CAN take the full charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; is perfectly capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; six years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit; good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN with fresh breast of milk as wet-nurse; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 46th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERICAN woman, with a family about to travel, and would take care of children; is very willing and obliging; City references. Call at 202 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid or old lady; has no objections to traveling; best of City references. Call or address J. H., No. 314 East 15th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL SPEAKING French, to take care of grown children, or as lady's maid; best City reference. Call at No. 297 3d-av., near 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse in a private family; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT, THOROUGHLY experienced, as infant's nurse, or grown children; has best references from highest families. Call, 10 to 3 o'clock, at Chapel of Holy Trinity, No. 44 East 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHILD'S Nurse; is a good seamstress; has best of reference; willing to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 228 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 893 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse, with the best of City reference from last place. Call at 315 East 31st-st., ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS Nurse; is willing to assist with any work and go in the country; reference. Call at No. 402 east 18th-st.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE; CAN DO PLAIN Sewing and make herself useful; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 19 east 61st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call on or address French Nurse, No. 8 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Nurse; to do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 152 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse; understands dress-making and light chamber-work; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 15 East 12th-st., 3d house.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds family sewing; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 152 East 47th-st.

NURSE AND EXPERT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires a few more engagements by the day or week; would also take work home at reasonable prices. Call or address seamstress, No. 308 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker an engagement by the day, week, or month; moderate terms. Address seamstress, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl as seamstress and to do light chamber-work; over five years' good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR Month; understands dress-making and operating on sewing machines; terms moderate. Call at No. 488 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 474 West 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT As seamstress and to assist in light chamber-work; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 167 7th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German; speaks French and can work on different machines; City reference. Call at No. 430 West 51st-st.; ring doctor's bell.

NURSE.—AS A THOROUGH SEAMStress; operates on different machines; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 East 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMStress, to go out by the week or month. Call at No. 213 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; Can cut and fit; has a Singer Sewing-machine; good reference. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress or maid and seamstress. Address Seamstress, No. 2 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

NURSE.—CAN DO ALL KINDS OF FAMILY Sewing, up-stairs work, or wait on elderly lady; City or country. Call at No. 698 3d-av.

UP-STAIRS GIRL.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Cgirl, or as waitress; will do light housework; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 234 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL OF LONG experience and capability; can be highly recommended by her employers. Call at 31 West 50th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; is first-class; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS COMPEtent waitress or as chamber-maid and seamstress. good references. Call at No. 237 east 24th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; or would go out as laundress by the day or month; best of reference; terms moderate. Call or address Mrs. Moore, No. 156 West 52d-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH LAUNdress wishes families' washing; fluting in all its branches; gentlemen's shirts a specialty; 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Apply at no. 323 East 35th-st., first floor.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A RESpectable colored woman; gentlemen's and families' washing done up in first-class style. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th-st., basement.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WILL do ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or will go out by the day to work. Call at No. 1,079 1st-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or families' washing to take home, or go out by the day. Call at No. 740 3d-av., corner 46th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN without family; would take in some washing, or go out to work by the day, or week; good reference. Call at No. 502 2d-av., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a few families' or gentlemen's washing at her own home; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 West 30th-st., Room 15, top floor.

WASHING.—FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHing done in the house in the neatest style, or willing to go out by the day. Call any time at No. 301 East 61st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in some gentleman's or family washing, understands all kinds of fine washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., first bell.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS; FAMILY OR gentlemens' washing done up neatly and sent home promptly. Call or address No. 115 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, FAMILY WASHING or gentlemen's shirts; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 207 West 25th-st., Room No. 5.

WASHING.—FINE FAMILY WASHING TAKEN in. Mrs. Brown, 161 West 48th-st., second floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, CORrespondent, &c.; is experienced and otherwise well qualified; an excellent penman, and can give undoubted reference. Address Post Office Box No. 2,565, New-York.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A COMPETENT AND CAPABLE Boutler, in a private family for the Summer; has been disengaged in consequence of his last employers going abroad; is single, and can come well recommended; has no objection to the country. Address Butler, No. 244 5th-av., in basement.

BUTLER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; PRIvate family; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address for two days M. N., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a steady, sober young man; thoroughly understands his business; Protestant; married; no family; wife is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, if required; the best of City and country reference; wages moderate. Address E., Box No. 288 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Cocoachman, in City or country; trustworthy, temperate, single man; age, experienced, accustomed City driver; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and generally useful; wages moderate. Address F. C., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN—FOOTMAN.—BY A MAN AND WIFE IN City or country; man as coachman; thoroughly understands the business; a careful driver; wife is a good cook and laundress; thoroughly sober; best of reference. Call or address T. H., at Mr. Stelling's, No. 144 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; understands his business; has a thorough knowledge in the care and treatment of road and saddle horses; lived with first-class families, in this country and in Europe. Call or address H. B., No. 47 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Cman; no family; is willing to assist in garden and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can milk; first-class reference from present employer. Address Coachman, No. 188 Nelson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERienced City driver; also care of gentleman's road horses; good waiting and valeting; is single man; no objections to the country; first-class City reference from former and present employers. Call or address Coachman, No. 48 East 28th-st., at harness store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; UNDERstands French, Spanish and American dishes, creams, and jellies; can get up fancy dishes, cold or hot; is a first-class pastry cook; can give the best City reference, public or private. Call at No. 142 West 31st-st., candy store, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Cmarried man; Protestant; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; willing and obliging; or a gentleman's place; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING; best City reference. Call at No. 893 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse, with the best of City reference from last place. Call at 315 East 31st-st., ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS Nurse; is willing to assist with any work and go in the country; reference. Call at No. 402 east 18th-st.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE; CAN DO PLAIN Sewing and make herself useful; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 19 east 61st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call on or address French Nurse, No. 8 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Nurse; to do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 152 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS Nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-WORK, OR sew on machine. Address E. G., No. 770 2d-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED American woman as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 133 Macdougal-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN As nurse to grown children. Call at 241 West 22d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady to assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 57 West 46th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, QUICK SEAMSTRESS Who understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamber-work or assist in the care of children; best City reference; wages moderate. Call or address No. 304 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant German as seamstress and nurse to one or two grown children; speaks French; can work on different machines. Call at No. 327 7th-av., between 55th and 56th sts; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant seamstress; will assist with chamber-work; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; three and a half years' City reference; lady can be seen. Call at No. 240 9th-av., near 25th-st., in baker-y.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; can wait on young ladies or assist with children; assist with light chamber-work; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 15 East 12th-st., 3d house.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds family sewing; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 152 East 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND EXPERT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires a few more engagements by the day or week; would also take work home at reasonable prices. Call or address seamstress, No. 308 East 46th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMStress and dress-maker an engagement by the day, week, or month; moderate terms. Address seamstress, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl as seamstress and to do light chamber-work; over five years' good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR Month; understands dress-making and operating on sewing machines; terms moderate. Call at No. 488 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 474 West 22d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT As seamstress and to assist in light chamber-work; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 167 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German; speaks French and can work on different machines; City reference. Call at No. 430 West 51st-st.; ring doctor's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS A THOROUGH SEAMStress; operates on different machines; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMStress, to go out by the week or month. Call at No. 213 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; Can cut and fit; has a Singer Sewing-machine; good reference. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress or maid and seamstress. Address Seamstress, No. 2 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN DO ALL KINDS OF FAMILY Sewing, up-stairs work, or wait on elderly lady; City or country. Call at No. 698 3d-av.

UP-STAIRS GIRL.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Cgirl, or as waitress; will do light housework; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 234 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL OF LONG experience and capability; can be highly recommended by her employers. Call at 31 West 50th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; is first-class; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS COMPEtent waitress or as chamber-maid and seamstress. good references. Call at No. 237 east 24th-st.

WASH

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED. April 18 | ABYSSINIA...WED. May 2
BOTHNIA...WED. April 25 | SCOTIA.....WED. May 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, April 18, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the usual Queenstown berth between Liverpool and New-York, going south of the Banks on the passages to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 47 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets onfavorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. L. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,
ATLAS.....April 12
CLARIBEL.....May 3

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....Saturday, April 14
ETNA.....April 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class (all-iron screw) steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, April 14
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday May 10

First cabin, $40, $75, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North river.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

ASHLAND.....WEDNESDAY, April 18
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, April 21

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., April 21 | MOSEL.....Sat., May 5
WESER.....Sat., May 28 | ODER.....Sat., May 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia....April 21, noon | Bolivia....May 5, 11 A. M.
Victoria....April 28, 3 P. M. | Illinois....May 12, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, ORDERS.

Sabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate $35; Steerage $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Elysia....April 28, 3 P. M. | Utopia....May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $65 to $70; steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. R. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 19, at 10:3 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
*ST. LAURENT, Lachenez....Wed., April 18, 9:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $5), $65, or $75, according to stateroom, steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 18, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 5 Dutch-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

M. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. H. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, S. & R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier 1001 Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, April 17
CITY OF ATLANTA.....Saturday, April 21

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULDAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, May 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These dispatch steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 18
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....April 19 | HERDER.....May 3
HAMMONIA.....April 26 | WIELAND.....May 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.
GREECK.....THURSDAY, April 19, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain...April 21, 11:30 A. M. | Egypt.....May 5, 11 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7. 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:23 P. M. Sunday 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, Lightning Express to Utica.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Rensselaer at 7:10 P. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with drawing cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Ticket offices, Nos. 252, 701, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MERRELL, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

7:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Dobrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 362 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. PILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & DOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Apr. 13...3:30 P. M.	Friday, Apr. 13.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th.....4 P. M.	Saturday, 14th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 16th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th.10:30 A. M.	(Wed'sday, 18th.....9 A. M.
Saturday, 21st.....1 P. M.	Friday, 20th...10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....2 P. M.
Wed'sday, 25th.....3 P. M.	Wed'sday, 25th.....6 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY AND CANADIAN CONNECTIONS with Railroads North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 5 P. M. Fare only $1 50, and a reduction to all points. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

S. F. MAYO, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Easter and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Charles P. Daly, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HUNTING and RALPH D. EARLE, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Hunting & Earle, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of said Hunting and Earle, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 17 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1877.

Dated New-York, April 11, 1877.

JOHN F. FELLOWS, Assignee.
EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. mw17-1aw4wTu

DRY GOODS.

E. Ridley & Sons,

GRAND AND ALLEN STS., NEW-YORK,

WILL EXHIBIT

MONDAY, APRIL 16,

the largest and most complete stock, both as regards variety and value, in our line in this City.

WE MAKE NO EXCEPTION.

NOVELTIES FROM HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS AT LEAST ONE-THIRD LESS THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.

FRENCH CHIPS

TELEPHONE, (extra quality,) $2 25 and $2 50.
DANICHEFF, (extra quality,) $1 75 and $2.
EQUESTRIAN, (extra quality,) $1 50 and $1 75.
DIADEM, (extra quality,) $1 25 and $1 50.

FRENCH CHIP HATS, 50c.

DUNSTABLE, TUSCAN, MILAN, and OTHER BRAIDS in all the

LEADING SHAPES.

FINEST CANTON DRESS and SCHOOL HATS, 13c., 19c., 25c.

250 CASES SPLIT STRAWS and LEGHORNS, 75c., $1, $1 25,

JUST THE THING FOR SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.

MARSEILLE SUN HATS AND BONNETS, 13c., 15c., 18c., 25c.

THOUSAND SILK NORMANDIES, 80c., 95c., $1 10. $1 25 up.

CHILDREN'S NORMANDIES, 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c. up.

Our Trimmed Bonnets

are still the centre of attraction—additions to stock daily.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS
AND
OSTRICH FEATHERS.

We still have plenty of the

SATIN VIOLETS,

AT 2c. THE DOZEN.

WE BRANCH IN OUR MANUFACTURING ROOM MOUNTURES, BOUQUETS, and WREATHS for Normandies, &c., to suit the tastes of ladies while they wait.

SILK PARASOLS.

10,000 TO SELECT FROM.

FOR CHILDREN, 30c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.
FOR LADIES, (EVERY KIND OF VARIETY,) $1, $1 15, $1 35, $1 50, $1 85, $2, $2 25 up.

BARGAINS IN

SUN UMBRELLAS,

mounted in Shell, Horn, Pearl, Ivory, Bone, Pearl and Gold, Ivory and Gold, &c., all very low.

LADIES' SUITS AND DOLMANS.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS MORE ATTRACTIVE DAILY. CLOTH DOLMANS, $1 35, $1 95, $2 30, $2 85, $3 25 up.

LADIES' STUFF SUITS, from $3 85, $4, $4 50 up.
ELEGANT PLAIN and STRIPED SILK SUITS, $18 75 up.

We charge for

Making Silk Dresses

$12 50—first-class artists engaged only.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, NEW STOCK TO-DAY.

1,000 DOZ. NEW SHADES { 44 CENTS
KID GLOVES, { THE PAIR.

FULL ASSORTMENT SPRING COLORS.

FULL LINES OF ALL OUR OWN BRANDS, 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.

COMPRISING EVERY NEW SHADE.

Millinery Silks, Mode and every shade, 60c., 65c., 75c. up.

Black Dress Silks, 85c., 95c., $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50. Lower in price than for 12 years.

OUR NEW DRESS SILK DEPARTMENT

will be op ned next week.
☞ Notice will be given on the day.

LACES, RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LARGE PURCHASE OF

ALL SILK RIBBONS.

GROS GRAIN, No. 9, 13c.; No. 12, 16c.; No. 16, 18c.
SASH RIBBONS at 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c.

OUR STOCK THIS WEEK WIL REPAY A CAREFUL EXAMINATION.

DON'T FORGET OUR BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

Sent by mail, free, on application.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,

300, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, & 70 ALLEN-ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SPECIALTIES:

DRESS-MAKING,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.

READY-MADE:

SILK SUITS, $15.99 UP.
SILK SUITS TO ORDER $15, FOR MAKING.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
NO. 7 WEST 30TH-ST.
Mlle. ELISE COUDEN, importer,
Successor to Mme. Ferrero,
Offers extremely handsome and new-style BONNETS
of new bronze and old gold shades at
EXTREMELY LOW prices.
Orders punctually attended to

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, AGENT, importer; latest recherche modes in Parisian bonnets just in from Luvée, and others. No. 423 6th-av., 2d door below 26th-st. English mourning goods.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
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A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell at a sacrifice two family horses, one extension-top phaeton, pole and shafts, one pony phaeton, one top buggy, single harness; horses 6 and 7 years old, 15 and 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind. Apply to COACHMAN, at private stable, No. 128 East 19th-st.

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A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR AND BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7-octave Pianos, $150, 7 1-3, $160, not used at year. "2" Stop organs, $50, "4" stops, $68, "7" stops, $63, "8" stops, $75, "10" stops, $85, "12" stops, $100, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL & TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, &c. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., Union-square, N. Y.

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PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address B., Box No. 145 Times Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul-st.

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WE are EXHIBITING a FRESH IMPORTATION of

SPECIAL NOVELTIES

In NEW and ELEGANT
FOULARD CAMBRICS,
JACONETS and ORGANDIES.
Also,
A LARGE LOT of VERY DESIRABLE
FOULARDS at 25c. per yard.
SHIRTING PRINTS at 6½c. per yard, and
YARD WIDE CAMBRICS at 10c. per yard, and

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An ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE at 12½c. per yard.

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ALL THE

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14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSON and JOHN C. STEWART, Trustees, vs. THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, and others.—In the Chancery Court of Dallas County, at Selma, Alabama.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company, and all creditors of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, and to all holders of the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Receivers, Thomas A. Walker and John Tucker, under the orders of said Chancery Court made in the above entitled cause, that, under and by virtue of a decree of said court, rendered in said cause on the 5th day of March, 1877, the undersigned, Register and Master of said Court, will begin on the first day of May, 1877, to take and state an account of what is due to each and all of the creditors of said Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company, and to each and all of the creditors of said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, and to the holders of said certificates of indebtedness. Notice is hereby further given to all of the creditors of said Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company, and of said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, and to the holders of said certificates of indebtedness, that they are required to come before the undersigned, Register, on said first day of May, 1877, and prove their claims on or before the first day of June, 1877, and all creditors and certificate holders failing to establish their claims on or before the first day of June, 1877, will be excluded from the benefits of said decree of March 5, 1877, and forever barred of their claims upon the property in said decree ordered to be sold. The Register and Master will continue his sittings, beginning on the first day of May, 1877, from day to day, at his office in Selma, Alabama, for the purpose of receiving proof of such claims as may be presented, until the first day of June, 1877, unless such claims shall be disposed of at an earlier day, and any party or creditor may object to and contest any claim presented for allowance by any other party or creditor.
B. H. CRAIG, Register.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, District of Louisiana.—EDWIN D. MORGAN and JAMES A. RAYNOR, Trustees, vs. NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY AND OTHERS.—In Equity.—No. 7,357—Notice is hereby given that by the authority of the Court aforesaid, I have been appointed Special Master in the above entitled cause, now pending in said Court, to receive and take of "The amount of money due upon each of the mortgages" (described in the deeds of trust on file in said cause) "and who are the holders of the bonds and coupons, and to distinguish between the sums due for principal and for interest and to become due, and whatever is important relative to the debt." Proof can be made before me at the office of Edwin D. Morgan, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, during a period of five days, between the 8th and 12th days of May, 1877, inclusive; also at the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 15th day of May, 1877; and also at the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in the City of New-Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the 28th and 29th days of May, 1877. The office hours for taking said proofs at all the above-named places will be from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. The examination of the proofs made will take place before me between the 1st and 5th days of June, 1877, at the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in the City of New-Orleans, for the purpose of making up the report of the debt. The decretal order under which the proofs are to be made is on the records of said Court. Blank forms for making proofs will be furnished by me to parties requiring the same. All bonds and coupons must be produced before me, for inspection and registry, by the holders thereof, at the time of making proof, or by an agent authorized to make proof of the same.
F. A. WOOLFLEY, Special Master.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Solicitor.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JAMES SE. KELSEY et al. against THE AMERICAN EXOTIC AND BOTANIC GARDEN COMPANY et al.—In pursuance of an order made at a special term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the sixteenth day of March,

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A concert for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home will be given this evening at the Academy of Music.

The Yale Alumni Association will have a social meeting at Delmonico's on Friday evening next.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, Admiral Bontakoff, Baron Schilling, and Fleet Captain Alexieff go to Washington to-day for a three or four days' trip.

Mr. James How, of No. 26 Burling-slip, says that he was not a member of the North-west pool, and never was interested, directly or indirectly, in any stock speculation.

Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage will deliver his lecture on "The People We Meet" at Association Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the Grace Baptist Church purchasing fund.

James Brannigan, aged 50, fell overboard, while intoxicated, at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, North River, on Sunday night, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday.

Rev. E. A. Washburn, D.D., delivered a lecture last evening at Association Hall on "The Right and the Responsibility of the Christian Conscience in the Study of the Holy Scriptures."

A man supposed to be Philip McGuire, aged 45, of No. 99 Goerck-street, jumped overboard from the wharf foot of Third-street, East River, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

At a meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, held last evening, Prof. T. Egleston read a paper on "Methods of Mining at Lake Superior," and Prof. J. S. Newberry delivered a lecture on "The North American Continent in the Triassic Period."

The Night Refuge, corner Avenue D and Tenth-street, was closed April 16, having been in continuous operation since Jan. 4. A report will shortly be presented showing the number of both sexes admitted during the Winter, the cost per capita, with other statistics.

Twenty-one hundred shares of stock, principally Lake Shore and Western Union, with a small amount of Erie and Delaware and Hudson, were sold out under the rule yesterday for account of A. E. Laing & Co., of No. 6 Wall-street, who attempted to bull the market on too small a capital.

Joseph C. Brady, the well-known builder, who was assaulted by a former employe of his named James Leahan, on Saturday night, at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, died at 4:40 P. M. yesterday, at his residence, No. 217 East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street.

Through a misunderstanding, it was announced last week that Prof. Bell, of Boston, would lecture on May 7 on "The Speaking Telephone," giving experiments. Prof. Bell's duties at home, it is now said, will prevent the fulfillment of his engagement, and the lecture is indefinitely postponed.

On the Produce Exchange yesterday all exportable stuffs were excited, and the general drift was toward still higher prices. Breadstuffs especially were stronger, cable advices reporting the foreign markets strong and excited. The demand for export was active, but the advanced prices and higher range of ocean freights checked business.

A family of Swedes, consisting of father, mother, and two children, quit the New South Wales emigrant bark Annie H. Smith yesterday morning on the ground, as they allege, of not having enough to eat and drink aboard. The vessel was towed down to the bay yesterday, but the southerly wind prevented her from putting out to sea.

Thomas Conway, of No. 112 Madison-street, and Jeremiah Haggerty, of No. 24 Vandewater-street, quarreled at an early hour yesterday morning in front of No. 17 Cherry-street, and during the fracas which ensued Conway stabbed Haggerty in the side with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Haggerty was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and Conway was locked up.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a letter from Mr. W. S. Beaman, a lawyer, giving an account of a young German, who, for nearly a year past, has been obtaining money from a number of lawyers by false pretenses. The fellow says his name is Bauman, and he appeals for charity to enable him to purchase a musical instrument, to take his part in Wallack's orchestra.

Hon. J. A. Johnson, whose agreeable and instructive lectures on California, delivered in this City, two years ago, will be remembered, gives two new lectures on the same subject, at Cooper Union. These lectures will be delivered to-night and to-morrow night. The speaker is familiar with the scenes and wonders which he describes, and his vivid word-paintings will be illustrated by stereopticon views taken for this purpose.

The Mayor received an anonymous letter yesterday, in which the writer, after referring favorably to the article on the cleaning of the streets which appeared recently in THE TIMES, accuses the Mayor of having disappointed the citizens by whose votes he was placed in office, and with having neglected his duties as chief magistrate of the City, by causing the few prominent thoroughfares of the City only to be kept clean, while the minor streets and avenues are allowed to remain in a filthy condition.

The securities whose sale by auction was deferred on Thursday, on account of the break in the market, were brought to the hammer yesterday afternoon. Mr. Probst bought 1,350 shares Rock Island at 87½, and 4,400 North-west common at 16¼. Six thousand dollars of Winona and St. Peter bonds brought 77; 100 shares Western Union, 56½; 100 Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 10; $100 North-west gold bonds, 83¼, and 150 shares North-west preferred, 41¾. These securities are said to have been collateral deposited with August Belmont & Co. by H. Kennedy & Co., the suspended North-west pool brokers, for a loan of $200,000.

BROOKLYN.

The City recovered $500 in a suit yesterday against Charles Felter, that sum being the amount of a bond given by Felter for Dr. Charles Bonar, who was convicted of assault and battery some months ago, but fled before he was sentenced.

Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on application of Atlantic avenue property-owners, granted an order returnable on Thursday, directing the Long Island Railroad Company and the Atlantic-avenue Railroad to show cause why they should not be restrained from placing steam cars on Atlantic-avenue.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, at a meeting held in Brooklyn last evening, condemned the action of the Barbara Fritchie Post in protesting against the invitation extended to Gen. Roger A. Pryor, an ex-Confederate officer, to deliver an address on the evening of Decoration Day. Gen. Pryor, who had formally declined to speak on account of the protest, was waited upon by a committee and induced to reconsider his decision and consent to take part in the celebration.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate the fraudulent voting at the Gravesend primary met at the Town-hall in Flatbush yesterday, but did not take any testimony, owing to the refusal of Charity Commissioner Storms to be sworn or to furnish the list of inmates discharged and remaining in the Almshouse. Storms virtually admitted the charge, which, however, does not require his admission to prove it, when he gave as a reason for refusing to be sworn that he did not recognize the authority of the committee, and that primaries were not legalized. The committee will meet again next Friday at the court-house.

NEW-JERSEY.

Between 400 and 500 of the laboring men of Paterson waited on Mayor Buckley, of that city, yesterday, and demanded work. The Mayor promised to interest himself for them.

John Donovan threw his arm around the neck of Kate Riley, whom he did not know, on Broad-street, Newark, Sunday night, and kissed her. He was arrested, and yesterday sent to jail for 30 days.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen reorganized for the year yesterday by electing Alderman Sherwood President. The Board of Education elected Commissioner Bamber President, and Vernon Boyle Secretary.

The attitude of the Perth Amboy Railroad strikers continues to be very threatening, but so far no collision has occurred. Sheriff Roberts found it necessary, however, yesterday to double the number of his deputies.

John Foley and Fred Cook were engaged cleaning a tank at the Weehawken oil docks yesterday morning, when the lid slipped. They fell in and the lid fell down upon them, crushing them horribly. Foley's injuries were fatal. Cook, who was less badly hurt, was removed to his home in Paterson.

Charles Cudjo, a colored man, attempted to force an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Moorhead, on Bergen-avenue, early yesterday morning. The five ladies who were alone in the house were aroused from their sleep and cried for help from the windows of their bedrooms. Officer Jachens heard the alarm, and arrested Cudjo as he was escaping over the fence. The would-be burglar was committed for trial.

For some time past, Mrs. Murray, residing at No. 216 Fourth-street, Jersey City, has manifested symptoms of insanity. Her family have watched her carefully with the fear that she would do herself bodily harm. Last evening she succeeded in eluding their watchful care, and taking from one of the bureau drawers a razor, drew it across her throat. The gash inflicted was a deep one and extended from ear to ear. She was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood. Medical attendance was summoned at once, and everything done that medical skill could suggest for her relief. Her injuries are regarded as fatal, and it was doubtful if she could survive the night.

A YOUTHFUL WANDERER.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ALBANY LAD—A LONG SEARCH FAILS TO DISCOVER HIS WHEREABOUTS—HE FINALLY TURNS UP AS A NEW-YORK BOOT-BLACK, AND IS SENT HOME.

On the evening of the 8th of January, 1875, Willie, the 12-year-old son of Mr. Homer Samson, a lawyer of Albany, left his home suddenly because his father refused to let him go out in the street. When last seen he wore his every-day clothes, and did not appear to be particularly excited. A search was instituted both in Albany and New-York, but without finding any traces of the missing child. All the newsboys' lodging-houses and similar resorts in this City were visited by a friend of Mr. Samson, in the endeavor to obtain some clue to the boy's whereabouts, but in vain. As unfriendly relations had existed between Willie and Mrs. Samson—his step-mother—it is supposed that his grandfather had induced the boy to elope, and had sent him to the far West in charge of some of his mother's relatives. There had been a fire on the wharf on the evening of his disappearance, and this induced many, including his step-mother, to think that he had been attracted to it and had fallen into the river. He had two sisters, who were greatly afflicted by his loss, but said less about it than they would have done had pleasanter relations existed in the family. The father was nearly heart-broken, and after continually failing in health during the past Winter, died. This event broke up the family. The elder sister, an energetic and successful teacher at East Albany, had never quite given up the hope of finding her brother, and recently requested a friend in this City to make another effort at discovery. A photograph of Willie, together with a description of his personal appearance, was placed in the hands of Superintendent Walling, who interested himself personally in the case. The boy was finally found by Detective Adams on the 12th inst., in the Newsboys' Lodging-house in New-Chambers-street, and was the next morning delivered to the friend of his sister. During the past 20 months he had supported himself by selling papers and blacking boots, without, however, accumulating the fortune which in the story books is the usual accompaniment of such a career. He said that he had left home with four other boys, whose united capital was $8, and with them had taken passage for this City on board the J. B. Schuyler. After a day or two spent in seeing the sights, their money gave out, and when they separated, young Samson made no effort to return home, but took to blacking boots for a living. His average receipts were about 30 cents a day, of which he paid 15 cents for board and lodging to Father Drumgoole, Manager of the lodging-house at No. 52 Warren-street. Strange to say, he had read no dime novels, and did not take to his Bohemian life through exaggerated ideas concerning Claude Duval or Texas Jack. After being carefully washed and arrayed in clean apparel, he was sent home to his sister in East Albany. The statement that the second search for him was instigated for the reason that property had been left him is incorrect, his discovery being solely the result of his elder sister's love for her brother, as well as her hope that he might still be alive, although all appearances were to the contrary.

DEATH OF ROBERT M. DE WITT.

Mr. Robert M. De Witt, the well-known publisher, of Rose-street, died yesterday, at his residence, at Stratford, Conn., of pneumonia. Mr. De Witt was born in this City in 1828, and at an early age entered the employ of Israel Post, of No. 88 Pine-street, one of the pioneers of the magazine trade. He was afterward associated in the same business with William H. Graham, and on the failure of the latter, in 1852, he formed the new publishing firm of De Witt & Davenport. After doing business for several years, the house went under in the panic of 1857, and Mr. De Witt afterward continued business alone under his own name. Ten years later he and William Bunker, of Brooklyn, started the New-York News Company. Mr. De Witt originally commenced business in Park-row, afterward moving to the old *Tribune* building, and from thence into Frankfort-street. His late headquarters were at No. 33 Rose-street, where he occupied the whole building with his publishing-house and book-bindery. He was chiefly known as a publisher of cheap and popular literature, although a number of important scientific and medical works were issued from his establishment. In political circles, he was once quite prominent as a leading "American," or Know-nothing, as they were afterward termed. His funeral will take place during the week from his residence at Stratford, Conn.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman French in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, Alderman Burnett offered a resolution, which was adopted, excepting John Patton, one of the sureties of Sprague, the defaulting ex-City Treasurer, from the compromise by which the city agrees to withdraw the suits commenced against the other sureties on payment by them of $60,000. Mr. Patton refused to agree to the compromise, and the object of the resolution is to release the city from the conditions of the compromise so far as he is concerned. The Railroad Committee reported in favor of permitting the Manhattan Beach Railroad Company to build their road over the route, with a slight alteration, as already selected, provided the road is built by September, 1877. The alteration prevents the company from laying their tracks in Richardson-street. At a future meeting of the Railroad Committee the entire route will be settled on. Alderman Aiken, of the Third Ward, offered a resolution providing that so much of the assessment on the property-owners for repairing Atlantic-avenue as it has cost to pave between the tracks of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, and for three feet either side of the tracks between Henry-street and Flatbush-avenue, be remitted. An amendment was offered including Atlantic-avenue between South Ferry and Henry-street and Flatbush-avenue and Clason-aveque, and the resolution was referred to the Law Committee.

The Mayor sent in a number of vetoes, and among them a refusal to approve the resolutions removing from office by the Board of Aldermen a number of officials for no other reason than that they were Republicans.

THE INSURANCE SUITS.

The opinion rendered on Saturday last by Mr. Justice Westbrook, in the case of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, declaring the proceedings before the Brooklyn courts invalid, has created some excitement in insurance circles, more especially among those who are interested in the insolvent corporation. Mr. William R. Grace, the present Receiver, although virtually removed from that office by this decision, is in a somewhat unenviable position, and yesterday had a long consultation with his counsel as to the course to be pursued. The order in the case will, it is expected, be settled within a short time, and it is probable that Mr. Grace will be reappointed, as the Attorney-General is understood to offer no objection to him. Meanwhile the second department of the Supreme Court (Kings County) refuses to release him from any responsibility under the order appointing him. It is very likely that counsel for the Receiver will apply for a stay of proceedings in the case of the Attorney-General, and submit the matter to the General Term pro forma, in order that it may be taken to the Court of Appeals at once, and a final adjudication had upon the merits.

It is understood that the decision of Justice Dykman in the suits against the North America, Universal, and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies will not be rendered for some time. In the meantime Mr. Henry R. Pierson, the Receiver of the first and last named companies, appointed on the application of the Attorney-General, will continue to perform the duties of that office.

ROCK ISLAND'S NEW OFFICERS.

A meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 13 William-street. The resignation of John F. Tracy as President of the road was accepted, and Mr. Hugh Riddle, of Chicago, was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. David Dows, of New-York, was made Vice-President, and Mr. Frederick L. Ames, of North Easton, Mass., was chosen as Director in place of his father, the late Oliver Ames. The 40,200 shares of stock held by the company were taken out of the names of brokers and placed in the hands of the President and Treasurer as Trustees, to be retained by them until the necessary legal formalities for the reduction of the capital stock from $25,000,000 to $21,000,000 can be gone through. The Treasurer, Mr. Tows, was authorized to accept bids for the new loan until April 25 for cash, and after that for old 7 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to issue consolidated stock of the City of New-York to the amount of $140,000 to pay for the work done under contract on the Museum of Art and Natural History buildings. The question of purchasing the old Randall maps and surveys of this City at $50,000 was then called up, and the Controller reported that there was no appropriation out of which the amount could be paid, and recommended that the matter be laid over until the final estimates for the next year shall have been passed. The report was adopted. The board transferred a balance of $1,542 55 to the Park Department to defray expenses incurred in connection with the improvement of the Harlem River; and, also, a balance of $1,380 to the Police Department to pay the rents of premises used by the District Inspectors. The sum of $865 60 was appropriated out of the excise fund to the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls for the support of 52 inmates. The board then adjourned.

A CONVICT KILLED BY HIS KEEPER.

A tragedy, ending in the death of a colored convict named Charles Brooks, aged 19, was enacted yesterday afternoon on Blackwell's Island, near the lunatic asylum. At 3 P. M. a gang of 90 convicts in charge of Keeper Michael Adams was engaged in the work of unloading two scows of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The prisoners had completed the unloading of one of the scows, and were about to haul in another to the bulkhead, when Keeper Adams ordered the men to remove the garbage over the deck of the intervening vessel. While Adams, who was standing on the deck, was issuing the necessary instructions to the convicts, the negro crept up behind him, and, with a shovel which he carried, dealt him three murderous blows. The first descended on the left shoulder of the keeper, cutting his coat, while the second caused a severe contusion on the left side of the head, and the third a wound an inch long on the left ear. Adams retreated about 100 feet from the deck, and seeing the negro following him, drew his revolver and fired three shots at his assailant, who was in the act of raising the shovel to deal the keeper a fourth blow. One of the shots took effect in the right side of the convict. He staggered a short distance, fell, and immediately became unconscious. Brooks was removed to the lunatic asylum, where he was attended by Dr. R. L. Parsons, the resident physician of the institution. One hour later the wounded convict died. In accordance with a suggestion from Commissioner Brennan, who was on the Island at the time, the Warden accompanied Adams to the Nineteenth Precinct, where the latter surrendered to Capt. Mount. Coroner Ellinger visited the station-house at 9 P. M., and listened to a statement of the keeper, embodying the foregoing facts. The inquest will be held to-day at the Penitentiary.

WINDING UP THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the Gold Exchange was held yesterday afternoon. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read, showing a balance on hand March 31, of $119,340 30, to be divided among 451 members in good standing. Mr. Eugene S. Ballin offered a resolution that all the officers and committees hand over all books, papers, and funds in their possession on April 30 to the Trustees to be elected to-day, which was carried. Mr. John F. Underhill moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the appreciation of the Exchange for the services of C. O. Morris, Chairman, R. L. Edwards, Treasurer, and James B. Colgate, Secretary. Carried. Mr. Ballin moved that a committee be appointed to select a proper testimonial to be presented to Mr. R. L. Edwards for his long and faithful services to the Exchange. After some discussion the motion was made the special order for a meeting, to be held this afternoon. The Chairman appointed Messrs. E. W. Gould, Heber Dunham, T. B. Graham, and R. P. Cornell, tellers to supervise the election for trustees to wind up the affairs of the Exchange, to be held to-day. The meeting then adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

R. Montgomery Field, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Stephen V. Benét, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Judge Stanford Newel, of Minnesota, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot, of Massachusetts, and Gen. John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Calvin G. Child, United States District Attorney for Connecticut, and Capt. John H. Upshur, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Hon. Henry S. Sanford, of Florida, and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Max Outrey, French Minister at Washington, and Eugene de Vorges, French Minister to Hayti, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge Douglas Boardman and F. M. Finch, of Ithaca; United States Marshal C. C. Tompkins, of Colorado, and Capt. F. Watkins, of the steamship City of Brussels, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Gov. Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont; José de Soto, of the Spanish Legation at Washington; ex-Gov. E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire, and ex-Mayor J. G. Berret, of Washington, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE THOUSANDS OF LADIES

Who use LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" keep their own counsel, and all their admirers suppose that complexions so beautiful and perfectly natural in appearance must be nature's own. Ladies, try it; you will be delighted. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE MOREAU-LEFEVRE CHAMPAGNES for Invalids, in pints, half-pints, are convenient and health-giving.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bermuda, from Bermuda.—Rev. R. C. Cunningham, Mrs. H. Cunningham and child, F. Mather, Charles Jonnston, Mrs. Lomer, Miss Lomer, Master Lomer, Mrs. Marson Narzey, W. J. Selocombe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:18 | Sun sets.....6:41 | Moon sets.11:36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:32 | Gov. Island 11:21 | Hell Gate..12:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, APRIL 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. P. Ames; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ships Carl, (Ger.) Boockelmann, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Amelia, (Ger.) Hohorst, Bremen, Theo. Ruger.

Barks Gessner, (Ger.) Christoffer, Hamburg, Hermann Koop & Co.; Clara, (Ger.) Gardes, Bremen, Theo. Ruger; Bjornatjern Bjornsen, (Norw.) Nelsen, Stettsen, Louis Petens; Ura, (Br.) McIntosh, Glasgow, J. S. Tucker & Co.

Brigs Wm. D. Andrews, Wilson, Port au Prince, R. Murray; John W. Hunt, Hunt, Bridgetown, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge & Co.; Messina, (Norw.) Peters, Pernambuco, C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. Plant r, Harding, Provincetown, Mass., F. D. Moulton & Co.; Ximera, Thompson, Savannah, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Sabie Burton, Burley, Bridgeport, Stamford Strawboard Manufacturing Co.; Old Chief, Wylie, Jeremie, I. R. Staples; J. A. Hatfield, Hohorst, Windsor, S. C., C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Silas Alward, (of St. John, N. B.) McNeil, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Kgowiton & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Ellen H., (of St. John, N. B.,) Daken, Cardenas 18 ds., with molasses to Burbut & Livingstone—vessel to P. L. Nevins & Son.

Brig Glance, Hill, (of and from Bermuda 16 ds., with salt to Snow & Burgess—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Savannah 20 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Sea Lion, McIntyre, (of and from St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with spruce deals to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. L. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Baracoa 17 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Manhaska Maid, Lee, Gloucester, from a fishing cruise.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Virginia, for Fair Haven.

Schr. B. Young, Allen, Machias, with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Barge Chesapeake, Fults, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Bermuda, (Br.,) Angrove, Bermuda 4 ds., with mdse. and 11 passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Albambra, (Br.,) Wilson, Cow Bay, C. B., 5 ds., with coal, &c., to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Charles Cox, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Cox, 28 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Nostra Madre, (Ital.,) Palazzo, Cagliari 62 ds., with salt to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Josephine Accame, (Ital.,) Crateotto, Londonderry, via Philadelphia, 23 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship Annie H. Smith, for New-South Wales; barks Freidbaudel, for Bremen; Mandarin, for Cork; Pilgrim, for Bull; Homeward Bound, for Dunkirk; Anna, for —; M. Hogarth, for Genoa; brigs Sirius, for St. John's, N. F.; Siena, for St. Pierre; Belle Star, for Digby, N. S.; Dauntless and D. Soule, for —; schr. A. R. Weeks, for Cadiz.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY EXAMINATION.

REPORT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF POLICY-HOLDERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF POLICY-HOLDERS—FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SOCIETY—REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

Report of the Hon. John F. Smyth, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 10, 1877.

On the 22d day of January, 1877, the predecessor of the Superintendent caused an examination to be commenced into the condition of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which has been continued and is now finished.

In the course of the examination all of the vouchers for fifty-seven (57) pieces of real estate, owned by the Society and returned by them as having cost $5,615,637 88, were carefully examined, and, in addition to this, memorandums made of each person to whom moneys were paid for materials furnished or labor executed on the structures known as the "Equitable Buildings" in the cities of New-York and Boston, and while these expenditures have been large I find them to be in accordance with law. The amount received from them for rents yields 5.12 per centum (net) upon the sum invested, while the rate of interest assumed in the tables, as fixed by statute, is 4½ per centum.

The abstracts of title on each piece of property, either owned by the Society or on which it has mortgages, have been carefully examined by the Counsel of the Department, while such property either owned by or mortgaged to the Society, has been appraised by competent authorities on a sale basis, even when the present depressed condition of real estate is considered.

The Society holds mortgages on real estate, 1,216 in number, amounting to $16,237,264 45, acquired and held according to law. Out of this number of mortgages, 59 embraced property, the estimated value of which does not equal the amount of the loans by $212,156 74.

From the $5,615,637 88, the value of real estate owned by the Society, various deductions have been made amounting to $153,318 62, being the excess of cost value of same, as compared with the present market value.

AS TO LIABILITIES.

The net premium Insurance Reserve on 48,736 policies, amounting to $173,060,690, was carefully computed twice by the Actuaries of this Department, and ascertained to be on the basis of American Experience Table of Mortality, with 4½ per cent. interest, $25,653,862.

On the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest, the reserve is $27,724,618. The value of the reversionary additions (included, however, in the above) on a 4½ per cent. reserve, is $2,041,188; on a 4 per cent. reserve, $2,230,538.

The other liabilities are for unpaid losses and dividends, with an estimated liability under a non-forfeiture clause contained in policies where premiums have not been paid, but the Society still being liable. In the aggregate these items make a total of $577,279.

TONTINE FUND.

This fund, on Dec. 31, 1876, amounted to $5,043,577. The estimated legal reserve on Tontine policies, which amount is included above, is $2,850,000.

It will be seen by the following extracts from a form of Tontine policy used by the Society, that the surplus on these policies cannot be charged as a fixed liability, but simply noticed to show what portion of the net surplus belongs to Tontine policy-holders.

"SPECIAL AGREEMENTS AND CONDITIONS RELATIVE TO TONTINE SAVINGS FUND POLICIES.

"FIRST.—That this Policy is issued under the Tontine Savings Fund Plan.

"SECOND.—That the Tontine Dividend Period for this Policy shall be completed on the ____ day of ____ in the year eighteen hundred and ____

"THIRD.—That no dividend shall be allowed or paid upon this policy unless the person whose life is hereby assured shall survive the completion of its Tontine Dividend Period, as aforesaid, and unless this policy shall be then in force.

"FOURTH.—That all surplus or profits derived from such Policies on the Tontine Savings Fund Assurance Plan, as shall cease to be in force before the completion of their respective Tontine Dividend Periods, shall be apportioned equitably among such Policies as shall complete their Tontine Dividend Periods.

"FIFTH.—That upon the completion of the Tontine Dividend Period on ____ provided this Policy shall not have been terminated previously by lapse or death, the legal holder or holders of this policy shall have the option either: First, to withdraw in cash this Policy's entire share of the assets, (*i. e.*, the accumulated reserve and surplus apportioned by this Society to this Policy;) secondly, to convert the same into a paid-up Policy for an equivalent amount, provided always that if the amount of said paid-up Policy shall exceed the original amount of the assurance, a satisfactory certificate of good health from one of the Society's medical examiners shall be required; thirdly, to continue the assurance for the original amount, and apply the entire Tontine Dividend to the purchase of an annuity to reduce the subsequent premiums falling due upon this Policy, provided that in any year in which the amount derived from such annuity, together with the annual dividend on this Policy, shall exceed the amount of premium on this term, the excess shall be paid in cash to said ____ or assigns; or fourthly, to withdraw in cash the share of the accumulated surplus apportioned by said society to this Policy, and continue the policy in force on the ordinary plan.

"SIXTH.—That previous to the completion of its Tontine Dividend Period this Policy can have no surrender value in cash or in a paid-up Policy.

"SEVENTH.—That in the payment of premiums upon this policy a grace shall be allowed of one month, provided always that whenever advantage is taken of this grace, a fine shall be paid to the Society at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the time deferred."

The following is the condition of the Society on Dec. 31, 1876:

ASSETS.

Real Estate		$5,462,319 26
Bonds and Mortgages		16,015,142 98
Bonds.	Par Value.	Market Value.
United States..$1,601,000	$1,617,032 50	
N. Y. City.... 1,373,500	1,489,100 00	
Brooklyn..... 136,000	161,160 00	
Rochester..... 50,000	57,250 00	
Sharon Town.. 66 000	68,310 00	
Yonkers..... 5,000	5,050 00	
Little Valley.. 6,000	6,385 00	
Virginia..... 37,996	20,937 70	
South Carolina Merch. Trust Co. Stock... 1,488,200	1,525,405 00	
Valley National B'k Stock. 2.000	1,800 00	
Total par and m'kt value.. $4,794,436	$5,166,212 70	$5,166,212 70
The collaterals on which call loans have been made are in accordance with the law, with ample margins for the protection of the society. Total security.....	$2,198,244 00	
Total loans		$1,981,620 00
Cash in banks and trust companies		1,269,316 48
Accrued interest on all securities		264,511 78
Rents due and accrued		42,141 54
Net uncollected and deferred premiums		663.421 60
Premium on gold		7,488 46
Total admitted assets		$30,872,374 20

Items Not Admitted.

Real estate, cost of which exceeds appraiser's value at present time	$153,318 62	
Bonds and mortgages in excess of value	208,156 74	
Bonds and mortgages taken for debt	13,964 73	
Accrued interest on mortgages where principal and interest are in excess of value	41,899 63	
Commuted commissions	100,819 65	
Balance in agents' hands	178 545 84	
Total		$696,705 21
Total gross assets		$31,569,079 41

LIABILITIES.

Net reinsurance reserve on policies in force	$25,653,862 00
Unpaid losses and endowments	390,760 00
Unpaid dividends	81,902 00
Liability on lapsed policies	104,617 00
Total liabilities	$26,231,141 00
Surplus as regards policy-holders on the basis of admitted assets	$4,641,233 20
Surplus as regards policy-holders on the basis of total assets, deducting loading on uncollected and deferred premiums	5,337,938 41
Estimated surplus of Tontine policy-holders included in the above	2,193,577 00

The examination has been of the most thorough and searching character, and the Superintendent believes that no corporation doing an insurance business has been subjected to severer tests than this society has, nothing having been taken for granted, but every item, both of assets and liabilities, conscientiously and exhaustively scrutinized. To accomplish this, a force of 10 persons, under the Chief Examiner of the Department, has been steadily engaged for nearly three months. The Superintendent is much gratified at being able to state that the result of this investigation shows the complete solvency of the institution; and that, if the same energy and ability are displayed in its management and conduct from this time, as in the past, a career of solid commercial prosperity is before it.

JOHN F. SMYTH, Superintendent.

Report of a Committee of Policy-holders and Representatives of Policy-holders, with extracts from Reports of Sub-Committees.

To the President and Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States:

The undersigned, having been requested by the officers and Finance Committee of your Society, to examine the assets and to make a thorough investigation of its affairs and condition, have discharged that duty, and now ask leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The committee organized by the appointment of E. D. Morgan as Chairman, and Charles S. Smith as Secretary.

Fully believing, as we did, that any examination by this committee not essentially thorough would be of no value to the policy-holders, to the Society, or to the public, we requested the officers and Finance Committee, previous to entering upon our duties, to inform us as to the nature and extent of the investigation our committee were expected to make.

In answer to this we received from the President of the Society very promptly a communication in writing, of which the following is a copy:

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1877.

To Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman Committee Appointed to Examine the Assets and Liabilities of the Equitable Life Assurance Society:

DEAR SIR: At the first session of the committee which have undertaken an examination of the condition of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, you asked for an expression of the views of its Finance Committee, "as to the powers and duties of your committee, and as to the extent and scope which the proposed investigation should embrace."

I have very much pleasure, in behalf of the Finance Committee, to give all the information desired on this subject, but, in order that there may be no possible misapprehension, I beg to say that it is the wish that your examination should be exhaustive, and without reserve or limit; that you should consider all and every question relative not only to the management and solvency of this institution, but also every basis upon which the Equitable Society lays claim to the confidence of its policy-holders and of the general public.

Yours truly, H. B. HYDE, President.

The character of this communication being altogether satisfactory, we promptly accepted the important trust, and immediately entered upon the discharge of its duties, fully determined that our examination should be thorough and careful.

The first step taken was the appointment of David P. Fackler, a well-known, competent, and independent Actuary, to make, for the use of the committee a valuation of all the policies of the Society.

This valuation has been made, is satisfactory, and his report is herewith submitted, marked "A."

[*Extracts from the Report of Mr. Fackler:*—"From these data and calculations I find that on Dec. 31, 1876, the Society should have held a Premium Reserve of $25,747,000 00 (Twenty-five million, seven hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars) over and above all other liabilities."

"After a careful and critical examination of the Tontine Fund calculations made by the Society's Actuaries, I am satisfied that on Dec. 31, 1876, the said Fund amounted to $5,040,000 00 (Five million and forty thousand dollars) of the assets at their normal or book valuation; which sum primarily and equitably belongs to those insured on the Tontine Plan. Should your investigation of the Society's assets cause you to estimate them either higher or lower than they stand on its books, then this Tontine Fund should correspondingly be either increased or diminished in the same proportion. The legal reserve for these Tontine policies, at the same date, I find by an independent estimate to have been $2,850,000. (Two million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand and five hundred dollars,) which sum is included in the Tontine Fund, and also in the Premium Reserve before mentioned."]

Next in order we caused every piece and parcel of real estate mortgaged to the society, 1,216 pieces in number, together with all the property previously bought in under foreclosure, to be appraised in a careful and conservative manner by Appraisers appointed by ourselves, and not connected with the Society; and, in cases of parcels of considerable importance, we made the same the subject of two or more appraisals by Appraisers acting and reporting independently of each other.

Mr. Isaac Walton and Hon. Wyllis Blackstone were the chief Appraisers for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Entirely competent persons were also appointed to reappraise the property situated in the State of New-Jersey, and we employed persons skilled in the business to examine and reappraise all the property on which the Society had loans in various parts of this State, outside of New-York and Brooklyn.

Diagrams and other memoranda of the property were, in all cases, placed in the hands of each Appraiser.

The Appraisers' reports have, from time to time, been made to your committee, and have been thoroughly examined and re-examined by them.

The bonds and mortgages, and the loans thereon, have been found to be in accordance with the statements of the Society, are correct in number and amount, and are, in general, well secured.

The loans on these bonds and mortgages having been made in past years, when the value of real estate was much greater than at present, some of them are, at the present time, deemed inadequate security for the full amount loaned thereon.

In order, therefore, to meet any

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7986. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TWEED'S "CONFESSION."

BOGUS STATEMENT AND A SERIES OF DENIALS.

SENATOR WOODIN REPELS THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM IN AN ELOQUENT SPEECH IN THE SENATE—COMPREHENSIVE DENIALS FROM NEARLY EVERYBODY MENTIONED IN THE "CONFESSION"—JUDGE FOLGER, RECORDER HACKETT, HUGH HASTINGS, MR. TOWNSEND, AND OTHERS IMPUGN THE TRUTH OF ITS CHARGES.

The latest contribution to the Tweed literature has suffered more at the hands of its critics and reviewers than even the fanciful and romantic tale of his escape and travels, which was recently given to the world. The so-called confession, portions of which were made public yesterday morning has met with nothing but denials thus far, and at present hardly anything remains of it for further denial. Senator Woodin, in the course of an eloquent speech in the Senate last evening, swept away the charges against him. His speech carried conviction with it; but, on his own motion, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. Attorney-General Fairchild and Mr. Townsend say that the report of the confession is inaccurate. Recorder Hackett, Judge Folger, Hugh J. Hastings, and James O'Brien assert that the statements in which their names are mentioned are false. Attorney-General Fairchild will, it is said, require Tweed to submit proofs of his allegations before making public the entire statement.

THE TWEED CHARGES.

A synopsis of a confession said to have been made by William M. Tweed, and presented by his counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, to Attorney-General Fairchild, together with an application for release from jail, was published in the *World* yesterday morning. The "confession" professes to cover the history of the Ring from its formation in 1867. The published synopsis begins with the plottings of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly Genet, A. Oakey Hall, and others, which resulted in Tweed's election to the State Senate and in making Connolly Controller in 1867, and Hall Mayor, Jan. 1, 1869. The history of the charter of April 5, 1870, and of its passage through the Legislature, is next recited. This charter was to give the Ring their power, and to secure its passage the votes of Republican members of the Legislature were required. The influence of State Senator Woodin being considered most valuable, says the confession, Tweed approached him, through State Senator Winslow, with various offers of bribes for his support. Finally he, in person, gave Winslow $200,000, with the understanding that it was to be divided, to secure the charter's passage, between State Senators Woodin, Samuel H. Frost, of Richmond; Augustus R. Ellwood, of Otsego; William H. Brand, of Leonardsville; Morris Winslow, of Watertown; James Wood, of Geneseo; Isaiah Blood, of Saratoga, and George Morgan, of Dutchess; and Messrs. Van Pelten, Williams, Crowley, Merriam, and Beaman, for lobbying services. Tweed asserts that the money, in various sums, was divided among these persons. All the State Senators named voted for the charter, which was signed by Gov. Hoffman the same night. Mayor Hall made the appointments under the charter, and in accordance with arrangements with Tweed, on April 3. Tweed was Commissioner of Public Works, Sweeny at the head of the Department of Parks, Henry Smith at that of the Police Department and John J. Bradley as Chamberlain. The method of passing the claims through the board of Audit of May 5, 1870, the ratio of fraudulent to honest claims, the manner of dividing the spoils between himself, Sweeny, Hall, Connolly, and Woodward, and the amounts given to tradesmen and mechanics, are next touched upon. Garvey, Ingersoll, Davidson, Watson, and most of the members of the Board of Audit are implicated. Among them John Fox, James Hayes, Henry Smith, and Isaac J. Oliver. Mayor Hall received 10 per cent. of the plunder, and was in full collusion with the frauds throughout, and knew the character of the fraudulent contracts he signed, among them the John L. Brown street-cleaning contract, which he procured and shared in its proceeds. Tweed says the document purporting to be a record of the Board of Audit, by which Hall was acquitted, on the ground that he acted in a ministerial capacity, was manufactured after the exposure by Hall himself, and signed by the others. The Board of Audit never saw, and of course never passed the resolution.

Tweed further says, according to the published report, that he gave Hugh J. Hastings, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, a check for $20,000, a few days after the passage of the charter, with the understanding that the money was to go to Senator Woodin; but the check came back to him from his bank, indorsed by Hastings and by his broker, Jenkins Van Schaick. He also says he afterward gave Mr. Hastings checks for smaller sums, and Mr. Hastings brought Jay Gould to him. Tweed helped through the Erie Classification Bill, by which the Gould directory of the road were continued in power till the bill was repealed, and in return Gould and Fisk used the influence of Erie in behalf of the Ring.

Recorder Hackett is next mentioned. It is stated that all the painting and book-cases in his house were paid for by the City. The amounts paid by Tweed to members of the Common Council to secure a majority of that body, and the names of members so purchased are given in the confession, though only the names of Aldermen Morgan, Jones, and Thomas Coman are published. Tweed then gives the names of five persons who will swear to the truth of his statement if promised immunity. Four of these are E. D. Barber, ex-Senator James Pierce, of Brooklyn; Alexander Frear, and William King, Tweed's Deputy when he was Commissioner of Public Works. After the publication of the secret accounts by THE TIMES in July, 1871, Tweed says Francis N. Bixby and James O'Brien, then State Senator, offered to secure him against further investigation and trouble if he would pay $150,000 toward O'Brien's claim against the City of $296,000 for unpaid fees. They pretended to have influence enough with Mr. Tilden, Judge Barrett, and William C. Barrett to quash all troublesome proceedings. Tweed says he paid them $20,000, and Connolly afterward paid them a like sum. He does not believe that O'Brien's claim is an honest one, and has the same opinion of the Navarro claim for $1,000,000 for water metres; the contract was fraudulent and the metres worthless. He says Hugh Smith attended to transactions with Judge Cardozo concerning judicial action in behalf of the Ring. Thurlow Weed's name is mentioned, but not in any questionable connection; but he says he paid money to Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, and George H. Purser, of New-York. In conclusion Tweed says he will be a witness for the City in any suit brought against the persons accused, and that he will place at the disposal of the State his checks and memoranda of transactions, all of which he has preserved. He does not ask for a discontinuance of the suits against him, but for a release without bail.

THE STORY IN ALBANY.

WHAT SENATORS WOODIN AND BIXBY HAVE TO SAY ABOUT IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 17, 1877.

Tweed's counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, to-day submitted to Attorney-General Fairchild the petition or plea of his client to be released from prison, the substance of which was telegraphed from here last night. The so-called "disclosures" of Tweed were also submitted with the petition. Mr. Fairchild stated this afternoon that he had not yet read the paper purporting to be Tweed's confession or disclosures, and was unable to state at present whether his petition to be discharged would be granted or not. The story published in the *World* this morning purporting to be a portion of Tweed's confessions, did not come from Albany, and there is no evidence that anything like it is contained in the paper submitted to the Attorney-General by Mr. Townsend. It is reported here that it is the production of the same romancer who wrote the tale of Tweed's escape for *Harper's Weekly*, and that it has been hawked about New-York for the last two weeks seeking a purchaser. It has not produced the sensation here that was expected, for its allegations are either too indefinite or too absurd on their face to command respectful attention, much less credence, from any one. Besides, the animus of the publication at this time is made so apparent by the editorial comments in the *World*, as to inspire only contempt in the mind of the reader for the story itself. It has been known here for several weeks past that the Tammany politicians were looking for an opportunity to throw smut upon Senator Woodin and others, who are pushing the reform measures for New-York City, in order if possible to destroy their influence. This story in the *World* was gotten up to effect that object, as is abundantly manifest from the editorial which accompanies it. The only members of the present Senate who are implicated by the story are Senators Woodin and Bixby, both of whom have warmly advocated the measures that are so distasteful to John Kelly and his office-holding followers. As to Senator Woodin, the charge, or rather the insinuation, is so very vague and indefinite as hardly to demand notice, much less contradiction. Mr. Woodin, when his attention was called to it, said that so far as it connected his name in any way with the alleged payment of money for legislation in 1870, it was unqualifiedly false. He said that these insinuations with regard to him had been thrown out in certain newspapers at different times for several years past, but always in such a vague manner that he could not contradict them. They had generally taken the shape of the "five Tweed Senators," (not naming them,) who, it was alleged, had received large amounts of money for voting for Tweed's charter. Of course he could not, with propriety, deny a charge not specifically made against himself, although he might be fully aware that the author of the charge intended it to apply to him. Whenever any responsible person or newspaper would make a definite charge, which could be made the basis of legal action, he was ready, and always had been ready, to take the issue into court, and allow the party making the charge to substantiate it if he could. But, if any one supposed that he was to be intimidated or bull-dozed by these vague insinuations into an abandonment of his duties as a Senator, in urging such legislation for New-York as he thought best, that person would find himself grievously mistaken.

Senator Bixby, in alluding to the *World's* story touching his conduct, said that it was so absurdly false and preposterous that he did not think any one could be found foolish enough to believe it. He said that he never spoke to Tweed in his life about O'Brien's claim against the City, and the story that he promised Tweed immunity from prosecution through his influence with Judge Barrett was so ridiculous and absurd that he could not believe that Tweed, unless he had lost his senses, ever said anything of the kind.

SENATOR WOODIN'S DENIAL.

AN ELOQUENT AND IMPRESSIVE SPEECH IN THE SENATE—THE SENATOR SWEEPS AWAY THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—At the evening session of the Senate, Mr. Woodin rose to a question of privilege and made the most impressive speech that has been heard in the Senate-chamber for years. The occassion for it was the story in to-day's *World* purporting to be the revelations of Tweed with regard to his corrupt transactions with public men among whom Senator Woodin's name is given. For years past Mr. Woodin has suffered from vague insinuations that have been thrown out against him by enemies and unfriendly newspapers, but not till to-day have these insinuations assumed such a definite shape as to call for an explicit denial. This denial was made in his speech to-night, and it was made so explicitly, so emphatically, so broadly, and so impressively, that it carried conviction to the mind of every person who heard it. When he arose to speak it is probable that a majority of those present, and the Senate chamber was full of spectators, were half inclined to believe there was more or less truth in the charges, so long and so often had they been insinuated and whispered about. When he closed it is doubtful whether there was a single one of his listeners who was not fully convinced that the charges were utterly without foundation. It was the universal remark that no man could make such a speech in such a manner without being buoyed up by a consciousness of entire innocence. John Morrissey, who is a pretty good judge of character, says it was the most remarkable speech he ever heard and he would wager his life that it never came from the lips of a guilty man. The animus of the *World's* story is apparent, and fully understood here. Spinola's remark in the Assembly to-day indicates that there is a concerted scheme to blacken Senator Woodin's character, in order to weaken his influence in the passage of the New-York bills, but the conspiracy will strengthen instead of weaken him, and the passage of those bills is better assured now than at any time this session.

Among the audience in the Senate Chamber during the delivery of Mr. Woodin's speech, was Chief Justice Church.

SENATOR WOODIN'S SPEECH.

Following is a verbatim report of the speech:

MR. PRESIDENT: I regret very much, on account of the public business, that I feel called upon, nay compelled, to rise to a question of privilege. It is due to myself, it is due to the body of which I am a member, it is due to the immediate constituency which I represent; it is also due to the people of the State. This is the eighth year that I have occupied a place in this body. Of course, I have not escaped criticism, nor did I expect or hope to. I have not always acted wisely, but nevertheless, conscientiously. Newspapers have occasionally criticised me—sometimes very severely, but until to-day I have never read in the public prints a direct charge of official corruption. I have been advised—nay, threatened—within the last two weeks that something would appear in the public prints. I repeat it now that I have been threatened that unless I should desist from a certain course of action that I should bite the dust and to-day the blow falls but upon my individual head as water upon a duck's back. But so far as my relations to you are concerned, I do not view my present surroundings with indifference.

I read from the New-York *World* of to-day's issue an extract from an article coming from their correspondent at Albany. It is unnecessary for my purpose that I should read any more than I shall read, "It was necessary," says the confession, "to obtain for the measure the support of several influential Republican members. The person whose influence was most valuable Mr. Tweed considered to be State Senator William B. Woodin, of Auburn. He therefore, approached that gentleman through State Senator Winslow with various propositions looking to his support, and after several interviews Winslow transferred to him, in person, the sum of $200,000, with the understanding that it was to be used in securing the passage of the charter. It was his [Tweed's] understanding with Winslow at the time the money was to be divided between Messrs. Woodin and several persons"—whose names I refrain from reading—"all members of the State Senate, and also with certain other persons," whose names I need not read—"for their influence in the Legislature. This money, in various amounts, he has assurances were afterward paid to parties named in the compact. He was a member of the State Senate at the time, and all the persons named voted for his charter."

I read in another place: "Among the various persons to whom he paid money for their influence in the Legislature, besides those already mentioned, was Mr. Hugh Hastings, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*. He gave to Mr. Hastings a check for $20,000, dated three or four days after the passage of the charter of 1870, with the understanding that the money would also go to Senator Woodin. The check, however, afterward came back to him from his bank, where the money was duly paid, indorsed by Mr. Hastings, also by his broker, Jenkins Van Schaick. Mr. Tweed says that at various times afterward he gave Hastings checks for smaller amounts than the above.

My first appearance in the Senate of the State of New-York was in 1870. Almost a total stranger to every member of that body, I came here without pretense, without ostentation, and conducted myself as a humble member of that body during the first and second years of my service. Among the measures passed by the Legislature of 1870 was the Tweed charter, so called; in itself a harmless measure, and only made infamous by the perjury of the officials whose duty it was to administer it. I remember that its passage in the Assembly was by an almost unanimous vote, and it received 30 votes out of 32 in the Senate. The presumption is that no unfair means were used in the passage of such a law; or, if there were, that the entire Legislature in both branches was involved.

My re-election in 1871 was by an increased majority. During the canvass, however, there were vague and undefined rumors of bribery and corruption; too indefinite, however, to work any harm to my reputation. My third canvass was hotly contested. Rumors of my personal unfitness and charges of official corruption made pointed so unmistakably to me, that I was put to such a defense as one can make in a political canvass. I made a broad public denial of all the charges direct and by insinuation that were made against me, and that denial was published throughout the State, and though it was true as Holy Writ in every word, in every sentence, yet the public mind was in that impressible state and condition that it was ready to believe evil rather than good of public men, and I almost suffered defeat in a district where the people, up to that time, had been ready to fight against the world in defense of my reputation as an honest man. I came near being defeated. It was renewed in my fourth canvass with equal bitterness, but, thank God! without success. I do not blame the general public. They have been educated to believe evil rather than good of their public servants, and perhaps there is some excuse for that education. Nor have I complained of the public press, except in special cases. I think the intention of the press is generally to protect the public against corrupt officials; but they also make mistakes, and sometimes good men, honest, well-meaning men, are brought under the severe blow of newspaper criticism and censure, and some of them are driven into retirement by means thereof, cruelly and unjustly, too, from which they are never permitted to emerge.

Now, near the close of my eighth year in the Senate, where I have labored arduously and, as I said a little while ago, conscientiously, though not always wisely, I am the subject of renewed attack. This time, I am confronted, if the paper is to be believed, with what purports to be a confession of a malefactor—a man who has been by common consent styled the Colossus in villainy—a man who stands recorded upon your own record as having testified under the solemnity of an oath, in the presence of his God, that he never paid, nor offered to pay, either directly or indirectly, a penny to any member of the Legislature to secure the passage of any law. I need not read it. I refer the Senate to the Senate documents of the year 1872. He at last, in the course of his crime, was detected, arrested, prosecuted, convicted, and incarcerated, and from that incarceration he escaped. He flies from the custody of the law and from a punishment, the duration or limit of which was only bounded by the allotted time of his earthly existence. His flight to the islands of the sea, and thence to foreign lands, but corroborated the charge made against him. Captured at last and returned to his prison home with a future before him that promised nothing but indefinite imprisonment and separation from family and friends. That is the man whose testimony is invoked to convict one of your members of official corruption whom he has exonerated so far as an unqualified declaration under oath could exonerate me and every member of the Senate of 1870 from any such charge. Long continued and expensive litigation had made it impossible for him to make restitution. He panted for personal freedom "as the hart pants for the water brook." He desired liberty more than he desired anything else in this world, and he began to make overtures to Mr. O'Conor and others, and he offered restitution according to his ability. But more was asked than restitution. He was required to make disclosures—to give up the names of his accomplices in crime. It was made a condition of his release. He tried his hand at disclosures, but he failed to meet expectation. The thumb-screw and the rack have been applied. "Give us names, and, above all and over all, give us something which shall involve the members, or some portion of the members, of the Court of Appeals; but don't stop there; go far enough to reach Senator Woodin, and any other Senator who may be at present engaged in trying to secure the passage of legislation which shall protect the City of New-York from the burdens which threaten to ruin it in the future, from the unjust legislation of the past." At last, coercion, aided by longing for immunity, succeeds, and the long-desired confession comes.

Now, Senators, I desire to call your attention to the editorial of this paper—the *World*. I am not going to make a defense now; but I am looking for a motive. There is a power beyond and over and above that man, which has compelled him to lose himself and speak the thoughts and wishes of others. The article relating to this revelation says: "One thing, however, is entirely plain and past debate. The so-called political reformers, of whom it is notorious that they co-operated politically with Tweed in the heyday of his power, of whom he now tells us that their co-operation was bought by him with money taken from the public purse, and who are to-day actively pretending to a leading position in public legislation for the City of New-York, must at once retire and take away their hands from the ark of the Municipal Covenant. In so far as they are concerned, it is a secondary matter whether they can or cannot disprove the charges of Tweed. While they are disproving these charges"—mark their language, I beg of you—"they must have nothing to do with framing or modifying the laws and regulations for the conduct of City affairs." I read again from the New-York *Express* in a special dispatch from Albany, as follows: "The Tweed exposure is believed to have settled the fate of Mr. Woodin's combination against the New-York City measure." But I need not, and will not, stop there. To-day, in the Assembly Chamber, when one of the measures which received almost the unanimous approval of this body was being considered in committee of the whole, a member, whose name I will speak—Mr. Spinola—(though I defy parliamentary law by so doing,) rises and calls the attention of the Assembly to that bill, and the name of the person who introduced it in the Senate, saying his name is to-day connected with some awful disclosures. I beg pardon for violating the parliamentary law and practice in speaking the name of the member of Assembly, and it is perhaps a waste of time to say that that person does not rise to the altitude of my lowest contempt.

I speak not for others whose names are in this catalogue of offenders, but for myself I do speak, and with great plainness of speech. For the present it is enough for me to say, as in the presence of God and with the prospect of a speedy and formal hearing before a Committee of my peers that the statement published in the New-York *World* this day is absolutely and wickedly false in each and every particular so far as the same relates to myself. I solemnly affirm, before you Senators, and shall speedily put it to the trial, that I have never received nor been tendered anything of value in worldly estate for my vote, or support for or against any measure before the Legisleture, before or during my term, and that any and every insinuation or statement tending to the contrary is maliciously and cruelly false, and had its origin in a dead set to do the work of the prince of darkness. I denounce the authors of this and every other charge reflecting upon my official rectitude as liars. I ask pardon, that is not a proper word to utter in the Senate Chamber; but it is the only word in the English language that speaks the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I challenge them to the proof of their words. They shall have an opportunity before a tribunal of those opposed to me in political faith. I ask no favoritism, no shielding of my friends. Confront me with witnesses before any and every tribunal, and let the truth come, and let it come right speedily, and, brother Senators, if it shall at last appear, truly or falsely, that these charges are in any degree sustained, I will veil myself like the lepers in the Scripture, take my departure from this hall, and go hence through the world the balance of my days, crying, Unclean! unclean! But I fear not; I fear not. Take me where you will, before any and every tribunal, close my mouth, deny me counsel, if you please, and there is not a man living, nor was there one living who has since died, who will or could connect me in any way in this transaction. Senators, it is due to you, and from you to me, because of the constituency that I claim to represent here that you shall speedily investigate these charges, and ascertain whether this $200,000, or any part or portion of it, ever came into my possession, or was ever tendered to me, or was ever talked about by any human being, whether by Tweed or by any one of those engaged in his work here, or whether there was any arrangement with Mr. Hastings that I should have any part of the $20,000 check. It is due to me that you should do it at the expense of the public business, for it is public business. You can address yourself to no better task than to spend the remainder of this session in unearthing and disclosing and exposing every corrupt practice of members of your own body, and trying to provide remedies and protection against the like in the future.

I ask, therefore, that you appoint a committee of three, four or five persons. If I could have my preference, you would take one man, a Democrat, and let him report here speedily the result of his investigation. I fear it not, and ask of you that you shall not hold in existence political friend or foe, and suffer yourselves not to receive or retain any bias, one way or the other, until the testimony shall come out; and it it does not deliver me completely, perfectly, fully from these charges, then I am willing to be branded as the chief of offenders, and should be treated accordingly.

I have drawn a resolution leaving the number of members composing the committee blank, and desire to read it to the Senate.

Whereas, An alleged statement of William M. Tweed, published in the New-York *World* of today, states, among other things, that the person whose influence was most valuable to Tweed was considered to be State Senator Woodin, of Auburn, and he [Tweed,] therefore approached that gentleman through State Senator Winslow; that $200,000 was paid to Senator Winslow with the understanding that it was to be used in securing the passage of the charter, and that he [Tweed] had assurances that said sum was divided among the certain parties, among whom was Senator Woodin; and

Whereas, said alleged statement further states that $20,000 was paid to Hugh Hastings, with the understanding that the money was also to go to Senator Woodin; therefore

Resolved, That Messrs —— be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to take testimony, with power to send for persons and papers, and, if need be, to sit in New-York City, and fully investigate whether said Mr. Woodin ever received or promised to receive any portion of the moneys hereinbefore referred to, and to report to the Senate within 10 days the testimony, together with their conclusions thereon, and said committee are hereby authorized to command the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and also employ a stenographer.

Mr. Harris stated that although the Senator [Mr. Woodin] expressed a desire that the committee should be composed of two of the opposite political faith and one of his own, still he did not think there was any special reason for departing from the usual course.

Mr. Woodin stated that it was a personal preference that the committee be constituted of three Senators, a majority being of the opposite political faith. He continued: "I have the utmost confidence in the failure to make out anything against me, and all I ask is that there shall be a speedy report. Let it be what it may, but let it be speedy. I give notice now that my hand is not to be taken off the Municipal Covenant, not the least, but is to be held there with all the weight and all the power that I command to do justice for that City, and I shall be found to be the poorest subject in all this great land to be bull-dozed out of the Senate Chamber."

On motion of Mr. Harris, the number of the committee was made four, and the Chair named the members, as follows: Messrs. Carpenter, Sprague, Schoonmaker, and Bradley.

The committee appointed by Senator Robertson to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin, is admitted to be as unbiased and impartial as could be selected. It was Mr. Woodin's repeatedly expressed wish that it should be composed entirely of Democrats; but, after consultation, representatives of both parties agreed that it would be better to compose it equally of Democrats and Republicans. All the members of the committee are lawyers, and distinguished for their high character, candor, and impartiality. They will probably hold a session in New-York on Friday next.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Attorney-General says Mr. Townsend arrived here late Monday afternoon, and immediately sent word to the Attorney-General's home that he was in Albany with Tweed's confession. The Attorney-General was not well, and appointed 11 o'clock to-day, when he received Mr. Townsend at his office in the Statehouse, and was given what purports to be Tweed's confession. The statement fills some 50 pages of manuscript, and Attorney-General Fairchild says he will immediately take up the consideration of the document, giving it his earnest attention. Before making any of the confession public he will demand of Mr. Tweed evidence to prove the charges against the persons whom his confession implicates. Mr. Fairchild says he will furnish the Associated Press, with the full text of the confession as soon as it is ready to be given to the press if he decides to make public the contents of the document. He has not examined the confession as yet; but a note received by him from Mr. Townsend at 2 o'clock this afternoon says there is some little truth in the *World's* statement of the contents of the paper. Mr. Townsend, it is said, denies having given any information here of the disclosures made by Mr. Tweed.

JUDGE FOLGER'S DENIAL.

ALBANY, April 17.—The *Evening Journal* publishes the following letter from Judge Folger:

ALBANY, April 17, 1877.

To the Editor of the Evening Journal:

The New-York *World* of to-day contains this sentence: "He, (William M. Tweed,) mentions Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, to whom he paid money." William M. Tweed never paid me any money. The statement is not true.

CHARLES J. FOLGER.

The *Journal* adds: "We are authorized from Attorney-General Fairchild to say that he has never heard or known Mr. Tweed to utter a word that could be considered derogatory of Judge Folger, although Tweed has spoken to the Attorney-General of him [Judge Folger,] as a formidable political and legislative opponent. We are also authorized from Mr. John D. Townsend, Tweed's counse, who delivered to the Attorney-General a paper called a "confession," to say that Judge Folger's name is not mentioned in it, nor that of any other Judge of the Court of Appeals."

RECORDER HACKETT'S DENIAL.

Recorder Hackett was visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday, but declined to make any statement touching the mention of his name by Tweed, saying that the charges were too absurd to merit any attention. The following letter sent by him to the *World* shows what basis Tweed's assertion rests upon:

NEW-YORK, No. 72 PARK-AVENUE, April 17, 1877.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: My attention has been called to a portion of an alleged confession of Mr. William M. Tweed, which appeared in your issue of to-day. It contains the following sentence: "The confession says that all the painting and book-cases in Recorder Hackett's house were paid for by the City." This statement is false. There are and have been in the basement of my house book-cases and one writing-desk which were supplied by the Municipal Corporation for the use of the Recorder during the term of his office, to be returned at its expiration.

The Recorder has been elected to his said office on four occasions, and for the aggregate terms of 24 years; he has served 11, and during said period has been furnished with the use of said book-cases and a desk as above-mentioned, which articles he will gladly deliver over to his successor in office on demand. Respectfully yours,

JOHN K. HACKETT.

P. S.—I may add that the value of the entire property above referred to is less than $400.

J. K. H.

MR. TOWNSEND'S DENIAL.

Mr. Townsend returned to this City from Albany last evening, and denied that the statement published yesterday was an abstract of the proposition submitted by him in behalf of Tweed to the Attorney-General yesterday. The published report was correct in some portions, he said, and incorrect in others, and was generally badly mixed up. Mr. Townsend denied that he had furnished the information for the report, and said he did not know from whom the statements emanated.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN'S DENIAL.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last night, said that the statement made in regard to his claim was false. He added that he had no interview with Tweed in relation to the matter, and that he did not believe that Tweed could have made any such statement.

HUGH HASTINGS' EXPLANATION.

Mr. Hugh Hastings' newspaper, the *Commercial Advertiser*, in its last evening's issue, says, concerning the charge that Mr. Hastings received a check for $20,000 that was to go to Senator Woodin, that "Mr. Hastings hopes at the proper time to answer all questions in relation to that check in a satisfactory manner. It was a legitimate transaction. He desires to say that Senator Woodin received no part of that $20,000 in any shape or form."

HOW THE "CONFESSION" WAS RECEIVED.

The so-called "confession" of Tweed gave rise to much comment through the City yesterday. This publication appeared in the guise of an Albany dispatch, and was inspired by certain friends of the ex-Sachem of Tammany Hall, who, with rather suspicious zeal, are endeavoring if possible to choke off with threats of alleged exposures and the like, certain prominent persons who are averse to the project of liberating Tweed without his giving up his ill-gotten wealth, or who are opposing the schemes of the Democratic Party in the State. The only solid basis of fact, so far, in regard to Tweed's claim for release is, that in the way of property he still keeps up the bold pretense that he is exceedingly poor and destitute, and he proffers two or three lots and the property in Putnam County. To the latter he has absolutely no title, neither has he possession of it. The remainder of Tweed's proposition consists of a statement of what he will testify to and the persons he proposes to implicate as partakers in his fraudulent schemes. Besides this Tweed offers, as has been stated hitherto in THE TIMES, to testify or furnish evidence on behalf of the City in certain suits now pending against it. The publication of Tweed's alleged exposures of public men has been accompanied by some rather significant tokens. Some of Tweed's friends have been for weeks hawking the story about, vainly endeavoring to obtain its publication in some respectable City newspaper. Failing in this they tried to have it published as "correspondence from New-York" in certain country newspapers. These papers, however, were rather shy of publishing the story, its source being somewhat questionable, and so Tweed's friends had recourse to the "Albany correspondence" way. John D. Townsend, who has acted as Tweed's counsel in the negotiations, went to Albany to present Tweed's proposition to the Attorney-General, and this visit was seized upon as a pretext for rehashing the story that had been vainly hawked about newspaper offices so long. The publication was received with some gratification by certain Tammany politicians holding official stations, because part of it was directed against Senator Woodin, who has been actively endeavoring to reduce the expenses of the City Government by cutting down salaries, &c. By the general public the statements were not received with faith, and a great similarity was noticed, in the way of a lack of veracity, between the new story and the one published about Tweed's escape and wanderings. Tweed's friends, however, seemed sanguine that he would be liberated. Others, however, who expected that Tweed would offer to surrender up the enormous property which he still has were very much disappointed, and so expressed themselves. It was asserted that Tweed should at least prove one of his assertions—namely, that in regard to his poverty—before endeavoring to proceed any further. No one believes that he is poor, and it is asserted by persons familiar with many of Tweed's transactions that he is still worth several millions of dollars. His pretense of not desiring to expose any persons until actually compelled to do so by the prosecution is ridiculed, and is regarded as a proof that Tweed has not forgotten his old trick of lying to save himself and his property.

Tweed's path to freedom, however, may still be beset by some obstacles, even if his release by the Attorney-General should be determined on, should the views of prominent lawyers prove correct. These gentlemen say that Tweed cannot be released by the Attorney-General, he acting for the people of the State who are the trustees for the City. One of those, when questioned by a TIMES reporter yesterday, said he had acted as the counsel for Watson, and the question was raised there whether the Corporation Counsel or the Attorney-General had the power to take any active steps whatever in such a suit tending to release the defendant. The conclusion arrived at was that they had not such power power until the judgment obtained had been fully satisfied, or all legal means had been resorted to and had failed. In the present instance Tweed is held under an execution issued on a judgment, and all legal resources—notably that of examination in supplementary proceedings—had not been resorted to. The Attorney-General cannot bind the City in any way, he having merely the power to prosecute the suits under a particular statute. The Corporation Counsel also does not represent the City in such a litigation. There is absolutely no power, excepting that of the law, Mr. Strahan thought, which can release Tweed, unless he pays the full amount of the judgment recovered against him.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER AND SUPPOSED LOSS OF ALL HANDS—RESCUE OF A CREW FROM ANOTHER WRECK.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Signal Service Observer at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer, under date of April 12, as follows: The schooner Edward J. Heraty, of Philadelphia, came ashore eight miles north of this station, on North Banks, Currituck County, N. C., on the 10th inst., loaded with yellow pine lumber. The crew are supposed to have been lost. Remnants of clothing were found in the rigging. The vessel is a total wreck; the mainmast was lost at sea, and the hull is fast breaking up. The cargo is being saved by the people of the neighborhood.

HAVANA, April 17.—The bark Joshua Loring, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, reports that she saw an American schooner ashore on Ginger Keys, on Thursday last, and saw the crew taken off. The schooner had apparently bilged.

WILMINGTON, April 17.—The schooner Nellie F. Sawyer, from Havana for New-York, with a cargo of molasses, put in for repairs and provisions. She was on her beams ends during a gale, and filled with water, but righted, and, by hard work, made port. The vessel is considerably damaged, and her cargo partly shifted; but the extent of damage to cargo is not ascertained. The pilot-boat Uriah Tillman has reached Southville. Her crew is safe. No tidings have been received of the Mary K. Sprunt, and little hope is entertained of her return.

JACKSONVILLE, April 17.—The schooner Lewis S. Davis, with sugar, from Cardenas, for Baltimore, was abandoned on the 11th inst. The crew have arrived at Fernandina, on the bark Acacia.

SAVANNAH, April 16.—The steam-ship America passed the Frying Pan Light-ship, off Romaine, steering north by north-west; also passed one-half of the deck of a pilot-boat 10 miles north-east of Romaine, and off Hatteras, 10 barrels of tar, shingles and other drift-stuff. Was signaled by the barkentine Levanter, Capt. Vesper, from Perth Amboy, for Savannah, off Frying Pan Shoals; took the first mate, A. F. Coffin, off her. He had his arm broken in attempting to secure cargo of railroad iron, which had shifted.

WOOL AUCTION IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE LONDON SYSTEM INAUGURATED ON THE PACIFIC COAST—THE FIRST SALE HELD YESTERDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Some weeks ago Faulkner, Bell & Co., an English house in good standing, resolved to inaugurate here the London system of holding auction sales of wool. Circulars were issued inviting consignments of the Spring clip, and offering liberal advances. The first sale was held to-day. The catalogue comprised 1,115 bales of Californian and 32 bales of Australian, in 40 lots, carefully graded as to condition and section of production; terms, gold coin within two weeks of sale or upon delivery; tare, 1½ pounds for bales. There were about 200 persons in attendance, and purchases were made by local buyers, though it is understood that several Boston and other Eastern firms were represented. The bidding was spirited, and the whole line sold within an hour. Prices were on the whole satisfactory, and in a number of instances in advance of private rates. The bulk of consignments brought from 13 to 18½ cents. One lot of 11 bales brought 20 cents, and another of 13 bales, very fine, 22 cents. A lot of nine bales Australian clothing sold for 36½ cents, and one lot of 23 bales Australian combing for 39 cents. Some poor lots sold down to 9 and 8½ cents. The projectors of the enterprise express themselves as satisfied with the result, and it is probable that another sale will be held in two or three months.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

ELMIRA, April 17.—John McNamara, alias Jack Mack, who killed his "sweetheart" in Corning on Easter Sunday a year ago, on account of jealousy, was arrested in Chicago last week, and brought to Steuben County on Sunday last. He was arraigned to-day and pleaded not guilty. He is about 19 years of age. Ellen Callanan, whom he killed, was a very pretty Irish girl, a waitress at a hotel in Corning. He was concealed two nights in the woods not a mile from Corning, and has wandered through Europe and this country since committing the crime. He was arrested the second day after his arrival in Chicago. He claims to have no recollection of committing the crime.

THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD.

HARTFORD, April 17.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut Western Railroad to-day, it was voted unanimously to accept a scheme for issuing preferred stock for $3,000,000 of overdue bonds, giving common stock equity of redemption until the year 1900. Bondholders are accepting individually, and the road will reorganize under the new scheme when bondholders representing $1,000,000 of the bonds have accepted.

A SAFE HARBOR ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

PORT ROYAL, April 17.—During the great storm of the 13th instant on the Southern Atlantic coast, owing to the great protection afforded to shipping by the land-locked harbor of Port Royal, vessels anchored in the upper and lower bay and those at the wharf did not feel the storm in the least.

A MOLLY MAGUIRE FOUND GUILTY.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 17.—The jury in the case of John Malloy, the Molly Maguire, charged with complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell, to-day rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner is the sixth man convicted of complicity in this murder.

HELD FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

PROVIDENCE, April 17.—Aaron Brackett was held in $1,000 bail at Lincoln to-day, charged with embezzling money intrusted to him by the late candidate for Governor to pay registry taxes.

OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, April 17.—The Welland Canal opened to-day. A number of vessels were locked through.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—City election returns indicate the defeat of all the Democratic nominees, except Mr. Magee for City Attorney, who is probably elected by a small majority.

THE MISSION TO COLOMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day resolved to petition Congress to restore the United States mission to the United States of Colombia.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION

NO SETTLEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF SETTLEMENT A SORT OF ULTIMATUM TO THE REPUBLICANS—CONCLUSION OF THE COMMISSION THAT PACKARD CANNOT BE SUSTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—The plan of agreement based upon a reorganization of the Legislature which would give the Democrats a majority of four on joint ballot, as already reported, was ratified by the Democratic Legislature this morning. Subsequently the President's Commission called on Mr. Packard, and asked him if he had seen the proposition and if he approved it. He said that he had only seen it in the public prints, and that it struck him as being very favorable to his opponents. Until the plan was brought to his attention officially he could make no further comment regarding it.

The Commissioners then invited a committee of the Republican Legislature to call upon them and confer with them. During a protracted interview which they had with the committee this evening, they intimated more plainly than they have done yet that they could see no way by which Packard could be sustained, and that if some agreement was not hastily arrived at, it was probable that the President would withdraw the troops. This conversation and the compromise plan proposed by the Democrats and approved by the Commission, will be submitted to and discussed by a caucus of the Republican Legislature called for to-morrow morning. The plan will probably be rejected. It is now believed that the commission will leave for Washington on Thursday or Friday.

PROBABLE EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS—VIEWS OF THE SITUATION HELD IN WASHINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE OMNIBUS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

CONTEST OVER THE MOTION TO PUT THE BILL FORWARD—MR. COWDIN'S BILL IN RELATION TO TAXATION OF BANKS—ITS DEFEAT PROBABLE—AN AMUSING SCENE IN COMMITTE OF THE WHOLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 17, 1877.

Just before the close of this morning's session Mr. Fish made the motion, of which he had given previous notice, to suspend Rule 25, and order the Omnibus bill into the first Committee of the Whole not full. The effect of this motion, if carried, would be to put the bill forward out of its regular order by a majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote, which Rule 25 would have required. It was, as a matter of course, opposed vigorously by the minority. As soon as Mr. Fish made the motion, there was that sudden movement and attention which indicates the coming of a severe and doubtful contest. The first move of the Tammany members was to inquire if the motion was amendable. The Speaker ruled that it was not unless notice had also been given that a motion to amend would be made. Mr. Spinola then asked if the motion was debatable. The Speaker ruled it was not, being simply a matter of order of business. With great solemnity, Mr. Spinola then asked unanimous consent to speak "for just five minutes" on the bill referred to. "Oqject, object!" shouted half a dozen members. Mr. Spinola tried to go on, but the Speaker instantly rapped him down. One or two inquiries were made of the Chair by Tammany members, apparently for the purpose of gaining time; and this being done with, the calling of the roll on the motion to suspend began. It was followed with intense interest from first to last. Every response was listened for with the greatest eagerness. On the first call, not more than 61 affirmative votes were obtained. The absentees were called and more votes came in. Following this came the inquiries as to how this or that member voted, which occupied five minutes more. Of the Republican members there were only three absent, and these, so far as known, were absent on leave. Of the Democrats several were absent, and of those on the floor three voted with the majority. These were Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Hare, of New-York, and Mr. Bradley, of Kings. Peter Mitchell also voted with the majority, but this was for the purpose of moving a reconsideration—which he did not get the opportunity to do. The Clerk announced the result as follows: For the motion to suspend the rule, 71; against it, 45. This gave the majority 6 votes beyond the requisite number. The instant the Clerk announced the result a dozen members shouted "Mr. Speaker!" The Speaker recognized Mr. Fish, who had stood right in front of the Clerk's desk to get recognition. Peter Mitchell, of course, rose to a point of order, his point being that he asked for recognition as soon as Mr. Fish, and should have been recognized. This was so absurd that it scarcely needed a ruling. Mr. Fish then moved that the Omnibus bill be considered in the first Committee of the whole not full, and on that he moved the previous question. It wanted but a few minutes of 2, and to keep the vote from being taken, Mr. Cozans attempted to challenge the count of the vote, denying that 65 members had voted for suspension. In view of the fact that there were four persons keep separate tally-lists, which all agreed with the clerk's, and that every vote cast was distinctly heard, Mr. Cozans' challenge was preposterous. It came, however, too late, and the Speaker ruled it out of order. The yeas and nays were called on the previous question, and it was ordered. The vote on Mr. Fish's motion was taken, and it was adopted. The House then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

The bill was not further discussed, either at the adjourned or evening session, the intention being to bring it up to-morrow, if possible, and dispose of it as rapidly as may be. When it is once before the House ample opportunity will be given to discuss the bill fully, the intent of the majority being to act fairly by the minority, and allow a full presentation of their views upon the subject. It is asserted that to meet the wishes of the Democracy an amendment will be offered from the Republican side reducing the Police Commission to two, these to be the present President, Gen. Smith, a Democrat, and the Treasurer, Wheeler, a Republican.

The special order in the House this morning was the Cowdin's bill in relation to taxation of banks, and it was finally ordered to a third reading, with some amendments. The vote, by yeas and nays, was 60 to 49; but it is almost certain that the bill will not pass. Most of the members from the larger cities in the State are in favor of it; but the country members are almost as unanimously opposed to it. Mr. Husted made a powerful speech in favor of the bill; Mr. McKee also spoke at some length on the same side, and Mr. Cowdin took an active part in all the running debate. Mr. Alvord was the chief opponent of the bill. The old gentleman had just recovered from his recent sickness in time to take a hand in this fight, and he will, without doubt, kill the bill. Judge Hogeboom fought it; Mr. Maynard spoke against it; Mr. Post was utterly opposed to it. The opinion of the country members is that all the taxes which are lifted from the banks will fall on real estate, and to this they are bitterly opposed. The decisive vote will be on the third reading of the bill. Several members who voted to send the bill forward this morning say they must vote against it on the final issue.

In Committee of the Whole, this afternoon, Mr. Ecclesine being in the chair, a long and lively contest took place on Mr. Stem's bill to make the Court of Arbitration self-sustaining. Mr. Cowdin was called upon to take an active and prominent part in the debate, and had, as usual, to meet the uncompromising opposition of Gov. Alvord. Mr. Cowdin would have fared rather badly in the contest in parliamentary tactics, which the veteran of Onondaga used to the full against him, but he was prompted by Mr. Husted, who helped him in the tight places. After more than an hour's discussion a motion was made to report the bill to the House for passage, and upon this followed a lively scene. The Chairman, who seems always full of mischief, said in a low voice to a gentleman who stood behind him: "Wait a moment and you will see some fun." Then, rising, he began to put the motion to the House. "Mr. Chairman," cried Mr. Husted, who had already indicated his desire to speak. The Chairman continued calmly: "Gentlemen, you have heard the motion—" "Mr. Chairman," shouted Mr. Husted, twice, as loud as before; but the Chair continued—"Of the gentleman from New-York, that when the committee—" "Mr. Chairman," yelled Mr. Husted at the top of his voice, while he jumped from his seat and danced excitedly down the aisle. "Mr. Chairman, I demand my rights. I will be recognized. I demand my rights." The Chair seemed to see that either Mr. Husted would have to be recognized or the roof would be lifted, and, quietly turning to that gentleman, asked in a tone of the mildest surprise, which brought a roar of laughter from the House, "Did the gentleman from Westchester address the Chair?" Mr. Husted evidently did address the Chair, and he then went on and made a ringing speech against the bill. But it was of no use, the House ordered it to a third reading by a large majority. Mr. Husted, in the course of conversation this evening, said that he lost sure Mr. Cowdin's bill relating to the taxation of bank stock could be passed. There were only five votes wanted this morning of the number requisite to pass it, and he thinks he can certainly obtain these.

At the evening session of the House, the principal portion of the time was occupied with a discussion of Mr. Langbein's Salary Reduction bill, which was finally ordered to a third reading, and then recommitted to the Committee on Cities, with power to report at any time.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police yesterday promoted the following officers to the rank of Roundsmen, and assigned them to the precincts set opposite their names: Patrolmen Silas McArthur, Tenth Precinct, to the Fourth Precinct; Stephen McCormack, Thirty-first Precinct, to the First Precinct; Edward Goodell, Twelfth Precinct, to the Thirtieth Precinct; Frederick Thurmann, Thirtieth Precinct, to the Thirtieth Precinct; George Little, Eighteenth Precinct, to the Fifth Precinct; Michael Dougherty, Twenty-first Precinct, to the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Detective Dorsey was granted permission to receive $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of John Dolan, the murderer of Mr. James A. Nee. Patrolman James F. Mackinson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department on a charge of intoxication. The statement printed yesterday that Central Office Detectives Thomas Adams, John Dickson, Holly Lyon, Mathew McConnell, John Dorcey, James Thompson, Jeremiah Wood, Thomas Ferris, and George Nevin, had been remanded to their respective precincts was erroneous. They were formally transferred from the precincts to the Headquarter's Detective Squad.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL INQUEST.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE WHEN THE ALARM WAS HEARD—STATEMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE STORE-ROOM AND OTHERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The Coroner's jury resumed the investigation of the Southern Hotel fire morning. The first witness was J. B. Weber, Assistant Observer of the United States Signal Service, who testified as follows: When the fire alarm gong struck in the Signal office in the top story of the Insurance Building, at the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, he went to the window and saw the roof and upper story of the hotel in flames.

Henry Hamer, keeper of the store-room of the hotel, made a diagram of the room and explained its relative position to other parts of the basement, the engine-room, &c., and described its contents; the walls of the store-room were of wood, and a wooden partition divided the two rooms; in the inner room, nearest the baggage elevator, there was a pile of mattress hair or moss, and a large box of matches standing on the floor, about 12 feet from the hair; the steam-pipes that heated the building and supplied steam to the elevator engine were run through the store-room, and were about eight feet from the match box; some of these pipes were covered and some uncovered; they made the room too hot; it was necessary to have grated windows and a grated door to the room to admit of a circulation of air; he was on duty from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, but on the night of the fire did not leave till 7:15; gave the key of the store-room to the son of Mr. Darling, one of the proprietors; when he left the house everything was safe; he had no knowledge whatever of the origin of the fire, and heard no statements relating thereto made by any employes; did not sleep in the house, and knew nothing of the fire till next morning.

Isaac Cook, of the American Wine Company, a boarder, testified that he was sitting in his room in the third story, when he heard the cry of "fire;" this was about 10:20 o'clock; he ran out and found the halls full of people; saw Mr. Darling on the second floor; he was assuring everybody there was no danger, and urged them to return to their rooms; some started to do so, and had to be called back by officers who fully realized the danger; Captain Warren, another of the proprietors, took a different view of the situation, and urged witness and others to leave the house, and take their effects; when he reached the street about 1:30 he didn't believe the Fire Department could save the building; heard a roaring noise in the baggage elevator like a locomotive furnace; believed the fire was rushing up it; had previously noticed the walls of this elevator were thick with grease.

George W. Ford, Jr., night clerk, testified: It was 1:30 o'clock by the hotel clock when he first smelled smoke; the clock was probably six minutes faster than the city time; he at once sent notice to the engine-room, and had Mr. Shepherd called; rung both gongs in the office, and kept them ringing and when the messenger returned from the basement and announced the house was all on fire, he sent one boy to give a general fire alarm and three other boys to rouse the guests; he also shouted fire under the rotunda, which reached to the roof, and could have been heard all over the upper floors; he also sounded a district telegraph alarm, and the first savage engine arrived in three minutes; a few minutes later engines began to arrive; the witness then went to the upper floors and assisted in getting the women out of the house; the fire annunciator of the hotel gave no alarm until after the engines had arrived; when he reached the street the building was too far gone to be saved; the flames had then had gone up the baggage elevator, which went to the basement floor, and up the servants' stairway, which adjoined it; thought the fire might possibly have been checked had the baggage elevator been raised part of the way so as to break the draft; there was but one hose nozzle on the building above the office floor, although there were numerous coils of hose and water pipes on each floor to which hose could have been attached; he felt confident that not more than seven minutes elapsed between the time he discovered the fire and the arrival of the engines.

G. A. Koerner, a guest, refuted the statement made by Mr. Webb, of Topeka, Kan., that there was a strong smell of burning wood in room No. 19 as early as 6 o'clock the night of the fire; witness occupied that room, and there was no such odor in it at 11 o'clock when he retired.

Capt. Thornegan, master of the steamer Grand Republic, testified that he was sleeping on the third floor; heard the alarm of fire; called his wife, went out of the room and found the hall full of smoke; descended to the parlor floor, where he met Mr. Darling who told him there was no danger; took his wife back to the room and came out again; met Capt. Warner who told him they must get out; finally left the house by the ladies' entrance on Fifth-street; knew of the appliances in the house for putting out fires; had seen nozzles on different floors; when he left the hotel did not think any fire department could put out the fire; saw the Skinner fire-escape at work; thought it very slow, and thought the firemen very slow in getting ladders up to the windows; did not blame Mr. Darling for trying to quiet the excited people by saying the fire was out.

David A. Hogan, night-bell boy, testified that he was sweeping out the billiard-room when he noticed the smoke; went to the office and was told to go to the basement and see where the fire was; went down and found the store-room on fire and the flames running along the wooden partition toward the baggage elevator and the draft already up the elevator; returned to the office and told the clerk, Mr. Ford, that the house was on fire; this was 10 or 15 minutes past 1 o'clock; by the office clock; the alarm was immediately given by Mr. Ford; went up stairs and called Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Darling; the latter was in the club-room; told him the whole house was on fire; then went along the halls knocking at the doors of the rooms and crying "fire." When witness reached the parlor floor he found Mr. Darling trying to quiet the ladies there, saying the fire would be out soon; just as Darling said this the flames burst through the door of the back stairs; I then went and broke open the door of the ladies' entrance on Fifth-street, which was locked, and the ladies rushed out; saw Darling or Mr. Shepherd told witness to call the guests and boarders when he intotmed them the house was on fire.

Thomas Howard, another bell-boy, testified to the same effect as Hogan regarding the condition of things in the basement, except that when he went there the flames were being thrown on the fire; he ran into the engine-room and told the fireman that the store-room was in flames; the firemen did not seem to know there was a fire.

Albert J. Bodwell, of Chicago, gave a description of his exit from the house. He was on the top floor, and attributed his escape to the fact that a day or two before he had gone down the stairway near his room instead of by the elevator, in order to make himself familiar with the construction of that part of the house; he had been in the great Chicago fire and was timid about fires; he also heard George Darling tell the people there was no danger, and urge them to return to their rooms.

No human bodies have been found in the ruins, and but little property of any kind was taken from them to-day. The workmen were withdrawn this afternoon in consequence of the rain, and the dangerous condition of some of the walls; these will be pulled down to-morrow, and the search will be resumed with the same vigor as heretofore; the Coroner's jury, after its adjournment this afternoon, visited the ruins to acquire some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, that they may more intelligently examine the witnesses, but they were cautioned by Fire Chief Sexton not to go inside of the walls, and took their view from a distance. Chief Sexton also ordered the occupants of all buildings south of the west wing on Fifth-street to vacate them on account of their proximity to the south wall; the hotel safe was not raised to-day; it is said to contain a large amount of money and valuables belonging to the guests.

George J. Jones, Treasurer of De Bar's Opera-house, sold at auction on Change to-day several tickets for the benefit of the destitute servant girls of the hotel. Two tickets brought $100 each, and one was knocked down to the *Globe-Democrat* for $50. The benefit promises to be a very liberal one.

The remains of George Frank Gouley will leave here for Wilmington, Del., to-morrow evening. They will reach there Friday noon, and will be received with appropriate ceremonies.

A DETECTIVE ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

James Mooney, of the firm of Mooney & Boland, private detectives, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of libel, preferred by William McKay, otherwise known as "Canada Mac." The alleged libel was contained in an article in a morning newspaper of the 11th inst., in relation to the arrest of Clemens, Herring, Baker, Elliott, and others, who were accused of having been concerned in the forgery of the $64,000 check on the Union Trust Company, and in this article it was stated on the authority of Mooney & Boland that McKay was one of the principals in that transaction. On being arraigned, Mooney demanded an examination, which was set down for Friday afternoon next. He was permitted to go on parole.

A SEVENTEENTH-STREET ROWDY.

John Hogan, of No. 413 East Seventeenth-street, was held for trial at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday, on charges of assault and battery and mayhem. He knocked down the bar-tender of Connolly's "bucket-shop," at No. 402 East Seventeenth-street, because he would not trust him for a drink, and treated Officer Raywood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, in the same unceremonious manner when he attempted to arrest him. Officer Carroll helped Raywood to bring the rowdy into submission, but while walking toward the station-house the ruffian suddenly stooped down, and taking Officer Carroll's ear between his teeth severely injured it.

THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE OBJECT

A LARGE MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SPEECHES BY JUDGE NOAH DAVIS, JUDGE BRADY, GEN. SICKLES, AND OTHERS—LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT—OVER TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED ON THE SPOT.

The Academy of Music was well filled last evening by members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other friends of the new Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., both military and civilian. The stage and the proscenium boxes on either hand were appropriately draped in the national colors, including the battered battle flags of the Eighth, Forty-fifth, Fifty-eighth, and Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteer Regiments. Among the gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform or in the boxes, were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. John C. Robinson, Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, Mayor Ely, John H. Sherwood, Benjamin H. Field, Henry Bergh, Corp. Tanner, Col. Clifford Thompson, Col. S. G. Carr, Dr. L. A. Sayre, George B. Squire, George W. Breuninghausen, and others. After music by the Governor's Island Band, Major Douglas Campbell called the meeting to order, and introduced Hon. Noah Davis as Chairman. The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read:

Vice-Presidents—Edwin D. Morgan, William C. Bryant, Henry Hilton, J. W. Seligman, August Belmont, Charles P. Daly, Smith Ely, Jr., Hon. John Kelly, and Robert L. Stuart.

Secretaries—Douglas Campbell, Benjamin K. Phelps, Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. Charles K. Graham, Col. Benjamin A. Willis, James Tanner, and William H. Stiner.

Judge Davis said that he was pained to have to announce the enforced absence of Gen. John A. Dix, who was prevented from attending the meeting by serious illness in his family. If a New-York pauper soldier, from some squalid poor-house, could behold that audience of generous friends, if he could realize but faintly that through their efforts there was a hope that one day he should be taken from his squalor and wretchedness, and placed in a noble charitable institution that would vie with the best of similar institutions, both at home and abroad, what a thrill of joy would fill his heart. What a thought for our rich, great, and luxurious community, the soldiers and sailors of the Empire State, the heroes of many a battle for the preservation of the Union, dragging out a miserable existence among the degraded inmates of our poor-houses—with nothing before them but a pauper's lingering existence, a pauper's death, and worse than all, if possible, a pauper's burial. Should it be said of the patriotic and generous people of the greatest State in the Union that this reproach upon their honor, this blot upon their escutcheon, was called to their attention and not wiped out at once and forever? Of the 2,680,000 enlistments during the war 486,000, or nearly one-fifth of the whole were from the State of New-York. That vast army fought, bled, and died for a policy and a principle—the policy of union and the principle of liberty. More than 40 cemeteries, since increased to 81, hold the remains of 300,000 heroes, and four different Soldiers' Homes throughout the country held those of the survivors who had been disabled in the direct line of duty. At Dayton, Ohio, the number of inmates was 4,120; at Milwaukee, 1,125; at Augusta, Me., 220; and at Hampton, Va., 891; making a total of 7,116, of which New-York furnished 1,561. These homes, however, did not include many who, after years of faithful service, had, either from disease acquired in the service or from other causes, been cast on public charity. Carefully collected statistics showed that in 24 out of 37 counties of the State there were 641 Union soldiers among the inmates of alms-houses. With the view of effectually effacing this discredit to the State, and providing suitably for these broken-down survivors of the war, the Grand Army of the Republic had already raised upward of $60,000, and, with half that amount, purchased a handsome farm of 540 acres at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y. The remaining $20,000 had been spent in the partial erection of buildings, and $80,000 more was needed to complete them on a scale to accommodate the number entitled to admission. Once completed, the State would handsomely endow and support the institution. A large amount was already paid in the support of these men in the local poor-houses, and there would be no difficulty in providing for the expense of their support in an institution of this character, which would be a credit and an ornament to the State. Judge Davis closed with an eloquent appeal to the audience to contribute liberally to this most worthy object.

After reading the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, the Chairman read a letter from Gen. Dix, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, and his hearty commendation of the object of the meeting.

Judge John R. Brady was introduced, and spoke for about 30 minutes in a half serious, half humorous strain, beseeching the audience to show their faith by their works in a manner that could not be doubted. The following letter was read by Mr. George B. Squires:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1, 1877.

To the Chairman of Committee of Arrangements:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 24th of March, asking me to preside at a meeting to be held in New-York City on the 17th of April to raise funds for the benefit of destitute soldiers' orphans in the nation, is received. The object of the meeting is a most commendable one, and it would gratify me exceedingly to contribute in any way to its success. But it would be impossible for me to say now that I would attend. In five weeks from Wednesday next I expect to sail for Europe. In the meantime I have business of a private nature here and elsewhere, and it is not probable I will be through by the time specified. Should I do so, I will attend the meeting, but ask that some other person be called upon to preside who can perform such duties much better than I can.

Again desiring that the greatest success should attend your meeting for so worthy an object, I subscribe myself a sincere well-wisher of its cause. Very truly yours, [Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Commendatory letters were also received and read from Gen. George B. McClellan and President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College. An epistle of portentous length was also received from Assemblyman F. B. Spinola, but the committee, knowing the author's modesty, refrained from inflicting it on the audience.

After additional remarks by Rev. William R. Alger, the Chairman announced that the serious business of the meeting was at hand. He was about to ask them for substantial manifestations of their zeal in so worthy a cause, and by way of giving them a good example would read the following list of subscriptions already received: Benjamin Field, $500; John A. Dix, $500; Frederick De Peyster, $500; Peter Cooper, $500. [Prolonged applause, during which the venerable donor arose and bowed his acknowledgements.] William B. Dinsmore, $500; Noah Davis, $500. "Now, will no one add to this list of $500 subscriptions?" asked the Judge, pausing for a moment.

Corporal James Tanner—Mr. Chairman: In behalf of Kelly Post, No. 32, G. A. R., composed of 400 hard working and patriotic mechanics, I see your $500, and go it better to the tune of $1,125. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. Tanner here handed up a certified check for the amount to the Chairman, who waved it before the audience by way of encouragement, and then went on with his list, to which instant additions were made by individuals in the audience. Henry F. Spaulding gave $250; Samuel D. Babcock, $250; Benjamin G. Arnold, $250; James H. Titus, $250; Alfred M. Lawrence $100; John Jay, $100; Richard E. Mount, $100; Isaac H. Bailey, $100; F. N. Bangs, $100; Louis A. Sayre, $100; John Kelly, $100; Adam W. Spies, $100; Dr. L. F. Spear, $100; Charles F. Chandler, $100; Fitz & Austin, $100; M. M. Beckwith, $100; Patrick H. Jones, $100; Daniel E. Sickles, $100; Oliver H. Palmer, $100; Stewart L. Woodford, $100; Benjamin K. Phelps, $100; John R. Graham, $100; J. C. Barron, $100; John R. Brady, $100. A large number of smaller donations were made, and before the meeting adjourned the total amount raised was between $9,000 and $10,000.

Communications were received and read from Lester Wallack and Messrs. Shook & Palmer, tendering the use of Wallack's and the Union-Square Theatres for benefits in aid of the enterprise. After ringing addresses from Gen. Sickles and Corp. Tanner, the meeting adjourned. An addition of 25 will be made to the present Finance Committee by the Chair within a day or two. The present members of the committee, to whom contributions may be sent, are as follows:

Benjamin H. Field, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. Noah Davis, Morris K. Jesup, Benjamin B. Sherman, Frederick de Peyster, Levi P. Morton, Hon. John Kelly, Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Jenkins Van Schaick, Henry F. Spaulding, Frederick W. Stevens, Samuel D. Babcock, John F. Henry, Gen. Charles C. Dodge, Edward Cooper, Isaac H. Bailey, Rutherford Stuyvesant, Thatcher M. Adams, Henry G. Stebbins, Hon. William C. Whitney.

A LAWYER'S IMPERTINENCE REBUKED.

In the suit of Thomas M. Tyng against Luther R. Marsh and another, a petition was not long ago submitted to Judge Sanford, on behalf of the plaintiff, in which it is alleged that the main issue in the action was the reasonable value of certain professional services rendered by Marsh & Willis, as attorneys in the collection of certain sums of money, out of which they retained for their compensation the sum of $17,250. Mr. Tyng claimed that the services rendered were not worth more than $3,000, and he sought to recover the excess. The case was, as the petitioner stated, referred to Judge Enoch L. Fancher, who decided in favor of the defendants, upon which decision judgment was entered. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, Mr. Tyng charging that the Referee's judgment was obtained by collusion with the defendants, who were to assist the Referee by their evidence in a similar action pending, entitled Green against Martin, in which he [Fancher] was employed. He therefore asked to have the report and judgment set aside or a new reference ordered to ascertain the facts. Judge Sanford yesterday rendered the following pointed decision: "The aspersions contained in the plaintiff's petition are as gratuitous as they are scandalous. They must be regarded either as the spontaneous productions of a disordered imagination, for whose vagaries its possessor is almost irresponsible, or as malicious and revengeful attacks, deserving of the severest reprehension. In the hope, diffidently indulged, that the more charitable hypothesis may be the correct one, the court denies the application, without costs, and refrains from the rebuke that would otherwise be due."

A PUBLIC MASONIC INSTALLATION.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF COLUMBIAN COMMANDERY, NO 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The asylum at the Masonic Temple, where the commanderies of Knights Templar hold their regular conclaves, presented a brilliant spectacle last evening, the occasion being the public installation of the officers of Columbian Commandery No. 1, K. T. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the invited guests who occupied seats in the body of the hall, while the raised pews on each side of the asylum were reserved for the members of the commandery and visiting Sir Knights. The members of the Commandery and a large number of the visiting Sir Knights wore the full uniform of the order with white silk baldrics and chapeau ornamented with white and black ostrich plumes. The only decorations were the displayed banners of the commandery, and several elegant floral pyramids, crosses, &c., which adorned the dais in front of the station of the Eminent Commander. Among those present were a number of distinguished Masons, including M. W. John W. Simons, P. G. M.; R. E. Sir Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York; Thrice Ill. Charles T. McClenachan, thirty-third degree; H. C. Banks, thirty-second degree; Sidney P. Nicholls, thirty-second degree; and the Eminent Commanders of several commanderies in this City.

The ceremonies were opened by the members of the Commandery marching into the asylum in double file, and taking positions in two divisions in the centre aisle. At the word of command they faced inward. Sir Walter M. Fleming, the Eminent Commander, and the other officers of the Commandery then entered the hall, and marching between the ranks under an arch of steel formed by the Sir Knights crossing their sword blades, were escorted to their stations in the East. With the usual brief ceremony, and after the recital of the Lord's prayer, the commandery was declared "open." R. E. Sir Charles Roome, Past Grand Commander, and a delegation of the officers of the Grand Commandery of the State, were then announced, and, were introduced and received with the honor due their station, and escorted to the East.

Sir E. M. L. Ehlers, Captain-General, in an eloquent address, then presented to Columbian Commandery, an elegantly bound copy of the Bible as a memorial of Sir John A. Moore, a recently deceased member of the Commandery, in behalf of Drs. James C. Forrester and Samuel Griswold, and related its history. While Sir Knight Moore was on his death-bed, the physicians named were called in consultation by the family physician, but all their efforts in behalf of the dying Sir Knight were unavailing. After his death Columbian Commandery requested Drs. Forrester and Griswold to send in a bill for their services. Several times they declined, but finally consented only on condition that the money appropriated to pay the bill should be used to purchase a memorial of the deceased to be presented to the Commandery. The committee thereupon purchased the Bible as the most fitting memento of the worth of the deceased Sir Knight, and his manly and upright qualities. The gift was accepted by the Eminent Commander, Dr. Fleming, in a fitting manner.

R. E. Sir Charles Roome, Past Grand Commander, then proceeded to install the recently elected officers of the Commandery, Sir George W. Walgrove, Eminent Grand Senior Warden, acting as Grand Captain General. The solemn ceremonies of the installation were performed by the installing officer with great impressiveness. After his installation Sir Peter Forrester, the new Commander, made some eloquent and interesting remarks addressed to the members of the Commandery and to the guests present, calling upon his comrades to assist him in the arduous task he had taken upon himself, and the responsibility devolving upon him as the commander of the oldest commandery in the State, and perhaps in the United States, an humble successor of the illustrious De Witt Clinton, at one time Grand Master of the State and Eminent Commander of Columbian Commandery.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremonies Sir Knight John F. Collins, on behalf of the members of Columbian Commandery, presented to Past Eminent Commander Fleming a beautiful and valuable ring, as a token of the esteem and regard in which the retiring Commander is held by his associates. The recipient responded to the speech of the presentor of the token with a few humorous remarks. Eminent and Rev. Dr. J. E. Forrester, of Damascus Commandery No. 5, Newark, N. J., next delivered an address on "Templar Masonry," and the proceedings closed with the benediction, pronounced by Eminent Sir J. A. Reed, Prelate of the Commandery. The following is a list of the new officers of the Commandery:

Peter Forrester, E. C.; E. M. L. Ehlers, Gen.; W. D. May, Capt.-Gen.; George W. Millar, Treasurer; Em. F. W. Herring, Recorder; Em. J. A. Reed, Prelate; W. W. Walker, Sr. W.; Emil Dorler, J. W.; A. J. Van Nest, S. B.; D. W. Monroe, Sword Bearer; H. C. Rowe, Warder; L. D. Griswold, First Guard; George McNeil, Third Guard; James Bartley, Second Guard; Donald McIlroy, Captain of Guard; P. W. Berrian, Right General Guide; W. H. Campbell, Left General Guide.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

The collection of oil-paintings imported by Mr. Adolph Kohn, of No. 166 Fifth-avenue, which have been on exhibition for the past week at No. 817 Broadway, were sold last night by the Messrs. Leavitt, at Clinton Hall. There was a very good attendance, and the bidding, though not so spirited as at some former sales, resulted in bringing fair prices. Following is a list of paintings bringing the highest amounts:

Artist.	Subject.	Price.
J. J. Ruigeron	Before the Rehearsal	$235
Alfred Delobbe	The Pet Dog	230
Adrien Boucher-ville	Reverie	230
Adolf Spring	A Merry Trio	300
R. Egusquiza	Spring at Venice	345
Eugene Richet	The Preacher	500
J. F. Bouheur	Landscape and Sueco	305
Jos. Coomans	Surprise	380
P. De Coninck	The Little Straggler	330
Jules Kruhn	Cardinal Mazarin's Niece	710
H. L. Dupray	French Marshal	450
Christian Sell	Battle of Sadowa	300
A Boucherville	In the Conservatory	450
Mlle. L. Bourges	The Wood-gatherers	430
Casimir Lenard	A Monte Bank's Performance	500
Theodor Frere	Street in Cairo	450
John Lawlor	Marie and Sylvia (statue)	800
Felix Ziem	Venice	1,300
Paoli Michetti	The Proposal	650
Carl Heitz	The Singing-school	550
Victor Chavet	Cup and Ball	400
E. Schneider	Marguerite	625
Emile Lambinet	Island at Bougival	720
Fred. Voltz	Return from Pasture	500
A. Dumaresque	Trial of a Spy	500
Victor Tertez	A la Promenade in 1798	1,300
Anton Seitz	The Musical Rehearsal	720
Leonard Gasso	La Romance	1,000
E. Frömentin	Riding-yard in Arabia	650
Ricardo Madrazo	Senorita de Sevilla	750
August Bonheur	Sheep on the Highlands	720
Adolph Schreyer	Wallachian Smugglers	2,000
Diaz de la Rena	Forest of Fontainebleau	1,950
Felix Ziem	Venice (Twilight)	1,500

OBITUARY.

Mr. Robert J. Randolph, senior member of the firm of T. E. F. Randolph & Co., No. 196 West-street, flour and grain commission merchants, died suddenly, on Monday evening, of paralysis of the heart. He was attending to business all day, and up to fifteen minutes previous to his decease was apparently in his usual health. He was born in New-Jersey, near Plainfield, 74 years ago. He came to New-York while a young man and established the firm of Randolph & Tucker, of No. 50 Whitehall-street, which went out of existance about 15 years ago. The present firm was formed soon after. Mr. Randolph was one of the Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, organized to erect the present Exchange Building, and his name is one of those inscribed on the marble tablet which records the history of the edifice. The flag of the Exchange was at half-mast yesterday, out of respect to his memory.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday, on motion of Mr. Bryan Reilly, adopted a resolution requesting the Police Board to furnish a report of the operations of the Street-cleaning Bureau from November, 1876, to the present time. The Committee on Streets were instructed to confer with the Mayor and the Police Board in regard to the disposition of street-sweepings and garbage. Commissioner Campbell sent in a communication calling attention to the necessity of passing ordinances to repave various streets down town, a list of which he transmitted on March 15. No action has been taken on the matter since that time, owing to the fact that the Tammany City Fathers, who are in a majority, appear to be indisposed to co-operate with Mr. Campbell. Alderman Pinckney, in alluding to the communication of Mr. Campbell, said that the board ought to take action upon it at once. Alderman Keenan, however, objected to the introduction of the subject, and moved that the board adjourn, which was adopted. At the close of the meeting one of the Republican Aldermen stated that although the Tammany members of the board were continually talking about their desire to procure work for laborers, they were delaying, for some object or other, the passage of ordinances which would result in the employment of about 7,500 men.

LAW REPORTS.

THE UNION TRUST FORGERY.

STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ALLEGED FORGERS—WHAT SOHN, THE EXPRESSMAN, KNOWS ABOUT THEM.

The examination into the case of the alleged forgers, Frederick Elliott, Charles Herring, and Charles Becker, was resumed yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court. The first witness was Mr. George L. Maxwell, the broker who negotiated the forged $64,000 check. He testified that he believed Elliott, the prisoner, was the man who brought the forged check to him, and who received its proceeds. He was not positive as to this, however; he contradicted the statement made by the witness Browne on Monday that he, [Browne,] the witness, and George W. Chadwick were to divide between them, in equal parts, 25 per cent. of the $60,000 gold bought with the $64,000 currency check; he said explicitly that if Mr. Browne swore that he was to receive 8½ per cent. he swore to a lie.

August Sohn, of No. 211 Rivington-street, testified that he was an expressman; he knew Clement Herring; had known him 15 years; had also known Becker, the prisoner, for six months; in October or November last Herring lived in Allen-street; in either month witness moved Herring's furniture from First-street, near Second-avenue, to Allen-street; afterward, witness again moved property of Herring from Allen-street to East Twelfth-street; at a still later period he moved a machine, whose use he did not know, from a lithographic establishment, at No. 24 Liberty-street, to Allen-street; subsequently he removed the machine to Fordham to the residence of Mr. Herring's mother-in-law; Becker gave him the order to get the machine at the Liberty-street place, and told him to say to the people there that they need not mark the box containing it, as it was going to Philadelphia with some other articles; Becker told him to go along West-street as if he were going to ship the package; witness also moved some lithographic stones and a second machine to the house in Fordham; Herring gave him this second machine at the Allen-street house; witness did not know the use of the machine; it was of iron, and looked like a printing-press; Herring went with witness to Fordham when he carried the second machine there; Becker promised witness a horse, or money to buy one, if he said nothing about it.

"About what?" said Mr. Bell. Mr. Brooke interpolated, "About the horse."

Witness, resuming, said that Mr. Becker told him they were doing something large, and would soon have "big money;" Mr. Herring also told him that they were making a check, or bond, the witness could not say which; witness saw a stamp, looking like a revenue or postage stamp; it was upon white paper, and was of a yellow color; on 15th or 16th of January witness read the account of the $64,090 check forgery, and spoke to Herring about it; Herring admitted they had made "big money;" witness then complained of the smallness of the sum paid to him for moving the articles, and Herring said Becker was a mean man, and asked witness to say nothing about the affair; he admitted having got money on the $64,000 check, but said a man downtown had got $30 000; the wife of Herring afterward told witness that she had received but her husband only $800, and complained bitterly of the smallness of the sum. Under cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, the witness told the story of his arrest for participation in a burglary committed upon the premises of T. B. Peddie & Co., of No. 77 Chambers-street. He decided to turn State's evidence, but finally consented only on condition that the money appropriated to pay the bill should be used to purchase a memorial of the deceased to be presented to the Commandery. The committee thereupon purchased the Bible as the most fitting memento of the worth of the deceased Sir Knight, and his manly and upright qualities. The gift was accepted by the Eminent Commander, Dr. Fleming, in a fitting manner.

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vs. Beacham; Sayers vs. Mellen; Ward vs. Hastings; Shannon vs. Kremer; Carlitz vs. Law; Runge vs. Brown; Pratt vs. Seifert.

Tiefel vs. Rosen.—Prisoner discharged on giving his own recognizance in $100, and case to be tried in Part U. April 23, 1877.

Koenig vs. Siebe.—Application refused.

Heid vs. Mason.—Motion to dismiss for want of prosecution denied without costs.

Warren vs. Darrow.—Motion denied without costs.

Bolden vs. Hutchinson.—Motion denied; no costs.

McKay vs. Diossy.—Demurrer sustained. Plaintiff may amend on payment of $10 costs in ten days.

Coblintz vs. Richards.—Demurrer sustained, &c. See papers.

By Judge Gorpp.

Eberhardt vs. Rockland Nickel Mining Company.—Judgment for plaintiff for amount claimed, interest, costs, and 5 per cent. allowance.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, April 17.—The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, 18th: Nos. 77, 84, 85, 13, 101, 69, 61, 86, 102, 115, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131. The court adjourns without date on Friday, the 20th. No case will be taken up after 1 o'clock that day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
22—Barle vs. Sowden.
87—Clinton Savings Bank vs. Black.
49—Basford vs. Crighton.
97—Dale vs. Mowry.
116—Bain vs. Schweitzer Manufacturing Co.
129—Kowlson vs. Betts.
131—Manning vs. Mitchell. 12 motions.
154—Matter of Brown.
157—Townshend vs. Dixon.
162—Kags vs. Johnson.
164—Tribune Association vs. Tracey.
171—Marshall vs. Green, No. 4.

Nos.
172—Same vs. Same, No. 5.
173—Same vs. Same, No. 6.
177—Barker vs. Woolen Co. vs. Juillard.
200—Hooker vs. Martin.
202—Stratton vs. Weiberhost.
207—Fox vs. Hawkins.
209—German Amer. Bank vs. Vilmar.
221—Purdy vs. The Mayor, &c.
231—Hoffman vs. Burke.
232—Flagler vs. Holuane.
237—Kitchen vs. Dunham.
239—Hermanos vs. Hillmers.
241—Kuspart vs. Harlow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
258—Schaffer vs. Stevens et al.
267—Frankbeck vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
268—McNulty vs. Masterson et al.
275—Woodhouse vs. Rio Grande R. R. Co.
174—Brewster et al. vs. Cole et al.
278—Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.
280—Koster vs. Ritter, &c.
286—Murphy, &c., vs. Kane et al.
287—Schwartz vs. Samuels et al.
110—Auffarth vs. Schmaedicke.
293—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Townsend et al.
294—Standard Life Ins. Co. vs. Coburn et al.
396—Heenan, &c., vs. Quirk et al.

Nos.
105—The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.
295—Wallace et al. vs. American L. T. Co.
15—Taylor vs. Thomas.
151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory, &c.
297—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. McCool et al.
298—Davison vs. Nottibohen et al.
302—Moses vs. The Mayor et al.
303—Smyth, &c., vs. Wallace et al.
304—Smyth, &c., vs. Lombards et al.
305—Stanley vs. Wood et al.
306—Same vs. Same.
307—Terry vs. Terry.
308—Ford et al. vs. Cole et al.
309—Cole vs. Meigs, Jr., et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1963—Erwin vs. Newrsink Steam-boat Co.
3009—Hughes vs. Rubino.
1583—Cohen vs. The Mayor, &c.
3679—Bogaiaski vs. Bogatzski.
3205—Fleischer vs. Wolf.
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.
2895—Bischoff vs. Bauer.
—— —French, &c., vs. Redman et al.
3153—Butler, Rec'r, &c., vs. Hyde et al.
3155—Butler vs. Freudenfels et al.
3157—Butler, Rec'r, &c., vs. Dreyfous et al.
3173—Smith vs. Overman.
3271—Chamberlain vs. Webster et al.
3273—German-Amer. Bank vs. Andreyan et al.
2985—Harlem Bank vs. Adams.
4673½—Patterson vs. McCunn et al.

Nos.
777—McHarge vs. Stratton.
3175—Smith vs. Kayne.
2719—Hahn et al. vs. Coleman.
3835—McKeever, &c., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4723—Hoffman vs. Conner, &c.
99—Nolan vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
3285—Friedberg vs. Stern.
3287—Knobloch et al. vs. Baird, &c.
155—Budge et al. vs. Frank et al.
2721—Thileman vs. Emanuel.
1381—The Mayor, &c., vs. Webb.
1083½—Union Trust Co. vs. Whitson.
1038½—Hoffman vs. Mendelson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2089—McKnight, vs. Devlin et al.
2096—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
1247—Northwick vs. Boos et al.
1927—Patterson et al. vs. Conner.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley
923½—Sweeney vs. The N. J. Car S. & R. Co.
328—Ferguson vs. White.
1509—Cardwell vs. Fetherstone.
2237—Reynolds vs. Baird et al.
4713—Manning, &c., vs. Degan.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, &c.
1558½—Sullivan, &c., vs. Doerbecker.
775—Ham vs. Ham et al.

Nos.
4368—Meehan vs. The Mayor, &c.
148—Jarvis vs. Furman et al.
2159—Abrahamson vs. Hyman.
1341½—Lumpby vs. The Mayor, &c.
3125—Smith vs. Gleagher.
3349—Otten &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3065—Sanchez vs. Stone.
1182—Newhens vs. Gregory et al.
1147—Patterson vs. Stevenson.
1026½—Nagle vs. The Mayor, &c.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2404—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
573—Harrison et al. vs. Ross.
743—Uhl, &c., vs. Cremer.
633—Wentworth vs. Driscoll.
777—Linder, Jr., &c., vs. Myerson.
1009—Chamberlain vs. Sexton.
236—Rogers vs. Hagen et al.
1214—Rapp, &c., vs. Heppenheimer, &c.
930—Sacia vs. O'Connor et al.
313—Worsington &c., vs. Forty-second and Grand-st. F. R. R. Co.
861—Kelly vs. Laracy.
122—McColl vs. The Western Union Tel. Co.
340—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone.

Nos.
3421—Friedrich vs. Brandis.
8562—Duncan vs. Carey.
5239—Handecek vs. Miller.
1388—Gutman vs. Luke.
8308—Cottenpart et al. vs. Wagner et al.
8511—O'Callaghan versus Brosnan, &c.
8273—Hinsie vs. Sturtzkober.
8449—Brown vs. Griswold.
7911—Herder et al. vs. Schuppert et al.
8624—Steers vs. Bayles et al.
8541—Thurber et al. vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
690—Weber vs. Schoff.
799—Orwell, &c., vs. Hasbroncket al.
313—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
790½—McKibbin vs. Rowan et al.
804—Wormser vs. Meyer.
806—Simmons et al. vs. Kay et.
853—McCue, &c., versus Dillon et al.
593—Mitchell vs. Cornell et al.
1093—Meyer vs. Clark et al.
1096—Davis vs. Muhlker.
664—Grant vs. Gould, &c.
688—Archer vs. Leubuscher, &c.
696—Forstman et al. vs. Levenson et al.
672—Prentice vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.

Nos.
930—Glaser vs. Amity Ins. Co.
792—Lord et al. versus Thompson.
835—O'Keefe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1039—The Graphic Co. vs. Blood.
1042—McDonald vs. The H. R. R. R. Co.
679—Van Opstal, Jr., vs. Conner, &c.
905—Scott et al. vs. Conner, &c.
1050—Dean vs. Kipp.
1087—The Crescent Iron Co. vs. Westray et al.
716—Archer vs. Garde.
717—Hasbroucke, &c., vs. Garde.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
10—The A. & P. Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al.
44—The C. Foster Co. and R. R. Co. vs. The 23d-st. R. R. Co. et al.

Nos.
50—Hollenbach, &c., vs. Moreet al.
79—Gallagher vs. Blois.
67—Borrowe vs. Holly et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1139—Miller vs. Studwell et al.
895—Fallis vs. Corbitt.
1568—Walker et al. vs. Conner.
1217—Williams vs. Ulman.
845—McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.
1518—Bolemius vs. Kreppel et al.
1519—Herman et al. vs. Kreppel et al.
706—Bangs vs. The Ocean National Bank.
161—Weber vs. Nickle.
27—Bolling vs. Bayne.
1786—Picus vs. Yasser.
1592—Bauerlein, &c., vs. Conner.
698—Croswell et al. vs. Way.
1148—Winship vs. Torrey.
771—Keller vs. Sorchester.
1254—Heinge vs. Farley, &c.
861—Kelly vs. Laracy.
122—McColl vs. The Western Union Tel. Co.
340—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone.

Nos.
998—Hogg vs. Beach et al.
606—Cavanagh vs. Herzberg.
673—Am. Lit. Bureau vs. Dodd.
1050—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c.
629—Fox, &c., vs. Hinds.
512—Northwick vs. Boass et al.
569—Dye et al. vs. Adriance.
866—King vs. Kelly.
927—White et al. vs. Talmage et al.
244—Jenkins vs. Central Park, N. & E. River R. R. Co.
755—Hartman vs. Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co.
971—Roethsoerger vs. Conner.
972—Gerber vs. Peter.
1039—Waddell vs. Lee.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sperr, J.

Nos.
6205—Savery vs. Fevh.
936—McGeorge vs. Gunst.
697—Webb vs. Carrow.
539—Milne vs. Gallaher.
640—Same vs. Same.
599—Herman vs. Hennessey et al.
603—Garside vs. Conner, &c.
1003—Glintenkamp versus Seeger.
635—Parker vs. Conner, &c.
644—Ammon vs. Conner, &c.
474½—Clark vs. The Mutual Benefit Ice Co.
511—Smith vs. Linke et al.
911—Winfield vs. Kleim et al.

Nos.
505—Fackelmann vs. Ehrlich.
785—Chambers vs. Menck.
825—Winant vs. Curtin.
554—Dunn vs. The Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.
554—Dunn vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
535—Levlin vs. Wood.
550—Jones vs. Stevens.
607—Fredericks vs. Klein et al.
787—Mandelick vs Speyers et al.
1183—Ward et al. vs. Doublegood et al.
778—Hunt vs. Stevens.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
1129—Brown vs. Freeman.
860—McManus vs. Gavin.
1068—Lerch vs. McComb.
176—Newritter vs. The Gen. Fire Ins. Co.
587—Gross vs. Trimble.
1040—Smith vs. Parmenter.
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587—Gross vs. Trimble.
1040—Smith vs. Parmenter.
954—Bett Ibach vs. Berms
1079—Gremmler vs. The Mayor, &c.
789—Eisner vs. Morgan.
518—Hasoue vs. Derby.
1030—Locke vs. Howard.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
631—Kuse vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
1145—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.
1258—Butel et al. vs. Com. Ben. Trans.
1053—Follett vs. Spencer.
1054—Follett vs. Leech Autom. Mach. Co.
1247—Dunn vs. Meserole.
1735—Cash vs. The Mayor, &c.
1188—Donohue, &c., vs. Boorum.
1266—Hilas vs. Gabler.
403—Curtis versus The Mayor, &c.
1078—Leopold vs. Freund et al.

Nos.
1279—Carney vs. Solomon.
1115—Vande Wiele versus Callahan.
493—Brower vs. Dayton.
1120—Strauss vs. Josenthal.
1284—Hollban vs. Bonr.
42—Loughran vs. Kelly, &c.
1029—Dempsen versus Brundes et al.
389—Smith vs. Kelly, &c.
1766—Bowne versus The Mayor, &c.
1267—Johnson et al. vs. Phelan.
1268—Weaver vs. Dodd et al.
1264—Keeler et al. vs Wood.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.
30—(Case on) Chase et al. vs. Connolly et al.
25—Serre vs. Koehler.
28—Newman vs. Kehoe et al.
33—— vs. ——.
18—Hough, &c., vs. Phillips, Jr.

Nos.
11—Van Dolsen vs. Smith.
27—Theobald vs. Theobald.
13—Boyd vs. Phyfe.
3—(Demurrer) Seligman vs. Guion.
7—Pike vs. Englehardt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Aiker, J.

Nos.
7459—Wheeler vs. Leland et al.
8045—Tice vs. Hofferbeth.
7934—Black vs. Friedlander.
8167—Lawrence vs. Woodruff.
8239—Schunemann versus Wagner et al.
8512—Allen vs. Moll.
8439—Witt et al. versus Politz.
7581—Herzig vs. Friday.

Nos.
7582—Herzig et al. vs. Friday.
8320—Cobbett vs. Stolzenberg.
8526—Schultz vs. Gamble et al.
8515—Haas vs. Fox.
8098—The Mech's Nat. Bank of Newark vs. Parker.
8145—Fisher vs. Edrehl.
8565—Roe vs. Pinckney.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
8421—Friedrich vs. Brandis.
8562—Duncan vs. Carey.
5239—Handecek vs. Miller.
1388—Gutman vs. Luke.
8308—Cottenpart et al. vs. Wagner et al.
8511—O'Callaghan versus Brosnan, &c.
8273—Hinsie vs. Sturtzkober.
8449—Brown vs. Griswold.
7911—Herder et al. vs. Schuppert et al.
8624—Steers vs. Bayles et al.
8541—Thurber et al. vs. Kelly.

Nos.
7977—Corlies et al. vs. Worl et al.
8576—Van Ness et al. vs. Mason.
8890—Faber vs. Solomon.
8566—Tremeer vs Kelter.
8574—Merwin et al. vs. Casey.
8524—Lawrence vs. The Atlantic F. A. Co.
8655—Plantje vs. Herron et al.
8048—Kreopfel vs. Saunders.
8657—Daniels et al. vs. Merrick.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
8504—Kelly et al. versus Sheehy.
2719—Wyatt vs. Randall.
5086—Hals et al. versus Nelsenck.
7097—Foehrenbach et al. vs. Mylius.
8958—O'Neil vs. Penix.
7970—Taylor vs. Hirsch.
5789—Parker et al. vs. Merriam.
3326—Hudson vs. McArthur.

Nos.
5468—Fenst et al. vs. Fell et al.
4631—Hollenreider versus Abrahams.
7691—Hasbrouck versus Stokem.
8442—Nat. State Bank of Troy vs. McDermott.
8505—Nat. State Bank of Troy vs. Ryan.
8681—Meyer et al. vs. Spreaten.
8452—Grocers' Bank vs. Ludvigh et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Ledwith, burglary.
Thomas Kavanaugh and Francis Chadwick, grand larceny.
Robert Pelbeau, grand larceny.
Joseph A. Wilson, grand larceny.
James Dwyer, petit larceny.
Paul T. Valentine, sodomy.
Alexander Roy, felonious assault and battery. (continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Daly, Francis McCormack, John Daniels, James Kelly, and James Dougherty, homicide.
Thomas Cusick, homicide.
Frederick Muller, burglary.
William Masser, grand larceny.
Robert Mears, grand larceny.
James Shanahan, Terence Brady, and John Canay, grand larceny.
Solomon Jacobs, receiving stolen goods.
Josephine Thompson, disorderly house.
Martin Delany, assault and battery.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 969 head; total for the week thus far, 8,334 head; for the same time last week, 8,008 head; consigned through, 358 cars; increase in receipts, 20 cars for the week; market dull and declining; quotations down 4c@4½c. on all grades on last week's quotations; sales of 30 cars; a good proportion of best offerings disposed of; quoted good shippers at $5 25@5 75; butchers' and medium grades of shippers at $4 85@5; stockers, good to fair, at $3 75@4 25; stall-fed Steers averaging 1,000 lbs., at $4 85. do. averaging 1,180 lbs., at $4 10; 30 cars unsold. Sheep and Lambs—no fresh arrivals; total receipts for the week 10,900 head; for the same time last week, 6,100 head; consigned through, 1,100 head; market active; demand chiefly speculative; prices unchanged, closing firm; sales of 13 cars quotable choice to extra Wools at $5 75@6; 4 cars Ohio clipped at $4 10@4 15; averaging 80 to 100 lbs; 2 cars common Texas unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2 cars, shipped through; total for the week thus far, 5,600 head; for the same time last week, 9,600 head; consigned through, 6,100 head; no sales reported; limited demand both for Eastern and local trade; quotations unchanged, but nominal in the absence of sales; yards bare of stock.

EAST LIBERTY, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts today, 43 loads, or 17 cars or through and the balance of yard stock; the supply was fair, with but few buyers at wholesale; business in retailing was quite lively at figures fully no to last week's; but, $5 7½@$5; inferior to fair, $4 50@5; fancy fat Cows, $5 25@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,710 head; Yorkers, $5 35@$5 60; Philadelphias, $5 75@$5 80. Sheep—Receipts, 8,100 head; wooled, $6@$6 25; clipped, $4 15@$5.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; in fair demand; prices steady and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 26,000 head; in active demand; Heavy Packing, $5 40@$5 65; Light, $5 40@$5 55; good to extra prime Shipping, $5 40@$5 85. Sheep in good demand and steady; receipts, 2,400 head; choice sold at $5 50@$6.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,553 head; market firm; prices unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,036 head; prices steady; in lots, $3, $3 50, $3 75, and $4; extra, $4 50@$7 50, or from 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Veal Calves unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 800 bales; gross, 843 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,900 bales; to the Continent, 1,600 bales; sales, 5,200 bales, stock, 200,528 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Low Middling 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; net receipts, 178 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,455 bales; coastwise, 60 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 20,214 bales.

MOBILE, April 17.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; net receipts, 165 bales; exports, coastwise, 176 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 37,124 bales.

GALVESTON, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 235 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 747 bales; stock, 44,852 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 17.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 220 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 15,764 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 17—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, —1867s, 107¼; 10-40s, 107⅜; new 5s, 105¾. Erie Railway shares, 57⅛. Illinois Central, 88.

1 P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and the account.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 11-16 for both money and the account.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94 15-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £250,000.

3:45 P. M.—Consols, 95⅛ for both money and the account. New-York Central, 87. Illinois Central, 47½.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 15-16 for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 103f. 70c. for the account.

5 P. M.—Consols, 95 for both money and the account.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—United States Bonds—New 5s closed yesterday at 101⅛.

BREMEN, April 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial bank of Germany shows an increase of 6,800,000 marks.

PARIS, April 17.—Exchange on London, 25f. 12c. for short and 25f. 37c. for cheques.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—12 M.—Cotton—The receipts of Cotton to-day were 8,000 bales, including 7,300 bales American. Futures, 1-16d. cheaper. The market is weak. Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 5-32d.; also sales of the same 64d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, sail, 5 29-32d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6d.; Middling Orleans, 6¼d.; sales, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 1-32d.; also sales of the same at 6d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past 3 days were 22,000 quarters, including 15,000 quarters American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 29-32d.

2:15 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 27s.@29s. ₱ bbl. for Western. Peas, 38s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 11s.@12s. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring; 11s. 2d.@11s. 6d. for Red Winter, and 11s. 10d.@12s. 2d. for California Club. Provisions—Lard, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork, 61s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Prime Mess. Bacon, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of cotton to-day included 4,000 bales American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 15-16d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, and tending lower. Cotton—Futures closed steady.

LONDON, April 17—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. ₱ cwt.; Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ₱ cwt. Provisions—Sugar, 29s@30s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 29s. 3d@30s. for do. afloat.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 27s. 3d.@27s. 10d. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, April 17—5 P. M.—Petroleum, 34f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, April 17.—Sugar firmer. Spanish Gold, 221@221½. Exchange declining; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 5@4½ discount; short sights, do., 3¾@3¾; discount; 60 days, gold, 3⅜@3⅝ premium; short sight, do., 4@4½ premium; on London, 14¾@15¼ premium; on Paris, 19⅞@20 premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Del. & H.	41⅜	600	Rock Island	89¼
100	do	41⅞	1800	do	89⅛
100	do	41⅜	2100	do	89
200	do	41½	1200	do	88⅞
75	Un. Pac	65	100	do	88⅝
50	do	65¼	500	do	88¼
1800	West. Un	56¾	300	do	88⅜
2400	do	56⅞	700	do	88¾
300	do	56¾	200	do	88⅜
1100	do	56⅝	400	do	88½
1100	do	83	50	do	88⅜
550	Ill. Cen	50	100	do	88⅝
5	N. Y. C. & H	92	100	Mich. Cen	89¾
100	do	91⅞	300	do	89½
100	do	92	100	do	89⅜
300	do	91¾	200	do	89¼
200	do	91⅞	100	North-w. Pf	40
100	St. Paul Pf	43⅜	300	do	39¾
100	do	43⅛	100	do	39⅞
100	do	43¼	100	do	40¼
1500	Lake Shore	47	250	do	40¾
300	do	47⅜	200	do	40¼
200	do	47½	100	D., L. & W	52¼
200	do	47⅝	800	do	52
3100	do	47½	500	do	51⅞
700	do	47¼	400	do	51¾
1300	do	47⅜	500	do	51⅝
100	do	47	100	do	51¾
50	Ohio & Miss	4	100	do	51⅞
100	North-western	16½	600	do	52
400	do	17	200	do	51⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:11 A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C	b.c.	114
500	do	s.m.	113⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R		113
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R		112
11,500	U. S. 5-20 R		112
10,000	do		112⅛
6,000	do		112⅜
3,000	do		112⅝
4,000	do		112½
1,000	do		112⅜
7,000	do		112⅝
5	Adams Ex.		99
200	Lake Shore		47

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C		112⅞
2,000	do		112⅝
5,000	do		112¾
200	Del. & Hud		41⅞
100	do		41¾
100	do		41⅝
100	do		41½
200	do		41⅜
200	West. Union		56⅝
600	do		56¾
800	do		56⅞
900	do		57
400	do		57⅛
7,900	Mil. & St. P.		94
6,000	M. & St. P. 1st		105⅜
3,000	Mil. & St. P.		99¼
3,000	Mil. & St. P., c. s. f.		81
8,000	C. & N. W. 1st		105½
2,000	C. & N. W. con		105¾
10,000	N. W. C. G		84¼
5,000	do		84½
4,000	Chic. & M. 1st		106
10,000	Mor. & Ss. 7s, 1,000		bc. 99
3,000	M. & E. 2d		105⅛
2,000	L. S. 1st, con. R		104⅞
7,000	L. S. con. C. 1st		106½
4,000	C. & Ss. 2d		93
5,000	North Mo. 1st		98⅜
4,000	Cen. Pac. gold		107⅜
6,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, 1,000		107⅝
1,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st		97
10,000	U. P. 7s, 1, g		100
5,000	Un. Pac. s. f		92⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. s. f		93
5,000	Un. P. 7s, 1, g		100
1,000	Un. Pac. s. f		92⅝
8,000	C. & N. W. con		92⅝
3,000	No. Mo. 1st		98⅛
1,000	D. & H. R. '91		96
4,000	D. & H. R. '94		88⅜
5,000	Chi. & N. W. con		b.c. 103⅜
100	Imp. & Trad's		100
200	Dec. & Hud. b.c.		83⅜
200	do		89¼
200	do		89⅜
100	do		89⅞
100	do		90
100	do		89⅞
100	do		89¾
100	do		89⅝
100	do		89⅞

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. A. Wood, Miss Maude Granger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE MAN FROM AMERICA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROSE MICHEL—Union-Square Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON CARLOS. (Italian Opera)—Mme. Palmieri, Signor Dal Negro, Signor Celada.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORES' GARDEN.—BARNUM'S GREAT CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It now seems probable that we shall have conclusive information regarding the action of the Republican Legislature in Louisiana to-day, as the proposition already approved by the Democrats is to be submitted to a Republican caucus this morning. Our correspondent is of the opinion that it will be rejected. Meanwhile, it is reported from Washington that a dispatch has been received there stating that a coalition of the rival Legislatures, on the plan of the Commission, will take place to-day; that a resolution recognizing NICHOLLS will immediately be passed, and that an order withdrawing the troops from the State-house will be soon sent on, to take effect the middle of next week.

Mr. SHERMAN, we take it, believes in the famous principle laid down by Gen. GRANT some years ago, that the true way to defeat a bad law is to enforce it rigorously. He has determined to follow with great strictness the statute which requires that the appointments to positions in the departments shall be distributed among the various States in the Union in proportion to their population, and that where reductions are made, they shall be made first from the States having the largest number of appointees. This law is the embodiment of the notion that employment by the Government is a privilege to which all free-born citizens have an equal right, provided they belong to the party in power. Nothing is more certain, however, than that we shall have no proper management of the details of Government business until its agents are selected as are other business agents, for their qualifications; the place where they live or vote being of the least possible consequence.

It will be seen by the instructions prepared by Secretary SHERMAN for the Custom-house Commission, that it is intended that its investigation shall be as comprehensive as the most exacting of the merchants could wish. The general object of the Secretary is "a thorough examination into the conduct of business." In detail, the examination will extend to the questions whether too many men are employed, whether they attend to their business properly, whether they are qualified in point of capacity and character, whether the hours of work can be increased, whether employes give their whole time to their duties, how appointments are now made, whether the present mode can be improved, and whether political influence, without due regard to efficiency, has heretofore been considered in appointments. The Appraiser's Department, in particular, is to receive attention, and in regard to this and all other departments, complaints as to the methods of conducting business and the efficiency of the service are to be carefully attended to. Now, if the Secretary succeeds in finding the right kind of Commissioners, and the business men of New-York interest themselves as they ought in the matter, there is no reason why we should not get at the truth regarding the Custom-house, and at the same time secure some adequate suggestions toward reform there.

The attention of the public should be called to another effort in the Legislature, by the friends of the Roman Catholics, to render the pauper wards of the State thoroughly Catholic. Senator JACOBS has introduced into the Senate, and carried through that body, an amendment of the excellent law passed two years since, requiring all pauper children to be withdrawn from alms-houses and placed in families or asylums, by which amendment all children of Catholic parents are compelled to be placed in Roman Catholic asylums. This amendment would cause great expense and inconvenience to the rural counties which have no Catholic asylums, or where such institutions are already full. It impedes, too, the intended beneficent action of the law, and aggregates poor children in large institutions, as the Catholic asylums do not distribute their subjects to any great degree among families. It lends the aid of the State to perpetuate the influence of the priests over a degraded and ignorant class of children. The authorities should be allowed to distribute these dependents according to their best judgment.

According to our Albany correspondent, the prospects of the Cowdin bill for the partial relief of the banks from unjust and unequal taxation are not brilliant, in spite of the fact that it was yesterday ordered to a third reading. The opposition to the bill comes from the rural districts, and is led by the "Sage of Onondaga." That gentleman could not put his ability and experience to a poorer use, nor could he in any way serve his country constituents so little. The inordinate taxation of banking capital in the State of New-York is a fact as notorious as, for instance, the general escape of most personal property from taxation, or the general undervaluation of real estate for purposes of taxation. This oppression of one particular branch of business can only have one class of results—to drive capital away from it, to lead to evasion of the laws, to discourage honest capitalists from remaining in it, and to encourage adventurers and sharpers to embark in it. Such results will embarrass general business, and inflict an injury on the farmers and mechanics of the State, who necessarily prosper in direct proportion to the amount of honestly-managed capital at the disposal of traders. Motives of interest, if not of justice, should make the country members favor Mr. COWDIN'S bill.

Probably considerable public sympathy will be felt for a man who, after having stood well in the community of which he is a member, is obliged to make so abject a confession of misconduct as that of Mr. E. A. LAMBERT, of Brooklyn, which will be found in another column. But it is curiously obvious that Mr. LAMBERT does not realize the nature of the act of which he has been guilty. An Executor who "borrows moneys and securities in his hands" in trust, may not have committed a crime in the eye of the law, but he has done a thing which is most dishonorable, and ought to be most disgraceful. When he fails in his alleged intention to refund the money he has taken, he is not the victim of "adverse circumstances." He is, instead, the victim of his own wickedness, and it is not a healthy sign of the morals of a community when such an offender can address to it a pious appeal for forgiveness, and designate his offense as a "financial error." Mistakes as to the ownership of trust funds are too dangerous to be smoothly dismissed.

It seems an amazing thing that the inquest at St. Louis fails to discover the cause of the late fire. It is impossible to arrive at even so much as a guess at the truth, although the workmen who were employed in the part of the house where the fire began have been examined. It is supposed that there were watchmen on duty, firemen, and others, whose business it was to look after the safety of the house. Nevertheless, none of these know how, or exactly where, the fire originated. They do know, however, that before they left the basement, where they were trying to stifle the flames, the topmost story of the house was on fire. A more complete surprise, apparently, could not have happened than the fire which shot through the building from bottom to top so rapidly that nobody knows just where it began. If the hotel had been noncombustible, its occupants could not have been more careless and indifferent to danger.

TWEED'S "CONFESSION."

The *World* published yesterday what purported to be an outline of the "confession" which TWEED has offered as the price of his liberty. TWEED'S counsel states that the paper is not what it is alleged to be, and that while some parts of it are true, there is so much misstatement in the production as to render it unworthy of criticism. The so-called facts of the *World's* production have been peddled around newspaper offices during the last few weeks by persons interested in procuring the release of TWEED, but as very few of them were supported by evidence, documentary or otherwise, respectable papers showed a natural indisposition to have anything to do with them. The gross inaccuracies in TWEED'S story of his flight and wanderings were sufficient to procure for any further narrative purporting to emanate from TWEED somewhat careful criticism. There is evidence that the *World* "obtained" its facts through the same medium which colored the account given to *Harper's* and it is obvious that the later production takes even more violent liberties with truth than the first. The anxiety of TWEED'S counsel to disavow the "confession" in brief, is perfectly intelligible. If this be all, or nearly all that TWEED has to say, it merely furnishes a fresh argument why he should be consigned to State's prison for the rest of his life.

The main allegations of the "confession" are these: Through State Senator WINSLOW $200,000 was handed to Senator WOODIN in the early part of 1870, to be used as a corruption fund to procure the passage of what is known as the Ring charter. This statement is met by the broadest and most unqualified denial on the part of Senator WOODIN, and that must certainly outweigh the bare assertion that somebody has learned that TWEED made such an allegation. It hardly needs a Senatorial Committee of Investigation to dispose of this part of the story. The next is that Mayor HALL was privy to the Ring frauds from the beginning; that he received 10 per cent. in the division of the Ring plunder; that he had a further interest in the Brown street-cleaning contract, and that the celebrated resolution of the Ring Board of Audit was drafted by him long after the alleged meeting of that body, and when the exposures in THE TIMES had convinced the Ring of the necessity of imparting some show of legal regularity to their felonious proceedings. None of these assertions are particularly new, nor are they inherently improbable; but as Mr. HALL is not here to defend himself, ordinary fairness demands, in the absence of positive proof, a suspension of judgment in regard to them. A third allegation is, that Mr. HUGH J. HASTINGS, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, received a check for $20,000 from TWEED in April, 1870, the proceeds of which were to be paid to Senator WOODIN. This check we have seen, and its existence is admitted by Mr. HASTINGS. It hardly needed his emphatic statement, however, to convince the friends of that gentleman that the proceeds of the check were retained by himself. We should require very strong evidence indeed to believe that Senator WOODIN took any of TWEED'S money, and we can hardly conceive of any evidence strong enough to convince us that Mr. HASTINGS would part with $20,000 which he had a chance to keep. Besides, we have the assurance from Mr. HASTINGS that the check was "a legitimate transaction," and that is evidence which surely no one can gainsay.

A fourth allegation of the *World's* romance is, that Recorder HACKETT'S library was fitted up at the expense of the City. This has been very curtly and thoroughly disposed of by the Recorder. A fifth is that TWEED paid money for presumably corrupt ends to Judge FOLGER, of the Court of Appeals. This is explicitly denied by Judge FOLGER, and both the Attorney-General and TWEED'S counsel authorize the statement that no such allegation is contained in the document containing TWEED'S actual "confession." The last of the specific statements made in the *World* relates to an alleged attempt on the part of Mr. (now Senator) BIXBY and ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN to procure $150,000 from TWEED in part payment of the latter's claim against the City as the price for procuring immunity from prosecution for TWEED when the first proceedings were being taken against him. Messrs. BIXBY and O'BRIEN, naturally enough, stamp this as a very ridiculous falsehood. On the whole, the *World* has obviously not proved itself quite so faithful an organ of TWEED as it used to be.

It is to be hoped that TWEED'S actual confession will prove to be everything which its bogus summary is not—true, specific, and comprehensive. Should it turn out to be a somewhat clumsily-fashioned weapon for doing the work of Tammany Hall by assailing the reputation of the enemies of that institution, it will merely deepen the contempt for TWEED which the recent proceedings of his friends have revived, and it will certainly have the effect of deepening the public disgust which has been excited by the negotiations looking to his release. We have little expectation that while TWEED'S fate remains in the hands of the persons who now control it, he will ever be induced to tell the whole truth about his associates and accomplices. An expansion of the story told by him on the witness stand about his contributions paid through SAMUEL J. TILDEN to Democratic campaign funds would hardly strengthen his case with TILDEN'S Attorney-General. A true statement of his subventions to the New-York press might cool the ardor of some of his journalistic apologists; the price paid for shutting the mouth of the *World* and breaking up the Young Democracy might alienate some of his well-wishers, and an *exposé* of the negotiation of Ring loans, of the exemption from taxation of prominent property-owners, and of the "high finance" of the Ring generally, might seriously change the sentiments of certain eminently respectable persons who are not averse to seeing TWEED released. It will take some time to convince TWEED, who remains a trickster and a poltroon to the last, that the only way in which he can excite any public sympathy in his favor is to make a full, frank, and free confession of all his crimes against the people, and of all the persons who were in any sense his agents or accomplices. Without the existence of the feeling which such a confession might elicit, it will be a very hazardous experiment for any set of politicians to take the responsibility of procuring his freedom.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

If any one desires to comprehend the extent to which words take the place of things, and stereotyped phrases pass muster as the equivalent of ideas, he cannot do better than study the current reports emanating from Wall-street. When a tumble of prices occurs, the incident is described as a sudden development of distrust. When prices move upward, the circumstance is cited as proof of the return of confidence. In either case, the change is the result of causes as far as possible removed from the *bona fide* operations of investors. The struggle incessantly going on is between two sets of speculators, who play with stocks precisely as gamblers play with cards, and are subject to all the vicissitudes of a complicated game. The same unwillingness to face an unpleasant truth appears when a company, whose securities might ordinarily be expected to stand high in the market, fails in its efforts to float a moderate loan. The explanation is sought among the accidents of the Stock Exchange, instead of being traced to the almost universal want of faith in the conditions which influence corporate management.

As long as these practices prevail, there can be no hope of any enduring improvement in the feeling of investors toward corporate securities. It is necessary to acknowledge the reality of the evil before attempting to prescribe a remedy; and the evil to be cured in Wall-street is simply the want of trust in the methods by which its transactions are controlled. The legitimate relation between prices and values is destroyed. Values it is difficult to ascertain, because managers may with impunity withhold essential information or "cook" it to suit their own speculative purposes. Prices are influenced in a still greater degree by combinations to drive quotations up or down by the free use of means which are repugnant to an honest man's notions of fair dealing. Wall-street contemplates with indifference the struggle between sinister alliances which is perpetually going on, but the general public wisely stand aloof. Whether the "bears" worry the "bulls" or the "bulls" gore the "bears," is a question which no longer excites interest in other circles. Miniature panics come and go, and no man cares whether the Jay Goulds of the street are victimizers or victims. Cautious possessors of money will not have anything to do with either. The consequence is that the market is unreal. Accidents control it from day to day. Its stock operations differ from faro only because they are carried on under different pretenses; as a matter of morality, or of risk to inexperienced parties, there is little to choose between them. No wonder, then, that brokers go about complaining of the lack of business, and that the speculators are left to wage their battles at their own cost.

The case would be bad enough if the speculators relied only upon combinations and trickery for the accomplishment of their objects. But they have advanced much further than this. They have obtained possession of board-rooms, and administer the affairs of the concerns in whose property they speculate. They eject Directors, and elect others; they say what debts the companies shall pay, and what debts shall be allowed to accumulate; they declare dividends or "pass" them, as their gambling interests may require; they redeem old obligations by the creation of new ones; and as an essential part of their whole plan, they manipulate the reports and accounts with the view of conveying just that impression which shall serve the game they are playing. When FISK and GOULD originally developed these tactics in the management of Erie, the holders of corporate property were scandalized by the display. Much of this sensitiveness has disappeared. Mr. GOULD has not pretended to repent of his Erie record; on the contrary, he has applied its lessons to other companies, and has had no difficulty in obtaining all the aid he required. As a result, we have the Union Pacific managed by Mr. GOULD in his own way—with reference solely to speculative objects, and utterly unmindful of the permanent interests of a property with which the credit of the nation is in some degree identified. The story of the Rock Island "pool" explains the ease with which Mr. GOULD drove the wedge of his management into that road. Men who are not ashamed to avail themselves of their positions as officers and Directors to "bull" or "bear" the stock of the companies whose welfare they should protect, could not be expected to be very scrupulous in bargaining with Mr. GOULD. They are of his class, and have no objection to his methods. There are other officials and Directors who are not in unison with Mr. GOULD, but who imitate him in their indifference to the rights of investors, or to agencies by which their own ends may be secured. The companies whose stocks are most largely dealt in are, with scarcely an exception, controlled by speculators. Not even a pretense of fiduciary responsibility is maintained. The controlling power is sought in order that it may be exercised for the furtherance of sinister schemes. The ultimate security of boudholders is impaired with impunity. The stockholders not included in the managerial "ring" may be ruined without hope of redress. The property is trifled with, its published statements are not entitled to credence, and the actual value of its shares no outsider knows. This is the essence of the Jay Gould system, and it pervades more or less of what are known as the speculative companies, and, we fear, of many companies not commonly supposed to be in speculative hands.

A glance at the Wall-street list explains the sympathy that exists between interests which, but for speculative influences, would be antagonistic, and the antagonism of interests which, but for similar reasons, would be identical. The management of railroad corporations seems, in fact, to be passing altogether out of the hands of investors into the hands of stock-gamblers of the Gould type. With whatever personal feelings the surviving partner in the notorious Erie firm may be regarded, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his theory of corporate management has been practically accepted and that his devices for making money are copied by persons who would refuse to be seen in his society. The old-fashioned notions of honor and duty, as between stockholders and Directors and officers, have vanished, and in their place we have management based upon an assumed right of the Directors and officers to conduct the companies' affairs for their individual advantage. As to the holders of bonds, they discover, whenever difficulties occur, that the security they relied upon has been tampered with, and that their rights as mortgagees are subject to the operations of "rings" controlled by the managers. It is not surprising, then, that corporate credit droops, and that the best corporate securities no longer possess any fixedness of value.

THE RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

It must be admitted that Russia has framed an admirable answer to the latest declarations of the Sublime Porte. It is represented that the situation compels the great Northern power to act single-handed. Russia is the only power that has mobilized its Army in anticipation of a renewed refusal of Turkey to set on foot the genuine reforms demanded for the protection and safety of its Christian subjects. The protocol, reluctantly signed by the great powers, was not an ultimatum, though the appended Russian note was a peremptory challenge to Turkey. Nevertheless, there was still left some common ground for debate, some basis for diplomatic negotiation. But Turkey abruptly rejected the protocol. It was rejected so offensively that Russia justly urges that demobilization on her part would look like retreat. This is a mild way of putting it. If, after the Sublime Porte had rejected the protocol, and had treated the Russian declaration with disdain, the Czar had calmly proceeded to disband his armies and restore the peaceful status of his Empire, the world would have regarded the proceeding with amazement and contempt. Demobilization would have meant defeat and disgrace.

But Russia further points out that Turkey has not only rejected the protocol, but has denied the right of the other European powers to urge internal reforms in Turkey, or to insist upon guarantees for the execution of these ameliorations. Of course, this denial has not been made in terms, but in principle. And this consideration brings us to the pith of the whole matter. It is an anomaly that a so-called sovereign and independent power should be compelled to receive warnings concerning its internal affairs from other nations. Admitting that Turkey is thus sovereign and independent, the interference of Russia, for example, would be a gross impertinence, and the present attitude of Turkey would be entirely logical. Indeed, we must assume that Turkey does not know, or deliberately ignores the fact, that she exists in Europe only by the sufferance of the Christian powers. If Turkey were to-day as secure in her autonomy as even Switzerland or Portugal, if her Government were as respectable and decent as that of either of these small powers, there would be no excuse for the interference of Russia, Germany, Austria, or England. But the administration of affairs in Turkey is not even a misgovernment. It is no government at all. The Ottomans, who control the political machinery of the Empire, maintain the same robber rule that their ancestors did when they camped in Europe five hundred years ago. Things have gone from bad to worse since that time. The governing class, if one may so call the invaders, constitute a minority of the people of Turkey. They are alien in blood, language, religion, and tradition to all the rest of Europe, and no less alien to those whom they hold in subjection. They have learned to wear a varnish of European civilization, but they hold their captives—Slavs, Greeks, Wallachs, or what not—by a tenure more irksome and barbaric than that by which Spain held the Low Countries. It is an organized brigandage, not a government, which the Sublime Porte has extended over its European acquisitions. The Turk enslaves the non-Mussulman to-day with the same apparent unconsciousness of illdoing as BAJAZET or SOLYMAN enslaved their captives centuries ago.

Twenty years ago, three Christian powers actually waged war against Russia, and so lent themselves to establish and defend the waning power of the Turk in Europe. It was made clear in that war that all that saved the Turk from being driven out of Europe was the interference of England, France, and Sardinia. But it looks now as if Turkey believed that the theory on which the Crimean war was conducted was to hold forever good in her case. It would seem as if the Sublime Porte expected that when Russia again threatened, the other powers would come to her rescue, just as they did twenty years ago. Accordingly, we find Turkey, a helpless and degraded invalid, replying to the remonstrances of Christian Europe with all the hauteur and arrogance of an independent power. If Turkey were a powerful nation, prudently governed, and able to maintain an honorable peace at home, she could not now take a more peremptory attitude.

The Russian answer, it will be observed, insists on the right of the other nations "to obtain reforms in Turkey insuring the security of Christians, and guarantees for the execution of measures of reform." This right was implied in the Treaty of Paris, concluded at the close of the Crimean war. It was recognized as the basis of the Constantinople conference, and reasserted in the protocol which Turkey has so lately and so abruptly rejected. With this intent, therefore, the impending war must be a religious conflict. It is claimed that a Mohammedan government cannot be a national government, nor a good government, where it bears rule over subjects who are not Mohammedan. "When a Mohammedan government is established by conquest over nations who are not Mohammedan, those nations necessarily become bondsmen in their own land," says one excellent historical authority. The correctness of this is abundantly proved by the history of the Turk in Europe. If the Turk were capable of entertaining a more liberal view, he has had plenty of time to show it. But the shock of the Crimean war did not wake him. On the contrary, during the past twenty years the misgovernment, or organized brigandage, of Turkey has steadily become a more outrageous nuisance. Spasmodic attempts at reform have diverted attention for a time, but the moral, mental, political, and financial condition of the Empire has steadily deteriorated. The condition of the great non-Mussulman populations has grown more and more insupportable. It was this monstrous state of things, actually maintained by the allied powers of Europe, which provoked the present crisis. Circumstances have left Russia to cope single-handed with "the unspeakable Turk." The first blow will speedily fall. How far the conflict will spread, and to what an extent the Mohametans of the far East will be moved, no man can tell. Russia declares that Turkish barbarism and cruelty are no longer tolerable. She armed as a menace to Turkey. Threats being ineffectual, she proposes to fight.

POPPENHUSENARCHY.

During an entire generation the free people of Long Island fought with varying success against the efforts of the late OLIVER CHARLICK to reduce them to servitude. Although the Long Islanders who resided along the road from New-York to Greenport passed under the yoke of the *tyrannus*, those who inhabited the southern and northern parts of the island maintained to a great extent their independence. With the death of CHARLICK his government fell in pieces, since he left no heir to inherit his power; but the Long Islanders, exulting in their freedom, neglected the watchfulness necessary for its preservation, and a few months after CHARLICK'S death the great and bloodless revolution which overthrew the Long Island Commonwealth and established upon its ruins an unlimited Poppenhusenarchy occurred.

During its early days the Long Island Poppenhusenarchy was bitterly detested. There are those who assert, and with some show of reason, that an intelligent and benevolent Poppenhusenarchy is the best form of government that can be devised, though at the same time they concede that intelligent and benevolent Poppenhusenarchs are extremely rare, and that the chances always are that the average Poppenhusenarch will be a dull if not a cruel tyrant. Of course, every advocate of free government on Long Island was from the first a violent opponent of the Poppenhusenarchy, and the mistakes made by the new government deprived it of the support of those who had no real objection to an enlightened despotism. In time, however, the Long Island Poppenhusenarchy began to justify its usurpation by occasional acts of a reformatory nature. It won the support of the farmer class by reducing, in many districts, the excessive burden of taxation which had been imposed in the shape of a freight tariff, upon the former subjects of CHARLICK. This wise proceeding was followed by an effort to conciliate the fickle populace known as casual travelers by providing them with new cars, new locomotives, new rails, and an increased speed of travel. Punctuality, speed, and safety in the management of the railway interests of the island constituted an unquestioned reform, and it would be unfair to withhold from the Poppenhusenarchy the acknowledgment that in this respect it has surpassed the best efforts of CHARLICK or of the later commonwealth.

On the other hand, no really earnest attempt was made to conciliate that despised but by no means powerless class, the commuters. Mr. BUCKLE, in his *History of Civilization*, remarks that in all ages the commuter has been a sort of scape-goat blasted with the sins of other men; which is a beautiful sentiment, even if it is not particularly clear. Condemned to ride in smoking cars and to play endless games of euchre; shut out of his home or his business office by constant railway accidents; and perpetually suffering from the conviction that he is taxed to an exorbitant extent, the commuter in all parts of the country has led a miserable life—an object of pity in the eyes of philanthropists and of scorn in those of brakemen and prize-package boys. There was a brilliant opportunity to elevate these downtrodden people, and to make them the warmest supporters of the wise Poppenhusenarchy, but it was unfortunately neglected. They were, indeed, granted a constitution neatly printed on the covers of their commutation books, which forbade them to do almost everything, under the most tremendous penalties, but this constitution was not adapted to give satisfaction. At the same time, their taxes were enormously increased, to their great and cruel misery. The Long Island commuter is generally understood to labor night and day to accumulate money enough to satisfy the demands of his rulers, and to be forced in many cases to abandon the use of quinine and other luxuries. Of course, the broken-spirited commuters, without arms and without organization, cannot shake the power of the Poppenhusenarchy, but the time may come when some bold commuter will rally his comrades about him, and bringing in the aid of the wild savages of Huntington, by offering to place a number of poets in their hands for torture, may wage a Servile war which will seriously embarrass the government.

With the exception of its treatment of the commuting proletariat, and judged chiefly by the last six months of its rule, the Poppenhusenarchy has governed far better than its earliest measures gave us any reason to hope that it would. Its latest act has been the conquest of Atlantic-avenue. Time was when the steam chariots of the proud CHARLICK swept through that avenue; but in later years he withdrew his troops, and abandoned the avenue to the natives. On Saturday last, at midnight, a legion of Poppenhusenarchists seized the avenue, and began to plant the metallic symbols of the Poppenhusenarchy. On Sunday the natives could not attack the invaders, because, in this enlightened country, injunctions and other legal weapons cannot be obtained upon that sacred day. Even up to the present moment no injunction has been brought into action, and the inhabitants of Atlantic-avenue will probably have to submit to the bold invaders.

Let us hope that they will submit peaceably. In the language of NAPOLEON III., "the Poppenhusenarchy is peace and rapid transit." Though they may at first feel humiliated at the daily sight of the triumphant steam-cars of the conqueror, they will soon find that it is better for them to have a railway at their doors than to quietly see Long Island City built up at their expense. In this instance the Poppenhusenarchy has undertaken a wise and beneficent measure, and however much the inhabitants of Long Island—with the exception of the farmers—may dislike Poppenhusenarchy, both in theory and practice, its really wise measures deserve to be supported.

GENERAL NOTES.

Zeal in a bad cause, without knowledge of the facts in the case which it cites, has led the heedless Troy *Press* into a gratuitous and false assertion.

A Kentucky Judge is accused of telling a man to shoot any one who attempted to dispossess him, and of promising to clear him. The man thus advised is now under arrest on the charge of murder.

The violent ex-rebel Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, has signified a willingness to accept the Presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University. The Little Rock *Star* is opposed to such a carpet-bagger as he.

Gen. George B. McClellan has declined the invitation to deliver the oration before Post Walrous, of Binghamton, on Decoration Day. He had previously declined an invitation to perform a similar service at the National Soldiers' Home, in Dayton, Ohio.

A New-Orleans-letter writer says: "Yesterday, just as I was starting for church, a distinguished member of the Louisiana Senate called in his carriage and extended to me a polite invitation for the cock-fight." The correspondent accepted the invitation.

A chandelier fell on the stage during the progress of a concert in Algiers, La., on the 13th inst., and set fire to the scenery. There was much excitement among the audience, but the only accident was to a young man who leaped from a window and broke his arm.

Hon. John A. Kasson was welcomed home by his friends in Des Moines, Iowa, on Friday night. He made a long speech, in the course of which he said he was not prepared to indorse unreservedly the new policy, but he wishes it to have the fairest trial possible. He has lost no confidence in President Hayes, he said, but is forced to be anxious about his policy.

A boy in Cumberland County, Penn., 40 years ago lost a shilling that his father had given him to pay his teacher for a school-book. Last month the boy, now nearly 50 years old, learned where his old teacher is living, and sent him a letter, detailing all the circumstances connected with the unpaid-for book, and inclosing the amount of the little debt, with 40 years' interest.

Hon. Thomas W. Conway, late Superintendent of Education in Louisiana, has written a letter in defense of the carpet-baggers, regarding all Northern Republicans who have gone South since the war as contemptuously so spoken of. He contends that they have given education to the freedmen and elected Hayes, and that without their help the Republican Party could not have made either reconstruction or emancipation effective.

A North Carolina paper, whose politics need not here be mentioned, describes the Southern States as "one in sentiment, in feeling, in sympathy, in interest; united by common danger and common suffering at the hands of a Government recognized by its acts of cruel and brutal hostility; united by a common destiny, by homogeneous pursuits, and by the memories of fraternal blood shed in a lost cause upon a hundred hallowed battle-fields."

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* appeals to the Southerners to repudiate their old Democratic leaders, who have so persistently led them into disaster and ruin. The mariner, it says, who, having suffered shipwreck through the negligence, recklessness, and general inefficiency of his pilot, should attempt a second time to navigate the same waters with the same pilot, would be an exactly parallel case to that of the Southern people attaching their fortunes to the Democratic party again in the shape of a "solid South."

The correspondence between ex-Senator Matthew H. Carpenter and ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, carried on in Wisconsin newspapers, is increasing in spice and interest. Gov. Washburn is the latest heard from, and "before proceeding to show the error" of one of Mr. Carpenter's statements, "to use no harsher term," he expresses regret that one of the papers has published an article reflecting on Mr. Carpenter, because "he is now a private citizen and a practicing lawyer in the City of Washington, and there is little probability of his ever coming before the people of any party in Wisconsin for their suffrage."

WASHINGTON.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS CONSIDERED—APPOINTMENTS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT — PLACES TO BE MADE FOR SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, which was prolonged nearly three hours, several matters connected with the departments were discussed. No communications from the Louisiana commission were laid before the Cabinet, and Southern affairs were but briefly alluded to. The extra session of Congress was considered at length, and a proposition was made to postpone it until October. The proposition was advocated by Secretary Schurz and opposed by Secretaries McCrary and Sherman and Attorney-General Devens, who believe that a failure to obtain the necessary appropriation for the Army in a reasonable time would lead to its dismemberment. No conclusion was reached, but from the tenor of the discussion it is not probable the time originally fixed, June 4, will be changed. The apportionment of appointments in the Treasury Department was briefly considered. Under an act passed by the Forty-third Congress, it is provided that the appointments in the Treasury Department shall be distributed pro rata among the several States and Territories according to population. This law does not apply to those holding offices in the department prior to the passage of the act. Secretary Sherman proposes to follow the law rigidly, both with reference to reductions and appointments. When discharges are made necessary, those from States which have an excess of their quota will be selected, when this can be done without detriment to the service, and appointments will be made only from those States which are short of their quota. The fact that the Southern States have no appointments in the higher offices of the Treasury Department was considered, and it was proposed that two or three changes shall be made among the six Auditors in order to give appointments to Southern Republicans.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

EX-CONGRESSMAN KASSON TO GO TO SPAIN —A CHICAGO BANKER LIKELY TO BE SELECTED FOR SWITZERLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President to-day decided to appoint ex-Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Minister to Spain. Mr. Kasson has served several terms in Congress, and was Second Assistant Postmaster-General under Mr. Lincoln's Administration. He will sail at once. It is probable that the Swiss mission, for which there has been so much competition, will be given to George A. Schneider, President of the Illinois National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Schneider is a native of Belgium, but has been in this country since his childhood. He is a man of great wealth and considerable literary culture. The other prominent candidates for the place were Rev. Robert Laird Collier, a well-known Unitarian clergyman, and Mr. Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE NECESSITY FOR REFORM FULLY UNDERSTOOD BY THE ADMINISTRATION—CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF THE INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE—SECRETARY SHERMAN'S LETTER ASKING GENTLEMEN TO SERVE ON THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Very shortly after the selection of his Cabinet by President Hayes, the attention of Secretary Sherman, and through him of the President, was drawn to the general condition of affairs in the New-York Custom house. It was found to be the opinion of merchants who had had extensive dealings with the Customs office, that its administration was wasteful and clumsy; that the number of employes was out of all proportion to the work to be done; that, nevertheless, business was frequently delayed and confused for want of prompt and skillful attention to it, and that there were notorious facts, in connection particularly with the importation of silks, which were inconsistent with a thorough and impartial administration of the Customs regulations. It was suggested to the President, by those earnestly interested in the reform of the civil service, that the port of New-York was the place to begin the work, that the reform would not be complete if it did not embrace the Customs officers in that City, and that if it were successful there it would be much easier to carry it out elsewhere.

Both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury took great interest in the work, and it was determined that as soon as the Southern question was in a fair way to be settled, the matter should receive careful attention. It has been supposed that, for the present, nothing more would be done than to examine into the truth of specific charges. But this is an error. It was determined to go into the subject of the general conduct of affairs, to examine both the officers in charge and merchants having complaints or suggestions to make, to inquire touching modes of appointment and the abuse of political influence in that connection, and to seek a general reform. As a first step, a committee of inquiry was resolved upon, in which there should be represented the merchants of New-York, the officers of the port, and the Treasury Department. Meanwhile, the following instructions were prepared by Secretary Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: I desire a thorough examination into the conduct of business at the New-York Custom-house, and it seems to me proper to make such examination by the aid of a committee which shall represent the merchants, the officers of the port, and this department. I have therefore to request you to act as such committee. The examination will embrace the following points: Whether the force now employed in the various branches of the Customs service at New-York, including the Naval Office, Surveyor's Office, and the Appraiser's Department, is in excess of the actual needs of the service.

Whether any of the force now employed are deficient in proper attention to business, or in business qualifications, or integrity of character; the number of hours they are employed; whether such hours can be properly increased; and whether they are in any manner employed in other business.

I also desire you to inquire into the system of business now in vogue in the Appraiser's Department, whether it can be improved in regard to the mode of appraisement, examination of goods, and manner of sampling, &c.; also as to the manner in which appointments are now made, whether it can be improved, and whether the appointments heretofore made have been made on political influence without due regard to efficiency.

I desire you to give your careful attention to such complaints as may be presented to you as to the mode of conducting business, and as to the efficiency of the service, and to take them into consideration in making your report upon the general subject involved.

The heads of the various departments of the Custom-house will be requested to give you their cordial co-operation in pursuing these inquiries, and they will be requested to suggest to you any changes that may occur to them that will be more in harmony with the law, and tend to promote the efficiency of the service.

It may be added that Mr. Sherman has taken up this subject with a determination to make a careful and complete disposition of it, and that he has the cordial support of the President. The purpose is not merely to secure incidental and minor changes either in men or methods, but to put the Custom-house on a business footing, and to have its affairs administered on business principles. The allusion to "appointments made on political influence without due regard to efficiency" is very

significant and may be regarded as, in a sense, the key note of the instructions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

CONTINUED APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE—THE PATENT OFFICE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION—REDUCTION OF THE FORCE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Another delegation from Richmond, Va., saw the President to-day in relation to the Postmastership at that city. This is the fifth delegation from Richmond on that subject. Also a delegation from Alabama, with respect to appointments in that State.

The number of applications for office increases. The President is much annoyed by persons who, being admitted in the throng of visitors, take occasion to importune him for subordinate positions, including those of clerks, bailiffs of courts, keepers of light-houses, and messengers in the departments. It is not known that any of them have been successful, as such appointments rest with the respective heads of departments.

Fourteen ladies and two men were discharged from the Patent Office to-day. They were either copyists or employed in the model room.

The President to-day signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Lloyd B. Stephens, at Ogden City, Utah Territory; Jacob R. Lovell, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Hiram L. Grant, Goldsborough, N. C.; J. H. Cogswell, Titusville, Penn; William M. Risdon, Mount Holly, N. J.; John Leroh, Bethlehem, Penn.; George G. Pond, Milford, Mass.; Noah P. Clark, Auburn, N. Y.; Henry W. Wright, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Jane Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa; John M. Stockton, Maysville, Ky.; Clarence L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Mich.; Horace M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; J. P. Fisher, New-Brunswick, N. J.; George L. J. Painter, Muncy, Penn.; Wesley C. Snow, Palatka, Fla.; Samuel T. Beerbower, Marion, Ohio.

Benjamin W. Woodruff and James T. Lichtenberger were to-day appointed Revenue Storekeepers for the First District of Louisiana; Augustus B. Parsons, Storekeeper and Gauger for the Third District of Arkansas; and Alexander W. Wells Gauger for the Sixth District of Missouri.

Twelve of the 24 Principal Examiners of the Patent Office and one Principal Examiner who had resigned some time ago competed to-day for the position of Examiner in Chief or one of the three members of the Appeal Board to fill a vacancy which has existed for some time past. The competitors were Messrs. Fox, Wilkinson, Dyrenforth, Burke, Bartlett, Hedrick, Tildeu, Durnatt, Bates, Willber, Catlin, and Bower, and Dr. Antisell, a former Examiner. The examination was entirely practical, the contestants being required each to show specimens of the work they had done in the office in a certain specified subjects, and a statement of the business of the class of cases under their charge, what important interests are connected therewith, what kind of patents are most sought in the classes, &c. In addition to this, the Examining Board required of each a thesis or dissertation on one following subjects: First, the proper subject matter for a patent; second, reissues; third, what constitutes points of invention, and, fourth, how such points may be shown. The Examining Board, which consists of Commissioner Spear, Assistant Commissioner Doolittle, and Assistant Attorney-General Marble, will examine the papers as soon as it can be done in connection with their regular official duties and report the three passing the highest examination to the Secretary of the Interior, who will then nominate one of the three to the President for appointment.

The reduction of 300 in the force in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be made to-morrow. This reduction is necessitated in part by the decrease in the work of the bureau, growing out of the discontinuance of the issue of fractional currency and the diminution in repnisitions of the Treasurer for United States notes of the smaller denominations, and in part by the manner in which appointments have heretofore been made in the bureau. The force has long been excessive, and especially so since the discontinuance of the issue of the fractional currency more than a year ago. It is the determination of the new administration of the department to bring the number of employes down to a business basis, and to permit no new appointments to be made until they are actually required for the proper transaction of the work. It is estimated that under this policy more than one-half of one amount appropriated for engraving and printing may be saved during the next fiscal year.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $225,172 81, and from Customs, $403,714 31

The National Academy of Sciences began its fifteenth annual session to-day, at the Smithsonian Institute. A large number of scientific papers from various societies has already been filed.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, (including $6,000,000 as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $8,823,992; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,410,000; coin, (including coin certificates of $43,340 100,) $89,333,904; outstanding legal tenders, $362,856,204.

The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral Boutakoff, Baron Schilling, and several officers of the Russian fleet, arrived here this afternoon on the limited express from New-York. They repaired to the residence of the Russian Minister, whose guests they will be during their sojourn in Washington. The party will probably call upon the President to-morrow at noon, it devolving on the Secretary of State in such cases, to consult the President as to the time, and to make arrangements for that purpose.

In the Criminal Court to-day, before Judge MacArthur, the case of J. A. J. Creswell, President of the Citizens' National Bank of this city, an appeal from the Police Court on information charging the bank with carrying on business without having paid a tax on its circulation, was called. Mr. Creswell appeared in his own behalf, with Hon. Montgomery Blair and Mr. Birney for the District. The information is under an act of the late District Legislature, and the defense is that the act is null and void; that the Legislature had no power to pass such an act. The court gave judgment for the defendant.

The Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service has issued a circular letter to the medical officers of that branch of the Treasury, in which he calls their attention to the extraordinary increase in the market price of quinia sulphate, and at the same time to the accumulating testimony in favor of the employment of the quinidia chinchonidia and chinchonia sulphates, of which the two first named are believed to be as efficacious as the quinia sulphate, and suggests that the less costly salts be accorded a fair trial. They are requested to take this matter into consideration in preparing their next semi-annual requisition for medical supplies, to be forwarded during the coming month.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury is to-day informed by telegraph that officers of the Secret Service had made important arrests of counterfeiters at Green Point, Penn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Wheeling, West Va. Among the parties arrested is Hon. Thomas W. Manion, of Green County, Penn., who formerly represented that county in the Legislature. He sold a quantity of counterfeit money to one of the agents of the service, and has represented that he frequently addressed the State House of Representatives when he had his pockets full of counterfeit money. The other parties arrested were Rufus Mitchell, W. F. Strosnider, J. Edwards, Peter Roger, and Giovanni Giorgetta.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A telegram received at the Navy Department from Commodore J. B. Creighton, commanding the Norfolk, Va., Navy-yard, announces that the United States steam-ship Tallapoosa left the Naval anchorage there this morning, at 8 o'clock, in company with the monitors Wyandotte, Passaic, and Montauk, for Washington. He also announces that the new steamer Adams, now fitting up for sea at Norfolk, will be finished this evening and be ready to sail to-morrow. She goes from Norfolk to Rio, where she will remain until November next, and then join the South Pacific station.

The graduating class at the West Point Military Academy this year numbers 77 members, the largest class which was ever graduated from that institution. There are but 43 vacancies in the Army to be filled, and, consequently, 37 of the graduates will be appointed Brevet Second Lieutenants under the law, and be promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant as vacancies occur.

First Lieut. Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minn.; First Lieut. G. G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California; Lieut. C. W. Jarboe is ordered to the receiving ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, in place of Lieut. George E. Eide, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers is ordered to the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, in place of Surgeon E. S. Matthews, detached from that vessel and granted two months leave; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. T. Addocks is ordered to the Saratoga at Washington.

PORT ROYAL, April 17.—The United States steamship Powhatan, Capt. Fillebrown commanding, arrived here to-day.

OPENING NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, April 17.—The schooner S. V. R. Watson cleared from this port to-day, bound for Toledo, Ohio, being the first clearance this season. The first boat that cleared last year left on the 15th of May. The lakes are reported to be clear of ice, except in the neighborhood of Erie.

THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN.

THE COMING DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE POSITION OF THAT GOVERNMENT—THE RESPONSIBILITY THROWN ON TURKEY—THE RUSSIANS MOVING TO THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, April 17.—A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg has the following: "The Czar leaves for the Army almost immediately. He will confine himself to inspecting the troops and will not take part in the campaign. The order of the day announcing a declaration of war has not yet been issued. In official quarters it is represented that the present situation compels Russia in a certain degree to act single-handed, Russia alone among the great powers having mobilized. The abrupt manner in which the Porte rejected the protocol would make demobilization on Russia's part appear like retreat. Turkey, it is pointed out, desires a conflict and forces on war. In her circular note she not only rejected the protocol, but in principle denied to the European powers the right and faculty of urging in any way internal reforms in Turkey, or demanding guarantees for the execution and control of those ameliorations. Thus an entirely new state of things has been created by Turkey by which even the basis of the conference has been set aside. Russia, who mobilized with a view to prevent the advance of the crescent to Belgrade, to obtain reforms in Turkey insuring the security of Christians and guarantees for the execution and control of measures of reform, has given during the last five months a rare example of her pacific intentions and conciliatory endeavors. Turkey, having rejected any opportunity of giving a pacific turn to affairs, now urges forward a decision by arms. It is hence concluded that Russia, who is now in arms and has manifested her desire for peace, cannot retreat." The foregoing, though no statement to that effect accompanies it, is probably a forecast of a circular which, it is expected, Russia will send to the powers, notifying them of the commencement of hostilities.

Another Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg states that according to present arrangements the Czar will set out for Kischeneff on Wednesday evening.

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest, reports that the movement of the Russian Army from Kischeneff toward Ungheni has made considerable progress. The troops at the points of concentration near the Roumanian frontier, are being continually reinforced, and troops from the interior are filling the positions vacated by those going to the front.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times* Vienna dispatch says: "As the Czar's arrival at Kischeneff is only announced for the 22d instant, it is supposed His Majesty will stop at Moscow. He may use his stay there to make another declaration, or possibly issue the expected manifesto therefrom.

The intelligence of the movement of the Russian Army is confirmed on many sides. It is believed in well-informed circles that not much time will be lost in crossing into Roumania. Such a movement may be made simultaneously with, or perhaps before, the regular declaration of war, so that the movement would have the character of a menace. This would be following the precedent of 1853. The Turks may not be disposed to allow such occupation to pass over in silence, for trustworthy information indicates that they mean to consider the crossing the Pruth a declaration of war, and intend crossing at the same time into Roumania at Kalafat, Nikopoli, and Olmenitha, and between Lultscha and Hirchova Roumania is preparing to resist by mobilizing her whole army. One great difficulty stands in her way—want of money. Her only resource remaining is to issue paper money, unless a convention, which will now probably be concluded with Russia, provides for this want.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the arrival of the Czar in the camp is likely to be followed by a pause, which, if it does not produce a compromise, will probably be succeeded by crossing the Pruth without attempting to cross the Danube. No actual fighting must be anticipated in the immediate future, unless provoked by the Turks. Two hundred thousand German colonists in Southern Russia intend to emigrate to Brazil and other parts of America, to avoid draft into the Army. The emigration has already begun.

EFFECT OF WAR IN THE PROVINCES.

HOW ROUMANIA REGARDS THE CONCENTRATION OF TURKS AT WIDDIN—SPECULATION AS TO THE OCCUPATION OF KALAFAT—THE CONFLICTS IN PROGRESS IN THE DISTURBED PROVINCES.

LONDON, April 17.—The *Times* correspondent in Vienna writes: "The large concentration of Turkish troops in Widdin has caused considerable commentation in Roumania. A Cabinet council has determined to increase the force stationed at Kalafat so as to resist the descent of the Turks on the Roumanian side. Roumania has also laid its apprehensions before the powers, repeating the assurance that it meant to keep netral which it could only do so long as Roumania was not made the theatre of war. The recent nomination of Cogolnitshano to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Roumania will not tend to remove the difficulties between Turkey and Roumania, and the position of affairs is such that difficulties must needs arise. An absolute rule not to operate on the Roumanian side is one the Turks cannot submit to. Politically, this would be an admission that Roumania is no longer a part of the Turkish Empire, while, from a military point of view, it would be according immense advantage to the Russian over the Turkish Army. Its first effect would be to make the Turkish flotilla useless, as every shot fired on the Roumanian bank would constitute a violation of Roumanian territory. Nevertheless the Turks would be ill advised if they provoked, at the very beginning of the war, a collision with Roumania by occupying Kalafat. The occupation of Kalafat by the Turks, for any purpose, would be a waste of strength, and would compromise the success of the campaign.

The shortest and easiest line of Russian operations is, in the first instance at least, through the southern portion of Bessarabia to Ismail and Tieltsha, where three arms of the Danube branch off. All that is ascertained of Russian movements shows that they contemplate crossing there. Now, this point is 300 English miles from Kalafat, so that a flank movement at that distance would be laughed at. Even if the Russians crossed at Silistria or Rustchuk, this is 160 miles from Kalafat, and beyond flanking range, at any rate of a Turkish Army moving in a hostile country and risking collision with Roumania, which could increase the Russian Army by 50,000 men."

A Belgrade special to the *Times* says several collisions are reported around the Montenegrin frontiers between Turkish troops and the tribes of mountaineers who lately assumed an insurrectionary character, and were moving to join the Montenegrins.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople has the following: "The Montenegrin delegates left this city yesterday for home via Odessa."

RAGUSA, April 17.—Skirmishing continues between the Miridites and the Turks. According to accounts received here, a rising of the neighboring tribes is thought imminent. Their chiefs, it is stated, have already gone to Cettinje to request instructions from the Prince of Montenegro. The different Montenegrin corps are now at their posts, but appear to remain on the defensive.

TEHERAN, April 17.—Nothing whatever is known here of Persia's claim to Bagdad, alleged by the Vienna *Political Correspondence*. On the contrary, in order as much as possible to prevent misunderstanding, the Persian camp on the frontier, in the vicinity of Kermanschak, has been broken up and the troops removed to the interior.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says: "Measures taken to relieve Niesics will probably lead to immediate collision with the Montenegrins."

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that a Turkish envoy is expected at Bucharest to warn Roumania that resistance to Turkish operations will be followed by the loss of her privileges.

Information has been received from Italy of growing discontent among the commercial population with the policy of the Government, and a movement is on foot against too close intimacy with Rusia, whose competition in the Mediterranean is feared.

LAST EFFORTS OF DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, April 17.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that journal as follows: "Two days ago newe came of an intention to make an appeal to the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris, which stipulates that in case of difference between any of the powers and Turkey, mediation by the other powers should be tried before taking active steps. The idea was put forward by the French Cabinet, but found so little encouragement that it has been dropped. I hear nothing of further negotiations from any other side. From Constantinople alone comes a new plan. It is that the Czar should declare that he will disarm, and then send to the Porte an Ambassador, who could in these circumstances exercise some pressure to make Turkey disarm, although it seems almost like a travesty of the Russian declaration.

Reuter's dispatch from Rome says further diplomatic correspondence is published which shows that when England's demand for Russia's disarmament nearly rendered the signing of the protocol impossible, the Italian Government endeavored to smooth the difficulty by suggesting a spontaneous declaration by Russia.

PARIS, April 17.—Mr. A. H. Layard, who passed through this city on Saturday, is going to Constantinople with the idea of keeping his Government as correctly informed as possible of the military and political affairs about to occur, also the disposition the Porte manifests during the earliest phases of the struggle, in order to seize, if possible, the moment when, in consequence of military events, it will become possible to exert mediatory influence.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times* dispatch from Vienna says there are grounds for believing that the idea exists of making the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris a starting point for fresh negotiations. The idea is now taken up by England and brought forward at St. Petersburg, but it seems as if the era of negotiations is there regarded as closed. Sanguine people may still derive some hope from this uncompromising attitude so ostentatiously displayed, but Russia has all along shown her unvarying purpose to set aside, or at any rate to ignore the very existence of the Treaty of Paris. Still she will not care to raise a discussion on the point how far its stipulations may be deemed valid, knowing such a discussion might perhaps bring her into opposition with one or more other Powers besides Turkey.

The London *Post's* Berlin correspondent says the statement that war has been definitely decided on is not yet confirmed. A fresh circular from Prince Gortschakoff to the powers has been dispatched from St. Petersburg.

The *Post* announces officially that Count Schouvaloff will leave London on a short leave of absence in the event of a termination of the negotiations recently pending. This implies no change in the respective attitudes of England and Russia. On the contrary, the journey may lead to an ultimate understanding.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from St. Petersburg says the note to the powers has been confided to special messengers for the different capitals, and will probably be presented on Monday.

The Vienna special to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that Count Andrassy entertains no further hope of peace, but trusts the campaign may be short so that the neutral powers may force Turkey and Russia to stop in time to prevent the struggle from becoming general. Certain Cabinets still entertain hopes, but Count Andrassy sees not the remotest chance of peace.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT TO BE IN DAILY SESSION—THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO LEAVE ON THURSDAY—STATE OF SIEGE NOT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, April 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, received to-night from Constantinople, says it has been decided that the Turkish Cabinet shall meet daily to deliberate on the situation. It is reported that on the outbreak of war Russian subjects will be expelled from Turkey.

Special dispatches from Constantinople fix Thursday next as the day of the probable embarkation of the Russian Embassy.

An official communication contradicts the statement that the Government contemplated proclaiming a state of siege in Constantinople or any other place in the Empire.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Standard's* special from Constantinople reports that Col. Valentine Baker's appointment to the command of a brigade has been cancelled on recommendation of Redif Pasha, who declares European officers are not needed.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—No official information has been received here from our Ministers abroad concerning the difficulties between Russia and Turkey. The Government knows nothing more about them than what appears in the published telegrams. The United States Steamer Lettysburg, is now at Constantinople, to await the orders of the American Minister in case of emergency. The Dispatch, now fitting out at the Washington Navy-yard, will depart in the course of a few days to relieve the Gettysburg, when the latter will resume her special surveying service in the Mediterranean.

A WOMAN ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.

THE CHARGE FOR WHICH SHE WAS TRIED IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF BALTIMORE—THE TRUE STORY IN THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Mrs. Mary Ashton was acquitted in the Criminal Court to-day of the charge of forginz the indorsement of Havemeyer & Elder, of New-York, to a check for $2,557, drawn by Stoneburner & Richards, of Baltimore. This is the case in which the makers of the check inclosed it in a letter and deposited it in a street letter-box. Subsequently the woman, who is young, pretty, and intelligent, came with the check to Stoneburner & Richards' office and asked for money on it. She had previously unsuccessfully endeavored to have it cashed at banks in New-York and Baltimore. The indorsement was a pronounced forgery, but there is so much mystery in the case that it could not be traced to her. She told several conflicting stories, one being that she found the letter with the check on the street, and another that she received it from a third party, who was to pay her $100 for getting it cashed. This is probably the truth, and that person was a man named Edmund Walter, of Baltimore, but there is nothing but her testimony to indict him on, and she is evidently concealing transactions between them. The Government has an interest in the matter, as the check was undoubtedly stolen either from the letter-box or while passing through the mails.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS TO TILDEN.

The following letter from Charles Francis Adams to Samuel J. Tilden is furnished for publication:

BOSTON, 5th March, 1877.

Hon. S. J. Tilden, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: On this day, when you ought to have been the President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through this great trial.

It is many years since I ceased to be a party man; hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men rather by their merits than by the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. I could never have been reconciled to the clavation, by the smallest aid of mine, of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record. Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

A USEFUL DRESS FOR FIREMEN.

An exhibition was given at Manchester recently of a fire diving dress invented by a German Captain. The dress consists of a double covering enveloping the whole body, being made in two parts, one for the upper part of the body and the other for the lower portion. Both are air-tight and joined at the shoulder. The ordinary dress is kept on, the inner dress covering this being of India-rubber, while the outer dress is of moleskin lined with stout cotton cloth. The wearer is supplied with air by means of a pair of bellows, and while he is in the burning structure water is running down the dress. The head of the dress is roofed in by a helmet, which covers the head, and has a breast-piece descending as far as the waist. When the dress is adjusted air is supplied by means of a spiral India-rubber tube placed within another hose conveying water, the inner tube being supplied with air from a pair of bellows. The air circulates between the inner dress and the body, and escapes finally through holes in the face of the dress. This last is kept constantly cool and moist by means of a flexible tube, one end of which is attached to the back of the dress and the other to a water-pipe, and the water being forced through channels made for the purpose in the helmet, spreads itself all over the outer part of the dress. The result is that the wearer can remain for a considerable time in the midst of a burning fire.

A COUNTERFEITER PARDONED.

NEW-HAVEN, April 17.—Dario Ragglianti, who was sentenced a year ago to five years' imprisonment for passing counterfeit money, has been pardoned by President Hayes at the request of the Italian Government.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SURRENDER OF THE SIOUX BANDS.

CEREMONIES OF THE SAVAGES AT SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY—A VILLAGE OF 1,000 GIVE UP THEIR ARMS AND PONIES—GUNS TAKEN IN THE CUSTER MASSACRE GIVEN UP.

CHEYENNE, April 17.—Advices from Fort Robinson, Neb., dated the 16th, state that on the 14th inst. the village of Sioux previously mentioned as coming in with Spotted Tail, surrendered to Gen. Crook, at the Spotted Tail Agency. The village numbered about 1,000 persons, mainly Sans Arcs and Minneconjous, under Roman Nose and other chiefs. The Indians asked permission to approach the Agency in the style commonly used by them upon entering a friendly village, which was granted them. About 10 o'clock the warriors, to the number of perhaps 300, made a regular charge on the Agency from several directions, yelling and firing their pieces in the air. At 11 o'clock the main village filed past the post and went into camp on a spot designated by the Agent. As the village was approached, about 30 principal chiefs and head men rode in a line into the fort, advancing slowly up the Parade to the commanding officer's quarters, where, wheeling to the left, they faced Gen. Crook, to whom they were presented by Spotted Tail. The Son of Lone Horn first rode forward and, laying his gun on the ground, said, "I lay down this gun as a token of submission to Gen. Crook, to whom I wish to surrender." The chiefs all shook hands with Gen. Crook, and rode away to put their people in camp. On the 15th inst., a council was held, in which the Indians were told what would be required of them by the Government. They said that their professions of peace were sincere, and this is fully credited by all who saw them. They turned over to the agent upward of 1,430 ponies and horses, also arms, the exact number of which could not be ascertained, but the collection embraced many carbines taken in the Custer massacre. They are believed to have brought in many relics of that affair, and Gen. Crook has given orders to spare no pains in the recovery of such things. In the afternoon the peaceable Indians gave the new comers a feast and we had an opportunity of witnessing the famous Omaha dance. Five hundred Cheyennes are to pass Hat Creek to-night and are expected here day after to-morrow. They notified Gen. Crook some days ago of their intention to surrender.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The following was received here to-day:

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., April 16.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

I have just returned from the Spotted Tail Agency. The Northern Indians arrived during my stay there. Their disposition seemed to be very good, and Spotted Tail says they are honest in their professions. They also talk very positively of the others coming, but the news received through this agency is still contradictory. I expect to have accurate information in a few days. In the event of any considerable number of Indians staying out, if you still want to send the Fourteen to the mouth of Tongue River, it would be well to defer their muster for a few days until I can obtain definite intelligence. I expect 80 lodges of Cheyennes to surrender at this place day after to-morrow. The Indians who surrendered at Spotted Tail Agency had not yet been counted when I left. They were to have been counted to-day, and I shall have within a short time the exact number.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier-General.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF STRIKERS.

THE READING RAILROAD STILL HOLDING OUT—AN INCREASE OF WAGES OFFERED ALL FIREMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Up to this time, 11:30 o'clock P. M., the Reading Railroad Company still holds out against the Brotherhood of Engineers who deserted their service on Sunday, but the exertions being put forth by the engineers to capture the new men, are of such a character that trouble may be expected during the next 24 hours. The brotherhood has a standing offer to provide for all men who will desert the company and enlist under their banner. This captivating offer to support men in idleness has its effect, and they are receiving numerous accessions to their ranks. To-night the brakemen, firemen, and baggagemen on the Lebanon Valley and East Penn roads, held a meeting at Reading and resolved to stand by the engineers. The passenger trains are all running but greatly behind time, while the freight and coal business will suffer somewhat. The Board of Directors of the Reading Company held a meeting to-day and resolved to reward all firemen who remain in their employ, by an increase of wages. General Manager J. E. Wootten called on Gov. Hartranft to-day, and requested permission to commission extra policemen to protect the property of the road, and the men who are now employed on the road. From this it would seem that trouble is anticipated.

April 18—1 o'clock A. M.—It is reported here that the Brotherhood has succeeded in persuading the new men, or a majority of them, to quit the service of the Reading Company, and that the desertion took place on the main line at midnight. The officials of the company assert that if such proves to be the case they will be able even to run most of their trains, and that the delay will be only temporary. The new employes were accompanied to their homes at midnight by special Police officers to protect them, as trouble is anticipated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

READING, April 17.—All the old conductors, baggage-masters, and brakemen on this part of the Reading Railroad have left off work. The passenger trains are running regularly.

POTTSVILLE, April 17.—The engineers' strike caused no inconvenience to the traveling public until to-day, when the Pine Grove and Tremont passenger train for Pottsville was abandoned by its engineer, a new man, at Tremont, which also delayed the mails and passengers for six hours. Very little coal was shipped to-day, but the passenger trains, with the exception of those mentioned, were nearly on time.

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

AN INTERESTING SOCIAL EVENT IN KENTUCKY—MARRIAGE OF MAJOR GOODLOE, OF THE MARINES, TO THE DAUGHTER OF SENATOR BECK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Lexington, Ky., was the scene to-night of a highly interesting social event. Major Green Clay Goodloe, of the United States Marines, was married to Miss Bettie Beck, daughter of Senator James B. Beck. The names of Goodloe and Beck, are widely known throughout Kentucky, the heads of the two houses having long been prominent leaders in the two opposing political parties. Major Goodloe, the groom, is the son of Gen. G. D. Goodloe, a nephew Gen. Green Clay Smith, and grand nephew of Cassius M. Clay. Miss Beck is of the brunette type of beauty, tall and queenly in figure, and one of the most accomplished ladies of the blue grass region, famous for its lovely women. Her wedding took place at the residence of Senator Beck, on High-street, and, though not ostentatious, was an elegant affur. The house was thronged with distinguished guests from Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington and other cities. The floral decorations were superb. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Green Clay Smith, rector of Christ Church, and the temperance candidate for the Presidency. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids. There were, however, no groomsmen. Her costume consisted of a cream-colored silk undorskirt, with cream-colored matelasse overskirt and train, tulle veil, embroidered with orange blossoms and diamonds. She looked handsome as she stood by her betrothed who wore the uniform of his rank. There is a touch of romance in the attachment of these young people for each other. They have been engaged for years, and the wide divergence in their families in the political world has lent to their case something of the Romeo and Juliet interest.

THE RAILWAY ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

HARRISBURG, April 17.—J. N. Wootten, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, had an interview with Gov. Hartranft to-day relative to issuing commissions to any policemen the company may see fit to appoint to protect the men who have taken the place of the engineers and firemen now on a strike.

NOT MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The trial of Bernard J. Smith, charged with the murder of Michael Brennan, was concluded to-day, and a verdict of not guilty rendered, the testimony showing that the deceased had died from intoxication several months after the alleged shooting.

EX-PRESIDENT LERDO IN HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 17.—Ex-President of Mexico Lerdo, accompanied by his Secretary and interpreter, paid a visit to the Bessemer Steel works, near Harrisburg, this morning. They are now in this city.

A MAN FOUND DEAD.

Officers Kullo and Curley, of the Fourth Precinct, found an unknown man lying dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 12 New-Chambers-street about 8 o'clock last evening, but there was no sign indicating foul play. The man was about 30 years old, five feet six inches in height, had dark hair and side whiskers, gray eyes, and wore a soft black hat, gray sack coat, woolen jacket, black pantaloons and vest, low shoes, purple stockings, kid gloves trimmed with fur, and white shirt. The Coroner was notified.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Rosedale" will follow "My Awful Dad" at Wallack's Theatre.

"Don Carlos" is to have its last evening performance at the Academy of Music, this evening.

The Oratorio Society of New-York will sing "The Creation" at Steinway Hall, to-morrow night. Miss Thursby, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Stoddard are to be the soloists.

"The Man from America" is the title of the play now performed at Niblo's Theatre. It was first acted at Wood's Museum, where the author, Mr. J. J. Wallace, portrayed the principal personage, intended to represent a well-known character whom it were flattery to call eccentric.

The programme for Mr. Tooker's benefit performance, to occur at Booth's Theatre, to morrow afternoon, will include one act from "The Wife," with Mr. McCullough as *Julian St. Pierre*; several ballads, by Miss Kellogg; the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," by Mr. McCullough and Miss Davenport; a farce, in which Mr. Crane and Mr. Robson are to appear, and some minor elements.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The theatres in France were all closed on Good Friday.

Julius Otto, a famous German song writer, recently died at Dresden.

The American art students in Paris have presented an album to Mlle. Albani.

"Un Ballo" is to be the opening opera at Covent Garden Theatre, in London.

Cagnoni has set to music a new version of Molière's "Médecin malgré lui."

Mlle. Krauss has signed a fresh engagement for two years with M. Halanzier of the Grand Opéra.

M. Johann Strauss has just published three new waltzes, "Cagliostro," "Scènes de Carnaval," and "Bella Italia."

The valuable collection of the late M. de Coussemaker is to be sold next month at Brussels. It comprises 1,618 rare books and scores, and 36 ancient musical instruments.

Half the *personnel* of the Comédie-Française is ill. Mlle. Croizette has long been *hors du combat*. Sarah Bernhardt has taken a *congé* of a month on account of illness, Delaunay has fallen sick, Coquelin has the rheumatism, and Monnet-Sully is too ill to act.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the death of the great French composer Halévy, the Director of the National Conservatory of Music, M. Ambroise Thomas, asked permission from the widow that two selections from an unpublished opera of the deceased should be sung on Sunday and Good Friday. The work in question is one of great merit, and as its title—"L'Archange"—indicates, has a religious character. Mme. Halévy hastened to comply with the request.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Tuesday, April 17, 1877.

There is an ancient and admirable proverb relating to the propriety of washing soiled linen at home, which I have no wish to contravene. I take for granted that the general public has no interest in my personal troubles, save as these may affect it.

What need, then, for me to say to it that my agent was used by the management of the Eagle Theatre, without commendation, to do its work instead of mine, throughout the fortnight previous to my engagement; that there was no stage manager or prompter in Mr. Hart's company down to the 24 of April; that seven pieces of scenery necessary to the play, for which he or his scene-painter, and not I or my agent, was responsible, were not painted at noon of the Monday upon which I was to have first appeared; that the furniture had not been upholstered, the drapery had not been bought, the paraphernalia of "properties," without which the piece could not have been presented—and again, for which he, and not I, was responsible—had not even been borrowed, much less bought, on that same day; that Mr. Waller, his stage manager, asserted in the hearing of the company that the piece could not be properly placed upon the stage within a week of the time he took command; that the advertising has been utterly insufficient; that the time-honored or condemned, yet still universal, custom of complimentary tickets from the first night to the last has been ignored; that even newspaper men have been refused admission, with the intimation, as one of the editors of a leading City paper informs me, that the refusal was one for which I was responsible, in the face of the fact that, in common with all sensible "know people," I openly hold to this custom and courtesy, and the added fact that the only tickets that were sent to the New-York press last Monday were those for which I had paid $75 to the Treasurer of the Eagle Theatre; that my agent has been grossly insulted and threatened with personal violence by Mr. Hart; that in violation of contract a notification to the company of the premature close of the season was posted; that threats were made from day to day of ringing down the curtain at night; that blustering assertions of suit at law were made for the manifest purpose of compelling me to assume the pecuniary responsibility of a venture that was a failure largely by reason of the theatre and the manager in which and with whom I was so unfortunate as to play; that Mr. Hart has stood in front of his theatre and resorted to the unique method of aiding the success of his "star," and one of his own return, by declaiming on her failures and shortcomings, and by insulting comments on the appearance of that portion of the public that came to the box-office to purchase ti kets—people who by reason of literary or social culture were, to his refined apprehension, beings of an unknown species; that, as the result of all this, the hearing alike of friend, foe, and the stranger within his gates, in language that seems to be equally natural to the proverbial "angry fish-wife" and the gentlemanly proprietor of the Eagle Theatre; that he has done his worst to make my engagement a failure and myself miserable, are facts in the statement of which the general public has no interest, so I will not state them. That I played to bad business, and that everybody else in these days plays to bad business, but that every other manager has the good sense to put "paper" when there is no money, both to present effect and future gain, since "paper" draws money, while every seat in my house had its equivalent in the box-office is also of no special interest to the public, so I will not amplify upon these points. That Mr. Hart's brother and Treasurer twice broke the law after I quitted the theatre yesterday, by an assault and battery upon my maid and the illegal imprisoning of the men sent for my wardrobe, part of which he forcibly detained; that, according to witnesses, Mr. Hart himself proposed to have me locked up in Lindsey-Street Jail, in language which might be of interest to the student of profane history, but would probably be an outrage to the ears and sensibilities of any one else, are also items unnecessary to enumerate.

For none of these reasons did I fail to appear last evening, but because of repeated violations of the contract, which I will not put into print, since they are matters that must be settled in a court of law, to which tribunal they have been preferred.

Good friends—I use the term advisedly, since in manifold ways I have through the last week been made to understand that the enormous majority of those who will read these or any words of mine are my cordial well-wishers—good friends, I am sorry to be compelled to put so much disagreeable matter before you, and will heartily hope that when I again come face to face with you next season, at Mr. Daly's beautiful theatre, you may find only that that pleases you and nothing that annoys.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at Cox-sackie, N. Y., yesterday morning, which destroyed several frame buildings, and Hollister & Talley's dry goods store, and Brown & Wing's drug store in brick buildings. The loss is as follows: Hollister & Talley, dry goods, $7,000, insured for $5,600; Richard Griffin's barn, loss $400, no insurance; J. F. Brown's machine shop, loss light, no insurance; E. S. Durfee's barn, loss $500, fully insured; Alexander Cummings' ice-house, loss $150, no insurance; A. Wakely's brick store, loss $1,500, fully insured; Brown & Wing, drugs, loss $200, fully insured; besides some other small losses, the total loss being $15,000 with a total insurance of $9,000.

At 10:30 o'clock last night fire, from some unknown cause, broke out on the fourth floor of the three-story iron-front building, No. 121 South Fifth-Avenue, occupied by Frederick Richert & Co. as a paper-box factory. The damage to stock was $1,000, and to the building $500. Daniel Lawler, fireman attached to No. 33 Engine, had his left hand smashed by being caught in the cogwheels of the tender, at the fire.

The stables of Ex-Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were burned on Monday night, together with six horses. Nagel's wagon shop adjoining was also destroyed. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $1,500 in Cincinnati companies.

The stables attached to Hall's Hotel, in East Orange, N. J., were destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Two horses belonging to Mr. Hall and one belonging to Dr. Wilmarth were burned to death. The loss is $3,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to wash, iron, or house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st; inquire in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family, or would take care of grown children and do sewing; can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday from 11 to 3 o'clock. Call at No. 151 West 43d-st., present employers.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with washing and ironing; would go to the country; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 315 East 60th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED GIRL in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or would act as seamstress; can give satisfactory reference. Address, for one week, R. R., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and assist with children; has good reference; very obliging. Address C. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant, as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 164 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as first-class chamber-maid; no objection to assist in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has three years and six months' reference. Call at No. 490 8th-av., Room No. 16.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do light chamber-work or assist with children; over five years' best City reference. Call at No. 233 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do sewing or nurse; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 802 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is capable of assisting in any other work in a family; City or country; good references. Call at No. 203 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washing and ironing, or as laundress with a private family. Call for two days at No. 124 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or nurse; the best of references; no objection to live in City or country. Apply at No. 449 West 27th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS competent chamber-maid; is willing to assist with children; is a good seamstress; City or country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 709 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid, and assist with children; very obliging. Call at No. 210 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and good plain sewer; can operate on different machines, or willing to assist with waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 317 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; can give five years' reference from last situation. Apply at 229 10th-av., corner 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A girl as a private family; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 220 East 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 906 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 330 West 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 490 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid; also willing to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 456 West 42d-st.

COOK—COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH MAN and wife; no children; fully competent to take charge of gentleman's place; can give the very highest testimonials as to character and competency. Address A. A. Anderson, No. 400 4th-av., for three days.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; UNDERstands French, Spanish and American dishes, creams, and jellies; can get up fancy dishes, cook or bake; is a first-class pastry cook; can give the best City reference, public or private. Call at No. 142 West 31st-st., candy store, for two days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid; willing to assist in the dining-room; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 39 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing and obliging; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st., top floor, Rear Room.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as first-class cook, other as chamber-maid, in private families; together or separate; both have good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT bread baker; country preferred; for the summer with a private family; City reference. Address W. A., Box No. 271, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—NURSE.—MOTHER AND DAUGHter; mother as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; daughter to take care of children and sew; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 336 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK WHO THOROughly understands all branches of cooking; would assist with the coarse washing; country preferred; excellent reference; no cards. Call at No. 145 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 481 6th-av., above 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK; IS willing to do the coarse washing; best of City references; no cards. Call at No. 422 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, and assist in washing and ironing; will go in the country; good reference. Call at No. 415 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD Cook and excellent baker; will assist with the washing; care of milk and butter; private family; City reference. Call at No. 231 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK AND EXCELlent baker; no objection to the country; in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a boarding-house or the country; has good reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; will do washing; City or country; no objection to boarding-house; reference. Call at No. 154 West 2d-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A first-class bread and pastry cook; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; City or country; best City reference if required. Call at No. 324 West 13th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; would assist with washing and ironing; understands milk and butter; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 583 3d-av., fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; good baker; assist with washing; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 161 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands her business in all its branches; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; six years' City reference. Call at No. 338 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK IN THE COUNtry for the Summer; understands milk and butter; City and country reference. Call at No. 444 East 15th-st., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY young woman as first-class cook; neat, economical, and good baker; City reference. Call at No. 1,613 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; City reference. Call at 254 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands French and English cooking; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 431 7th-av. for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN PRIVATE family; City or country; ten years' City reference for capability, sobriety, &c. Address C., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD Cook, excellent washer, and ironer, in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook, not to be excelled, in a private family; country preferred for Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 163 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good family cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 146 East 39th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; IS thoroughly competent, trustworthy, and reliable; has lived in country; first class. Call at No. 210 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer; three years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 117 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; good City references. Can be seen at No. 254 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 270 West 36th-st., in shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS GOOD Cook; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 26 West 44th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—No objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th-st., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK. Can be seen all week at present employer's, No. 17 Gramercy Park.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK or chamber-maid. Call at No. 3 West 42d-st., this (Wednesday) morning.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—CITY OR country; best of references. Call at No. 224 West 17th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN THE country; best of City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AND ASSIST in washing; excellent bread baker; four years' City reference. Call at No. 164 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th-av., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 230 East 29th-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook, washer, and ironer; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL; IS A FIRSTclass cook; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 475 7th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in first-class family. Call at present employer's, No. 3 Madison-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT PLAIN COOK, AND assist in coarse washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 321 West 46th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; best City reference. Address K. B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; REFERENCE. Called two days at No. 123 West 16th-st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A WIDOW LADY, TO engage with families to do dress-making or plain sewing by day or week; wages low. Address Mrs. Cox, No. 10 Beach-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day; understands dress-making, and is a first-class operator on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Inquire at No. 725 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—GOES OUT BY THE DAY IN City or country. Call at No. 239 West 26th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN Hto do general house-work; good plain cook; first rate baker and ironer; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMHan to do general house-work; City or country; good City reference. Call at 20 West 13th-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Hwoman to do general house-work; in City or country. Address Thomes, No. 270 West 11th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO Hdo house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good reference it required. Call at No. 306 East 35th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTHestant woman to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 204 Wooster-st., top floor.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan lady of refinement and education; to take charge of children; speaks French fluently; good reader, musician, experienced housekeeper, best reference. Call or address Mrs. PAUL, 33 East 74th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands all kinds of family sewing; dress-making; Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; UNderstands hair-dressing; good seamstress and meanine sewer; City reference. Address M., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant as lady's maid, seamstress, or nurse; is faithful to children; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 118 West 40th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT on a lady to go short distance in the country. Call at No. 133 East 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Lwoman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; also understands all kinds of fine washing; has best City reference. Apply at No. 146 East 39th-st., Room No. 10.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Lwoman; is willing to assist with chamber-work; good worker; excellent City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Lfirst-class laundress; fluting and polishing; City or country; last employer can be seen; five years' City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS FIRST-Class laundress; will assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call or address No. 205 West 52d-st.; ring Mrs. Metzger's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Lfirst-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lin a gentleman's family; fluting, fluting, &c; very good City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Lunderstands polishing and all kinds fine work; will do a little chamber-work; two years' reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE the City, desires to obtain a position for a girl now living with her. Apply at No. 74 East 61st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL Las first-class laundress; the best City or country reference; country preferred. Call at No. 490 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best references. Call at No. 126 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; best City reference. Seen at present employer's, No. 321 West 45th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant for grown children; understands sewing on Domestic machine and by hand; also instructs children in English and French. Call at No. 857 7th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE City, wishes to obtain a position as nurse for a woman who has lived with her more than six years, and whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply at No. 74 East 61st-st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced woman as child nurse; best reference. Apply, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 2 East 15th-st., corner 5th-av., present employer's, where she has been living for the past two years.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of an infant, and bringing it up on the bottle; good City reference given; is a good plain sewer; would like to go in the country. Call at 143 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to mind one or two children and sew; can instruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic; or would do chamber-work and sewing; belongs to the Episcopal Church. Call at No. 691 6th-av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; no objection to small children; six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take care of a baby or grown children; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 448 7th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO sewing or take care of children, or do light chamber-work; over five years' best City reference. Call at No. 250 West 20th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid in a private family; country or city; best City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 8.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; will be highly recommended by last employer. Address M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE, AND to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 068 3d-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of a baby; understands the bottle; or would do chamber-work; has City references. Call, for two days, at No. 531 3d-av., in china store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow as nurse to an old lady; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 East 42d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; is thoroughly experienced infant's nurse, or grown children; best references. Call for two days at St. George's Chapel, 207 East 16th-st., before 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN girl to take charge of children; sewing; no objection to country; the best City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 300 East 23d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; competent to take full charge of infant; would travel with a lady; City or country; very best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS NURSE, AND CARE take of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 50th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-WORK, OR sew on machine. Address E. G., No. 770 2d-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; good City reference. Call at No. 167 1st-av., near 11th-st., ring the second bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse to take charge of a baby from a month old; best City reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid; good references; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE OR CHAMber-maid; no objection to the country. Call at No. 112 West 38th-st., present employer.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; no objection to assist with chamber-work or children; best of City reference. Call at, or address for two days, No. 264 West 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Slight waiting, or nurse, in a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing to go in the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 872 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY PROTESTANT PERSON AS Seamstress and maid; good operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; nine years' City references. Call at 17 West 44th-st., for two days, bell No. 3.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Seamstress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 334 East 49th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Girl as seamstress, or for a growing up child and do sewing, or as lady's maid; is a competent dress-maker; best references. Call at No. 408 6th-av., from 8 till 4.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A LADY A PLACE AS Seamstress and chamber-maid for a girl who has been in her service for eleven years. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 Madison-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress or maid and seamstress. Address Seamstress, No. 2 Hall-place, between 5th and 7th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN DO ALL KINDS OF FAMILY Sewing, up-stairs work, or wait on elderly lady; City or country. Call at No. 698 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN Sto go out by the day as seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 444 West 32d-st. for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress in a private family; best City reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 612 2d-av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 227 East 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid private family; best City reference. Call at No. 274 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in china store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Waitress or chamber-maid; best of reference; no objections to live in the City or country. Call at No. 449 West 27th-st., third floor, rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; good City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 306 East 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL OF LONG experience as an casualty; can be highly recommended by her employers. Call at 131 West 50th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing; thoroughly understands her business; clear starching and fluting; best of City references. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WASHING, IRONING, OR HOUSE-CLEANING. —By a respectable woman, with very good City reference. Call at No. 313 West 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in rear, top floor.

WASHING.—FINE FAMILY WASHING TAKEN in. M. S. Brown, 161 West 48th-st., second floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, CORrespondent, &c.; is experienced and otherwise well qualified; an excellent penman, and can give undoubted reference. Address Post Office Box No. 2,505, New-York.

MALES.

BUTLER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A YOUNG man, native of England, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 691 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in hotel, restaurant, private family, or boarding-house; excellent City references. Address C. W., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy, single man; understands raising all kinds vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is a safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands the proper care and management horses, harness, carriages; good milker; willing and obliging; best references. Address F. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman; City or country; trustworthy, temperate, single man; safe and accustomed City driver; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and generally useful; wages moderate. Address for two days F. C., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—By a respectable, sober young man, Protestant; married, no family; understands his business; will do upstairs work if required; best of reference from last employers; willing and obliging; moderate wages. Address A., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; no objection to a small garden; well used to horses; has 10 years' first-class reference from last employers, who can be seen in the City. Address H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SMART AND active young man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; is sober, honest, and trustworthy; best City and country reference. Address P. B., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTCable English Protestant; married; no incumbrance; understands his business; can milk and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; first class reference; no objection to country. Address George, No. 32 E. st 32d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROughly understands his business in all its branches, is willing and obliging; would go to the country; can furnish best City reference from his last employer. Address T. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant; single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is also a good gardener; is sober, industrious, and obliging; best City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable man and wife to go in the country with a family where they can make themselves generally useful; will work for one or two horses; ten years' reference. Address J. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman; City or country; been in my service seven years; excellent groom; good driver; highly recommended. Call on W. C. Browning, No. 320 Broadway, or address Michael, Box No. 251 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY Understands the care and treatment of gentleman's road horses; will be found willing and obliging; highly recommended; has lived six years in one place. Address E. J., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; age, 30; good City driver; also care of gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; good garnener if required; no objection to any part of the country; first-class reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 225 East 28th-st., care Mr. Mooney.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Cyoung man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk; good plain gardener; is capable of doing general work of a country place; terms moderate; good references. Address Coachman, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR ASSISTANT Gardener.—By a young, unmarried man, Swede; accustomed to work; speaks English; has good reference; a place to or near the City preferred. Address Magnus Swenson, care Russell, No. 149 East 22d-st., New-York, or No. 106 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE IN City or country; man as coachman thoroughly understands the business; a careful driver; wife is a good cook and laundress; thoroughly sober; best of reference. Call or address T. H., at Mr. Stelling's, No. 144 26th-av., corner 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; is willing to assist in garden and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can milk; first-class reference from present employer. Address Coachman, No. 188 Nelson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; man as coachman; also understands all kinds of work on a gentleman's place in the country; wife as laundress; both first class; best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN, MARRIED, AS first-class coachman and groom; City or country; can drive two or four in hand; speaks French and English; can furnish first-class references. Call or address S. D., No. 858 2d-av., corner 46th-st., top floor.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED, SMALL FAMILY; IS honest, sober, and reliable in every particular; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City references. Address J. M., No. 133 West 17th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTCable Protestant young man as coachman and groom in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Address J. B. N., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; man as coachman and groom; can milk; and will make himself useful; wife as first-class cook; best City references; City or country. Address N., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man, Protestant, lately disengaged; competent and obliging; city or country; highest City references. Address Henry, No. 2 University-place, Armour's carriage office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; who has 10 years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer. Call or address, for two days, at No. 32 East 40th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE, (colored); man as coachman, wife as first-class laundress; no incumbrance; first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address at present employer's, No. 145 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED; ONE CHILD; WOULD make a country situation, or go with a family to a watering place for the Summer; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; excellent references. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECtable young man; single; not afraid of work; City or country; first-class City recommendations. Address Coachman, or call at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the business; is sober and steady; will be found civil and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address D., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHman; single; understands his duties thoroughly; careful City driver; good groom; honest, sober, and obliging, as his reference will state. Call or address Coachman, No. 140 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, and is a good driver; willing and obliging; three years' reference from his last place; country preferred. Call at No. 22 East 18th-st., Morgan's saddlery store.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG Engishman and wife; no children; he as coachman and gardener; she as cook, or to do general house-work; good references. Call or address John Thompson, No. 1 West 13th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 15 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife in the country; man as coachman and vegetable gardener; wife as cook and laundress; references if required. Call for two days at 135 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; good City reference; understands his business thoroughly as coachman. Call or address J. D., No. 214 East 22d-st., top floor, front.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN as coachman; can milk; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 880 2d-av., Room No. 9.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man accustomed to all work on a gentleman's country place. Address W. W., Seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARried man. Call or address at present employer's, No. 7 North Washington-square.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at present employer's, 135 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN AS COACHMAN; City or country; City references. Address F. Fischer, No. 127 West 17th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY Understands his business; has the best City reference. Call or address O. C., No. 1,452 Broadway.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands farming in every branch; best reference. Call or address No. 265 West 40th-st.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family as footman, second coachman, or groom; best of references given. Address Peter Zeno, No. 237 6th-av.

GARDENER.—GERMAN, MARRIED, WITH CITY reference of past employers attesting his thorough enduring skill, industry, &c.; desires steady employment; can carry out all branches; glass culture; laying out or improving grounds; garden, &c.; the more improvement desired the better. Address J. G., care of Stephens Brothers, No. 187 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A steady, practical, single man 30c, experienced driver; thoroughly understands general care of horses and carriages; also green-house, vegetables, and grapes; can make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can produce reference for a term of years to the same. Address J. L., box 247 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS. Names and gentlemen who have visited the beautiful and extensive gardens of P. T. Barnum, Esq., at Bridgeport, Conn., can judge of the ability of the advertiser, who seeks re-engagement; highest reference. Address J. Cliff, No. 54 East 41st-st.

GARDENER.—LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTAL; from Crystal Palace; first-class propagator, plant grower; thoroughly knowledge of forcing grapes and other fruits, flowers, and vegetables; can be highly recommended by the gentleman who brought him to this country. Address I. C. Gooding, 54 East 41st-st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A THOROUGH WORKing gardener and farmer; has 22 years' experience in this country, and understands everything connected with the business. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren; 12 years' experience in green-house & rose-houses, graperies, vegetable gardening, farming, stock rusing, &c. Call on or address T. S., No. 07 Nassau-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands his business; green-house, hot and cold, grapes, fruits, and vegetables; all kinds of work on a place; good City reference. First-class reference. Address B. S., box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—E DERSTANDS FRUIT, FLOWERS, Vegetables, green-house, and graperies, improving gen lemen's places; competent in all its branches; single; can milk; care one horse; first-class reference. Address M. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHman Gaelic is thoroughly versed in all branches of gardening, whether landscape, fruit, flowers, or vegetables. Address J. G., care of Mr. Campbell, No. 876 Broadway, in seed store.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; BY A MARRIED Gman, no family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; four years' reference from last place. Address M., Box No. 211 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN, MARRIED, Gone child; understands his business in all branches. Address H. S., care of W. wilson, florist, No. 45 West 14th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, IS SOBER and thoroughly competent in every branch of horticulture; references unexceptionable. Address C., No. 67 Nassau st., in the seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PLAIN Gardener; can take care of horses; is willing to make himself useful. Address R. G., 548 West 43d-st.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY Understands the care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; country preferred. Address for two days S. G. Y., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 B

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 17:

R. V. Harnett, at a partition sale, disposed of the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 415 West 46th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 9th-av., for $7,000, to William Armstrong. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot 20 by 65, on 9th-av., east side, 60 feet north of 23d-st., for $13,000, to Elizabeth A. Bryce, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George N. Titus, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.8, No. 321 East 29th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 2d-av., for $4,800, to Mary E. Julian, plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. H. Fay, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and attic brick house, with lot, No. 332 Monroe-st., south side, 198 feet east of Corlears-st., for $8,315, to Patrick Carraher, Jr.

Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 25.1 feet north of 45th-st., for $14,560, to William Spert, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, J. E. Ward, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 8th-av., for $6,800, to James Murdock.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on West 49th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 6th-av., for $9,000, to Benjamin Floyd, plaintiff in the legal action.

Slosson & McElroy, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas B. Hewitt, Esq., Referee, sold five lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 24.11 feet north of 125th st. Also, four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av., for $4,400; also, a plot of land, 71 by 49.1 by 54 by 80.11, on Manhattan-st., south side, 69.10 feet west of 10th-av., for $1,500, to same buyer.

A. H. Muller & Son, as a public auction sale offered the two-story, mansard roof, frame house, and two-story frame stable, with plot of land 100 by 250.7, No. 736 St. Mark's-av., south side, extending through to Prospect-place, 250 feet east of New-York-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, which was knocked down for $24,500, to E. S. Waddels.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house, with lot, on East 58th-st., west of Madison-av., to May 1. Sale by same firm, of two lots, on West 139th-st., west of Boulevard, to May 15; and sale by D. M. Seaman, of a plot of land on 3d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., to June 5.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot 24.8 by 125, No. 299 5th-av., west side, 74.1 feet north of 30th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Gravel, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot — by —, No. 202 Mott-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts. Also, similar sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.3, on East 16th-st., south side, 288 feet west of Avenue C. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 124th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Madison-av., south-west corner of 65th-st. Charles P. Lacing, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East 120th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 3d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis Delafield, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 44th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, R. E. Roulston, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.6 by 100.5, on East 44th-st., south side, 130.6 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 122d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 1st-av.

By William H. Franklin's Son, Trustee's sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.5 by 63, No. 1,062, south-east corner 56th-st.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Madison-av., south-west corner 65th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lo. 21.3 by 25, on East 61st-st., north side, 73.4 feet west of Madison-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Kingsford, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.3 by 100, on 11th-av., east side, 25 feet north of 76th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 122d-st., north side, 125 feet west of 3d-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

4 three-story frame house, with lot, No. 415 West 46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x100.5 ..... $7,000

4 four-story brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot, 9th-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 23d-st., lot 20x65 13,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 321 East 29th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 25x98.8 ..... $4,800

By Louis Mesier.

1 three-story and attic brick house, with lot, No. 332 Monroe-st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of Corlears-st., lot 22.2x70 ..... $8,315

By Bernard Smyth.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 10th-av., w. s., 25.1 ft. n. of 45th-st., lot 25x100 ..... $14,560

4 lots, West 126th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x100.11 6,800

By Slevin & McElroy.

4 lots, 9th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 125th-st., each 25.1x99; also, 4 lots, West 126th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x99.11 ..... $4,500

1 plot of land, Manhattan-st., s. s., 69.10 ft. w. of New-av., 71x49.1x54x80.11 1,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 16.

Frankfort-st., No. 82; Mary L. Bogert and husband to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge $10,000

Madison-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x50; Thomas F. Cady to Frances A. Rondine, Broadway, w. s., 54.3½ ft. s. of 97th-st., 92.10 x100; Samuel Cohen and wife to Annie Cohen ..... nom.

42d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; George W. De Long and wife to Margaret C. Wotton ..... nom.

84th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.5; George W. De Long and wife to Margaret C. Wotton ..... nom.

92d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w of 3d-av., 75x100.8½; George W. De Long and wife to Margaret C. Wotton ..... nom.

85th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Asaer Rose and wife to Mary S. Donahue ..... nom.

42d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, James A. Wotton and wife to George W. De Long ..... nom.

84th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; James A. Wotton and wife to George W. De Long ..... nom.

92d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w of 3d-av., 75x100.8½; James A. Wotton and wife to George W. De Long ..... nom.

5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x100; Abner J. Hart to John H. Watson ..... nom.

125th-st., s. s., between 8th and 9th-avs., 18.5 x81.3; Edward Heidmann and wife to Henry Hillebrandt 8,475

56th-st., n. s., 602 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19x100.5; David Hecht and wife to Henrietta Hausner 29,500

22d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9; Charles G. Lord to Susannah P. Lilienthal ..... nom.

Dey-st., n. s., 275.2 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x77; Matilda J. Lattig and husband to Stephen M. Blake 26,500

Grand-st., n. s., lot F, 25x75; Mary E. Merserean and husband to Edwin F. Hyatt 5,760

113th-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100; E. A. Neresheimer and wife to William M. Weil 9,000

Whitehall-st., e. s., 40.9 ft. s. of Stone-st., 39.1x67.9; Robert P. Parrott and wife to Ellen O. Parrott 5,000

125th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x105; Joun Ross ana Wife to Reuben Ross ..... nom.

124th-st., n. s., 193 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.11xir. regular; Same to Same ..... nom.

Madison-av., e. s., 59.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x 80; William F. Shaw to Thomas F. Cuny ..... nom.

80th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; John L. S. Wood and wife to Conrad Soder 10,000

112th-st., s. s., 153.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100; William M. Weil and wife to Minnie Neresheimer 9,000

8th-st., n. s., 198 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x92.3; also, No. 438 east 10th-st.; John Powers to Leander W. Powers 17,000

116th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x 200; John Powers to Henry D. Powers 10,000

53d-st., s. s., 421.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18x100.5; E. L. Clotwood, Referee, to Michael Shechy 4,875

53d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; J. M. Barcour, Referee, to M. Donahue 11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 46 WEST 37TH-ST.

This convenient size, four-story brown-stone English basement house for sale, at a price in accordance with the times; size 21.6x90x100 feet; superior plumbing, burglar and fire alarms; house in good order; early possession; terms easy; price asked, $28,000. Further particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING on living-place with fine stable attached, in complete order throughout, for sale low. W. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A large number of furnished or unfurnished houses. Full list, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT FULL-size, new four-story brown-stone-front houses in the City; hard-wood finish. Inquire of WM. BENTLEY, No. 42 East 58th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, LAID out for one or two families, with latest improvements; or might trade. Inquire at owner's, No. 239 West 49th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A small amount of cash and country property, a number of new brown-stone houses, between Madison and 5th avs., Harlem. PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE THAT IS SO.—THE OWNER of $300,000 worth of unincumbered and graded lots, on which a noble mansion, with elegant improvements, adjacent to Brooklyn Prospect Park, will exchange for one-half unincumbered City or North River country property, and the balance return mortgages, across which OWNER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, with property proposed.

FOR SALE—ON THE HILL, IN BROOKLYN, IN very desirable neighborhoods, five three-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; now; 17x45x 100; $7,000 each. Five three-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; new; 20x45x100; $9,000 to $11,000 each. Apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 32 Park-place, Room No. 18.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—AT Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsome house and grounds, 9 acres land and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage house and stable.—EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN A country village, 30 miles from New-York, with every desirable accommodation; house contains 10 rooms, very convenient; also, stable, with box-stalls, carriage-room, harness-room; also, room for man; lot about 150 feet square, with good fence and hedge; fine fruit and shade; also, fine well of water; altogether a very pretty place; will sell cheap. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 1,540.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM, Within five minutes' walk of Bartow Station, AN ELEGANT STONE MANSION and 53 ACRES OF LAND. ALL NECESSARY OUTBUILDINGS, &c. For price and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE OR RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, one of the finest suburban residences about New-York; handsome house, 16 large rooms, hard-wood floors; all conveniences; large stables; three acres lawn; large trees, hedges, flagged walks; perfectly healthy; good society; beautiful view; terms low. Inquire of F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 16.

SMALL NEW COUNTRY SEAT, 12 OR 37 Acres, 20 miles in New-Jersey, to exchange for house in New-York worth $10,000 or $20,000; New-York house wanted immediately; $5,000 cash will be put in the trades; grounds and buildings in perfect order; location very healthy; good water, good cellar; kitchen on first floor, causes owner, maps, photographs, at MANGAM'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 25.

A SITE AT IRVINGTON—THE PEERLESS PLACE OF THE HUDSON.—A plateau 200x 1,000 feet, commanding forty miles of boeae river view. On it is a finished stone structure, built for a barn, but fit for a house; 16 acres of wood and pasture adjoin it in the rear. WM. H. HOYT & CO., No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE John McGay, on Prospect-av., Woodstock, Twenty-third Ward; in all one acre of land, with good house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade trees; a delightful place; it will be sold at a great bargain, to close the estate. Inquire at the office of JAMES McGAY, Executor, No. 54 Greenwich-av.

A MAGNIFICENT SUBURBAN RESIdence at YONKERS.—Thirty City lots; fronting on two streets; 24 rooms; gas, water; stables, ice-house, conservatories; river view. $8,000 cash; $30 000 mortgage; worth $100,000. SINGER, No. 704 Broadway.

AT PELHAM MANOR.—NEW CITY CONVEnience houses for sale very favorably; purchaser saving trouble; will guarantee better than City rent; unsold soon, would rent; healthful, privileged, secure; no nuisances. STEPHENS BROS., No. 187 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN AND IRVINGTON UPON HUDSON.—Elegant country seats, with ample grounds and fine river views, for sale or to rent; houses and cottages furnished and unfurnished, at greatly reduced rents. PURDY & BROWER, No. 100 Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE, COST $12,000, FOR $5,000; large, modern style, 40 acres of land, tenant-house, wagon-house, barn; extra opening to farm and help City boarders; front section; reference exchanged. Address O. D., Mountain Home, Penn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LARGE and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, corner of Park and Cottage-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEAR Sound, 3 to 17 acres; 10 minutes' walk to depot; one hour from Fulton-slip. Address G. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—SALE DAY, (RENT $800.) PERfect residence; hard-wood finish; every convenience; high location, near depot; photographs. Particulars, HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—New printed list ready April 17. J. P. TIBBITS & SON, No. 161 Broadway.

WANTED—A FARM TO RENT, OR WILL WORK on shares. Call at No. 263 West 40th-st., basement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate situate at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteenand-a-half-street,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,

to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, fronting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half-street, and containing 21,651 square feet. There is a 25-foot alley in rear of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard roof fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone front, and known as the

FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.

Also, a large two-story frame building with tin roof, and a large three-story brick dwelling.

This property, apart from the banking office on first floor, which is in the occupancy of the Commissioners, is now under leases aggregating an annual rent of $21,500.

An accurate plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the residue in equal annual installments of one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser.

A deposit of 2 per cent. required on acceptance of bid, and all conveyancing to be at cost of purchaser.

Terms to be fully complied with within seven days from day of sale, under penalty of a resale at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

FORECLOSURE SALE

of Nos. 206 and 212 East 44th-st.

The above property, advertised for sale by A. H. MULLER & SON, on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, will be sold positively, without reserve, on that day.

The houses are in elegant order and well rented, making them very remunerative. And the attention of capitalists and investors during first-class property at a bargain is directed to the above.

A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage permanently. Full particulars on the day of the sale, or apply to P. L. WILSON, No. 120 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 35 WEST 46TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—The beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 35 West 46th-st., 20x50 feet, with extension about 13 feet. Complete in all its appointments, elegantly frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. Bay window, &c. Lot 100.5 feet. $17,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., at the option of the purchaser.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, On TUESDAY, April 24, 1877, At 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The beautiful four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x75 feet, with extension, known as No. 29 West 21st-st.; well arranged and in fair order; lot 92 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 46 WYCKOFF-st., Brooklyn.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 20, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,

WYCKOFF-STREET—The desirable 3-story, brown-stone high-stoop house, 15x44 feet, south side, 245 feet west of Smith-st., and known as No. 46 Wyckoff-st. Contains all modern improvements, is well built and arranged, and in good order.

For maps and full particulars apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 44TH-ST. BY ORDER OF COURT.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of R. E. Roulston and L. L. Delafield, Esqs., Referees.

EAST 44TH-ST.—The two five-story brick tenement houses and lots situated on the south side of East 44th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The westerly house is 130 feet east of 3d-av., and the easterly house 205 feet east of 3d-av. Lots, each about 25 by 100.5.

SECOND-AVENUE PROPERTY.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WM. B. FRANKLIN'S SON will sell at auction THIS DAY, April 18 at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brown-stone house and lot No. 1,062 2d-av., south-east corner 58th-st. One half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 6 per cent. interest.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—a small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, Station D.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AV. AND 28TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER, BLACK'S BUILDING.

TO LEASE,

The first floor, consisting of 17 rooms, steam heat, elevator, and janitor.

Apply at No. 1 East 28th-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT, MODERN DWELLINGS IN FIFTH, EIGHTH, AND NINTH WARDS, &c.

No. 55 North Moore-st., 3-story, high-stoop	$1,300
No. 12 Hubert-st., 4-story, high-stoop	1,300
No. 44 Dominick-st., 2½-story, high-stoop	1,000
ALSO,	
No. 14 East 9th-st., 4-story, high-stoop	2,000
No. 148 West 32d-st., medium 3-story	1,200
No. 35 East 124th-st., Mount Morris-square	700

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, No. 5 WEST 50TH-ST., AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE,

finely and expensively built, and in perfect order; is richly and completely furnished; will be leased for a series of years. Address or apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau-st., or No. 3 West 50th-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's-av., on south side of next block above Brooklyn-av., Brooklyn; comprising six lots of ground, with front, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable, and coach-house in next street; the house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms and all modern improvements, and just put in perfect order; offered at low rent of $700 per annum. Apply to W. B. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

TO RENT—AT PRINCETON, N. J., A COTTAGE, with 12 acres of land, five minutes' walk from the centre of the village; the house is of brick, two stories high, and contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantries, and, on first floor, and six rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water on second floor; a good well and two cisterns, stable, green-house, &c. Apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and inside streets near the Park, in first-class order; gas fixtures, baths, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $800 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas-st., New-York, where photographs may be seen.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x70x100, situated in West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to R. V. HARNETT, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY AND FRESHLY FURnished medium-sized 46th-st. dwelling, near the avenue, owned by parties abroad; to an approved family the rent will be made low. Apply to the agent, W. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

HOUSE TO LET—MEDIUM SIZE, THREE-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, No. 48 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; location first-class; to be seen from 12 to 2. Apply next door, No. 50. C. SMITH.

APARTMENTS—FIRE PROOF.—THE ROCKINGHAM, corner 56th-st. and Broadway; nine rooms; hard-wood finish; elevator; steam heat, plumbing, and ventilation perfect. Apply on the premises.

LOVELY FURNISHED COTTAGE—WESTport, Conn.; 43 miles; nine rooms; lawn, flowers, vegetables; water front; bathing, boating, fishing; $400 for season or $600 year. Apply or address Room No. 54, Spingler House, New-York.

TO LET—(A NOMINAL RENT, TO A CAREFUL tenant, double house, steam heat; partially furnished, carpets, &c.; abundance of fruit; on Washington Park, Newark, N. J.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN EXQUISITELY AND FRESHLY FURNISHED dwelling; pictures, bronzes, &c.; all conveniences; living-place, near Westminster Hotel; great concession in rent to desirable parties. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

TO RENT—LAKE GEORGE, (CALDWELL.) A large cottage; furnished; unsurpassed location; good neighborhood. For photographs and information, reference permitted to A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., book store, No. 900 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 154 EAST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.; with stables; owner will retain a part thereof; no family other than a few. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, owner, on premises.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, HALF-HOUR BY rail, a very pleasantly-located house, with all conveniences, and not far from depot. Healthy and agreeable surroundings. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Land Seabright cottages to let for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED—TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $1,300, and Corner House No. 147 Henry-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $1,200, and Cottage. For permit and particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—24TH-ST., FEW DOORS EAST OF MADison-av.; house thoroughly furnished; excellent order; central location; four-story, high-stoop; rent moderate.

W. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON Murray Hill, for one year or longer from May 1, to a strictly small private family. Address X, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR BY THE YEAR, ELEgant country places in the best parts of New-Jersey, convenient to New-York City. For full particulars apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years; references exchanged.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE; all modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $950 per annum. Inquire from 1 to 3 P. M. at No. 412 West 47th-st.

$700 RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses; improvements. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av.

D. H. KNAPP, Owner.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.—NO. 205 West 25th-st., Tenterden; for small families; brown-stone, light; ventilated; oriel windows; elegant grates, gas-fixtures; spacious garden; janitor; $810, $950.

NO. 695 BROADWAY, CORNER 4TH-ST.—Small building, upper part, three floors and extension; rent $1,200. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, No. 366 Bleecker-st., corner of Charles-st.; rent $75. Apply to C. H. LIDENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

A NEAT PARTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE and 15 acres of ground, near Greenwich, Conn., to rent cheap; good fishing and boating. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND FLAT—EIGHT LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath-room with all other improvements. No. 1,253 3d-av., near 71st-st.; rent, $40. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO RENT—IN NINTH WARD, A PLEASANT second floor, with two rooms in attic, conveniently located, at No. 206 West 10th-st. Apply on premises, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent $25 per month.

NO. 13 WEST 47TH-ST., LOOKING INTO 5TH-AV.—Elegant full-sized dwelling; very moderate rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st.

TO LET, AT WOODLAWN—HARLEM RAILroad—a large house, well furnished, with lawn, garden, and stables; by the season or year; fruit and shade. S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison-av.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house No. 5 East 41st-st.; rent moderate; carpets, gas fixtures, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., MURRAY Hill, full size, exquisitely furnished residence, with stable, horses, carriages, &c. W. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

$1,000 YEAR—TO LET—PRIVATE HOUSE on west 46th-st.; all the improvements; in fine order. Apply at No. 412 West 34th-st., or No. 25 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in central location; will be put in order; rent, $1,100. H. H. CARMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROADWAY AND 33TH-ST.—CHOICE NEW flats now ready; delightful location and fire-proof; for desirable tenants only. Josiah Jex, 1,356 Broadway.

FIRST FLAT, SIX ROOMS, (ALL LIGHT,) in house No. 204 East 13th-st.; all improvements. For permit, &c., apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

FRENCH FLATS.—SIX TO TEN ROOMS; WALLS newly painted; all modern improvements; rents $250 to $500. W. P. MONTAGUE, No. 349 East 79th-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 214 West 40th-st. J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 24 Park-place.

TO LET—HOUSES, STORES, AND FLATS. APPLY at No. 149 East 27th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

LOFTS TO RENT—ON BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE sts., near Post Office, 185 feet deep; hoistway and entrance on each street; divided to suit; excellent for leather, paper, or other trade.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STATIONERS — DRUGGISTS — DAIRIES — RUBBER—CLOTHS.—Conspicuous, south-west corner of John and William sts.; extra size; light basement; under-cellar. Immediate possession.

FLOCK. No. 309 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS — GROCERS. — FIRST-AV., north-west corner 10th-st.; spacious, conspicuous; dry cellar; formerly drugs. Store separately or entire premises.

FOLSOM, No. 135 1st-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A PROMINENT STORE, NO. 651 6TH-av., corner 38th-st., 25x60, and basement; price reduced. R. M. BRUNDEGE, No. 880 Broadway.

NO. 67 PINE-ST.—FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE house; office on first floor; rent $1 100. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av. or No. 68 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS wants a second-story or suite, unfurnished, without board, in a first-rate location, not too far up town, where he could be permanent; it will be useless to answer unless the accommodations are desirable in every respect. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, occupation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturer of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 395 Canal-st., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need prior to May 1, 1877, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special tax stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents, and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application. GREEN B. RAUM,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INT. REV., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1877.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned not to trust my husband, John Croghan, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt whatsoever he may incur, in my name or otherwise.—Dated New-York, April 12, 1877.

MATILDA CROGHAN, No. 564 Lexington-av.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

All having claims against, or owning stock or bonds of above company are requested to communicate with the undersigned. JOHN. E. FELLOWS, Counsel, &c. No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for men and young men; four courses of study, ancient and modern languages; prepares for business or college; diplomas to graduates; summer term April 23. twenty years' successful experience. Circulars at the office, 23 Fifth-av.

J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal, Elizabeth, N. J.

CHARLIAR INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK. B

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REV. DR. LUDLOW'S RESIGNATION.

HIS CASE BEFORE THE CLASSIS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—HE EXPLAINS THE REASONS WHICH INDUCED HIM TO SEPARATE FROM HIS CONGREGATION—HIS PASTORAL RELATION FORMALLY DISSOLVED.

The New-York Classis of the American Reformed Dutch Church met in Rev. Dr. Ormiston's church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday morning. There were 39 clergymen and 16 laymen present. Rev. W. B. Merritt presided and Rev. Dr. Chambers acted as Secretary. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the customary sermon was delivered by Rev. W. H. De Hart, a missionary Pastor. This was followed by some discussion on matters of routine, and then the members adjourned for lunch.

Immediately after reassembling Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, whose recent troubles with the Consistory of the Collegiate Church are still fresh in the public memory, requested the Classis to dissolve his pastoral connection with that church, for reasons which he was proceeding to explain, when the Chairman interrupted him with the remark that that was not the proper method of transacting such business. The Secretary then read the following formal document from the Consistory to the Classis:

This certifies that the undersigned, by request, was present at a meeting of the Consistory of the Church of New-York on the 5th of April, 1877, and superintended the proceedings thereof, when it was resolved that an application be made to the Classis of New-York for a dissolution of the pastoral connection between Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., and said church, and that Rev. Dr. Ludlow declared his concurrence in such application.

TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, Moderator.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1877.

Dr. Ludlow said this certificate did not explain the matter at all; exactly the reverse of what it stated was the truth. He asked for the reading of his letter to the Consistory. Dr. Chambers explained that the case was presented in the certificate as required by the laws of the Church, and then read the following:

To the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church:

BRETHREN: After much prayerful deliberation, I have become convinced that my usefulness as a minister of the Gospel will be promoted by my entrance upon another field of labor. The present rotary system of preaching, and certain features of our consistorial government do not allow me to render such service as, in my judgment, the Church requires. I therefore, notwithstanding the earnest solicitation of the congregation over which I have been placed as Pastor that I would remain in my present charge, feel it my duty to ask you to unite with me in requesting the Classis at its next meeting, to dissolve our existing relationship, the dissolution to be consummated on the last day of June next. In thus tendering my resignation, I thank the Consistory for many kindnesses which have marked the eight years of my pastorate in the Collegiate Church, and pray that the blessing of the Head of the Church may abide upon you and upon the congregations you represent.

Believe me, dear brethren, yours in the love and work of Christ. JAMES M. LUDLOW.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1877.

Dr. Ludlow said the reading of the letter would relieve him of a great deal of painful explanation, but he felt that he must give expression to the feeling of regret with which he asked for separation from his congregation. He loved his people, and was sure in his heart that they loved him. His withdrawal from the congregation meant, he feared, the withdrawal also of much of its strength. By hard and constant work a large and flourishing society had been gathered together, and the Collegiate Church was now second to none in New-York in its denomination. To part with it made him feel inexpressibly sad. The reason was only vaguely given in his letter; the real cause was the attitude of antagonism on the part of the Consistory toward the congregation and toward himself. He did not feel willing to submit his ministry and his prospect of future usefulness to the caprice of the Consistory. The course of the latter was in opposition to the known wishes of the large majority of the congregation, and his self-respect would not permit him to accept the alternative which that course left open. Therefore it was with sadness that he asked that the sweet relationship of years be dissolved.

Rev. Dr. Rogers moved that the request be granted, and in doing so said that such a course as that taken by Dr. Ludlow called for great sacrifices and occasioned great pain. The fact seemed to be that Dr. Ludlow could not conscientiously get along with the Consistory. No man had aught to say against him as a man or as a minister, and he himself knew that he was leaving the Collegiate Church with the unabated respect and confidence of every member of the Classis.

Rev. Dr. Forsyth seconded the motion, and said there was a member of that portion of the Collegiate Church which upheld Dr. Ludlow present, who wanted to be heard. Rev. Dr. Van Nest moved that he have privilege to speak. Elder Schieffelin objected that it would not be according to rule, and besides it would give rise to unpleasant discussion. Elder Allen also objected, saying now was the time, when the best of feeling prevailed, to end discussion from which nothing could come.

The motion to grant the request for the dissolution of the pastoral relation was then unanimously adopted.

In the representative from the Collegiate Church had been allowed to speak, he would have presented an address from the congregation to the classis, signed by a committee consisting of Howard Payson Wilds, Edward A. Morrison, Henry Snyder, Josiah M. Fiske, T. F. Jeremiah, and Wallace F. Willett, in which the following points are made in behalf of Rev. Dr. Ludlow and against the Consistory: By the charter of incorporation granted by William III., in 1696, to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and by the acts of the Legislature confirming the same, and supplemental thereto, it is provided that the Elders and Deacons shall be chosen from out of the members of the church annually by nomination and appointment by the Elders and Deacons in office for the time being, with the consent and approbation of the members, and such Elders and Deacons shall appoint the minister. In practice, however, during many years past, when the people have been ignorant of their rights and duties under the charter, and have trusted to the regularity and wisdom of the officers of the Church, the Elders and Deacons have been chosen by the Consistory to serve two years, one-half of the whole number being elected annually. Their names have been published three successive Sabbaths previous to their ordination, but the right of the congregation to object to such nominations and appointments has not been indicated to or known by the members generally, and they have been given to understand by the officers of the church that under its government and charter the members generally have no voice in any matter relating to its affairs. The Consistory has thus become a non-representative, self-electing and self-perpetuating body. This has been shown in the matter of the rotation of the ministers among the several Collegiate Churches, a custom which was abandoned eight years ago, but revived one and a half years ago, without consultation with the people and against their wishes. Another flagrant disregard by the Consistory of the wishes of Dr. Ludlow's congregation was shown, it is claimed, by their suggesting to him his withdrawal from his charge, notwithstanding he had been settled for life. Herein, the committee says, is clearly demonstrated a usurpation by the Consistory of powers specifically granted to the members of the church. The address closes with the assertion that this usurpation has disturbed the spiritual and temporal growth of the church, and asks the Classis to give the members as far as possible the control of their spiritual affairs.

The only other business transacted by the Classis of any interest to the general public was the following: St. Paul's Church was regretfully allowed to withdraw from the Classis, and was warmly thanked for the assistance it had rendered to the Young Holland Church.

The following delegates were appointed: To the General Synod—Clergymen, Rev. W. B. Merritt, Rev. Dr. Van Nest, Rev. Dr. Bromley, Rev. Dr. DuBois; Elders, Dr. Anderson, Judge Ingraham, Mr. S. B. Schieffelin, Henry Cameron. To the Particular Synod—Clergymen, Rev. Dr. Geyer, Rev. Dr. Chambers, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Forsyth; Elders, Dr. King, Mr. Allen, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. J. Wood.

The Classis then adjourned.

A DISHONEST POST OFFICE CLERK.

Edwin B. Gurnee, a clerk in the newspaper and package distributing department in the Post Office building, was arrested yesterday, at the instance of Special Agent Benjamin K. Sharretts, on a charge of stealing packages which were intrusted to him to assort. His hours of duty are from midnight until 8 o'clock in the morning. He has been suspected for some time, and early yesterday morning a "test" package was intrusted to him, and did not come from his "separating table." Mr. Sharretts asked Gurnee, as he was about leaving for home, to come into his office, and Gurnee proceeded there, giving a low double whistle, as much as to say, "It's all up." He was searched, and three packages were found on him, one containing a bracelet. He admitted his guilt, and said he had been stealing packages about a year. He was taken before Commissioner Shields, and held for examination in default of $5,000 bail. He has been in the Post Office about three years, is 30 years old, and married, resides with his mother in a handsomely-furnished house at No. 435 East Fifty-second-street, and has moved in excellent society. He said he could give no idea of how much he had stolen during the time he has been robbing the mails.

THE RESULT OF A CAT BITE.

Robert M. Dickie was admitted to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning suffering from what it is feared may prove to be hydrophobia. The young man has been working for three years in the plumbing establishment of John Finn, in Third-avenue. On Jan. 2, while in the yard at the rear of the shop he noticed a cat mewing piteously. The day was very cold, and taking compassion on the forlorn-looking feline, Dickie approached it, intending to take it to the shop and give it something to eat. The cat sprang at him and fastened its teeth in his right thumb, and it was with considerable difficulty that the infuriated beast could be compelled to release its hold. Finally, Dickie threw the cat off and trampled it to death. His mother dressed the wound, which seemed to heal rapidly. Last Saturday he complained of great pain in his right hand and arm, and was compelled to go home and lie down. He grew gradually worse, and his relatives became alarmed. They informed the Police, and the young man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The Doctor said yesterday that the patient had not exhibited any decided symptoms of hydrophobia, but was in considerable pain and in a high fever, and was consequently nervous and restless. He could not tell what the result of the case would be.

ALTMAN & CO.'S NEW BUILDING.

B. Altman & Co. opened their new building, corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Monday. The increasing prosperity of this establishment for some years past is fully proved by the construction of this large and beautiful edifice. The frontage is 65 feet on Sixth-avenue, and the building extends 25 feet on Nineteenth-street. It is four stories high, with basement, and, being built entirely of iron and brick, is perfectly fire-proof. The basement is very light, and divided into departments for receiving and delivering goods, and into machinery and boiler rooms for drying and heating purposes, and for the apparatus connected with the elevator. Then there are separate departments for lunch-rooms, and hat and cloak rooms for the employes. The ground floor is for general dry goods, comprising dress-goods, laces, ribbons, fans, silks, sunshades, and fancy articles of every description. The second floor is devoted to the suits, and to ladies' and children's undergarments. The third floor is divided into pretty and comfortably furnished rooms for fitting customers, &c. Part of the floor is used for the reserved stock of merchandise of the entire establishment, and for the work-room supply department. The fourth floor is taken up by the work-room. The architects, Messrs. James & J. Jardine, appear to have constructed this building with due regard to security and comfort. The stairs are wide and the light and ventilation of the building perfect, the latter contrasting most favorably with the arrangements in the old store, and nothing has been neglected which might conduce to the elegance and comfort of the establishment. The machinery work seems to be perfect. A handsome elevator has been provided for the accommodation of the ladies. The exterior of the building is quite striking. For some years past the quality and prices of all articles sold by this house have been so well known that it is only necessary to mention that Messrs. Altman promise to keep to the old standard, while making prices lower than ever. The suit department, displayed on Monday, was a large assortment of imported and domestic suits, so varied and beautiful that to single out any particular one would be a difficult matter. There are numberless black silk toilets, trimmed in different styles, some with broad bands of galloon in open work, and others with ribbons underneath in bright colors, such as red and straw-color, all these having a new and very pretty effect; many richly embroidered dresses are in shades and colored silks. Some of the suits have fringes in the colors of the embroidery. There are walking suits in combinations of two shades of blue, brown, and all other fashionable colors, all made in the best style. Among the most showy toilets is conspicuous an elegant bridal dress, cut princess shape, and trimmed with a scarf, lace, and bunches of orange blossoms. The long train is plaited; a plaited piece is also down the back. The waist buttons down the back. In this same show-case with this dress is a very peculiar evening toilet, combining blue, pink, and pale chocolate-colored faille. The trimming on the lower part of the skirt combines all these colors, and is made in a fulled pinked out trimming. The upper part of the dress is of pink and blue brocké silk. The brocké waist has plain blue sleeves. This dress is very elaborately trimmed. The department for light Summer suits is handsomely provided with a large assortment of lawn dresses very neatly made, and with wrappers and linen suits. The underwear department contains every variety of article coming under this head. There is also on this floor a varied assortment of silk outer garments, elaborately trimmed with lace and galloon, and at all prices. On the lower floor, by the door, is the counter of sunshades and parasols, where all the newest styles may be seen. Most of the parasols are very large, and covered with black brocké silk, lined with colors, and bordered with colored loops, and tassels in red, blue, white, and straw-color. Some have cuenille tassels. The handles are of velvet in the colors of the loops, with silver knobs. The others are of ivory, and the usual variety of woods. The other departments mentioned above are equally well provided with the articles belonging to them.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

ITS FIRST COMPETITION FOR THE SELECTION OF A TEAM—FAIR WEATHER AND AVERAGE SCORES.

The Amateur Rifle Club commenced a series of competitions at Creedmoor yesterday, for the purpose of selecting two teams to represent the club in matches to which it may be challenged during the coming season. There were only 13 entries, and two of these were withdrawn before the termination of the contest. This left only 11 full scores. The weather was favorable, the wind blowing gently from the south-east, diagonally across the range from right to left, with but slight deviation to the end of the day. The distances covered were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each range. Following are the scores, the highest attainable individual number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
T. Spencer	64	69	62	195
A. Anderson	64	69	70	203
H. Fisher	67	63	64	194
H. Stuart	64	62	70	196
W. Hall	67	65	51	183
W. Lawrence	54	55	52	171
L. Guger	65	55	46	166
E. H. Sanford	60	61	54	175
F. Hyde	56	45	54	155
F. H. Holton	55	47	35	137
W. J. Oliver	40	32	39	111

The aggregate score made by the first eight marksmen was 1,456 points.

The thirteenth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge will take place Saturday next at Creedmoor.

EX-MAYOR LAMBERT'S DEFALCATION.

Ex-Mayor Lambert, of Brooklyn, makes the following statement in reference to his mismanagement of the Crook estate, of which he was one of the Executors:

Recent events with which my name has been associated, and the publicity given, have so utterly crushed me that I have been utterly unable to present this simple statement until now. I feel that it is due to myself, to those whose friendship and confidence I highly prize, and to the community, among whom I have so long dwelt, to make a frank statement. I became the Executor of the estate of Rufus Crook, my brother-in-law, in March, 1868, disposed of his interest in his business to his partner, and myself, the proceeds with care, transferring all certificates of stock and the real estate to the name of Mrs. Crook, the sole legatee. I have acted as Mrs. Crook's agent for a series of years. At times I have borrowed moneys and securities in my hands, not doubting for a moment my ability to return the same, but a series of adverse circumstances has prevented me from so doing, and hence the loss which has been substituted. This was my error. Misfortune has overtaken me in an unexpected manner; struggling hard against adverse circumstances, I have been compelled to succumb. I am deeply sensible that I have erred most grievously. I have been too sanguine. I have come to attempt to repair the wrong. I surrendered everything in my possession to Mrs. Crook, in order as far as possible to make up the heavy loss sustained by my unfortunate management of her affairs, and I can only ask the forgiveness of God and of those relatives whose property has been sacrificed, and of my fellow-citizens whose confidence I have wounded.

All that is left for me is to commence life anew, and my prayer is that I may live to make up the losses which my financial error has caused.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT,

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Apportionment to extend the appropriation for salaries and supplies of the "Small-pox Hospital fund" to other contagious diseases, to enable the board to assume the care of typhoid and typhus fever, scariatina, &c. The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John B. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records: During the week ending April 14, 502 deaths were reported, being an increase of 20 deaths compared with the preceding week, and 48 less than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending April 7 was 463, which is 123.4 below the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 22.42 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,073,598.

INADEQUATE LAWS AGAINST GAMBLERS.

William Thorne, John Daily, and George Baker, the three men indicted for keeping a gambling-house at No. 8 Barclay-street, were called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The complainant, Philip Hudnett, swore in his complaint that he lost $350 at faro, at No. 8 Barclay-street, on April 4, and recognized Thorne, Daily, and Baker as three of the men who, in turn, acted as dealer, lookout, and gamekeeper. On this complaint the gamblers were arrested and held for trial. The indictment contained eight counts, charging them with keeping and maintaining a gambling-house, and with being dealers, lookouts, and gamekeepers in the game of "faro," in violation of sections 40 and 41 of article 3 of the Revised Statutes. Section 40 of the Gambling law prescribes a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, on conviction of keeping a gambling house. The succeeding section, No. 41, provides that any person convicted of being a dealer, or lookout, or gamekeeper of the game of "faro," or selling lottery policy tickets, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than 10 days in the Penitentiary nor more than two years in the State Prison, and fined in any sum not more than $1,000, or remain in prison until the fine shall be paid or remitted. On being arraigned, the prisoners pleaded guilty to the first count in the indictment—keeping a gambling-house. The maximum penalty under this plea is $500 fine, but it is the custom of the court to reduce fines and punishment one-half in cases where the accused save time and expense by pleading guilty. Judge Gildersleeve accordingly remitted half the penalty, and fined the accused $250 each. The gamblers promptly paid the fines and left court. Judge Gildersleeve said he considered that the punishment prescribed for the prisoners under the law was entirely inadequate and ill proportioned. Persons accused of keeping a gambling house could, under the law, be punished only by a fine, while those charged with being dealers, lookouts, or keepers of the game could be punished both by fine and imprisonment. This was manifestly unjust, and he regretted that he had not the power to impose an adequate penalty on persons convicted of keeping gambling-houses.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

HEARING BEFORE THE REFEREE IN THE SUIT OF WILLIAM GEASA—THE REINSURANCE IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL EFFECTED WITH THE CONSENT OF THE DIRECTORS—DANIEL J. NOYES FILES A NEW BOND.

The hearing before Referee William Mitchell, in the suit of William Geasa against the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, Jeremiah H. Stedwell, Benjamin Noyes, and others, was resumed yesterday afternoon at No. 62 Wall-street. Mr. John E. Parsons, who represents the plaintiff and the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual, expected to have had an important witness in attendance by whom he would show the disposition of all of the company's assets at the time of the transfer to the National Capitol. This witness, however, was not present, and Mr. J. A. Mortimore, Secretary of the National Capitol Company, was recalled and examined at great length regarding his efforts to secure the return of the missing assets, as he, with others, was directed to do by the order of Judge Lawrence. He testified that he first heard of the efforts on the part of Receiver Parker to secure the return of the assets about two weeks after the transfer. He made no direct effort to secure this result, because he knew it would be of little use. Mr. Mortimore said he understood that Mr. A. Goodrich Fay acted as "broker" for both companies during the negotiations preceding the transfer, for which witness understood he was to receive $5,000 from Jeremiah H. Stedwell, President of the New-Jersey Mutual Company. Mr. Parsons gave notice that at the next hearing they would show what securities were transferred from Stedwell to Benjamin Noyes, and asked the counsel for the National Capitol Company if he would consent to an amendment of the complaint, so that the last-named institution could be compelled to pay over to Receiver Parker the value of the securities unaccounted for. Some important revelations are expected at the next hearing.

A transcript from the minutes of the New-Jersey Mutual Company, has just been published which indicates that the reinsurance of the company's policies in the National Capitol Life, was effected with the full concurrence and consent of the Directors of the Newark Company. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 5, 1877, at which President Stedwell, Vice-President Force, Directors Vreeland, Wright, Giles, Gen. Halstead, Orrison Cannild, Treuor, Wales, Baldwin, and State Senator Hobart were present, a resolution was adopted, calling for the appointment of a committee of three persons to consider and determine the advisability of protecting the policyholders of the company by a satisfactory reinsurance on the risks on equitable terms. The committee appointed consisted of Gen. N. N. Halstead, Henry W. Baldwin, and Henry H. Trenor, and they made the following report:

To the President of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company:

The committee appointed by the Board of Directors of this company at a special meeting, held Jan. 5, 1877, to consider the advisability of reinsuring the risks of this company, and to negotiate the terms thereof, respectfully report, that they consider the terms offered by the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, of Washington, D. C., to be the fairest and most advantageous available, and they advise the immediate acceptance of the same, and a completion of the contract according to the said terms.

Dated Jan. 24, 1877. N. N. HALSTEAD,
H. W. BALDWIN,
HENRY H. TRENOR.

Ex-Gov. Parker, Receiver of the Newark Company, is also making preparations to bring suit against the insurance stockholders for the recovery of $150,000 bonus paid them for their stock out of the assets of the company at the time of the transfer of the Hope. The Receiver is withholding action until the Grand Jury, now in session, shall have finished their investigation into the affairs of the company's officers. Daniel J. Noyes, whose bondsman has heretofore been Mr. John Post, appeared before Judge Donohue yesterday and gave a new bond for $2,500, Daniel C. Wightman, of East Orange, being surety.

A PERFORMANCE WHICH DID NOT COME OFF.

At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, Charles W. Remington, carrying on business at No. 15 Stone-street, was charged with drunkenness. His arrest was brought about by a disturbance at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, on Monday night. A performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been advertised to take place there and then, but up to 9 o'clock the curtain had not been raised, and the noisy excited the people assembled to a noisy demonstration. This caused the announcement that, in consequence of the smallness of the receipts, there would be no performance. A general rush for the cashier's office ensued; and the prisoner, who was the property-maker, being foiled in all, "for grander than all he will be; and he [the speaker] held that he would not be true to himself or his country if he did not acknowledge it. And now, with the field before us, the practical question presents itself, how shall we proceed? One method has failed, either through its unhandsome acts of political adventurers, the interference of the Government troops, or the course of the dominant white class. The new plan must be tried, and it must involve no betrayal of plighted faith, no surrender of principles.

MRS. HARRISON'S COURTSHIP.

In the case of Mrs. Harrison against the Executors of Mr. Vreeland, on trial in the Hudson County Circuit Court, the testimony of Mrs. Harrison on the occasion of the trial of her breach of promise suit, some years ago, was read yesterday. It was to the effect that Vreeland called on her in 1863, and in the Fall of that year she accepted his offer of marriage. She said: "In February, 1864, he asked me to postpone the marriage, and offered me compensation for giving up my school; he then brought me $1,000, and a paper, which I signed; I told him that the paper sounded like a release from a marriage contract, but he said it was not and he never would give me up; in the Spring of 1865 he said he had been unjustly taxed, and would leave the State; June 4 he promised that he would marry me and settle down; five days later he left the State; during the Summer of that year he was very active in the canvass; he was brought home, and in December a lady came to me with the story that she was his wife; she afterward brought suit against him, and he declared that my testimony won his case for him; judgment was rendered in his favor in January, 1867; then I asked him to marry me, but he said he could not do so till a second judgment had been rendered; in April, 1867, he called to see me, and said that I had controlled his case and saved his property from the hands of a woman who had no claim to it; the woman had three years to appeal, and he proposed to have her indicted; I advised him to send her to California, and obtained her consent; he finally said that he proposed to leave the woman alone, and if I did not choose to wait for three years he would put his property out of his hands and let me do my worst; I told him the matter rested between him and his God, and he told me I talked like a fool; I replied that that was a matter for the courts to decide; this was our last interview; he gave me the money to buy a handsome set of teeth, saying I would need them before we were married."

The trial will be resumed to-day.

CLOSING THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

An adjourned meeting of the Gold Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, to consider Mr. Balin's resolution providing for the presentation of a suitable testimonial to R. L. Edwards, the retiring Treasurer. All those who could shirk the issue did so, but the Chairman ordered the doors closed, and a donnrful quorum was thus obtained. After the resolution had been read, Col. Tucker offered as an amendment that testimonials be given to the Chairman and Secretary also. This was strongly opposed, on the ground of general poverty, and on a ballot was lost. A vote was taken on the original motion, and that, too, was defeated by 25 to 25. The meeting then adjourned in disorder. During the day balloting took place for Trustees to wind up the affairs of the Exchange. Messrs. Eugene S. Ballin, James Seligman, and W. Harmon Brown were elected.

THE WAR NEWS ON 'CHANGE.

Advices from abroad of a decrease in political excitement and of tamer and weaker foreign markets led to a partial pause in activity and excitement on the Produce Exchange yesterday, and there was a reaction in prices. Wheat fell from 2 to 4 cents and corn about 2 cents. Wheat was extremely dull at the quotations, and corn only moderately active. As a result of the reaction in the breadstuff markets, ocean freights were dull and weaker, the Liverpool steamers accepting 5 pence for prompt shipments as against 6½ pence on Monday. The general feeling on 'Change was not one of alarm, but that the reaction was the natural result of the dearth of war news. The stocks on hand here are very light, and the principal holders are not anxious as to the future.

MONUMENT FOR POTTER'S FIELD.

"Reno Post," No. 44, Department of New-York, G. A. R., have contracted for the erection of a monument to be placed in the City Cemetery, (Potter's Field,) on Hart's Island, over the graves of those deceased Union soldiers and sailors who were so unfortunate as to die in the institutions under the charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction. The monument is to be of Italian marble, 16 feet in height, and will cost about $700. On last Decoration Day these graves were overlooked by the Grand Army of the Republic in their observances of the day, and an evening journal of this City mentioned the oversight, upon which Reno Post took the matter in charge, and on June 21, last, they proceeded in a body, with music and appropriately and formally decorated the graves and fulfilled those sad duties which had already been performed in the cases of other comrades. The monument is intended to commemorate the deeds of all those gallant soldiers and sailors, who fill honorable graves, if ever so humble. Reno Post will formally dedicate and decorate the monument, May 30—Decorati on Day.

WILLIAM H. MUNDY CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Mr. William H. Mundy was arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy with Rev. Mr. Opdyke, Pastor of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Tottenville, and others. The complaint was made by Mr. Charles Walker, proprietor of the West End Hotel, Tottenville, who deposed that the defendant had falsely and maliciously caused the complainant, on March 29, to be sued under the provisions of the Civil Damages act. The alleged conspiracy consisted in the allegation that Mr. Mundy endeavored to persuade Caroline Peterson to sue Mr. Walker for selling liquor to her husband; and that, failing to receive her consent to such a proceeding, the defendant, without proper authorization, instituted the suit in the name of Mrs. Peterson, appearing as her attorney, and prosecuting complainant for damages in the sum of $500. The case was argued before Justice Wood, of New-Brighton, and Mrs. Peterson was awarded $400. On the examination yesterday several witnesses testified on behalf of the complainant, sustaining the main facts alleged in the complaint. The case was finally adjourned for further hearing.

TEMPERANCE REFORM ON LONG ISLAND.

The Temperance Convention for Long Island, which held its first session yesterday morning, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, comprised delegates from the Temperance Brotherhood, the Women's Temperance Society, the Reform Club, &c. The convention had its origin with the Temperance Brotherhood, who nominated as a committee to organize it Revs. J. D. Fulton, D. C. Hughes, George E. Reed, A. G. Lawson, and W. C. Steele. Mr. Benjamin E. Hale, having been chosen Chairman of the convention, cordially commended the objects aimed at. He said the whole country was agitated on the subject of temperance reform, but New-York State stood in a peculiar position, the Temperance Brotherhood having pressed the claim that, under the law of 1857, more than 10,000 invalid licenses were issued, and the Court of Appeals having decided that the claim was tenable, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage described his remarks to dispelling the idea that the convention was to be influenced by sectarian bias; Rev. W. C. Steele pointed out that much encouragement was to be found in the fact that there is a temperance President at the head of the Republic; Rev. A. G. Lawson detailed the results and disadvantages of a love of strong drink, and Rev. T. L. Cuyler proposed a vote of thanks to him for his address, which was carried. The following were elected Vice-Presidents: Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, T. L. Cuyler, E. P. Ingersoll, C. B. Ling, J. Odell, E. Marvin, U. D. Gulick, N. Woodside, D. Read, Messrs. J. Frenud, J. N. Stearns, J. M. Wood, Rev. Father Gleason, Miss E. M. Greenwood, and Mrs. M. C. Johnson.

INDICTED FOR FORGERY.

Edward Golden, aged 30, who had no home, was found lying in a weak condition at the corner of Second-avenue and Sixth-street, last evening, and died while being taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

Patrick McDermott, an inmate of the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday morning. The body was removed to the Morgue in the afternoon, and the Coroner was requested to hold an inquest.

John Philip Koehler, aged 31, a journeyman jeweler, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his residence, No. 514 East Seventy-first-street, some time during Monday night or yesterday morning, while laboring under temporary insanity.

A reception will be given to Rev. Dr. Lloyd, the new Pastor of the Congregational Church at Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, this evening in the church, when the new quartet choir, comprising Miss L. Barry, soprano; Miss Thomas, contralto; Mr. Newberger, tenor, and Mr. Conkin, bass, will be heard for the first time.

Delia Salters, a patient in the Epileptic Hospital, Blackwell's Island, was found dead in a bath-tub in the hospital on Monday. An investigation of the case resulted in showing that the bath was partially filled with water, and that the woman, while standing at a window near by, was seized with an epileptic fit, and falling in, was suffocated.

The Art Students' League have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Frank Waller, President; Mrs. John F. Baker, and Mr. C. Y. Turner, Vice-Presidents. A Board of Control was also elected, composed of Mr. William St. J. Harper, William F. Kessler, Mrs. M. W. Hall, and Miss Lena Rowley; Mr. F. S. Church, Treasurer, and Miss Folger and Mr. Kernan, Secretaries.

The lecture on Southern California, by Mr. J. A. Johnson, was fairly attended at Cooper Union last night. The lecturer invited questions from those present, and, at the close of the exhibition of the illuminated pictures, persons in all parts of the audience asked for information, which was promptly given. The second and last lecture, this evening, will embrace the orange-growing and vineyard region south of Los Angeles.

The inquest in the case of John O'Neil, who died of hydrophobia from a bite inflicted by a stray dog, was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, East Fifty-third-street. The jury rendered a verdict that O'Neil came to his death by hydrophobia on April 11, the result of being bitten by a stray dog on March 17, 1877, and they recommended to the proper authorities the passage of a law or ordinance that would lead to the extermination of all stray dogs.

The Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works, gave a hearing, yesterday, to Mr. John B. Haskin, who stated that, in his opinion, the contract made by the town officers of West Farms with the Suburban Gas Company to light lamps for 10 years, ending in 1881, at $50 each per annum, was not binding on the City, because the officers had no right to make a contract beyond their own term of office, which was for one year. The matter was laid over.

A telegram was received by Superintendent Walling yesterday from the Chief of Police of San Francisco, asking him to arrest and detain William Rowland, 17 years old, who ran away from his parents in San Francisco on March 18 and came to this City. The case was given to Detectives Addis and Dorsey, who found Rowland, in company with another boy named Maloney, who left San Francisco with him. Both boys were taken before Superintendent Walling, who released Maloney and detained Rowland to await the arrival of his father.

United States Marshal Payn yesterday received a communication from Attorney-General Devens, saying he had been informed by the Secretary of State that the President had reviewed United States Commissioner White's proceedings upon the application for the extradition of Jean Baptiste Henri Vander Velpen and Jeanne Damas, his wife, by the Government of Belgium, on the charge of forgery, and had decided that the prisoners are not liable to surrender under the treaty with Belgium, and should be discharged. Marshal Payn at once directed the discharge of the accused.

Coroner Woltman took the ante-mortem statement yesterday of William Schneider, of No. 153 East Houston-street, who is lying in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received by falling from the rear platform of a Second-avenue car, at Thirty-fifth-street, on Monday evening. Schneider stated that, desiring to get off he requested the conductor to stop the car, but the latter paid no attention to the request; that he then jumped the railing, and, as he was in the act of alighting, the conductor pushed him off. The Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of the conductor.

The special committee appointed to nominate officers for the Stock Exchange, to be voted for at the annual election on May 14, have reported the following ticket: For President, Donald McKay; for Chairman, M. A. Wheelock; for Vice-Chairman, James Mitchell; for Secretary, B. O. White; for Treasurer, D. C. Hays; for Governing Committee, (to serve four years,) S. T. Russell, A. Colville, W. L. Bull, E. Brandon, R. Keppler, Brayton Ives, F. K. Sturges, John T. Denny, D. T. Warden, F. N. Lawrence; (to serve three years,) E. Renshaw Jones; (to serve one year,) Howard Lapsley, and S. T. Drake.

BROOKLYN.

Register Whitney collected for arrears of taxes during last week, $41,615 29.

William Brooks, of No. 16 Hopo-street, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of a dose of arsenic, taken with suicidal intent.

A committee of the Bar Association has adopted a resolution protesting against the amendments to the Code going into operation before May, 1878.

The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of this city have prepared an address to the people with reference to the ceremonies to be observed on Decoration Day.

Steps are to be at once taken by the Directors and counselors of the Long Island Historical Society to erect a suitable building for the society at the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets. The structure will cost about $100,000.

Capt. Conklin, of the schooner P. S. C. Vought, who was reported to the Police of this city as having mysteriously disappeared from his vessel while she lay moored at the foot of Gold-street, has been heard from. He will return to Brooklyn in a day or two.

Charity Commissioner Storms has been summoned before the Committee of the Board of Supervisors to testify in reference to the voting of inmates of the Alms-house at the Graveaend primary in January last. Should Storms continue in his refusal to testify, the aid of the courts will be invoked.

LONG ISLAND.

For several days past workmen have been engaged in grading and otherwise preparing the track on the line of the old Central Road between Jamaica and East New-York, and yesterday they commenced putting down the iron in preparation for rapid transit on Atlantic-avenue, and in connection with all points on the island. Steel-capped rails are also distributed along the line, and to be laid between Jamaica and Hicksville, on the old Long Island Road.

Some weeks ago the Suffolk County Superintendents of the Poor passed a resolution declaring that thereafter no more tramps would be assisted by them with either food or lodging. The effect was that in a few days the county was almost entirely clear of the peripatetic nuisances. Queens County has since been badly overrun with them; so much so, that the Superintendents of that county have at last been obliged to take action in self-defense. At their last meeting, held on Monday, they passed a resolution that after the 30th inst. they would furnish neither food nor lodging to tramps. They will now, probably, take up their line of march out of that inhospitable region, as they did out of Suffolk.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the lager-beer saloon of B. D. Peterson, at Hastings, was entered by burglars, and robbed of a revolver, a silver watch, and $75. There is no clue to the thieves.

The regular charter election of officers for the village of New Rochelle took place yesterday, with the following result: President, W. R. Humphrey; Treasurer, T. Davis; Trustees, J. Q. Underhill and George Lambders.

On Monday afternoon, while a school-teacher named Miss Campbell, residing at Yonkers, was gathering flowers in the woods at the rear of that city, she was attacked by a negro named Campbell, who knocked her down and robbed her of a gold-watch and chain. Campbell escaped, and is supposed to have fled to New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

J. N. Cotay has been elected Chief Engineer of the Elizabeth Fire Department.

A rifle match between picked teams of Companies A and C of the Fourth Regiment, which took place in Greenville, Monday, resulted in a victory for Company A, by a score of 225 against 223.

The Passaic City Council Monday evening confirmed the Mayor's nomination of Michael Beirne as Clerk and of John D. Pudney as City Treasurer. Other nominations were laid over.

Charles J. Ligler, a well-known property-owner of Paterson, visited a tenant on Washington-avenue Monday evening to collect rent due. While in the house he was stricken with apoplexy, and fell to the floor dead.

The annual report of the Hudson County Sunday-school Association just issued, shows that the number of scholars enrolled in the 123 Sunday-schools in the county is 22,730, and that 2,150 teachers are engaged in instructing them.

At a meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education, held on Monday evening, John D. Harrington charged that Mrs. Wright, Principal of one of the public schools, had treated his son with unnecessary violence, and that when the boy's sister protested, she also was badly beaten. The charges were referred to a committee for investigation.

Drs. Smith and Britton, of Clarkesville, Hunterdon County, visited Phillipsburg together last Thursday evening. Britton afterward went with a friend to walk, and nothing more was known of him till his dead body was found under the railroad bridge at Phillipsburg. His watch and money and other valuables were undisturbed, and he is supposed to have fallen off the bridge.

The committee to whom the matter was referred have convicted Capt. Somers, of the Newark Police force, of misconduct. The allegation on which he was tried was that he had taken from an Italian prisoner $226 80 in gold coin, and refused to return it upon the prisoner's demand. The charges and finding will be reported to the Newark Common Council at their next meeting.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7887. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY

HAMPTON'S USURPATION COMPLETE.

FORCIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE OFFICERS FROM THE STATE-HOUSE OFFICES — THEIR PROTEST AGAINST THE TYRANNICAL PROCEEDING—FEELING AMONG THE REPUBLICANS — RESIGNATION OF COLLECTOR CARPENTER, AT CHARLESTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, April 18.—When the Republican State officers attempted to enter their rooms at the State house this morning they found seals placed upon the doors, and a constable stationed in front of each, whose orders were to arrest any one attempting to enter. A protest was made by the excluded officials, and sent to Wade Hampton, which closes as follows: "In view of this forcible ejectment and exclusion from our offices, we find it our duty again to call your attention to your assurances, both public and private, that you would 'resort only to legal remedies for the settlement of all disputed questions.' We are now forcibly excluded from our offices, without resort to legal remedies, without legal process or right. It is a mockery to say that this forcible exclusion does not interfere with our legal rights. It is our right, holding, as we do, a perfect prima facie title to our respective State offices, to continue in the possession and use of the public rooms attached to them, and in the custody of the public records belonging thereto. To forcibly exclude us from these rooms and these records is to deprive us of rights without form of law. It is, moreover, to treat with contempt the judicial proceedings now pending for the determination of the final right to these offices, and by an act of usurpation, and in disregard of law, to deprive us of our official rights. Against such an outrage it only remains for us to enter our solemn protest."

The Democratic contestants are now installed in other rooms of the State-house, and are recognized by Hampton as having perfect titles. In the contest between the rival Governors of South Carolina great stress was laid upon the fact that several of the Judges of the State had decided adversely to Gov. Chamberlain; but in the matter of the State officers no such thing can be said. No court has, in the slightest way, given countenance to the claim of the Democratic claimants. The Republicans now excluded from the State-house have a clear title until the *quo warranto* case against them is decided by the Supreme Court. It cannot be said that Republicans are surprised at the perfidy evident in this transaction. The campaign of fraud and violence, made successful by the policy of surrender, could have no other fruit.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—L. Cass Carpenter, Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston, S. C., and a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket this Fall, to-day tendered his resignation to the President, giving as his reason for so doing that he would not be able to live in the State under a Democratic Government and perform the duties of his office. The President accepted the resignation reluctantly, after urging Mr. Carpenter to reconsider his determination.

WADE HAMPTON IN CHARLESTON.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—The reception of Gov. Hampton, who visited Charleston to-day for the first time since November, was a grand ovation, in which the whole community, irrespective of political or class distinction, united. Gov. Hampton rode at the head of the column through the streets, which were decorated with bunting and thronged with thousands, who cheered him as he passed. During a public reception held by the Governor in the Jorenoon, representatives of the regiment of colored militia presented him with a memorial asking him to leave their organization intact, and to commission field officers of their own selection. The Governor assured them that the colored regiments should in all respects stand upon precisely the same footing as the white regiments. The colored people are much pleased at the tone of the Governor's remarks.

THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS ON THE DEMOCRATIC PROPOSITION — SPEECHES OF MESSRS. M'MILLAN, DINKGRAVE, AND WARMOTH —THE SUGGESTION REJECTED AND RETURNED TO THE COMMISSION—NO COMPROMISE LIKELY TO BE REACHED.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 18.—This morning the caucus of the Republican Legislature, to which was submitted the Democratic proposition for the reorganization of the Legislature, refused to accept it. They could do nothing less, as an agreement to the plan proposed could result in nothing but the recognition of Nicholls and his Government.

There were 83 members present at the caucus, including Washington and Brooks, two colored members, recently acting with the Nicholls House. Gen. McMillan, on the part of the Executive Committee, laid before the caucus an official copy of the resolutions passed by the Nicholls Legislature yesterday, and which were received by him from the commission. He called attention to the long struggle the members had undergone in their efforts to establish and maintain the legal State Government. He said he deplored the necessity for admitting that their efforts had failed, regretted that repeated appeals to the President for aid had been silently ignored. The assurances of members of the commission, authoritatively, if not officially, given, that the President would not recognize either Governor and would certainly withdraw the troops, brought them face to face with the inevitable. In reply to a question, Gen. McMillan said the document had no indorsement from the commission, favorable or otherwise; but it had been handed to him by the commission, and at their suggestion he had subsequently invited a number of members of the Legislature to meet the commission and discuss the matter.

Mr. W. H. Dinkgrave, of Madison, said he was one of the members sent for by the commission, and he would relate as accurately as he could remember what took place at that interview. The commission stated that they had been here now two weeks as agents of the President, trying to see if some plan of adjustment could not be adopted. As Republicans, the commission said they deeply sympathized with us in our struggle and sacrifices, but after two weeks' labor they had come to the conclusion —and here one of the commission observed 'Not as the commission but as individuals"— that the terms offered in the proposition, which had been handed by one of them to the Chairman of our committee, are the best they could get for us; and for the sake of the Republican Party, and for the sake of the peace of the State, it was best we should accept them. This was indorsed by all members present except Mr. McVeigh. Gov. Brown was not present. I, for one, was surprised and indignant at the proposition thus made to us to sacrifice duty, principle, honor, and everything. I said to Gen. Harlan: "Do you speak as the commission?" He said: "I do not." Then, I said, "I deny your right as a citizen of Kentucky to come here and dictate to me, a member of the Legislature of Louisiana, what I shall do." I asked one of the members of the commission, if he were a member of the Legislature, as I was, and believed that Gov. Packard was honestly elected, whether he would accept these terms, and after some hesitation he replied "No." This, in my opinion, is not a question of compromise. It is a question of law, a question of right; and I trust every member of this caucus will agree with me to stand firm, and not to let President Hayes slip through a loophole which this commission is trying to prepare for him. I believe the time has come when we can say to President Hayes, "You were elected by the votes of the Republicans of Louisiana, sealed by the blood of hundreds of faithful men, and now, forgetful of that, and forgetful even of the obligations of your high office, you are trying to carry out a bargain made by your joint advisers who came here with nothing but honeyed words on their lips, and nothing but praises of our matchless fidelity while the Returning Board was canvassing the votes. You are trying to carry out that bargain by saying while you had the matter under consideration the Republicans of Louisiana gave up the fight. You shall not 'whip the devil around the stump' in that manner."

An excited discussion followed, in which it was stated that one member of the commission had asserted that if this proposition were not adopted the troops would be removed in less than a fortnight, and another Commissioner said within a week.

Gov. Warmoth made a long speech, urging in defense of President Hayes that when he came into office he found Gov. Packard labeled across the back with a telegraphic dispatch from the outgoing President that troops were not to be used for the support of his Government. He eulogized the patient endurance and determination exhibited by Gov. Packard in the defense of his rights. He concluded as follows: "If the members of this body have manhood and personal and party integrity enough to stand together, never to leave their places and go over to the enemy —not one of them—the right thing, the high-toned thing, the honorable thing to do is to send back this document to the commission, indorsed, 'The within propositions submitted by the commission are respectfully declined;' but if there are a lot of scurvy men in this body who, after a majority has made a determination to stand by Gov. Packard to the end of this contest, will for a paltry sum take their hats and sneak by back doors into the Nicholls Legislature, why, in God's name let us know it beforehand. If you have determined that you will not compromise at all, let us say so in plain terms, and stand together till the issue comes. If each man will sign his name and pledge his word of honor to stand by this Government until honorably discharged, we will have no difficulty in waiting for the final determination of this issue; and then, whatever happens, we at least shall have so acted as to save our self-respect, even if we do not have seats in anybody's Legislature."

The following resolutions, offered by Gov. Warmoth, were then adopted:

Resolved, That we have received the proposition of adjustment forwarded to us by the honorable gentlemen of the President's commission, and having considered it carefully, feel obliged to decline to accept its terms. If our Legislature, organized with a quorum in both houses of members returned elected by the Returning Board, as required by law, be illegal, as is assumed by this proposition; and if it be true that the Legislature should be constituted of persons prima facie elected by the returns of Commissioners of Elections, we still fail to see by what right an exception is made in this proposal in favor of three persons from the Seventh Ward of New-Orleans who, by these prima facie statements, were returned defeated.

Resolved, That we disavow any purpose to trade questions at issue between the two State Governments, and will consent to no trade whatever. If we are to have a Legislature organized on the principle that persons elected at the ballot-box should constitute each house prima facie, we know of nothing which gives our Democratic brethren the right to make an exception to that principle, although it may change the power of the respective parties and give the Democratic Party a majority which they would not otherwise have.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the honorable members of the President's commission.

The caucus then adjourned. Both parties have been in earnest consultation during the evening, and both refuse to retreat in any way from the positions which they now occupy. The commission still profess to be hopeful of a settlement, but there is good reason to believe that, in reality, they are disgusted and disheartened. It is now more probable than ever that they will be obliged to leave here without having effected any adjustment. In that event it is generally believed in New-Orleans that the President will at once withdraw the troops and leave Packard and Nicholls to settle their difficulties in their own way.

Gla. (colored,) a holding-over Senator, heretofore acting with the Packard Senate, and Henry Roby, a Returning Board member of the Packard House, were to-day seated in the Nicholls Legislature.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RAPIER'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—J. T. Rapier, colored, of Alabama, who represented his district in the Forty-second Congress, writes as follows, to a friend in this city, with reference to the effect produced by the Southern policy of President Hayes: "I think Hayes will give us a safe, conservative Administration. If so, no one can complain. We never had more quiet and orderly times in Alabama. Everything points to prosperous times. Laborers are cheerful, and working well, and I have never known them to work better."

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

CRAZY HORSE ABOUT TO SURRENDER—SITTING BULL'S BAND ALONE IN HOSTILITY —THE APACHE DISTURBANCE.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., April 18.—Rumors arrived here from Crazy Horse last evening and report that he is moving toward this agency with about 2,000 people, with the intention of surrendering. They may be expected here in about 10 days. The surrender of this band will leave the country clear of hostile Indians, with the exception of Sitting Bull's band and a few stragglers from the bands which have come into these agencies.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. John P. Clum, Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency in Arizona, who was recently directed to remove about 100 renegade Apaches from Hot Springs, New Mexico, to San Carlos, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he is on his way there, and requests authority to remove 600 other Apaches at the Hot Springs to San Carlos. The Commissioner has replied, granting his request, provided he has the power to enforce his authority. Agent Clum is supported in his expedition by a military force.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—By direction of the Secretary of War leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for two months' extension, has been granted to Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Engineer Corps, the officer in charge of the East River improvements, New-York Harbor, and he has permission to visit Europe. Capt. Thomas Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, has been assigned to temporary duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Boston, Mass., relieving Major B. Du Barry at that post. Major M. R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence, New-York City, has been ordered to report in person to the Commissary-General of Subsistence in this city, and upon the completion of his duties here to return to his station in New-York.

Master Henry L. Green, gunner John F. Foster, carpenter, Edward B. Hay, and Sail-maker John S. Franklin are ordered to the Saratoga, at Washington; Master Perrin Busbee and Ensign William H. Slack are detached from the Naval Observatory; Master Charles W. Bartlett is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Saratoga; Passed Assistant Surgeon S. C. Eckstem is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

The new sloop-of-war Ranger, now at New-York, has been ordered to proceed to sea immediately. As heretofore stated she will join the Asiatic squadron. The Dispatch, now at the Washington Navy-yard, will sail for Norfolk to-morrow, and in a few days will sail from that port for Constantinople.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A dispatch from San Diego, reports more Apache outrages in Southeastern Arizona. Two men were killed and one wounded. A quantity of stock was driven off. Col. Hatch has ordered nine companies of cavalry to assist Agent Clom to capture the renegade Chirchua Indians, at Hot Springs, New-Mexico.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

EASTERN WAR RUMORS AND PROSPECTS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKS ON THE DANUBE —AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE—THE RUSSIAN STEAMERS BETWEEN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ODESSA WITHDRAWN.

BUCHAREST, April 18.—Orders have been prepared with a view to rendering the immediate mobilization of the Roumanian Army possible. Much anxiety prevails respecting the design attributed to the Turks by occupying Roumanian territory near Kalafat, even before the Russians cross the Pruth. The Government has ordered all telegraphic dispatches announcing movements of troops to be stopped. Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, and Achmet Eyoub Pasha arrived at Rustchuk on Monday, and were to leave on Tuesday for Silistria. Seventy Krupp guns have reached Rustchuk for the Turks. The Russian Consul at Rustchuk has been ordered to prepare to depart. The general staff of the Turkish Army has arrived at Varna, going to Rustchuk and Tultscha. Two more Turkish iron-clads, making eight altogether, have arrived at the mouth of the Danube. The Montenegrin delegates from Constantinople are expected at Kischeneff, where, probably, they will have an interview with the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, who, it is stated, will accompany the Czar.

LONDON, April 18.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* says: "Gen. Fadaieff, the Russian Panslavist, who arrived here recently, remains almost incognito at present, and people cannot discover his mission. It is doubtful whether he represents official or unofficial Russia. The latter is most likely the case. "M. Ristics, the Servian Prime Minister, declares that Servia made peace and intends to preserve it. Notwithstanding this ministerial utterance it is possible she may endeavor to retrieve herself in the eyes of her critics."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* has the following: "Accounts from Scutari say the Turks find less difficulty in penetrating the Miridito country than was expected. This may be a feint on the part of the Miridites to entice the Turks deeper into the country, but it may also be that superior armament tells, the Turks having good breech-loaders, and the Miridites old muzzle-loaders."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been informed by telegraph that he will receive instructions by courier. The Russian dispatch-boat Argonaut left to-day for Odessa; she will probably return on Monday with instructions relative to the expected rupture of diplomatic relations. The staff of the Russian Embassy is expected to leave next week. Nothing is yet officially determined in regard to Russian subjects who remain here after the outbreak of war. Russia wishes them placed under the protection of the German Embassy, but, it is believed, the Porte will require their expulsion from Turkish territory.

Another telegram from Constantinople says a rumor is current that an engagement has been fought in the neighborhood of Nicsics. Great anxiety continues, as Russia's decision is still unknown. Hobart Pasha has inspected the Black Sea fleet, and has gone to inspect the fleet in the Mediterranean.

Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says the rumors of a change in the ministry at Constantinople are contradicted. The Czar and Czarewitch will leave St. Petersburg on Friday morning, and arrive at Kischeneff on Monday night.

The *Agence Russe* states that, as the Porte has peremptorily rejected the protocol, that agreement in virtue of England's declaration is annulled. Russia, whose hands are thus freed, will endeavor to accomplish Europe's mission in regard to Turkey.

Reuter's dispatch from Bucharest reports that the Roumanian Government has resolved to concentrate 10,000 men for the protection of the capital against sudden attack of the Turkish irregular troops.

LONDON, April 19.—The *Standard's* special from Constantinople reports that the Russian Steam-boat Company has announced the suspension of their service. The last boat to Odessa sails on Friday.

A Pesth dispatch to the *Standard* cites a communication published by the official papers which declares Austro-Hungary will only remain neutral so long as its interests in the East are not menaced. Intelligence from Belgrade leaves no doubt that Russia is vigorously intriguing to incite the Servians to break the peace.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent states that the Mediterranean Squadron of the United States has obtained the requisite permission to pass through the Dardanelles from the Porte, and will immediately proceed to the Bosphorus.

The Vienna *Deutsche Zeitung* announces that the Cabinets of Vienna, London, and Paris have notified Roumania that the privileges she enjoys by virtue of the Treaty of Paris would be considered null and void should she actively co-operate with Russia.

The *Times'* dispatch from Constantinople says it is rumored that the Porte intends to proclaim a state of siege. Greece is preparing, in case of war, to incite insurrection in the Greek Provinces of Turkey and in the island of Crete.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch remarks that the fact that Gen. Ignatieff will accompany the Czar would indicate the possibility of a turn of things in Constantinople favorable to direct negotiations between Russia and Turkey. As the Russian Army advances gradually toward the frontier its place in Bessarabia is being taken by troops coming from the interior.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that couriers, bearing a Russian manifesto to the Army, to the nation, and to Europe, will start simultaneously with the Emperor, and arrive at their destinations at the time his Majesty reaches Kischeneff on Monday. On that day or the next the Czar will issue a manifesto to the Army, which will be simultaneously delivered to the powers and to the Russian Chargé d'Affairs, who will then quit Constantinople. This is the exact programme given in a letter from St. Petersburg.

The *Times'* Berlin special represents that Persia, at Russia's bidding, threatens the Asiatic frontier of Turkey.

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Pera says it is reported that the Russians are moving troops from Odessa to Poti, with the view of attacking Turkey on the Asiatic side.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special confirms the programme reported by the *Times'* Paris correspondent and adds: "Russia seems determined to avoid a real declaration of war. Her troops in Europe will remain on the defensive; but in Asia it is believed she will commence hostilities, at the latest, at the end of next week."

The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent says it is stated that Gen. Fadaieff will remain in Belgrade a short time, and then go to Agram, the capital of Austrian Croatia.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

FAILURE OF THE LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY—LIABILITIES OF LOCKHART & DEMPSTER—FAILURE OF ANOTHER LIVERPOOL FIRM.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The Liverpool and Texas Steam-ship Company (limited) have determined upon voluntary liquidation, in consequence of the depression in freights and the unprofitableness of the steam-shipping trade. The company's three steamers will be sold, and are expected to realize more than enough to meet all liabilities.

The liabilities of Messrs. Lockhart & Dempster, commission merchants, metal brokers, and insurance agents, whose failure was announced yesterday, are estimated at $500,000.

Messrs. Gholson, Walker & Co., merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are small. This firm is very well known in America, where it did a large business in cotton and tobacco during and at the close of the war.

LONDON, April 18.—Silver was quoted at 55 pence per ounce at 4 P. M. to-day. India Council Bills were allotted to-day at 1 9-16 pence per rupee advance.

RIO JANEIRO, April 18.—Coffee market very quiet; prices nearly nominal; good firsts 6,500 to 6,650 reis per 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24. Freights, per sail, to the Channel, 50 shillings. Average daily receipts of coffee during the past week, 8,600 bags; week's shipments to the Channel and North of Europe, 30,000, and to the United States, 20,000; week's sales for the Channel and North of Europe, 35,000, and the United States, 25,000; stock, 100,000.

SANTOS, April 18.—Coffee quiet; prices almost nominal; Superior Santos, 6,600 to 6,800 reis per 10 kilos. Average daily receipts during the past week, 1,200 bags; week's shipments, 8,000 bags, all to Europe; week's sales, 7,000 bags, all for Europe; stock in port, 30,000 bags.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE JAPANESE REBELLION—HEALTH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

PARIS, April 18.—A dispatch from Japan of yesterday's date received at the Japanese Embassy in this city, announces the defeat of the insurgents, and their flight in the direction of Hionga. The Government's head quarters have been transferred to Kumamoto. The insurrection is regarded as nearly ended.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The *Courier* to-day has the following: "Mr. Gladstone's health is causing his family anxiety, and medical men advise him to go abroad."

VIENNA, April 18.—The Emperor of Austria has written a letter to the Archduke Albert, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, congratulating him on the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the military service. The Archduke Albert to-day received the representatives of the Army, and in reply to their congratulations urged the propagation of the ancient Austrian soldierlike spirit, for with that victory would never fail them.

FLAT RACING AT NEWMARKET.

SECOND DAY OF THE CRAVEN MEETING—A HANDICAP PLATE RACE WON BY AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, April 18.—At Newmarket to-day, the second of the Craven meeting, the race for the Newmarket Handicap was won by Hidalgo, with The Cheetah second, and Morning Star third. Ten horses ran. The race was won by half a length. Mr. M. H. Sandford's Donna won the handicap plate, with Ursula second, and Playfair third. Nine horses ran. Pardon, who started the favorite at two to one, finished seventh. The race was won easily by three lengths. Donna carried the lightest weight—83 lbs.—against Pardon's 117 lbs. The following is a summary:

THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP, of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, and 3 only, if declared, &c., with 400 sovereigns added, for three years old, and upwards; second horse to save his stake; entrance 3 sovereigns; (47 subscribers, 19 of whom pay 3 sovereigns each to the fund.)

Lord Vivian's b. c. Hidalgo, by Pero Gomez, out of Nightingale by West Australian, 3 years, 81 pounds.....1
Sir M. Milbe's ch. c. The Cheetah, by Stockwell, out of Ada Blunt, 3 years, 80 pounds.....2
Mr. Crawford's b. c. Morning Star, by Parmesan, out of Wild Flower, by King Tom, 4 years, 93 pounds. 3

The latest betting on the course was ten to one against Hidalgo, six to one against Cheetah, and seven to one against Morning Star.

HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovereigns, if three start, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters, for 3 years old and upwards; entrance 2 sovereigns; three to start or no race; T. Y. C.

Mr. M. H. Sandford's b. f. Donna, by Baywood, out of Dot, 3 years.....1
Mr. D. Cooper's b. m. Ursula, by Lecturer, dam by Hildith, 5 years.....2
Mr. Acton's ch. c. Playfair, by Lecturer, dam by King Tom, 4 years.....3

The latest betting on the course was two to one against Pardon, three to one against Playfair, and twenty to one each against Donna and Ursula.

THE READING RAILROAD STRIKERS.

PRESIDENT GOWEN'S OPINION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA JUDICIARY—HOW HE MAY BE OUTGENERALED BY THE STRIKERS—THE EFFECT OF EMPLOYING IGNORANT ENGINEERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 18, 1877.

The engineers are believed to be gaining strength everywhere, while the attack on the Brotherhood has turned out so far to be a very costly one, injuring the owners of the road and destroying the property. This morning it was talked on 'Change that a Receiver would be asked for to take charge of the Reading Railroad, and a reporter went to interview President Gowen on the subject. In reply to the queries put to him, Mr. Gowen said that such a movement would be just about what the mental and moral calibre of a stock speculator would probably suggest to him as a proper course to take, but it was really too ridiculous to justify any other notice to be taken of it than to say that any one joining in such attempt in Pennsylvania would probably find himself in the Penitentiary within 30 days. It was fortunate for the Reading Railroad Company that it could always rely upon Pennsylvania justice. The officials of the company state that things are working admirably upon the road, and point to the fact that for the first two days of this week the tonnage of coal moved over the road amounted to 47,021 tons and 12 cwt., against 53,415 tons and 14 cwt. for the first two days of the previous week. It would not be at all surprising, however, if Mr. Gowen should find some morning that he had procured the services of other Brotherhood men, who come here, take positions on the road, and will remain until enough of their confederates are at work to control the engines, and then there will be a second strike, which will leave him worse off than now. This is freely discussed, and as the Brotherhood men who are out seem confident of winning, it is only by this subterfuge that they can hope to carry the day.

There was a narrow escape from a dreadful calamity this morning on the Germantown Branch Road, at a station named Day's Lane, about three miles from the city. There is a double track here, and a number of gentlemen and ladies were standing around the depot, awaiting the arrival of the train to carry them into the city, when a train, under the charge of an ignorant engineer, came thundering along, instead of stopping below the station, as is the usual custom, and dashed through the passengers, many making very narrow escapes, notably a lady who fainted from fear and was saved by a couple of gentlemen as her skirts caught on the cars.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, April 18.—The Austrian bark Mercur, Capt. Solck, from New-York March 17, which went ashore recently in entering Queenstown harbor, has bilged. She is much hogged amidships, and fills with the tide. Some of her cargo has been got out.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18.—The ship Charles Dennis, from Antwerp for Baltimore, passed in to-day with the crew of the bark Annie E. Elliot, which foundered at sea, on board.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The steam-ship Virginia, from Charleston, reports that on the 16th inst., 20 miles south of Frying Pan Shoals, she passed the top of a vessel's deck-house, with hatch and companion-way sides painted blue. On the 17th inst., south of Cape Lookout, she passed for 20 miles through large quantities of wreck stuff, ship's yards, masts, &c., among it some cabin doors, painted deep yellow, with canary-colored panel, and also a great many Havana sugar hogsheads and boxes, marked on their ends "A A," over, "Estella."

SAVANNAH, April 18.—Capt. Rawley, of the schooner M. K. Rawley, from Philadelphia, reports that on the 12th inst. he fell in with the schooner Mary W. Hupper, of St. George's, Me., from Norfolk, for Savannah, in longitude 29° 2', latitude 34° 12'. Her Captain, Harry Gilman, had been washed overboard and drowned, and the mate, W. G. Mason, was killed by the taffrail. The schooner Hupper had lost her wheel, mainboom, lower rudder, braces, and foresail, and had her boat stove. He took the mate's watch and a crippled man of the schooner, and placed the Rawley's second mate on her, with orders to proceed to Wilmington, N. C.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 18.—The *Herald* of to-day says Edward S. Raud, Jr., a lawyer of high standing in this city, and one of the best-known authors of horticultural works in America, was lodged in jail at Dedham, Mass., by his bondsmen. The *Herald* alleges that Raud's financial transactions have been most criminal, and have been brought about by extravagant living and expenditures for greenhouses, &c. He is also Trustee for several estates, some of which may be heavily involved.

GEN. GRANT AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—Ex-President Grant and family arrived here this evening from the West, and are the guests of Hon. J. D. Cameron. They will remain several days.

THE BOGUS "CONFESSION."

A SHORT-LIVED SENSATION.

ITS AUTHOR IN TROUBLE—A SUIT FOR LIBEL IN PROSPECT—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S INTENTIONS—CONGRATULATIONS TO SENATOR WOODIN FROM ALL QUARTERS—JOHN D. TOWNSEND'S LATEST MOVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Tweed "confession" business has proved to be a short-lived sensation. Now that the worthlessness of the *World's* scandal, as a statement of facts, and the malicious motives that prompted its publication have been exposed, everybody is vexed that any notice whatever should have been taken of the disgraceful attempt of a moribund newspaper to gain a little notoriety. For one day, and the only one this Winter, the organ and defender of the Tweed Ring was in demand at Albany. Heretofore a drug at 3 cents, with a stock of only two dozen in the market, the stock on hand was actually sold yesterday, and the sensation outlasted the supply. To-morrow it will have to undergo the mortification of making an explicit retraction of one of its libels, to save its editors and proprietors from becoming prison companions with the "Boss." Judge Folger thinks it is about time the question was decided whether citizens have any rights of character or reputation which an unscrupulous and irresponsible press is bound to respect, and he proposes to make the issue in behalf of the people.

Attorney-General Fairchild has completed the perusal of the document submitted to him by Tweed's counsel, and purporting to be revelations from the "Boss," but he has not yet made up his mind what to do with it. It was submitted to him with the agreement that it should be returned to counsel in case it was not deemed sufficient to authorize the release of Tweed from prison. If the Attorney-General keeps it, or makes any use of it, either in his official capacity or by publication of its contents, then Tweed is to be set free. Mr. Fairchild feels that it is no light responsibility he has assumed, and he will not hastily decide how to act. He intimated to-day that he should ask for more corroborative proof than is contained in the document submitted to him by Tweed's counsel before he should feel at liberty to discharge Tweed. He is fully aware that Tweed's mere statement would amount to very little in any legal proceedings he might undertake, and it is surmised that the corroborative evidence would be found to be very meagre against the parties whom he is most anxious to reach. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and the Attorney-General wishes to think twice before he lets one criminal, and he the chief one, out of prison on the remote chance of getting others in that is afforded by Tweed's "confession."

The Senate committee appointed to investigate the scandal against Mr. Woodin propose to commence their work by going directly to Tweed himself, and ascertaining whether he fathers the statement contained in the *World*, and if so, what evidence he has to sustain it. They will be in New-York next Saturday for that purpose. If Tweed vouches for the truth of the statement, he will then be asked to indicate, if he can, what other witnesses can be called to corroborate it. This is deemed to be the quickest and most direct way to get at the bottom of the charge, and find out what basis it has to rest on. There is scarcely a man in Albany since Mr. Woodin made his speech last evening, who believes there is a particle of truth in the charge, and Mr. Woodin has received scores of telegrams to-day from all parts of the State thanking him for his prompt and manly speech, and expressing perfect confidence in his complete vindication.

Tweed's lawyer, John D. Townsend, arrived here this evening, and immediately went in search of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin. It is said that he takes the position that Tweed must not answer any questions put to him by the committee until his release from prison is guaranteed. This will place the committee, as well as Mr. Woodin, in a very queer attitude. A public newspaper charges a Senator with a felony on the authority of Tweed, and the author of the charge refuses to open his mouth until he is granted immunity for his crimes. It is currently reported, and very generally believed in Albany, that the persons who are managing this business and assuming the power to release Tweed or to consign him to perpetual imprisonment, are making it a *sine qua non* to his regaining his freedom that he shall inculpate certain persons to be named by them. Tweed would appear to have reached that stage of desperation where he is ready to implicate anybody whom they may name, and to allow them to make out a list to suit themselves.

Mr. Spinola having industriously circulated the report all day that this evening he would rise to a question of privilege and "give Woodin fits," there was quite a crowded house to-night to hear the performance. There always is whenever a personal matter is coming, no matter what it may be. Spinola rose in great glory with a written speech, which he doubtless had stuffed with much of very varied assortments, but he had not gone far when he transgressed parliamentary rules so grossly that, on the point of order being raised by Mr. Alvord, the Speaker ruled that he must proceed within the rules. This threw him off a little, but he soon began again in the same strain, and again Mr. Alvord interposed his objection. The Speaker then ruled that Spinola was out of order, and must take his seat. A motion being made that he be permitted to proceed in order, the House allowed him to do so, but under this limitation he was thrown on his beam ends, had to abandon his written speech, and did not apparently know what to say, or rather how to say it. Mr. Purdy came to his rescue, and the ludicrous spectacle was presented of the orator declaiming, in tragical accents, the sentences which his prompter, in a low but perfectly audible tone, continued to supply him with. There was nothing in the speech worth noting. The general impression is that Mr. Woodin did a foolish thing in referring to him at all. It does not pay to fight a sweep, for one is sure to get covered with soot, however it comes out.

EX-SENATOR PIERCE'S DENIAL.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: In your Albany correspondence this morning there appears a statement that Mr. Tweed has given "the names of five persons who, he promises, if immunity is given them, will swear to the truth of all his statements." Among the persons thus named your correspondent includes me.

I desire to say there is no truth whatever in such statement, and there is no possible foundation for it, as I learn from Mr. John D. Townsend, Mr. Tweed's counsel, who informs me that my name is in no way mentioned by Mr. Tweed in his statement in such connection.

I desire to state, further, that I have not sought or asked immunity at the hands of Mr. Tweed, for the reason that there is positively nothing in his confession from which I desire to be relieved, or which I fear; and the connection of my name with the matter in your published abstract of Mr. Tweed's alleged statement is absolutely groundless. Respectfully, yours, JAMES F. PIERCE.

No. 206 BROADWAY, April 17, 1877.

EX-SENATOR MORGAN'S STATEMENT.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE TWEED CONFESSION, SO-CALLED — WHY HE VOTED FOR THE CHARTER BILL—THE MORGAN LAKE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 18.—The *World's* version of the confession of William M. Tweed has excited much interest here, as in it the name of Ex-Senator George Morgan, of Dutchess County, is used, with an intimation that he received a portion of the $200,000 said to have been paid by Tweed to Mr. Winslow. Mr. Morgan resides in the suburbs of the city at the foot of College Hill, and there your reporter called upon him, this afternoon, and found him at home, partially sick with a heavy cold. The following is a verbatim report of the interview:

Q.—How about Tweed's confession, where he says he paid Mr. Winslow $200,000 to be divided between certain Senators, yourself among the number? A.—Mr. Tweed might have paid the $200,000 to Mr. Winslow, but I never had a word with Mr. Winslow on the subject, nor did a dollar of that money ever reach my pocket.

Q.—How about your voting for the passage of the Tweed charter? A.—I voted for the Tweed charter on precisely the same principle that I voted for measures of other members whom I desired to have vote for my measures, such as State appropriation for the Hudson River Hospital and the Poughkeepsie Bridge bill, making in my own mind each member responsible for the measures in his district, as I was responsible for those in my district.

Q.—Do you suppose it was possible for any man to have sold your vote and you not know it? A.—That would be a matter I could know nothing about. I am ready to answer any questions bearing upon the subject when called upon by the proper tribunal.

The record in the County Clerk's office in this city shows that on the 19th of April, 1871, the Morgan Lake property in this city, then owned by Mr. George Morgan, was mortgaged to William M. Tweed for $20,000; on Nov. 21, the same year, "for," (as the record says,) "natural love and affection and the sum of $1," that mortgage was assigned to William M. Tweed, Jr., but the assignment was not recorded till Dec. 3, 1873; on the 13th of February, 1875, the mortgage was canceled, but for what consideration is not stated on the record; it is stated that William M. Tweed, Jr., sold the mortgage to parties in Dutchess County through a broker for $10,000, but that the whole transaction throughout was purely a business one. Mr. Morgan expects to be called before the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin, but is confident that Senator Woodin will be completely exonerated.

EX-SENATOR ELWOOD'S DENIAL.

UTICA, April 18.—Ex-Senator Elwood, of Herkimer County, telegraphs the Utica *Morning Herald* as follows: "Deny all imputations affecting me in Tweed's confession; will make public statement.

A. R. ELWOOD."

DENIAL FROM RICHARD CROWLEY.

LOCKPORT, April 18.—Hon. Richard Crowley, of this city, publishes a card in the Lockport *Daily Journal* this afternoon, denying ever having received any money, property, or thing, ever being approached, or ever using influence with anybody, in connection with the New-York City charter of 1870, as charged in Tweed's so-called confession.

EX-SENATOR WINSLOWS' DENIAL.

WATERTOWN, April 18.—Ex-Senator Norris Winslow says each and every allegation contained in the Tweed confession, so far as they concern him, are totally and absolutely false.

TILDEN AND THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A SCHEME TO GET HIS AGENT, DUDLEY FIELD, IN PLACE OF "NIC" MULLER, IN THE FIRST NEW-YORK DISTRICT—A QUESTION FOR HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—Congressman-elect Nicholas Muller, of the First District, New-York City, is now in Albany, and accompanying him is a rumor, pretty well authenticated, that he is considering a proposition that has been made to him to resign his seat in Congress and aid in the election of David Dudley Field to his place. Mr. Tilden is said to be very anxious to have Mr. Field in the next Congress, for some unknown reason, and he has conceived the project of getting him there through the resignation of Muller. The only drawback to the scheme is the possibility, which is said to amount to a probability, that Mr. Muller's constituents might not be found so ready to transfer their affections to Field as Tilden imagines. There is no doubt that Tilden has his eye still fixed on the Presidency—four years hence—and he is said to have conceived the preposterous notion that David Dudley Field in Congress would, somehow or other, aid him in reaching the goal of his ambition.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in all districts, followed by clearing weather in the Southwest; the barometer has fallen in the lake-region, and thence southward to the Gulf coast, with easterly to southerly winds and no change in temperature; the area of the low barometer continues central near Keokuk, where it is unusually low; the winds have shifted to northerly in the Missouri Valley and Minnesota, with cooler, partly cloudy, weather.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

—Poetry seems to be the chief feature of the May *Harper*. The seventh page contains a sea-side story in four parts, by J. W. de Forest, and "The Fawn," by Maurice Thompson. If either of these poems are worth printing at all, they are worthy of the whole width of the page to themselves. As it is, they are crowded into the regular columns of the magazine in a manner which must be quite distracting to the respective authors. Such compression does not harm "Israfil," one of those long illustrated poems beloved of magazine editors because of their supposed popularity with the public. Israfil is an angel who looks too long upon Eve when asleep in Paradise, because he adores beauty with a love too passionate for one of angel birth. He is therefore made the messenger of death and a terror to all human beings. Then there are Spring poems, to wit: "In April," by Kate Hilliard, and "April in the Isle of Wight," by Nina Lafargue, and a poem by an ornithologist of high repute, Dr. Elliott Coues, who has chosen a fitting subject in "The Song that the Bluebird Sings." Dr. Coues does not indulge in rhyme, but leaves everything to rhythm—a little too much, if one should judge sharply some of the lines. Besides all these there is a sonnet by M. G. V. R., called "Como in May," which gives us a little versified sketch of a view in Northern Italy. The Spring season naturally suggests birds as a topic, not for poems only, but illustrated prose articles. Of this kind is the first paper in the May *Harper* by Mrs. Mary Treat. It forms a second installment of "Our Familiar Birds," and has illustrations of the mocking bird, Carolina wren, cardinal grosbeak, plover, and kingfisher. Wirt Sikes has more to say about Wales, where he is or was American Consul, in a paper called "On the Usk." Ernest Ingersoll, who has heretofore appeared as one of the champions of birds, follows still further in Burroughs' footsteps, and tells us about the life and surroundings of hardy farmers living in the interior of Ulster County. Abbey furnishes the illustration, which depicts a maiden of Shokan, or Ashokan, spinning at her wheel, after the fashion of our ancestors. Bears form a lively feature in the account, and a female bear-hunter, Mrs. Brown by name, receives adequate notice. O. M. Spencer contributes an elaborately illustrated article on Florence, and Mr. Guernsey condenses some of Cameron's thick book, relating his journey through the interior of Africa from ocean to ocean. Dr. Draper's "Popular Exposition of Some Scientific Experiments" appears in the third installment. He accounts very learnedly for the appearance of spectres in the disease called hallucination. Annie R. Annan has a short story called "Ellen Hartwin, Schoolma'am," and Augusta de Bubna another entitled "A Pagan Romance." The stock novels are still "Eroma; or, My Father's Sin," by R. D. Blackmore, and Charles Reade's novel, "A Woman-Hater," in its eleventh part,

THE GALAXY.

—Two writers in the May *Galaxy* give us sketches of England or English life. Mr. Richard Grant White discourses of "English Women" with the air of a connoisseur, and makes an agreeable, readable article of the subject. His points cannot be said to be always very clearly defined, but we gather, among other things, that English women have more effect on political movements, more hand in public affairs, local or otherwise, than American women. Their beauty is considered from a critical and fastidious standpoint, and the impression upon Mr. White does not seem to be as vivid as upon visitors from the Continent of Europe. He dwells long and lovingly on the voices of English women, their distinct, crisp utterance and softly modulated tones, comparing the voices of Americans to them, greatly to the disadvantage of our countrywomen. Mr. Henry James, Jr., after giving in a former *Galaxy* an account of the Theatre Français in Paris, now turns his attention to England, and apologizes as he broaches the subject of London theatres; to his taste, formed on French models, the drama does not exist in England, although he is not so uncourteous as to come out with that blunt verdict at once. Indeed, to do so would destroy the reason for his writing about the English stage at all. He attacks the subject gingerly from a side issue, and paints a scene or two from London common, everyday life, to forewarn the readers what may be expected on the stage. When he does get inside the theatres he demolishes almost all the actors and plays met with. The great tragedian Irving receives no mercy. He says:

"Nature has done very little to make an actor of him. His face is not dramatic; it is the face of a sedentary man, a clergyman, a lawyer, an author, an amiable gentleman—of anything other than a possible Hamlet or Othello. His figure is of the same cast, and his voice completes the want of illusion. His voice is apparently wholly unavailable for purposes of declamation. To say that he speaks badly is to go too far; to my sense he simply does not speak at all—in any way that, in an actor, can be called speaking. He does not present, he does not dream of declaiming. Shakespeare's finest lines pass from his lips without his paying the scantiest tribute to their quality. Of what the French call *diction*—of the art of delivery—he has apparently not a suspicion. * * * What is left to him is to be 'picturesque;' and this even his partisans admit he has made his specialty. This concession darkens Mr. Irving's prospects as a Shakespearian actor. You can play hop-scotch on one foot, but you cannot cut with one blade of a pair of scissors, and you cannot play Shakespeare by being simply picturesque."

Mr. James goes on to inflict well-merited cuts on those grotesque "adaptations" of French plays which form the staple of the English acting stage. He ridicules after his subdued manner the effort made to suppress the immoral parts, and yet preserve the interest of the plot. Two women furnish short stories this month. One is Mary Murdoch Mason, with "Unknown Persons," and the other is Lizzie W. Champney, with "Sounding Brass; Being a Righte Truthful Historie of ye Ancient Time." James Mauning Winchell has a page or so of verse on what New-York people call with local exactness the North River. It has the composite title of Mohegan-Hudson. John A. Church writes a solid paper on public libraries in the United States, and an anonymous critic tackles the subject of life insurance.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—This magazine has in its May number a more than usually attractive list of contributions. Lady Blanche Murphy has an illustrated first paper on the Rhine. A third installment of "In the Valleys of Pern," which relates the adventures of a certain Frenchman named Marcoy. Robert A. McLeod tells a romantic story of an abbess in a convent on the Island of Ischia, and the tragedies that made her take the veil. Then we have a pleasant talk from Mr. C. H. Harding about "Parisian Club Life," the political and social complexion of the various clubs, and a little gossip thrown in by way of spice. Theatrical gossip, together with not a few amusing theatrical *bon mots*, is given by J. Brander Matthews in a paper on "Damned Plays." Congreve's treatment of an audience which hissed the first performance of "The Way of the World," will bear indefinite reproduction:

"In the midst of the hisses, the author of the brilliant play came forward calmly, and coolly asked: 'Is it your intention to damn this play?' 'Yes! Yes! Off! Off!' 'Then I can tell you,' he answered, 'that this play of mine will be a living play when you are all dead and damned.' And he then walked slowly off."

Another contribution in the line of theatricals is an anonymous story called "The Queen of Burlesque." Mr. Edward Bellamy supplies the other short story, in which two lovers indulge in "a superfluity of naughtiness." It is a pleasantly written little tale, very natural and unforced, which surprises you in the end by having no hideous secret to explain; a laugh at the actors is all that it leads up to. Chancey Hickox has "Some Notes anent Schliemann," and Walter Mitchell discourses about "Burials and Burial Places." George Macdonald's "Marquis of Lossie" tells more about that extraordinarily crudite groom, Malcolm MacPhail, and his vixenish maro Kelpie. As to poetry, the *Lippincott* is also well supplied for the coming month. A translation from the French by Emma Lazarus is especially good, being François Coppée's "Spring," a poem written on a picture by A. Cot. Coppée has great delicacy and taste; he is a modern realistic French poet, with a vein of bitterness like Heine's running through his work. The present specimen, however, has little of that particular quality. Here are one or two stanzas in which the metre is nearly, if not quite, reproduced by a light hand that has not marred the delicate flavor of the original:

"Where the wood casts shadows cool
Is a pool,
There the wild deer come to drink.
Where the foliage screens and covers,
Flowers lower
Swing their hammock by the brink.

* * *

Lo! their tresses on the wind
Are entwined.
And they brush the flowers below
Near their rosy feet that lie,
While on high
Full of birds are branch and bough.

* * *

Whither leads such playful running?
Very cunning
Eros is, who forges chains;
And, in silent woods asleep,
Very deep
Lies the soft grass fed by rains."

Another Spring poem, by S. H. Coale, called "April Days," has one or two good thoughts.

THE PORTFOLIO.

—The etching of Flameng which heads the *Portfolio* for April is another portrait from the examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Althorp Gallery. Sidney Colvin's essay on "Albrecht Dürer, his Teachers, his Rivals, and his Followers," not only maintains the excellence of its first promise, but increases in interest. Prof. Colvin is so thoroughly conversant with the subject that he knows how to throw the finest side-lights from history on the artistic career of Dürer, and his style is simple and charming. The installment for this month takes up the Southern teacher of Dürer, the artist from whom he manifestly took much more than from the Alsatian, Martin Schöngauer, no other in fact, than the great Mantegna, of Padua and Mantua, who died in 1506. He gives a heliogravure reproduction of Mantegna's portraits of Lodovico Gonzaga, his patron, and his German wife, Barbara, a daughter of Albert of Hohenzollern. Another full-page heliogravure represents Dürer's portrait of one of his patrons, the Elector Frederick of Saxony, who protected Luther from his enemies.

These are used to exemplify the likeness and unlikeness of Dürer's process of engraving, when compared to Mantegna's. Dürer uses curving lines, and elaborates every part; Mantegna, on the other hand, accomplishes his purpose by lines all drawn in one slanting direction. The text has also wood-cuts, two of which show fanciful fiends blowing horns, such as the old masters placed in pictures of hell. One is by the Italian, the other by the Nuremberg artist. Finally, Prof. Colvin gives a wood-cut from Mantegna's "Entombment," representing the wailing St. John. This series on Dürer is good enough to float the *Portfolio* by itself. It does, in fact, occupy the main bulk of the April issue. The editor gives a few pages to the biography of William Wyld, an English wine merchant, who turned painter. He tells a very creditable story of the kindness of Horace Vernet, then a painter decorated and caressed, to the young English aspirant.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—Prof. Burt G. Wilder, who is noted for his energetic and sometimes burlesque vein in writing on subjects of natural history, has an illustrated paper in the May *Popular Science Monthly* describing the place in zoology, the structure, and something of the habits, of curious fish. It is called: "Gar-pikes, Old and Young." Gar-pikes belong to a widely distributed family of "fish-like vertebrates," differing in many small particulars from fishes proper, and in none more than their habit of coming to the surface of the water to breathe. The subject will be continued. William B. Carpenter, LL. D., holds forth concerning mesmerism, odylism table-turning, and spiritualism, and there is an instructive article on aqueducts, by William E. Simmons, with woodcuts of several celebrated Roman artificial waterways. Sir John Lubbock's paper on the "Habits of Ants" is reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review*, and there is a translation from *La Nature* of Amédée Guillemin's account of a new star found in the constellation of the Swan, by Dr. Julius Schmidt, Director of the Observatory at Athens. John D. Champlin, Jr., makes antique marbles the subject of an interesting article, and Alexander E. Outerbridge, of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, considers the "Wonderful Divisibility of Gold and other Metals." The indefatigable Richard A. Proctor is on hand this month with more astronomical learning. His paper is "Movements of Jupiter's Cloud-masses." Toadstool-eating furnishes Julius A. Palmer, Jr., with an occasion to ridicule the popular ideas of what can and what cannot be safely eaten in the shape of fungus. There is a sketch of the life of President Barnard, of Columbia College, and the frontispiece depicts him in all the respectability of white hair and spectacles.

THE CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

—*The American Catholic Quarterly Review* does not belie the promise of its first beginnings last year. The April issue makes the sixth appearance of the *Review*, and it shows, at least in those articles which do not champion the private and personal views of the Church, no little scholarship and learning. Rev. P. Bayma, of the Society of Jesus, to be sure, contributes his second paper on the "Liberalistic View of the Public School Question," and more particularly on the question: "Have Catholics no Rights in Regard to Public Education?" This is still directed against the heresies uttered by Francis E. Abbott in a "Lecture on the Public School Question, as understood by the Liberal American Citizen." But, on the other hand, we have an able review, outside of religious polemics, on the view entertained by Bancroft, the historian, of the mental state of the Indian, particularly as shown by his language. Rev. Edward Jacker, in a paper called "The Red Man Gauged by his Speech," makes a spirited and learned protest against the position assumed by Mr. Bancroft, who appears to have followed unreliable authorities in regard to the reflective consciousness exhibited by the Indian mind. He objects to the sweeping assertion that Indians show "a total want of reflection and analysis." In regard to the assertion that the Indian "does not separate the component parts of his sentence," he says that almost any sentence taken at random from some printed Indian work would be suitable to demonstrate the contrary. On page 261 (vol. III.) we read:

"An Algonquin cannot say *I love* or *I hate*; he must also and simultaneously express the object of the love or hatred. The fact is, that, like every other verb that is capable of being used both transitively and intransitively, 'I love' has a double form: *nin sagia* (or *nin sagiton*) and *nin sagiwe*. Hence, whenever the Ojibway wishes to express the object of his love, or when that object is understood, he employs the active form *nin sagia* (or *nin sagiton*.) * * * If no particular object be mentioned or understood, the neuter form, *nin sagiwe*, I love, I feel the affection of love, must be used."

The learned author makes out a good case for the Indian as a man who can, and does, reflect upon his own efforts of speech. We hope the promise of further essays on the same line of research to which a hint is made will be carried out in this review or elsewhere. Gen. John Gibbon, of the United States Army, contributes a careful sketch of last Summer's expedition against the Sioux, which comes in well beside the philological essay just mentioned. The editor of the *Quarterly*, Very Rev. James A. Corcoran, deals severely with Shulte's *Roman Catholicism, Old and New, from the Standpoint of the Infallibility Doctrine*, which he posts at once in the title to his review as "the Plea of an Apostate." Rev. August J. Thebaud, of the Society of Jesus, considers "The Church and the Princes of Europe" in reviewing Francis Lacombe's *Histoire de la Papauté*, with special reference to St. Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*. American history is gone into by John Gilmary Shea in an essay entitled: "What the United States owe to James II."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Edmund About has been elected President of the Paris Society of literary men for the current year.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish early in the Fall the *Yale Lectures on Preaching*, recently delivered at New-Haven by Rev. Phillips Brooks.

—The Harpers are to add at once Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's *Life, Times, and Character of Oliver Cromwell* to their "Half-Hour Series." They also have ready for immediate publication *Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage*, a story of travel, by Virginia W. Johnson, and a new illustrated edition of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

—The *Magazine of American History*, contrary to the expectations of many who know the record of the failures of other magazines of a similar character, seems to put forth more life with the issue of each number. That for May will anticipate the approaching centennial anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne, with an article descriptive of the battle of Saratoga from the pen of Ellen Hardin Walworth, the daughter of the gallant Hardin who fell at Buena Vista. She has resided for many years in the neighborhood of this battle, and is thus able to give the local coloring and details which are no less necessary than the knowledge of military tactics for an effective sketch. Among the reprints the editor will give his translation of a chapter from Champlain on *Norumbega*, the mythical land of Maine romance, and in the "Narrative of the Prince De Broglie" there will be an interesting sketch of his intercourse with Washington, and of the personal habits of the great chief. One of the best features in this magazine is the department of "Notes and Queries," and in the forthcoming issue there will be a note on Bernal Diaz del Castillo, the soldier chronicler of the Spanish conquests, and one of the band of Columbus.

—Henry Holt & Co. are about to publish their first work to be sold by subscription. It is entitled *A Domestic Cyclopædia of Practical Information*, and the following are among the subjects treated: Locating, building, and repairing; warming and ventilation; drainage; the garden; the dairy; decoration, as applied to walls, floors, and furniture; cooking and domestic management; general medicine; the teeth; domestic chemistry, (disinfecting, cleaning, dyeing, &c.;) the horse; and business forms and legal rules. It is in the editorial charge of Todd S. Goodnoline, and will make an 8vo volume of 600 pages, with full index, and over 300 illustrations. The best authorities have been consulted in the preparation of the work, though many of them in the special departments of housekeeping are not given to the public. In matters touching upon science the following names show that the volume will be entitled to the confidence of those who consult it: Calvert Vaux, Thomas Wisedell, Lewis Leeds, Col. George L. Waring, George Fletcher Babb, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Miller, Giuseppe Rudmani, Austin Flint, Jr., M. D.; Abraham Jacobi, M. D.; William T. Lusk, M. D.; S. G. Perry, D. D. S.; Elwyn Waller, Ph. D.; Leslie Pell-Clark, and Prof. Johnson T. Platt. The need of such a work is obvious, and if it proves to be what its names and subjects entitle us to expect, it will be almost a desideratum in the family.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Deephaven*. By Sara'h O. Jewett. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*The Word of God on True Marriage*. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1877.

—*From Traditional to Rational Faith*. By R. Andrew Griffin. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*Two Men of Sandy Bar*. A drama. By Bret Harte. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Notes on Genesis*. By the late Frederick W. Robertson, M.A. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1877.

—*The Psychological Basis of Religion*: A Prize Essay. New-York: S. R. Wells & Co., 1877, Pamphlet.

—*A Winter Story*. By the author of *The Rose Garden*, &c., (Miss Peard.) Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*The Water Question*: A Plain Statement of the Case. With documents and map. April, 1877. New-York: Amerman & Co., printers.

—*A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*. By John Peter Lange, translated by Philip Schaff, D. D. Vol. V. of the Old Testament. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero*. By William Forsyth, M., A. Q. C. Two volumes in one. With illustrations. Fourth American Edition. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong, & Co.

—*A Critical History of the Late American War*. By A. Mahan; with an introductory letter by Lieut.-Gen. M. W. Smith. New-York, Chicago, and New-Orleans: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1877.

ACIDITY OF THE GASTRIC JUICE IN MAN.

Dr. Charles Richet read a paper before the French Academy of Sciences recently, in which he treated of the acidity of the gastric juice in man. For some time Prof. Verneuil had a young patient under his care, who labored under the strange affection of having his œsophagus, or upper extremity of the alimentary canal, so contracted as to render the passage not only of food or drink, but even of an instrument quite impossible. The Professor had recourse to gastrotomy, an operation until then considered mortal, but which in this case succeeded perfectly. An incision made in the stomach, and kept open artificially, has been transformed into a regular fistula, through which food and drink are administered; and in this state the young man not only lives, but is a useful servant of the hospital. Dr. Richet, having devoted particular attention to this subject, and examined the working of the stomach day by day, through the fistula in question, last week communicated the results obtained to the Academy. They are as follows: (1.) The average acidity of gastric juice, whether pure or mixed with food, is equal to 1.7 grammes of hydrochloric acid per 1,000 of liquid. It has never been observed to be lower than 0.5, or higher than 3.2 (2.) The quantity of liquid contained in the stomach exercises no influence on its acidity, which remains nearly invariable, whether the stomach be empty or filled with ailment. (3.) Wine and alcohol increase the acidity of the stomach; cane-sugar diminishes it. (4.) If acid or alkaline liquids be injected, the gastric ones tend rapidly to resume their normal acidity, so that, about an hour after the injection, the stomach has regained its average acidity. (5.) The gastric juice is more acid during digestion than before or after. (6.) There is a slight increase of acidity toward the end of digestion. (7.) The sensations of hunger and thirst do not depend either on the state of acidity or on that of vacuity of the stomach. Such are the results as to acidity, but there are a few others of some interest. Thus fecula, fat, and meat stay in the stomach for three or four hours, milk is digested in the course of an hour and a half; water and alcohol are absorbed much faster, in the course of from 35 to 45 minutes. Food is not transmitted to the rectum successively, but all in a block.

THE APPOINTING POWER.

DUTY OF SENATORS TO OFFICE-SEEKERS.

LETTER OF SENATOR BENJAMIN H. HILL, OF GEORGIA, EXPLAINING WHY HE REFUSES TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLITICAL POSITIONS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* prints the following letter from Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, explaining why he has declined to aid individual Georgians in their demand for office:

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12, 1877.

Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist:

The circular letter to which Mr. Wright called my attention has not been received. I cannot, therefore, answer the specific questions of that letter.

The inquiries of many persons, daily coming or writing to me, will, perhaps, render it proper for me to explain more fully than I have yet done the rule which I have prescribed for myself as a Senator on the subject of appointments to office. I do not intend to prescribe a rule for others, nor to censure others who may differ from me, and who have prescribed or may prescribe for themselves a different rule of conduct on this subject.

When Mr. Hayes was inaugurated and announced his patriotic purpose to give the country a non-partisan administration and a better civil service, I deemed it proper to consider what would be the proper relations of a Southern Democratic Senator to such a President. This inquiry soon led me, for the first time in my life, to a full investigation into the whole question of the proper relations of a member of Congress, and especially of Senators, to the appointing power. The conclusion at which I arrived was announced to the public in a telegram in these words:

"With my sense of public duty, I can make no recommendation for office—especially for offices to be passed upon by the Senate. There can be no reform unless Congressional control of executive appointments be broken up."

Further reflection, greatly aided by a rapid experience, has most thoroughly confirmed me in the exact correctness of this conclusion. Some of the reasons in support of this conclusion I will now state.

1. Under the Constitution the functions of government are divided and vested in three separate departments. This division was unwise unless it was necessary and promotive of efficient and harmonious administration. If the division is unwise, the Constitution ought to be changed. If it is wise, every good citizen should aid its purpose by observing its terms. But whether this division was wise or unwise, it is the Constitution, and every man who is intrusted to take part in the administration of that Constitution is under the most solemn obligation of his oath to respect and observe it. Now, the functions of Congress are legislative. The functions of the President are executive. There are certain checks upon each not material here to mention. The appointments I am now considering are executive. A member of Congress who seeks to interfere with and control executive functions is just as much out of his place and his only as would be the President undertaking to interfere with and control legislative functions; and either, in the case supposed, would be just as guilty of violating the Constitution as if he were to neglect and disregard the functions of the department to which he belongs.

2. But the Senate is entrusted, with certain executive functions and duties. It is, in this respect, the advisory body of the President. But advisory, how? Is a Senator to advise the President whom he, the Senator, would like to have nominated? Is he not rather to advise the President whether nominations made are of fit and proper persons for the offices designated?

This advisory position is a public trust. Each Senator is a trustee, not for himself, nor for his friends, nor against his enemies, but for the public good. The Senator represents the whole State and every citizen in the State. Every citizen is entitled to have that representation fair, equal, and impartial. When a Senator selects one applicant for an office, and represents that one, he becomes partial for that one, and partial against all others. He abdicates his office of trustee for all, and becomes the attorney for one, and, as experience sadly shows, too often for a consideration in some form; and any consideration which induces such partiality is quite as bad, morally, as a consideration in money. Each applicant for an office is entitled to an impartial consideration of his merits for the office sought, and he is entitled, not only to that impartial judgment of his Senator, but also to impartial information from his Senator as an adviser of all others who are to pass on the application. When the Senator becomes the advocate for one applicant, he, by that act, disqualifies himself both as a judge and an adviser upon the merits of all other applicants.

In my opinion a Senator has no more right to select one of a number of applicants for office, and use the influence of his position to give that applicant success, than a Judge on the bench has the right to select one litigant in his court and use all the powers of his judicial position to secure success for that litigant.

No man can be founder of his friends than myself. No man can be more gratified when his friends succeed under a fair and impartial consideration of their merits. But I esteem the public good, and my own duties as a public servant to promote the public good, far before all personalities or obligations. If I were to use a public office to gratify private friendships, or to avenge private wrongs, or to promote, in any way, my private or political interests, I should feel that I had become guilty of a gross breach of trust, for which the proper penalty would be disqualification to hold any public office whatever.

These views, so plain when once stated, prevailed with nearly all—if not all—of our leading statesmen in our early history. The first departure from them was partisan in its character and purposes. The departure has progressed until it has assumed a personal character. And when I was called to denounce the crime of all crimes in this generation, I would say it is personalism in Government—by which I mean the use of the offices of Government to promote personal interests and ambitions. Three-fourths of the evils that now curse the country, and a part of the perils that beset, threaten, and shake the Government, have sprung from this great crime.

There are men—noisy men, too—in both the Senate and House at Washington, whose only idea of the science of government is defined by the art of controlling the public patronage as a means of holding power. They form cliques, make combinations, organize cliques, and in some instances absolutely control large States. They get their tools in nearly all the departments of the Government at Washington, and in the States, and each tool regards it as his sacred duty to keep the public supplied with puffs of the noble deeds and great eloquence of his benefactor.

Thousands of offices have been made solely to provide places for friends of members of Congress. Millions of money are levied in taxes upon the people annually to feed these supple servants of some of our great men. The President often finds himself denounced, or his nominations opposed, solely because they do not suit the purposes of these ring chiefs in Congress.

The large crowd of carpet-baggers that were sent South a few years ago were the mere tools of leading men who desired, through their tools, to get control of the Southern States for their own advancement. And there are men now in the Senate making themselves most gallant defenders of those who linger to annoy our people and disgust all good men, solely because they hope, through these few who remain here, to get nominations to suit them in the next nominating Republican convention.

The offices of the country, too, are filled with mere politicians ready to serve their masters instead of with men of business experience and qualifications.

In these struggles to control the public patronage and wrench the Government from its real functions, and to make it a machine to serve individuals and rings instead of the whole country, we will find the active cause of the evils so forcibly and truthfully described by Judge Hook:

"Our national politics have been marred by bad passions and sectional animosities for many years past, and the only legitimate offspring of them have been intense strife and bloodshed, and the hatching out of a brood of small politicians all over the land, whose brains and patriotism are as limited as their statesmanship has been contemptible."

How can we ever expect to elevate the statesmanship of the country, reform abuses, and nationalize our politics if even the high position of Senator is to be degraded to an agency for office-seekers and general political jobbery?

Even if the foregoing reasons were not sufficient to justify the conclusions announced in the above telegram, I am frank to confess that, with my limited abilities, I am not able to discharge the higher duties of the Senatorship if I give my time to the business of procuring offices.

The proper rule is for applicants to forward their applications for office directly to the appointing power. Every applicant from Georgia has the right in his application to refer to me, or any other Senator or Representative, for information touching his fitness for the office sought. I will cheerfully and honestly give such information as I possess to the President, if asked, before the nomination, and to the Senate in passing on the nomination. Before the President and the Senate every man shall have from me an equal chance on his merits. Disregarding the abuse and misrepresentations of those whom I cannot accommodate with a violation of my sense of duty—the least worthy being always the most exacting and spiteful—I shall rely only for support on an intelligent people who have no interest but in good government.

We are entering upon a new era. New and great questions will soon press us for solution. If we would avoid a continuance of the evils that have cursed us in the past, we must abandon the causes that produced them. If we would elevate our politics we must improve the ways of our politicians. If we would relieve the burdens of the people we must sustain honesty to government. We must have no office that is not needed, and no officer that is not competent.

BENJAMIN H. HILL.

BANKING IN ANCIENT ASSYRIA.

Among the many thousand tablets brought to London from Babylon by the late Mr. George Smith, nearly all refer to the history of banking in antiquity. These tablets relate to a banking-house that traded under the firm of "Eribi and Son." It flourished in Babylon between the first year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, 600 years before Jesus Christ, and the end of that of Darius Hystaspes, 485 years before our era. It seems the chief business of the house consisted in lending money, for the tablets mention such operations effected on movable securities at a certain percentage; but mortgages were by no means unknown, for they contain instances of sums lent on land or houses for a stated period, with very circumstantial particulars and surveys accompanying the documents. There are also sales of real property mentioned, (in one the plan of the land sold is annexed,) and also the sale of slaves. It appears that during the first year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar Egibi retired from business, and that his grandson, Sula, the son of Zirushin, became the director or chief of the firm. He performed the duties of that office until the twenty-third year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. In the fifteenth year of that monarch's government, Sula went into partnership with his son, Nabu-Akhi-Idin, who, on his father's death, became the chief of the firm, and continued so until the twelfth year of the reign of Nabonidus. In the eighth year of that Prince's reign, Nabu-Akhi-Idin took his son, Itti-Marduk-Baladhu, into partnership. This young man succeeded his father in due time, and remained the chief of the company during the reign of Nabo-Nabonidas, and during those of Cyrus and Cambyses. His son, Marduk-Nasir-Abin, succeeded him in the second year of Darius. Some of the tablets are checks, receipts, and other similar documents.

PROCLAIMING WILLIAM EMPEROR.

THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE—ROYAL PRINCES RECOGNIZING WILLIAM AS THEIR CHIEF—A GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING.

The great historical picture of the proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles, and which was uncovered at the time of the eightieth anniversary of Frederick William's birthday, is said to be a wonderful effort, and will make Anton von Werner known as one of the first of living historical painters. He is still a young man, but is Director in the Royal Academy at Berlin, and a great favorite with the court. He was present at the scene which he illustrates, having been invited to accompany the Army by the Grand Duke of Baden, his Majesty's son-in-law, and the canvas under consideration is the result of six years' labor. The picture is 25 feet broad, and 15 high, one of the very largest—if not the largest—in Berlin, and places before the spectator one of the most remarkable moments in German history.

The scene is the Galerie des Glaces, (the mirror gallery,) in the palace of Versailles. The wall opposite the windows is lined with mirrors, each mirror set in rich marble pilasters. Splendid trophies of arms, helmets, and shields, in embossed medals, gilt, adorn the wider spaces on the walls, uniting with the richly-ornamented architrave. The paintings on the ceiling have inscriptions beneath them. One of these bears the following: "Passage of the Rhine in presence of the enemy, 1672." (Very remarkable is it that just here, 200 years later, the great triumph of the German people should be celebrated, and in some sort, too, in the "presence of the enemy.") The architecture of the saloon, with its glittering mirrors, marble columns, its mirrors, &c., is drawn with wonderful truth and technical accuracy. To the left in the picture is a dais, covered with a carpet, on which are assembled the Royal Princes present, the noble form of the Emperor in their midst, to his right the Crown Prince, and to the left the Grand Duke of Baden, his son-in-law, who has just uttered the first "hurrah" in honor of the German Emperor, the cause of the movement of inspiration so apparent on all faces, and expressed by the artist in a masterly manner.

On the dais behind the Emperor and the royalties are the ensign bearers of the Prussian and Bavarian Army, with 39 banners and standards. The Second West Prussian Grenadier Regiment, No. 7, is next to the Emperor. There is one banner belonging to the Fusilier Battalion which has a ribbon embroidered by the Crown Princess. Four standard bearers successively fell while defending this banner, and the fifth, who succeeded in his task, is represented in the picture. Then there is the banner of the First Regiment of the Guards, the staff of which was shattered by a bullet, and the watch-chain of the standard bearer left sticking in it, and which afterward at Le Bourget, survived a day honorable in the war. Further on to the right, along the long wall of the hall, is the standard of the Crown Prince's Dragoons, (Fourth Silesian,) shot through the staff and bound together with an iron ring. On the left of the Emperor, close to the step of the dais, is Prince (then Count) Bismarck, with the proclamation in his hand; behind him Count Moltke, both turning their faces full upon the Emperor; then come Gens. Von Podbielski, Von Kameke, Von Schachtmeier, Von Tresckow, Von Barnin, Von Count Stolberge, Von Kirchbach of the Fifth Armée Corps, Von Blumenthal, Von Steach, General Superintendent of the Army, Von Hindersins, Inspector of the Artillery, Von Tumpling, of the Sixth Armée Corps, Von Neubronn, Adjutant-General of the Grand Duke of Baden Von Bothmer, the Bavarian Gen. Voigts-Rheetz, commander of Versailles, Governor-General and Saxon War Minister Von Fabrice, Von Sandrart, of the Ninth Division, and General Von Baumbach, of Wurtemberg. Besides these we have the Princes Von Putbus and Von Pless, the seneschals Count Puckler, Count Perponcher, the Count of Eulenburg; then Col. Fabre du Faux, of Wurtemburg, and innumerable other officers of all ranks and species; and last of all, to the right, quite in the corner, is the artist's portrait of himself, the only one in simple dress-coat and white necktie. Altogether it contains over 200 figures, 150 of which are portraits.

THE BELVOIR FOX-HOUNDS.

An English correspondent writes: "The Belvoir hounds have hunted the country since 1750. The Dukes of Rutland have always made Belvoir Castle their chief residence, and, being good sportsmen, have always maintained the high character of the pack. For 27 years the late Lord Forester took the management of them, and is spoken of as having been an exceedingly fine horseman, a consummate judge of hounds, and a most courteous master during the number of years he held the important office, which was, in fact, the golden age of fox-hunting, when railways were in their infancy and steam plows unknown to agriculture. It is now 20 years since Lord Forester terminated his career as Master of the Belvoir, since which period the present Duke of Rutland, in the most liberal and sportsmanlike style, has maintained the high-class character of his hounds, and won the regard and esteem of all classes to whom he has afforded so much sport in the wild tract around the Castle. The country hunted by the Belvoir embraces every description of ground. It extends on the west from the Trent to the German Ocean on the East, and reaches from the Blankney country to Melton Mowbray. The woodlands are very extensive, being of infinite value in steadying hounds, and are homes for the foxes, where they can disport themselves at their pleasure.

* * * Availing myself of Frank Gillard's offer to view the kennels and hounds, I half awhile for that purpose. Alighting at the pleasantly-situated home of the huntsman, I am shown into a drawing-room embellished with numerous sporting prints and trophies of the chase, and I specially note two arm-chairs covered with skins of favorites of the stud, so preserved as to show the manes and tails. I place myself under the guidance of the kennel huntsman, and proceed to inspect the establishment, which is on a grand scale, admirably placed for drainage, and altogether suitable for the accommodation of the pack, which consists of somewhere about 60 couple of hounds. The beauty, evenness, uniformity of color, and family likeness, at once strike the eye, confirming the opinion expressed on a former occasion, that for beauty these hounds stand unrivaled, while their condition shows the great care and attention that is paid to them. Frank Gillard may well be proud of his beauties, who resemble horses stripped for a race—such is the bloom on their coats, and their healthy appearance. The hounds are divided into three packs, the large animals hunting the Vale; and I specially remark three or four couples of youngsters who will maintain the efficiency of the pack in due time, if I mistake not. The kennels are built on an incline, and the place is as sweet and clean as a drawing-room. A room is set apart where his Grace, when he visits the place, sits and reviews the pack, passing judgment on the sagacious creatures as they appear before him at the word of command. It is wonderful to note the intelligent countenances of fox-hounds, and I was much struck with their keenness of scent on the occasion of my visit to the Barleythorpe Kennels a few days since, for, on entering, I found myself an object of much interest—being surrounded by a number of hounds, who sniffed at and examined me closely. I remembered that I was wearing the same gloves I had on when I took leave of Reynolds, fox at Wansford in the morning, and as a man is known by the company he keeps, being esteemed accordingly, I evidently, from the attention I received, was considered a proper associate for a fox-hound. Then I ride home through the park, delighted with the day's sport, reflecting that in no country in the world save England are such scenes to be found, in a vast expanse, keep up such magnificent establishments as Belvoir, for the gratification of the public in general, who are permitted to ride and walk about the lovely grounds, and are provided with the means of enjoying the noble sport of fox-hunting free of all cost and trouble to themselves."

STATISTICS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Two interesting tables are annexed by Baron Henry de Worms, to the fifth edition of his work *England's Policy in the East*, only recently published. The first gives the population, trade, financial, military, and naval resources, of each power concerned in the Eastern Question. The second presents the various creeds and numbers of each of the nationalities in the Turkish Empire. Beside the 56,388,000 inhabitants of Turkey, 35,904,435 in Austria-Hungary, and 28,500,000 in Turkey, &c., Montenegro looks strangely insignificant with a population of 190,000. The revenue of this little state is put at $25,000, and its fighting capacity at 20,000 men, which is equivalent to saying that all male Montenegrins of full age are soldiers. The Russian debt is given as $1,504,000,000, the Turkish at $1,000,000,000. The total Russian Army he gives as 1,789,571 men; the Turkish, 629,736; the German, 1,243,834; the French, 1,118,525; the Austrian, 964,028; the Italian, 871,871; the English, 635,893, all of which is in fact a great exaggeration. For instance, there is a force of only 183,342 in the English Army, and of these 62,849 are in India, and 21,172 in the colonies. In number of iron-clads France comes first, with 63, and 366 other vessels of war. England has 61 iron-clads, and 449 other vessels of war; Russia has 31 iron-clads, and 194 other vessels of war; Turkey has 21 iron-clads, Italy 17, Austria 12, Germany 8, and Greece 1.

In the whole Ottoman Empire, including now the tributary States, there are 13,000,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Arabs, 600,000 Turcomans, Tartars, and Gypsies, 5,123,000 Roumans, 2,000,000 Greeks, 3,027,063 Servians, and 4,800,000 Bulgarians, and that 500,000 of the Servians and 800,000 of the Bulgarians profess the Mohammedan religion. There are 450,000 Servian Roman Catholics, and 100,000 Albanians of the same faith. With the tributaries the total population of Turkey is 52,092,063, but 10,700,000 Nubians, 5,000,000 Egyptians, as well as Servians, &c., go to make up this rather deceptive total.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHO PAY THE TAXES?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Cheap Transportation Association," with great apparent propriety, considered some resolutions at their last meeting, submitted by their Committee on Legisl

on the witness stand yesterday, she said that in Germany, her native country, cooking was considered a necessary accomplishment for a lady to possess. Judge Larremore, interrupting, said that he thought knowledge of cooking just as necessary in a lady's education as singing, playing, &c. The jury in the case seemed to place little dependence on Miss Schiefferdecker's claim, for they rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

COURT NOTES.

A respectable appearing young man, giving his name as J. R. Gladding, waived an examination yesterday before Commissioner Shields, on a charge of mailing "sawdust" swindling circulars from the Post Office in Hoboken, and was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury will continue its investigation to-day into the source from whence emanated the recent Wall-street rumors, to the effect that the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had applied for a Receiver. About twenty prominent Wall-street men have been subpœnaed, and will be examined to-day.

The summing up in the William Jay Haskett will case was begun yesterday afternoon before Surrogate Calvin, counsel for the widow, who contests the will, contending that the evidence of Judge Donohue, ex-Judge Beebe, and others, clearly showed that Mr. Haskett had been laboring under insane delusions for many years.

Chief-Justice Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied a motion to dismiss the complaint in the case of Ezra A. Goodman against the Erie Railway Company. The suit was brought to recover $17,475 for services in examining into certain frauds on the company, alleged to have been committed by Oliver R. Archer.

John Collins, of No. 327 East Twenty-fourth-street, asked Judge Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, to send his wife Winifred to the Island, because she was in the habit of pawning her children's clothing to satisfy her craving for liquor. She was sent to the Inebriate Asylum for one year.

John Harry Thomas, alias Tinker, who gave his occupation as a lawyer, and his address as Earle's Hotel, pleaded guilty to forgery, yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner was charged with forging and uttering three checks, for $362, $345, and $200, respectively. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to 13 months in the Penitentiary.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved his decision on a motion by E. D. Gale, attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, who seeks a mandamus to compell John Baird, Receiver of the Commercial Warehouse Company, to pay $13,700 as taxes on $466,000 of property said to have been owned by the company before it went into the Receiver's hands.

The case of John Daly, Francis McCormack, John Daniels, James Lynch, and James Dougherty, for the murder of Francis J. Reilly, of No. 6 Ridge-street, on March 4, which was on the calendar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was postponed until Wednesday next, at the request of counsel for the accused. The trial of Thomas Cusick, for the murder of his wife, Bridget, at No. 30 Rose-street, was postponed until Monday.

Joseph Ford, of No. 419 East Ninth-street, while employed as collector for Edward C. Richards, of No. 110 East Nineteenth-street, embezzled various sums aggregating $577, and was indicted on five indictment charges. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Herrig accepted a plea of guilty on one indictment, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoner to two years and six months in the State Prison.

A STEAM-BOAT ENGINEER'S DEATH.

Mrs. Annie A. Ewin, as Administratrix of her deceased brother, William E. Albertson, brought suit to recover $5,000 damages from the Neversink Steam-boat Company, and the case came on for trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Albertson, it seems, was engineer of the steam-propeller Hope, which was used by the Department of Charities and Correction for transporting passengers between this City and Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands. On May 13, 1873, while at his post, the Hope was run into and sunk by the steamer Americus, belonging to the Neversink Company. Albertson was drowned, and his sister seeks to recover damages under the statute in such cases. In her complaint she alleges that the collision was owing entirely to the negligence of those in charge of the Americus. The company, in its answer, says the collision was owing to the negligence or incompetence of the pilot of the Hope. The case is still on. John M. Bowers appears for the plaintiff, and D. & T. McMahon represent the defendants.

CONVICTED OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

The trial of Alexander Roy, one of the three youths who conceived the idea of feloniously assaulting, binding, gagging, and finally robbing Mr. Thomas W. Gerrard, the proprietor of a fancy goods store, at No. 225 Eighth-avenue, and who starvated, on the night of March 23, to carry their plan into execution, was continued before Recorder Hackett and a jury yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Ex-Judge Richard Busteed sought to establish the boy's innocence in a stunning-up argument of no mean ability. Assistant District Attorney Russell, for the prosecution, refuted the arguments of the defense, and evidently demonstrated the guilt of the prisoner. Recorder Hackett then charged, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found Roy guilty of felonious assault with intent to rob. On motion of Mr. Russell the prisoner was remanded until Friday, when he will be sentenced with his confederates, Philip Trojst, an errand-boy in Mr. Gerrard's employ, and Leland J. Jones.

MILK DEALERS FINED.

The trial of the milk dealers who were arrested some time ago for the adulteration of milk was made the special order of business at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Justices Flammer, Wheeler, and Duffy occupied the Bench, the latter presiding. There were 12 cases on the calendar, in three of which the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were fined as follows: Jeremiah M. Sullivan, $75; Ernest Schwartz, $25, and Mary Jane Halliday, $10. John Lynch, No. 151 Chester-street, pleaded not guilty, and was placed on trial, but the evidence was not conclusive, and he was discharged. The other cases were adjourned until Wednesday next.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 18.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 291—Henry P. Green, appellant, vs. William H. Green, respondent; argued by John C. Hunt for appellant, and Frank Hiscock for respondent. No. 288—Catherine Taylor, respondent, vs. George Barnes et al. appellants; argued by Frank Hiscock for appellants, and Daniel Butler for respondent. No. 293—The First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, respondent, vs. Leander B. Shaw et al. appellants; argued by William Allen Bissell for appellants, and Edward Bissell for respondent. No. 309—The Village of Gloversville, respondent, vs. William Howell et al. appellants; argued by H. B. Gurney for appellants, and E. Smith for respondent.

The following is the calendar for Thursday, April 19: Nos. 311, 312½, 305, 458, 287, 95, 285, and 44.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Barchell vs. Hinman; Barchell vs. McCahill; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Cropsy; Hewlett vs. Bell; Kerr vs. Blaney; Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Park Berkshire Woolen Company vs. Hilliard; Norwood vs. Duryee; Bidenberg vs. Lund; Kohlman vs. Richter; Sheehan vs. Sneehan; Manning vs. Mitchell; Millian vs. Mitchell.

Orders Granted.—Degraw vs. Platt; in the matter of Benton.

Anthony vs. Day.—Granted, without costs.

Engs vs. Johnson.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Payn.—Order granted as to case to be settled on notice.

Pate vs. Rossiter.—Granted, with costs.

In the matter of Price.—Memorandum.

Earle vs. Davison.—Motion denied, without costs.

Marshall vs. Green.—Three motions denied.

Hermance vs. Hilmers.—Motion denied.

Pasadi vs. Bertolow.—Denied.

Devlin vs. Shannon.—Denied, without costs.

Hoffman vs. Burke.—Denied. Memorandum.

Matter of Tyler.—I want to see counsel.

Talcott vs. Scallon.—I wish to see counsel.

Moser vs. Burke.—Defendants ordered to pay amount admitted free.

By Judge Larremore.

Obrig vs. Brodie.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Pierson, Jr., vs. Edgar et al.—Reference ordered.

McGuckin vs. Betton.—Order granting plaintiff five per cent. extra allowance on amount recovered.

Pierson, Jr., vs. Edgar et al.—Henry L. Pierson, Esq., appointed Receiver.

White vs. Mealio et al.—Order granted on payment of costs.

Gaviry vs. Clark.—Remittitur filed; judgment affirmed.

Berth vs. Berth.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs, according to the prayer of the amended complaint.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge C. P. Daly.

Van Demark vs. Smith.—Complaint dismissed. Judgment ordered for defendant.

Pinton vs. Barrows.—Order granted.

Tighe vs. Jurez; Morgan vs. Morgan.—Motions denied.

Crawfo. d vs. O'Conner.—Order granted.

Goodwin vs. Erie Railroad Company.—Application granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Curtis vs. Halloran.—Judgment vacated and defendant allowed to answer in six days. No costs to either party.

Lawrence vs. Ramsay.—Motion denied; no costs.

Ellis vs. Winchester.—Findings settled and filed.

Kissam vs. Richards.—Commitment refused, &c.

Kay vs. Whitney.—Motion denied; decision of April 9, 1877, must stand.

McWave vs. Mascherling.—C. J. Canda, Esq., appointed Receiver.

McIntyre vs. Underhill.—Motion for allowance granted.

Tuohey vs. Sheridan.—The order for a bill of particulars is denied, on condition that plaintiff accepts answer, if offered, in two days; otherwise granted; no costs.

Wharton vs. Landon.—Motion for leave to amend answer, &c., granted on payment of costs.

Hewitt vs. Steinmetz.—Motion denied.

Wagener vs. Mendelsohn.—Motion granted.

Sanborn vs. Powers.—Order of arrest vacated.

Weil vs. Clark.—Motion to overrule demurrer and for judgement granted, with costs.

Motions Granted.—Nelson vs. Elkin; Wilson vs. Yale.

Smith vs. Levy.—Motion for leave to amend answer granted, and judgment vacated.

Reid vs. Price.—Motion to open default granted on conditions.

McCabe vs. Quinn.—Application refused.

Four ns. Ely.—Referred to William H. Waring, Esq.

Lindsay vs. Prior.—Prisoner discharged.

Sloane vs. Eastman.—Bond approved.

Kilgour vs. Lockwood.—Judgment for plaintiff.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Frothingham vs. Disbecker.—Case settled and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, April 18.—The following is the Supreme Court, General Term, fourth department, day calendar for Thursday: Nos. 99, 104, 106, 108, 112, 101, 118, 122, 124, 92, 94, 95, 120, 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, and 138.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
44	Central Nat. Bank vs. Richland Nat. Bank.	221	Purdy vs. The Mayor, &c.
46	Macfarland vs. Mors.	227	Green vs. Graham.
57	Feusbauer vs. Remsen.	232	Flagler vs. Holdane.
83	Wolf vs. Phillips.	238	Eaton vs. Eaton.
111	Purdy vs. Conner, &c.	242	Chamberlain vs. Am. Nat. L. & T. Co.
132	Jackson vs. Bryant.	248	Gerber vs. Wagner. Assessment Calendar.
138	Chamberlain vs. Am. Nat. L. & T. Co.	52	Matter of Falk.
142	Barley vs. Spofford.	57	Matter of Adams.
143	Matter of Seacliff Grove, &c., Camp, G. Co.	58	Matter of Bernheimer
149	De Puy vs. Doer.	74	Matter of Church of St. Paul the Apostle.
152	Campbell vs. Campbell.	77	Matter of Galland.
155	Lewis vs. Van Tassell.	79	Matter of Unger.
182	Snelling vs. Converse, No. 1.	80	Matter of Porter.
183	Snelling vs. Converse, No. 2.	81	Matter of Brush.
202	Stratton vs. Welberlost.	82	Matter of Screven.
209	German Amer. Bank vs. Vilmar.	84	Matter of Screven.
		85	Matter of Screven.
		86	Matter of Ring.
		88	Matter of Trustees of the Presbytery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
297	Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. McCool et al.	315	Godwin, Jr., &c., vs. Hatch.
275	Woodhouse vs. Rio Grande R. R. Co.	316	Denny, &c., vs. Lester et al.
287	Schwartz vs. Samuels et al.	317	Oatman et al. vs. Colen et al.
396	Heenan, &c., vs. Quirk et al.	318	Taft vs. Hartman.
105	The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	320	Murdock, &c., vs. Schleimtz et al.
298	Davis vs. Nottebohm et al.	321	Sloane et al. vs. Williams et al.
302	Moses vs. The Mayor, &c.	322	Lyon vs. Sulzer et al.
305	Stanley vs. Wood et al.	323	Jackson vs. Bayles et al.
306	Same vs. Same.	324	Barrett et al. versus Donohue et al.
49	Mason vs. Libby.	325	Pearsall vs. Keyser et al.
310	Haggerty vs. McGuss et al.	326	Moore vs. Fairchild.
312	Van Benschoten vs. Wight et al.	327	Alvright vs. Voulke.
314	Morris, &c., vs. Cummings et al.	328	Mann et al. vs. McDowel.
		329	Dale vs. Buckley et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3009	Hughes vs. Rubino.	4073½	Patterson vs. McCunn et al.
1083	Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.	777	McHarge vs. Stratton.
3679	Bogaiszki vs. Bogaiszki.	3175	Smith vs. Kayne.
3205	Lester vs. Wolf.	2719	Haden et al. vs. Coleman.
3127	Caesar vs. Kruger.	3835	McKeever et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
2805	Bischoff vs. Bauer.	99	Nolan vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
3103	French, &c., versus Phyfe et al.	3285	Friedberg vs. Stern.
3155	Butler &c., versus Deviroos et al.	155	Budge et al. versus Frank et al.
3157	Butler et al. versus Deviroos et al.	2721	Thieleman versus Emanuel.
3173	Smith vs. Overman.	1381	The Mayor, &c., vs. Webb.
3271	Chamberlain versus Webster et al.	1003½	Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.
3273	German-Amer. Bank vs. Andreevar et al.	1038½	Hyman vs. Mendelson.
2985	Bridge Bank vs. Adams et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2089	McKnight, &c., vs. Devin et al.	2159	Abrahams versus Heyman.
2096	Hart vs. Taylor et al.	1341½	Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1247	Northwick vs. Boos et al.	3349	Mack vs. Meagher.
1611	Dickman vs. Dudley.	3065	Sanchez vs. Stone.
328	Ferguson vs. White.	1182	Stephens vs. Gregory
2237	Reynolds vs. Baird et al.	1147	Patterson vs. Stephenson.
4783	Manning, &c., vs. Hogan.	1026½	Nagle vs. The Mayor, &c.
3161	Donovan vs. Conner, &c.	2352	Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1553½	Sullivan, &c., vs. Doerbecker.	1403	—— vs. ——
2775	Hanson vs. ——.	413	Metcalfe vs. Excelsior Mf'g Co.
4363	Meegan vs. The Mayor, &c.	419	McComo vs. Jones.
148	Jarvis vs. Furman et al.	433	Irvine vs. Kutter et al.
		1710	Reed vs. Saul.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
573	Harrison et al. vs. Ross.	766	Speer versus The World Co.
743	Shah, &c., vs. Cremer.	414	Wade vs. The German Savings Bank.
635	Matthews vs. Driscoll.	847	Wheeler vs. Ferdon.
777	Linder, Jr., &c., vs. Myerson.	620	Nat. Park Bank vs. Erie Railway Co.
1009	Henderson vs. Sexton.	569	Dye et al. vs. Adriance.
256	Rogers vs. Hagen	860	Klinz vs. Kelly.
1214	Rapp, &c., vs. Heppenheimer, &c.	529	Wade et al. vs. Talmage et al.
930	Sarna vs. O'Conner	244	Jenkins vs. Central Park, N. & E. River R. R. Co.
313	Whomington, &c., vs. Forty-second and Third-st. F. R. R. Co.	755	Hartman vs. The Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co.
861	Kelly vs. Barnes	971	Wochsberger vs. Peter.
122	McColl vs. The Western Union Tel. Co.	972	Gerber vs. Peter.
340	Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone et al.	248	Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
341	Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone et al.	769	Wallace et al. vs. Parish.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
836	McGeorge vs. Gunst.	554	Dunn vs. Williams's City Fire Ins. Co.
997	Webb vs. Curnen.	787	Mandelick vs Speyers et al.
539	Jones vs. Gallaher.	395	Van Hoesen et al. vs. Bloodgood et al., &c.
540	Same vs. Same.	1183	Warlet et al. vs. Donohue et al.
605	Garside vs. Conner, &c.	778	Hunt vs. Stevens, &c.
635	Parker vs. Conner, &c.	1069	Quinn vs. Van Pelt.
644	Ammon vs. Conner, &c.	779	Havemeyer et al., &c., vs. Havemeyer et al.
474½	Clark vs. The Mutual Benefit Ins Co.	354	Rizel vs. Byrne et al.
311	Winfield vs. Kleim et al.	977	Hoglund vs. Barney,
565	Packelmann vs. Ehrlich.	568	Loutrel vs. Walden et al.
783	Chambers vs. Menck.	999	Tripp et al. vs. Phenney et al.
825	Winant vs. Curtin.		
552	Dunn, The, Ins. Co. of Hartford.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
690	Weber vs. Schoff.	835	O'Keefe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
799	Oswell, &c., versus Hasbrouck et al.	1039	The Graphic Co. vs. Blood.
613	Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	1042	McDonald vs. The H. R. R. Co.
804	Wormser vs. Meyer.	679	Van Opstal, Jr., vs. Conner, &c.
806	Simmons et al. vs. Kay.	905	Scott et al. vs. Conner, &c.
815	McCue, &c., versus Dillon et al.	1050	Dean vs. Kipp.
593	Mitchell vs. Cornell	1045	Waddingham versus Watson et al.
1093	Meyer vs. Clarke et al	1048	Cashman vs. Atkins.
1096	Davis vs. Mahlker.	1063	Wyman vs. Blumberg et al.
664	Grant vs. Gould, &c.	1074	Booth et al. vs Moger et al.
888	Archer vs. Leubuscher, &c.	1076	Gumpert vs. Strauss et al.
596	Forstman et al. vs. Levenson et al.	684	Le Grand vs. Manhattan Mercantile Association.
980	Wagner vs. The Mayor, &c.		
792	Lord et al. versus Thompson.		

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
10	The A. & P. Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al.	14	Oakley vs. Hyett.
44	The C. Crosstown R. R. Co. vs. The 23d-st. R. R. Co.	49	Ritterand, &c., vs. Baggett et al.
50	Hollenbeck, &c., vs. More et al.	9	Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
59	Gallagher vs. Bliss.	18	Arnold et al. vs. Angell.
67	Borrowe versus Holly et al.	19	Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr. Demurrer.
		3	McDonald, &c., versus Mallory et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Case on—No. 11—Van Dolsen vs. Smith.

Nos.		Nos.	
13	Boyd vs. Phyfe.	34	Netter vs. Babcock. Demurrer.
2	Finkenauer vs. Dempsie, &c.	7	Pike vs. Anglehardt.
24	Chavell, &c., vs. Yeandie, &c.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
695	Pallas vs. Corbitt.	506	Cavadagh vs. Herzberg.
1568	Walker et al. vs. Conner.	673	Am. Life Bureau vs. Dodd.
1217	Williams vs. Ulman.	1050	Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c.
846	McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.	629	Fox, &c., vs. Hinds.
1518	Bachman vs. Kreppel et al.	512	Northwick vs. Boass et al.
1519	Herman et al. vs. Kreppel et al.	1163	Briggs vs. Berdan.
705	Bangs vs. The Ocean National Bank.	1047	Tyson vs. Rutin.
27	Boiling vs. Bayne.	820	Bernstein, &c., vs. Jackson.
681	Weber vs. Nickle.	1198	Krauss vs. Morch.
1136	Pecus vs. Yasser.	702	McGinley vs. U. S. Life Ins. Company.
1392	Bauerlein, &c., vs. Conner.	1142	O'Brien vs. Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool
698	Crowell et al. vs. Way.	1107	Welsh et al. vs. Adams.
1148	Winslip vs. Torrey.	1008	Hyatt vs. Windolph.
971	Keller vs. Soebbeler.	362	McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1254	Heinge vs. Farley, &c.	1219	Parks vs. Pelton.
381	McDonald vs. Bradel.	1223	McIntyre vs. Carroll.
627	Clark vs. Felton.	1182	Hodges vs. Musgrave.
998	Hoge vs. Beach et al.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Del. & H.	40	
100	do.	c. 39⅞	
100	do.	s3. 39⅞	
100	do.	100	
100	do.	39⅞	
100	do.	s3. 40	
100	do.	40⅛	
100	do.	c. 40⅜	
100	do.	40	
1311	Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.		
1129	Brown vs. Freeman.		
860	McManus vs. Gavin.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.			
1145	Collins versus The Mayor, &c.		
1258	Dutcher et al. vs. Com. Gen. Trans.		
1053	Follett vs. Spencer.		
1054	Follett vs. Leech Auton. Mach. Co.		
1247	Dunn vs. Meserole.		
1735	Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.		
1188	Donohue, &c., vs. Boorum.		
1266	Blunt vs. Gabler.		
403	Curtis versus The Mayor, &c.		
1078	Leopold vs. Freund et al.		
1279	Carney vs. Solomon.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.			
7469	Wheeler vs. Leland et al.		
8045	Tice vs. Hofferbelts.		
7034	Black vs. Friedlander.		
8167	Lawrence vs. Woodruff.		
8239	Schunemann versus Butler.		
8439	Watt et al. versus Pollitz.		
8565	Roe vs. Pinckney.		
2091	Hilmers et al. vs. Hartsen et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.			
7911	Herder et al. vs. Schappert et al.		
8541	Thurber et al. vs. Kelly.		
3827	Mason vs. Oppenheimer.		
8266	Monk vs. Leopold et al.		
6489	Jordan vs. The Central Ver. dor Heimans.		
8317	Farley vs. Roberts et al.		
8693	Hart et al. vs. Campbell et al.		
8066	Aden et al. vs. Cooley et al.		
8662	Bauer vs. Dibbell.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.			
7745	Dinker et al. vs. Gould.		
2719	Wyatt vs. Randall.		
8958	O'Neil vs. Pentz		
7974	Taylor vs. Hirsch.		
5789	Parker et al. vs. Merriam.		
3826	Hudson vs. McArthur.		
5468	Feust et al. vs. Fell et al.		
4531	Hollenreider versus Abrahams.		
7691	Husbrouck versus Stokem.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Mary Gibbons, burglary.	Ignatz Offner, adulterating milk.
John O'Neil, grand larceny.	
Henry Loeb, false pretenses	John McGuinness, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

George Krick, homicide.	Stephen Fields, Loring M. Black, William Marton, gambling.
James Biake, homicide.	
Ellen Brehier, receiving stolen goods.	

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 43⅞ cash; $1 44⅞ May; $1 46⅜ June; No. 3 do., $1 36½@$1 37½; Rejected, $1 18@$1 22. Corn strong and higher; 46½c. cash; 47c. May; 48½c., June. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 37c.@37½c. cash; 37½c., May; 37½c.@37¾c., June; Rejected, 31c. Rye easier at 78c. Barley higher at 94c. for No. 2 fall; unsettled, but generally lower, closing steady; $15 25 cash; $15 17½@$15 20 May; $15 32½@$15 35, June. Lard unsettled, but generally higher; $9 85 cash, $9 85@ $9 87½ May; $9 95@ $9 97½ June. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and firm at $1 07. Receipts—Flour 9,000 bbls; Wheat 9,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels; Oats 39,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 144,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat unsettled; $1 45⅜, May; $1 46⅞, June. Corn unsettled, active, and a shade higher; 47⅝c.@47¾c., May; 48⅝c.@ 48¾c., June. Oats higher; 33c., May; 33½c.@33⅝c., June. Pork higher; $15 30, May; $15 45, June. Lard higher; $9 90@$9 92½, May; $10 02½, June.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 18.—Flour in good demand; tending upward; Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; Double Extra, $7@$7 25; Treble, do., $7 37½@$8 75; high grades, $9@$9 50. Corn quiet but steady at 58@ 60c. Oats in fair demand and higher; St. Louis, 46c.; Galena, 48c.@52c. Corn-meal scarce and firm; held at $2 90. Hay quiet and nominal; prime, $15 50@$16; choice, $17@$18. Pork quiet and steady; held at $19 25; no sales. Lard quiet but firm; tierce, $9 50@10 50; keg, 10½c.@ 10¾c. Bulk-meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, loose, 5¾c.; packed, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon quiet and weak; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams dull at 10c.@11½c. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio, common to prime, 16½c.@20c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; common to good, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; fair to fully fair, 8c.@8¾c.; prime to choice, 8¾c.@9c.; Centrifugal, 8¾c.@9c. Yellow Clarified, 9c.@10c. Molasses in fair demand; common, 32c.; fair to good, 33c.@35c.; prime to choice, 42c.@50c. Rice quiet but steady at 4¾c.@6c. Brau scarce and firm, nominally at $1 25. Exchange —New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 21 for the bank. Gold, 100¾@100⅞.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Flour higher; demand chiefly for higher grades; Extra, $0 50@$7; double do., $7 25@$7 75; treble do., $7 75@$8. Wheat higher but easy; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 77 old; No. 3 do., $1 74½@$1 74¾, cash; $1 76½@$1 75¾, May. Corn higher, 45¼c. cash; 45⅝c.@45¾c., May; 45⅞c.@46¼c., June. Oats lower to sell; 35c. bid cash and April, Rye higher; 77c. bid. Barley unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 05. Pork dull at $15 50 cash and bid May. Lard firm at $10 12½. Bulk-meats dull; Clear Ribs, up country, 8c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear ribs, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Hogs steady and fairly active at $4 80@$5 40. Cattle slow and weak; buyers not yet taking hold; prices not quotably changed. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Hogs, 5,000 head; Cattle, 2,400 head.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Red, $1 70@$1 80. Corn in fair demand at 46c.@48c. Oats, 40c.@45c. Rye steady at 86c.@88c. Barley stronger; good to prime Fall, 60c.@70c. Pork in fair demand at $15 50@$15 75. Lard quiet: Steam held at 10c.; Kettle, 10¾c.@11c. Bulk-meats in fair demand; shoulders, 5¾c.@5¾c.; short Rib Middles, 7¾c., spot; $7 95@$8, buyer April; Short Clear Middles, 8¾c. Bacon in fair demand at 6¾c.@6¾c., 8¾c., and 8¾c.@ 9c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky in good demand, at $1 04. Butter dull and unchanged. Live Hogs quiet; common, $4 40@$4 90; fair to good light, $5@$5 25; packing, $5 10@$5 35; butchers', $5 40@$5 50; receipts, 1,876 head; shipments, 1,653 head.

BUFFALO, April 18.—The market was quiet today; only lig t inquiry for Corn; prices nominally unchanged. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged; sales of 500 bbls. Wheat—Sales of 1 car of North-western Spring at $1 50; 1 car of White Michigan at $1 78. Corn—Sales of 25 cars new High Mixed, on track, at 58c.; 5 cars do. at 57c. Oats—Sales of 1 car Western at 41c. Other Grains nominally unchanged in the absence of sales. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls; Wheat, 8,400 bushels; Corn, 18,400 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,510 bbls.; Wheat, 10,800 bushels; Corn, 12,800 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat unsettled; opened ⅜c.@½c. lower; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 04; No. 2 do., $1 53⅞; seller May, $1 53⅞; seller June, $1 53¾; No. 3 do., $1 41. Corn firm; No. 2, new, 50c.. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 at 36½c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 82c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 77½c.; No. 3 do., 42½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Hogs firm at $5 05@$5 10. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls. Wheat, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 65; Amber, $1 75; White, $1 80. Corn steady; White, 46c.; Mixed, 44c. Rye firm and virtually unchanged. Pork steady at $16. Bulk-meats firm and unchanged. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Ribs, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand at 10¾c.@11c. Lard quiet; choice Leaf, tierce, 11¼c. to 11¾c.; keg, 12c. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Bagging dull at 12½c.@13c.

OSWEGO, April 18.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 75@$9 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 50 for No. 2 Spring Winter; $9 25@$9 75 for White Winter; $9 50@$10 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce; none of consequence in the market. Corn unchanged; sales of Western Mixed at 53c. Barley firm; sales, 5,000 bushels prime Canada at 87c.; 2,000 bushels choice do. at 90c. Corn-meal—$27 for bolted and $26 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22; shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $25@$26, ₱ ton. Flour—Shipments, 1,500 bbls.

BOSTON, April 18.—Flour in good demand; prices firm. Corn unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Hay quiet and steady; Eastern and Northern "Herdsgrass," $19@$20; choice sanfoancy, $17@$18; Western, $15@$16; ordinary Red Top and Clover, $15@$18. Receipts—Flour, 2,293 bbls.; Corn, 31,400 bushels; Wheat, 3,300 bushels; Oats, 6,300 bushels; Shorts, 5,250 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels.

DETROIT, April 18. — Flour very firm and in better demand at $8 50. Wheat strong; Extra White Michigan, $1 83; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 80; milling, $1 74, bid. Corn steady; No. 1 Mixed, 53¼c. O

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. G. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger. Afternoon—DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROSE MICHEL—Union-Square Company.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORES' GARDEN.—BARNUM'S GREAT CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—THE CREATION (Oratorio.)—Miss Emma G. Thursby, Mr. George Simpson.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

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What seemed probable at the outset of the labors of the Louisiana Commission is still more probable now that these labors are about to be abandoned. The plan for a reorganization of the Legislature in the interest of NICHOLLS naturally enough fails to meet the approval of the Packard Legislature, and the deadlock which the Commission found on their arrival in New-Orleans will probably be left unchanged at their departure. It will then only remain for the Commission to advise the President as to whether there exists in Louisiana such a condition of affairs as warrants the interference of United States troops in the domestic concerns of the State. On this point they have had ample opportunity to inform themselves, and it may fairly be presumed that the President will await their report before taking any definite action calculated to leave the rival State Governments in a position where the merits of the controversy would be made to depend on the force at the command of either contestant.

Mr. WADE HAMPTON has shown his respect for the efficacy of "legal remedies" in settling the questions in dispute between the contestants for State offices in South Carolina by locking out the duly constituted Republican incumbents from the rooms occupied by them, and by recognizing the Democratic claimants, whose title to these offices has been affirmed by no legal authority whatever. It happens that the Republican State officers of South Carolina do not even share the quasi-disability of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN in having certain decisions of the courts against them. HAMPTON'S action is simply a high-handed outrage, equally in contempt of all the forms of law and of the spirit of republican institutions. It is one of the inconvenient results of the President's policy that a good many worse outrages may be committed without the Federal Government being required to take cognizance of them. It will, under existing circumstances, be a long time before the Executive or the Legislature of the State of South Carolina applies for the protection of the United States.

It appears that the document containing what TWEED calls his confession was submitted to the Attorney-General with the understanding that it should not be published unless it was deemed sufficient to secure his release. That being the case, we should think that TWEED'S chance of freedom will, for the present, be indefinitely postponed. The treatment of the confession will be considered as a sum in political profit and loss. To begin with, the public sentiment against any compromise with TWEED has been greatly strengthened by the obviously mean and vindictive motives which prompted the alleged outline of his confession. Whether TWEED was responsible for that publication or not, he will certainly suffer from it. Further, if this hash of misrepresentations were intended to be a pilot balloon for the more comprehensive effort to follow, it must be plain to JOHN KELLY, JOHN D. TOWNSEND, or whoever else is interested in turning TWEED'S revelations to political account, that its reception has not been such as to warrant any sanguine expectations about the fate of its successor. Since the Attorney-General expects to be a candidate for re-election this Fall, he will doubtless be equally anxious to move no faster in the matter than he can carry the Tammany Hall "Boss" along with him, and to lend a very quick ear to the manifestations of public disapproval likely to attend any gratuitous compounding with Ring felony.

Our usually accurate contemporary, the *Sun*, has fallen into a somewhat prevalent error in asserting that the charter of 1870 "created the famous Board of Audit, through whose operations the City was fleeced of millions of money." The charter of 1870 has its place in the statute book as Chapter 137 of the laws of that session, and relates solely to the affairs of the City of New-York; the bill which created the Board of Audit is known as Chapter 382, and refers to the Government of the County of New-York. In fact, the latter was the county tax levy of the year, and is doubtless familiar to our contemporary from the fact that, among other things, it appropriated $18,000 in payment of professional services in the litigation between HENRY SMITH and JOHN FOLEY, to determine the question of title to the office of Supervisor of the County of New-York. For the purposes of the *Sun's* argument, the difference is a material one.

Curiously enough, the very first rumor of the shock of contending arms comes from Montenegro. The armistice between that Principality and Turkey expired Friday, April 13. It is now said that the fight has begun at Nicsics, the point coveted for Montenegrin possession. There would be a certain fitness of things in Montenegro's reopening the great conflict. The people of the Black Mountain have often been in the forefront of battle with the Turks during many centuries past. The Turkish forces, preparing for the invaders from the North, are concentrating around Rustchuck, and there are indications that they may cross into Roumania near Kalafat before the Russians leave their own territory. Roumania is apprehensive of this strategic movement, and has ordered out a force for the protection of the capital. It will soon be time to expect tidings of the opening of the campaign.

DEMOCRATIC DEMANDS.

Just as, during the war, the Copperheads were worse than the Confederates, so now, the Northern Democrats are more implacable, more exacting in their demands, than a large proportion of the Democrats in the Southern States. To the latter the conciliatory plans of the President do not appeal altogether in vain. There are, indeed, Southern leaders who profess to see in the plans simply an insidious attempt to destroy the unity of their party organization, and who insist that that shall be preserved intact, whatever the immediate consequences. But these evidently represent a portion only of the Southern whites. The letters of well-known Southerners, and the tone of the newspapers which publish them, are evidence of the existence of a more conciliatory feeling. They cannot be said to indicate any disposition to exchange the Democratic for the Republican Party, but at least they imply a willingness to credit the Administration with just and friendly purposes, and to co-operate cordially so far as it labors to carry them into effect. It is a sorry commentary on the morality of partisanship that an incident which might seem to follow as a matter of course, challenges remark by its exceptional character. The Democrats at the North allude to it as a sign of Republican intrigue, and earnestly entreat the South to stand by their party. There would be no necessity for these appeals if there were not some ground for anticipating defection from the Democratic ranks, and the cultivation of more friendly relations between the business element of their party and the Republican Party as affected throughout the South by the proceedings of the Administration.

One of the pretenses which are employed to keep alive the old partisan spirit in the South is an absurdly exaggerated horror of "bargains." There must be no understanding with the other side—the Democratic impracticables declare—because that would amount to bargaining. Democratic virtue is not so rigid that it is likely to be shocked by any compact which promised to inure to its advantage. Its chief agents and its methods are irreconcilable with any claim to purity. But the pretense serves its purpose so far as to restrain from positive action men whose own judgment dictates a generous consideration of suggestions framed with a single regard for the public interest. The Matthews-Foster communications with Senator GORDON and Mr. JOHN YOUNG BROWN were denounced as proofs of a corrupt bargain, until the publication of the documents and the manly statement of Mr. BROWN rendered the allegation preposterous. The same cry is now used to prevent any conciliatory movement on the part of the Louisiana Democrats, who, profiting by the lesson taught by WADE HAMPTON in South Carolina, refuse aught beyond the baldest generalities as pledges of the good faith which the President, for his own justification, has sought to cultivate. As still another illustration of the same fact, the Democratic discussions relating to the organization of the House of Representatives may be cited. Our Democratic neighbors have so little confidence in the devotedness of the Southern section of their party that they are constantly discoursing of the immorality of any arrangement, or any loosening of partisan ties, which tends to counteract the machinations of the extreme faction whose willingness to create mischief was demonstrated last session.

The supposition that WADE HAMPTON'S flagrant violation of his pledges to the President is the result of pressure brought to bear upon him by exacting members of his own party is not unreasonable. It does not in the slightest degree lessen the culpability of the man whom Mr. HAYES' policy has made Governor of a Republican State, but it throws some light upon the difficulties which fair-minded Democrats may expect to encounter within their own party, and upon the inexpediency of relying too much upon promises which may be interpreted Jesuitically by those who make them. Mr. NICHOLLS probably realizes as well as Mr. HAMPTON the need which the President has of some understanding which shall, as far as may, be secure the ends of justice and law, and at the same time mitigate the opposition which he will assuredly encounter from extreme Republicans. The resolutions the other day adopted by the Nicholls Legislature were in keeping with this interpretation of Mr. NICHOLLS' personal position. They were, as resolutions, all that could be desired. The misfortune is that they are only words, and that the forces within the party which spurn the idea of compromise, and refuse to be parties to any proceeding not wholly in their interest, may in Louisiana, as in South Carolina, prove too strong for the conciliatory element. Something of this unyielding temper no doubt proceeds from the conviction—the well-grounded conviction, we admit—that the President's purpose to withdraw the troops being fixed, concessions would be superfluous. This explanation, however, does not improve the position of the Southern Democrats. If they will have only the terms which they prescribe for themselves because the President has no power to exact others, and because the application of his known ideas of constitutional duty insures to them all they want without any terms whatever, their shrewdness will not be called in question, but the genuineness of their conciliatory professions will certainly be open to doubt.

It is noticeable, moreover, that the effect upon the Northern Democracy of the concessions made by the Administration is to engender fresh and larger demands. WADE HAMPTON asked only for the withdrawal of the troops. "Recall them," he said in substance, "and we shall be content; for all else, the quiet operation of law will be sufficient." Mr. NICHOLLS craves no more in Louisiana. That effected, he declares, other matters will adjust themselves. The Northern Democrats, however, have discovered that this action of the President, conclusive as it is with reference to pending disputes in the two States, is but a small part of the change which the South may properly demand. The *World* of yesterday contends that the Southern States are entitled to require, not simply the withdrawal of the troops, but the total repeal of all Federal legislation designed to carry out the constitutional amendments. These laws are of the essence of the reconstruction policy; they are equitable, and are essential, in certain circumstances, to the due operation of the amendments resulting from the war. Nevertheless, says the *World*, "those laws must be repealed, or made a dead letter," before self-government can be fully restored to the South, whose representatives are, in effect, told that for the attainment of this object the Northern Democrats will render them all possible help. We now know, therefore, what the Democratic policy in regard to the South really is. The amendments may stand, but the legislation which imparts to them much of their practical usefulness must be annulled. Conciliation will be an almost hopeless task if views like these reflect the spirit and aims of the Democratic Party, North or South.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE.

A bill passed the lower house of the State Legislature yesterday, changing the mode of "appointing" Presidential Electors. It abolishes the method of choosing all the Electors on one ticket, and provides for electing two Electors at large on a general ticket, and the remaining Electors by Congressional districts. This bill is important on account of its special provisions, which are valuable, and on account of the example which it sets for other States, by following which they can remove many of the difficulties and dangers which now beset the election of a President.

Under the present system, each State gives to one of the candidates as many Electoral votes as it has Representatives and Senators. New-York, for instance, has 33 Representatives, and casts 35 Electoral votes. It is easy to see that this method may lead to gross injustice, and that it opens the way for the practical disfranchisement of nearly one-half the people of a State, so far as the choice of President and Vice-President is concerned. At the late election there were over a million of votes cast in the State of New-York, (1,015,618,) and they were so nearly divided between the two parties that a comparatively small change of votes would have altered the Democratic majority. The actual result was that the 35 Electoral votes of the State were given to Mr. TILDEN. At the same election the Republicans elected 17 Representatives in Congress and the Democrats but 16. Had the Presidential Electors been chosen by districts, with the exception of two electors at large, the Republicans would have secured 17 District Electors, and the Democrats would have secured 16 District Electors and 2 Electors at large, making 18 in all. This would have been a bare majority of the State Electoral College, and would have fairly represented the condition of the popular vote. Each Elector would have stood for a constituency of some 29,000, and the Democratic majority of 32,000 would have corresponded quite exactly with the result. But the possession by the Democracy of the whole 35 votes really disfranchised over 411,000 Republicans, whose voice was not heard at all through the Electors of the State.

It may be argued that, as a matter of fact, the popular vote of the Union corresponded very nearly with the Electoral vote at the late election. And this is partly true. If the law which passed the Assembly yesterday had prevailed in all the States in the Union, and Electors had been chosen by districts, with the exception of two on a general ticket in each State, and if the vote for District Electors had been the same as the vote which was cast for Congressmen, we should have had a very curious result. The Democrats would have chosen 150 District Electors and 34 Electors at large. The Republicans would have chosen 143 District Electors and 42 Electors at large. Thus each party would have had 184 Electoral votes; the decisive vote would have depended on the result in the Third District of Missouri; and in that district the majority is in dispute, and is a majority of only one. We might thus have seen the Presidency of the United States depend on the choice of one voter, and on the possibility of correctly ascertaining on which side the vote of that individual was cast. It will be seen, therefore, that the method of the Assembly bill is not sure to save us from very dubious results, and from vexatious and possibly dangerous disputes. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the closeness of the vote for members of the House last year was exceptional, and is not likely to occur often. Whatever difficulty arises from such a result it ought to be possible to guard against by reasonable and prudent legislation. And though the closeness of the vote in the House corresponds to the closeness of the vote by the Electors, the latter is an accident. It is reached by setting off injustice to Republicans against injustice to Democrats; the number of each party distranchised in the Presidential election roughly balances the number of the opposite party. Such a counterpoise cannot be expected to occur again, and it would be folly to count upon it. It is much more likely that the instances of disfranchisement will accumulate on one side, and that a President having a minority of the popular vote will be again chosen, as has several times been the case in the past. Against such a contingency the principle of the Assembly bill offers a valuable barrier.

But it is not the avoidance of these unfair results which constitutes the only merit of this bill. It is also the fact that the principle of the bill, if generally applied, will tend to make our Presidential elections more pure. Under the present system, the doubtful States are known beforehand, and, in each of them, according to the number of its Electoral votes, the temptation to all sorts of irregular means of influencing the election is intensified. A single large city, with a considerable ignorant foreign vote, may determine the result in a whole State, and thus in the whole country; but if the district system were adopted, the effect of such a vote would be confined to a few Congressional Districts and to a corresponding number of Electoral votes. There is no doubt that the principle of the bill is a sound one, and as it involves no constitutional amendment, but only an amendment of the Revised Statutes, we think the experiment well worth trying.

THE STREET-CLEANING FOLLY.

If we are to accept the statements of the officials charged with cleaning the streets, they confess their inability to perform that duty. President SMITH frankly tells a reporter that he thinks the streets are "excessively dirty." For once, he finds nobody to disagree with him. But then, he says that the Commissioners cannot help it. The attitude of each Commissioner is that of one of the aged sweepers, who, leaning on his ineffectual broom, surveyed a pavement covered with a deposit of dirt, and then, as if appalled by the utter hopelessness of the situation, sat down on the curb-stone to think it over. President SMITH is of the opinion that the streets might be kept clean if he had $100,000 added to the $750,000 which is now appropriated for the purpose. Always more money. The fact is that we are now reaping the consequences of insisting on having the mud and snow removed from the streets last Winter. President SMITH then declared that the slush was not dirt, it was snow, and no existing appropriation could be legally used for its removal. Like spoiled children, the people clamored for a cleaning of the streets. Under pressure, the Commissioners had the accumulation removed. Now, when the dust flies, or the mud fouls the pavement, President SMITH triumphantly says, "I told you so. You insisted on having the streets cleaned of snow. This is what you get for it."

But, more difficult than the question of money, next comes the problem of the disposition of the collected dirt—when it is collected. President SMITH thinks that he could manage this if he had a fleet of scows and a convoy of tugs. The scows must be seaworthy and manned with gallant crews. It is as much as a man's life is worth to engage in the perilous pursuit of shoveling on board a scow belonging to the Street-cleaning Bureau. New-Jersey pounces on any New-York pirate who ventures to dump a load of ashes near her sacred soil. A perpetual injunction hangs over the shores of Staten Island. And there was a brisk naval engagement off Coney Island, last Summer, when the King's County Shore Inspector undertook to make prisoners of war of a detachment of garbage men. On that occasion a noble fleet of City scows was ignominiously chased out of local jurisdiction by the horse-marines of King's County, whose pistols and locusts were more than a match for the peaceful shovels and forks of the invaders. Gen. SMITH plaintively declares that the terrible G. W. B. pursues the scows even into deep water, outside of the jurisdiction of the United States. No sooner does this Cerberus of the port see a scow laden with refuse sneaking down the harbor, than he procures an injunction and writes a letter to the newspapers. The Commissioners laugh at the ordinary run of editorial comment; but G. W. B. is too much. Aside from the polysyllabic maledictions of this implacable mariner, the Commissioners naturally demur to being forced into what seems a contraband traffic. It is not in keeping with the dignity of their office that they should go prowling about the harbor of a dark night, waiting for a chance to run out and dump a load of garbage without detection. Nobody will have the stuff, and if we attempt to unload it three marine leagues from land, where neither the Shore Inspector nor G. W. B. can follow, the fleet must be composed of craft which will behave well in a heavy sea. Obviously, a scow intended to carry garbage and ashes on the high seas must be deep in the hold, and capable of beating up to the windward without danger of careening and thus losing cargo. All this, as Gen. SMITH pensively remarks, would cost a deal of money.

Must we, therefore, imitate the example of the Commissioners and sit down in hopeless despair? Is the dirt, literally thrown back upon the City, to drift and blow where it listeth? We do not remember of having heard of any other city in the Republic where there is such a continual outcry for a place to dump the street refuse. To be sure, New-York has an enormous population, and a great volume of matter to be disposed of somewhere. No other city has so large a problem to contend with. But the very extent of the difficulty ought to stimulate invention. The Commissioners content themselves with querulously retorting upon complainants, and asking for more money. By and by, when the City is governed as it ought to be, men will read with wonder of the weak efforts of Municipal authorities struggling with a load of City refuse. One of the Commissioners intimated, the other day, that there was to be an experiment with burning the refuse; and it was even suggested that an official would visit Philadelphia to see how the business is managed there. But all notion of utilizing the refuse matter is dismissed at once as visionary. Unless it can be dumped into the sea, the Commissioners are helpless. They have nothing else than this to hope for, but more money.

If the tax-payers saw that the authorities were making wise and intelligent use of the money now appropriated for cleaning the streets, they might listen with patience to demands for more. But the Street-cleaning Bureau has proved itself utterly inefficient. The difficulties of dumping refuse, the opposition of coast inspectors and G. W. B., and the scarcity of funds, do not excuse the shittlessness with which the work has been mismanaged. The Commissioners may think it a good joke to laugh at the difficulties of dumping, but they ought to know that the street-cleaners are not street-cleaners at all; that the sweeping and shoveling is a farce; that the force of employes is a refuge for all manner of political loafers and strikers, and that the whole system is a noxious and shameful abuse. Until the Commissioners find this out, and attempt to remedy a disgrace which is notorious and conspicuous to every intelligent citizen, their attempt to laugh off the charges against them is ill-timed folly.

POKERS AND MIRACLES.

Harrisburg has emerged from its obscurity, as the mere capital of Pennsylvania, with a complacent announcement that it has just had a miracle of the very best quality. For some years Harrisburg has secretly exulted in the possession of a young lady with an exceptional spine. As the local newspaper puts it, she was "afflicted with an affection of the spine." In consequence of this afflicting affection she was obliged to "retire," and to remain constantly "retired" for nearly three years. It must be mentioned that the Harrisburg paper, with brutal shamelessness, says that the young lady was "obliged to take to her bed," instead of delicately remarking that she "retired," but the former outrageous expression is so well adapted to bring a blush to the cheek of an old and unmarried person of the female sex, that it will not be permitted to pollute the columns of THE TIMES. That her form of spinal disease was peculiar and painful may be inferred from the fact that her spine broke, apparently of its own accord, into three separate pieces, and that no cement strong enough to repair it could be found in the whole *materia medica*.

Physicians sore long time she bore—as the good Dr. WATTS poetically remarks concerning some obscure, but doubtless deserving, person whose name history has failed to preserve. The young lady of Harrisburg rivaled in fortitude the young woman of Lucca, whose powers of endurance have been celebrated in song by an anonymous author. She took more pills and draughts, and submitted to more plasters and other counter-irritants, than any other young lady of her age and weight who has been mentioned in medical annals. Bromides and phosphates were the chief of her diet, and yet this young person remained discouragingly quiet. Finally, all the physicians except two gave her up as a person who could not be mended, and before whom it was a shame to cast the unappreciated pearls of the *materia medica*. The two remaining physicians thereupon held a prolonged consultation—the sherry and cake being particularly good—and decided that nothing could give the patient any real comfort except the application of a white-hot iron to her spine.

It may safely be asserted that a hot iron frequently applied to the spine is temporarily disagreeable. The process is popularly known as "actual cautery," in order to distinguish it from virtual cautery, such as is frequently inflicted by orators with words that burn for two or more consecutive hours. There are few persons who have any strong desire to have their spines cauterized. As the musical critic of the *World*, who recently discovered a tenor with a light-brown voice, might say, actual cautery produces a dark-red pain of an opaque and semi-fluid character. The young lady of Harrisburg undoubtedly knew these facts, and, therefore, declined the hot iron with thanks. She said that she had lost all faith in medical experiments, and preferred to be cured by miracle, instead of medicine or surgery. "Something had told her" to rely upon a supernatural agency for help, and as all forms of supernatural agency are much cheaper than two physicians with a hot poker, she greatly preferred the former. Who the "something" was who had recommended her to dismiss her doctors she did not tell, and we are left to suppose that, after the manner of speech prevailing among Spiritualists, "it was born in upon her," or "she was given to feel" that the exhibition of hot poker was not indicated by her symptoms. At all events, she dismissed her doctors, "elevated her person"—as the Harrisburg paper, with a sudden access of delicacy, terms the indelicate process of getting out of bed—and seated herself in an arm-chair. Not content with this, she next walked up and down the room, and she has since gone to meeting on Sunday, and leaned on the front gate on Saturday night, without showing the slightest symptom of a broken spine.

That this sudden cure was miraculous is asserted by the young woman herself, who says that it was due to the fact that she had carefully fixed her mind upon certain passages of Scripture—probably those comforting lists of people who begat one another through long periods of early Jewish history. Whether she paid her doctors for their useless drugs and their proffered hot pokers we are not informed, but inasmuch as the drugs did not efficiently minister to her diseased spine, she may have argued that the doctors were not entitled to pay. So obvious and satisfactory a miracle is seldom reported in these degenerate days, and Harrisburg has a right to be proud of its extraordinary young woman and her supernatural cure.

There are persons—wicked skeptics and materialists—who venture to assert that the young woman of Harrisburg was cured, not by a miracle, but by the mere prospect of a hot poker. It is undeniable that many a small boy who has been too ill to attend church or school in consequence of an assortment of vague but painful diseases, has been instantaneously cured by an invitation on the part of his father to visit the wood-shed and inspect a new apple-tree switch. During the late civil war there were patriots in the Federal Army who were afflicted with paralysis, but who rose up from their beds and hastened to the front when the surgeon called for the axe and announced his intention of ridding the service of all paralyzed and useless legs; and in our merchant navy, from time immemorial, sailors suffering from diseases which rendered it a physical impossibility for them to do their duty have been known to be instantaneously cured and to joyfully "turn to" merely on seeing the mate step to the rail and select an iron belaying-pin. If the two Harrisburg physicians sue for their fees, and insist that their patient "elevated her person" and walked because she thought it was better to walk than to burn, they may very possibly obtain a verdict. In this age miracles must be strictly proved before a court will admit them as evidence, and there is no denying that in an issue between hot pokers and miracles, the former would have a fair chance of success.

RUSSO-TURKISH WARS.

A rumor was recently sent by cable, which no doubt is a mere *canard*, that Prince BISMARCK had advised the Ottoman Porte not to yield to the demands of the Russian Government. It is not at all improbable that the free-spoken German Chancellor has somewhere said that the Porte was in no way compelled to yield to the pressure of the Russian demands. There is at least no question what one member of the Prussian Cabinet—and he its principal military authority—thinks of the probability of a speedy military success by the Russians in their campaign on the Danube. Von MOLTKE, who served as Colonel, we believe, in the Turkish Army during the war of 1828-9, has written a well-known book on that campaign, and has there indicated, with his consummate military insight, the probabilities of Russian or Turkish success in a future military campaign toward Constantinople.

In that campaign, the Russians did not cross the Danube till June, (1828,) and were at once delayed by the strong fortified posts of the Turks. But little advance was made in that year. In 1829 the campaign was opened on the 17th of May. The Russian General did not succeed in taking the great fortified position at the foot of the Balkans-Shumla; but masking it with a moderate force, crossed the mountains by other passes, and marched boldly for Adrianople, with a force fearfully reduced by disease and plague. His boldness took the place of battalions, and though he left an army of his enemies in his rear, with another of Albanians on his flank, who might at any moment rise against him, and his own was only the skeleton of an army, he succeeded in taking Adrianople, advancing toward the Turkish capital, and finally forcing the peace of Adrianople, with all its gains to Russia, in August, 1829. When peace was finally concluded, the successful audacity of the Russian General was made manifest to the world, as only 10,000 or 15,000 men returned under the Muscovite eagles to the Danube.

Had MAHMOUD been more resolute, or his Albanian corps more faithful, or any one of many contingencies happened, the war had turned out very differently, and the Russians lost all hold on the Danubian country. It should be said, however, in excuse of the Russians, that they left heavy forces in Poland and the Principalities, and entered on the campaign with a very inadequate army, and that disease cost them far more men than the battles with the enemy. They committed also gross blunders, and, except in the march over the Balkans, showed little strategical ability. On the other hand, the Turks were just reorganizing their army on a European footing, everything was in confusion, the new forces had not acquired the prestige of the old janissaries, the Turkish fleet was useless, the enemy had control of the Black Sea, and the whole Empire seemed near its last gasp. That they could do anything against an army then held to be one of the best in Europe was a wonder—supported as that army was by a powerful fleet. Since that campaign, the Russians and Turks have had the well-known contest in 1854-6. The Russian army then crossed the Pruth on the 3d of July, 1853, but war did not begin till October, 1854. Our readers well remember that the steadiness of the Turks, led by English officers, kept the Russians for months before Silistria and other fortified posts, until finally the Muscovite forces were compelled to recross the Danube, having gained absolutely nothing.

Von MOLTKE estimated, after the campaign of 1829, that 120,000 men would be necessary in any Russian army which should undertake to cross the Balkans. The invaders would be obliged to leave 70,000 to mask Shumla, Varna, and other posts, and would only have 50,000 to take Adrianople, and march on Constantinople. Even this force he thought to be inadequate to undertake the siege of that capital. In this estimate he reckoned on a Russian fleet controlling the Black Sea, and supporting the flank of the advancing army, affording supplies, and joining in the attack on the works around Constantinople. At this time, the Porte has far stronger works on the Danube than it possessed in 1829. Shumla itself is an immense fortified camp; the sea is held by a strong Turkish fleet; the Army is better organized and better equipped; the passes of the Balkans, though not formidable, (the lowest being only 1,800 feet high,) are fairly defended, and the Turkish capital itself is defended by the best of modern guns and considerable works. It is evident that a Russian march to Constantinople will be no "promenade." But, on the other hand, the Russian strategists have, no doubt, learned the terrible lesson which Von MOLTKE himself has taught them, not to begin a war till they can wield a crushing and overwhelming force, to be concentrated on a few points. Russia can certainly pour such a force over the Danube that nothing which Turkey could present could stop its progress. A few weeks will show what the Russians have learned from the great Prussian.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

TORONTO, April 18.—A special cable dispatch to the *Globe* from London, yesterday, says: "In the Great Western half-yearly report issued to-night, the Directors explain that the causes of the diminution of the earnings of the roads were the severity of the weather and the reduction of the rates of fares resulting from a contest between the American and Canadian trunk lines, over which the Great Western had no control. The Grand Trunk board invited the Directors to reconsider the feasibility of improved arrangements between the companies. Advantage was taken of the presence of Mr. Hickson to discuss these schemes. The Directors are glad to be able to announce that a greater approximation of views has resulted, and they are hopeful of their accomplishment. They have sent for Mr. Broughton, and anticipate that negotiations will result in permanent and mutually beneficial arrangements.

GENERAL NOTES.

Col. John W. Dix, is reported to be seriously ill.

Texas expects its greatest fruit-crop this year.

The debt of Erie, Penn., is said to represent over 10 per cent. of its real estate.

The prisoners in a Texas jail have been impelled to petition to have Bibles placed in their cells.

A Texas stage-robber has been caught, and has employed a lawyer, who was one of his latest victims, to defend him.

Some conscienceless individual stole all the wedding cake from a bride in Rochester while the ceremony was in progress.

The veteran Odd-fellows of Cincinnati have formed an association. They held their first reunion and had a dinner on Monday evening.

A citizen of Rochester wants a subscription made up to buy a telescope for Prof. Lewis Swift that he may catch more comets and such things.

A Nevada paper speaks of the conductor of a rival journal as a creature difficult to describe without doing injustice to inferior but innocent animals.

A St. Louis paper speaks of the "chagrin" of a man at the course of his wife in procuring a divorce and marrying another man. A little vexation was pardonable, perhaps.

News has been received in Providence, R. I., of the death of Frank Gramout, Treasurer of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company, at Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday last.

An enterprising man who went to Tulare County, Cal., three years ago, with $5,000 in gold and invested the amount in sheep, has recently quit with $1 50 in silver in his pocket.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* insists that the question whether we shall resume specie payments in gold alone on the 1st of January, 1879, is to be the topmost issue in the next State campaign in Ohio.

A New-Hampshire man has not given his wife a new dress for 17 years, and he has been formally declared by a commission to be an irresponsible person, whose miserly habits have become a mania.

If it were not for the fear of depriving New-York of much-needed services, it might be mentioned that Wolfe County, Ky., offers remarkable inducements to young lawyers, the county seat being without any.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says that Mr. John H. Lick is to receive $535,000 from the Trustees, in settlement of his claims on the estate of his father, the late James Lick, of California. The estate is valued at $3,300,000.

The Richmond (Va.,) *Whig* is very willing to accept all the concessions President Hayes will make, but it wants it clearly understood that "there must be a Democratic organization for the House and the election of Mr. Randall as Speaker."

A Washington lawyer formally announces by advertisement in the public prints that he "thinks" he will be found to have "sufficient physical, pecuniary, and legal strength to make it rather warm" for any newspaper proprietors who may see fit to libel him.

The Jacksonville *Union* says: "Mr. George F. Drew, as Executive of the State of Florida, has succeeded in making a spectacle of himself; it may be said, in fact, that he was an entire and well-accoutred tableau." Reference is made to his action in relation to the Florida Central Railroad.

Respecting the 900,000 bushels of grain reported to be sold at Baltimore a few days ago, the Baltimore *Bulletin* says: "It is well known that two-thirds or three-fourths of these sales were for future delivery, principally in May and June. The stock in the elevators was scarcely 400,000 bushels."

The Jamestown *Journal* reports that a dove entered the Baptist Church in Farmersville, Cattaraugus County, during the sermon a few Sundays ago, and perched on the pulpit, where it remained during the services. Then it accompanied the congregation to a creek where some new converts were baptized, and followed the people back to the church again.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* says that Hon. S. S. Cox was serenaded by the citizens of Franklin, La., after his lecture Friday evening, and made a short and stirring address on the political situation, expressing the hope that Louisiana would soon resume her position as a sovereign State of the Union, and promising that Congress would make no appropriation for the Army until the bayonets were taken from her throat.

The Boston *Transcript* does not believe that the present is a judicious time for the re-enactment in Massachusetts of the Prohibitory law, whether as concerns the ultimate prospects of temperance legislation, the effect on the general community, or the consequences that may result politically. There is no affirmative public sentiment in the State, it says, warranting the attempt to prohibit by law the sale of spirituous liquors.

An old school-mate says of David M. Key in his boyhood: "His mother had spun, wove, and made his suit of blue jeans. Most of us were rich, and thought ourselves above him in the social scale. For the first few days the other boys picked at him a good deal; but he said nothing, and seemed not to notice what was said and done to annoy him. At length, when compelled to say something, he raised his eyes from his books, calmly looked his tormentors in the face, and said, 'I think you would have plenty to do to attend to your own business.' His manner and tone made the appeal effectual. He was never annoyed again. His talents won our admiration. His application soon left us 'rich boys' behind so far that we have never been able to catch up with him."

BABY FARMING IN ENGLAND.

At the Liverpool Police Court the other day, Sophia Martha Todd, about 35 years of age, and of respectable and ladylike appearance, was charged with having caused the death of a child. The case was a very remarkable one. The prisoner about the middle of 1875 lodged, it appeared, at the house of a Miss Johffe in Liverpool, and one evening she was seen with an infant which she stated had been left with her by a lady and gentleman, who had gone to an evening party, and who would call for it on their return. Next day she was without the child, and she explained that the parents had taken it away. The prisoner afterward took lodgings with a Mrs. Oldham, but went away again in a few days, leaving behind her a box, which remained in Mrs. Oldham's possession. Recently this box was opened, and at the bottom the body of a child was found tightly wrapped up in clothes and quite mummified. A medical examination showed that the child's head had been crushed in. The Police after much difficulty traced the prisoner to Old Trafford, near Manchester, where she was apprehended while riding along the road accompanied by a Mr. Todd, the agent in advance for a traveling circus, and whom she represented to be her husband. She made a long statement to the detective to the effect that she adopted the child for a premium of $50, and that it died suddenly in her arms the night it came into her possession. Upon the prisoner was found a letter signed "Beta," and offering to pay $150 premium for the adoption of a child. With respect to this letter, the Police had discovered that a little boy had been sent to the prisoner from Whitehaven, that she took him out with her one day, and that he had never afterward been seen or heard of. It was also ascertained that five other children were sent to her at different times, and when questioned about them on her arrest, she said they had all died natural deaths. The career of the prisoner is a most extraordinary one. She is stated to be the daughter of a civil engineer in the Isle of Wight, and her mother was an East Indian. She was for four years governess in a Polish nobleman's family in Russia, and afterward became governess to the children of a Scotch nobleman. Some years subsequently she taught music and languages at Lancaster, and in that town met a farmer named Jackson, whom she married and brought to Liverpool. They soon separated, and she then went as cook-keeper to the Victoria Hotel, and soon afterward appears to have commenced the "farming" of children. Her mode of operation was to insert an advertisement in the newspaper in this form: "Wanted, by a respectable married couple, a baby to adopt. A premium expected." And upon receiving a reply addressed to the newspaper office, she would disclose her name and address. It was stated that the prisoner was thoroughly accomplished in the fine arts, and could speak five languages. She was remanded for a week in order that further inquiries might be made.

THE FUTURE OF LOUISIANA.

SLIGHT HOPE OF AMELIORATION.

INCAPACITY OF THE PROSPECTIVE NEW RULERS—ASCENDENCY OF THE DEMOCRATS LIKELY TO PROVE RUINOUS—DISAGREEABLE EXPERIENCES OF THE COMMISSION—INSOLENCE OF THE DEMOCRATS WHEN A DISPOSITION TO LEARN THE FACTS WAS SHOWN—MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE STRENGTH OF NICHOLLS.

From a Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 11, 1877.

It goes to my heart to say anything I know will distress and anger the really good people of this city. Their blind faith in the Democratic Party, their loyal and self-sacrificing devotion to the men who have forced themselves into the front rank of the anti-Republican faction, is almost beautiful, and certainly is touching. As a Southern man—as the friend and daily associate of these deluded and honorable people—it grieves me to see them grieved. But, *que voulez vous?* We cannot write that which we know to be false; we cannot advocate that which we know to be foolish and dangerous. There is no security for the material interests of this State in the absolute ascendency of the Democrats, and I should be false to every honest instinct and deep conviction of my nature were I to say so.

What has the Democratic Party done? It has perpetuated every abuse which the Republicans created. The Levee Company swindle has received its most affectionate solicitude: the lottery is its protégé; all the sinecures and fat revenues stand untouched by its scheme of reform. The Returning Board lives again, with a new name, but unchanged in all essential features, and every crevice and aperture through which the people's money could be spilled remains. The public schools of the city have been handed over to the Catholic Church, the Police force is thronged with thieves and cracksmen, and appointments to public offices of trust and responsibility have been given to men of the very worst character and most disreputable antecedents. In the constant and acrimonious struggle that is going on between the city and country elements the "true inwardness" of the party stands revealed. Its object is plunder, the reward of unscrupulous henchmen, and the absolute and permanent control of the political machinery. Those who cry out against this are struggling in the interests of the solid and material welfare of the community, although good and honest men by the hundred will say that objections should not be raised at such a time; that protests should be held back until the existing contest shall be settled and the presence of the common enemy no longer threatens us. To this proposition I demur. I can see that if the present scheme of action be once perfected, if the Democratic Party of this city be allowed to continue and consummate its plans, there will be no escape from the results, except by a revolution as violent and radical as the one which has just overturned the carpet-bag Government and wrested from the carpet-baggers the control of the Government.

The action of the Commissioners has proved a source of surprise to those who had been deluded into the belief that President Hayes sent them here merely to construct a plausible pretext for deserting Packard as he has deserted Chamberlain. The fact that Packard's case differed essentially from Chamberlain's never seemed to strike any one. The fact that Packard's title to the Governorship is as good as, if not better than Hayes' to the Presidency, was wholly ignored. Hence the surprise. Instead of the Commissioners coming here and pooh-poohing the Packard case, and "bumming" with the oldest and best; holding big dinners at Moreau's and the Lake End, and mingling in the mazy with the octoroon beauties at Claudine's, Messrs Hawley & Co. manifested from the first a very pertinacious intention of inquiring into facts. They showed an impartial desire to ascertain the truth, divided their time equally between the Packard and Nicholls head-quarters, and betrayed a willingness to listen to Republican statements with the same respectful attention they gave to the other side. These circumstances have led to many expressions of impatience, and even to threats on the part of the Democrats; for in the official organ of the Nicholls Government of last Monday—the 9th inst.—there appeared a leading editorial of the most ominous and alarming character, as the following extracts will show:

"If the Commission shall prolong their labors by going over the ground a dozen Congressional committees have covered, or, by taking evidence, to try the indictment that the perjurers and robbers, through whom the Federal Government has for four years misgoverned this State, have drawn up against this people; or if they shall vex and disbearten a community whom their dilatoriness is costing hundreds of thousands or dollars daily, by discussing puerile questions of law, as though they were trying a vagabond for pocket-picking, or a thief for horse-stealing, they need not be astounded if it be found difficult, or, indeed, impossible, to prevent some outbreaks of temper on the part of the populace.

We have no purpose of threatening the Commission. On the contrary, we entertain for them and their mission, if we really understand it, the greatest consideration and respect. But men without work and with empty stomachs; men who see their property going to wreck, and their business to ruin, will not reason carefully nor wait patiently or long. We say these things because we think the Commissioners ought to understand the condition and temper of the people whose interests they seem to have in hand, that they may act intelligently."

I need not say this foolish bluster failed to exert the desired influence. So far from obeying the demand of the "organ," the Commissioners persisted in entering upon "puerile questions of law," and generally displaying a pig-headed and stupid desire to ascertain facts. Pursuant to this purpose, they entered upon the question of the Supreme Court, (the weakest point in the Nicholls case,) and upon the question of the situation in the parishes. Apropos of the latter inquiry, it has transpired, much to everybody's astonishment, that the sway of the Nicholls Government in the country is by no means as universal or as absolute as was asserted by the Democrats. In Attakapas, Lafourche, and the coast districts—and these comprise the richest districts of the State, and pay more than one-half the revenue outside of the city—it seems the Packard Judiciary is in control, and that it persists in recognizing Packard as the Governor. In all these districts the Nicholls officials have been formally enjoined from collecting taxes, and, as a matter of fact, it may be stated that the injunctions have been effectual. I know of no considerable amount of taxes paid in any of the country parishes, and, indeed, know of no legal Treasurer in the Nicholls administration who is authorized to receive such taxes. Most of those paid in the city have been paid in legislative vouchers, sold by the members and bought up by the brokers on speculation; and as for the country, I do not believe there has been any movement whatever toward sustaining Nicholls with money.

Another significant circumstance has been developed by the Commission. It has been persistently asserted that Packard has no adherents among the citizens of the State; that his following consist wholly of disreputable and irresponsible carpet-baggers. The Commission has discovered that of all the worst men who made the administrations of Warmoth and Kellogg infamous, scarcely one is to-day allied with Packard. Warmoth, Sypher, Sheldon, Pinchback, George A. Sheridan, West, Carter, and the rest, including Longstreet, are openly advocating the Nicholls cause, and are in conspicuous opposition to Packard's. Packard's chief supporters are to be found among men who are natives of the State, formerly men of conscience and distinction, whose only crime to-day is that they stand arrayed against the Democratic Party. A. H. Leonard, Aleck Boarman, Taylor Beattie, R. R. Hunter, William H. Hunt, and others are the men who to-day stand first among Packard's supporters, and they are men who occupy as high a position, apart from politics, and who have as many friends and adherents, as any among their opponents. Most of the District Judges are natives or life-long residents of the State, and the same may be said of the Parish Judges and a majority of the local officials. In this struggle the carpet-bagger has fallen to the rear or been received with open arms by the Democratic Party, and the men who stand boldly forward in advocacy of Packard's claims are as much "citizens," and as competent to speak for the "people" as any of those who sign manifestoes and figure as vice-presidents of mass-meetings. I do not question that the preponderating element among the whites is firmly and resolutely in favor of Nicholls, but I do deny the stale fiction that Packard has no friends among respectable white people, and that his following is made up entirely, or even in greater part, of strangers and adventurers. This statement is not true, and the Commission, if it be allowed to tell all it knows, will so announce.

The course pursued by the Commission has not given entire satisfaction to the Democrats. Indeed, it has leaked out and become generally understood that Messrs. Hawley & Co. are taking a range of investigation very different from what had been anticipated. This has led to feelings of animosity, and prompted a very haughty and overbearing manner on the part of the Democratic visitors to the committee rooms. Last Tuesday a bank President, on being rather closely questioned by Judge Lawrence, said, very testily: "If I had known this was a committee of hair-splitting lawyers I should not have come here." To which Judge Lawrence replied, with some asperity: "Well, Sir, we did not invite you to come;" which was quite true. These enormous deputations of politico-commercial dignitaries have called on the Commissioners without any invitation whatsoever, and have had the bad taste to assume a very high and mighty bearing. Tuesday night a specially spicy episode occurred between Mr. MacVeagh and an official high in standing under Nicholls. The said official was expatiating on the force which could be brought to bear in support of Nicholls, and dwelling on the popular determination to yield nothing whatever, but, on the contrary, to fight to the bitter end instead, when MacVeagh said, "I don't know about the matter of brute force; we didn't come here to look into that; but it strikes me there are unemployed men enough in my district who would be glad to come down here and try conclusions with the White League on an issue of that sort." The interview was not very amiable, as you may readily imagine. In fact, the prevailing temper of the intercourse between the commission and the Democrats has been far from friendly. The latter resent the disposition of the former to inquire into awkward matters, and are not at all pleased with the fact that Messrs. Hawley and Harlan have had several long interviews with representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, and taken a large amount of evidence, not popularly supposed to be friendly to the Democratic cause. In fact, it is realized now that the original attitude was the correct one, and that it was a mistake to depart from it. The Democracy originally resolved to have nothing to do with the Commission. It was a wise resolve, which they should have religiously adhered to. At all events, having of their own motion approached the Commission, they should have adopted a more respectful and conciliatory tone.

It seems to be generally understood that the Commissioners will conclude their labors by Saturday and depart. Should they report fully as to the result of their inquiries here, you may rest assured that many popular errors will be corrected, and much new light thrown on the situation. I know that they have been fully informed on all points connected with this miserable muddle, and if they do not tell the country the truth it will be because the President's plan does not contemplate that end. Two facts at least will be developed: First, that the Legislature which canvassed the State vote and declared Packard Governor had a legal quorum in both houses at the time; and second, that should the Legislature be reorganized on the plan proposed by the commission, viz., with a nucleus of members whose election is not contested by either side, it would have a Republican majority, and would a second time declare Packard the Governor.

In short, as I have already said, Nicholls' case is essentially a *de facto* case. His claims reside altogether in the fact of his possession, in the support of a large majority of the taxpaying white people, and in the trouble which would inevitably result from any attempt to install Packard. Were the case otherwise, perhaps I should not interpose my voice at such a time. But it seems clear that the President means to abandon Packard, and allow the Democrats to take, or, rather, to retain, possession; and, believing this, I have sought to call attention to the defects in the policy thus far pursued by the victorious party, and to warn them in their pride of power and lust of place that their case is not so strong and pure as to justify them in disregarding the public welfare, and breaking every pledge of honesty, economy, and reform they have made the people who supported them so faithfully. P. D. Q.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Carlos" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday evening, for the last time but one. The final representation of the opera is set down for Saturday afternoon, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity of listening once more to a very fine work, which, owing to its elaborateness, is not likely to be a part of the regular répertoire, will not be overlooked by the public. To-morrow night "Rigoletto" is to be given. Signor Bertolani, whose earnestness, force, and talent as an actor will have a rare chance of assertion in this powerful lyric drama, is to assume the titular rôle; Signor Celada will play *Il Duca*, and Signorina Marck, *Gilda*. On Sunday evening, a grand concert will be tendered the managers of the opera, Messrs. Palmieri and Abbites, by the associated artists. Among the attractions of the programme are noticeable a chorus from "I Lombardi"; the prayer from "Mosè"; the "Inflammatus," "Pro Peccatis," and "Cujus Animam," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater"; the grand air, "Hear ye, Israel," from "Elijah," sung by Mme. Palmieri, and the baritone romance from "Faust"—"Dio Possente"—allotted to Signor Bertolani.

A CARD FROM MR. HART.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As my entire silence would imply that the things set forth in an open letter in your paper of yesterday were true, I beg to state that the signer of that letter was served by me with papers in a suit for damages on Tuesday, April 17. Such being the case, and desiring no free advertising, either for myself or my theatre, I am fully prepared to await the action of the courts to set me, as I believe they will, right in the matter.

WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1877. JOSH HART.

THE PACHECO MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The Supreme Court to-day issued a peremptory writ of mandate to the Secretary of State to issue to the Pacheco Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District his certificate. The attorneys of Wigginton, Democrat, have moved for inquiry into the question of facts as to the contested count. The motion has not yet been heard.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECALL OF EUGENE SCHUYLER.

AN UNLIKELY STORY OFFICIALLY CONTRADICTED—THE SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO CONSTANTINOPLE HIGHLY INDORSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The announcement made in certain London and Edinburgh papers that the Turkish Government had demanded the recall of Eugene Schuyler, Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, because of certain statements contained in the volume published by him in Turkistan, and for having extended certain courtesies to newspaper correspondents traveling with him in Bulgaria, is denied by Secretary Evarts. Mr. Evarts says no complaint whatever has been received from the Turkish Government with reference to Mr. Schuyler, and he expresses the belief that the reports about the alleged demand for his recall have grown out of the excitement existing at Constantinople in consequence of the threatened war between Turkey and Russia. Mr. Evarts further stated to your correspondent that Mr. Schuyler has the confidence of the Government, and in all the correspondence between the Turkish Government and the State Department had never been spoken of in other than complimentary terms. While Secretary Evarts was at the White House this evening, in consultation with the President on Louisiana matters, he received a cable dispatch announcing that Ayers P. Merrill, United States Minister resident at Brussels, was stricken with paralysis.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE DISMISSALS FROM THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING—THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION—THE EIGHT-HOUR ORDER TO BE REVOKED.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A discharge of 300 employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department took place this afternoon. The list includes plate printers, press girls, copyists, and other employes of the bureau. There were some very sad scenes at the close of office hours, when the parties who were discharged were informed of the fate that awaited them, the knowledge of the fact that wholesale reductions were to be made not having in any way mitigated the severity of the blow when it came. The end is not yet, and by the 1st of May others in the same bureau, as well as in other divisions of the department, will receive notice that the public interests will not permit their further employment in the Government service. The indications are that, before the middle of next month, at least 600 dismissals will be made of persons now in the employ of of the Government in this city.

Two of the three gentlemen invited to accept the positions of Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the New-York Custom-house have accepted the office tendered them, but until the third has accepted Secretary Sherman declines to say who the Commissioners will be.

Daniel Hall, of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Naval Officer at Boston.

The Supreme Court having decided that the law declaring eight hours a day's work for Government workmen is merely direction by the Government to its agents, and not a contract with laborers, the Secretary of the Treasury will issue an order announcing this decision, and directing its officers not to pay hereafter ten hours' wages for eight hours' labor. The order given by President Grant, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all Government workmen, will be revoked, and no additional pay will be allowed those who work longer than eight hours. A delegation of workmen from the new department building called upon the President to-day to protest against being compelled to work ten hours a day.

The President has recognized the following Consuls of Turkey: Charles Beurotin, at Chicago; Edward Samuel, Philadelphia; M. D. Morolla, Baltimore, and Edward Sherer New-York.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCES.

VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE—PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT HAYES — PREPARATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—This morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, together with the Russian Minister, and others of the party, drove to the Executive Mansion, and were received at the door by Secretary Evarts, who escorted them to the Blue Room, where President Hayes and the members of the Cabinet had assembled to receive them. They were in full dress. The ceremonies were conducted by Mr. Evarts, the Grand Duke Alexis being the first presented. It was merely a visit of respect on their part. The presentation having been concluded, all engaged in general conversation of an exceedingly cordial and friendly character, and this was rendered the more pleasant from the fact that Russia and the United States have always been firm friends. The visitors remained about 20 minutes, and when they withdrew Secretary Evarts accompanied them to their carriages.

The President this afternoon, accompanied by Secretary Evarts and Mr. Rogers, Private Secretary to the President, formally returned the call of the Russian Grand Dukes.

During the Administration of President Buchanan, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds acted as the Master of Ceremonies at the Executive Mansion, conducting the introductions, &c., on public occasions, and having a general supervision of affairs. In the succeeding administration, the Marshal of the District performed those duties, but now the Marshal has been superseded by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, Col. Casey, who succeeds Geo. Babcock as Commissioner, will therefore in future attend to the above-named duties at the Executive Mansion, and is now making the arrangements for the diplomatic dinner to be given to-morrow in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $327,900 99, and from Customs, $315,161 47.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, is expected to return here from Terre Haute this evening, with his family.

The Post Office Department has received notice that letters from the United States for China, (Hong Kong and dependent ports excepted,) forwarded via England, may be sent by the Southampton route at 15 cents per half ounce, and by the Brindisi route at 19 cents per half ounce.

The Members of the Academy of Science called at the Executive Mansion this afternoon to pay their respects to the President. The ceremony was devoid of anything further than the pleasant occasion of social greetings, with some allusions to the interesting and instructive session now being held in this city.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, (including $6,000,000 special fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $8,718,826; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,530,000; coin, (including $48,628,700 in coin certificates,) $89,482,083; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

Owing to the loss of the steamer Leo there has been a change in the schedule for the departure of mails for the Bahama Islands, via New-York and Savannah, Ga. The steamer San Jacinto will sail from New-York on the 21st inst., and the steamer Cleopatra from Savannah on the 26 h. The steamer San Salvador will sail from New-York on the 28th, all for Nassau, N. P.

The Secretary of the Interior, on the 17th inst., in the case of the Philadelphia Lode versus the Pride of the West, Del Norte, Col., held that a protestant in a mining case has no right of appeal from the decision of a Commissioner of the General Land Office. The only party entitled to an appeal is one who files an adverse claim in time, and commences suit thereon within 30 days from the date of such filing. This decision is at variance with the former practice of the department; but is in accord with decisions which have been made for the past year.

The Secretary of War having received a letter from Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, calling his attention to the clause in the River and Harbor bill of Aug. 14, 1876, appropriating $40,000 for the improvement of the Missouri River, and urging the importance of surveys at Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Brownsville, in the Missouri, and at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, has replied that Major Luter, of the Engineer Corps, the officer in charge of the improvements of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, will be instructed to make the examinations and preliminary surveys referred to, and report the extent and nature of the threatened danger at Omaha and Council Bluffs, and to submit an estimate of the probable cost of making such further and detailed surveys as may be required, with an estimate of the cost of work, &c. The threatened danger at Omaha is a change of the channel in the river caused by an ice gorge.

Under the recent construction put upon the act of the last Congress in relation to the payment for carrying the mails in the States lately in rebellion, which limited the time to when the States "engaged in war against the United States," Sixth Auditor McGrew has commenced the sending out of circulars notifying claimants to present their claims. Circulars will be sent to all contractors in these States just prior to the rebellion under the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury. No payment can be made until the accounts are all adjusted, when if the amount allowed exceeds the amount appropriated namely, $375,000, that sum will be divided pro rata among the claimants, leaving the balance to be settled by future legislation.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL INQUEST.

RESCUE OF PROF. REESE, MRS. REESE, AND TWO CHAMBER-MAIDS BY A FIREMAN—TESTIMONY OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL—STATEMENTS OF THE PROPRIETORS.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The investigation by the Coroner into the Southern Hotel fire was proceeded with this morning. John R. Reese, Professor of Mathematics in the Washington University, gave a very graphic account of the escape of himself and wife and two chamber-maids, who were rescued from the window of his room on the sixth floor on the Fourth-street front by Phillim Toole, the brave and daring fireman, but he knew nothing about the origin of the fire. He knew of no alarm being given in the upper stories, and only learned of the fire by the noise in the hall. When he opened the door of his room the smoke was so dense that he was forced back into the room, where they remained until taken down the Skinner escape by Toole.

James McKeef, a yardman, whose duty it was to put supplies into the store-room, testified that on the day of the fire he found a lot of loose matches scattered around the floor; he picked them up and put them into a bucket of water, and then placed the box which contained the stock of matches upon a high shelf.

George S. Darling, day clerk, and son of one of the proprietors, testified that he did not know that any particular orders were ever given to employes of the house regarding what they should do in case of fire; the fire-alarm or annunciator never worked well, and could not be relied upon; never heard that the employes had ever been directed not to give an alarm to the Fire Department in case of fire until instructed to do so; always understood they were to sound the alarm at once; the pot-washer or scullion, who was seen fumbling around the store-room doors with a burning paper in his hand a few hours before the fire broke out, went to New-York with the cook a few days ago.

George Darling, one of the proprietors, said he started for his room at about 12:30 o'clock, and called at a gentleman's room on the way up stairs; shortly afterward he was called by a bell-boy, and told that the house was on fire; he started for the lower floors at once, when he met some ladies in a high state of excitement; he tried to pacify them, and told them they would be saved; he went to the parlor, and was told by some one (did not know who, but thought it was Ford, the night clerk,) that water was being thrown on the fire; he again asked the ladies to be quiet, and told them they would be safe; he told some gentlemen they could get their baggage out; he went to his own room and told his wife there was fire in the house, but to be calm and remain where she was; he started back and met Capt. Warner, who said the fire had got into the elevator and the house could not be saved; returned to his own room and told his wife to get out of the house as rapidly as possible; did not go out with his wife, but escaped with some other ladies; gave no orders himself to have the guests called and notified of the danger, but heard cries of fire coming from the office floor; attempted to go to the store-room, but couldn't get there for smoke; never gave employes instructions how to act or what to do in case of fire; Russell, the engineer, has charge of all the fire appliances in the house; had seen him on one occasion practice the men in the use of the Babcock extinguishers; had no recollection of urging ladies to return to their rooms, or saying to them there was no danger; the statements are untrue; knew nothing about the fire, what had been done to subdue it, or whether an alarm was given; he did not go below the parlor floor till he left the house.

Capt. Charles P. Warner, one of the proprietors, said he was in a room on the fifth floor with some friends; had not gone to bed; the first indication he had of fire was the presence of smoke; this was at 1:35 A. M.; he immediately started down stairs, and attempted to reach the office floor by the main stairway, but could not on account of the smoke; he saw a number of ladies and gentlemen; told them to leave the house as speedily as possible, and ordered a policeman to put everybody out of the house, whether they wanted to go or not; there was a water-stand pipe running from the basement up through the roof of the house, with hose attachments on every floor, and 600 feet of hose, 13 Babcock extinguishers, and buckets at or near every stairway, and seven nozzles for hose; all were in order to the best of his knowledge; there had been a fire brigade in the house under the former proprietors, of whom he was one, and most of the men belonging to it were in the hotel at the time of the fire; they had been well drilled, but did little or no service that night; the fire was so sudden, and spread so rapidly that there was no opportunity to do anything. The fire annunciator in the house was in an unfinished state, and was not considered of much practical value. Witness gave a long description of the store-room, its location and position relative to other parts of the basement, and said the walls were of stone, except one corner next to the baggage elevator, which was of plank; it could be easily seen by the man who attended the elevator engine, and the fireman in the engine-room; his theory was that the fire was caused by super-heated steam-pipes, but at what point the fire can't be told not say; these pipes were numerous, and ran overhead in the basement and through the store-room; could not say whether matches standing on the high shelf in the store-room would ignite from the heat of the steam-pipes; he based his theory somewhat on the fact that the fire was seen spreading along the top of the wooden part of the store-room wall; there was no special watchman in the basement, but there always was one or more men at or about the engines and boilers; there were four large cisterns and tanks, holding some 80,000 gallons of water, and two wells in the house.

THE TROUBLES IN DR. LUDLOW'S CHURCH.

After the usual weekly prayer-meeting at the Reformed Dutch church corner of Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening, which was conducted by Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, the Church Charity Society met, with Mr. Snyder in the chair. Nearly every member of the Standing Committee resigned, and it is probable they will sever their connection with the church altogether, in view of the acceptance of the Pastor's resignation by the Classis. When the society adjourned a congregational meeting was held, which was addressed by Mr. Wilds, of the committee appointed by the congregation to draft an address in behalf of congregational rights, as against the Consistory, and present it to the Classis. Mr. Wilds reported that the Classis would not listen to the committee, and at the request of some one in the audience he read the address that it was intended to present. The meeting ratified the address, and then Judge Ingraham replied to Mr. Wilds. He said the address did not come before the Classis properly; it should have been presented to the Consistory first. This statement caused a general laugh, and the Judge sat down very pale and very angry. Mr. Snyder begged him to continue, saying it was the younger members of the audience who were guilty of the unseemly hilarity, and he reluctantly consented. He reiterated that the committee should have submitted the address to the Consistory first, and if that body took no cognizance of it, then the committee had the right of appeal to the Classis. Thus the address would have legally come before the Classis. The Judge said he did not like to think that those who laughed at him meant to insult him, and he asked the audience to deliberate calmly before they severed their connection with the church, as many of them seemed determined to do. Their withdrawal would not injure any individual or any collective body, but it would be a sad blow to the usefulness of the church. Mr. Stimson spoke briefly and somewhat warmly concerning the course pursued by the Consistory, and then formally withdrew from the church with his family. The meeting then adjourned.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

In the Emma Mine case, yesterday, Mr. Stoughton called ex-Judge James C. Spencer and several other witnesses to testify to the good character of James E. Lyon, one of the main witnesses for the plaintiff. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was called to testify in relation to a conversation between himself and Prof. Blake, but the evidence was ruled out, and he did not go on the stand. It was announced that the evidence would probably be concluded to-day, and that each side would be given three days to sum up. One of the witnesses, yesterday, happening to make an allusion to a Wall-street broker, Mr. Beach asked the opinion of the character of brokers generally, and the witness responded: "About the same as that of lawyers." The court and jury smiled, and Mr. Beach sat down.

WRECK ON THE LONG ISLAND COAST.

While a dense fog prevailed on Tuesday night, the German bark Liebe, Capt. J. P. Neubauer, bound from Colberg, Germany, for St. John, N. B., in ballast, went ashore on Shelter Island Beach, and the heavy surf running broke over her freely. The patrol of the Life-Saving Station established communication between her and the shore by means of a hawser, along which a boatswain's chair was made to travel and convey the crew ashore. By this means all were landed save two—James Folke and August Mannenberg—who were washed overboard and drowned. The vessel was only a year old, and was strongly built, but the chances of saving her from complete destruction are considered very slender.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON EACH OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AT THE LATE ELECTION.

Gov. Cheney, of New-Hampshire, has issued a proclamation announcing that of the amendments to the Constitution voted upon by the people of the State at the election held in March last, the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth were ratified, and have been adopted, and that the first and the twelfth propositions were rejected, as neither received two-thirds of the votes cast upon them. The several questions voted upon, and the vote on each, were as follows:

1. Do you approve of striking out the word "Protestant" in the bill of rights, as proposed in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 27,665; No, 15,907; requisite two-thirds, 29,048.

2. Do you approve of so amending the Constitution that the General Court shall be authorized to provide for the trial of causes in which the value in controversy does not exceed $100 and title to real estate is not concerned, without the intervention of a jury, as proposed in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 35,582; No, 7,712.

3. Do you approve of the biennial election of Governor, Councilors, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and biennial sessions of the Legislature, as proposed in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 32,471; No, 10,295.

4. Do you approve of a House of Representatives based upon population, and constituted and chosen as provided in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 31,924; No, 10,878.

5. Do you approve of a Senate of 24 members, to be constituted and chosen as provided in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 34,085; No, 8,688.

6. Do you approve of the election by the people of Registers of Probate, Solicitors, and Sheriffs, as provided in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 29,267; No, 12,958.

7. Do you approve of abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office, as proposed in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 28,475; No, 14,231.

8. Do you approve of prohibiting the General Court from authorizing towns or cities to loan or give their money or credit to corporations, as proposed in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 33,686; No, 9,081.

9. Do you approve of changing the time for holding the State election from March to November as proposed in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 36,337; No, 7,390.

10. Do you approve of authorizing the General Court to provide that appeals from a Justice of the Peace may be tried by some other court without intervention of a jury, as proposed in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 33,392; No, 8,869.

11. Do you approve of authorizing the General Court to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to $100, as proposed in the amended Constitution? Vote—Yes, 32,592; No, 9,414.

12. Do you approve of the proposed amendment prohibiting the removal of officers for political reasons? Vote—Yes, 28,093; No, 14,523; requisite two-thirds, 28,414.

13. Do you approve the proposed amendment prohibiting money raised by taxation from being applied to the support of the schools or institutions of any religious sect or denomination, as proposed in the amended constitution? Vote—Yes, 35,838; No, 6,666.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN NORWAY.

SIXTEEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH—A SCHOOLMASTER'S EFFORTS TO SAVE THEM.

The Norwegian papers of a late date bring us the details of a terrible calamity, which occurred not long since in the Norwegian village of Edingso, near the town of Aalesund. It appears that a schoolmaster had called the children of the village together with the object of examining them, using for this purpose the second floor of a large unfinished log house, to which access was gained through a window by means of a ladder, the staircase not being finished. Twenty children had assembled, and the examination was nearly concluded, when suddenly the schoolmaster observed heavy volumes of smoke penetrating into the room, directly followed by flames, enveloping the room in a moment in fire. Rushing to the window, the master observed to his terror that the ladder had disappeared, thus cutting off the only means of escape. Seizing a couple of the children, he threw them out of the window, but blinded, suffocating, and scorched, he was unable to get hold of any more, and jumped himself through the window, breaking one leg in the fall. All the men in the village were out fishing, and the women away, thus no assistance was possible, and the poor children were left to their terrible fate. Each one of the whole number escaped—all more or less burned or bruised—while 16 perished, the floor giving suddenly away. The origin of the fire is unknown. The horror, dismay, and misery of the parents when, on their return, they found the charred remains of their children, may be more easily understood than described. A Government inquiry will be instituted.

A MOTHER DIES OF GRIEF.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday morning says: "About 8 o'clock last night Mr. James Abbott and his wife, who were spending the evening at the house of a relative, were called home by a hurried message that their daughter, Annabella, was at the point of death at their residence, No. 189 Lee-street. When they arrived in the daughter's room the young lady lay dead on a lounge. The mother, on beholding the corpse, was so much shocked and grieved that she sank to the floor unconscious. The persons in the room, supposing she had fainted, tried in every way to restore her, and sent for Dr. S. A. Bell, who arrived in a short time. She was then apparently dead and pulseless. The physician applied the galvanic battery and used other means, but without effect. He pronounced her lifeless, and that death had resulted in all probability from congestion of the system, caused by grief. Mrs. Abbott was 38 years old, of medium height, but robust figure, weighing about 180 pounds. She had previously been in good health, and had never been known to have any affection of the heart. Miss Abbott was about 18 years old, and had been an invalid all her life. The scene in the house was most affecting. Mr. Abbott was rendered almost frantic by the double catastrophe. He clung to the dead body of his wife, and for a long time refused to leave it. The spectators were greatly affected at the sad sight. The dead body of the young lady lying on the lounge, that of the mother on the floor beside her, and the husband bending over her. A large number of neighbors and friends offered assistance, and a crowd of about 50 persons gathered in front of the house as the news spread through the vicinity. Mr. Abbott is about 45 years old, and has other children. The couple lost their youngest child, an infant, from scarlet fever about a month ago."

AN IOWA RAT STORY.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of the 12th inst. tells this story: "During the last cold spell a man in the northern part of the city went to a wardrobe to get some things, and while rummaging about observed a rat frozen stiff. Not thinking, he threw it on his bed, which was near by, and went away leaving it there, having forgotten it. After the man had gone to bed the rat commenced to move around, the warmth of the bed having revived it. After navigating around awhile it espied the man's toe, and began to nibble it. This nibble, his friends think, will cost him dearly, for inflammation has set in, and there is a pretty good prospect of the man losing his toe, if not his foot."

BODY STRANGELY PRESERVED.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* of Saturday says: "A month ago Robert Williams, conductor on the Eastern Railroad, died suddenly. His body was placed in the receiving tomb at the Eastern cemetery, and yesterday an undertaker for some purpose opened the coffin. What was his surprise to find the face of the dead man as fresh, fair, and ruddy as in the days of his most vigorous health, not one sign of dissolution being apparent. The entire body was as hard as the rocky walls of the tomb which inclosed it. A physician who examined the body could offer no solution, and the undertaker in his many years' experience never looked upon the like before."

THE OLD LADY'S TREASURE.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* of the 14th inst. says: "Alexander Tyrrell, who is under arrest in Boston awaiting removal to Benedicta, Me., for larceny, went to the house of a lady, 76 years of age, in that place, and represented that he was a relative. She engaged him to work upon the farm, and while he was feeding potatoes to the cattle one day he found in the bean a tea-pot containing $1,000 in bills, and $300 in gold. He left soon after, and was arrested here while spending money quite freely, and it was not until a dispatch inquiring into the matter had been sent to Benedicta that it was found that the money was missing."

AN ALARM CRY FROM VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* of the 17th inst. has the following: "The signs of a new issue in Virginia politics are becoming evident, and will doubtless complicate the next Gubernatorial contest. It is tolerably certain that the Republican Party will make no nomination in this fight, but will await the development of an administration party, whose candidate they will support in order to defeat the regular conservative nominee. This design will be materially aided by the intense sectional feeling now pervading the Conservative ranks, and a dangerous alliance is possible, if any section so far forgets its loyalty in a moment of defeat as to yield to the suggestion of an independent candidate to gratify its resentment. The plan has but one object—the disintegration of the Conservative party—and should be strongly discountenanced by every man who claims to be faithful to the principles of his party."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

In addition to the losses by the fire at Coxsackie, reported yesterday, are the following: Mrs. Harriet Backus, $600; J. Houghtaling, tools, lumber, &c., $500; A. T. D. Collins, store and stock, $250. The loss of Hollister & Tolley is unknown; some parts of their stock having been saved. The Commercial Building was occupied by Messrs. Brown & Wing, druggists, and Hollister & Tolley, dry goods. The loss on the building is unknown. The loss of Drs. Jackson & Willis, dentists, is very light.

The boot and shoe store of H. A. Forbes, at Bronsfield, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $5,000.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—The Masonic fraternity of Cleveland is making extensive preparations for the triennial conclave. The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar for the United States will be held in this city on the 28th of August next. The Grand Commandery of Ohio has extended earnest invitations to all subordinate commanderies of the United States and Canada to be present on that occasion. Quarters have been provided for 10,000 Knights. Many citizens, not members of the order, have proffered to the committee the freedom of their residences for the entertainment of visitors. It is confidently expected that this will be the largest gathering of the kind ever held in this country.

TRAIN PROMISING REVELATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—George Francis Train lectured to a small audience in Association Hall to-night. His theme was the Greenback Party, but he barely mentioned that subject. He devoted an hour and a half to a recital of his personal exploits and a criticism of the newspaper press. He asserted that he had a claim of $1,000,000 against the Pacific Railroad Company, and that he will have the company in the hands of a Receiver in less than 90 days, "as soon as Jay Gould fails." He promised in his next lecture to give the truth concerning the New-York Ring frauds, including the names of a number of New-York papers which got $5,000,000 divided among them.

OPENING NAVIGATION.

DETROIT, April 13.—A dispatch from Mackinac City says the channel between that place and Cheboygan is open to within about two miles of Mackinac City. Also that the ice two or three miles above McGulpin's Point appears to be broken up. A report from Point St. Ignace says a boat is making its way through the ice near Manoushanne Light.

CAPE ROZIER, Quebec, April 13.—The weather is clear and mild, the thermometer registering 30°, with light north winds. The Gulf is full of ice.

THE RAILROAD CAR ACCOUNTANTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.—The National Car Accountants Association met at the Grand Hotel in this city to-day in semi-annual session. George W. Jones, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was chosen Chairman, and N. M. Luce, of the Chicago and North-western, Secretary. Representatives are present from 50 railroads and transportation companies.

*FREIGHT RATES FROM ST

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 18, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	34	Spts. Tur. bbls	44
Beeswax, pkls	6	Pitch, bbls	26
Beans, bush	120	Resin, bbls	649
Cotton, bales	1,122	Pork, pks	118
Cotton-s'd cake, bgs	140	Beef, pkls	209
Copper, bbls	30	Tallow, pkls	1,150
Dried Fruit, pkls	107	Lard, pkls	1,114
Eggs, bbls	3,238	Lard, kegs	240
Flour, bbls	7,770	Stearine, bbls	163
Wheat, bushels	36,000	Lard'g, bbls	3,035
Corn, bushels	42,200	Cheese, pkls	1,800
Oats, bushels	24,145	Tallow, pkls	363
Rye, bushels	8,454	Tallow-oil, bbls	10
Peas, bushels	8,400	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Grass-seed, bags	430	Peanuts, bags	815
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Rice, pkls	112
Hops, bales	126	Spelter, pcs	1,070
Hides, No	88	Starch, pkls	3,035
Hides, dales	481	Skins, bales	3
Leather, sides	10,273	Tobacco hhds	150
Lead, pigs	1,382	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,018
Molasses, N.O. bbls	822	Tobacco, pkls	899

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive at unchanged prices: sales, 1,900 bags by the D. Stewart at Baltimore, on private terms.....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 67,872 bags; at the outports, 52,857 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 93,195 bags, of which 71,195 bags were for New-York.....Other kinds have been lightly dealt in, yet quoted about steady.....The recent movements have been summed up thus: 3,411 bags Maracaibo, 1,012 bags Costa Rica, 678 bags Mexican, and 100 bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range.....Stock of other than Rios and Santos in first hands here, this morning, 18,443 bags and 13,079 mats.....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit; Java, in job lots, 16c.@21¾c., gold.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 18¾c.@19c. do. ordinary to choice, job lots, 16c.@21c.....Java invoices, 22c.@24c.; Singapore, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19¾c.; Macassar, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla nt 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c., and San Domingo, 16c.@16¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

WOOD PACKAGES AND STOCK—A limited movement has been reported in most kinds, at about previous prices.....Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$160; Pipe do., $100@$230; Barrel do., $50@$120; Sugar Shooks, with Heads, $1 50@$2 55; Molasses do., $1 65@$1 85; Box Shooks, 63c.@70c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2; Hoops, $27 50@$35.

CORDAGE—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged rates.

COTTON—A light business was reported for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 9 9-16c.@9 11-16c.: Low Middling, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.....Sales were similarly reported for prompt delivery of 631 bales, for which 202 bales were on last evening, including 130 bales to shippers, 482 bales to spinners, and 19 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, the dealings have been to a fair aggregate at variable prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,400 bales, of which 14,000 bales were on last evening and 63,300 bales to-day, with 3,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, April, closing at 11.23c.@11.25c.; May, 11.26c.; June, 11.36c.; July, 11.46c.; August, 11.58c.; September, 11.40c.@11.53c.; October, 11.33c.@@11.39c.; November, 11.26c.@11.28c.; December, 11.27c.@11.29c.; January, 11.42c.@11.43c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 17@18 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,122 bales, and at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,774,603 bales, against 3,877,360 bales in the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,071 bales; to the Continent, 5,206 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 2 0 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 612,059 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alabama	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Low Middling	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Strict Low Mid	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Middling	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Mid	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13	13

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10¼	
Strict Good Ord	9 13-16	Middling	10⅝	

FERTILIZERS—Have been in moderate request and quoted steady in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business was impeded by the rain storm.....State and Western Flour has attracted more attention, mainly from home trade buyers, though to a moderate extent for export in this connection chiefly for South American orders, at nearly the full range of firm prices, with several trans actions reported indicative of an advance of 10c @15c. ₱ bbl. The dealings were largely in Minnesota Extras, and the better qualities of Winter Wheat Extras.....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Four of all classes, at $5 50@$7 50, mainly at $9 40@$7 25; Sour extra Flour at $6 25@$7 00; inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $5@$6 25. Chiefly at $6 10@$6 40 for fair to choice Wheat No. 2, and choice Winter Wheat Ohio said at $6 15, and fancy Minnesota went at $6 25@; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 80, mainly at $5 65@$7; poor to very good Extra State at $6 90@$7 35, mostly at $7@$7 25; very good to very choice do. at $7 35@$7 75; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies on the basis of $7 90@$8 35 for 2 cd to very choice, (the latter for Cuba), mainly at $8@$8 25; do. for South America, $8 15@$9 25; for very good to choice; do. for English market quality, (of the grade of Standard Extra State) $7@$7 15; Rye Flour, $5 50@$6 50; Corn-meal, poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $3 90@$4 35; good to very choice do., $7 35@$7 75; and other grades at very mid rates.....Included in the sales have been 2,350 bbls. shipping Extra, to Cuba, and 1,850 bbls. City and Extras, for the West Indies; 4,650 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (of which 600 bbls. for export at $8 35); 1,450 bbls. do., patent do.; 3,600 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, of which 1,400 bbls. for shipment, mostly within the range of $8 75@$9 35;) 415 bbls. Superfine; 700 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates, and 165 bbls. unsound Extras; Winter Wheat at $6 40@$7 25.....Southern Flour quoted firmer, in instances 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. dearer, with sales reported here of 1,800 bbls., in good part to arrive, and for shipment, mostly of Extras at from $5 75@$7 75, of which 1,100 bbls. for shipment, chiefly at $6 85@$7 75.....Of Rye Flour, sales reach 625 bbls., chiefly good to fancy Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 50; market strong.....Of Corn-meal, 750 bbls. in lots, including Brandywine, at $3 60, and 300 bbls. Yellow Western Extras, on private terms; 1,400 bbls. for shipment, mostly within the range of $3 75@$3 95;) 415 bbls. Superfine; 700 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates, and 165 bbls. unsound Extras; Winter Wheat at $6 40@$7 25.....Southern Flour quoted firmer, in instances 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. dearer, with sales reported here of 1,800 bbls., in good part to arrive, and for shipment, mostly of Extras at from $5 75@$7 75, of which 1,100 bbls. for shipment, chiefly at $6 85@$7 75.....Of Rye Flour, sales reach 625 bbls., chiefly good to fancy Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 50; market strong.....Of Corn-meal, 750 bbls. in lots, including Brandywine, at $3 60, and 300 bbls. Yellow Western Extras, on private terms; 1,400 bbls. for shipment, mostly within the range of $3 75@$3 95; 100 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 60.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat was more active, chiefly for export, at an advance of 1c. ₱ bushel, closing, however, tamely. Winter firm, but quiet.....Sales reported to-day of 120,000 bush. on the basis of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 1,300 bushels, for milling, at $1 03; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, fair to strictly prime, in store, about 48,000 bushels, at $1 04@$1 06; old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, 14,000 bushels, at $1 50, and regarded Spring at $1 25@$1 45, for old crop, (of which 25,000 bushels old Chicago, in store, at $1 45, and 8,000 bushels very inferior, in store, at $1 28), and at $1 04@$1 06, for new crop (of which latter, 9,100 bushels, called likewise No. 3 Milwaukee, in store, for milling at $1 05).....New Corn was quoted 1½c. ₱ bushel dearer, and offered less freely, especially for prompt delivery, thus impeding business, though a fairly active demand prevailed, in great part speculative. Old Corn firm, and wanted for home use.....Sales have been reported since our last of 234,000 bushels, for delivery this and next month, (of which 110,000 bushels for early delivery), including New-York steamer Mixed, (which was scarce,) at 56c.@56½c. do., deliverable in May 80,000 bushels, at 56¾c.@56¾c., closing with as much as 57c. reported bid, and for last half of May 61¾c. bid; New-York No. 2, about 38,000 bushels, here, at 63½c.@61c., chiefly at 64c. do. for May 50,000 bushels at 61 5-16c.@62c. New-York No. 3 at 58½c., New-York, Low Mixed, 13,100 bushels at 63½c.@64c., mainly at 64c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, 5,000 bushels at 63¾c.; New-York steamer Yellow, nominal; do. steamer White, nominal; Yellow Western, nominal; White Western at 62c.; Yellow Southern, afloat, at 60c.@65½c.; White do., 10,000 bushels at 64½c.@65½c. No. 2 Chicago quoted at 60c., in store, per usage, with daily transfers reported of 16,000 bushels at this price.....Of Rye, 2,100 bushels No. 2 Western sold at 95c.; lines or boat-loads held higher.....Of Barley, sales were reported of about 12,000 bushels, light ungraded 2-rowed, at 90c.@92c., with two or three boat-loads rumored marketed, but without reliable particulars; market strong and buoyant; little stock remaining here.....Malt and Peas dull; Oats more active, and, though somewhat unsettled during the day, closed firm.....Sales reported of 57,000 bushels, including White Western at 47c.@47c., as to quality, mostly at 49c.@53c.; mixed Western at 43c.@45c., as to quality, (of which 24,000 bushels part to No. 2 ordinary, in store, at 43c.@45c.); No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, 10,000 bushels on private terms, quoted at 48c. bid, and 49c.@50c. asked; White State, ordinary to prime, within the range of 47c.@ 50c.; Mixed do., very choice, at 53c.@53½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 750 bushels, at 50c.; New-York No. 3 at 44¾c.@45½c.....Feed has been less active, yet quoted generally steady. We quote 45c. to 50 lb. at $2 20@$2 25, selling mainly at $2 24; 60 lb. at $2 40@$2 60; 80 lb., $2 50@$2 70; 100 lb. at $2 60@$2 85; Rye Feed at $2 05@$2 25, as to quality; Sharps at $2 80@$3 00.....Bale Hay has been moderately sought after, including shipping qualities at 65c.@ 70c., and retailing qualities at 70c.@95c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 60c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c.....Straw was been inactive, injuring Rye straw, within the range of 55c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lb.....Seeds without important alteration.

HIDES—Are in good demand, with prices again advanced half 1c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 6,700 Montevideo, 20½ lbs., at 22c., gold, 4 months; 600 Montevideo, 21½ lb., at 22½c., gold, 4 months; 2,700 Tampico, 800 Dry Texas, and 700 Dry California on private terms.....Stock in first hands to-day, 185,700 Hides and 35 calves, against 142,300 Hides and 675 calves same time last year.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after, with New-York State, crop of 1876, quoted at 10c.@17c. for common to choice, with very choice to fancy lots held higher.....Eastern, 10c.@13c.; Western at 8c.@ 12c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; California of 1876 at 12c. @17c.; Oregon, 12c.@17c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in fair demand, within the previous range.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in more request in a jobbing way, within the range of 38c.@56c., for about fair to fancy. Desirable invoices of foreign have been also in good demand, with Refining Cuba, 50 test, quoted at 43c.; a cargo sold on this basis.....Low crop Barbadoes, 10 test, quoted at 40c.@42½c.; Porto Rico within the range of from 40c.@58c.....Syrups have been in demand, with Sugar quoted at 36c.@52c.; Molasses, 35c.@40c.....Sugar-house Molasses continues inactive; quoted at 23c.@29c. ₱ gallon, on tight offerings.....Stock here estimated 587 hhds. Cuba, 412 hhds Porto Rico, 349 hhds. English Islands, and 23,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, on the modified basis of $1 95@$2 for common to good Strained. ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine has been quite dull, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 33c.@33½c. ₱ gallon. Sales 60 obls. in lots, at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive, closing at 9½c., in bulk, and 12⅛c.@12½c. in shipping order.....Refined has been in moderate demand; quoted at the close at 14½c. Sales, 2,000 bbls. at 14½c. Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.; City Naphtha quoted at 10c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early April delivery, quoted at 14½c.....to Baltimore, 14½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more demand for early delivery, at stronger, though variable prices.....Sales, 175 bbls. for shipment at $15 00@$16; 500 bbls. to arrive at $16 for uninspected; 60 bbls. Family Mess at $16 50.....Other kinds in request; Extra Prime quoted at $12 25@$13, and Prime Mess at $14 75@$15 for Western, and $17 for City.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been more sought April sucted at the close nominal; May at $15 80; June at $15 90..... Sales, 3,250 bbls., June, at $15 70@$15 90..... Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 7½c.@7¾c.....Cut-meats rather quiet at about former rates.....Sales include 16,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lb., at 8½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within previous range; also, 70 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 18@13 lb., at 8¾c.@ 9¾c.....Bacon scarce and wanted with City long Clear quoted at 8¾c., and Western do., at 8½c.; Short Clear at 8½c.....Sales 80 bxs. Long Clear at 8½c., and 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear, mainly at 8½c.....And for Choice delivery, Long and Short Clear at 8c.@8¾c.....Western Steam Lard has been more active for early delivery, at former prices, closing Saturday evening at 7¾c. Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 640 tcs. prime, at $10 15@$10 20, closing at $10 20; and 100 tcs. off grade at $9@$10 10.....And, for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been more inquired for and quoted at the close strong and buoyant.....Western steam for April, closing at the close, nominal; May, $10 25; June $10 3.; July, $10 40.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 3,750 tcs., May at $10 15@$10 25; 8,250 tcs., June, at $10 25@$10 35.....City Steam and Kettle in request; quoted at the close at $10 @$10 ., and No. 1 quoted at $9 25.....Refined Lard in fair demand; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $10 50; South America nominal. and West Indies at $8 75.....Sales reported since our last, 2,000 tcs. West Indies, at $8 75; and 500 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms.....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.....Eggs in slack request, and quoted 15c.@17½c. on rreer offerings.....Tallow in active demand at firmer rates.....Sales equal to 270,000 lb. Country and City within the range of 8¾c.@8 5-16c., with strictly choice City held higher.....Stearine wanted, with sales reported, in tcs., at 8¾c.@9c.; Cake West India, in tcs., at $10 75.....Domestic Rice has been moderately sought after at steady rates.....We quote fair to strictly choice Carolina, in job lots, at $6@$6 75; Louisiana at $4 75@$6 ₱ 100 lb.....Rice continues nominally unchanged; Rangoon quoted at $6 25, currency, free, and $2 87½@$2 12½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7, currency, free, and in bond at $3 75@$4, gold, ₱ 100 lb. Stock of Rangoon, 2,500 bags.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request within our previous range.....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.; Guatemala, 35c.; Para, 33c.; Sisal, 27½c.; Puerto Cabello, 25c.; Honduras, 30c.; central American, 26c.@27½c. ₱ D.....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoras, 47½@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c. @50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c., Payta, 49c. @51c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 35c.; Maracaibo, 55c.@57½c.; Patina, 37½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active, the very full prices asked checking operations.....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 9c.@9⅜c.; good do., 9⅝c.@9¾c.; prime do., 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 9¾c.@ 10⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed at 9¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 9¾c.@10¾c.; Manila bags, &c.@8¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¾c.@8¾c.; Melado, 8c.@8¾c.....Sales, 103 hhds. Melado, 1,000 bags Refined sugars have been in fair demand, in part for shipment, with Granulated quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered, 11¼c.; Crushed, at 11¼c.; Cut Loaf, at 11¾c.@11¾c.; soft White, at 10¾c.@11c.; soft Yellow, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.....The movements in Raw Sugars at this port since April 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock April 1, 1877	27,747	12,958	145,988	1,441
Receipts since	22,990	3,501	80,355	313
Sales since	16,349	9,089	57,685	1,146
Stock April 18, 1877	34,348	6,770	168,445	608
Stock April 19, 1876	30,470	32,872	99,203	3,141

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 09¼, and 150 bbls. at $1 09½; market firm.

FREIGHTS—The business in berth freights to-day was of limited scale. The rise in prices of Grain, and the somewhat firmer rates claimed for Grain room, tended to impose the outward movement. The offerings of Provisions were comparatively light, in consequence, by the advanced rates asked for Pork, Lard, and Bacon. More inquiry was noted for room for Cotton, chiefly by sail for Liverpool. In the chartering line, tonnage was moderately sought after for various trade at small previous figures. Vessels for Grain, Deals, Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores were in comparatively limited request. Vessels for the West Indies and coastwise trades were in rather slack demand at irregular figures.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been by sail, 3,000 bales Cotton at 15-64d. ₱ lb.; 50 tons Cedar at 15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 18,000 bushels grain at 5½d. ₱ standard bushels; 155 tons Tallow at 20s.; 80 tons Provisions at 20s.; 40 tons Leather at 25s. ₱ ton; 150 tcs. Beef on private terms; 400 bbls. Apples also on private terms. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, 20,000 bushels Corn, reported on private terms, and 350 pks. Tallow at 15s. 6d. ₱ ton. And, by steam, from Chicago, via through freight, 1,100 pks. Bacon and Lard, within the range of 30s. 6d. ₱ ton. And, by steam, to Glasgow, by 6,500 bushels Corn on private terms; 1,250 pcs. Provisions, part reported at 22s. 6d. @22s. ₱ ton.....For Barrow, a British bark, 746 tons, with Bristol, from Baltimore, reported at 7½s. 3d.....For Bristol, by steam, 600 bbls. Refined Sugar, reported at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For London, a German bark, 690 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 36. 10½d. (option Glasgow), prompt; and orders, an Australian bark, 674 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d.; two barks with, respectively, 3,300 and 2,800 quarters do. from Baltimore at 5s. of quarter, and a British brig, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 0d.; with option of a direct port, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For the Continent, a British bark, 649 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl.....For Bantzic, a Norwegian bark, 383 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.....For bremen, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 3os.; and small lots of Measurement Goods at 45s., and 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, by steam, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 6d.; and a Swedish brig, 347 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. (lay days reported excluding to May 24).....For Trouville, a Norwegian bark, 635 tons, hence, with about 4,000 obls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 575 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. .....For Constantinople, a British steamer, (to arrive,) with Arms, Ammunition, &c., from New-York and New-Haven, on private terms.....For St. John, N. F., some contracts have been reported for general cargo, for one regular steamer, (to arrive,) on the basis of 40c.@50c. ₱ bol.....For the Coal trade, coastwise, a moderate inquiry was reported at generally firmer rates.....For New-York coastwise, Coal was in fair demand for loading at Perth Amboy from Prince Edward Island and New-Brunswick, quoted at 10c.@10c. and 12c.@13c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 18—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 1-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds of 1867, 107½; 10-40s, 108. New 6s, 106. Erie Railway shares, 6½. Illinois Central, 43. New-York Central, 88.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 3-16 for both money and the account.

3 P. M.—Consols, 95 1-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—Illinois Central, 47½. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

4. P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes, 104f. 2½c. for the account.

4:5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1 ₱@1¼ ₱ cent., and for 4½@4¾ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—United States Bonds—New 5s closed yesterday at 101⅜.

PARIS, April 18.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—12 M.—Cotton—The receipts of Cotton to-day were 25.0 bales, including 200 sales American. Futures, sellers holding for 1-16d. more; Uplands, Low Mnding clause, April and May delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 1-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 5-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 7-32d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 1-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 5-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 7-32d.

4 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except Corn, which is 1s. ₱ quarter lower.....Wheat 2@3d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard, 48s. ₱ cwt. for American.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 5-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 7-32d.

6 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d. ₱ gallon. Common Resin, 5s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 29s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 18—3 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 6d.@ 27s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 113-4d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d.@28s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 56s. ₱ quarter. Linseed-oil, £28 ₱ ton.

GLASGOW, April 18.—Sugar strong; fine qualities have advanced 6d., and Medium and lower grades 1s.@ 1s. 3d., since Saturday.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Petroleum, 32½f. for fine pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 18:

A. H. Muller & Son, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis Delafield, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.6 by 100.5, on East 44th-st., south side, 130.6 feet east of 3d-av., for $8,500, to S. T. Dunham. The same firm, under a similar court order, R. E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, sold a similar house, with lot 24.6 by 100.5, on East 44th-st., south side, 255 feet east of 3d-av., for $8,500, to S. T. Dunham. Mr. Muller also, under similar court decree, same Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 122d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 1st-av., for $4,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an Executor's sale, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 24.8 by 125, No. 290 5th-av., 74.1 feet north of 30th-st., for $86,000 to John Mc.L. Nash.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.8 by 95, on East 61st-st., north side, 73.4 feet west of Madison-av, for $21,850, to John Campbell, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 95, on Madison-av., south-west corner of 65th-st., for $11,700, to H. A. Bogart, for plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25 by 103.3, on East 16th-st., south side, 488 feet west of Avenue C, for $2,700, to A. W. Loew, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, same Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 124th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., for $6,800, to J. S. Watkins, plaintiff. Mr. Harnett, under a tute closure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles P. Lasting, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East 120th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 3d-av., for $3,300, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

William H. Franklin's Son, at a public auction sale, disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.5 by 63, No. 1,062 2d-av., southeast corner of 56th-st., for $9,950, to J. T. Picket.

Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John P. Kingsford, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25.3 by 100, on 11th-av., east side, 25 feet north of 96th-st, for $2,000, to Charles F. Houghton, plaintiff.

Bearing, with lot, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 122d-st., north side, 125 feet west of 1st-av., for $4,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by R. V. Harnett of the building, with lot, No. 262 Mott-st., near Prince-st. was adjourned to May 3.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, 25 by 138.5 by 25 by 136.9, No. 21 Washington-square, north side, about 190 feet east of Macdougal-st., extending through to Macdougal-alley; leased June 1, 1875, term 20 years; gross rental, $775 per annum. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Adolp Czaki, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.9 by 119.3 by 23.3 by 124, No. 23 Spring-st., north side, between Mott and Elizabeth sts. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a two-story brick house, with lot 23 by 100, No. 44 Amity-st., north side, 88.9 feet west of Mulberry. Also, same Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 29 Mercer-st., west side, between Broome and Spring sts.; leased May 1, 1870, term 84 years. Also, similar sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., north side, 346 feet east of Avenue A.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 104.3, No. 227 East 11th-st., south side, 224 feet east of Avenue B.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on East 63d-st., south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.; also one lot, 25 by 100, on East 63d-st. south side, 180 feet west of 3d-av.; also, by order of the German Savings Bank, a house, with lot, 29 by 98.9, on East 36th-st., north side, 255.2 feet east of 7th-av.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 68.6 by 16 by 67.10, on East 62d-st., north side, 143 feet east of 4th-av.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 63d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.3 on Morris-av., south-east corner of Elton-st., Morrisania.

By Wood & Moses, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Glover, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Valentine-av., south-west corner of Central, West Farms.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 44th-st., s. s., 130.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 24.6x100.5; also similar house, with lot, East 44th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av, lot 25x100.5..... with $17,000

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 122d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 25x100.11..... 4,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 290 5th-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 30th-st., lot 24.8x125..... $86,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 54-1st-st., n. s., 73.4 ft. w. of Madison-av., lot 21.8x95..... $21,850

By James M. Miller.

1 lot Madison-av., s. w. corner 65th-st., 25x95..$11,700

By R. V. Harnett.

1 lot on East 16th-st., s. s., 488 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3..... $2,700

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, on East 124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 25x100.5..... 6,800

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, on East 120th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3rd-av., lot 20x100.10..... 5,300

By William H. Franklin's Son.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 1,062 2d-av., s. e. corner 56th-st., lot 20.5x63..... $9,950

By Louis Mesier.

2 lots on 11th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 96th-st., each 25.3x100..... $2,000

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, on East 122d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 25x100..... $4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 17.

126th-st., n. s., 76 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; William H. Frey to Annie Petreich..... $2,500

126th-st., n. s., 92.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

126th-st., n. s., 108.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

126th-st., n. s., 124.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

126th-st., n. s., 140.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

126th-st., n. s., 156.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

126th-st., n. s., 172.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

126th-st., n. s., 188.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

126th-st., n. s., 204.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

126th-st., n. s., 220.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.9x99.11; same to same..... 2,500

83d-st., n. s., 97.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 51.11.6x irregular; Eliza T. Gregory and husband to Charles A. Richards..... nom.

47th-st., n. s., 99.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 30.8x 100.4; Henry Green to Estelle A. Gould..... nom.

12th-st., n. s., 95.6 ft. e. of Ave. w. A, 25x103.3; Thomas Kohler and wife to Kaspar Eckert..... 12,200

Forest-av., east side, 25 ft. n. of 161st-st., 26.6 x3000, Edward Wardy, Annie O. McCoy to Elizabeth J. Ritter..... 1,100

6th-av., w. s., 43.4 ft. n. of 70th-st., 53.10x20; Henry Osterlin and wife to Henry O'Neil..... 30,000

83d-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 3d-av., 16x75.9; Charles W. Richards and wife to George G. Gregory..... nom.

37th-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x98.9; Ann Hall to Elizabeth C. Rohde..... 9,500

Avenue A, n. e. corner of 122d-st., 80x18.11; Eliza Meagher to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 1,500

121st-st., s. s., 260

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED, steady person to take care of an invalid, or would take care of an infant from its birth; best City reference from last place. address P. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day or week, washing and ironing, or house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th-st., second floor, rear, Room No. 7.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to wash, iron, or house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st; inquire in the store

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; or would take care of grown children and do sewing; can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday from 11 to 3 o'clock. Call at No. 151 West 43d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—NURSE and Seamstress.—By two girls, to go together, one as chamber-maid, the other as nurse and seamstress; both have best City reference. Call or address No. 258 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamber-work in a small private family, or wait on lady and do plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress and a-sist with washing and ironing, or would do the fine washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist with the washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 60 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 336 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—COOK, &c.—Two girls to go together; competent to do the work of a small family; two years' City references. Call at No. 134 West 19th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and assist with washing; lived with best families; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do up-stairs work, and make herself generally useful; City reference. Call or address No. 300 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Swedish girl in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 225 East 35th-st., first floor, back room, after 10 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING, or Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By a young girl; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A FIRST-class chamber-maid or waitress; good City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 109 West 43d-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH WOMAN, AS chamber-maid or general house-work. Apply for two days at No. 328 West 16th-st., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 5th-av., corner 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at 525 6th av., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; has best City reference. Call at No. 22 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook; understands meats and soups; is an excellent bread, biscuit, and cake baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,023 3d-av., near 54th-st; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; UNDERstands French, Spanish and American dishes, creams, and jellies; can get up fancy dishes, cold or hot. is a first-class pastry cook; can give the best City reference, public or private. Call at No. 142 West 31st-st., candy store, for two days.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN WHO CANNOT be excelled in French and all new styles; can suit anyone's taste in fancy or plain cooking; is economical and reliable; a first-class place, City or country; the best of City references; a quiet home rather than wages an object. Call at No. 319 east 27th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls together; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references; country preferred. Call at No. 244 West 50th-st.

COOK.—WAITER.—BY A COLORD WOMAN from the South, as cook; is an excellent seamstress; also her son, of 14, to wait on table; City references. Call at No. 207 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 525 6th-av., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls, to live together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Call at No. 147 East 55th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 266 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 31st-st., over meat store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; understands soups, meats, pastry, and desserts; good bread and biscuit baker; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 406 7th-av., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 270 West 36th-st., in shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family. Call at No. 253 Madison-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook and assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to boarding-house. Call at No. 243 West 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 33d-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; City reference. Call at 254 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN AS COOK. APPLY for two days at 328 West 16th-st., in fancy store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, late with Mrs. Connolly, work by the day; all the latest Paris patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PERSON OF SUPErior ability as housekeeper; has until very recently filled a similar position on a large farm; also filled the same position in the City. Call or address Mrs. Bigiow, No. 246 West 15th-st., for one week.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGlish woman of capability and experience to assist in the care of housekeeping, or nurse to growing children; country preferred. Address No. 300 9th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl to do house-work; is a good plain cook and laundress; or would go as chamber-maid or laundress; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., first floor, Room No. 6.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; strong and willing; South Orange, Maple Wood, or Summit preferred. Address M. D., Orange Valley Post Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman to do general house-work; in City or country. Address Thomes, No. 270 West 11th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, fifteen years old, to do light house-work or mind children. Call at No. 437 1st-av.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan lady as lady's companion, or to take charge of children; speaks French fluently; good reader, musician, experienced housekeeper, best reference. Call or address Mrs. PAUL, 33 East 74th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; good hair-dresser; can give best City references. Call or address No. 126 West 24th-st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French girl; good City reference. Call at No. 18 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in the country; good City reference. Address E. E., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can flute and polish; five years' best City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 244 West 44th-st., Room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND Waitress.—By a young woman in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at 317 East 37th-st., Room 13.

MATRON, &c.—BY A WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, long experience and good executive ability, as matron or housekeeper in a hotel, institution, or private family; must have full control of the help; first-class City references. Address Pauline, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse to growing children; willing to teach them French; five years' City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 668 3d-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE for infant or growing children, and assist with the chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 780 East 26th-st., second floor, back, Room No. 7.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant or invalid lady, and sew; good City reference. Address S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse; can sew by hand or machine; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 200 East 44th-st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF BABY from infancy; can furnish City reference. Seen for two days at No. 888 6th-av., corner of 50th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good City reference. Address J. N., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference. Call for two days at No. 387 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American girl to take charge of grown children and sew; best City reference given; no cards answered. Apply at No. 250 West 33d-st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow as nurse to an old lady; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 East 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children; is willing and obliging; City reference. Apply at No. 441 West 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING, trimming, and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work; several years City reference. Call or address for two days No. 321 East 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as seamstress, or for a growing up child and to sewing, or as lady's maid; is a competent dress-maker; best references. Call at No. 408 6th-av., from 8 till 4.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS family seamstress; can cut and fit for children; City reference. Apply at No. 338 West 52d-st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES, CLOAKS, DOLmans, and paletots cut and made in families. Address Designer, No. 411 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 296 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL OF LONG experience and capability; can be highly recommended by her employers. Call at 131 West 50to-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE AND capability; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 131 West 50th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS A family's washing, or would go out by the day in a private family; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., first bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing; thoroughly understands her business; clear starching and fluting; best of City references. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WASHING, IRONING, OR HOUSE-CLEANING.—By a respectable woman, with very good City reference. Call at No. 313 West 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in rear, top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class washer and ironer, to go out by the day or week; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—FINE FAMILY WASHING TAKEN in. Mrs. Brown, 161 West 43th-st., second floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WELL EDUCATED in three different languages, as shipping, water clerk or position in store; the best of reference. Address F. L., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A YOUNG man, native of England, who has served as first waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 691 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; ring second bell.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; disengaged in consequence of employer selling out; strictly sober, honest, and trustworthy; understands his business thoroughly; long experience with horses; willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; understands proper treatment of horses and carriages; make himself generally useful; eight years' reference; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A STEADY Protestant single man; safe and experienced driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; also flowers, and the general care of a gentleman's place; best reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY a single young man who understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can take care of a gentleman's place; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address Henry, Box No 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; can milk; no objection to a small garden; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; honest, sober, and industrious; moderate wages with a good family; seven years splendid reference. Address T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman who has lived with him for the last four years; is steady, sober, and a careful driver, and in all respects a reliable man; no objection to the country. Call or address M. D., at the private stable, No. 7 West 9th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPEcienced City driver; also care of gentleman's road horses; single; willing; age, 30; single person; no objections to the country; first-class City reference from former and present employers. Call or address Coachman, No. 48 east 28th-st., at harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant; single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is also a good gardener; is sober, industrious, and obliging; best City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; is willing to assist in garden and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can unite; first-class reference from present employer. Address Coachman, No. 188 Nelson-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN, MARRIED, AS first-class coachman and groom; City or country; can drive two or four in hand; speaks French and English; can furnish first-class references. Call or address S. D., No. 858 2d-av., corner 46th-st., top floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man, Protestant, lately disengaged; competent and obliging; City or country; highest City references. Address Henry, No. 2 University-place, Armour's carriage office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, and is a good driver; willing and obliging; three years' reference from his last place; country preferred. Call at No. 22 East 18th-st., Morgan's saddlery store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands both branches; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good City and country references. Address for three days, L. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; has lived with some of the best families in the City, by whom he can be recommended for sobriety, honesty, and integrity; has no objection to the country. Address G. E., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHman; single; understands his duties thoroughly; careful City driver; good groom; honest, sober, and obliging, as his reference will state. Call or address Coachman, No. 140 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families and has first-class reference; can be well recommended by his employers. Address A. R., No. 135 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and horses; has four years' best of references from last place; is willing and obliging. Address Coachman, No. 213 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman in City or country; first-class; an experienced driver and good groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages. Call on or address W. B., No. 326 5th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife as gentleman's place; man as coachman, and will make himself useful; wife as cook and laundress; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MARRIED man, with eight years' reference; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful. Call or address M. N., No. 57 West 18th-st., in feed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man that thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can give the best of City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has lived with two first-class families, and has first-class references, and can be well recommended by his employers. Call or address No. 104 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman or groom for the country; make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 332 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARried man; 10 years' City reference from former employer. Call or address present employer's, No. 7 North Washington-square.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED,) who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address S. D., No. 64 West 45d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING MAN; 12 years City reference, or would take a janitor's position. Address Stark, No. 183 Navy-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; IS A careful driver, good groom, and can give the best City references. Call or address, for two days, J. Andrews, No. 249 West 41st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG SIngle man; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City recommendations; employers can be seen. Call or address Coachman, No. 62 West 15th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. M., No. 62 East 14th-st.; for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply to Peters & Calhoun Co., No. 510 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED, SMALL FAMILY; IS honest, sober, and reliable in every particular; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City references. Address J. M., No. 133 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS FORmer coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and can recommend him to all respects. Address D. K. J., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman young man, single; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and make himself generally useful. Address Ch. L. Hubinger, No. 814 10th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; CAN milk and make himself useful. Address P., box 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOOTMAN.—BY A GOOD FOOTMAN AND GROOM, who will make himself otherwise useful; is well recommended, and a gentleman to be seen. Address Footman, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—FIRST CLASS; LONG EXPERIences in growing and forcing all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; management of all glass-houses, lawn, ornamental bedding, kitchen garden; highly recommended by last employer for ability and faithful service. Call or address I. Cliff, No. 54 East 41st-st.

GARDENER.—GERMAN, MARRIED, WITH CITY reference of past employers attesting his thorough training, skill, industry, &c.; desires steady employment; can carry out all branches; glass culture; laying out or improving grounds; garden, &c.; the more improvement desired the better. Address J. G., care of Stephens Brothers, No. 187 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands fruit, flowers, vegetables, greenhouse, graperies, improving gentlemen's places; long experience in this country; highest reference; can milk, care one horse. Address M. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN; family small, (two children;) thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; good reference. Address M. W., No. 641 Clason-av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife, in the country; man understands the care of horses and vegetable garden; wife as cook and laundress; good reference. Call or address for two days J. G., No. 126 West 50th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren; 12 years' experience in greenhouses, rose-houses, graperies, vegetable gardening, farming, stock raising, &c. Call on or address T. S., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH,) who is thoroughly competent in every branch of horticulture; references unexceptionable. Address C., No. 67 Nassau-st., in the seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN of temperate habits, as plain gardener or general man on a small place; good reference. Address A., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ACtive married man; no children; will do the entire work of a small place; low wages; reference. Address M. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM or footman; is a good driver; can do gardening, take care of lawns and walks, and break and train young colts for saddle or harness; good City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st., second floor.

HEAD WAITER, STEWARD, OR FIRST-class Cook.—By a colored man for the Summer season; 16 years' experience; personal references offered; terms moderate. Address for 10 days Steward, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

JANITOR.—BY A RELIABLE AND TRUSTworthy colored man, who is also a waiter; twenty years' experience in this City; good references. Address J. O. C., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

JANITOR.—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS; THE best reference; will take care of gentleman's residence, tenements, or flats. Address W. Archer, No. 349 East 18th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE country; milk; understands the care of horses, plain gardening, and all kind; good references. Address M. M., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY IN A WHOLESALE house or cash boy; reference and security. Address John Burns, No. 338 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A COLLEGE graduate) of some experience in journalism, and intending to make that his profession, a position on a newspaper. Address Post Office Box No. 22, Methuen, Mass.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FRENCHman, 28 years of age; willing and obliging, &c., &c.; will give the best of recommendation from last place; would do marketing, if required; well posted in that branch. Address J. F. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRSTclass waiter; good long experience; no objection to the country; obliging and civil; five years' City reference. Address J. E. B., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER. — BY A RESPECTABLE WAITER, speaking English and French, in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman; City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 220 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (French) as first-class waiter; willing to make himself useful around the house; first-class City reference; City or country. Address B. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man who has lived with him for the last four years; is steady, sober, and a careful driver, and in all respects a reliable man; no objection to the country. Call or address M. D., at the private stable, No. 7 West 9th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Apply or address I. W., care of Mr. J. J. Morris, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his duties thoroughly; speaks English; City references; any part of the United States. Address Henry, No. 138 West 25th-st.

WAITER AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man of good, steady habits; reference. Address B. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PROTestant man; is a competent servant; no objection to go in the country. Call or address William, No. 8 West 19th-st., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG PROTESTant man as first-class waiter in a strictly private family; has excellent City reference. Call or address D. D., No. 143 Broadway, in fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to country; best City references. Call at No. 152 East 42d-st.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED young man; is thoroughly either capacity; best City reference. Call at No. 7 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; has best City reference. Address M. W. southwell, No. 443 2d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT ORPHAN girl, 9 or 10 years; can have a good home Address, for three days, ORPHAN, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A STRONG, COMPETENT PROTESTant nurse, willing to go in the country, to take care of two young children and sew. Apply at No. 110 East 18th-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and laundress in a small private family; must have good City references. Apply, between 9 and 1, at No. 35 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. Address F., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, with copy of last reference.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH CHAMBERmaid for a family of three. Call at No. 105 West 48th-st., basement door, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the business. Call on or address Mrs. M. J. HICKS, No. 4 Hall-place, basement.

WANTED—A GERMAN WAITER IN A SMALL private family; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 33 West 50th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN PROTestant nurse; best City reference required. Call at No. 115 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM; PROTestant, married man, no family. Apply Thursday morning, before 9 o'clock, at No. 15 Washington-square.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and cattle; references required. Address Box No. 4,215 Post Office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS TO HELP WASH. CALL between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 45 West 55th-st.

MEETINGS.

9TH REGIMENT VETERAN ASSOCIATION.
NEW-YORK, April 10 1877.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting and election of officers of this association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1877, at 8 o'clock, at Ninth Regiment Armory, West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
JOHN R. WOOD, Colonel Commanding.
J. RITCHY, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1877, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. DORR, Secretary pro. tem.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—Regular weekly meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Prof. R. H. THURSTON, of the Stevens Institute, will lecture. Admission free.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

GROCERIES, &C.

1841. CHEAPER THAN BEEF! 1841.
A Superior Ham or Piece of Breakfast Bacon.
36TH YEAR OF THE
CELEBRATED DIAMOND HAM,
Cured by S. DAVIS, JR.,
CINCINNATI.
Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, A. POLHEMUS, Jr. & J. DEAN, and others.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and New-York City Stocks.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest on deposits.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York.

Price 100 3-4 & Accrued Interest

FOR SALE BY

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,

30 Pine-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau-street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold in amounts to suit investors; also, Gold, Silver, and foreign coins; Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on Balances; Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the above-named office on the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the company's interests in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and secure the handling of uncompleted portions of it. Also, to consider the policy and mode of extending the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's road west of the Missouri River. Also, to decide on the ways and means, by mortgage or otherwise, of finishing and equipping the company's branch to the Pingallup coal field, and extending the road from Kalama to Portland, Oregon.
SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND

LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, }
WALTER WATSON, } Agents
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

Hannibal and Naples Railroad.

The Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bondholders are notified to deposit their bonds with the Trustee, to be held on account of the Protection Committee, appointed April 6, 1877, to protect the interest of said bondholders in securing in the road at the foreclosure sale on their account. Immediate attention to this is necessary.
GEORGE F. PARSONS, Chairman of Committee.
A. B. HATLE, Trustee.
No. 44 Exchange-place.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction at noon, Friday, April 20, at No. 7 Old-slip, New-York, assets of Joseph W. Birdseye & Co., late of Brooklyn, N. Y., being book accounts, promissory notes, judgments, &c.
For catalogues &c., apply to
EDWARD W. WEST, Assignee, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against bargaining for or buying a Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars, signed and indorsed by Schepflin, Baldwin, Tweedy & Co., dated Plainfield, N. J., April 13, 1877. Said note having been lost.
MACKINTOSH, GREEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1877.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES,—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROS., BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT on the Union Bank of London, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 105 Broad way cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—$10,000, $6,500, $4,000, $3,500, and $3,000; moderate charges; no delay. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 28, 1877.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY CORNER OF WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this company for the election of 10 Trustees of class expiring 1877, also to fill vacancies, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of the company, on Tuesday, 24th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 25th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this company, for the election of Managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 14, until the morning of May 9. By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the first day of May next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND CLASSICAL IN-STITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for boys and young men; four courses of study, ancient and modern languages; prepares for business or college, diplomas to graduates; summer term April 23. twenty years' successful experience. Circulars free.
J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal, Elizabeth, N. J.

JEFFERSON PARK ACADEMY, ELIZABETH, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses. Summer term begins April 23; please write for circular and references before selecting an educational home for your daughters. Address the Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING children English, French, and music, or as companion, desires board in exchange; references. Address CLINTON, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE,

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

BLOCK OF MANUFACTURING BUILDINGS IN EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET DESTROYED—THE LOSS UPWARD OF $140,000.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the japanning-room attached to the fan factory of Gustave Brueck, on the fourth floor of the building No. 317 East Twenty-second-street. The building is the centre one of a series of five-story brick structures, occupying about 125 feet of the block between Second and First avenues, adjoining the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. The flames originated near some cans of turpentine and varnish, and owing to the highly inflammable nature of the contents of the room, spread with great rapidity. In the fan factory there were employed nearly 50 young girls and boys, and when they saw the flames they naturally became very much excited, and by their conduct impeded the efforts of the men employed in the building to extinguish the flames. Patrolman Quigley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was standing at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue when the fire broke out, and he rushed into the building to alarm the occupants. Assisted by the foreman of the fan factory, the officer succeeded in alarming all the men in the place. The girls made a rush to get out without stopping for their hats and shawls, and, assisted by the workmen, all got out in safety. The men were also compelled to abandon their coats and waistcoats, of which they had divested themselves. Some of these men lose considerable sums of money, and several of them valuable watches.

In the meantime an alarm had been sent out to the Fire Department, but through the stupidity of the officer on the post, it was sent from the signal-box at the corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, instead of that at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, which was within 100 feet of the burning building. Engine Company No. 16 was the first to respond, but, in consequence of the mistake in sending the alarm, went to the corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue. Engine No. 5 was the second steamer on the ground, and took position at the hydrant immediately in front of the building. Engines Nos. 25 and 28, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3 and 7 quickly followed, and in a very short time four streams of water were being thrown on the flames. They were, however, of no avail, and Chief of Battalion Fisher, in whose district the fire occurred, finding that the flames were extending to the adjoining buildings, ordered a second alarm to be sounded, which brought to the scene Engines Nos. 11, 14, 21, and 33, and Hook and Ladder Trucks Nos. 2, 4, and 11. Chief-Engineer Bates arrived before the second-alarm engines, and taking in at a glance the serious aspect of the fire, ordered a third alarm to be sounded, which was responded to by Engines Nos. 1, 17, and 19, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 12. Assistant Chief Shay, and Chiefs of Battalion Cicquel, Miller, Wilhelm, and King also reported for duty in response to the repeated alarms. The steamers took up positions at the hydrants in the vicinity, and in less than half an hour after the first alarm had been sounded, 11 streams of water were being poured upon the flames. Despite the exertions of the firemen, however, the flames increased and spread through the upper floors of the five buildings, and gradually burned their way down to the lower floors. Great bodies of flame burst forth from the numerous windows along the front of the buildings, and leaping across the intervening space, set fire to the cornices of a row of tenement buildings opposite. A third alarm was hoisted on those buildings, and the fire, which was creeping along the roof, was soon extinguished. When the tenement-houses took fire the most intense excitement prevailed among the poor inhabitants. They had packed up most of their household goods in anticipation of having to make a move, but when the necessity for a prompt movement arrived they became almost crazy with fear and began to throw their goods into the street and rear yards. Fortunately at this moment, when danger seemed most imminent, the roof of the buildings fell, sending up a great body of flame accompanied by a myriad of sparks. Soon after, the front walls of the buildings Nos. 315, 317, and 319 fell into the street. Their fall was not unexpected, and all the bystanders having been warned of the danger, no person was injured. The rear walls subsequently fell inward, the mass of brick helping to smother the flames. All danger was now considered to be past. The firemen began to approach nearer to the burning buildings, their efforts were more effective. The station-house was safe, and the occupants of the tenements began to return to their apartments. By noon Chief Bates announced that the fire was under control; but it was not until 2 o'clock that the flames were extinguished. Lines of steamers were gradually withdrawn and sent to their quarters, but the ladder-men were employed until darkness set in, tearing down portions of the front walls, which were in a dangerous condition, their efforts being directed by Chief Cicquel.

The buildings burned were of brick, five stories in height. They had a frontage of 125 feet on Twenty-second-street. The end buildings, Nos. 313 and 321 were each 100 feet in depth, while the buildings Nos. 315, 317, and 319 were only 75 feet deep each. They abut on an open marble-yard on Twenty-third-street, and no damage was done in the rear. Nos. 317, and 319 were completely burned out, Nos. 313 and 321 were badly damaged, and No. 323 was only slightly injured. The buildings were owned by Jacob Bermaun, who also owned the engine and boiler by which steam power was supplied to the other portions of the premises. Mr. Bermann stated yesterday that he had sold the buildings on Tuesday to a person whose name he declined to make public, and had received $1,000 to bind the bargain, but he believed that the fire would vitiate the sale. The loss on buildings and machinery is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000. The names of the companies could not be ascertained. The first floor of No. 313 was occupied by Joseph Robitschek, bung manufacturer, loss $2,000. The second floor was unoccupied. The third floor was occupied by Henry Fuldner, wooden ware, who also occupied the third floor of No. 315, loss $5,000. The fourth and fifth floors by Walsh & McKinney, manufacturers of fine cutlery, loss $10,000. The first floor of Nos. 315 and 317 were occupied as an engine-room, from which the steam power was supplied to the entire building. The second floor of No. 315 was occupied by John Dall, band sawyer, loss $2,500. The fourth floors of Nos. 315, 317, 319, and 321 were occupied by Gustave Brueck as a fan factory, loss $25,000. The fifth floors of the same buildings were occupied by J. A. Glover, manufacturer of refrigerators, loss $20,000. The second and third floors of No. 317 were unoccupied, as were also the first floors of Nos. 319 and 321. The third floors of Nos. 319 and 321 were occupied by the Wessels Manufacturing Company, silver platers, loss $1,000; insured for $400. The first floor of No. 321 was occupied by Thomas Cuthbert, manufacturer of boiler felt, loss $500. The second floor by Thomas Griffin, chocolate maker, loss $500. The third floor was unoccupied. The first and second floors of No. 323 were occupied by N. H. Hubbard, manufacturer of key cuttels and copying presses, loss $1,000. The third floor by Joseph Partridge, pearl worker, loss $1,500. The fourth floor by Joseph Wollerson, wood turner, loss $1,000, and the fifth floor by John Cassin, japanner, loss $500.

The tenement-houses, Nos. 316 and 318 East Twenty-second-street, are owned by Matthias H. Schroeder, and were damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured for $10,000 in the Bowery Company. Nos. 320 and 322, also tenement-houses, are owned by P. Cassidy, and were damaged to the extent of $2,000. Fully insured. The occupants of these houses sustain small losses, varying from $50 to $100 each by water and the removal of their effects. Bauer & Brothers, manufacturers of shoe shanks, who occupied an extension in the rear of Nos. 315 and 317, were burned out, loss $2,000; insured for $12,000. The origin of the fire will be investigated by Fire-Marshal Sheldon.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President, have addressed to the Legislature at Albany the following memorial:

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

Whereas, The traffic in intoxicating liquors is the obvious, unquestioned source of a very large proportion of the increasing crime, pauperism, and taxation of this and other cities and towns in this State, and is therefore inimical to the welfare of its citizens; and,

Whereas, By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, a large part of that traffic, as hitherto conducted, is now rendered illegal, and may be suppressed by due process of law; therefore,

Your memorialists of the National Temperance Society respectfully and earnestly pray that you will in no wise legislate to give additional facilities to a traffic which ought to be made wholly illegal throughout the Empire State.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, President.
J. N. STEARNS, Corresponding Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1877.

AN ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

Early yesterday morning Superintendent Walling received a dispatch from the Chief of the Syracuse Police requesting the arrest of a man named Oliphant, alias Johnson, on a charge of forgery. Being informed that the fugitive would arrive by an early train in this City, the Superintendent telegraphed to Sergeant Ferris, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, to arrest the man on his arrival. On the arrival of the early New-York Central train, a man answering the description given of Oliphant alighted, and was taken by Officer McMahon to Head-quarters, where the prisoner informed the Superintendent that his name was Thomas Miller. He admitted that the man Oliphant was his brother-in-law, and that the latter had gone to Westport, N. Y. An accurate description of the prisoner was telegraphed to Syracuse, and an answer was returned that he was the person wanted. He was taken to Jefferson Market Court by Detective Dorcey, and remanded to await a warrant for his return to Syracuse.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OFS CHOOLS—CHARGES AGAINST A PRINCIPAL DISMISSED—ANOTHER REDUCTION OF SALARIES—THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, when City Superintendent Kiddle presented his report for the month of March. During the month the Superintendent visited the schools of the Twenty-second Ward. Two hundred and eleven classes were examined, of which 110 were found to be excellent, 78 good, and 22 fair, while the discipline in all but two classes was commendable. The condition of the building occupied by Primary School No. 41 was found to be such as to imperil the health of its occupants, owing to the imperfect drainage in one of the adjoining buildings. The attention of the Trustees had been called to the matter, and the defect had been removed but the bad ventilation and small size of the class-rooms, together with an excessive number of pupils, must be exceedingly detrimental to the health of both teachers and scholars. The apartments occupied by the primary department of School No. 28 are also considered very unwholesome. In School No. 69, which was opened in September last, good progress was shown. The total enrollment of scholars in the City was 114 893, and the average attendance was 103,895, being an excess over the attendance of the corresponding month last year of 4,241. The resignation of School Commissioner John Grenville Kane, in consequence of continued ill-health, was received and accepted, and a resolution expressing the regret of of the board in losing his valuable services, offered by Commissioner Walker, was adopted. A communication was received from Mayor Ely, appointing William H. Wickham to the place made vacant by Mr. Kane's resignation. President Wood then appointed Mr. Wickham to all the committee positions formerly occupied by his predecessor, including the position of Chairman of the Committees on Normal College and the Nautical School. It was reported that, through the efforts of Truant Inspector Thorne, the objectionable persons living in the neighborhood of the schools of the Tenth Ward had been indicted as nuisances, and removed. The Committee on Teachers, to whom had been referred the charges against Mrs. C. V. Franklin, of Primary Department, Grammar School No. 12, reported that they unanimously found that the charges have not been sustained; but, in regard to the question as to whether her reputation is so much impaired as to render it impossible to retain her services, the committee were divided, and two members—President Wood and Commissioner Baker—voted in the affirmative, the majority deciding otherwise. The report was signed by J. M. Halstead, Leonard Hamilton, Charles Place, David F. Baker, and William Wood. Commissioner Goulding made a prolonged, tedious, and virulent attack upon the committee, and the character of the teacher who had been the subject of their investigation, alleging that the investigation had been improperly conducted. This evoked from Commissioner Halstead a prompt and sharp reply that the assertion was false, and Commissioner Watson asked that the previous question be ordered. It was ordered, and the report of the committee was adopted, all the Commissioners except Goulding voting in the affirmative. The contract for carting wood to the department for the year beginning May 1 was awarded to James D. Leary at the average price per ton of $3 99. The Committee on By-laws offered a resolution making a reduction in the salaries of all teachers and other employes of the department of 3 per cent. for the month of May, the amount deducted to be restored on the pay-rolls of the month of December, 1877, if the financial condition of the board will then justify the restoration. The resolution was adopted, President Wood and Commissioners Halstead and Goulding voting in the negative. The Committee on the Nautical School, to whom had been referred letter signed by Lorenzo Wickham, alleging that the condition of the hull of the school-ship St. Mary's was such as to render it unfit and unsafe for the purpose to which it is devoted, presented their report. They found that the vessel had been overhauled in 1871, and again in 1874 and more recently, under direction of Commander Phythian, and that, with the exception of a few superficial evidences of decay, that needed attention only on the ground of neatness, her hull was entirely sound. The man Wightman could not be found, and it was believed by the committee that the complaint had been made in a spirit of enmity to the school. The Joint Committee on Study and Schools reported a resolution that the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward be advised that their application to have the Board of Education recede from its former action with reference to the occupation of the new school in East Seventy-fifth street, is denied, and that the former action of the board is reaffirmed. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.

An autopsy of the body of the youth Robert M. Dickie, who was bitten by a cat on Jan. 2, and died on Tuesday, at Bellevue Hospital, after exhibiting evident symptoms of hydrophobia, was made by Dr. MacWhinnie yesterday. The result of the operation revealed intense congestion of the lungs and emphysema of the neck. The brain and heart were found to be normal and healthy. After the conclusion of the post-mortem examination, Dr. E. G. Rawson, of No. 4 Lexington-avenue, who attended Dickie previous to his transfer to Bellevue Hospital, made a statement to the effect that he was called to attend the youth on Sunday afternoon, at his residence, No. 235 East Thirtieth-street. He then complained of a pain in the head and nausea, and seemed to be suffering from nervous excitement. The pulse was somewhat irregular, but the body retained a normal temperature. He experienced great difficulty in endeavoring to swallow small quantities of water and other liquids, and periodically exhibited signs of extreme fright and excitement. These symptoms gradually increased as the day advanced, and were accompanied by spasms occurring at brief intervals. From his history of the case and his observation of the symptoms, Dr. Rawson was of the opinion that it was undoubtedly a case of hydrophobia. Dr. T. P. Griswold, of the Bellevue Hospital medical staff, testified that Dickie was admitted to the institution on the morning of the 17th inst., suffering from delirium, the symptoms of which had developed on Saturday. He was not at any time while in the hospital seized with convulsions. At 3 P. M. on Tuesday he raised himself in bed to drink some water, and immediately fell back and died. Dr. Griswold could give no opinion as to the cause of death.

THE "SEVENTH" VETERANS.

The election for officers of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, will be held at Delmonico's this evening. The association has over 1,100 members, a great many of whom served during the late war. The candidates for Colonel are the present Colonel, Cyrus H. Loutrel and Lieut.-Col. William A. Pond. Among the Captains nominated are Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Shumway, who joined the Seventh in 1856, and Col. George W. Stillwell, who joined in 1852, and who served in the war of the rebellion.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Some startling testimony relating to the transfer of the New-Jersey Mutual's assets to the National Capitol Life Insurance Company will be adduced at the next hearing before Mr. William Mitchell, on Monday next. Among the documentary evidence then to be submitted is a list of the securities handed over to Noyes by Stedwell, the contract of reinsurance, a list of the mortgages held by the New-Jersey Mutual Company at the time, and other papers that will tend to throw light on the whereabouts of the missing assets, especially the $87,000 in United States bonds, and $30,000 in cash which the company is known to have had in its possession at the time of the reinsurance.

It is reported that Luther W. Frost, the former President, and Rufus C. Frost, the Vice-President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, are negotiating with persons in this City, with a view to securing immunity from prosecution. Another report is current to the effect that the last named gentleman is in Europe, and that, tired of his forced absence, he very much desires to return, provided he is not compelled to suffer punishment.

HOW A DULL MARKET IS ENLIVENED.

The rumor mongers were again at work on Wall-street yesterday, despite the action of the Grand Jury and the rewards that have been offered for their detection. During the afternoon it was given out that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company were about to default on the guaranteed interest and dividend of the Morris and Essex Company. Holders of both stocks immediately became panic-stricken, and, under the pressure to sell, Morris and Essex declined from 76 to 68⅜ regular, and to 64, seller 10; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 51 to 47⅜, and Delaware and Hudson from 40½ to 38½. As soon as possible President Sloan sent out an official denial of the report, and there was a reaction, Morris and Essex recovering 3 per cent., and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson ½ per cent. The coal stocks only were affected.

MRS. MARY A. HARRISON'S SUIT.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Mary A. Harrison against the Executors of George Vreeland was continued in the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday. The court admitted in evidence the will of the late Mr. Vreeland. The defense claimed that the will, having been written within half a mile of Mrs. Harrison's house, and containing no mention of her name, was competent evidence against her claim. The will was made in 1872, and is accompanied by a codicil dated March, 1874. It makes an even division of his property between his children and grandchildren, and bequeaths to Josephine A. Griffiths, whom he subsequently married, $5,000 in lieu of dower.

Carrie E. Vreeland testified that she had, at the request of counsel for the defense, visited Mrs. Harrison for the ostensible purpose of procuring board; that she talked with Mrs. Harrison then concerning her relations with Vreeland; that Mrs. Harrison said to her that she had not any papers or documents which she could expose to the detriment of Vreeland, except the release he obtained from her on payment of $1,000, and a note dated Dec. 26, 1865, which read:

SIR—For God's sake, keep dark about our marriage till I get well; they smell a rat; burn this note.
GEORGE VREELAND.

The plaintiff, in rebuttal, produced witnesses to establish the genuineness of the signatures to the bond on which Mrs. Harrison bases her suit.

THE CLAGHORN COLLECTION.

FIRST NIGHT'S SALE AT ASSOCIATION HALL—A GOOD ATTENDANCE AND ACTIVE BIDDING—TOTAL RECEIPTS, $32,303.

The sale of the collection of paintings from the gallery of Mr. James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, which has been on exhibition in the Kurtz Gallery in this City for some time, began last night in Association Hall. In spite of the decidedly unfavorable weather there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including many persons from Boston and Philadelphia, who came to this City to attend the sale. The sale last night disposed of about one-third of the pictures in the collection, and many of the most attractive remain to be sold to-night. The sale was considered by the managers as a good one, and dealers present spoke of the prices obtained in many instances as quite up to the reputation of the artists represented. The pictures were in most instances started at figures nearly up to the prices at which they were knocked down. Applause was freely bestowed upon favorite painters, but it was not always a promise of good prices. The "Defense of Sir Harry Vane," by Rothermel, met with demonstrations of favor, but the ambitioneer could not force the price beyond $710, the bidding being slow and indifferent. The reputation of Adolf Schreyer was sufficient to create a good demand for his "Fight of the Standard Bearer," a large canvas, and a spirited picture in his well-known manner; it was started at $1,000, and rose to $2,170. The only example of Rosa Bonheur's work, "Landscape and Sheep," 12½ by 9½ inches, started at $2,500, and it seemed for a few minutes as if it would be sold to the first bidder; but it slowly rose to $2,528, at which it was struck off. The price of $2,500 for Eugene Fromentin's "On the Nile" was considered a very good figure for the work. The results last night's sale are given in detail below, the auctioneer declining to furnish the names of buyers:

Artist.	Subject.	Price
Wm. Thayer	The Milk-maid	$150
J. C. Wiggins	The Village Blacksmith	75
Gerhsson	Interior of a Church at Liege	250
J. C. Timm	Fagot Gatherers	75
L. G. Brilloun	The New Recruit	520
C. Steinbruck	The Bathers	300
W. H. Schmidt	The Dying Confession	200
J. W. Whittredge	In the Green Alps	400
Albert Famm	Twilight View in Rome	350
Charles Jaque	Rural Felicity	150
E. C. Compte		
Chilk	Under the Elms	700
Eu. Fichel	The Amusements	150
James Webb	Port of Tangier, Morocco	490
Adrien Moreau	Spring time	700
Edward Castaigne	Trapida's Visit	200
Leon Richet	A Coquette	200
Constant Troyon	Landscape with Cattle	775
Ramon Marquets	Italian Peasants	200
N. Diaz de la Pena	Landscape and figures	500
Albert Bierstadt	View in the Sierra Nevada	2,300
J. D. Harding	View in Aber Valley, North Wales	140
C. Herbstlouffer	Return of Freemonters	240
L. Michel Corbellier	Hedge-gatherers	330
S. R. Gifford	Autumn in the Catskills	387
Regis Gignoux	The First Snow	240
F. Compte-Calix	The Saint Anton	485
J. F. Kensett	The Coast	75
George Inness	Evening	125
George A. Baker	Head	110
A. Pasentti	The Duet	225
Campriani	The Two Sirens	175
L. De Jonegrigory	On the Seine	220
Gus. Courret	Coast View	145
R. Eguszuza	Nonchalance	150
Jose Sandi-r	In the Woods	200
L. Deschamps	Landscape with Sheep	150
C. C. Comte	Curiosity	650
Gustave Brion	The Bowling Alley	520
A. Riet-Lhit	Religious Festival in the Ansdian Style	740
Achille Zo	The Siesta	610
Thos. Rousseau	View Near Cernay	375
P. F. Rothermel	Defense of Sir Harry Vane	710
Jos. Frondin	On the Shore	200
W. S. Haseltine	View Near Alnath, Italy	410
Firmin-Girard	Arcadian Shepherd and Shepherdess	580
J. Baptiste Madou	French Pensioners	200
Lasco-ura	The Amateur Violonist	300
H. J. Boddington	Welsh Scenery	225
Henry Jutsum	Fording the Stream, North of England	300
J. G. Vibert	A Visit to the Banquarts	1,710
H. Herzog	View Near Ostend	310
T. Blanchard	An old Fisherman	1,700
J. G. Brown	At the Old York Grows, the Young Ones Learn	140
J. Danby	Castle Chillon, Lake Geneva	125
C. DeBeaumont	You Can't Pass Here	400
Andreas Achenbach	Port Venedi, near Spezzia, Italy	155
Louis Deredux	Slave Girl of Circassia	1,150
E. Mazo	Pensive	30
C. Schreyer	Arabs Trotting	320
J. F. Cropsey	The Return from Hawaii	150
G. R. Boughelo	Off Mount Desert	140
Louis Stange	Prezzetta, Venice	290
Adan Ehrgott	Lake George	2,528
James M. Hart	Morning and Evening	240
J. W. Casilear	View near Bonilton, Lake George	340
Paul Weber	Solitude	200
Adolf Schreyer	The Return of Lord Scarcf	3,170
Fra. Coch-sede	Going to Church	400
L. G. Brilloun	A Sportsman	130
E. Acard	Beir re the Mirror	300
L. Kratke	Before the Curé	325
Wagner	Land Cape	65
C. Brun	Savoyard Girl in Paris	200
Ed. Lebe	The Bird Seller	150
M. O'Kelly	The Mendicants	150
Total		$32,303

THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The Park Commissioners have purchased the Swedish school-house which was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition last Summer, and will soon remove it from Fairmount Park to a position in the Central Park west of the old reservoir, and to the north of the Belvedere. It will be utilized as a ladies' waiting-room, and its location has been selected by Mr. Olmsted with a view to affording shelter and a resting-place in a part of the Park where there have hitherto been no cottages. A letter was yesterday received from the Secretary of the Treasury authorizing its removal from Philadelphia and transfer to New-York free of duty. Contracts have been awarded by the Park Commissioners for lighting the parks and places as follows: Metropolitan Gas-light Company, Park-avenue, (two lamps,) $17 50 per lamp, for eight months; New-York Gas-light Company, all lamps south of Grand and Canal streets, $12 per lamp, for eight months; New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, all lamps between Grand and Canal and Thirty-fourth streets, $10 per lamp, for eight months; New-York and New-Jersey Globe Gas-light Company, (naphtha,) lamps in Reservoir-square, and at the entrances to Central Park by the Plaza and Circle at Eighth-avenue and the Transverse roads, $17 per lamp, for eight months; Harlem Gas-light Company, lamps at Mt. St. Vincent and on the Harlem River bridges, $20 per lamp, for eight months. The Metropolitan Company was the only one bidding for the contract on Park-avenue. The opening of the bids for the work of constructing the bridge over the Harlem River at One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-street, postponing the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, until May 2.

MAY MAILS FROM LONDON.

The arrangements for the dispatch of mails from London to this City during the month of May next will be as follows:

Day of the Week.	Day of Month.	Port of Embarkation.	By what Line of steamers.
Tuesday, A. M.	May 1	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	May 3	Queenstown.	Inman.
Saturday, P. M.	May 5	Queenstown.	Cunard.
Tuesday, A. M.	May 8	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	May 10	Queenstown.	Inman.
Saturday, P. M.	May 12	Queenstown.	Cunard.
Tuesday, A. M.	May 15	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	May 17	Queenstown.	Inman.
Saturday, P. M.	May 19	Queenstown.	Cunard.
Tuesday, A. M.	May 22	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	May 24	Queenstown.	Inman.
Saturday, P. M.	May 26	Queenstown.	Cunard.
Tuesday, A. M.	May 29	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	May 31	Queenstown.	Inman.

The British office states that the mails for Australia and New-Zealand, intended for transmission via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, the 3d of May.

STRIKE OF THE MORRIS CANAL BOATMEN.

Many of the Morris Canal boatmen have struck, because of a reduction in the amount of tolls paid. They have tied up their boats, and it is predicted that in a few days not a coal boat will be running on the canal. Last season the boatmen were paid 75 cents a ton for the transportation of coal from Port Delaware to Jersey City. At that rate the men earned a precarious living. The company, owing, it is said, to the low market price of coal in New-York, have reduced the rates to 45 cents per ton.

A SECOND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Edith Anderson, aged 19, who said she formerly resided in Philadelphia, was found last night at Second-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, suffering from the effects of laudanum which she had taken with suicidal intent. She was removed to the Eighteenth Precinct Station, and when questioned said she had sought to terminate her existence because she had failed in procuring employment. She admitted that she left her home in Philadelphia over a year ago because she had been seduced by a clergyman attached to a church in which she was employed as a member of the choir, and on arriving here in the early part of February, 1876, she attempted to drown herself by jumping from a Hamilton Ferry boat. A young Englishman, who was among the passengers, jumped into the river to her rescue, and being carried under the wheel of the boat, was drowned. She was rescued by the deck hands, and removed to Chambers-Street Hospital, where she soon recovered from the effects of the immersion. When searched last night, two vials of laudanum, one partially empty, were found in her possession. These she purchased in a drug store at No. 375 Third-avenue. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the physician in charge entertains hopes of her recovery.

RAILROADS SOUTH OF FULTON-ST.

A PROTEST FROM PROPERTY-OWNERS IN THE THREATENED DISTRICT.

The following memorial, to which is attached the names of more than 100 business men and firms in the southern part of the City, has been forwarded to the Legislature:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned property-owners and taxpayers of the City of New-York, do most earnestly protest against the building of a steam railroad on any of the streets within the district bounded by Broadway and South-street and south of Fulton-street. Within this section the principal financial and commercial business of the City is conducted, especially in cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, &c., for the sale of which articles it is absolutely necessary to have unobstructed light. The building of an elevated railroad on these crowded and extremely narrow streets would drive millions of business from long-established localities, and reduce the value many of the finest and most costly office buildings to such an extent as to amount almost to confiscation. The City would lose at least one-half the taxable value of this property, and in case of fire the obstruction caused by an elevated railroad in streets so narrow as Pearl (the proposed route) might endanger the safety of the whole lower part of the City. We consider the taking of such streets for a steam railroad as wholly without warrant of law or equity, and protest against a monopoly being allowed, under pretense of public good, to obtain control of our City thoroughfares for their own benefit, to the incalculable injury of property and business. We respectfully ask the immediate intervention of your honorable body to prevent the destruction of said property, which is now being invaded in violation of law and private rights.

The following is a copy of the act which the memorialists desire should be adopted:

An act to prevent the use of certain parts of the City of New-York by steam railways.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. That no steam railway or railways shall be constructed or operated in that part of the City of New-York which is south of Fulton-street and between Broadway and South-street.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts so far as they are to the contrary of, or are inconsistent with, the provisions of Section 1 of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

"LIGHT AND VISION."

AN INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE BY PROF. ARNOLD.

Prof. Arnold, of the Medical College of the University of New-York, is to deliver a lecture on the above named subject at Chickering Hall. The lecturer is one of the foremost men of the country in the science which he has made his specialty. Additional interest, however, will be given to the occasion by the fact that the proceeds of the lecture admissions will be given to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, a charitable institution which deserves well of the public. The correspondence printed below fully explains the matter:

LETTER TO PROF. ARNOLD.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1877.

Prof. J. W. S. Arnold, M. D., University of the City of New York:

DEAR SIR: Having had some opportunity of knowing the recent advances in physiological demonstrations, especially as pertaining to the functions of vision and the effects of light, we believe that would be a means of popularizing the knowledge on these subjects, if you could be induced to demonstrate to a large audience some of the facts that you often show to your students in the university. We beg, therefore, that you will give a popular illustrated lecture on the subjects of "Light and Vision," on such an evening as may be agreeable to you. If united to your purposes, we would suggest Chickering Hall as a place convenient of access by those likely to be benefited by your demonstrations. Very respectfully, yours,

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., William H. Thomson, M. D., D. S. Egleston, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Charles Inslee Palder, M. D., William A. Hammond, M. D., C. D. Agnew, M. D., R. F. J. S. Newberry, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., C. S. Kennedy, Prof. T. Erieston, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., A. D. F. Randolph, James A. Roosevelt, John Sinonair, Walter Edwards, jr., William Walter Phelps.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1877.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and others:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your polite invitation to deliver an illustrated lecture upon "Light and Vision," I would say that it will be given me great pleasure to do so. The hall you suggest is all that could be desired, and I would simply fix the evening of the 24 n of April as being convenient. The lecture must be given upon one condition, viz., that the proceeds shall be handed to Charles Lanier, Esq., Treasurer of Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth-street, for the benefit of that institution. Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. W. S. ARNOLD.

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnival Association was held at the Stuyvesant House last evening, Alderman Samuel A. Lewis in the chair. A variety of measures looking toward the celebration of the 15th of May were discussed and adopted. An offer was received from the New-Haven Steam-boat Company, and the Connecticut River Railroad Line, stating that the fare from New-Haven to New-York and return on the day of the carnival had been reduced at $1 50 for the round trip. Communications were also received from the authorities of the People's Line of Steamers and the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, announcing that they will allow half-rates to and from New-York on the day of the celebration. Sixteen new members were admitted to the association and paid their initiation fees. The work of constructing the floats and the grand historic tableaux of the evening procession is advancing rapidly. Among the scenes which will be represented are the discovery of America, the discovery of the Mississippi, the death of De Soto, the landing of the Pilgrims, the early Indian wars, the battle of Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Benedict Arnold's flight, the surrender of Yorktown, scenes from the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, &c. King Carnival's approach is already heralded by the issue of two court gazettes, so to speak, the *Carnival Journal* and *Gossip of the Carnival*, each containing full information respecting the approaching festival, with a variety of light reading matter incident to the occasion.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is at the Everett House.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Douglas Galton, of the British Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, is at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. R. F. Ward, of Governor-General Dufferin's Staff, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Cornelius A. Logan, United States Minister to Chili, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. Henry Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and Commander J. G. Walker, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Daniel Robinson, Vice-President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Prof. William P. Blake, of New-Haven; Sherman D. Phelps, of Binghamton, and James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Congressman Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Joaquin Miller, of Oregon, are at the New-York Hotel.

"BILL" VOSBURG AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Superintendent Walling received a dispatch on Monday from Chief of Police Savage, of Boston, calling for the arrest of the notorious "Bill" Vosburg on a charge of stealing $8,000 worth of bonds. Detective Shelley, of the Central Office, found Vosburg yesterday at the Grand Central Depot, and took him before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to Head-quarters to await the arrival of an officer from Boston with the necessary requisition. This man was arrested recently on two occasions on suspicion of having been concerned in the theft of a box containing about $100,000 worth of bonds from a safe in the office of C. D. King, corner of Pine and Williams streets. On both occasions he was discharged owing to lack of evidence against him.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution reminding all persons who have failed to comply with the law requiring them to furnish means for extinguishing fires in places of amusement and other public buildings that they must regard the instructions of the department, and, further, that they would require the proprietors of all places of amusement, public halls and buildings at once to provide such means for communicating alarms for fire by telegraph direct to Fire Head-quarters as may be approved by the board.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Controller has paid $25,000 to the Brooklyn Bridge Company out of the bridge appropriation.

Mayor Ely has appointed Louis Schlamp, Jr., as a City Marshal in place of William H. Sheils, resigned.

Ex-Mayor Wickham has been appointed a School Commissioner by Mayor Ely, in place of Mr. J. Grenville Kane, resigned.

A woman, whose name was not ascertained, died suddenly last evening in a drug store at the corner of Allen and Rivington streets.

J. B. Young, a guest at the Spingler House, fell accidentally last evening from a third-story window of No. 208 Broadway, receiving injuries which will probably result fatally.

The Mayor has approved of the Aldermanic resolution authorizing the standing committees of the Common Council to confer with the various departments in relation to City affairs.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held this afternoon. The question of passing ordinances empowering Commissioner Campbell to repave a number of streets down town, will probably be called up for action.

The committee appointed by the oil trade presented a series of rules for the consideration of the trade yesterday, and a number of them were adopted, but they will have to be put in shape and passed upon by the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange before publication.

In the case of Henry McGinnis, the fireman at the Grand Central Hotel, who fell from the bagage elevator and was killed on the 7th inst., a Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the proprietor of the hotel assign an employe to take charge of the elevator.

Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., sold 10,000 pieces of woolen goods, valued at $250,000, at auction yesterday. They brought prices from 10 to 20 per cent. below agents' rates. Eleven hundred pieces of silks, worth $125,000, were also put up. The demand was weak and prices obtained were slightly below the average of recent sales.

The body of a man, aged about 40, five feet six inches in height, having light hair and mustache, was found yesterday in the East River at the foot of Thirteenth-street. The body was attired in a dark diagonal coat, dark vest and trousers, white cotton drawers, white shirt, and congress gaiters. From papers found in the pockets, it is supposed that he was a member of Phœnix Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.

Superintendent Hartfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday morning caused the arrest of John Blegg, driver of car No. 20 of the Bleecker and Twenty-third-street Railroad, on the charge of driving a horse disabled by a sore on the legs. The prisoner was arraigned

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7988. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

PROGRESS TOWARD SETTLEMENT.

DESERTIONS FROM THE PACKARD LEGISLATURE—A QUORUM OF LEGAL MEMBERS IN THE NICHOLLS BODY—PACKARD'S SUPPORT CRUMBLING AWAY—PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—SPEECHES OF PACKARD AND WARMOTH—THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE BALLOTING FOR A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—As has been predicted in these dispatches from the first, the President's Commission have failed absolutely to effect any compromise satisfactory to both parties to the Louisiana contest. To-day, however, the pending difficulty substantially settled itself by the desertion of five members from the Packard Legislature, who at once took seats in the Democratic House. Nicholls now has one more than a quorum of Returning Board members, and Packard is without a Legislature. To-morrow a number of other members will desert him, and it is probable that in a few days the Republican claimant will be without any support except the few faithful black men who are now acting as his body-guard in the State-house.

In the Republican caucus, this afternoon, after the stampede of the five traitors, a number of the leaders made speeches, declaring that all was not yet lost, and that if the remaining members would stand firm they might still be successful, or, at least, they might make some kind of terms with the enemy. Packard took the floor, amid a profound silence, and urged the members to be faithful to him and the party yet a little longer. He admitted that his prospects were not now very bright, but he assured them that he still had hope that justice would be done him. Still, whether he succeeded or not, he hoped sincerely that his Government would not be allowed to dwindle away by piecemeal. All he demanded was that the President should recognize either him or his opponent. When Mr. Hayes had done so, he would be ready to support his authority, or give up the contest as the decision might be for or against him. He said, in conclusion, that he would maintain his present position whether his Legislature remained with him or not. He would never give up until compelled to by a superior force or by some act of the President recognizing Nicholls.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth followed Packard, and strongly urged him to give up a fight which could only result in disgrace and defeat. He said, in conclusion, that there could be only one legal Legislature in the State, and that that Legislature was now supporting Nicholls. This speech was greeted with hisses by a number of those present, and by loud applause from others.

The Republican caucus adopted the following statement of their views on the present condition of affairs in this State:

First—They have an unalterable faith in the legality and justice of the claims of S. B. Packard, and the Government of which he is head, to be the legal Government of the State of Louisiana; legally returned, legally installed, and legally embodying the will of a majority of the people.

Second—That the disintegration of the legal General Assembly meeting in the State-house, and acknowledging the authority of Gov. Packard, recently witnessed, has been brought about by the direct agencies of gentlemen, citizens of other States, sent here by the President, with instructions which have only partially been made known, and the nature of which can only be inferentially arrived at by the action of said commission, their expressed opinions, and the agencies they have employed. Chief among these we numerate the following: On the evening of the 17th of April, on which day the pretended House of Representatives supporting the claims of Gov. Nicholls to the Governorship was without semblance of a legal quorum, as it has continuously been since its organization, certain members of the commission appointed by the President requested a consultation with the members of the General Assembly. Some 12 members of the House and two members of the Senate responded to the invitation. To them members of the commission known as belonging to the Republican Party stated that the terms offered by the Nicholls Legislature, which included the seating of three Democratic members from the City of New-Orleans, notoriously defeated, even according to Democratic claims, but recognition of whom was requisite to give even a show of legality to the organization of the Nicholls House, were the best and only terms they could procure.

Third—They distinctly recommended the Republicans assembled, by their invitation, to accept these terms and Mr. MacVeagh, one of the members of the commission, while refraining from openly indorsing the proposition, emphasized with this remark: "If there is any member of the Legislature who entertains the most lingering idea that the troops are going to remain, for God's sake disabuse him of that idea, for they are going to be removed."

Fourth—That, as a direct result of this intimation and implied threat of the President's commission, several members of the legal Legislature have to-day joined the so-called Legislature of Gen. Nicholls.

Fifth—We therefore charge upon these gentlemen, if, as they assert, they have acted simply in their individual capacity, an unwarrantable interference with the domestic affairs of a State to which they do not belong, and a flagrant violation of the principles of local self-government advocated by the President. If, on the other hand, their action in the manner set forth has been directed by the Chief Executive of the nation, we leave it to be characterized in befitting terms by the American people.

In Democratic circles to-night there is great rejoicing, it being now generally believed that Packard will be compelled to give up within a few days. This view of the case is taken by the commission, and to-night they telegraphed the President to that effect. They will probably leave for Washington to-morrow or on Saturday.

The Democratic Legislature will proceed to ballot for a United States Senator to-morrow, and it is stated by those in position to know that they will conclude their business and adjourn before the end of the week. Judge Spofford, a Liberal Democrat, and Gen. Gibson, member of Congress from this district, are the prominent candidates for the Senatorship.

The Commissioners talked freely to the agent of the Associated Press this afternoon, believing that the end of their labors is near. They have been necessarily more or less reticent hitherto, for their efforts have been largely through individual conversation, and to publish their appeals and suggestions in advance of evidence of their acceptability, would have defeated their object. They strenuously endeavored to secure one Legislature by general consent. A reunion would be nominal and nearly valueless, unless accompanied by a good degree of real reconciliation and harmonious purpose. They have constantly urged upon each side the duty of making propositions tending to the removal of difficulties through the work of the citizens of Louisiana. They believe that the National Government has desired to accept what Louisiana should present, rather than dictate what Louisiana should do, and that no settlement enforced upon the State by military power could establish justice and peace. They have striven, not so much for detailed plans of any description, as to soothe passionate feeling, and create a desire for peace and union. They have not believed that treaties based upon an allotment of offices would reach the desired end. They found so great a diversity of opinion among Republicans and Democrats, that party lines were often invisible. Neither party is a unit. They believe that no attainable result, whether enforced from the outside or brought about by gravitating forces within, could be satisfactory to the whole of either party. They all speak with respect of the personal bearing of both Packard and Nicholls.

VIEWS HELD IN WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE DESERTIONS FROM PACKARD TO NICHOLLS BY RETURNING BOARD MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—EX-GOV. KELLOGG'S PRESENTATION OF THE CASE—NICHOLLS INDORSING AND REAFFIRMING THE PLEDGES OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Dispatches from New-Orleans were received to-day by the President which indicate that the Commissioners will ultimately succeed in bringing about a basis of agreement which will lead to a settlement of the controversy. Advices received to-night from New-Orleans state that the Nicholls party have succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits from the Packard Legislature to give them a legal quorum of Returning Board members, and if this be true it will settle the contest under the instructions given the Commissioners by the President, so far as Federal action is concerned. Friends of Packard in this city have received dispatches from New-Orleans complaining of the action of the Commissioners, whom they charge with casting their influence on the side of Nicholls, and with manifesting a desire to reach a conclusion, regardless of the rights of Packard. One dispatch charges that some of the Commissioners made direct tenders to three members of Packard's Legislature to influence their action, promising if they would desert Packard and join Nicholls, in order to make up the desired quorum for the Nicholls Legislature, two of them should be given lucrative places in the Custom-house, and that the third should be appointed to a good consulate. This is is a very doubtful story, but even if it be true that such offers were made by the Commissioners, no sane man could be induced to believe that they were authorized by the President, or that any such bargains would be carried out by him. This evening ex-Gov. Kellogg received a dispatch instructing him to inquire whether the President had directed the Commissioners to request members of the Packard Legislature to go over to Nicholls, which was regarded as so absurd by Kellogg that he sent a prompt denial without even consulting the President.

Gov. Kellogg does not think that a majority of Returning Board members in the Nicholls Legislature settles the question, but that its determination depends upon the action Gov. Packard, Lieut.-Gov. Antoine, and the other State officers may hereafter take. There is no way, ex-Gov. Kellogg says, of divesting a de jure Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of his title except by articles of impeachment passed by a majority of the House and sustained by two-thirds of the Senate. As to the other State officers, they may be suspended by an act of the Legislature. But before they can impeach the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or suspend by act of the Legislature a State officer, they must first acknowledge that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are legal officers. The act of impeachment acknowledges the title of the officer. If it be said that the Nicholls Legislature, having now a quorum of Returning Board members, may by joint resolution recognize Nicholls and his State officers, it can be replied that a Legislature in January, composed of a quorum in both houses of Returning Board members, already have, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the State, recognized Mr. Packard as the legal Governor, and his officers as legal State officers. The very fact that the Nicholls people have been struggling so long and so earnestly to obtain a quorum of Returning Board members in both houses, upon which they rely to make the title of Nicholls good, shows the strength of Packard's title. If it be said that the Nicholls people can go to the courts to test the title of Packard and his State officers and evict them, it can be replied that it is an unquestionable fact that the Nicholls Supreme Court and the inferior court, where titles to office can only be brought in question, absolutely have no legal title, while Packard's courts are the only courts having the legal title, they having been appointed by Gov. Kellogg. Whatever may be said as to other points in controversy, the legality of Packard's courts cannot be questioned.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg further says the Nicholls Legislature have confessedly been waiting to obtain a quorum of Returning Board mem bers in both houses before proceeding to the election of a United States Senator, thus acknowledging the necessity of having a quorum of Returning Board members to constitute a legal Legislature before electing a Senator. Ex-Gov. Kellogg says he himself received in January, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the State Constitution and by the act of Congress of 1866, the vote for Senator of a quorum of both houses, a majority of all the members of the Legislature returned as elected by the Returning Board being present and voting for him.

The Commissioners' report to the President by telegraph to-day includes the following letter from Nicholls, referring to the joint resolutions heretofore telegraphed:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, April 19, 1877.

To Hon. Charles B Lawrence, Joseph R. Hawley, John M. Harlan, John C. Brown, Wayne MacVeagh.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. In so doing, I desire to say that they express not merely abstract ideas, but the conviction of our people, which will be practically executed by them through their representatives, their courts, and their Executive Government. As the chief magistrate of the State, it will be not only my pleasure but my bounden duty to give every assistance in my power leading to that end. I am thoroughly satisfied that every course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the convention by which I was nominated, and to the people by whom I was so elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just governments are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics, and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and common interests, and it is a source of gratification to be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will secure, first—A vigorous and efficient enforcement of the laws, so that all persons and property will be fully and equally protected; and should occasion require it, I will proceed in person where any disorders may menace the public peace or the political rights of any citizen. Second—The establishment of a system of public education, to be supported by equal and uniform taxation upon property, so that all, without regard to race or color, may receive equal advantages thereunder. Third—The fostering of immigration, in order to hasten the development of the great natural resources of the State. Having thus committed our Government and people to these great principles, I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the United States troops to their barracks, instead of causing any disturbance of the peace, or any tendency to riot or disorder, will be the source of profound gratification to our people, and will be accepted by them as a proof of the confidence of the President in their capacity for orderly self-government. Enjoying, under the blessings of Divine Providence, the happiness resulting from a Government based upon liberty and justice, the people of Louisiana cannot fail to appreciate that their good fortune is largely due to the magnanimous policy so wisely inaugurated and so consistently maintained by the President of the United States. Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

RAILROAD VERSUS CANAL.

AN IMPENDING WAR BETWEEN THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD AND THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL—A DESPERATE STRUGGLE PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—There is considerable feeling here in interested circles concerning the probability of a war between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on coal transportation from Cumberland to the seaboard. It is claimed by the canal company that the railroad has deliberately pursued the policy of taking away its trade by combinations and special contracts with the miners and shippers at secret rates, regulated so as to invariably cut under the fixed canal toll. President Gorman, of the Canal Company, made a speech at a meeting in Cumberland recently, in which he defied President Garrett, and declared that if pushed to the wall he would reduce rates to 10 cents per ton to Georgetown rather than submit to the entire absorption of business by the railroad. There will be an attempt to bring President Garrett to an agreement on tolls that will afford some profit to the canal, but it appears to be so prominent a feature of his management to break down the canal and capture the whole trade, that such an attempt is not likely to succeed. What the Baltimore and Ohio is aiming at is to bring the entire business to this port as a feeder to its marine interests, and for the purpose of making this the principal port for Cumberland coal shipments, and also to attract steam-ships here for cheap coal. To this end Mr. Garrett can afford to do the transportation business during a war with the canal at a loss, and trust to recover when canal navigation is stopped in the Winter. The canal is placed at a disadvantage by having no road of its own from Cumberland through the mining regions of Western Maryland. The Baltimore and Ohio controls the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Road through its alliance with the Consolidation Coal Company, and the canal can obtain no coal at Cumberland, except what President Garrett chooses to let it have. It is an aim of the canal company to build a competing road, and it has been applying in New-York for the necessary capital of $6,000,000, which is said to have been partly promised; but such a road could not be built inside of six months, and, consequently, there bids fair to be a lively struggle between Garrett and Gorman during the Summer, that will bring coal down to panic prices. The controversy has its political side also, as Gorman is a leader in the Democratic Ring running the State, and promises the Baltimore and Ohio a shaking up in the Legislature next Winter.

THE EXCISE LAW.

ATTEMPT TO PROSECUTE THE NEWBURG EXCISE BOARD—NO BILL FOUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, April 19.—The Christian Temperance Brotherhood, comprising the ministers of this city, made another strong effort yesterday to indict the Excise Board and several liquor dealers of Newburg for alleged violation of the Excise law. Rev. John Q. Adams, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and President of the Brotherhood, accompanied by Rev. L. H. King, Pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, (where Mrs. Van Cott preaches when here,) and the counsel of the Brotherhood, Messrs. D. W. Esmond and Gideon Hill, appeared before the Grand Jury and sought the indictment of the Excise Board on the charge of malfeasance in office, alleging that the board had granted licenses in violation of law and to improper persons, and that they refused to revoke licenses of dealers for violating the Excise laws. The Grand Jury looked at the matter differently, and did not find a bill against either the Excise Board or the dealers. Recently, the Christian Brotherhood publicly announced that they were neither dead nor sleeping, and, naturally, the result of their attempt before the Grand Jury was awaited with the greatest anxiety and interest.

THE READING RAILROAD STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 19.—There are no new developments in the engineers' strike to report from this end. The Brotherhood men are working hard to induce those at work to join their cause, with but little success. All the trains arrive nearly on time. At Palo Alto there are a large number of loaded coal-cars standing waiting for engineers, and taking up so much room that the tracks are blockaded. This, it is thought, will compel a suspension of mining operations by Saturday, throwing thousands of men out of work. Two largely attended meetings have been held by the strikers since yesterday, the proceedings of which are kept secret.

READING, Penn., April 19.—A representative of the Reading *Times and Dispatch* had an interview with two of the leading members of the Reading Division, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, this morning, who authorized the publication of the following proposition to Gen. Manager Wootten: "The insurance circular of the Reading Railroad Company to be withdrawn; the company to pay the engineers the same wages they were receiving when they withdrew from their employ, and promise that there shall be no further reduction of wages. The engineers agree, on their part, that they, their firemen, and all the other old employes will return to work, and there shall be no strike at any time if the above conditions are not broken by the company." There were three largely-attended meetings held to-day, one of the conductors, baggage-masters, and brakemen at Geisler's Hall, one of firemen at Fulton Hall, and one of engineers at Columbia Hall. Chairman Parker, of the Committee of Engineers, in session at Philadelphia, was present and delivered an address.

ST. LOUIS INSURANCE CASES.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Judge Jones, of the Criminal Court, has sustained a motion to quash the indictments against John T. Douglass, E. W. Bryant, A. W. Hough, and John S. Pierce, officers of life insurance companies, charged with perjury, and also pleas of want of jurisdiction in the cases of S. W. Lomax and A. M. Britton, charged with the same offense.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, April 19.—The body of John Ruel was found in the canal at Blackstone to-day. It is thought he was murdered, robbed, and thrown in. Suspicion points to John Todrell, a fellow-workman, who has disappeared.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—At Sacramento to-day Mollie McCarty, Lady Amanda, Council Bluffs, and Wheatley ran a two mile and repeat race, the former winning in two straight heats. Time—3:38¼ and 3:36¾. This is the best recorded time in the state.

SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Dr. Cleudenning, of Des Zoachins, in a fit of delirium, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat.

PARDONED IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, April 19.—Samuel A. Frazier, of New-York, sentenced to six years' imprisonment for robbery, has been pardoned by Gov. Connor.

THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

PREPARATIONS FOR HOSTILITIES.

RECALL OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS FROM PARIS—RUSSIAN BUSINESS AT CONSTANTINOPLE TRANSACTED AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY—THE CZAR'S JOURNEY TO THE FRONTIER—NO MOVEMENT PROBABLE ON THE DANUBE BEFORE THREE WEEKS—THEORY OF AN ATTACK ON TURKEY THROUGH ASIA.

PARIS, April 19.—The military attachés of the Russian Embassy, and all Russians belonging to the Imperial Army, received orders yesterday to join their respective corps immediately.

LONDON, April 19.—A special dispatch from Pera to the *Telegraph* announces that the Russian Chancellery was closed on Wednesday. Future business will be transacted at the German Embassy.

A Constantinople dispatch says Right Hon. Austen H. Layard is expected to arrive here to-night. He will have an interview with Edhem Pasha and Safvet Pasha to-morrow, but no hope is entertained of averting war. The reported engagement near Nicsics and its revictualing is false. That place is furnished with provisions for another five weeks. Hobart Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Navy, has left for the Danube.

A Reuter dispatch from Orsova says: "Roumanian troops are concentrating in Little Wallachia, the greater portion being dispatched to Kalafat."

A Bucharest dispatch says Prince Charles will start for Kalafat early next week. The Prince is not expected to go to Kischeneff to pay the complimentary visit to the Czar usually made when the Czar is near the Roumanian frontier, but will send an aide-de-camp and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to represent him.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "The *National Zeitung* learns that the Czar will not travel through Moscow going to Kischeneff, which occasions considerable surprise in Russia. It is stated however, that the Czar will make a short stay at Kischeneff, visit Moscow returning, and issue his war manifesto there."

A Belgrade special to the *Times* says: "The rainy season will probably delay a general advance into the alluvial plains of Roumania, where the roads are impassable after heavy rains. The Danube is also very high and rising rapidly. It is, therefore, scarcely probable that any extensive military movement will be attempted for three weeks at least."

Capt. Burnaby returned to London last night from his tour in Asia Minor. He says: "Undoubtedly, if Russia determines to advance upon Van through Hoy—Persia being Russia's ally, and affording every facility for the Russian troops to pass through her territory—Van must easily fall. There is nothing to prevent the Russians capturing Batoum from the land side. An attack on the sea front is unlikely, because Batoum is considered impregnable there, and the Russians cannot cope with the Turkish Black Sea fleet. The Russians, having possession of Erzeroum and Van, can easily advance to Trebizond. There is a good road between Erzeroum and Trebizond. Thus the chances are decidedly in favor of Russia, if she attack Turkey in Asia Minor, as the Turks have not an adequate force to oppose them, and are without cavalry. It is to be feared that cruel massacres of Christians by the Kurdish troops in the Turkish Army may follow."

LONDON April 20.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna reports that a Montenegrin corps under Gen. Vukotich is concentrating at the mouth of the defile of Duga, a short distance from the Turkish troops. A collision is momentarily expected. The Prince of Montenegro is about to go to the camp before Niesics.

The *Standard's* dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador, is on the point of leaving for home. This indicates no change in the satisfactory relations existing between England and Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* pronounces the telegraphic reports of sanguinary engagements between the Turks and Mirdites inventions.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade says it is reported that the Montenegrins have defeated the Turks near Niesics.

The Cologne *Gazette* has a special dispatch from Odessa, which reports that an early bombardment of that port is expected. The Customs authorities have warned merchants having goods in the custom-house to remove them, as it is to be closed. A temporary Custom-house will be established on the Tiraspol bank of the Dneister. The ships now at Odessa are preparing to leave in the utmost haste.

The *Times* special from Athens, says Col. Becker, the Servian leader, is there attempting to incite the ambition of the army and bring on hostilities with Turkey, but public feeling is against him.

The Czar will leave the army at the Pruth. The Grand Duke Nicholas goes with it to the Danube.

ATTITUDES OF OTHER POWERS.

FRANCE TO REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL—EASTERN CONTINGENCIES AND THE ITALIAN BUDGET—BELIEF IN LIMITATION OF THE AREA OF WAR—AUSTRIAN INTERESTS IN BOSNIA, AND HER POWER TO PROTECT THEM.

PARIS, April 19.—A majority of the Republican Deputies have resolved immediately after the reassembling of the Chamber to question the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the proper policy for France to follow in the present crisis. The object is to afford the Government an opportunity of declaring formally the firm determination of France to observe the most rigorous neutrality on the Eastern question. The *Rappel* states that the Government is desirous of making such a declaration, and will at the same time assure the Chamber of the good relations existing between France and Italy.

ROME, April 19.—Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, told the Financial Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the Ministry foresaw the present phase of the Eastern question when the budget was submitted to Parliament. He hoped the war would be localized. It would only be in the event of the Russian Army marching upon Constantinople that the situation might threaten to assume a graver character, and more extended complications ensue. The Government, therefore, did not propose to modify its financial plans. Signor Depretis recommended the committee, however, to examine the budget with the greatest care, in order that in all contingencies there might be the means of meeting unforseen expenses or a diminution of receipts.

BERLIN, April 19.—The *National Zeitung* says intelligence has been received from a well-informed quarter in Vienna that Austria is sufficiently prepared in a military sense for the event of an outbreak of war. The passage of the Danube by the Russians would probably be the moment for Austria to cross the Bosno-Herzegovinian frontier. This would not be an act directed against Russia, and would be far from being intended to impede Russian operations in Bulgaria. Its only purpose would be to secure Austrian interests in case Russia should obtain military successes. If circumstances in Servia should render it necessary, Austria might occupy Bosnia at a still earlier period.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Strathedon moved for copies of the treaties and other papers which authorize England to intervene in behalf of the Christians in Turkey. He expressed the belief that through these international obligations war ought to be still averted. The Earl of Rosebery spoke in opposition to this view. Lord Derby said he did not think Austria or France would require England to fulfill the Treaty of Paris. The opinions of those best informed regarding the diplomatic situation did not give any sanguine hopes of averting war. England did not wish to intervene, but reserved to herself the right to protect English interests if they were threatened.

LONDON, April 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that Austria is preparing 90,000 men who can be mobilized in a few days.

The *News'* correspondent at Vienna states that negotiations are still going on with the view to a separate understanding between the Porte and Russia.

One account says the Porte will send a special envoy to the Czar at Kischeneff.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that a faint hope of peace is still raised by the efforts of the powers to induce the Sultan to send delegates to meet the Czar at Kischeneff to treat on the question of disarmanent. Possibly this is the reason that the Czar has decided not to issue a proclamation before he returns to St. Petersburg, leaving 10 or 12 days for diplomatic action.

THE PRINCEDOM OF MONTENEGRO.

A GREAT EMPIRE DEFIED BY A VERY SMALL STATE—A STRUGGLE WHICH HAS LASTED FOR CENTURIES — THE MOUNTAINEERS AND THE MUSSULMANS.

The Princedom of Montenegro has assumed an important position in European affairs just now, hence some reference to the State may not be amiss. Cettinje, the capital town of Montenegro, is mostly a Russian colony. The public buildings are few; they comprise a church, a palace, a tolerably good county house, the remains of what was once a princely abode, a convent, a prison, a hospital, a hotel, and a school-house. In the last of these three buildings the Russian language is to be heard, as also in the palace. This microscopic State has an area of 1 700 square miles, or very little more than Rhode Island. It is claimed that the Prince can summon any of his subjects to his presence within 24 hours, not by aid of the telegraph, but by word of mouth, the message being passed from mountain ridge to ridge by lounging herdsmen. The State has hardly any plains; most of the mountains are from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high. On the occasion of the visit to Cettinje of the Emperor of Austria, the mountain-tops were illuminated with Bengal fire. Francis Joseph, who received Prince Nikita on board the imperial yacht, remarked that Montenegro was situated high in air. The Prince replied to the effect that it was a place where the Turks were ever anxious, but never able, to follow their traditional and redoubted enemy.

The present Principality was formerly a part of Servia, which in the fourteenth century extended from the Black Sea to the Adriatic. Toward the end of that century Servia became tributary to the Porte. Mount-negro, or Zeta, as it was then called, secured its independence under the rule of George Balsha, the son-in-law of the last Servian King, and his descendants. Turkey regarded Montenegro as a portion of her Empire, and in 1623 the country was invaded by a powerful army, which was repulsed with severe losses. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Montenegrins sought the assistance of the Russians against Turkey. The Turks sent several expeditions into the Principality, one of which, in 1714, consisting of 120,000 men, defeated the Montenegrins, and carried more than 120,000 of them into captivity. Subsequently other invasions were repulsed, and in the campaign of 1796, 30,000 Turks were slain. In 1852 a formidable force of Turkish troops were sent to subdue the independent mountaineers. Montenegro was in a critical position, when Austria and the other powers interfered, and peace was restored. But trouble obtook place in 1858. In August, 1860, Danilo I. was assassinated, and was succeeded on the throne by his nephew, Nikolo Petrovitch-Niegosh. The insurrection of 1861 in Herzegovina was favored by the Montenegrins, whereupon the Principality was, in 1862, again invaded by Turkish troops to the number of 30,000 men. Since that time there has been no peace between the two countries.

In all these many hostilities which have occurred during the present century Montenegro has succeeded in maintaining a balance of successes in her favor; and just so long as arms and ammunition are forthcoming from without, the Turks will experience considerable difficulty in becoming masters of the so-called Black Mountain. Prince Nikita has been termed throughout Eastern Europe the spoiled child of Emperor Alexander. His children are brought up at St. Petersburg, while he himself is entirely under the influence of the Russian Consul residing at Ragusa or Cettinje. Ever since the war broke out in 1875 supplies of arms, ammunition, and provisions have been forwarded to the insurgents, first from the Austrian provinces of Dalmatia, governed by the Austrian Slav, Baron Rodich, but afterward exclusively from Montenegro. As regards actual fighting, though Montenegrin priests and emissaries overran Bosnia and Herzegovina, fanning the flame and distributing everywhere incendiary pamphlets and Russian money, yet the Montenegrins only stained their hands red when the Turks endeavored to supply the fort of Niesics. The fort and its garrison has long been an eyesore to the border families. The struggle is not yet ended. The Porte has refused the Prince's demands, Montenegro is openly instead of covertly the Turk's enemy, and her attitude keeps the flame of insurrection alight. The delegates to the Porte have been recalled, and have long since left Constantinople. The Mussulman tribes are joining their forces, and their chiefs have already gone to Cettinje to request instructions from the Prince. It seems certain that the first steps taken by Turkey to relieve Niesics will lead to immediate collision with the Montenegrins.

COAL-PIT DISASTER IN WALES.

NINE MEN IMPRISONED BY AN EXPLOSION AND INUNDATION—FIVE RESCUED.

LONDON, April 19.—An explosion and inundation at the Treedyrhiw colliery at Pontypridd, Wales, on Wednesday, April 11, imprisoned nine men behind a column of coal 40 yards thick. Continuous operations for their rescue resulted in opening communication with them to-day. Five were found alive. Four had wandered to other parts of the mine and, it is believed, perished.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

PROSECUTION FOR IMMORAL PUBLICATION IN ENGLAND—DENIAL OF A REPORTED FAILURE—THE PLAGUE AT BAGDAD.

LONDON, April 19.—Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, the free thought advocates, who were recently arrested on a charge of printing and publishing a pamphlet alleged to be of an immoral character, and whose case was adjourned to allow time to prepare their defense, have been committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. The prisoners were released on their own recognizances.

At the Stock Exchange there is an important recovery in prices on Continental buying and purchases to cover recent speculative sales.

GLASGOW, April 19.—Sugar is active at an irregular advance of 3 pence to 9 pence per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—The *Courier* says its statement published yesterday of the failure of Messrs. Gholson, Walker & Co., merchants, was untrue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The plague is increasing in Bagdad.

HAVANA, April 19.—The *Voz de Cuba* says it has trustworthy information that the Banco San José will pay all deposits.

LONDON, April 20.—In a Parliamentary election at Saltad, Lancashire, yesterday, Col. Walker, Conservative, was returned to the House of Commons, defeating Mr. Kay, Liberal, by 300 majority.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Many of the curious old places in Paris are disappearing. The Marché aux Vieux Luges, (old clo' market,) the receptacle of faded, worn out clothes, of rags, of refuse of all sorts, will be torn down to make room for the new market house, Des Carmes.

The use of rock crystal for the production of normal weights and measures, and other instruments of precision, is now attracting much consideration. The advantages of rock crystal in the making of balance-beams, scale-pans, thermometers, graduated discs for theodolites, &c., lies in its complete indifference at ordinary temperature to the acting of acids and bases, or the gases and moisture present in the atmosphere.

Mrs. Mary Lackey, of Chapel-street, Ancoats, was having tea with her son, and part of the food which they eat was a haddock. She accidentally swallowed a bone, which stuck in her throat, whereupon she was taken to the dispensary, where a probe was inserted, but without removing the obstruction. Subsequently she died, and a post-mortem examination showed that the bone had lodged in the gullet, the sharp edges having cut into the skin, lacerating it, and producing hemorrhage, from which death resulted.

FROM THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

HALIFAX, April 19.—The first vessel from the Magdalen Islands, since November, arrived at Port Hood, Cape Breton, to-day. Brig Sinobe, from St. Pierre, stranded at the Islands early in the Winter: the crew were saved. On Dec. 22, 12 men landed in a small boat, having abandoned, in a sinking condition, the bark Silvia, laden with oats, for Queenstown. The crew were badly frostbitten. The Island's seal fishery on the shore ice has been a failure. The sealing vessels have not yet been heard from.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, threatening weather and rain, with north-easterly to south-easterly winds, falling barometer and slight rise in temperature, followed in the Southern portions of the Middle States during the day by clearing weather, westerly to north-westerly winds and rising barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	35°	40°	3:30 P. M.	47°	46°
6 A. M.	36°	41°	6 P. M.	46°	46°
9 A. M.	42°	45°	9 P. M.	42°	46°
12 M.	45°	46°	12 P. M.	38°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.....44⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....41⅜°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The upper story of James Veen's shoe-shop, in the village of Closter, N. J., was destroyed by fire a couple of days ago. Batt. Nash, a journeyman in Vene's employ, was burned to death.

The chemical works in Bennington, Vt., of P. H. Root & Co., of New-York, were burned yesterday; loss, $7,000; insured for $5,000.

Newton & Thompson's box factory at Forestdale, Vt., was burned yesterday. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $10,500.

THE PORT HENRY MINE EXPLOSION.

WHITEHALL, April 19.—The excursion party to witness the great explosion at the Port Henry Company's mine passed Saratoga depot on a special train, at 8:25 this morning. The guests numbered 200, and included a large number of iron masters, scientists, and newspaper men. The train arrived at Whitehall at 9:40 A. M. Telegraphic advices from Misserville, the destination of the train, state that it is snowing heavily there, and raining at Port Henry, which may prevent the explosion.

DELAWARE FISHING LICENSES IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, April 19.—The Attorney-General has directed an injunction to be served on the Governor of the State of Delaware to restrain the authorities of that State from collecting license for fishing in waters claimed to be within the jurisdiction of New-Jersey.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, April 19.—The third trial for the choice of a Senator and a Representative from the Tenth District resulted in the election of the Democratic candidates. The Providence delegation to the General Assembly now stands—Republicans, 10; Democrats, 3.

A LIFE SENTENCE FOR ARSON.

RONDOUT, April 19.—Silas D. Keyser, charged with being accessory before the fact to the crime of arson committed by William J. Conroy, was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Ingalls to imprisonment for life in Clinton Prison. Conroy was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the same place and for the same time in February.

FELL OVER A PRECIPICE.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—The dead body of Amos Walker, aged about 70 years, was found on the track of the Northern Central Railroad, near Bridgeport, Penn., to-day. It is surmised that he fell over the precipice, which, at that place, is 48 feet high, and was killed.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

RICHMOND, April 19.—Rev. Dr. E. Thompson Baird has resigned the Secretaryship of the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Rev. William A. Campbell, of Virginia, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A RAILWAY RUMOR DENIED.

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 19.—The announcement in the London *Times* of yesterday that the Grand Trunk and Great Western Companies had amalgamated is denied by the Great Western authorities here, on the authority of advice from the head office, London.

HEAVY WIND STORM IN MISSISSIPPI.

HOLLY SPRINGS, April 19.—Lamar, Miss., was visited last night by a severe wind storm, which blew down, unroofed, or otherwise seriously damaged eight or ten buildings, mostly stores. No lives were lost. Hudson & Son, Drewer & Son, and R. W. Williams are the principal sufferers.

BRAWL IN A SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Thomas Rodgers, the keeper of a sailors' boarding-house on South Ann-street, was stabbed and instantly killed this morning by Joseph Aigo, a Spaniard. Aigo was stabbed in the groin and right breast by Rodgers, and his wounds are serious.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENTS.

RICHMOND, April 19.—To-morrow the colored people will celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments by a parade of all the societies in the city. Speeches, &c., will be delivered.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

RICHMOND, April 19.—The sentence of Miles Reddick, the negro who was to have been hanged next Tuesday, for the murder of another negro, has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

CENTENNIAL HOTEL PROPERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The Globe Hotel building, located near the Centennial Exhibition grounds, was sold at auction this morning for $3,475. The original cost of the building was over $200,000.

BATTLE OF CONCORD ANNIVERSARY.

BOSTON, April 19.—The one hundred and second anniversary of the battle of Concord was observed to-day. The programme was considerably marred by inclement weather.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

COLUMBUS, April 19.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and decided to hold the next State Convention on the 1st of August, at Cleveland.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—Ex-President Grant will remain here until next Monday, and it is now stated positively that ex-Senator Cameron will not accompany him on his European trip.

CANADIAN PILGRIMS.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The Irish pilgrims left here for New-York this aftern

against $1,000, and lost. To-day the boy so gambled away, having risen to power and place by the support of black men who were slaves like himself, deserts his party and his race and takes sides against them with men who, like Major Holmes, thought it was good sport to bet a nigger boy upon a "little pair." It is no wonder that he is hated and despised by the men he has deserted, when they most need the help of his cool head and ready wit, but it is a wonder that he can stand up against their terrible dislike and contempt. He can do so because, unlike Deemas and other colored men here, he has no regard for or connection with the Church, and because he is master in his own house. The feeling against him is so bitter, however, that he would long since have been sent to another world were it not generally known that, in addition to being the best colored politician the South has ever produced, he is also the best shot and the coolest and bravest colored fighter in Louisiana. The following story will show how collected he is in a moment of danger. In 1866, in the streets of New-Orleans, he was attacked by a man with whom he had some personal difficulty. Pistols were drawn, and his assailant being quick on the trigger, as the saying goes here, put two bullets into Pinchback's body before he could wink. As he fired he retreated. "The man whose father bet him on a little pair," never moved, but quickly attempting to cock his pistol, an old-fashioned Colt, found that a cap had fallen into the chamber, and that the cylinder would not revolve. Coolly he drew his pocket knife and, while he was still being made a target of, picked out the cap. Then he cocked the weapon, and taking aim shot at and drove his assailant from the ground. Of course, the man who could go through such a scene in such a way is not likely to fear either the social persecution or the personal attacks of those who regard him as a traitor to his race. Still, he can never be what he once was. He has had his day. The negroes of the South are good haters; they never forgive men of their own color who betray and desert them. They will never again believe or trust in Percy Bysshe Shelley Pinchback. He will be heard of no more in national politics. H. C.

THE EAST SIDE FIRE.

PARTICULARS OF ADDITIONAL LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following additional losses and insurances of the occupants of the buildings in East Twenty-second-street, partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, were obtained yesterday: The loss on buildings which were owned by Jacob Bermann is estimated at $40,000, and they are insured for $40,750, in the People's, of Newark, N. J.; Queen, and Hanover and Safeguard, of this City. Brunner & Brother, manufacturers of shoe shanks, sustain a loss of $15,000; insured for $12,000, as follows: British American, of Toronto, $3,500; Security, of New-Haven, $3,000; Atlantic, of Providence, R. I., $1,000; Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco, $2,000; Meriden, of Connecticut, $2,000, and Commercial, of Albany, $1,500. Joseph Robischer, bung manufacturer, sustains a loss of $3,000, and is insured for $2,500. Henry Feldner, wood turner, loses $2,000, and is insured for $750 in the Westchester Company. Welsh & McKinley, cane manufacturers, were not insured. Jacob Doll, wood-turner, sustained a loss of $3,000, and is insured for $1,000 in the Westchester Company. J. A. Glover, the refrigerator manufacturer, held a policy of insurance for $2,250 in the Bangor (Me.) Fire Insurance Company, which company is not now in existence. Crane & Co., chocolate manufacturers, lose $2,000; insured for $1,000. Leitch & Goldberg, manufacturers of jet jewelry, lose $2,000; no insurance. A. Wernenstein, chair manufacturer, is fully insured in the Capital City, of Albany. T. Salturn, wood-turner, loses $2,000; no insurance. The loss of J. Henderson, machinist, is $1,000, and he is not insured. N. H. Stubbard sustains a loss of $1,000, and is insured for $3,000 in the New-York, and $1,000 in the People's Company. Joseph Cassin sustains a loss of $100, and is insured for $500. The insurance of Gustave Brueck, the fan manufacturer, in whose factory the fire originated, has not yet been ascertained.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT THROG'S NECK.

To-day the First Presbyterian Church at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, will be dedicated by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of this City. Rev. Drs. Smith and Baird, and other clergymen will take part in the exercises. The new edifice is one of the finest in the neighborhood, and stands on a commanding elevation. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, and has a depth of 60 feet, with Sabbath-school rooms in the rear, opening into the church on either side the pulpit platform. The style of architecture is the Rural Gothic. The ceiling in the nave has a height of between 50 and 60 feet, supported by heavy trusswork painted in colors, cardinal red and drab predominating. The walls are painted gray, and the arch of the chancel and recess for the organ at the left are finished in delicate cream tints, touched with gold. The windows are all of stained glass, circled with a rare tracery of leaves, and the chandeliers are of bronze and crimson and black. The carpets and upholstery are of crimson and cardinal red. Great care has been taken in securing the most perfect ventilation, and the heating arrangements are admirable. The edifice stands on the site of the old wooden one, destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1875, and is an ornament to the place, and worthy the Westchester Presbyterians. The entire cost of the structure and furniture, excluding the organ, will not exceed $16,000.

AN EASY WAY OF GETTING RID OF A WIFE.

Joseph Fisher, a German, living on Stony Road, Paterson, N. J., was arrested in that city yesterday for bigamy. Fisher's first wife died last Summer, leaving a house and six lots to their son, a boy of 12 years, with a life interest for Fisher. In September he was married by Justice Allison to Louisa Ann Phelan. The companionship of neither was very desirable to the other, because Fisher could not understand a word of English, and Louisa Ann knew nothing of the German tongue. They went again to Justice Allison, who granted them a bill of separation. Regarding the act of the Justice as a legal divorce, Fisher, three weeks ago, married a handsome German widow named Eliza Campbell, whom he met in New-York, and who had two children by her former husband. Quarrels as to the management of the children arose, and finally Fisher's son went before the Recorder of Paterson and charged his new step-mother with having assaulted him. From the boy, when he made the complaint, and from the woman when she was arrested, the story of Fisher's bigamy was gleaned, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He was required to find bail in $500, conditioned for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

SUIT AGAINST THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD.

The case of Otto Kuse against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company was brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The suit was brought to recover $10,000 damages for personal injuries received by him on the evening of Dec. 20, 1873. On the date in question the plaintiff and his father were trying to cross Fourth-avenue at Seventy-fourth-street, when the plaintiff was struck by a passing locomotive and thrown out into the road. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he remained under treatment for several weeks. Since that time, the plaintiff says, he has been afflicted with headache, dizziness, nausea, &c., and has been unable to work. In defence to the suit the company says the plaintiff at the time of the accident was endeavoring to cross a little tramway which was not intended for passengers, but was merely used in conveying gravel, &c. The plaintiff, it claims, had no right to be where he was, and, besides this, the accident would not have occurred but for his negligence.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Judge Dykman regarding his opinion in the matter of the North America, Universal, and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies, which is being anxiously awaited by all concerned.

Mr. Daniel J. Noyes is to be a witness before Referee William Mitchell at the next hearing in the suit of William Gessa against the New-York Mutual and National Capitol Life Insurance Companies, and it is anticipated that he will make some important revelations concerning the distribution of the assets of the first named company transferred to the latter in January last.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Nameless Club will open play in a match against a picked nine at Prospect Park to-morrow, at 4 P. M.

The Staten Island Club will open play for the season on their grounds at Camp Washington, Staten Island, to-morrow at 4 P. M.

On Monday next the return game will be played in Philadelphia, and on Tuesday the Hartfords return home to play the Chelseas on the Union Grounds, and on Wednesday they play the Alaskas.

The regular match playing of the season will be opened in Brooklyn to-morrow, on which day the Athletics, of Philadelphia, will visit the Union Grounds in Brooklyn to play their first game with the Hartfords.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S. By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT. Illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1877.

For a first novel, by a young author, as it is said to be, *That Lass o' Lowrie's* is a work of remarkable promise. The tone set in the first chapter is adhered to throughout; the place is a mining village of Lancashire, and the scene remains the same until the last few pages. This means that no outside embellishments, no helps in the way of descriptions of travels in picturesque neighborhoods, are used to prop the purely invented, or rather the human portion, of the story. The landscape of the book above ground as well as below, is grimy and common, but Mrs. Burnett has known how, without asking help from sunset or foreign clime, to keep the attention fixed on the adventures of the people who do common work in that grimy air. Religion also forms an ingredient of the novel: one of the chief characters "experiences religion," after her fashion, yet the experience does not offend. There is no cant in the religion of this book; what lesson it teaches is that good works do not consist in tracts and sage advice, but sympathy and kindliness offered from a footing of equality between giver and receiver.

The Lass herself is a handsome, powerful girl, who works at the mouth of the coal-pit where her father, Lowrie, is employed as a miner. Liz is a girl whom she befriends, after the man who has betrayed Liz casts her off. Derrick is a young engineer, in charge of the mine, who makes Lowrie his enemy by reporting him for opening his "davy" lamp in the tunnel, in order to light his pipe—a proceeding that is strictly guarded against for fear of exploding the fire-damp that may have collected in the mines. Then there is the Rector belonging to the English Church, Rev. Harold Barholm, and his curate, Paul Grace, who is in love with Anice Barholm, the Rector's daughter. Finally we have the vindictive bully, Lowrie, and a character which may in some senses be reckoned as Mrs. Burnett's best—the one at least which appears to be the most original. It is "Owd Sammy Craddock," the superannuated miner, who holds a chosen place in the village and at the tavern, owing to his sharp tongue and keen wit. His theological wars with the pompous Rector are fine pieces of writing, exhibiting a most unusual combination of humor and strength in the author. The same vein appears in the short account of a scuffle between boys in the village street, when Anice steps in and makes a friend of one of the combatants, Jud Bates, the owner of the precious cur named Tib.

The story begins with Paul Grace, who is feeling hopeless over the people of Riggan—heavy but shrewd witted miners, who have an instinctive aversion to parsons, laugh at them for being unmanly, and envy them for being rich. "That Lass o' Lowrie's" is especially hard to approach. The Reverend Barholm is a very cleverly sketched character of the prosperous parson who comes to a new rectorship with a beaming look and a determination to conquer with tracts and Bible saws. His efforts only make those of his curate, Grace, harder, because the miners all agree with "owd Sammy Craddock," when he tells the Rector to his face:

"An so tha'rt th' new Rector, art ta? I thowt as mich as anothur ud spring up as soon as th' owd un wur cut down. Tha parsons is a nettle as dunnot soon dee oot. Well, I'll leave thee to th' owd lass here. Hoo's a rare 'un fur gab when hoo taks th' notion, an' I'm noan so mich i' th' humor t' argufy mysen to-day."

But what the Rector cannot accomplish by his Bible extracts, the curate and the Rector's daughter Anice succeed in through their active sympathy in the calamities of the miners, treating them as friends on an even footing. The wronged girl Liz and her baby, who have been taken in by Joan Lowrie, pave the way to a friendship with Joan. Anice wins the good will of Sammy Craddock by her pluck, and the two manage to start a night school. The chief interest in the book is the love between the young engineer, "that Lunnon chap," and Joan Lowrie. When Lowrie, the father, lies in wait for the engineer to do him a hurt, Joan prevents an attack, and guards over Derrick. She does not resent the beating he gives her father in fair fight, nor does she swerve from her resolution to protect him when her father discovers that she is the obstacle between his victim and revenge. Yet she refuses to allow Derrick to be friends with her, from a keen sense of the distance between them, and at the last, when she learns that he is in love with her, leaves Riggan, for fear that he will ask her to make an unsuitable marriage.

A remarkable point about these characters drawn by Mrs. Burnett is their sharpness, their relief. Each is distinct and individual, although they possess various degrees of excellence. The village autocrat, Sammy Craddock, is as good when relying on his possession of a small bank account as when reduced to penniless ness and fresh cynicism. Joan is powerful and true, although it might be easy to say that no such woman is likely to have existed under such circumstances. The Reverend Barholm and Grace are each in their way characters of fine discrimination on the part of the author. The poorest is Anice Barholm, although even she is something of a type. The difficulty with her characterization is that she is made an admirable character—one to be imitated—whereas in truth she is a wretched, dwarfed personality, that is neither man, woman, or child—fish, flesh, or good red herring. Her charitableness and good works are, of course, admirable in themselves, but she does everything with a sanctimonious smirk. Instead of being a woman she is a little pedagogue, and instead of being a hearty girl she is an infant phenomenon, with a practical business turn which would make her fortune in a thread and needle shop. The way in which she gives up Derrick when she finds he loves Joan, and assists in the love affair, is not impossible, but unnatural in a real woman. But she may stand well enough for a class of young girls whom a repressed physique and a defective education have taught to regard love as something like a crime, and all feeling for men, except the most æsthetic and intellectual, as wicked; in other words, who have learned to be self-deceiving hypocrites.

A word ought to be said of the dialect put by Mrs. Burnett into the mouths of her miners. It is a broad North Country dialect, which interferes very little with the understanding of the text, and after a little while becomes positively pleasing. The scene where the erring Liz talks to Joan, while she has made up her mind to go off again with the man who has already once played her false, brings out the dialect well. Liz begs Joan not to hate her or think hard of her if anything should happen. Joan rushes out of the cabin on hearing that her father has returned to Riggan with two other desperate characters, and when she comes back with that father bruised and disfigured with vitriol, she finds Liz flown and the baby left behind. So good a story, so well told, deserves better things at the hands of its publishers than the illustrations here to be found. It might do better to have none; but if illustrations are needed, those by Mr. Fredericks are certainly not adequate; they are even disillusioning. In the frontispiece Joan's face has no character, and the picture where she and Anice first meet is a marvel of weakness and commonplace.

THE DARK COLLEEN. A Love Story. By the author of the "Queen of Connaught." New-York: LOVELL, ADAM, WESSON & Co. 1877.

If William Black's *Princess of Thule* should be cast in more vivid colors, and in place of the young Englishman one were to imagine a French sea captain, in place of Sheila an Irish peasant girl named Morna, one would have something very much like the present novel. It has power of a certain kind, and deals with unusual people—the inhabitants, namely, of a lonely member of the Western Isles. The people of Eagle Island are Irish fishermen, heavy, ignorant, and brutal, who have a local government of their own, and further, obey their parish priest, except when his creed interferes with certain favorite superstitions. Bisson is a Frenchman who is washed up from a wreck, and when about to be put to death by the fishermen, who fear that otherwise evil spirits will infest the island, is saved by Morna Dunroon, the daughter of the headman or elective chief. The stay of the stranger is a further complication, for the fishermen attribute to his influence a bad harvest and a barren fishing season. In order to mollify them and to keep her father in as chief of the island, Morna agrees to dive on a certain night for a mysterious water-flower growing on the sea bottom at a haunted spot on the coast. This she does, and the flowers are solemnly sowed in the earth to propitiate the fairies. Bisson falls in love with Morna, marries her, takes her to France, and tires of her. He tries to send her off, but she escapes, and returns only to find that he really cares no longer for her. At the last, another shipwreck throws him again on Eagle Island, where his deserted wife has taken refuge, but this time he is dead. The story is evidently based on personal knowledge of the wildest Irish fishing population, and many Irish words and expressions are to be found in the text.

FROM TRADITIONAL TO RATIONAL FAITH; OR, THE WAY I CAME FROM BAPTIST TO LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY. By R. ANDREW GRIFFIN. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877. 12mo, pp. 219.

This bright-covered, wide-awake little book has interest as coming from a man who was bred under the Baptist influence in England, with close associations with Mr. Spurgeon and his movements, and who now, after five or six years' service in the Baptist pulpits in America, finds himself Pastor of a Unitarian congregation in Massachusetts. In seven chapters the author treats of "Early Influences." "Unrest," "Church History," "The Scriptures," "Jesus Christ," "Temptation," and "Rest and Re-equipment." He seems to be an honest and earnest man, with good natural abilities, considerable knowledge of the world and of books, and with a disposition to follow out his convictions with faithful service.

The points of interest in the book which engage the reader's attention concern, first, the reasons that formed his opinion, and secondly, the motives that impelled him to his course. His reasons are fully stated, and they seem to have come mainly from the generous, practical spirit of his old Pastor, Dr. Alder, of England, who preached and wrote for the Baptist pulpit and press in the spirit of the new age of liberality, and to have nominally held the hard old creeds and usage of Calvinistic Baptists with the charity of Channing and his free disciples. The author was led to accept the practical results of this liberal tendency, and to make his way to the humanitarian theology, which he now accepts.

As to the other question, as to the motives of the movement from the Baptists to the Unitarians, there can be little uncertainty, and we can explain his new zeal without disparaging his honesty. The Baptists are great sticklers, as he declares, for liberty of conscience, and their Church polity claims for each person an individual expression and profession of faith, while they utterly disclaim all vestiges of ecclesiastical bondage, and are unfaltering champions of civic and congregational liberty. Mr. Griffin has evidently gone off from the Baptists in love with their liberty and in repudiation of their restrictions. He does not like any closed doors, and the open air in which he finds himself has charms for this new-found freedom. The question that a thoughtful observer will ask of him and his book is, "How far is such an entire individualism in the end satisfactory, and how far do men need a positive faith and Church to give them a home?"

LITERARY NOTES.

—Hurst & Blackett, London, will soon publish *Winnie's History* by Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson.

—A volume of *Travel Studies*, by Edmund About, suggested by a recent trip to Corsica, is in press.

—Mr. E. P. Whipple, an intimate friend of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King, is engaged in preparing a volume of his sermons for publication.

—Miss Annie T. Howells has published in Quebec, in connection with El Conde de Premio Real, the Spanish Consul-General, a small volume entitled *Popular Sagings of Old Iberia*.

—Henry Hoyt, Boston, has just ready a small work on *The Second Coming of Christ*, prepared by Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., with an introduction by Dr. Tyng, Sr., and with abundant quotations from modern poets.

—Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, the acute Swedenborgian, is still writing books which, though occasionally obscene, are remarkable for their brilliant and vigorous style. His latest work is on *Human Science and Divine Revelation*.

—It has been shrewdly guessed that the author of *Ecce Homo* is the writer of the remarkable series of articles on "Natural Religion" which have been published infrequently for the year past in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and now it turns out that the guess is correct, and that these articles contain the development of the doctrines laid down in *Ecce Homo*.

—William Douglass, of Scotland, wrote the immortal "Annie Laurie" about the close of the seventeenth century, inspired by a fair Annie, who was deaf to his passionate appeals, and married another man; and now it turns out that John Howard Payne's equally immortal song of "Home, Sweet Home" was suggested by Miss Mayo, of Richmond, who rejected the poet's love to become Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott.

—The *British Quarterly Review* for April discusses the "English and Scotch University Systems," and is remarkable for the Asiatic turn of its contents. It contains articles on "Islam," "Mr. Wood's Discourses at Ephesus," "The Public Works of India," "Across Africa," "Russia," "Reform in Turkey and Coercion," and only the Contemporary Literature and the educational article discuss thoroughly English matters.

—It seems that the idea of making a voyage around the world in a ship full of picked travelers, some of them scientists of distinction, was first suggested by a Frenchman. A society was formed for the purpose in Paris, and among the founders are such names as Drouyn de L'Huys, Dupuy de Lome, De Lesseps, Levasseur, a member of the French Institute, and the Marquis de Turenne. In France everything takes a governmental tinge, and consequently none but a naval officer could command such an expedition. Georges Biard, Lieutenant in the French Navy, is the commander of the vessel, which will start from Marseilles on the 30th of June next, and return to the same port, after a zig-zag tour of the globe, in May, 1878. The trip will cost $3,000 or $4,000, but it is expected that the scientific interest of the trip will amply repay any young man who can afford the outlay. To protect themselves, the committee, one of whom is the celebrated naturalist, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, reserves the right to decline applications as they see fit. The society has published the route and full explanations of the voyage in a small pamphlet, which may be obtained by writing or applying to Prof. d'Orémieulx, No. 7 Winthrop-place, New-York. The programme includes long land excursions at different points.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

POLITICS AND PRESS PRIVILEGES.

THE TRIAL OF PAUL CASSAGNAC FOR PUBLISHING AN INSULTING ARTICLE—HE IS CONDEMNED TO IMPRISONMENT AND TO PAY A FINE—THE VITRIOL CASE—MME. PATTI AND SIGNOR NICOLINI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 6, 1877.

Yesterday M. Paul de Cassagnac was brought up in the Police Correctionnelle to answer to the minor charge against him. It was in the court of President Carlet, who gave such severe judgments against the American press in the case of M. De Brimont. And among the ladies present on this occasion was the Countess De Brimont, a relative of the former plaintiff. The room was full to overflowing when the defendant came in with his counsel, Maître Lachaud. According to usage, M. De Cassagnac was questioned about his condition in life. He replied that he was 33 years of age, and had his domicile No. 10 Rue de Boulogne; he was a journalist by profession, but was also a Deputy, and a member of the Council General of the Department of Gers. M. Carlet then noted that he had been previously twice condemned for offenses of the press, and that he had been prosecuted in 1872 for dueling. All this was the merest formality, but it precedes every process here. The Judge then stated that M. De Cassagnac had been prosecuted for articles in his journal insulting to the Legislative Chamber, and the incriminated articles were read. Their object was to show how inconsistent the Republicans had shown themselves in going back upon their principles as enunciated by them when members of the Opposition during the Empire, and by numerous examples he showed that all of them had failed to stand up for the liberties which they claimed years ago, simply because they were now in power. There was but one word to apply to men of this kind, and that word was, *Farceurs*. This was the gist of the articles written by M. De Cassagnac, and he stated that they were written by him, and that he had nothing to retract. M. Lachaud then made objections to the procedure. He demanded an adjournment of the case until M. De Cassagnac had passed the Assizes Court. There are two charges—one coming under the common law, which is very serious, and a minor charge, embracing a misdemeanor of the press. It is the rule in all such cases to hear the graver charge first. There has been but one departure from this mode of procedure in our time, and that was in the case of Mme. Lafarge, who was tried, despite the protests of her counsel, for stealing some jewels, before being tried for poisoning her husband. M. Lachaud said that the object of this course was very clear; the Government had to procure a condemnation. The Minister of Justice is the chief of the magistrature, and can order a condemnation, but he has no control over the jury in the Assizes. The supposition is, according to M. Lachaud, that a previous condemnation will have its effect upon the jury when the graver case comes before the Assizes. Hence, an energetic protest was entered against this exceptional procedure, and, for the honor of the magistrature, M. Lachaud hoped that an adjournment would be consented to. But the demand was refused, and the eminent advocate began his plea. He said that it was incredible that such a mode of procedure should have been adopted, and it could be nothing but calculation on the part of those who had instigated this process. Was this loyal? "I appeal to your consciences, gentlemen," said M. Lachaud, "and I ask you frankly if we are occupying ourselves here with justice or with political passion." And he thought it a most lamentable spectacle to see M. De Cassagnac prosecuted under the law of 1875, the repeal of which has been demanded by the very men who made the process, and which is already half repealed. In fact, the law in question is as good as repealed already, and the Government is accused of having delayed final action upon the law for the sole purpose of using it against Paul de Cassagnac. One thing is certain, he is the last man who will be prosecuted under this press law of 1875, for it will be repealed by the Republicans as soon as the Chamber meets.

These are the elements of the defense, though an objection was taken to the fact that De Cassagnac had had no preliminary examination before a magistrate. The Judge said that the accused had been examined before a Parliamentary committee, but M. Lachaud said that that tact could have no weight, and that it was the first time in the history of the bar that such a plea had been urged to get round a difficulty. Generally, the magistrature is too jealous of its privileges to accept even Parliamentary reports without inquiry. But all this was of no avail, a condemnation having been resolved upon in advance as a matter of political necessity, and M. De Cassagnac was condemned to two months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 2,000 francs. M. Piel, who was tried with him, stated that he was the *gérant* of the *Pays*, but was unable to control the articles written by the responsible editors. He was ordered to pay a fine of 1,000 francs. My own opinion is that this was a very impolitic prosecution, and I am sure that M. Jules Simon regrets the necessity more than any one else. But his colleague, Martel, insisted, and, as Premier, he was bound to stand by his colleagues. And Massicault, Director of the Press, could not have felt content as he listened to these debates, for he, too, is a liberal man, and one who has fought for years for the liberty of the press. In this case we had a regular prosecution for a *délit de la presse*, under a law which M. Massicault himself opposes, the repeal of which he favors, and not a violation of the common law of the land like that which will bring M. De Cassagnac before the Assizes. Massicault is too able a man not to see that his colleagues in the Government have taken the wrong road in this instance. The truth is, I very much fear, that we have here a political battle, rather than an attempt to secure justice.

We have some further revelations regarding the vitriol case of which I wrote you some days ago. The Widow Gras tried to starve herself in prison, and for days obstinately refused to eat, but a couple of stout guardians were brought in, the fair creature was thrown down upon her back, and a quantity of beef soup introduced into her stomach by means of a syringe. It seems that this is a disagreeable operation, for after a time she consented to take her food. Meanwhile, an expert was examining the articles in her house. Poor M. De la Roche grew worse and worse while in her hands, and every day suffered torture. Yet she was so attentive that he called her his "guardian angel." She would let no one else approach him; it was her own fair hand that rubbed the soothing unguents upon his burns. As those burns grew worse and worse every day, the doctor had a horrible suspicion, and ordered M. De la Roche to the hospital. At the same time the lady was taken into custody, and her apartments sealed. We have just learned what a fiend this angel was. The chemist has proved that the cold cream left by the doctor was mixed with vitriol, and we now know that the widow dressed her lover's wounds with that soothing substance. No wonder that poor De la Roche suffered, but how could he suspect the pretty and gentle creature who nursed him so tenderly? He began to improve at once at the hospital, and I am happy to say that he will not lose his eyesight, though his fair young face will remain disfigured. Gaudry, the copper founder, has made a full confession. He says that the plot was formed a long time before, and that he was promised a share in the inheritance. The vitriol was thrown on the 14th of January, but two months before another attempt was made. The widow gave Gaudry a pair of iron knuckles, and told him to hit M. De la Roche between the shoulders, just below the neck. She said that he would fall unconscious, come to her for nursing, and she would see to the rest. And she designated the night when M. De la Roche was going to the Opera Comique. Gaudry waited, but the young man was too vigilant, and he was afraid. The widow called him a coward, with many other hard names, and then got up the vitriol plot. I do not think that I ever heard of anything more fiendish.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna gives a piece of news which is rather doubtful in appearance, but for which it vouches. It says that Mme. Patti is about to marry the tenor, Nicolini. This news comes from Pesth, where the tenor was a few days ago on some sort of business. The report goes that the marriage will take place in Hungary, after the separation from bed and board has been pronounced by the French tribunals. As soon as the judgment has been rendered—Nicolini being already separated from his wife—the two singers will go to Siebenbergen, in Dalmatia, in order to enter the Greek Church, and there have the marriage solemnized according to its rites. This is following the example set by Mme. De Beauffremont in her marriage with Prince Bibesco. A great many marriages of this kind have been solemnized at Siebenbergen, where they are performed after the manner of the blacksmith of Gretna Green. They may be legitimate, for all I know, but it seems hardly probable that La Patti should consent to it.

M. Jules Simon has had his holiday in Venice, and taken his afternoon siestas in a gondola, and is now on his homeward voyage. He arrived at Nice on Wednesday, and visited the public edifices of the town, then took the train for Marseilles. He has avoided two or three very disagreeable events, and things will be smoother when he returns to his post on Tuesday. The Princess of Wales passed through Paris yesterday, en route for Athens. The Prince was unable to accompany her, his knee giving him a great deal of trouble, but his physicians say that he can start over here in a day or two. He intends to remain in the south of France until the Princess joins him on her return.

Our operatic season seems destined to close in an exceptional manner. Last night Gounod's "Cinq-Mars" was brought out at the Opéra Comique in the presence of the critics and literati of Paris. None of them express an opinion this morning respecting the merits of this opera, but they will come to-morrow. Usually the press is invited to a general rehearsal one or two evenings before the first representation, in order to give the critics time to prepare their articles, but Gounod insisted upon making a mystery of his work. The managers think that there is nothing equal to the noise made about a piece after the opening night, but authors appear to think differently. Besides "Cinq-Mars," we are to have the "Roi de Lahore," now in rehearsal at the Grand Opera, and "The Bravo," which will be brought out at the Lyrique.

The Socialist Community in Copenhagen has just met with a common but deplorable accident, Pio and Geleff, the high priests of the order, having run off with the funds. They had everything in their hands, and when the working men demanded a settlement, they asked a week to make up their accounts. This was granted, and they left with the balance between two days, defrauding a large number of their hard-working Socialist brethren.

INTEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.

THE INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS — VILE HABITS INDULGED IN BY IRISH WOMEN —WEALTHY BREWERS AND DISTILLERS —THE SOCIAL QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Monday, April 2, 1877.

The social question of the hour is the tremendous increase in the drinking habits of the people. The magistrates have told the Select Committee of the House of Commons that they have tried all remedies—fine and imprisonment—and found them useless. The whole day is occupied in disposing of the cases of drunkenness, or of the cases arising out of drunkenness. The latest remedy is called by the name of "Sunday-closing"—a scheme for closing the public houses on Sundays. On this proposition the fight is fast and furious between the temperance men and the employers on one side of the bush, and the working men on the other. The Government have decided to close the houses in Ireland, save in Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Belfast, and Limerick—the capital and big towns. There are petitions to Parliament on both sides—scores of thousands praying for prohibition, and scores of thousands praying for what they call freedom. Employers state that their men do not work on Mondays because they have the whisky-fever of Sunday, and in this way business is retarded, and the homes of the poor impoverished. In the meantime the brewers and distillers are coining money. Their annual revenue is enormous. The other day Sir Arthur Guinness, Baronet, M. P., retired from a brewing firm famous for its double X porter. His brother paid him £1,000,000 for his share. It is said that the firm pays income tax on $450,000 a year. Mr. Henry Roe, a whisky maker, has spent $400,000 on restoring Christ Church Cathedral, in the hope (it is said by teetotalers) of getting a baronetcy, just as Guinness got his for restoring St. Patrick's. Sir James Power, Baronet, makes $200,000 a year in his distillery. Mr. D'Arcy makes half that sum by porter. Mr. John Jameson, who entertained the American riflemen when they were here, is said to be a millionaire, and coming from these tritons to the minnows who keep the public houses, we find these latter in great form, as sporting men say, driving carriages and riding horses, and, to a certain extent, dominating society in Dublin. A well-known clergyman has made the astounding declaration that the vice of drunkenness is now rife among the women, and it is said that all the fashionable pastry shops in Dublin are really houses of call for nipping brandy. At this moment the contest is at its height, and it is said that Mr. Brooks, who now represents the city in a sort of a way, and who has adopted the liquor platform, will be ejected at the next election. It has been ascertained that the city is honeycombed with night-houses, in which French polish, with a small quantity of brandy mixed, is sold to the unfortunate tipplers as Irish whisky! The Police having seized a jar of this delectable stuff observed that the stopper was forced out at intervals of five minutes. No wonder that Paddy in his cups is inclined to be uproarious.

AFRAID OF AN EMPTY STAIRCASE.

A charitable ball was given not long since at the Grand Opera-house in Paris. Strauss led the orchestra, and all Paris was present. The festival was a most brilliant success, but its great fact was that after 11 o'clock, by which time everybody had arrived, the great staircase, all marble and gold and light and flowers, was absolutely empty. Not one speck varied the dazzling sheen of its wide steps. All round the top sat, gazing down upon it, princesses, ambassadresses, and lovely creatures in hundreds, and in ball dresses; but the stairs themselves were a desert, so to speak. The reason was nobody dared to descend them before the inspecting eyes which were concentrated upon them. So there they sat, too timid to venture down stairs until everybody went together.

TWO NEW INDUSTRIES.

REVOLUTION IN THE OIL TRADE.

RAPID GROWTH OF MANUFACTURE OF AND TRAFFIC IN COTTON-SEED AND LARD-OILS—THE TRADE REDUCED TO A SYSTEM—ADOPTION OF A NEW SET OF RULES FOR ITS GOVERNMENT.

Heretofore the oil business of the Produce Exchange has been confined almost exclusively to refined petroleum, and that specialty alone was deemed worthy of a representation among the standing committees of the Exchange. During the past few months, however, a large and constantly increasing traffic has opened up on the floor of the Exchange in other oils, particularly cotton-seed oil, into the manufacture of which the Southern planters have recently entered extensively, and lard-oil, which is fast becoming a great industry in the West. Formerly the few transactions which took place in these oils were easily adjusted by the General Arbitration Committee of the Exchange, but of late the tax on their time promised to become so burdensome, that some action for relief was an absolute necessity. The members of the trade met accordingly, and appointed committees from each branch to receive suggestions and draft by-laws. The result was a comprehensive set of rules, which were submitted to a subsequent meeting and modified, and put in proper shape. The following are the proposed rules:

ANIMAL OILS.

Rule 1.—At the first meeting of the Board of Managers, after their election, the President shall (subject to the approval of the Board) appoint as a committee on oils (other than refined petroleum) five members of the New-York Produce Exchange who are known as members of the oil trade. It shall be the duty of this committee to properly discharge the obligations imposed upon them by these rules, and also to consider and decide all disputes arising between members dealing in oil (other than refined petroleum) which may be submitted to them. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum, and a decision of a majority of those present at any meeting shall be final. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and a fee of $15 shall be paid to the committee for each reference case heard by them, to be paid by the party adjudged to be in fault, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent settlement of questions of difference by private arbitration as provided for in the by-laws.

Rule 2.—Prime lard-oil shall be bright and sweet, and shall have the flavor of good, sound lard. Whiteness, with lack of flavor, or any indication of rancidity, shall not constitute prime contract oil. All oil to be sold by weight, 7½ pounds to the gallon.

Rule 3.—Tests—The Winter test of lard-oils of all grades shall be 43° or under. The Spring and Fall tests of lard-oils of all grades shall be 50° or under. The Summer test of lard-oils of all grades shall be 65° or under.

Rule 4.—Barrels—All contract oil must be in good, sound, iron-bound barrels, containing not less than 42 nor more than 50 gallons. In canceling contracts without delivery, 46 gallons shall be the basis of settlement.

Rule 5.—Delivery—When oil is sold for future delivery, not less than 50 barrels shall be delivered at any one time, unless agreed upon between buyer and seller, and the same must be specified in the contract. One day's notice shall be given of intention to deliver. All oil shall be paid for within seven days from the expiration of the notice. Deliveries on contract may be made below Forty-second-street, North River, and on East River at or below Harlem, on lighter.

Rule 6.—Where a seller fails to notify before 3 o'clock P. M., one day before the expiration of the month, of his intention to deliver, it shall be deemed a failure of delivery, and the buyer is privileged to buy to cover the contract at the market price, holding the seller for any difference.

Rule 7.—Where any dispute shall arise between buyer and seller as to the test, and they cannot agree as to a suitable person to test, the Committee on Oils shall, without charge, appoint a person, who shall be paid $5 for testing or the party in default, and his decision shall be binding on all parties interested.

Rule 8.—All lard-oil shall be tested by the following method: The oil to be tested shall be taken from at least one quarter of the barrels sold or delivered, and when well mixed together, shall be placed in a glass bottle, such as is now used to test the specific gravity of paraffine and other oils, and shall not be over four or under two inches in diameter, nor over 10 or under six inches in height. The thermometer shall be placed in the oil when it indicates the degrees to be tested. It must not be allowed to go more than one degree below or one degree above. After remaining four hours, if it shows no evidence of congealing, it shall constitute a good delivery.

Rule 9.—The Committee on Oils shall establish forms of contract for use by the trade, which, unless otherwise agreed upon at the time of sale, shall govern in all transactions between members.

VEGETABLE OILS.

Rule 10.—On contracts for cotton-seed oil, one day's notice shall be given by seller, if the contract be a seller's option, or by buyer if it be a buyer's option, and no notice or order shall be valid which is given or which calls for delivery on a legal holiday.

Rule 11.—Differences to be settled on crude cotton-seed oil at 44 gallons per barrel, and on refined at 46 gallons.

Rule 12.—Deliveries of cotton-seed oil shall be made by weight at the rate of seven and one-half pounds net to the gallon.

Rule 13.—Settlements of contracts of cotton-seed oil shall be made at the price at which actual sales were made on the day of the settlement, or if there were no sales, at the mean between the prices bid and asked at the call.

Rule 14.—Crude cotton-seed oil to pass as prime must be made from decorticated seed, and must be sweet in flavor and odor, and free from water and settlings.

Rule 15.—Summer yellow cotton-seed oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and settlings, sweet in flavor and odor, and of straw color, not reddish.

Rule 16.—Winter yellow cotton-seed oil must be brilliant, free from water and settlings, sweet in flavor and odor, of straw color, not reddish, and must stand limpid at a temperature of 32° for five hours.

Rule 17.—Summer white cotton-seed oil must be straw white to white in color, and free from water and settlings.

Rule 18.—Winter white cotton-seed oil must be straw white to white in color, free from water and settlings, and must stand limpid at a temperature of 32° for five hours.

Rule 19.—Deliveries must be made in New-York south of Thirty-third-street, or in Brooklyn at wharf store or wharf south of the Navy-yard.

Rule 20.—Packages must be good iron-bound barrels, un

LAW REPORTS.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY—OPENING SUMMING UP ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

In the Emma Mine case yesterday the taking of testimony was concluded. Prof. Blake, who had testified before that the mine was worked out, was called, but questions put to him by Mr. Stoughton were ruled out. Mr. L. E. Chittenden, of counsel for the defense, began summing up. He said he would contend that this action at law against a Director of a company for alleged fraud and concealment could not be maintained, as in law all the defendants were a portion of the company, and if this action could be maintained, it would be shown, for the first time in the history of jurisprudence, that a company could sue itself. No such case had ever arisen in England, whence we obtained all our laws regulating and governing business and joint-stock liability companies, and it was strange that in all the books, covering all sorts of questions, no such action at law could be discovered. The relation of a Director to a company was of a fiduciary nature, and proper proceedings by the one against the other would be in equity, and not in an action at law. In any event, as it had been before contended, Gen. Baxter could not be held, as there was nothing in the evidence to warrant it. This was an action for alleged fraudulent representation or concealment, and the jury must find somebody guilty of intentional fraud or concealment to find against the defendants. If the counsel go to the jury on this naked proposition, he would be willing to submit it at once. It had, in his opinion, been fully proved that the sale of the mine was an honest and fair transaction, and that the purchasers knew the risks they were incurring, and were competent to deal with the matter. The men who purchased the mine still stood by the integrity of the sale. What Prof. Silliman said of the mine—that it was a true vein—was true, and it would pay to-day if worked by American skill and enterprise. Mr. Park believed this when he sold the mine, and believed it now. It had been said that Prof. Silliman's report, that the mine was a true mineral vein, was the "great crowning fraud," and yet out of the thousands who had visited the mine, only Prof. Blake had called it a "pocket." Foremost in richness of ore among the silver mines of the United States stood the Emma. The fame of the mine had reached England, and capitalists were eager to purchase before Park went to London. Mr. Park himself doubted the wealth of the mine until he visited it, but he afterward had full faith in it. Before Mr. Chittenden had concluded, an adjournment was taken till this morning.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE STAMP ON A REVENUE BOND — RAILROAD TAXATION IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 233—*Kennedy et al. vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—This was a suit upon a bond conditioned for compliance with the Internal Revenue laws in respect to a bonded ware-house established by Kennedy, and the chief question was whether it was sufficiently stamped, the bond being for $20,000, and having only a $5 stamp upon it. The Court ruled that it was immaterial whether it was sufficiently stamped or not, as it could be stamped at any time before being offered in evidence, and the judgment was for the Government. The plaintiff in error does not appear here, and the case was submitted on the printed argument of the defendant, filed by Assistant Attorney-General Smith for the United States.

No. 655—*Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Commonwealth of Virginia.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and three other cases.—The question in these cases is whether that portion of the property of the company which originally belonged to the Virginia Central Railroad Company, and that which has been acquired by purchase from the State of Virginia since its incorporation, are liable to taxation by the State, it being admitted that the profits of the company have not amounted to 10 per cent. on its capital, and the company insisting that it was originally exempted from taxation until it should make a return such a profit. The Court of Appeals sustained the tax, on the ground that in such cases where there is any doubt, it shall be resolved in favor of the Government. It is here contended that a proper construction of the various enactments will insure a decision against the right of the State to impose any tax upon any portion of the company's property until it affords the profit provided for. W. J. Robertson for plaintiff in error. R. G. Daniel for defendants. The argument in this case was concluded to-day, William M. Evarts closing for the plaintiff in error.

No. 234—*The Ætna Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David France and wife.*—This cause was argued by Samuel C. Perkins, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by N. H. Sharpless for the defendant in error.

No. 240—*Richard Sullivan, Trustee, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by A. G. Stanchfield, of counsel for appellants, and by James W. Bradbury for the appellees.

No. 238—*The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Timothy Kellogg.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by John W. Cary, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 19.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued: No. 309—The Village of Gloversville, respondent, vs. William Howell et al., appellants; argument resumed and concluded. No. 311—Charlotte Hayner, respondent, vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued by George Bliss for appellant, Luther R. Marsh for respondent. No. 6132—Marinda L. De Wolf, respondent, vs. Asa G. Williams, Sheriff, &c., appellant; argued by Homer A. Nelson for appellant, Samuel Hand for respondent. No. 305—Louisa J. Davis, respondent, vs. Augustus C. Beechstein, impleaded, &c., appellant; argued by Nicholas Quackenoss for respondents, submitted for appellants. No. 453—Mary A. Shank, executrix, &c., respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York, appellant; argued by A. J. Requier for appellant, A. C. Brown for respondent. No. 287—Adolph Nonendorff, appellant, vs. Abraham Duryea et al., respondents; submitted. No. 95—Emily Fowler Ford, appellant, vs. August Belmont et al., Trustees, &c., respondents; argued by John Townshend for appellant, William M. Macfarland for respondents. Case on.

The following new order has been issued:

This court will take a recess from the 27th of April to meet again on the third Monday of May. No causes will be taken up after the 25th of April except the appeals in the New-York Elevated Railway actions. A new calendar will be made up for the third Monday of May, on which the Clerk will place in their proper order the causes on the present calendar which shall not have been heard or otherwise disposed of, and all causes which have been or shall be noticed for argument, and the proof of service of notice filed with the Clerk on or before the 7th day of May. Rule 5 is amended so as to read as follows:

Rule 5. Appellant to make a case—Its form.—In all calendar causes a case shall be made by the appellant, which shall consist of a copy of the return of the Clerk and the reasons of the court below, or an affidavit that the same cannot be procured, together with an index to the pleadings; exhibits, depositions, and other principal matters shall be added. Every opinion in the cause at the Special Term, as well as at the General Term, relating to the questions involved in the appeal, is included by the foregoing provision.

[Note.—By this amendment an index is required as a part of every case.—E. O. Perrin, Clerk.]

The following is the day calendar for Friday, April 20: Nos. 235, 44, 268, 304, 310, 313, 317, 318.

A TELEGRAPHIC PATENT SUIT.

The trial of the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company, George B. Prescott, Thomas A. Edison, Jay Gould, and others, was begun before Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The case is one of several brought in regard to the inventions of and patents for duplex and quadruplex telegraphy, and its details have been published hitherto in THE TIMES. Its object is to restrain Prescott & Edison, who are acting for the Western Union Company, from receiving letters patent for the inventions. The Atlantic and Pacific Company, which claims the right to the patents by assignment from George Harrington, endeavored to prevent the Commissioner of Patents from granting letters patent to Edison & Prescott, but the Commissioner decided in favor of the latter. Edison is the inventor of the improvements in telegraphy covered by the patents. He had been for many years engaged in endeavoring to improve and facilitate telegraphy, and had made some improvements before 1870. In that year he gave a power of attorney in regard to his inventions to Harrington. This was before the patents were obtained or the inventions perfected. The Atlantic and Pacific Company claims that the contract between Edison and Harrington and the power of attorney to the latter are broad enough in their terms to cover inventions made after the date of the power of attorney. The Western Union Company, however, insists that there could be no sale of an unpatented invention, and that the papers from Edison to Harrington do not describe the quadruplex and duplex inventions or apparatus, but merely describe the automatic telegraphing apparatus. The trial will probably continue for two weeks. In behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, Everett P. Wheeler, E. W. Russell, and Gen. B. F. Butler act as counsel, while Edward N. Dickerson, John K. Porter, and Grosvenor P. Lowrey appear for the Western Union Company.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND FINED.

John Coughlin, a butcher, doing business at No. 264 First-avenue, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with having brutally kicked his wife, Ann Coughlin, injuring her so that she is under a physician's care. Mrs. Coughlin was very weak when she appeared in court. She desired to withdraw her complaint. Civil Justice Kelly testified that Coughlin was "a worthy citizen," but the court fined the prisoner $100, and told him that he would have been sent to the Penitentiary but for the Civil Justice's logical testimony.

COURT NOTES.

Charles Peyser, a dealer in leaf tobacco at No. 93 Division-street, gave $500 bail yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, to answer a charge of doing business without payment of special tax.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Ignatz Offner, an extensive milk dealer at No. 220 Third-street, charged by the officers of the Board of Health with watering milk, pleaded guilty. Recorder Hackett fined the offender $250, which was promptly paid.

Edwin B. Gurnee, the Post Office clerk who was charged before Commissioner Shields with having stolen packages containing articles of value from the mail, waived an examination yesterday, and was held in $3,000 bail to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, William O'Neill, of No. 127 West Twenty-seventh-street, was committed in default of bail to answer for burglary on the residence of Mr. John O'Donnell, of No. 129 West Twenty-seventh-street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $130.

Cyrus G. Clark, the swindler, whose operations in this City for years have been of the most questionable character, and who was convicted last week by Assistant District Attorney Rollins of uttering 21 $1,000 forged bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad on the East River National Bank, was brought up in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for sentence. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

The investigation into the origin of the rumors circulated in Wall-street, setting forth that the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were about to apply for the appointment of a Receiver, which was to have been held yesterday by the Grand Jury, was postponed until Monday in the absence of District Attorney Phelps. A large number of reporters, editors, and Wall-street men who were in attendance were dismissed until that time.

Patrick Lanahan, an ash cart driver in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau, was arrested on Wednesday night for having in his cart a barrel of sugar which had been stolen from the grocery store of Shubsck & Co., No. 552 Hudson-street. The barrel of sugar was concealed under a pile of ashes and garbage, and as he could not satisfactorily account for the manner in which it came into his cart, he was committed for trial for the larceny of the sugar.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed Charles A. Cheever and John T. Banker as Receivers to wind up the affairs of the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company. The dissolution of the company was also decreed. The company began winding up its affairs about two years ago, and has since paid all its debts, exceeding about $100, and 36 per cent. on its capital stock. It still owns claims amounting to $54,000.

On petition, yesterday, Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, appointed Sigismund Kanfman as guardian ad litem to bring a suit for Albert Daehne against Edward Fitzpatrick. Daehne is a boy 14 years old, and alleged that on May 10, 1876, he was sitting on a wagon which was standing in a street, and that Fitzpatrick, who was driving another wagon, recklessly drove into the first wagon. Daehne was pitched head foremost on the pavement, and wishes to sue Fitzpatrick for $2,000 damages.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a youth named George Kirk, residing at No. 121 Forsyth-street, was arraigned on a charge of killing his father on Jan. 14 last. It appeared that on the night in question, the deceased, who was under the influence of liquor, attacked his son with a knife and a pistol, and that, in order to save himself, he struck his father on the head with a hatchet. From the effect of the blows he died. The evidence showing that the act on the part of the son was justified by the circumstances, a verdict of acquittal was directed.

On Wednesday last Joseph Wampola called upon Louis Gruhn, proprietor of a boarding-house at No. 141 Ludlow-street, and hired a room for the night. Before retiring he handed over to Gruhn for safekeeping a pocket-book containing $28 and a silver watch. Upon asking for his property the next morning, Wampola asserts that Gruhn returned to him the watch and pocket-book, the latter having only $16 in it. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Gruhn denied that he had abstracted any money from the pocket-book, and was committed to answer in default of $1,000.

A PECULIAR CASE OF ABANDONMENT.

A novel question was brought to the attention of Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, during a hearing in the suit of Mrs. Elmira J. Riker against her husband, William Riker, for abandonment. Several days ago Mrs. Riker made affidavit that she had been abandoned by her husband; that she was destitute, and was, therefore, likely to become a burden to the County. As is usual in such cases, a warrant was issued, and Riker was arrested. On her direct examination yesterday, the complainant testified that she was married to Riker 10 years ago in Boston, and had lived with him until he abandoned her a few months ago. On cross-examination she testified that she was married to Riker on Oct. 29, 1866. She had been living with him in this City previous to that, and they went to Boston to get married. They occupied the same room at a hotel in Boston three nights before the marriage. She admitted that she had been previously married to Charles C. Bullard, who was at the present time an inmate of the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., where he was sent to serve out a term of 20 years' imprisonment for burglary. She was married to Bullard in 1859, and they lived together for two or three years, when they separated. She applied for a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty in December last, but the divorce had not yet been granted. At this point Justice Otterbourg stopped the examination and adjourned the hearing until next Saturday. He said the case presented several novel features, involving the legality of the marriage of the complainant to Riker while her husband was still alive. It was stated on behalf of the complainant that she believed herself divorced by the conviction of her husband.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Gillespie vs. Billings.—Memorandum for counsel.

Young vs. Carter.—In this case it is quite clear that there should be a Receiver appointed, and, unless some good reason to the contrary can be shown, I shall appoint the Receiver already appointed by the Superior Court in the other action.

By Judge Donohue.

Hooker vs. Martin.—I think the security should be in the amount of the mortgage debt.

Matter of Winter.—Order granted for the appointing of a Trustee.

Memorandums.—Townsend vs. Dixon; Percy vs. Cease. Ex parte Spofford.

Matter of Anaden.—Where is the order appointing commission?

Matter of Allen.—Must be referred.

Stratton vs. Wetherhorst.—Granted, unless plaintiff within 10 days pays $10 costs of motion, and stipulates to put cause on calendar for May, the Clerk to put it in its place, and plaintiff to stipulate to try when reached.

Granted.—Matter of New-York Loan and Trust Company; Fisher vs. Imlay; Purdy vs. The Mayor, &c.; Wood vs. Armstrong; Gawtry vs. Flynn; matter of O'Connell; Connolly vs. Rigney; Schlater vs. Hausler; Saunier vs. Saunier; Doyle vs. Doyle et al.; Friedberg vs. Popper; Allen vs. Pascils; Lerber vs. Wagner; Creuzbaum vs. Remsen.

Orders Granted.—Moser vs. Burke; Strauss vs. Whelan; Pope vs. McNider; Hasting vs. Wright; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Sherwood.

Motions Granted.—Astor vs. McClave; Central National Bank vs. Richland National bank.

Motions Denied.—Scott vs. Wood: matter of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; Flagler vs. Haddane.

Brown vs. Hawkins.—Motion for costs denied.

Wolf vs. Phillips.—Denied.

Betts et al. vs. Betts et al.—Costs to be taxed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Larremore.

Fox vs. Hawkins.—I see no reason for granting a stay in this case.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

McLoughlin vs. Eagen.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs, on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Chafer vs. The Galvanic Faradic Manufacturing Company.—Motion granted without costs.

Meyer vs. Meyberg.—Motion denied without costs.

Smith vs. Kraft.—Motion granted.

King vs. Phelps.—Motion to allow service of amended answer granted on condition that trial be prosecuted as if such answer had been served before notice thereof; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Ward vs. Richards.—Motion denied without costs.

Hartcorn vs. McGorry.—Motion denied; stay in order to show cause vacated.

Coblitz vs. Rickerson.—Orders settled.

Millard vs. Appleby.—Order of publication granted.

Schoenwald vs. Lotit.—Proceedings dismissed, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Edgerton vs. Brown; Wagner vs. Monteghin; Fairchild vs. Ramos; McKay vs. Dicosy; Lawrence vs. Ramsay; Fisher vs. Nichols; Johnson vs. White; Cooper vs. Higham; Lawrence vs. Woodruff; Walker vs. Powell; Curtis vs. O'Halloran; Ryall vs. McGovern; Fraser vs. Weld; Wharton vs. Landon; Frumfelier vs. Dorn; Green vs. Gitsky; Elements vs. Cole.

By Judge Sheridan.

Ludts vs. Conner.—Case settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Coudert vs. Lanzin.	132—Bachman vs. Bryant.
61—Riggs vs. Pursell.	135—Austin vs. Purcell.
65—Mills vs. Rodewold.	205—Drinker vs. Nash.
105—Colles, Jr., vs. Trow Co. Directory Co.	214—Campbell vs. Parker, &c.
113—Post vs. Post.	223—Boyden vs. Rhett.
115—Steen vs. Cunningham.	234—McVey vs. Cantrell.
120—N. Y. Steam Engine Co. vs. Dunn.	235—Taddiken vs. Cantrell.
122—Same vs. Same.	247—Continental Nat. Bank vs. Rossman.
124—Schafer vs. Morehouse.	252—Ammidown vs. Goodecke.
125—Matter of Gray.	257—Brewster vs. Cole.
129—Knowlson vs. Betts.	
130—Springer vs. Herman.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
275—Woodhouse vs. Rio Grande R. R. Co.	336—Reynolds vs. Stewart et al.
287—Schwartz vs. Samuels et al.	337—Foster vs. Palmer, Jr., &c.
105—The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	338—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. Clarke.
298—Davison vs. Nottebohm et al.	339—Wetmore vs. O'Byron, Jr., et al.
49—Mason vs. Libby.	340—Campbell vs. Anthony et al.
314—Morris, &c., vs. Cummings et al.	341—Jamieson vs. Jamieson.
318—Tate vs. Hartman.	342—Grenin et al. vs. Baldwin et al.
321—Sloane, &c., vs. Williams et al.	343—Campbell vs. O'Neil et al.
323—Jackson vs. Bayles et al.	345—Lupton vs. Fletcher et al.
328—Mann et al. vs. McDowell.	346—Tyng vs. Halstead et al.
151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory, &c.	347—Trenton Banking Co. vs. Duncan et al.
330—Koch vs. White et al.	348—Walker vs. Kiernan et al.
331—Herman vs. Stewart et al.	349—Teale vs. Teale.
335—Cook vs. Matthews et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned. Short causes set down for this term will be called in Circuit, Part III.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
4433—Bouton vs. Tilden.	2855—Cambridge Valley Nat. B'k vs. Mathews et al.
4565—National S. & L. B'k vs. Carter.	4003—Loines vs. McDermott.
4355—Wilson vs. Alsop Arms Co. et al.	4569—M'Ira & Mer. Bank vs. Cooper et al.
4485—Soffey vs. Brooks et al.	4526—Bruce vs. Sackett.
4178—Prince vs. Prince's Metallic P. Co.	1190—Union Trust Co. of N. H. vs. Phipps et al.
4764—Hearn vs. Spratt et al.	4389—Kobie vs. Vebon.
3954—Gilbert et al. versus Whitehouse.	4329—Lester vs. Cohen.
3666—Pinchbeck vs. The Mayor, &c.	4031—Carter vs. Hyness et al.
4781—Continental Nat. B'k vs. Roseman et al.	4451—Zimmermann versus Van Schaick.
4762—Wentz et al. versus Morse.	4557—McFarland Fox vs. Hawkins.
2168—Griffin, &c., versus Darrah et al.	4143—Dittwiller vs. Bowman.
3108—Devo vs. Hutchins et al.	4595—Mattlage vs. Squire et al.
4372—Bank of N. Y. Nat. Banking Ass'n vs. Reed.	4401—Astor vs. Sanger.
4766—Brown vs. Cunningham.	4707—King et al. vs. Elliott et al.
4798—Carr et al. versus Viele et al.	3827—Campbell vs. Green et al.
2190— vs.	4799—Talbot, &c., versus Steele et al.
4531—Nation'l Tube Works Co. vs. Harvey et al.	4800—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
	4801—Talbot, &c., versus Black et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
633—Mattnews vs. Driscoll.	620—Nat. Park Bank vs. Erie Railway Co.
777—Linder, Jr., &c., vs. Myerson.	569—Dye et al. vs. Adriance.
256—Rogers vs. Hagen et al.	866—King vs. Kelly.
1214—Rapo, &c., vs. Heppenheimer, &c.	529—White et al. vs. Talmage et al.
930—Sacia vs. O'Connor et al.	244—Jenkins vs. Central Park, N. & R. River R. R. Co.
313—Whomington, &c., vs. Forty-second and Grd-st. F. R. R. Co.	755—Hartmon vs. The Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co.
861—Kelly vs. Lazarus.	971—Roethesberger vs. Peter.
122—McColl vs. The Western Union Tel. Co.	972—Anderson vs. Peter.
340—husted, &c., vs. Rathbone.	248—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
341—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone et al.	760—Wallace et al. vs. Parish.
766—Spear versus The World Co.	475—Morgan &c. vs. McVickar.
414—Walsh vs. The German Savings Bank.	482—Agate vs. Glidersleeve.
847—Wheeler vs. Ferdon.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
997—Webb vs. Curnen.	1183—Ward et al. vs. Donohue et al.
539—Milne vs. Gallaher.	778—Hunt vs. Stevens, &c.
540—Same vs. Same.	1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt.
635—Parker vs. Conner, &c.	779—Havemeyer et al., &c., vs. Havemeyer et al.
644—Ammon vs. Conner.	354—Rissi vs. Byrne et al.
474¼—Clark vs. The Mutual Benefit Ice Co.	977—Hoagland vs. Barney,
311—Winfield vs. Kleimann et al.	999—Tripp et al. vs. Phenney et al.
505—Fackelmann vs. Ehrlich.	770—Mcench, &c., versus Hamm.
825—Wynant vs. Curtin.	869—McDermott vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
552—Dunn vs. The Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.	226—O'Reilly vs. Conner
554—Dunn vs. Williamsb'g City Fire Ins. Co.	780—Costigan et al. vs. Dillon.
737—Mansellick vs Speyers et al.	541—Felton vs. McClave.
393—Van Hoesen et al. vs. Bloodgood et al., &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 823—Ryerson vs. Tone. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—The A. & P. Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al.	40—Ritterband, &c., vs. Baggett et al.
44—C. Crosstown R. R. Co. vs. 23d-st. R. R. Co.	51—Simmons vs. Webb. Demurrers.
50—Hollenback, &c., vs. More et al.	3—McDonald, &c., versus Mallory et al.
59—Gallagher vs. Bloit.	6—Paine vs. Nolke et al.
67—Borrowe vs. Holly et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, O. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. One Hour Causes.	Nos.
725—Curtis vs. Levy.	1474—Harlem et al. vs' levy.
1498—Whitehead versus Shields.	1449—Hirsch vs. McCann.
1410—Grunowaldva Lust'g	1553—Lieveseley vs. Honey.
1297—Warner vs. Shay.	1546—Griswold vs. Short.
1293—Heil vs. Hersberg.	1745—Landers vs. Butler.
1467—Perdon vs. Miller.	1343—Schuett vs. Mythus.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. One Hour Causes.	Nos.
1646—Ruzen vs. Thoden.	1543—Ward et al. vs. Henriques.
1601—Hesselberger versus Heyman.	1562—Sackett vs. Murtaugh.
1581—Larey vs. Frankel.	1744—Frank vs. Briggs.
1682—Gordon vs. Baugs.	1381—Foster vs. Aberle.
1708—The Troy City Nat. Bank vs. Baugs.	1742—Herschfeld vs. Mehrbach.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. P. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 631—Kuse vs. the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
9292—Herman vs. Harris.	9306—Lee et al. vs. Gorman et al.
9285—Schmidt vs. Boebert.	8114—Braisard vs. Schappert &c.
6795—Oppenheimer versus Stein.	9365—Engelhardt vs. Mackler.
6983—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Blakelee et al	5727—Harlem Bank vs. Maskell et al.
8867—Maloney vs. McDonald.	7738—Starkweather, Jr. et al. vs. Ellis et al.
9006—Teets vs. Otis.	9385—White vs. Blake.
9263—Radde vs. Schwab	9302—Beard et al. versus Jones.
9283—Carlton versus Williams.	9280—Duffy vs. Benson et al.
9338—Varney et al. vs. Treacy.	9337—Jacobsohn vs. Cochran.
9235—Morrison et al. vs. McAlser.	9411—Bush et al. vs. Sacchi.
9381—Marshall et al. vs. C. G. G. and M. C. G. Associations.	9050—Goepel vs. Thorns.
9320—Kupfer et al. versus Purcel.	9379—Witz vs. Stark.
5856—Kingzard vs. Knitreiff et al.	9380—Simmons vs. Smith.
9340—Brockway vs. Ibbotson &c.	9391—Cotton et al. vs. Ornamental M. Co.
	9397—Rosenberg et al. vs. Schonfield.
	9445—Bennett et al. vs. Rogers et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
9457—King vs. Phelps.	9316—Cutler vs. Baxter et al.
9146—Chafin et al. vs. Wechster et al.	9171—Tuttle vs. Marvin.
9193—Emmens vs. Berenz.	9303—Bierick vs. Loolnsky
9185—Giraudat vs. Low.	9345—Ward et al. vs. Granger.
7553—Glover vs. Zimmermann et al.	9163—Summers vs. Beach.
7949—Vanghan vs. Simpson.	9348—Goldman vs. Cassin et al.
9255—Nabens et al. vs. Hayes et al.	9361—McDonald vs. Mauram.
8376—Nowell et al. vs. Sheehan.	9360—Benedict et al vs. Leonard.
7806—Phillmore vs. Nat. B. and T. Ins. Co.	9301—Carter et al vs. Ackerman.
7702—Gross vs. Culbertson	9300—Lane vs. Osborne.
9203—Hagemeyer versus Burke.	8876—Bacon et al. vs. Brooks.
7643—Crofutt vs. Farn.	9335—Cummiug vs. Behmig et al.
8857—Hallock et al. vs. Hettrick.	9294—Dannat et al. vs. Bayer.
9329—Mehlken vs. Kaufmau.	9295—Nesser et al. vs. Maher.
9327—Wilson vs. Koehler et al.	9498—Green vs. Gitsky.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
9112—Waldheim vs. Deits.	9222—Peters vs. McCormick.
8440—Wagener vs. Grosee et al.	9302—Beard et al. versus Jones.
9212—Dalley vs. McArthur.	9248—Kuehen vs. Higgins.
9267—Muller vs. Thompson.	9265—Raynolds et al. vs. Carter.
8251—Pierce vs. Plyer, &c.	9367—Bailey W. Mach. Co. vs. Sanderson et al.
9230—Condon vs. Hatway.	9369—Mc. Gaelight Co. vs. Vercelli et al.
9296—Harris vs. Liszynsky	
8757—Callahan vs. Dunn.	
9288—Bowles vs. Levy.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Whitney, felonious assault and battery.
George Taylor, burglary.
Jacob Hahn, Leonard Meyers, burglary.
Michael Feeney, burglary.
John Dearin, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Michael Loyd, grand larceny.
Joseph Slater, grand larceny.
Robert Stafford, grand larceny.
William Stagin, petit larceny.
Michael Devine, assault and battery.
Julia Smith, disorderly house.
Thomas Clark, burglary.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER April 19.—The following is the day calendar of the Supreme Court, General Term, Fourth Department, for Friday, April 20, 1877: Nos. 101, 118, 122, 124, 23, 94, 95, 120, 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, 138, 126, 139, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 151, 154, and 155.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Del. & H.	40½	800	Rock Island	90¼
200	do	40¾	300	do	90⅜
200	do	40	100	do	90¾
300	do	40	100	do	89¾
100	do	39⅞	50	do	90
100	do	39¾	100	do	89⅞
100	do	39¾	100	do	90
100	do	39¾	500	do	89⅞
300	do	39¾	100	do	90¼
100	do	39¾	100	do	90⅜
100	do	39⅝	500	do	90½
100	do	39⅝	100	do	90¾
100	do	39⅝	600	do	90¼
400	do	39⅝	20	do	90¼
200	do	39½	100	do	90⅜
100	do	39⅝	800	N. Y. C. & H	92½
100	Pac. Mail	16¾	10	do	92¾
500	Lake Shore	48⅝	500	Mor. & Es	71
800	do	48½	334	do	70
1200	do	48⅜	100	do	69½
200	do	48⅜	100	do	69¾
600	do	48½	200	do	69½
500	do	48⅜	100	do	69
100	do	48⅝	600	D., L. & W	49
300	do	48⅝	100	do	48¾
1300	West. Un	57¾	400	do	48¾
1500	do	57½	300	do	48⅝
1700	do	57⅜	500	do	48½
1100	do	57⅜	800	do	48⅜
1000	do	57⅝	400	do	48⅝
200	do	57¾	500	do	48⅝
300	do	57⅞	700	do	48¾
1200	do	58⅜	100	do	48½
100	do	58⅜	100	do	48⅜
300	do	58⅜	100	do	48⅝
400	do	58¾	100	do	48
500	do	58¾	100	do	47¾
400	do	59	1400	do	47⅝
400	do	59⅛	700	do	47¾
500	do	59¼	100	do	47⅝
200	do	59⅜	100	do	47¾
100	do	59⅜	300	do	47⅞
100	do	59⅜	700	do	47⅞
100	do	59⅜	1400	do	47⅞
400	do	59⅜	700	do	47⅞
500	do	59¼	100	do	47¾
200	do	59⅛	300	do	47⅞
100	Mich. Cen	90	100	do	47⅞
100	do	89⅞	300	do	47⅞
200	Pacific Mail	16¾	100	do	47⅞
100	do	16¾	700	do	47⅞
1500	West. Union	57⅝	500	do	47⅝
100	do	57⅝	100	do	47⅝
1500	do	57⅝	100	do	47⅝
2000	do	57⅝	100	do	47⅝
200	do	57⅝	1000	do	47⅝
100	do	57⅝	100	do	47⅝
100	Pacific Mail	16⅝	400	do	47⅝
100	do	16½	700	do	47⅝
5	N. Y. C. & H	92⅜	800	do	47⅝
100	do	92¾	1200	do	47⅝
100	Mich. Cen	90⅛	800	do	47⅝
200	do	90¼	400	do	47⅝
100	North-western	16⅝	700	do	47⅝
200	North-w. pf	42½	1000	do	47⅝
500	Lake Shore	48¼	100	do	47⅝
200	do	48⅜	100	do	47⅝
1200	do	48⅜	1400	do	47⅝
1200	do	48	200	do	47⅝
500	do	47⅞	100	do	47⅝
300	do	47⅞	100	do	47⅝
300	do	47⅝	200	do	47⅝
100	Ill. Cent	49⅛	700	do	47⅝
100	do	49¼	100	Chi. & Alt	89¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5 20 R. '67	112⅜	
1,000	do	112¾	

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RIGOLETTO, (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Marck, Mlle. Rambelli, Signor Celada, Signor Bertolasi. 2:30 P. M.—PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS.—Mr. G. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR.—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROSE MICHEL.—Union-Square Company.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—BARNUM'S GREAT CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT.—Mrs. P. D. Gilmer.

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NOTICE.

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There is great joy among the Nicholls party in Louisiana because both houses of their Legislature have now got a quorum of Returning Board members. Thoughtful Patriots at Washington and elsewhere are reported as saying "that settles it," though there are other thoughtful persons who see in this mighty pother over a Returning Board quorum a totally different kind of settlement from that desired by the Nicholls sympathizers. For, if the action of the Returning Board is to settle the question as to which is the legally constituted Legislature, has not that action already settled the question that PACKARD is the legally elected Governor? Moreover, did not a Legislature having the much desired Returning Board quorum already recognize PACKARD with all the forms required of it, and can the mere change of position of half a dozen legislators make a man in April a mere Gubernatorial claimant who was in January a duly constituted Governor? Mr. KELLOGG, who is pretty good authority on such a point, says that the Legislature of the State of Louisiana can only remove the Governor by preferring articles of impeachment, and that requires a larger vote than that of a mere majority. Altogether, the question of "settlement" remains, as it has always done, between these two alternatives, the voluntary surrender of PACKARD, or his forcible dispossession. The first is as unlikely as anything can well be; the second cannot, in the natural course of events, be long deferred.

The opposition of the Tammany Democrats to the Spring election clause of the "omnibus bill," is one of the most powerful arguments which could be urged in its favor. How little these gentry care for the question of expense may be inferred from the struggle they made to save the salaries of the Aldermen, and from the efforts they are prepared to make to defeat every proposal of Municipal retrenchment contained in this or any other bill. For the last four years Tammany Hall has never been able to elect its candidates for local office, unless when it succeeded in making some corrupt bargain with Republicans. Its leaders see that their chances of doing this will be very slim at a time when there are no partisan issues before the people, and when the usual excuses to justify a "straight" County ticket for Republicans will not hold water. The voters who are opposed to Tammany Hall are much more numerous than the voters whom that organization can control, as KELLY and his friends will discover as soon as there is a chance of placing a genuine "people's ticket" in nomination for local office.

In a card published by Mr. C. O'B. BRYANT, disclaiming all connection with the *World's* version of TWEED'S confession, there occurs the statement that the narrative furnished to *Harper's* was intended "to effect some sympathy for Mr. TWEED, and mark the close of any further active contest in the famous suits against him by Mr. O'CONOR and his associates." It would be interesting to hear whether Mr. O'CONOR is perfectly willing that his connection with these suits should be terminated in this fashion, and whether he authorizes a person to speak for him who is engaged in working up sympathy for TWEED. We have cheerfully given Mr. O'CONOR credit for the vigor, ability, and disinterestedness which he has displayed in his long struggle to bring the Ring thieves to justice, and we should be sorry to believe that such a struggle should, with his consent, end in the dreary farce of manufacturing sympathy for the man whom he has labored so hard to bring to justice.

Austria is preparing to occupy Bosnia as soon as Russian troops cross the Danube. To be sure, it is carefully explained that this step is taken without any intention to offer impediment to the advance of the Russian Army. It is only designed to protect Austro-Hungarian interests in the Danubian provinces. But even this explanation affords some indication of the facility with which a general conflagration may, by and by, be kindled. According to Lord Derby, who has been interrogated in Parliament, England will also remain strictly neutral, but "will reserve to herself the right to protect English interests, if they are threatened." As each power must be its own judge of the extent of its interests, as well as of the imminence of the peril in which they may be placed, it will be easy to find a cause of war at any time. The final declaration of war is likely to be delayed for several days yet, as the Czar, who is now on his way to Kischeneff, is expected to return to Moscow before it is issued. Preparations for war, however, go on briskly, and both belligerents are practically ready for the fight.

The Police Commissioners specially charged with street-cleaning sent to the Mayor, yesterday, their answer to his demand for information. This reply consists of three branches: First, as to the work that was not done; second, as to the work that was done; and, third, as to what it all cost. Under the first head comes the celebrated snow blockade of last Winter. Next, it is elaborately shown, by means of maps, that certain streets have been swept, and that a prodigious number of cart-loads of dirt and snow have been removed. The expense is simply appalling, when we consider that nothing has been done, so far as an ordinary and unofficial observer can discover. Finally, we are notified that if we go on cleaning (or not cleaning) the streets at present rates, the money will be all gone before the end of the year. It is only necessary to add, by way of comment, that though the Commissioners may say that certain streets have been cleaned, it does not follow that they have been. It does not follow that the Commissioners do not believe that because they have spent so much money, they have cleaned the streets. Nevertheless, the streets are as dirty as though they had been expensively made so.

PARTY RELATIONS IN CONGRESS.

All the current stories about the organization of the new House of Representatives come from sources which are entitled to very little credence. There may be oversanguine friends of the Administration who have deemed it possible and expedient to attempt to acquire control, but the common sense of the President vindicates him from the suspicion of complicity in these proceedings, and the great body of the Republican Party has no sympathy with them. Whatever a few individuals may desire in this direction, the equities as well as the certainties of the case are against them. The House is Democratic by a small majority. It is so narrow a majority that it must often be precarious, and is not likely to be arrogant in any conceivable circumstances. From a Republican point of view, this should be enough. For immediate party purposes, the fact that a Democratic majority exists should be conclusive when the question of organization arises. The duty of the Republicans will end with an indication of their preference for the Speakership. They cannot with any propriety or profit endeavor to acquire from the other side the few votes required to turn the scale. A success so acquired would be worse than defeat. The Democrats as they stand have the power, and to them should be left the responsibility. We have not reached the period when the breaking down of party lines would be desirable, even it it were practicable, and in the meantime let the Democratic majority in one branch of Congress have the free course which is required for the development of its policy and the spirit in which its more moderate members regard the action of the President and his advisers.

One of the reasons assigned in behalf of the conciliatory overtures of the President toward the South, is their alleged tendency to mitigate the partisan bitterness which has hitherto prevailed in that section, and to attract the support of those whom circumstances rather than convictions have driven into the Democratic ranks. The talk now and then heard in regard to the formation of a new party, as one of the consequences of the plans adopted by the President, may be discarded as unworthy of serious consideration. The requisite conditions are all wanting, and the talk itself emanates from quarters too feeble to influence public opinion. Apart from these idle speculations, however, the question remains to be determined whether the proceedings of the President in relation to South Carolina and Louisiana secure for his administration and his policy any important degree of support from the South, or from the more moderate section of the Northern Democracy. It is admitted that, so far as his Southern policy is concerned, he has alienated certain members of his own party. They are not numerous as yet, and the absence of popular discontent may restrain them from doing more than declaring their distrust. The President may naturally desire to know how far the abatement of cordiality on one side is counterbalanced by an acquisition of friendship on the other. Southern adherents of the Democratic Party must answer the question. Their conduct in the approaching session will decide whether any considerable proportion of the South rises above party prejudices in support of a President who has subjected himself to misapprehension in its behalf.

Any help acquired from this source will be valuable only if it be spontaneous. The Administration cannot afford to purchase it or to enter into any bargain for its retention. We have not concealed the conviction that in South Carolina and Louisiana concessions should be reciprocal, and that the President should have exacted them before taking an irrevocable step. A compromise of that sort would not have been unjust to either party. But the acquisition of Southern votes in Congress cannot be effected in this way. Their efficacy depends upon their independence. It were unreasonable to suppose that any feeling of gratitude toward the President, or any desire to extricate him from the embarrassment which difficulties in the application of his plans may occasion, will induce Southern members to abandon absolutely the Democratic Party. We see already that members who have been suspected of a partiality for Mr. HAYES, as a consequence of his action, have been compelled to disclaim the purpose imputed to them. They assure their constituents that they remain steadfast in their party allegiance They do not say, however, that they will factiously oppose the Administration, or withhold the help it may need when in difficulties. Upon more than this the Administration ought not to calculate. It may fairly hope that the more moderate Representatives of the South will hold the balance of power in the House, and will operate as a check upon the extreme portion of their own party. This is the only kind of aid which members elected as Democrats can usefully render, or which the Administration can honorably accept.

There are valid considerations of another character which should preclude any specific understanding between the Administration and Southern members. It would be an immoral arrangement, however light the terms. It would now be intolerable, simply because the South is disposed to exact terms which the country has neither the ability nor will to grant. The South, we cannot forget, has rid itself of its old constitutional scruples in regard to the policy of internal improvements. Partly because it has lost respect for the Constitution itself, partly because it is too desirous to repair its shattered fortunes to scrutinize closely the methods by which public money may be obtained, it now furnishes the most conspicuous advocates of corrupt schemes like the Southern Pacific Railroad, or of projects like the Mississippi levees which properly belong to the States immediately concerned. These are specimens of the measures for which aid is to be sought from the Treasury, and the South in Congress supplies the main reliance for all of them. Any stipulation which it might make would involve, as an equivalent for votes, Republican co-operation for the attainment of these objects. Such a bargain the Republican Party will not sanction. It is pledged to resist a reopening of the subsidy system, and must stand by its pledge without reference to Southern votes. The Democrats may be constrained to repudiate the Holman resolution, and to join in assaults upon the Treasury in obedience to Southern demands; but with measures of this kind the Republican Party can have nothing to do, whatever may be the effect upon the attitude of Southern members toward the Administration.

THE FRIENDS OF TWEED.

The new Ring sticks to the old with a fidelity which is touching in these days of broken faith and short-lived gratitude. We believe that it is considered libelous to call Mr. JOHN KELLY the lineal successor of TWEED, but until we have the benefit of a judicial decision on that question, it may be permissible to style him the administrator of the political effects of the late "Boss." Though not addicted to using a small "i" for the first person singular, like the lamented FISK, Mr. KELLY is not precisely a literary person. Strictly speaking, therefore, he can hardly be called the author of the *World's* marvelous tale of TWEED, but the readiness which he exhibits in vouching for the authenticity of that production leads to the very natural presumption that he inspired it. The further fact that its "revelations" mainly affect those whom Mr. KELLY regards as his enemies helps to confirm the inference in question. Mr. KELLY'S coyness about the sources of his information may possibly disappear under the questioning of the Senate Committee. Meanwhile, we may safely conjecture that Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, who has done KELLY'S work before, is, in these negotiations over TWEED'S release, doing that work again, and that there can be no secret between friends like these.

KELLY'S indorsement of the *World's* story seems to prove, theretore, that of all his numerous talents, TWEED retains in greatest vigor his propensity for lying. Or, what amounts to pretty much the same thing, it shows that TWEED is ready to make any sort of "confession" that will do him most good. KELLY need only mention the names of the people who stand in his way, and TWEED will accommodate him by drawing on a very serviceable memory to blacken their reputations. At the present critical stage of the fortunes of Tammany Hall, it is a most valuable acquisition to have TWEED in a confessing mood, and it is not to be wondered at that some of his former friends begin to make much of him again. If he were in any other body's hands, he might tell some awkward truths about his present allies, as poor Mr. HEWITT feared he would about the time when the *Franklin* was expected. It is both an offensive and defensive weapon to have the "old man" dependent on the tender mercies of his present mentors, since it enables them to save their own characters and blacken those of others.

It is not improbable that Mr. TWEED'S memory takes in the time when the late County Auditor WATSON appeared in New-York politics as the protégé of Sheriff KELLY, and when the bills of that officer were cooked by WATSON in a way which gave promise of the dexterity which cost the tax-payers so many millions of money. He may not be entirely ignorant of the secret of KELLY'S influence over CONNOLLY, which enabled him to procure payment of Sheriff's fees such as had been made to none of his predecessors. KELLY'S friendship for so many of the lesser instruments of the Ring has its reasons quite as obviously as his present concern for TWEED'S release. As to the *World*, TWEED must have quite a rush of memories, if he would only indulge them. He knows the price of its sycophancy, and he has some notion of the value of its bluster. He might recall the history of CARDOZO'S remarkable decision in January, 1871, which made the *World* a present of $15,000 to which it had no legal claim, and he probably extracts some mirth, to this day, out of the exuberant gratitude manifested by the present editor of the *World* when he was made a Commissioner on the Madison-avenue extension. But he can hardly remember without gratitude how the *World* stuck to him when even the *Herald* lacked the impudence to put in a plea in his favor. It was in July, 1871, that the exposures of THE TIMES compassed the ruin of the Ring. It was on August 19, when the whole gang stood before the people as convicted thieves, that the *World* made this ingenious plea on their behalf:

"It by no means follows that because a man has made a handsome fortune within the last ten years, he is therefore a rascal. Men out of office, as well as men in office, have acquired great wealth during these eventful years; and, until the contrary is shown by evidence, we are willing to consider it legitimate. The last ten years have been an era of gigantic speculations in gold, stocks, real estate, merchandise, and every marketable thing. Shrewd men in office, and shrewd men out of office, have made a great deal of money, and by the same means, namely, their foresight in anticipating changes of value. Whatever else Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY have been charged with, nobody ever accused them of being fools. Why, then, should it be thought incredible that they have amassed fortunes by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made so much money?"

Why, indeed?—especially as they had the judgment to throw the *World* a share of the spoils, and to give it the only gleam of prosperity it has ever known? A month later, the *World* was still fighting the losing battle of the broken Ring, and, in its feeble way, helping HALL in his attempt to make CONNOLLY a scapegoat for the sins of the entire band. The plan to put the Controller's office and all the evidences of guilt which it contained in the hands of Mr. GREEN was called "an alliance between CONNOLLY, the Murphy Radicals, and certain discontented Democrats." Among the latter were reckoned "a skillful politician and railway manager up town," [TILDEN,] who is also referred to as "a railway politician and lawyer," and "poor old HAVEMEYER." How the *World* stamped the completion of this arrangement as the compounding of a felony, and how it egged on HALL to appoint MCCLELLAN Controller, and take possession of the office by force, is matter of history. It is chiefly interesting at this late day, however, as showing that the *World* really tried to do something in return for its share of Ring plunder, and that its present efforts to procure TWEED'S release are not entirely the deferred payment of an old debt.

A MODEL POLICE FORCE.

When Gen. W. F. SMITH condescended to accept the position of President of the Board of Police Commissioners, it was promised that we should straightway have the finest Police force on the planet. The assertion had a familiar sound. It had once before been made of an army which was doubled up, demoralized, and sent back to be mended. So far as military tactics, trappings, and hats were concerned, this promise was amply fulfilled. The Sergeants sported their chevrons, and the Captains their gilt laurel wreaths, and the entire force wore their ridiculous gold-laced hats, just as though they were the ornaments of the planet. But that was about all there was of it. If New-York can be saved from thieves, rowdies, and pickpockets by means of uniforms, evolutions, and parades, we shall be safe. Suddenly, we discover that it is necessary to watch the Police. Within the past few days one of the Commissioners has organized a special force to police the policemen. The men who are regularly on duty through the night have certain rounds or beats on which they must be found at stated hours. By the admirable military system which is now in vogue, the chiefs may tell at any hour of the night, just where each man on the force is to be found. President SMITH, for example, if he condescends to details, may wake up at midnight and, looking at his time-piece, say, "John Doe is now turning the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway; Stokes is halfway from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, on Thirty-third street; and Richard Roe is watching the reservoir from the corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue," and so on. All of which is very fine in theory.

Latterly, there has sprung up a horrible suspicion that this is only a theory. In point of fact, John Doe was possibly drinking in the "Live and Let Live;" Stokes was asleep in a doorway, and Richard Roe was comfortably lodged in his own house. To check this, a system of journals was invented. Each policeman was required to keep a diary, in which his movements, the passing incidents, the condition of the sky, the scenery, and natural phenomena, were duly recorded as the hours went by. Wondering citizens beheld the policemen continually engaged in writing—when they were not flirting with the cooks and house-maids at back doors. The belated wayfarer saw knots of hapless guardians of the night clustered beneath the street lamps, writing, writing, always writing. Sometimes, a policeman chasing a fugitive citizen with an unaccountable carpet-bag, was brought to a sudden pause by the striking of the hour when he must write up his diary. The suspected man escaped while the watchman wrote. But this plan did not work well. The policemen met in secret, wrote up and indorsed each other's books, projected the written record of their night's doings far into the next day, and then went their several ways and enjoyed themselves. Nevertheless, it was the finest Police force on the planet.

But when the fictitious diaries of the policemen were found to be as clearly a matter of invention and romance as a *Tribune* weather prophecy, it was resolved to watch the watchmen. So, one night, a Commissioner mysteriously collected a force of roundsmen, put them into plain clothes, and sent them out to detect delinquents. Just as though there could be delinquencies in the finest Police force on the planet! The result was that twenty-five of these guardians of the night were "taken in," as it is called. Some were snoozing in doorways and sheltered nooks, some were gossiping with their comrades, and others were not to be found at all. The theory of this new detective system is that the roundsmen do not know where they are going until they are sent; and the patrolmen do not know that they are watched until they are caught. So far this works beautifully. If twenty-five delinquents are bagged each night, the finest police force on the planet will be speedily reduced to a peace footing. In Japan, under the old régime, each official had sixteen spies to watch him, and each of these sixteen had a like number to watch him; and so on indefinitely. To ascertain the whole number employed in such a civil service would be an interesting problem in arithmetical progression. At present, our Police Commissioners are trying to find out who shall watch the men who watch the watchmen.

If this sort of thing is carried too far, there will be a mutiny. The policemen object to being interfered with. They are the only surviving lords of the streets. A man who so much as winks at a policeman is liable to be "taken in" on charge of disorderly conduct. Two private citizens were discussing the irritating topic of Municipal expenses, one day, when a policeman in plain clothes, off duty, overheard one of them say that $100 a month was too much to pay the Police. He remonstrated with the objector, but without inducing him to retract. Next day, being clothed in the panoply of his uniform, shield, and wonderful hat, he arrested the economical citizen and "took him in" on the convenient charge of disorderly conduct. It should be added that the policeman was subsequently reprimanded. If he had not belonged to the finest Police force on the planet, he would have been summarily kicked out of it for his tyrannical arrogance. A policeman is a terrible fellow. One of these, having dragged a suspected lad to a station-house, assailed him with questions which the prisoner declined to answer. The justly indignant guardian of our peace promptly knocked the boy down, clubbed him over the head, and punched out one of his eyes. The prisoner had dared to deny the charges of a member of the finest Police force on the planet. Many similar incidents might be narrated, all going to show that a policeman is a mighty man indeed. He is a deadhead on the street-cars, gets his pea-nuts, apples, and newspapers, without paying for them, "bums" where he does not terrorize, has free passes for himself and friends into all places of amusement, and generally enjoys himself at the public cost. And yet there are men who say that all this force, with its gold lace, red tape, insolence, parade, and wealth of hats, is a waste of time and money.

MICHIGAN COUSINS.

There may be an exceptional desire on the part of the people of Michigan to marry their cousins, but the introduction of a law into the Legislature of that State prohibiting the marriage of cousins does not prove that such is the case. All the old-fashioned Bibles—those six inches in thickness, which were used to raise the youngest child to the level of the family dinner table—expressly forbid a man to marry his grandmother; but it is notorious that at no time since the beginning of the Christian era has there been any general desire on the part of grandchildren to marry their grandparents. The true meaning of the Michigan bill undoubtedly is, that some rich legislator, with a willful daughter and a worthless nephew, desires to have a legal pretext to prevent the young people from wasting his kerosene by sitting up till midnight in his front parlor.

The argument that cousins should not marry is based upon the alleged fact that the offspring—which is a delicate way of alluding to children—of such marriages are universally idiots, with deaf, dumb, and blind attachments. The statistics of our various asylums show that among the patients whose minds and senses are not in good running order are frequently found the offspring of cousins. Of course, if cousins intend to act in this inexcusable way, they ought not to be allowed to marry. The argument is an excellent one, were it only based upon facts, but, as it is not so based, it is rather more worthless than the theories as to Brooklyn slums and the imaginary confessions which the *World* delights to publish.

Of course, there are a certain amount of professional idiots whose parents are cousins. So, too, we can find in our idiot asylums patients who owe their origin to marriages between Presbyterians and Methodists. It is clear that, if the former fact justifies a law against the intermarriage of cousins, the latter requires a law forbidding marriage between members of two opposite and probably equally excellent sects. Moreover, idiots have been produced in quantities far in excess of the demand by parents having no natural or religious affinity. If the Michigan Legislature really wants to strike an irresistible blow at idiots, it should forbid marriage entirely. Surreptitious idiots would, of course, from time to time make their appearance within the borders of the State, but the regular sources of supply would be cut off, and the people would have to import their legislators from other States.

The proposed law has other objectionable features in addition to the fact that it rests upon a popular delusion. If the marriage of cousins ought to be forbidden in Michigan, it ought also to be forbidden all over the world. This, however, would throw nearly all the royal families of Europe, Asia, and Africa out of business. It is one of the first duties of every prince or princess to marry his or her cousin. What could the innumerable Bourbons of the last generation have done with their prolific families if they had not married them to cousins? What would become of the English royal family, if there was not a constant supply of cousins kept on hand in Germany for marriage purposes? If royal cousins were forbidden to marry, royalty would speedily become extinct. Probably, however, the advocates of total abstinence from cousins in every form would exempt royal families, since in the case of the latter the intermarriage of cousins does not have any marked deleterious effect. The children of Victoria and Albert are neither insane nor idiotic, and have a sufficient quantity of eyes and ears among them to save them from the suspicion of deafness or blindness. Nevertheless, unless this exemption in favor of royal families should be made, we should have no more princes to entertain at the Academy of Music, and no more princesses to absorb the surplus crop of German princes.

The immediate effect of the proposed Michigan law would be extremely disastrous upon the youth of that State. How could any young lady practice flirtation with a cousin whom the law forbade her to dream of marrying? She might as well try to learn geography without a text-book. From time immemorial the male cousin has been the female cousin's text-book of flirtation. With him she could flirt to the extreme verge of propriety, and thereby acquire experience of inestimable value when used for the purpose of serious flirtation with marriageable men. If the male cousin is classified in relation to marriage with grandfathers and great-grandfathers, he becomes of no more value in a female cousin's eyes than a mere brother. Similarly, the young man who now finds his pretty cousin exceedingly charming, and regards her as a noble ornament of the evening front gate, will feel that it is a hollow mockery to give apples to a girl whom the law forbids him to marry, and will ridicule the idea of aimlessly swinging on any gate with a mere cousin. He will look upon her as a being made a little lower than his sister, and will regard it as "bother" to escort her to meeting or to the singing-school. When PATRICK HENRY remarked that "sisters are, perhaps, well enough in their place, but, as for him, give him cousins or give him death," he formulated a great truth which legislators should not forget. If the cousins of Michigan are wise, they will collect statistics showing that not one of the members of the Michigan Legislature is the offspring of cousins, after which the Legislature can no longer with any consistency maintain the preposterous theory that idiots are the results of cousinly intermarriage.

GENERAL NOTES.

The limit of the loss of life at the hotel fire in St. Louis is now put by the city papers at 15.

Connecticut farmers are beginning to show a loss of faith in the profitableness of the cultivation of tobacco.

Laura D. Fair has filed her petition in bankruptcy in San Francisco. Liabilities, $21,000; assets small.

Boston women are protesting, in the columns of the local papers, against the practice of Boston gentlemen of smoking on the public streets.

To the Boston *Traveller* there is ground for suspicion that the verbal promise of Wade Hampton is of no more value than his note of hand.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says that what is meant by old Whigs in the South is what "the true people" call "men of doubtful associations."

You may need a microscope to see the amount of civil service reform in the appointment of Daniel Hall, of New-Hampshire, as Naval Officer of Boston, Mass.

The Denver (Col.) *News* expresses itself very much in favor of making a stand on principle in Louisiana, and it hopes that Packard's pluck will prevail.

Mississippi papers present the name of Ethel Barksdale for the Democratic nomination for Governor, on account of his "manly worth and potent services."

Secretary Evarts is to be entertained in Albany on Thursday evening next by Mr. Cowdin. He visits that city to appear before the Court of Appeals in connection with causes undertaken before his entrance upon public station.

They got a voluble female witness on the stand in a San Francisco court the other day, and an exasperated juror arose and offered to pay one-half the amount in dispute out of his own pocket, rather than wait there until the witness got through.

A runaway couple in Georgia, on marriage bent, came to a toll bridge, and the bridegroom having no money, took off his sleeve-buttons, left them in pledge with the toll-taker, and hied away to the office of a Justice of the Peace, by whom the wedding ceremony was performed.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that Ben. Hill's mind is like the Nile, enriching all that it dwells upon. And it predicts that when Congress reassembles there will be no grander figure than his among the prominent men who will appear in that stupendous debate, in the forum of reason.

Speaking of Mr. Blaine, the Indianapolis *Journal* says: "A good many Republicans out this way do not forget that while Speaker of the House he virtually defeated the Force bill. Had that measure passed Congress, the present muddle would have been spared, for at least six Southern States would have been saved from the temporary triumph of the Mississippi plan."

The Montgomery *Journal* reminds the Democrats of the shameful condition of the free-school system in Alabama, and of their responsibility for it. And it calls upon the people to petition Congress to establish a system of compulsory education in the State, and to refuse to vote for any candidate for Congress who will not pledge himself to exert his influence in securing this great boon to the poor people.

The Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday says: "The dissatisfaction with President Hayes, so far as it exists at all, can be obviated in one way, and in only one. That is by coupling with concessions to the 'home rule' hobby of the Southern whites a resolute and tireless purpose to enforce the act of Congress passed in the interest of the blacks of the South who are denied the free exercise of their equal civil rights. When that purpose has been carried out, as we fully believe it will be, the Republicans of the North will be a unit in praise of Hayesism."

MINISTER WASHBURNE HONORED.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRINCE HOHENLOHE AND MR. WASHBURNE REGARDING THE PROPOSED GERMAN TESTIMONIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following official correspondence on the subject of the testimonial proposed to be bestowed by the German Government on Mr. Washburne, the Minister of the United States at Paris, is published by the State Department in the diplomatic correspondence for 1875:

MR. WASHBURNE TO PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Dec. 26, 1874.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: As the Congress of the United States has not given permission to its diplomatic and consular officers in France to receive certain recognitions from the German Government for services rendered by them during the late war between France and Germany, it is proper to say that it will not be possible for me at present, or at any future time, to receive any testimonial which your gracious sovereign might desire to present to me. I could not possibly receive anything more precious to me than the appreciation of what I was enabled to do by the German Government, and the thanks of the Emperor conveyed to me in the most generous and graceful terms by the Prince de Bismarck, and which will ever be most gratefully cherished. Believe me, &c.,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

To S. A. M. Le Prince de Hohenlohe Schillingfurst, German Ambassador, Paris.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE TO MR. WASHBURNE.

AMBASSADE IMPERIALE D'ALLEMAGNE EN FRANCE, PARIS, Dec. 27, 1874.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: While I sincerely regret the information conveyed by your letter, I hasten to thank you for having so justly interpreted the grateful feelings of my sovereign. His Majesty would have wished that a visible sign of his gratitude might have recalled to the recollection of your descendants the services rendered by you to my countrymen in time of need. Believe me, &c.,

HOHENLOHE.

REUNION OF ANDERSONVILLE SURVIVORS

HARTFORD, April 19.—The fourth annual reunion of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors was held here to-day. About 75 ex-prisoners were present. It was decided to hold the next reunion at Wilkesbarre, Penn., April 10, 1878. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Ezra H. Ripple, of Scranton, Penn.; Vice President, Robert H. Kellogg, of North Manchester, Conn.; Recording Secretary, George Curtiss, of Lock Haven, Penn.; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Hiram Buckingham, of Hartford, Conn.; Chaplain, J. C. Turner, of Wilkesbarre, Penn. It was voted to change the name of the association to "National Union of Survivors of Andersonville and Other Southern Military Prisons."

OBITUARY NOTES.

C. P. Pelham, formerly a Professor in the old South Carolina College, and more recently editor of several leading newspapers in South Carolina, died yesterday in Columbia, S. C., of typhoid pneumonia.

Col. Garrett Dunn, who, during the late war, commanded the Second Regiment of Meagher's Irish Brigade, New-York Volunteers, died in San Francisco yesterday of consumption.

ALBANY.

THE OMNIBUS BILL DISCUSSED.

BEGINNING OF A LONG FIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE POSITION OF TAMMANY MEMBERS ON THE SPRING ELECTION QUESTION—TACTICS OF THE OPPOSITION—RESOLUTIONS URGING THE REPEAL OF THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 19, 1877.

What will probably prove a long and severe fight commenced in the Assembly this morning on the "omnibus" bill, which came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Only two sections had been disposed of when the House took a recess until afternoon. There are 37 sections in the bill, and it had been stated that the tactics of the opposition would be those of delay. Every Democratic City member was to speak once on every section. This, even under the five minute rule, would, it was calculated, consume eight days in the discussion; and the hope seemed to be that the majority would get tired out, and allow the bill to drop out of sight. This rumor appeared to make some of the Republicans inclined to put the screws on the debate; but though the opposition may try delay, it is not all likely that they can carry it out as systematically as it was alleged they would. Neither, is it certain that any such plan as was accredited to them was really adopted.

Mr. Cozans led off by moving an amendment to the second section, that the Aldermen be paid $2,500 a year, instead of $2,000, as the bill provides, and that the President of the Board be not specially designated on the tickets. The grounds of his opposition to these provisions of the bill were that the proposed reduced salary was too small, and that the special designation of the President of the Board was a partisan trick to secure a Republican for that position. In the debate upon this proposition, Messrs. Langbein, Cowdin, Spinola, and Fish took part, and Mr. Hollohan delivered a long written speech on New-York legislation generally, which from his point of view was quite good. It was not intemperate in tone, and was replete with facts about the condition of the City Government, showing very careful preparation. Mr. Fish briefly replied, mainly to the charge that the bill was partisan at all. He said that the Democratic Mayor of the City approved nearly all its provisions, and was not opposed to its passage. The vote being taken on Mr. Cozans' amendment, it was lost. The Clerk then read the third section, which provides for Spring elections. Mr. Cozans moved to strike it out. In the debate upon this, the attitude of Tammany Hall to the proposition was severely commented on, and a good deal of warmth was shown by members of both sides. The question seemed to be whether Spring elections would or would not hurt the Tammany organization. The Tammany members insisted that so far as that organization was concerned it would have no effect at all, for the man who voted the Democratic ticket in the Fall was not less ready to vote it in the Spring; but they opposed the scheme on the ground of the needless expense it would entail upon the City. The cost of the election, it was conceded on both sides, would be about $150,000. Mr. Fish replied to the objection, that this cost would be as nothing compared with the saving which would follow from securing the election of good City officers, which he thought would follow from the divorce of Municipal elections from State and national. Mr. Ecclesine asked why a special law should be made for New-York, which no other city had, and was answered that every city in the State, with the exception of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, now had Spring elections for municipal officers. Mr. Cozans urged that the experiment had been tried before in New-York, and abandoned by common consent. He thought a great evil now was too frequent elections, and this would only aggravate it. O'Hare also spoke against it, but had not the opportunity to set forth his reasons fully, though it is understood that they were mainly on the ground of expense. It seems as if O'Hare had abandoned his former position of independence, though this is not certain yet. The bill was progressed while the debate was in progress on the amendment, and was made the special order for this afternoon.

It is understood that the House will be kept at work upon the bill until it is disposed of. Some fears are expressed that the minority will beat the measure in the end, or at least that they will be able to get the Governor to veto it; but there appears no good ground for these apprehensions at present. Nothing but treachery on the part of members of the majority can cause the failure of the bill in the House, and this will be pretty sharply looked after.

Mr. Lang offered the following concurrent resolutions this morning, which went over under the rule. Mr. Lang has, of course, a right to have his own opinion on the effect of the United States Bankruptcy laws, but one consequence of them is undeniable—they have saved about two-thirds of the litigation which grew out of the old State laws on the subject; they have brought order and certainty where before there was only disorder and confusion; they have made fraudulent bankruptcy a very serious offense, and consequently diminished such offenses in a very satisfactory degree. Against this the allegation that they stimulate fraud by promising immunity against future indebtedness, does not appear very well founded. Mr. Lang is a lawyer. Surely he cannot be trying to give a stimulus to legal business by seeking the repeal of laws which, it is acknowledged, greatly diminish it. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The business, commercial, and industrial interests of the State and country are suffering because of a want of business confidence; and whereas, it is believed that all laws which in the ordinary course of justice, in the collection of debts, and laws which impair the obligation of contracts, directly or by any indirection, have a demoralizing influence upon the business of the country, and serve as an obstacle to a healthy resumption of business and to the investment of unused capital; and whereas, a law which promises a release from future indebtedness tends to promote improvident and reckless obligations, while such a law promotes and stimulates fraud; therefore

Resolved (if the Senate concur,) That it is the sense of the people of this State that the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, should be repealed.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the immediate repeal of said act.

The afternoon and evening sessions of the Assembly were wholly occupied with the consideration of the Omnibus Bill. At 10 o'clock the House adjourned, and the bill was made a special order for Monday evening, the Democrats voting with the Republicans. It was noticeable that the tone of many of the Tammany members had changed. At the beginning of the debate this morning nothing was heard but "infamous bill," "atrocious scheme," "vile partisanship," and the like. This afternoon and evening they were quite temperate, almost hilarious, inclined to discuss the provisions of the bill on their merits, and considerable difference of opinion was manifested among them on various points. They seemed to be in the enjoyment of some joke, not apparent to outsiders. Mr. Cozans, however, has throughout the discussion maintained the same serious and earnest tone which always characterizes him. The longest debate took place on a motion by Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to retain the Dock Department under a single head. The bill merges it in the Department of Public Works. The gentlemen who came here on several occasions representing the Council of Political Reform and other bodies, and every time with a different opinion about the matter, convinced Mr. Webb and his colleagues on the committee to the extent that the department should be maintained separately. Mr. Cowdin was a warm advocate on the same side, and in the debate this evening actively supported Mr. Webb's amendment. Mr. Stein did also. Mr. Fish opposed the proposition, as did Mr. Purdy, Mr. Ecclesine, and some others, and after nearly two hours of discussion the amendment was voted down by a heavy majority.

The only other amendment to the bill calling for special mention was one off

who pointed out that it would be a piece of palpable partisanship not shown in any other part of the bill. Mr. Husted called on his party friends to support him, but it was a most suspicious circumstance that when the vote was taken, several of the Democratic members who had been loud in denouncing the bill as partisan voted to put in this amendment, and it was carried. It will be taken out at a later stage in the progress of the bill; that is absolutely certain.

The twenty-third section of the bill was reached when the House adjourned. That was better progress than had been expected, and it was noticed that the opposition had weakened quite perceptibly. The ugliest rumors are in circulation to-night about this bill. It is said that a combination has been made by which its defeat is rendered certain, and three Republican members are already named as having been bought up by the opposition. The excuse they are to give is that it is not a party measure. Two of these members are from the rural districts, and one comes from near New-York. It only remains to point out that the Ogden charter was no more a party measure than the omnibus bill is. The Republican majority gave it united support, with five memorable exceptions. Four of the men who voted against it on the alleged ground that it was not a party measure were New-York members. Their names were Gugel, Hoffman, Betts, and Watts. They were all candidates for re-election to the Assembly last Fall, and not one of them was elected. They have gone down forever. If there are any Republicans in the present House who wish to share their fate, the opportunity is afforded them. Tammany emissaries have been at work here for weeks. Ex-Speaker Hitchman has been a resident of the city since the omnibus bill has been under discussion. More officeholders, hangers-on of Tammany, have been about the Capitol of late than were ever seen before at one time. If, after exhausting all the machinery of intrigue, corruption, bribery, and every other device, these men should defeat this bill, the Democrats would go back to New-York, and jeeringly cry: "Look what your reform Republican Legislature does; see how much reform it gives the tax-payers!"

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE SENATE.

THE MEASURE PASSED TO A THIRD READING —DEBATES ON THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY APPROPRIATION AND THE QUARANTINE CLAUSE—AN APPORTIONMENT BILL INTRODUCED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 19, 1877.

Another session of the Senate was consumed on the Supply bill, which was finally finished and ordered to a third reading. The $1,000,000 appropriation for the new Capitol was passed over without debate, with the understanding that the discussion on it shall be had when the bill comes up for a third reading. There was a long debate on the clause appropriating $25,000 for the Catholic Protectory in New-York. Messrs. Harris, Woodin, and others claimed that the appropriation could not be constitutionally made, the institution being purely a private one, and none of its inmates coming under the legal definition of "juvenile delinquents." Mr. Jacobs advocated the appropriation very strenuously, and read a legal opinion in favor of its constitutionality. He charged that the opposition to it was instigated by religious bigotry, which its opponents emphatically denied. Mr. McCarthy also advocated it, and the motion to strike out the appropriation was lost by 1 vote —yeas 13, nays 14.

There was also a brief discussion on an item in the Quarantine appropriation, repealing a clause in the Supply bill of 1870, giving the Health Officer of New-York full power over the appointment of Quarantine employes, and authorizing their compensation to be fixed by the Health Officer, in conjunction with the Quarantine Commissioners, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the President of the New-York Board of Aldermen. Mr. Harris, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read a telegram from Health Officer Vanderpoel objecting to the repeal of this law, and saying it would "demoralize" the public service at Quarantine. Mr. Harris said the repeal clause was inserted on the representations of the Quarantine Commissioners, which he thought at the time were reasonable and for the best interests of Quarantine, but it had been charged that the object was a "political" one. As to the truth of this charge he was not informed, but as there was objection to the item, he moved to strike it out. Mr. Gerard was unable to see where the "politics" of the item came in; and he was equally unable to understand how the public service would be "demoralized" by the repeal of the clause in the Supply-bill of 1870. That clause was said to have been surreptitiously inserted in the Supply bill of that year through the influence of Dr. Carnochan, the then Health Officer. It simply took power out of the hands of the Quarantine Commissioners and gave it to him. This repealing clause merely proposed to restore the *status quo*, and leave the law as it was before it was tampered with in the interest of an individual. There could be no political object in it, for it gave the appointing power to the Commissioners and Health Officer jointly, which would leave the board non-partisan, there being two Republicans and two Democrats. Mr. Robertson said that a very good objection to the item was the fact that it was out of place in this bill. The Supply bill was no place to insert matter of this kind. Mr. Gerard replied that the matter proposed to be repealed originally made its appearance in a supply bill. Mr. Robertson rejoined that two wrongs did not make a right. Mr. Moore objected to striking out the clause, and read from the report of the Quarantine Commissioners of 1872 to show that the law surreptitiously smuggled into the Supply bill of 1870 for the benefit of the worst Health Officer New-York ever had, was a dangerous law in the hands of a corrupt man, and ought to be repealed. It was also an absurd law, because it required a meeting of the Mayors of two cities and the President of the Board of Aldermen of one, in conjunction with three Quarantine Commissioners and a Health Officer, to determine the important question how much should be paid to a stoker or a deck hand on a steam-boat. After some further discussion, the motion to strike out the item was lost, only six Senators voting in its favor.

Mr. Gerard introduced a bill reorganizing the Senatorial districts, and apportioning the members of the Assembly under the last census. It is his own personal bill, introduced without the authority of the Apportionment Committee having the subject in charge, but still he claims that it is a just and equitable measure. It gives three Senators to Brooklyn and seven to New York, Staten Island included. The First District includes only Queens and Suffolk Counties, Staten Island being taken off this district and added to the down-town district of New-York City.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the proposed Constitutional amendment was lost which imposes a property qualification for voters for Boards of Finance in cities, was taken from the Senate table this evening, and the merits of the amendment were debated at length. The amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 17 to 14, all the Democratic Senators, together with Mr. Baaden, Republican, voting against it, and one Republican, Tobey, absent. Provision is made for submitting this amendment to the people separately from the others. Mr. Starbuck offered an amendment to one of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, limiting the powers which the Legislature may confer on Boards of Finance to such as are necessary to carry the powers of these boards into effect.

THE TWEED BOGUS "CONFESSION."

THE PRISONER TO BE EXAMINED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—A "SUPPLEMENTAL" "CONFESSION"—PERSONAL SPITE AND MALICE TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 19, 1877.

The Senate Committee on the Investigation of the charges against Mr. Woodin will go to New-York, as stated in to-day's TIMES, and give Tweed an opportunity to substantiate the allegation, notwithstanding his counsel, John D. Townsend, intimates that he will not allow him to answer any questions until he has security for the release of his client. The committee say they consider it their duty to make an attempt to examine Tweed, and if he refuses to answer questions it will not be their fault. If they did not make such an attempt they would be charged with steering clear of the fountain-head of information, and evading the chief witness. If Tweed refuses to answer questions himself, he cannot certainly make any excuse for refusing to indicate other sources of information, if there are any. The committee expect to call on him next Saturday. It is stated here this morning that Townsend brought up last night a "supplemental" confession from Tweed, which was placed in the hands of the Attorney-General last evening. It is said to relate to the manner in which the two Republican Judges of the Court of Appeals ran ahead of their ticket in New-York City. Whether it contains any facts about the way Hoffman was counted in as Governor and Griswold was counted out in 1868 is not known, though it probably does not, as that is a kind of information which the persons now engaged in "squeezing" the "Boss" are not in search of.

There will doubtless be other "supplemental" confessions forthcoming from Tweed as fast as they are wanted. It is pretty well understood here that any of the Tilden-O'Conor-Kelly gang who want to hit the head of an enemy have only to send the name to the "Boss," and they will be furnished with a "supplemental" at short notice—provided always that Tweed is promised a full pardon for his crimes and release from imprisonment.

If this business goes on much longer, there may be a legislative committee appointed to inquire how the prosecuting authority of the "people of the State of New-York" is being used to gratify the personal and political spite of private individuals.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

THE AUTHOR OF TWEED'S STORY OF ADVENTURE ADDRESSES THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following card from Mr. C. O'Brien Bryant explains itself:

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 19.

To the General Agent of the Associated Press, New-York:

SIR: Having furnished for *Harper's Weekly*, and by your direction for the Associated Press, a narrative of Mr. Tweed's flight and a statement of his case, I beg to say that I have neither prepared nor suggested any other matter that has been published on this subject within some months, except a single paragraph, and especially not anything uttered the past week. I have had, especially, no concern in the proposition of Mr. Tweed's counsel to the Attorney-General as submitted, nor have I furnished any foreshadowing of it for the press thus far. The interesting facts in *Harper's Weekly* were furnished by Mr. Tweed to me personally, and hastily written as a preface for his letter addressed to Mr. O'Conor, and is the best explanation of Tweed's case and circumstances for the public. My understanding with you implied that any matter to be furnished by me should be strictly eligible for publication under the non-partisan rules of the association regulating general dispatches. I have not changed or departed from this understanding. As to the object of the matter furnished in the Tweed narrative, it was simply, as appears, to effect some sympathy for Mr. Tweed and mark the close of any further active contest in the famous suits against him by Mr. O'Conor and his associates. Respectfully,

C. O'B. BRYANT.

A DENIAL FROM MR. WILLIAM D. MURPHY.

ALBANY, April 19.—William D. Murphy, ex-Member of Assembly, has published the following card:

My attention is just called to a report in the New-York *World* of this morning of an interview with Mr. John Kelly, in which he is made to state that in the Assembly of 1871 he [Mr. Tweed] says he paid various amounts to William D. Murphy, William C. Jones, James E. Nelson, and one Krack, as well as to other members of the House whose names are given in the documents referring to Mr. Tweed's confession. If it is meant by this that Mr. Tweed ever paid any money, either directly or indirectly, in any way to influence my action as a member of the Legislature, it is absolutely and utterly false. I never received any sum of money whatever, or any other consideration whatever, either from William M. Tweed or from any other person, directly or indirectly, for my official action in the Assembly at any time, as is asserted or implied in the *World* article. WILLIAM D. MURPHY.

ALBANY, April 19.

COL. MURPHY AS A WITNESS.

One of the principal witnesses, if not the most important, before the Senatorial Investigating Committee which is to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-morrow, will be Col. Michael C. Murphy, who was a member of the Assembly of 1870, and was the only Democrat who voted against the Tweed charter. Col. Murphy was Speaker of the Assembly during the temporary absences of "Billy" Hitchman from the chair. He was also a member of the Committee on Cities, and knows, it is to be presumed, what induced numerous so-called opponents of Tweed to vote for the charter fostered by the "Boss."

THE CLAGHORN COLLECTION.

CONCLUSION OF THE SALE—REDUCED ATTENDANCE, BUT GOOD BIDDING—TOTAL SUM OBTAINED, $76,635.

The sale of the Claghorn collection of paintings was continued last night in Association Hall. The attendance was not so large as it was on Wednesday night, but there were few superfluous persons in the company that assembled, most of whom participated in the competition for pictures, although it was by no means spirited or exciting. The largest canvas sold was T. Buchanan Read's "The Spirit of the Waterfall," but its size did not command money, and it only brought $505. The leading picture of the sale was Ludwig Knaus' "In the Fields," which started quickly at $1,000, and was knocked down at $4,100 to a Mr. Morris. "The Disputed Point," a picture in the attractive and well-known style of Edward Zamacois, brought $4 000, and the prices of the last two paintings mentioned were considered to be very fair, notwithstanding the complaints of the auctioneer. Schreyer's "Arabs in Ambush," a study of three horses, in the best manner of the artist, started at $2 500 and sold for $3,225. A Bonguereau called "Arcadie," which excited the audience to applause, dragged in the bidding, and was with difficulty forced up to $1,470. Rothermel's "Roland and Agatha," an ambitious, lurid picture, of large size, sold for $320. George H. Boughton's "Brittany Peasants" sold for $1,850, and the "Roman Interior" of Alma-Tedema brought $1,750. A charming "View on the Wissahickon," by W. T. Richards, sold readily for $760. The total result of the sale was $76,635, and this is looked upon as exceedingly good, considering the times and the execrable weather which prevailed on both nights of the sale. The sales last night were as follows:

Camille Magnus.....Landscape	$ 90
H. Rigaud.....The Toilette	200
L. Backalowicz.....The Picture Gallery	400
F. E. Church.....Sunset	125
Ph. Kuger.....Alone at Home	145
H. Salmon.....Grandmother and Child	250
Eugene Cleery.....The Path Through the Wood	300
Eugene Cicery.....View on the Oise	300
A. Seazoeli.....On the Danube	115
L. Bachmann.....Flock of Sheep	115
A. De Penne.....The Borough	160
A. Richomme.....Love's Whisper	235
J. A. Walker.....The Vedettes	290
Lauraine de Metz.....The Mandolin Player	220
Carl Seibes.....Landscape with Cows	75
A. Friedenberg.....At the Piano	130
N. Diaz de la Pena.....Landscape	240
Fred. Voltz.....Landscape with Cattle	900
A. Guillemin.....Devotion	135
O. Achenbach.....Gathering Firewood	1,050
Louis Deredeux.....A Slave Merchant	250
A. Flandrin.....Scene on Mediterranean	580
C. Schlesinger.....Petzel selling Indulgences	1,200
C. Maccari.....Music Hath Charms	1,000
C. Maccari.....Fond Memories	1,000
Hugues Merle.....Autumn	2,350
F. E. Church.....The Old Mid Scene in Connecticut	700
A. Lapito.....Cataract of the Garonne	95
P. F. Rothermel.....Infant Bacchus	95
T. Blanchard.....Taste in Normandy	95
W. T. Richards.....View on the Wissahickon	760
Wickenberg.....A Precious Load	300
Louis Rossi.....Marie Antoinette and Princess Lamballe	1,270
A. B. Durand.....View in the White Mountains	215
A. Bierstadt.....Black Hills of the Rocky Mountains	900
E. Marsall.....The Grandmother	875
Caroselli.....The Siesta	175
M. De Garay.....The Kittens	145
Cesar De Cock.....Landscape	540
Aug. Boshecut.....Return from Pasture	1,250
E. Luminais.....The Attack	650
Otto Weber.....Alsatians	200
C. F. Daubigny.....View on the Loire	520
L. Alma-Tadema.....Roman Interior, Second Century	1,750
Jules Worms.....The Bashful Lover	500
E. U. Eddis.....The Bird's Nest	190
J. B. Pyne.....Landscape	150
J. Holland.....View in Venice	150
J. Holland.....A Gypsy Camp	140
E. Lentze.....A Promwedian Trooper	150
G. H. Broughton.....Brittany Peasants Returning from the Fields	1,850
K. Daubigny.....View on the Moselle	470
J. B. Wittkamp.....The Rescue	250
Richard Burnet.....Scene on the Dutch Coast	650
Albert Pasmi.....Street Scene, Constantinople	500
Emil Plassan.....Home Pleasures	580
Louis Rossi.....The Guitar	100
W. S. Haseltine.....Landscape	200
E. Lamer.....Landscape	110
A. Vollon.....A Bit of Nature	100
P. F. Rothrmel.....Roland and Agatha	320
James Hamilton.....View on the Thames	100
Ogden Pleissner.....Landscape	260
Thomas Birch.....Land's End Lighthouse	55
Adolf Schreyer.....Arabs in Amoush	3,225
T. Buch. Read.....The Spirit of the Waterfall	505
Wm. Bouguereau.....Arcadia	1,470
Jules Dupre.....Twilight on the Seine	725
J. B. C. Corot.....Landscape	230
Victor Chorot.....An Interesting Game	250
Ludwig Knaus.....In the Fields	4,100
Ed. Zamacois.....The Disputed Point	4,000
V. Carpentier.....In the Garden	120
E. Rudeaux.....Vows of Love	130
E. Rudeaux.....The First Quarrel	130
Louis Lasselle.....The Rapids	130
Total	$44,135
Wednesday's sale	32,500
Grand total	$76,635

WASHINGTON.

STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES PRESENT—MRS. HAYES' OPPOSITION TO THE USE OF WINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The state dinner at the White House, in honor of the Russian visitors, this evening, was of unusual magnificence. The dining-room and parlors adjoining were handsomely decorated with flowers, and the Marine Band was stationed in the vestibule to furnish music. The Grand Duke Alexis escorted Mrs. Hayes to the table, and the Grand Duke Constantine Mrs. Evarts. The President escorted Mme. Shishkin, the wife of the Russian Minister, and Secretary Evarts escorted Lady Thornton. Mrs. Hayes had a Grand Duke at each side during the banquet, and the President was flanked by Lady Thornton and Mme. Shishkin. There was a domestic cabinet meeting over the wine question, Mrs. Hayes being conscientiously opposed to having spirits upon her table, but she yielded upon this occasion to the arguments of Secretary Evarts, who was of the opinion that the foreigners were accustomed to dine with wine, and would not enjoy the dinner without it. Mrs. Hayes yielded a reluctant consent, with the understanding that hereafter no wine should be served at state dinners. It was noticed that no wine-glasses were placed at the plates of either the President or Mrs. Hayes. Mrs. Hayes was elegantly but plainly attired, and wore no ornaments. She was the least elaborately dressed of the ladies present. Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter, in full dress uniform, were among the guests.

THE RECENT DISMISSALS.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY BESIEGED WITH APPLICANTS FOR REINSTATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The dismissals from the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury yesterday afternoon were the theme of conversation throughout the department and elsewhere in the city to-day, and very many of the unfortunate people who were on the "list" of discharges have already commenced a siege upon officials and others for reinstatement, seeming not to understand the positive declaration that under the rulings of the department it is impossible that they can be restored to office. Assistant Secretary McCormick has had to bear the brunt of many complaints to-day, and numerous sad cases have been presented with tearful positions for favorable consideration. In every instance the answer is that nothing can be done, and in less than two weeks two-thirds as many more employes as were discharged yesterday will be forced to seek other employment. Some of the ladies who clamor for an audience with the Secretary and his assistants bring with them the letters that originally procured employment for them in the hope that they will now be equally effective. One lady presented to Gov. McCormick a letter from President Hayes, saying that he knew the applicant and was personally cognizant that hers was a very sad case, but at the same time saying that he was not suggesting any deviation whatever from the rules adopted for the good of the public service, only hoping that the applicant might be considered in future if consistent with the Government interests. Another lady approached the Assistant Secretary saying: "Here is a letter signed by two gentlemen that I think ought to be effective in having me reinstated if anything could." The indorsements upon it were those of Senators Thurman and Sherman. Gov. McCormick said he did not see how it was possible to make it effective on this occasion.

Secretary Sherman says he never suffered more pain in his life than he did in the recent removal of employes, so many of whom were helpless, poor, and needy. His predecessor had testified and told him that the force must be reduced, and when he entered the office he appointed three of the most trusted officers of the department to make an examination and select those who were either not needed or who were least efficient in the service. This was done. He held the list for weeks, and handed it over to Gov. McCormick when he became Assistant Secretary, by whom it was carefully examined and held until delay was inexcusable. The removals having been made with the greatest care, the Secretary has refused in every case to restore any one on the list, although some of them were appointed on his recommendation, and many of them were cases of extreme hardship. The force will have to be further reduced, for the employment is not sufficient, and the supply of notes is far in advance of the demand. There was no other way but to reduce the force to a barely sufficient number to do the work.

INTIMIDATING REVENUE OFFICERS.

NORTH CAROLINA ILLICIT DISTILLERS RESISTING THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALS —WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF MARSHALS ISSUED BY STATE COURTS—THE OFFICERS INSTRUCTED TO DO THEIR DUTY.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Advices to the Internal Revenue office state that efforts are being made in North Carolina to prevent the revenue officers and employes, who have recently made arrests of persons engaged in the illicit manufacture of whisky and tobacco in that State, from appearing as witnesses at the session of the United States Court which meets at Greensborough next week. The information sent here is to the effect that these persons have procured as many as 50 warrants for the arrest of Major Wagner and various Deputy Marshals who have been with him to make the arrests. The warrants charge that the arrests made by Wagner and his deputies are in violation of the State law. The Internal Revenue Commissioner has written to Agent Wagner, enjoining him to stand firm in the discharge of his duties, telling him that the department will protect him against all malicious legal proceedings, and saying it is thought that these proceedings are instituted for the purposes of intimidation. In conclusion, the Commissioner says: "In all their transactions with the people, I earnestly desire that internal revenue officers shall keep within the provisions of law themselves, and require all manufacturers and dealers to do the same, and in cases of failure to do so on the part of such manufacturers and dealers, that the laws be vigorously enforced against them. There is no conflict between United States and State laws, and no State court can punish revenue officers for the performance of duties authorized by the laws of the United States. This foray of warrants and arrests is simply intended as a counter-movement to prevent our officers and employes from prosecuting those persons who are actually guilty of fraud against the revenue. We must not permit this movement to proceed. It is well that these wrongdoers learn that it is the deliberate determination of this department to enforce the laws in North Carolina by the collection of taxes upon taxable articles, and the punishment of persons guilty of violating the laws, and that the efforts to this end will not abate, but that they will be continued and increased until the desired end is accomplished."

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE PASSAGE OF THE STEAMER PLYMOUTH UP THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Capt. E. Barrett, commanding the United States steamer Plymouth, announces the arrival of that vessel at Natchez, Miss., on the 13th inst., on her passage up the Mississippi River. At Bayou Sara the vessel was saluted, and Capt. Barrett sent a boat ashore to thank the authorities, promising on his return to stop there. At Vidalia, La., the vessel was again saluted, and soon after the guns began to boom from the heights of Natchez. The banks of the river and the heights above were crowded with spectators, and flags were flying in different parts of the city. As soon as the vessel came to anchor the Mayor and city authorities, officers of the volunteer corps, and many citizens came aboard to welcome the Plymouth. The officers were sumptuously entertained by the Pickwick Club of Natchez. Capt. Barrett says the only drawback is that the officers cannot reciprocate as they wish to the attention shown them.

A telegram from Commodore J. B. Creighton, commanding the Norfolk Navy-yard, announces that the United States steamer Adams, recently fitted out at that yard, sailed this morning for Rio Janeiro.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, returned to Washington last evening from Terre Haute, Ind., and was at the Navy Department today.

ARRESTS OF COUNTERFEITERS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury received information today of the arrest last evening at Osgood, Ind., of Lyle Levi, Mrs. Missouri Rittenhouse, Mrs. Clarissa Lee, and Alice Lee. The first three are brother and sisters, and Miss Alice Lee is a niece. The charge against them is selling and dealing in counterfeit money. They are a part of the Pete McCartney gang of counterfeiters, the principal of which (McCartney) was arrested by officers of the Secret Service in December last, at Richmond, Ind., and sent to the Penitentiary for 18 years. This gang have long been a terror to the people of Osgood and vicinity, and were at one time the subject of attention from a vigilance committee. The proof against the prisoners arrested yesterday is conclusive.

Officers of the division also arrested, at Manuington, West Va., James B. Freeland, long a notorious counterfeiter; Gerhardt, at St. Louis, and two men at Towanda, Penn., for the same offense.

Reports to the division here show that the counterfeiting of coin is increasing rapidly. It is principally silver. A report from the Black Hills to Col. Brooks mentioned that the coinage of counterfeit $5 pieces had been commenced there, and several persons had been arrested for that offense.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $339,797 44, and from Customs $348,593 10.

The President has appointed William Penn Prescott, of Nevada, Assayer of the mint of the United States at Carson City, Nevada.

The President has decided to appoint George Schneider, President of the Illinois National Bank, at Chicago, as Chargé d'Affairs at Switzerland.

The District Commissioners have granted permission to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to try the "dummy street-car" for 30 days as an experiment, said permission to be revocable at any time.

In the Criminal Court to-day Benjamin B. Hallock, who was indicted with Ottman for the larceny of the $47,000 package from the Treasury, and who was used as a witness in the case against Ottman, was released on his personal recognizance.

P. W. Norris, of Michigan, was to-day appointed by Secretary Schurz to be Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. There is no salary attached to the office. Its duties are to prevent depredations on the Government timber, &c.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, including $6,000,000 as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,753,879; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,845,000; coin, including $48,731,400 in coin certificates, $91,890,340; outstanding legal tenders, $362,658,204.

The third gentleman who has been requested to take position as Commissioner to investigate the affairs of the New-York Custom-house had not reported his acceptance up to noon to-day, and consequently the names of the Commissioners are still kept secret. It is understood that the third appointee is a very prominent resident of New-York, and that he is now absent on a visit to his country seat.

Secretary Schurz has arranged for regular meetings, twice a week, at his office, of the heads of bureaus in his department. They include the Commissioners of Patents, Indian Affairs, Land Office, and Pensions. The first meeting was held to-day, and was prolonged for five hours. The subject under consideration was the reorganization of the department.

It has been decided that the bronze statue of Liberty presented to the United States by the people of France shall be erected on Bedloe's Island, in New-York Harbor, and orders have been issued directing the evacuation of the island by the troops preparatory to commencing work upon the foundation and pedestal for the statue. It has been determined also that the torch which is placed in the hand of the figure shall be furnished with a Fresnal light, and placed under the control of the Light-house Board as a part of the light-house system.

Surgeon D. L. Magruder, United States Army, has been assigned to duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at St. Louis, Mo., relieving Surgeon C. T. Alexander, who has been ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty. Lieut. Adolph Marix is detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic Squadron, and ordered to return home and report arrival. Lieut. William P. Day is detached from the Dispatch and placed on waiting orders. Boatswain Isaac T. Choate is detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders. Boatswain John McCaffrey has been ordered to that yard.

The National Academy of Sciences resumed its session at the Smithsonian Institute to-day. The following papers were read and discussed: S. P. Langley, "On a Proposed New Method of Solar Spectrum Analysis;" Wolcott Gibbs, "On Complex Inorganic Acids;" E. C. Pickering, "Micrometer Level and Topographical Camera;" A. M. Mayer, "On the Determination of the Coefficient of Expansion of Solids;" A. Agassiz, "On the Results of Deep Sea Dredgings;" C. A. Young, "A Description of a Detached Gravity Escapement;" A. M. Mayer, "On the Law Ruling the Vibrations of Tuning Forks;" G. K. Gilbert, "On the Structure of the Henry Mountains;" George W. Hill, "On Researches in the Lunar Theory."

Grand Duke Constantine, accompanied by Baron Schilling, Admiral Boutokoff, and Mr. Willamor, one of the Secretaries of the Russian Legation in this City, visited the Interior Department to-day for the special purpose of inspecting the illustrations of American inventive genius in the model-room of the Patent Office. Secretary Schurz and Gen. Spear, Commissioner of Patents, being informed of their desire, met the Ducal party in the model-room, and conducted them through it. The Grand Duke manifested the take great interest in the models of bridges and fire arms, in the processes for manufacturing leather, and in various harvesters and sewing-machines. They also manifested especial interest in the exhibits of artificial limbs, and expressed astonishment at the agile movements of one of the employes who wore an artificial leg. Subsequently the construction and workings of artificial limbs were fully explained to them in the Secretary's office, by the examiner in charge of such inventions, who was sent for by Secretary Schurz for that purpose. The Grand Duke Alexis made a similar inspection of the Patent Office on a previous visit to Washington. The party's trip to Mount Vernon, which was arranged for to-day, was abandoned owing to inclement weather.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The Oratorio Society of New-York sang Haydn's "Creation" at Steinway Hall yesterday evening. The performance was a very respectable one, and the audience was large and appreciative. The reader need scarcely be reminded that the music of "The Creation," while it lacks the inspiration and breadth of Handel's "Messiah," is full of melody and purity. Its tunefulness, indeed, becomes almost monotonous, for in the 34 divisions of the oratorio there is literally not one harsh measure. The interest of the rendering, last night, might perhaps have been enhanced by greater delicacy in the shading of the choral work, but the precision and even excellence of the interpretation really left very little to be wished for. Miss Emma C. Thursby delivered the soprano numbers with much beauty of tone and elegance of style, and Messrs. Simpson and Soddard acquitted themselves creditably of their respective tasks. Dr. Damrosch kept the band and chorus well in hand; to him, in fact, is due most of the commendation claimed by the genuine merit of the whole performance.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Rigoletto" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening.

The New Broadway Theatre will be reopened to the public on Monday next.

The Philharmonic Society will this afternoon rehearse the Ninth Symphony, previous to Saturday week's concert at the Academy of Music

ESPIONAGE IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

By virtue of the power vested in Commissioner Eriardt, as Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, he has selected the following named officers as a special corps of spies for the purpose of discovering the delinquencies of members of the department: Roundsmen Michael Foley, Emmett Near, John F. Dolbee, John Minnick, Walter Norris, Robert J. Wallace, James K. Price, John H. Gerrow, Mark Haggerty, George Dennerlein, Henry A. Ligna, Joseph H. Frank, Timothy J. Creeden, and Francis Protz. These men are supposed to scour the City day and night, and to watch the Captains, Sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen, and to report any dereliction of duty that comes under their notice. These "shoofly," as they are termed in the department, have a roving commission, and report direct to Commissioner Erhardt.

AN ALLEGED FORGER SENT HOME.

Thomas Oliphant, alias Miller, who, on his arrival at the Grand Central Depot, with his wife and four children, on Wednesday morning, was arrested on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Syracuse, charging him with forgery, was delivered yesterday to an officer who came in pursuit of him with a warrant for his arrest. He was fully identified by the complainant in the case, who accompanied the officer, and was taken to Syracuse for examination. It is said that Oliphant intended to leave for Europe on the steamer which sailed yesterday

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE HOTEL DISASTER IN ST. LOUIS.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—TESTIMONY OF GUESTS AND EMPLOYES OF THE HOTEL—BENEFIT OF THE SERVANTS.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The Southern Hotel inquest was resumed this morning. Eustace J. Cooper, General Traveling Agent of the Burlington and Cedar Rapids Railway, gave a vivid description of his experience at the fire. The material part of his testimony was that he was awakened by the screams of women in the hall, that he got down to the parlor floor with part of his clothes on his arm, by groping through the halls in the densest smoke he ever saw. He there met 20 or 30 persons in the greatest excitement, and a man whom he afterward learned was George Darling, telling them there was no danger, that there had been a fire in the basement, but it was all out, that if there was much fire there would be less smoke, and that they could return to their rooms.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up in examining persons who identified the bodies of H. J. Clark and wife, and with a long description of the fire annunciator in the house, given by Charles Heister, its inventor.

Charles A. Spaulding, manager of the Olympic Theatre, was a boarder in the house. He testified that he heard a cry of fire; ran out of the room and rushed down stairs to the parlor floor, where there were perhaps 100 people in various degrees of excitement; he heard George Darling trying to quiet the women by telling them there was no danger, the fire was out, &c.

Joseph Crowshaw, who put the gas pipes in the house when it was built, said a large metre, which supplied the main part of the hotel, was situated very near the freight elevator; and if the connections with this metre were melted off during the fire, there was a volume of gas added to the flames sufficient to supply from 2,000 to 2,500 burners; witness thought all large gas metres should be placed under the sidewalk.

Charles E. Barney, of the firm of Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney, had boarded at the hotel five or six years; was awakened by cries of "Fire!"; threw his overcoat over his wife's head and started for the lower floor; at the foot of the stairs, on the parlor floor, met Darling and several other persons; Darling said: "Don't be excited, there is no danger; the fire is out;" about two minutes later met Capt. Warner who told him the fire was greater than was supposed, and advised him and others to leave the house at once, which they did, passing out by the Fifth-street or ladies entrance.

Charles H. Shepherd, one of the proprietors and Cashier, roomed on the sixth floor; was awakened by the night bell-boy; do not know the time; the boy said there was fire in the store-room; told him to call Russell, the engineer, and have the water turned on; started for the office floor, and was nearly stifled by smoke in getting there; on arriving at the office attempted to open the safe, but there was so much smoke that I could not see the combination; saved some books and helped two or three persons out of the house; gave no orders to any one while at the office to have the guests aroused and notified of the fire; attempted to ascend the main stairway to the parlor floor, but could not get up on account of the smoke; the fire annunciator had been in use about three weeks, but it was not regular in its operations and gave false alarms; it gave no warning that night until the fire was well under headway; had spoken to Heister, the maker of it, a day or two before, about its bad working and asked him to fix it.

John Davis, a saloon-keeper, testified he was at the fire and assisted in rescuing several ladies from the building; heard George Darling tell the people on the parlor floor there was no danger and not to be alarmed.

The benefit at De Bar's Opera-house, last night, for the destitute servant girls of the Southern Hotel was a very generous one. Everything was volunteered, and the net proceeds probably reach $2,500.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, April 19.—The Norwegian bark Svalen, Capt. Boe, from Baltimore March 12, for Genoa, passed Gibraltar April 18. The Svalen had lost her maintop-gallant-mast and sprung mainmast.

NORFOLK, April 19.—The schooners B. W. Robinson, Mary E. Thompson, and Iona, ashore at Chincamacomico, have gone to pieces. The crews were saved.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Capt. Elliott, of the dismasted bark Annie E. Elliott, arrived here today. He states the Elliott sailed on the 12th inst., and encountered very heavy weather on the 13th and 14th, during which she sprang a leak. On the 15th the Captain and crew abandoned her and were received on board the ship Charles Dennis, which was fortunately near. The vessel sank out of sight five minutes after being deserted. All of the crew were saved, except James Pemberton, of Liverpool, who was washed overboard on the 13th inst.

SUFFERERS FROM INSURANCE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—A meeting of policyholders of the Asbury Life Insurance Company of New-York was held in Baltimore yesterday "to take action to promote their interests." It was stated that the Receiver of the company which suspended several years ago, has notified policy-holders to present their claims prior to May 12 to secure a share in the distribution of whatever there is to divide. There are a number of persons in Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and elsewhere in the State, who hold policies; some also were reinsured in another company which has also gone into liquidation. At the meeting it was concluded that the Asbury should have about $300,000 assets, and it was proposed to raise funds to send one of the policy-holders to New-York to look into the matter. Action was deferred to an adjourned meeting.

AN EXPENSIVE PRACTICAL JOKE.

BOSTON, April 19.—A Washington special to the *Traveller* says the proprietors of the Boston *Herald* have commenced a suit against the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to recover the expense of a special of 3,000 words sent from Washington to the *Herald* by the correspondent of the *Inquirer*, near the close of the last session of Congress, as a practical joke on the *Herald* correspondent. The forgery was discovered just before the paper went to press. The author refused to pay the costs, hence the suit.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Referring to the dispatch from Boston published this afternoon stating that the proprietors of the Boston *Herald* have commenced suit against the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to recover the expense of telegraphing an alleged forged special dispatch from Washington, the proprietor of the *Inquirer* says he has received no notification of such suit, and knows nothing whatever of the special dispatch in question.

A COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—The following is a statement of the National Cotton Exchange of America: Net receipts at United States ports from Sept. 1 to March 31, 3,757,791 bales; stock at United States ports March 31, 724,018 bales; total overland direct from producers to March 31, 505,347 bales; shipments direct to mills to March 31, 246,323 bales; in transit to delivery ports, March 31, 15,506 bales. Foreign exports and Canada to March 31, 2,416,920 bales; in transit between delivery ports, March 31, 8,924 bales; taken by Northern spinners from ports, March 31, 722,600 bales.

A NEW RAILROAD TO CAPE MAY.

TRENTON, April 19.—Articles of association were filed to-day in the Secretary of State's office for the formation of the Philadelphia and Cape May Short Line Railway Company, under the General Railroad law, for the construction of a railroad from Camden City, through the Counties of Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Cape May, to the City of Cape May. The length of the road will be 72 mi

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 646 head; total for the week thus far, 10,540 head; for the same time last week, 9,646 head; consigned through, 472 cars; increase in receipts, 32 cars for the week; no sales reported; fresh arrivals consigned through; quotations unchanged, but nominal in the absence of sales; yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head; total for the week thus far, 11,700 head; for the same time last week, 7,300 head; consigned through, 2,800 head; market dull and slow, prices nominally unchanged; sales of 3 cars of common Colorado Wool, averaging 50 lbs, at 25; 2 cars good Ohio do. at $6 10@$6 25; clipped at $4 75; 4 cars in the yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 8,200 head; total for the week thus far, 14,950 head; for the same time last week, 13,750 head; market dull; demand light at weak yesterday's prices; sales of 4 cars; quoted, Yorkers, best, at $5 50@$5 55, light at $5 25@$5 30; heavy, fair to good, at $5 55@$5 60; 3 cars in the yards unsold.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 544 head, or 30 cars of through and 2 cars of yard stock; total for three days, 1,513 head, or 57 cars of through and 32 cars of yard stock; everything sold yet; no business done to-day,—no quotations. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,705 head; total for three days, 5,005 head; Yorkers at $5 50@$5 40; Philadelphias at $5 50@$5 60. Sheep—Receipts today, 1,200 head; total for three days, 10,900 head; selling at $4@$6 50.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market quiet, but firm and a shade higher; choice extra prime, for shipment, $5 50@$5 80; feeders, $4. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market dull and lower; rough to choice packing, $5 20@$5 50; light shipping, $5 30@$5 35; good to extra smooth shipping, $5 40@$5 60. Sheep steady.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, gilt-edge, $1 45½; Regular, $1 44¾ cash; $1 46, May; $1 47¾@$1 47⅞, June; No. 3 do., $1 38; Rejected, $1 20. Corn in active demand and higher; new Western Mixed, 45c.@45½c.; No. 2, 47¼c. @48c, cash; 47⅞c. bid, May; 48⅝c., bid, June. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 gilt-edge, 37¾c., cash; 37½c. bid, April; 38¼c., June. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 70¼c. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, 68c., cash and April; 60c., May. Pork unsettled, but generally lower; $15 25@$15 40, cash; $15 22½@$15 25, May; $15 37½@$15 42½, June. Lard in fair demand, but lower; $9 85@$9 87½ cash or May; $9 90@$9 97½, June. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.@5⅝c.; Short Ribs, 8c.; Short Clear Sides, 8¼c. Whisky in fair demand at $1 07½. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 120,000 bushels; Oats, 85,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 135,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat unsettled; $1 47¾, May; $1 49⅛, June. Corn firm; 48¾, May; 49¾c., June. Oats unchanged. Pork steady; $15 47½, May; $15 65, June. Lard firm; $9 95, May; $10 07½, June.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Markets firm and higher, with an upward tendency; stocks generally light, flour firm; sales, 850 bbls; quotable Western Ground Spring, $7 75@$8 50; Bakers' $8 50@$9; Amber, $8 75@$9 25; White, $9@$9 50; New Process, $10 50@$11 25; City Ground Spring, $7 25@$8 25; Bakers' $8 25@$8 75; Amber, $8 50@9; White, $9 @$9 50; New Process, $10 25@$11 25; Rye, $5 25 @$5 50. Buckwheat, $3 35@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Wheat—Sales of two cars White Michigan at $1 88; one car North-western Spring at $1 05. Corn—Sales 12 cars, on track, at 57c.@57¾c.; 10 cars do. high mixed at 58c.@58½c.; 2 cars Yellow, on track, to arrive, at 46c.; 1 car Western, in store, at 44c. Barley quiet; sales of 2,500 bushels Canada on private terms. Other Grains neglected. Seeds—Sales of 1,200 bushels Timothy, prime; prices unchanged; light supply of clover; fair demand; sales of 30,000 bushels. Other articles quiet and unchanged. No change in rail freights. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,200 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 11,200 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Flour an advance is asked, but none established. Wheat strong and higher, but slow; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 83 cash; No. 3 do., $1 76½@$1 76¾, cash; $1 77, May. Corn higher, but unsettled; No. 2, mixed, 45¾c.@45¾c. cash; 46¾c.@47¼c., May; 48¾c.@47¾c., June; 47¼c.@47½c., July. Oats higher; No. 2 36c.@36¼c., cash. Rye quiet at 76c. bid. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky higher at $1 06. Pork higher; $15 75, cash. Lard firm, held at $10. Bulk-meats quiet, but firm; Clear Ribs, $8 for car lots: $8 05 bid, June: Clear Sides, 8¾c., June. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Bags easier; light shipping to good Yorkers, $4 75@5 10; Bacon, $5@$5 15; Butchers', $5 10@5 30. Cattle easy at the quotations, with a good demand; medium grades weak; choice to fancy Steers, $5 50@6; good to prime, $5@$5 37½; light to fair, $4 25@$4 75; Butchers', $4@$4 62½; Cows and Heifers, $3 50@$4 62½; stockers, $3 25@$4 25; feeders, $4 25@$4 62½; corn-fed Texans, $3 75@$4 25. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rags, 2,700 head; Cattle, 1,800 head.

TOLEDO, April 19.—Flour strong. Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 95 asked; extra do., $1 94; Amber Michigan closed at $1 89, spot, May and June; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 80; May, $1 86; Rejected Wabash Red, $1 34. Corn firm; High Mixed, spot, 52¾c.; May, 53¼c.; No. 2, spot, 52c.; May, 52¾c.; June, 52½c.; July, 54c.; August, 55c.; Yellow, 55c.; Rejected, 51½c.; June, 52c. Oats—Demand light, but holders firm; White, 50c. Receipts—365 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Oats. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 101,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats. After 'Change—Wheat strong, higher; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 95; extra do. nominally held at $2; sales of Amber Michigan, spot and May, at $1 89; June, $1 90; No. 2 Red Winter, nominally, $1 86@$1 88, spot and May. Corn strong, unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in fair demand; Red, $1 70@$1 80. Corn unsettled at 45c.@45c. Oats firm at 40c.@45c. Rye in fair demand at 87c.@94c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $15 40@$15 50. Lard firmer and quiet; Steam held at 10c.; Kettle, 10¾c.@10¾c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Short Ribs, 7¾c.@8c., spot; 8¼c., buyer May; Short Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bacon quiet but steady at 8¾c., 8¾c., and 8¾c.@9c. Whisky strong at $1 05@$1 06. Butter dull and drooping. Live Hogs steady and demand fair; common, $4 40@$4 85; fair to good, light, $4 90@$5 10; packing, $5@$5 25; butchers', $5 30@$5 50; receipts, 2,047 head; shipments, 890 head.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat—The market is bare; prices nominal. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; white, 46c.; Mixed, 45c. Rye moderately active and higher at 83c. Oats active and a shade higher; white, 44c; Mixed, 40. Pork quiet at $16. Bulk-meats firm. Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Ribs, $8 10@$8 15; Clear Sides, $8 87½. Bacon steady; loose, Shoulders, 7¼c.@8c.; Clear Ribs, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams firm at 10½c.@11½c. Lard quiet; choice Leaf, tierce, 10¾c.@11c.; do., kegs, 12c. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Bagging quiet at 12½c.@13c.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—Flour quiet. Wheat unsettled; opened 3c. higher; closed strong and excited; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 56. No. 2 do., $1 57¼; seller May, $1 57⅜; seller June, $1 57⅜; No. 3 do., $1 43½, corn easier; No. 2, new, 49c. Oats strong and in fair demand; No. 2, 32c. Rye buoyant and higher; No. 1 at 82c.@83½c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, 78c.; No. 3 do., 45c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Hogs firm at $6. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,500 bbls; Wheat, 27,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, April 19.—Flour higher; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $9@$9 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50@$10 for White Winter; $8 75@$9 25 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 69. Corn steady; sales, 1,200 bushels Mixed Western at 63c. Barley higher; sales, 3,500 bushels prime Canada at $1. Corn-meal—bolted, $27; unbolted, $26 ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22; shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Flour—Shipments, 1,800 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 19.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 29c. Resin quiet at $1 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 25 for Hard, $2 10 for Yellow Dip, and $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 45.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—Cotton firm: Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 169 bales; gross, 754 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,217 bales; to France, 2,308 bales; to the Continent, 4,477 bales; coastwise, 1,115 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 192,239 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Low Middling, 11c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 175 bales; gross, 706 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 200 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 20,567 bales.

GALVESTON, April 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 60 bales; exports, coastwise, 405 bales; sales, 849 bales; stock, 44,548 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 19.—Cotton firm: Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 160 bales; gross, 176 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 15,855 bales.

MOBILE, April 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 69 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock 37,079 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 19—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 5-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds—new 5s, 106¾. Erie Railway shares, 6¾. Illinois Central, 47.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £210,000 during the past week. Consols, to 3-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 41⅞ ₱ cent., is now 42⅝ ₱ cent.

4. P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108¾. Erie Railway shares, 6¾. Illinois Central, 47½.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—United States Bonds—New 5s 101⅞.

PARIS, April 19.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for short sight. Rentes, 104f. 70c. for the account. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 55,000 during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—12 M.—Cotton—The receipts of cotton to-day were 1,200 bales, including 600 bales American. Futures firmer; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6¼d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 1-16d.; also, sales of the same at 5 31-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 7,400 bales American.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs strong; Corn, 26s.@26s. 6d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6¼d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 3-32d.

LONDON, April 19—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Provisions—Sugar, 30s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 30s. for do. afloat.

6 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. @29a. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 228 5s.@228 10s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, April 19.—Sugar firm. Spanish Gold, 22@22¼. Exchange rising; on the United States, 90 days, currency, 3¼@2½ discount; short sight, do., 2@1¾ discount; on London, 3¾@10 premium; on Paris, 2¼@2 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 19:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Adolf Cnakl, Esq., Referee, sold the following improved real estate: One five-story iron building, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 69 Mercer-st., west side, between Broome and Spring sts.; leased May 1, 1870, term 84 years; ground rent, $2,625 per annum; sold for $12,000 to Edward H. Gelllian, plaintiff in the legal action; one three-story brick building, (front,) and a five-story brick tenement house, (rear) with lot 23.9 by 119.3 by 23.3 by 124, No. 23 Spring-st., north side, between Mott and Elizabeth sts., sold for $12,000 to same buyer; and the five-story brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot 23 by 100, No. 123 Amity-st., north side, 86.9 feet west of Macdougal-st., sold for $20,000 to Simon Bache. The same firm, under a similar court order, Elliot Sandford, Esq. Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., north side, 348 feet east of Avenue A., for $3,600, to Mary Taddigan.

A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of the Trustees of the German Savings Bank, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 36th-st., north side, 255.2 feet east of 7th-av., for $10,700, to Elizabeth C. Barker. The same firm, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., south side, 130 feet east of 3d-av., for $10,000 to Mary S. Towle, plaintiff; also a similar House, with lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., south side, 180 feet east of 3d-av., sold for $10,000, to Sarah Burr, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William H. Hoes, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 104.3, No. 227 East 11th-st., south side, 224 feet east of Avenue B, for $4 268, to Jacob Kessler.

Howard W. Coates, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 63d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., for $12,750, to Ulrich Roethlisberger.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.3, on Morris-av., south-east corner Elton-st., Morrisania, for $1,500, to J. J. Phelan.

Wood & Moies, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John H. Glover, Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Valentine-av., southwest corner Central-av., West Farms, for $1,000, to Amanda G. Weeks, plaintiff in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale by John H. Wilson of a house and lot on East 62d-st., east of 4th-av., was adjourned to April 26. The leasehold premises No. 21 Washington-square, announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Wlnans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 92.8, No. 31 Amity-st., north side, 25 feet west of Greene-st.; also, of a house, with lot 20 by 87.6 by 10 by 37.6 by 10 by 50, on Greene-st., west side, 92.8 feet north of Amity-st.

By James M. Miller, an Executor's sale, to close the estate of John H. Paff, deceased, of the two-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 4 Grand-st., south side, 75 feet west of Clinton-st.; also, similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 130th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 6th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Freling H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 66, No. 28 Oliver-st., east side, 42.10 feet north of Madison-st.; also, similar sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Springfield-st., north side, 200 feet east of Cortlandt-st., Morrisania.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.5 by 100.5, on 5th-av., south-east corner of 66th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Surrogate sale, Mary E. Gardner, Executrix, of the building, with plot of land 30 by 100, No. 375 Grand-st., south side, near Madison-st. Also, a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 414 Madison-st., south side, near Scammel-st. Also, a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 309 Monroe-st., north side, near Scammel-st.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Gano Dunn, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 40 by 199.8, on East 129th-st., north side, 365 feet east of 4th-av., extending through to 130th-st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 38 by 199.8, on East 129th-st., north side, 480 feet west of 4th-av., extending through to 130th-st.

By Louis Meisler, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 199.10, on West 139th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 10th-av., extending through to 140th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.7 by 99 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl-st., south side, between Platt-st. and Burling-slip.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story iron building, with lease of lot, No. 69 Mercer-st., w. s., between Brooms and Spring sts., lot 23x100, leased May 1, 1870, term 84 years; ground rent, $2,625 per annum.....$12,000

1 five-story brown-stone-front store and dwelling, (front,) and a frame building, (rear,) with lot, No. 123 Amity-st., n. s., 86.9 ft. west of Macdougal-st., lot 23x100.....20,000

1 three-story brick building, (front,) and five-story brick tenement, (rear,) with lot, No. 23 Spring-st., n. s., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., lot 23.9x119.3x23.3x124.....12,000

1 lot, East 73d-st., n. s., 348 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2.....3,600

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 36th-st., n. s., 255.2 ft. e. of 7th av., lot 20x98.9.....$10,700

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 63d-st., s. s., 130 ft., e. of 3d-av., lot 25 x100.5.....10,000

1 similar house, with lot, East 63d-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x100.5.....10,000

By John T. Boyd.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 227 East 11th-st., s. s., 224 ft. e. of Avenue B, lot 18.9x104.3.....$4,268

By Howard W. Coates.

4 lots, West 63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5.....$12,750

By William Kennelly.

lot, Morris-av., s. s. corner of Elton-st., Morrisania, 25x100.3.....$1,500

By Wood & Moies.

2 lots, Valentine-av., s. w. corner Central-av., West Farms, each 25x100.....$1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 18.

60th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Sophia bewards and husband to William Radde.....$24,000

Old Post Road, w. s., 50x54.8, 24th Ward; Catharine A. Van Tassell and husband to George H. Carborough.....1,300

8th-av., s. e. corner 142d-st., 24.11x100; also, 142d-st., n. s., 425 e. of 8th-av., 20.11x99.11; John H. Whittenack and wife to Ludwig Washmann.....5,000

9th-av., n. w. corner 82d-st., 25.8x100; James F. Ruggles and wife to Samuel B. Ruggles.....7,000

49th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x82; William P. Parsons and wife to Morris Rensholl.....3,700

60th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Helen R. Russell, Executrix, to Samuel D. Sewards.....

5th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x100.5; Susan Sullivan and husband to Louis Sohn...nom.

34th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20.10 x100; Mary E. Albro and husband to Catherine Meloy.....

32d-st., n. s., 458.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x77.6; Morris Rindskopf and wife to William P. Parsons.....20,000

24th-st., s. s., No. 113, 20x98.9; Peter W. Ostrander and wife to Mathilde L. Papenhausen.....12,000

32d-st., n. s., 458.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x 77.6; Solomon Cohen and wife to Morris Rindskopf.....20,500

Broadway, n. w. corner of Portmorris Railroad, 620x450, 24th Ward; William G. Ackerman and wife to Benjamin F. Manierre.....12,000

Amos et. al., n. e. corner of Greenwich-st., Ophelia Evans and husband to Charles E. Fleming.. Lexington-av., e. s., 94 ft. s. of 63d-st., 18.4x 55; also, 2d-av., n. e. corner of 43d-st., 50.5x 80; also, 33d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20 x98.9; also, 2d-av., e. s., 30.6 ft. n. of 36th-st., 19.9x52.10; Thomas Gearty and wife to Owen Gearty.....3,000

2d-av., n. w. corner of 42d-st., 25.4x80; also, Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 62d-st., 19.6x 70; also, Lexington-av., e. s., 53.6 ft. n. of 62d-st., 17x70; also, 48th-st., north side, 76 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.10x100; same to same.... Lexington-av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 69th-st., 17.1x75; James Judge and wife to Thomas Judge.....nom.

36th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; John Z. Lott and wife to Gertrude C. Prince.....16,000

52d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.4; David H. Mcalpine and wife to T. M. J. O'Donohue.....25,000

40th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x 100.5; T. M. J. O'Donohue and husband to D. H. Mcalpine.....62,500

52d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; John M. Scott and wife to Josephine E. Lester.....25,000

61st-st., n. s., 73.4 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21.8x 25.5; F. W. Loew, Referee, to J. Campbell...300

21,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE IN WEST 34th-st., No. 452, near rapid transit; 20 by 100; will be sold on easy terms, or the parlor floor and basement will be let to a respectable and responsible small family; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT FULL-size new four-story brown-stone-front houses in the City; hard-wood finish. Inquire of WM. BENTLEY, No. 42 East 59th-st.

MATS, RUGS, AND MATTINGS, IN EVERY variety and style, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSES.

THIS DAY at 12 M., Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, of Nos. 110 and 151 Prospect place and No. 118 3d-place, Brooklyn, by Jacob V. D Wyckoff & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

N. B.—Full particulars at our office.

FOR SALE—ON THE HILL, IN BROOKLYN, IN very desirable neighborhoods, five three-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; new; 17x45x 100; $7,000 each. Five three-story brown-stone houses; all improvements; new; 20x45x100; $9,000 to $11,000 each. Apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 32 Park-place, Room No. 15.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—AT Cobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsome house and grounds, 9 acres land and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage house and stable.—EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House furnished, containing 15 rooms besides large kitchen, pantry, bathing house, and bath room, large stable; stationary bathing houses; three to five acres of land, situated between Ocean-av. and the ocean, in best neighborhood. Apply to JAMES G. DE FOREST, No. 32 South-st., or to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A SITE AT IRVINGTON—THE PEERLESS PLACE ON THE HUDSON.—A plateau 200x 1,000 feet, commanding fairy outlines of linear river view. On it is a finished stone structure, built for a barn, but fit for a house; 16 acres of wood and pasture adjoin it in the rear. WM. H. LEVITT & CO., No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE, COST $12,000, FOR $6,000; large, modern style, 40 acres of land, tenant-house, wagon-house, barn; sales opening to farm and keep City boarders; front section; reference exchanged. Address O. D., Mountain House, Penn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY PLACE NEAR Tarrytown. One of the most desirable places on the Hudson River. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SALE LOW, (RENT $800,) PERfect residence; hard-wood finish; every convenience; high location, near depot; photographs. Particulars, HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate situate at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half-street,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,

to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, fronting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half-street, and containing 21,664 square feet. There is a 25-foot alley in rear of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard roof fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone fronts, and known as the

FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.

Also, a large two-story frame building with tin roof, and a large three-story brick dwelling.

This property, apart from the banking office on first floor, which is in the occupancy of the Commissioners, is now under leases aggregating an annual rent of $21,500.

An accurate plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the residue in equal annual installments of one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser.

A deposit of 2 per cent. required on acceptance of bid, and the conveyancing to be at cost of purchaser.

Terms to be fully complied with within seven days from day of sale, under penalty of a resale at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOHN J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 57TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.

By order of the heirs of Martha E. Coster.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, No. 320 Fifth-av., north-west corner 32d-st.; house is 32 feet 11 inches front by 75 feet deep, including dining-room and library extension; is very substantially built, in the order, and contains all conveniences; private staircase, &c.; lot 100 feet.

Also adjoining, immediately in the rear, the two-story brick stable, 20x55 feet, No. 3 West 32d-st. Lot 23.6 x98.9.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Maps and permits to view premises may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 36 WEST 46TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—The beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 36 West 46th-st., 20x50 feet, with extension 13 feet. Complete in all its appointments, elegantly frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. Bay window, &c. Lot 100.5 feet.

$17,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., at the option of the purchaser.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 20 WEST 21ST-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, On TUESDAY, April 24, 1877, At 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The beautiful four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x70 feet, with extension, known as No. 20 West 21st-st.; well arranged and in fair order; lot 92 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 46 WYCKOFF-st., Brooklyn.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 20, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

WYCKOFF-STREET—The desirable 3-story, brown-stone high-stoop house, 15x45 feet, south side, 245 feet west of Smith-st., and known as No. 46 Wyckoff-st. Contains all modern improvements, is well built and arranged, and in good order.

For maps and full particulars apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS

with steam heat; elegant finish; perfect ventilation and drainage; healthiest locality in the City. Apply at the Rockingham, corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY AND FRESHLY FURNished medium sized 46th-st. dwelling, near the avenue, owned by parties abroad; to an approved family the rent will be made low. Apply to the agents, V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO RENT—LAKE GEORGE, (CALDWELL,) A large cottage, furnished; unsurpassed location; good neighborhood. For photographs and information, reference permitted to A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., book store, No. 900 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON Murray Hill, for one year or longer from May 1, to a strictly small private family. Address W. S., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Land Seabright cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—IN CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV., A first-floor flat, with basement, kitchen, and laundry; consisting of seven rooms; also small first-floor flat, five rooms. Apply to

NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FROM 3 TO 24 feet. ALL PRICES. LINOLEUM, the best substitute for oil-cloth, a specialty.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years; references exchanged.

$700 RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses; improvements. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av.

D. H. KNAPP, Owner.

TO LET, AT WOODLAWN—HARLEM RAILroad—a large house, well furnished, with lawn, garden, and stables; by the season or year; fruit and shade. S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison-av.

TO LET—THAT BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE house No. 118 East 78th-st; rent low to good tenant. Apply to E. C. KOENER, No. 158 West-st., corner Park-place. Rent $650 per annum.

CHOICE APARTMENTS—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-st., Tenterden; for small families; brown-stone, light; ventilated; oriel windows; elegant grates, gas-fixtures; spacious garden; janitor; $40, $50.

TO LET—NO. 368 LEXINGTON-AV.; NEWLY painted throughout, and in perfect order. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A GEM—ONLY $1,100; THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brick; 11 rooms; elegant order. No. 250 West 43d-st., near Broadway; apply on premises and at POTTER BROTHERS', No. 366 Canal-st.

TARRYTOWN.—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE; 16 rooms; hot and cold water bath; every convenience; fruit garden; shade trees; stable; very desirable; rent or sell. C. PARTRIDGE, No. 129 Broad-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 349, NEAR 34TH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brick, in complete order; rent $2,500.

L. J. CARPENTER.
No. 26 3d-av., or No. 68 Wall-st.

TO LET—GREATEST BARGAINS—FURNISHED and unfurnished lower and upper parts of brown-stone houses, $50 to $100, above 42d-st., west of 5th-av. M. S. FRIED, No. 314 West 54th-st.

TO RENT—IN NINTH WARD, A PLEASANT second floor, with two rooms in attic, conveniently located, at No. 206 West 10th-st. Apply on premises, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent $25 per month.

AT REDUCED RENTALS

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown and the same round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 43 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms; steerage $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., April 25 | SCYTHIA....WED., May 9
ABYSSINIA....WED., May 2 | RUSSIA....WED., May 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....April 28
ANDES.....May 12

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....May 3
ATLAS.....May 24

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....April 21
BEN. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....April 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will visit from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, April 14
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Saturday, April 21
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday May 10

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 43 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms; steerage $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., April 21 | MOSEL.....Sat., May 5
WESER.....Sat., April 28 | ODER.....Sat., May 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Ethiopia.....April 21 | Bolivia.....May 5. 11 A. M.
Victoria.....April 28, 3 P. M. | Alsatia.....May 12, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35. Steerage $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Alsatia.....April 28, 3 P. M | Ethiopia.....May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $50 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North river, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5. 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 19, at 10:3 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River, foot of 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY, May 2
VILLE DE PARIS, Durand.....Wed., April 25, 3:30 P. M.

For passengers and freight apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
ILLINOIS.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.
DENMARK.....THURSDAY, May 3, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Spain...April 21 | Egypt....May 5, 11 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 21. Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 25. Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 28, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, May 2, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Southst.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers
G. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steamship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, May 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the Company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, May 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HAMMONIA.....April 26 | WIELAND.....May 10
HERDER.....May 3 | FRISIA.....May 17

Rates or passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 2 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 12 Night.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Returning at 5:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 9, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Trenton, Newarck, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemmington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety between New-York and Philadelphia.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 8:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 3:30, 4, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing Dec. 25, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through cars to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 229 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washingtonst., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave 42nd Street Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Saturday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bathlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this Tea take 9:05 A. M. and 3 P. M., express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

HENRY PROUSE COOPER'S COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION at the ART ROOMS of BARKER & CO., Nos. 47 and 49 LIBERTY-ST., THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 20, at 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

TO CARPET MANUFACTURERS.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupt.—The former purchaser having failed to comply with the terms of the sale, the undersigned, Assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will resell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the mill formerly occupied by said corporation on Water and Somerset-streets, in the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, all those certain lots or parcels of land situate in said City of New-Brunswick, described as follows: Beginning at the south-easterly corner of a lot of ground lately sold by the Bank of New Brunswick to Hugh Hankins; thence running north, twenty-five degrees west, one chain, forty-four links; thence north, thirty-three degrees west, thirty-two links, to a lot owned by Dennis Hasson; thence along said Hasson's line north, fifty-seven degrees east, three chains, twelve links, to Water-street; thence along said Water-street south, thirty-three degrees east, two chains, thirty-six links, to the corner of Somerset-street; thence along said Somerset-street, on the northerly side thereof, three chains, fifty-eight links, to place of beginning.

Also, all that water lot contiguous to and in front of the above premises, beginning at the intersection of Somerset and Water streets, at the south-easterly corner thereof; thence running north thirty-three degrees west, one chain, ninety-seven links, thence north fifty-seven degrees east, to the Raritan River, at low water mark; thence down said river to Somerset-street, aforesaid; thence up said Somerset-street, westerly to place of beginning. Together with all the steam-engines, boilers, machinery, fixtures, furniture, implements, tools, and appliances used and appertaining to the manufacture of carpets and druggets, now in or upon said premises and belonging to said bankrupt estate. The whole will be offered in one lot or parcel, including the carpet and drugget mills, both of which are in complete condition, and can be examined on application to James Short, Superintendent, at the mills. E. S. MILLER, Assignee,
and6-law3wF No. 782 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

S. DIXON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, AT 10:30 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Sales-rooms, 4th-av., corner 25th-st.—Closing sales prior to removal to new building; parlor and chamber suits and other furniture, bedding, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen and cooking utensils, moquet and other carpets, &c.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Auction sales or Furniture at private residences attended to.
OFFICE, NO 14 PINE-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address R., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—OWNER OF ONE of the best real estate interests at Chicago wishes a stock of dry goods and notions in value $100,000 to $300,000; can possibly pay some cash. Address OWNER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A SMALL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR Sale at a bargain. Inquire at No. 114 Centre-st., third floor; ring bell.

GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—OLD Established grocery and tea store, with lease, for sale. Apply at No. 438 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M., of Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1877, for furnishing postal cards for and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1877.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

Bids are invited for two different styles of cards—the one of uniform color throughout, and the other with the face and back of dinerent tints, the coloring matter to be in the pulp, and not merely on the surface of the cards; but the contract will be awarded upon one style of card only. The cards must be three by five and one-eighth inches (3x5⅛ in.) in dimensions, and must weigh six hundred and forty pounds per thousand finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers: and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and the same in color, quality, material, and in all other respects, (except perhaps as to weight, which is fixed above,) as the samples furnished by the department. The department reserves to itself the right to change the color or colors whenever desired, but not so as to require a double-tinted card if the contract shall be awarded upon a card of uniform color.

PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only. The hardened steel plates now in use will be the property of the Government. The plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of July. These plates are mounted, ready for the printing, on two forms of iron, securely fastened, accurately to cut the proper size of the cards. The contractor may be required to procure, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being barely adequate to the work.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair such dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present cards, or for the preparation of cards not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c., &c.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, subject to the approval of the department, and in separate apartments distinct from those in which any other work is done, and when finished must be placed for storage in a fire and burglar proof apartment, or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose. The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering and mailing packages of postal cards to be forwarded through the mails. These apartments, vault, and rooms for manufacturing, storing, and registering cards shall be immediately connected with each other by communicating doors, and they shall be constructed and fitted up to the satisfaction and with the approval of the department.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same. The contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, properly furnished, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government; and such rooms shall also be immediately connected with the apartments used for mailing and registering the cards. The Postmaster-General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the rooms, apartments, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of cards, and of the cards in course of manufacture or in stock. He shall also have the right to cause an inspection to be made, when and in such manner as he may desire it, of the process of manufacturing the paper in all its several stages.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times, after one month from the commencement of the contract term, be required to keep on hand, subject to the control of the Department, not less than 10,000,000 finished cards, so that each and every requisition from the department may be promptly filled as soon as received.

The department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards, not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred (500) cards. When less than 2,000 cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the boxes shall be wrapped in one package, securely fastened, in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail; and when 2,000 or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron; but no case shall contain to exceed 25,000 cards. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the department. Wooden cases containing the cards to be transported by water routes must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

TIME.

It is expected that the contractor will be ready to commence the delivery of the cards on the 1st day of July, when the contract term begins; and thereafter they must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters. The cards may be required to be delivered in separate packages, as above provided for, at the post-office at the place where the same are manufactured, or at the nearest adjacent large post-office with adequate facilities for handling and mailing the cards, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., as the Postmaster-General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required from time to time by postal cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, and unfinished,) and issued, and destroyed during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the agent of the department in the presence of the contractor or his representative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

NUMBER OF CARDS REQUIRED.

The number of cards issued during the last fiscal year was 150,315,000, and it is expected that the issues for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach one billion, (1,000,000,000,) at least; but the contractor must furnish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate.

AWARD—PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Each bidder can make a proposal for either or both kinds of cards, stating prices separately per 1,000 cards, it bidding on both kinds, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and the contract under this advertisement will be awarded to the bidder or bidders complying with all the conditions herein, shall be the lowest on either kind of card furnished as samples to bidders.

Bids on samples other than those furnished by the Department will not be considered.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed; and it must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the sureties to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; and in such contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed, as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

It the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into a contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, (if not deemed too high by the Postmaster-General, and so on until the required contract is executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties, or either of them, shall die, or become irresponsible, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice; and in default thereof, the contract may be annulled.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interest of the Government requires it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to those required by the contract.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, the contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

BLANK FORMS—SAMPLES—ADDRESS.

Blank forms for bids, with specimens of the two different styles of cards, will be furnished upon application; and all proposals must be made upon these blank forms, securely enveloped and sealed, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, until Monday, the 30th day of April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting new wings, and for alterations to Grammar School House No. 16, on West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
H. DENISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
DAVID M. REED,
Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING RATIONS FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, SUPPLY-VESSELS AND TENDERS, IN THE THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S DISTRICT, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 10th, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, the 1st day of June, 1877, for furnishing and delivering Rations for the tenders, light-vessels, and supply-vessels, in the Third Light-house District, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1877, to the 30th June, 1878, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York City or New-London, Conn., as may be ordered, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order for the number of persons which will be specified by the inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to tables marked A and B, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this Office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this Office, prepaid, if sent by mail. The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed to be for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved. A. C. RHIND,
Light-house Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 12:30 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of May, 1877, and until 1:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School-house No. 28, on 40th-st., near 8th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
ADRIA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES H. R. CUMMING,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 26th day of April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting a new wing, and for altering and repairing Grammar School House No. 39, on 125th-st., near 2d-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

FATAL LEAP FROM A WINDOW ON BROADWAY—A MAN IMPALED ON A SIGN-ROD—HIS DEATH IN CHAMBERS-STREET HOSPITAL.

A man died in the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday morning, at a few minutes before 5 o'clock, who came to his death in a manner unusually painful and ghastly. John B. Young, the man referred to, was once a wealthy builder in this City, having constructed Nilsson Hall and other large buildings, and made a large fortune. During the last financial panic he lost large sums, and his losses greatly depressed him. He frequently spent a few weeks at a time visiting in this City, where his nephew, Richard L. H. Finch, a lawyer, does business at No. 202 Broadway. About a year ago, it is said, in a fit of despondency, he attempted to cut his throat in Chicago, but failed to do more than inflict a desperate wound. On Wednesday afternoon he was in Mr. Finch's office, on the third floor of the building, and as Mr. Finch was preparing to go home, the two held some conversation, which was not all overheard by persons in the office, but enough was heard to indicate that Mr. Finch was extremely anxious to get Mr. Young out of the office. It appears that a girl who cleans the offices was in the hall on the third floor when Mr. Finch and his uncle passed out, Mr. Young going down stairs with evident reluctance. They had passed nearly down to the door when Mr. Young broke away from Mr. Finch, came up stairs ahead of him, and ran into the office. Mr. Finch followed, calling anxiously out to Mr. Young to come with him. Passing into the office, the window was found open, and on looking down to the sidewalk Mr. Finch saw Mr. Young in a horrid ving position. He had jumped in an oblique direction, and had struck in falling upon an upright iron rod that supported a sign. The bent end of the rod broke off, the sharp point pierced the man's abdomen, and, passing through his body, came out at his back. He then sank down to the post which supported the rod, about five feet of which passed through his body. He gasped and writhed in his agony, and while thus impaled he was approached by a policeman, who thought the man had merely fallen across the railing, and he attempted to turn him over, when he discovered to his horror that Young was transfixed. He then attempted to lift him over the rod, but could not, and the man was allowed to sink back again until a stool was brought, when two men stood upon it, and he was removed, the blood gushing from his wounds as he was conveyed to Hudnut's drug store. Nine minutes later an ambulance came from the Chambers-Street Hospital, to which he was carried. He was entirely conscious and calm while in the drug store, giving directions as to how he should be cared for, and asking that a Catholic priest might be sent to him. Dr. G. D. Clift, who attended him, found that the rod, in passing through, had severed the intestines in five places, that the pelvis was fractured, and that the bladder was ruptured. To Coroner Woltman, who came to take his ante-mortem statement—as the injuries were immediately seen to be fatal—Young said that the fall was accidental, and that he expected to recover. He was attended by his nephew, with whom he conversed occasionally. Dr. Clift, when told that it was understood he attempted suicide, to commit suicide, said that there was a scar on his neck, which led him to suppose that Young had at some time attempted to cut his throat. Mr. Finch could not be seen yesterday afternoon, but he had requested the attendants in the building to say that Mr. Young had accidentally fallen from the window while looking for a friend he expected to meet. He is said to be the only living relative of Mr. Young. The unfortunate man had, it is said, acted very strangely for some time past, and had caused great anxiety to his nephew.

CLEVER WORK OF A DETECTIVE.

THOMAS R. LEWIS ARRESTED IN LONDON BY DETECTIVE GOLDEN—HOW THE FUGITIVE WAS "SHADOWED."

Detective Timothy Golden, who has been in England since January last looking for Thomas R. Lewis, yesterday sent a dispatch to the counsel of B. T. Babbitt & Co., in this City, announcing that he had succeeded in arresting the man for whom he had been sent out, and would soon bring him to New-York. Lewis was the partner in crime with Beckwith, and the two managed skillfully to embezzle about $225,000 in a few months. Lewis escaped to London, and owing to circumstances of delay, the extraditious papers issued could not be used against him until very recently. Detective Golden had no clue upon which to begin his search, but he was promised assistance from Scotland Yard. Lewis' sister was married with great pomp a short time ago, and it was given out that he had gone to Florence. Florence was searched thoroughly, but Lewis could not be found. Detective Golden found out that Mrs. Lewis had gone to Hastings, at the sea-side, and he took up his residence near by her. He soon found that Lewis was corresponding with his wife, and, by patiently tracing the letters as they passed back and forth, it was soon established beyond a doubt that Lewis was in a house in the City. Golden had watched the house in which Mrs. Lewis lived 30 days, when he sent a letter to London, assuring his employers that in 48 hours he would "bag his game." He passed at Hastings for an old gentleman of leisure, and picked Mrs. Lewis out from among all the other women with babies because she "aired" her infant in an American perambulator. She kept no servants. Mr. Lewis is well connected in London, and it is believed his arrest was made without publicity there, under some agreement made with the authorities by which the family were to be shielded. He will be brought to New-York immediately, probably by the steamer leaving to-morrow.

AN EX-CLERGYMAN CONVICTED.

REV. PAUL T. VALENTINE SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON AT HARD LABOR.

"Rev. Paul T. Valentine, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.," was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, charged with atrociously immoral crimes, his victims being the boys and girls who were domiciled in what Valentine termed his "college for children, dormitory, and cheap eating-house," at No. 508 Pearl-street. The accused is a man of about 40 years of age, of rather repulsive appearance, but good address and varied accomplishments. The prisoner's career, as discovered by Mr. Russell, is as follows: He was born at Urbino, Italy, and was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, but was subsequently expelled and imprisoned for immorality. He next turned up as a Professor in a Methodist Seminary at Florence, and, having made up his mind to come to America, obtained letters of introduction to leading members of the Methodist Church in Boston. On arriving in this country, instead of proceeding to Boston he remained in New-York, and on the strength of his letters of introduction succeeded in obtaining a professorship in the Drew Theological Seminary, where he remained until the close of the scholastic year. He next turned up in New-York as the Pastor of a Methodist mission church, but the venture proving unremunerative, he abandoned the Methodist Church, and was next heard of as a member of the Protestant Episcopal (Italian) Church, presided over by Rev. Dr. Stauder, a fellow-countryman. He subsequently embraced the ministry, and was ordained by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, on May 7, 1875, as a missionary among the Italians in this City. He also entered into a partnership with another Italian named Barnabo, and opened cheap eating-houses, principally for Italians, at No. 508 Pearl-street, No. 46 Franklin-street, and No 202 Chatham-street. Under the guise, as alleged, of instructing the homeless children who sought refuge in his domiciles, he perpetrated the grossest crimes, and his offenses becoming known, he was suspended from the ministry by Bishop Potter. Barnabo and he subsequently disagreed, and dissolved partnership, the prisoner retaining possession of the Pearl-street eating-house, while Barnabo kept the Franklin-street establishment. The witness against Valentine was a lad of 14, named Louis Lewis, but some eight or nine other children whom he had assaulted were in court. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and District Attorney Russell announced that there were several other charges on which he could, he felt confident, secure conviction. Recorder Hackett said that the case was the most atrocious that had ever come to his knowledge, and he was sorry he could not be punished with death. Under the circumstances all he could do was to sentence the prisoner to the full penalty under the law—10 years in the State Prison at hard labor.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN DIAMOND.

Some time ago a countryman named Alpaugh was robbed of his pocket-book containing $27 on a Pennsylvania Railroad train. On the arrival of the train in Jersey City Alpaugh raised an alarm, and a passenger named John W. Meyers, who heard it, started to run. He was arrested on suspicion of having committed the larceny. On being searched the missing pocket-book was not found upon him, but a valuable diamond worth $1,000, taken from its setting, was discovered in his pocket-book. Chief of Police Champney concluded that it had been stolen, and at once addressed himself to the task of finding the owner. Many claimants appeared, but all failed to identify the brilliant, till Capt. John B. Wilgus, of Lexington, Ky., assisted by the New-York jeweler from whom he had bought it, described it thoroughly. He said that in a crush on a railroad train at a depot in Cincinnati, it had been pinched by a thief from his bosom. The Hudson County Grand Jury indicted Meyers for "receiving" the stolen diamond, and also for the larceny of Alpaugh's pocket-book. On the trial his counsel contended that the court had no jurisdiction in the case; that the indictment would lie in New-Jersey for "receiving" in a case in which the property had been stolen, and the receiver had come into possession of it in another State, and that even if it would the thief of property stolen in another State must be first convicted before the receiver could be tried in New-Jersey. Judge Hoffman yesterday morning sustained the plea of the prisoner's counsel, and ordered a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner, however, was convicted under the indictment charging him with the theft of the pocket-book, and remanded for sentence. The diamond was, by order of the court, delivered to Capt. Wilgus.

THE DANSER WILL CONTEST.

THE PROCEEDINGS BEGUN—TESTIMONY OF ONE OF THE SUBSCRIBING WITNESSES—HOW THE WILL WAS DRAWN AND EXECUTED.

The contest of the will of Miss Mary M. Danser, the daughter and heiress of Mathias M. Danser, the gambler millionaire, in which her uncle, Smith J. Danser, and 11 cousins on her father's side seek to set the will aside, was begun yesterday morning, before Surrogate Calvin. Mr. Anthony R. Dyett appeared on behalf of the Executor, and the religious and charitable organizations interested were represented by the counsel whose names were given in Tuesday's TIMES, and, in addition, Mr. Charles E. Whitehead appeared for the Children's Aid Society. Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett and William O. Bartlett appeared for the contestants. The first thing in order was to examine the attesting witnesses, and Mr. Randolph W. Townsend was called.

Mr. William O. Bartlett said that, without any desire to impugn the good faith of the witnesses for the will, he would ask that during the trial all of them, except the one under examination, should be excluded from the court-room. Mr. Dyett said that motions of this character were very rare, and he saw no good reason for the application. Surrogate Calvin denied the request, on the ground that no special facts had been set forth as a reason for making it. Mr. Bartlett excepted.

The witness testified, in substance, as follows: He had been a lawyer nearly 40 years; became acquainted with Miss Danser about three weeks before the will was drawn; he drew it himself at Miss Danser's request; the will was executed at Miss Danser's residence, No. 50 West Eleventh-street, on Nov. 13; Mr. Butler, the other witness, was present, and witness thought that Mr. Jeremiah, the Executor, came in before the execution of the will was completed; Miss Danser had come to witness' office to request him to draw the will, and he read it over, just before it was executed; witness asked Miss Danser if she declared the instrument to be her last will and testament, and if she requested Mr. Butler and himself to sign it, and she said yes, and they signed it; she was apparently in good health, and her mental condition appeared to be as good as witness'; witness drew the will from Miss Danser's instructions, and had three or four consultations with her in reference to the matter; at all these conferences she was apparently in good health and of sound mind. On cross-examination witness stated that when Miss Danser first called at his office, she was accompanied by Mr. Jeremiah; Mr. Jeremiah had previously told witness that Miss Danser wanted to prove her mother's will, and she employed witness to do that; on memoranda given to witness by Miss Danser, he drew her will; this memoranda indicated all the special legatees, and also the institutions to which bequests were made. Miss Danser altered some three or four personal bequests to the Golder family, increasing the amounts, and she gave special directions about the tomb in Green-Wood. She suggested herself that the will should be executed at her residence; she said she preferred the cause, leaving the residue of her estate to Mr. Jeremiah, the Executor, that, although she did not express it in her will, he was a very intimate acquaintance, in whom she had great confidence; witness drafted the will and gave it to a clerk named Mulligan to copy, and looked over the copy afterwards to see whether the names and amounts were correct, but did not compare it otherwise with the original draft; witness thought that no one but Miss Danser saw the will after it was drawn until the time of its execution at her residence.

Before the conclusion of the cross-examination an adjournment was taken to 1:30 P. M. on May 1.

DISTURBING A RELIGIOUS MEETING.

THE APPLETON MISSION DISTURBANCE—THE CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED — RELEASE OF THE DEFENDANTS.

The charge of disturbing a religious meeting in the Appleton Mission, Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, on the night of the 25th of March last, which was made against Charles D. Evans, George Myers, and George Ahrens, young men of the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn, the investigation of which was adjourned from Thursday of last week, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Justice Elliott. C. D. Evans, one of the defendants, testified that he attended the mission on the night in question; that he went alone, and sat on the rear bench; Myers and Ahrens were two seats ahead of him; did not see Myers and Ahrens put their arms around each other's necks; Mr. Robinson and Mr. Lober sat on the same bench with witness; did not hear any noise like kissing; did not hear Myers and Ahrens laugh; witness did not mock the speakers that night; witness did not make a vulgar remark as a young lady passed out; did not cough for the purpose of disturbing the meeting; know Lober, who testified at the previous investigation as to reputation before and after his conversion was bad; smiled, but did not laugh loud, at some one giving experience. The testimony of Alexander Robinson and George Myers, one of the defendants, was almost an essential corroboration of that given by the first witness. Mary Glass, of Wythe-avenue, attended the mission on the night of March 25; sat beside Myers; did not hear Myers or Ahrens say to Miss Rifler, "Come and kiss me;" they did not disturb the worship; did not hear the vulgar remark testified to by Lober; they did not talk to Miss Rifler after she was seated; did not hear any one called "a red-headed Mic." Mary Rifler, who was the last witness examined, testified that she sat next to Ahrens on the night in question, and that after she was seated there was no conversation between them. The rest of the testimony was an essential corroboration of that given by the other witnesses for the defense. All of the witnesses were cross-examined by Justice Elliott, but no important contradictions were elicited.

Mr. Davis, of counsel for defence, stated that he had 30 more witnesses—many of them in court—who sat near his clients on the night of March 25, and that their evidence, which he had carefully examined, would all go to vindicate the young men from the charges which had been made against them. Justice Elliott thereupon released the defendants, and dismissed the case.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Edward P. Johnson, produce commission merchant, at No. 296 Washington-street, has suspended. He expects to pay in full, if his creditors will grant him time.

William G. Daub and Daniel L. Daub, composing the firm of Daub Brothers, dealers in hosiery, at No. 1,151 Broadway, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to Charles H. Bailey yesterday.

The creditors of Robert McChristie, contractor, of No. 2 298 Third-avenue, met before Register Williams yesterday. They failed to agree upon an Assignee, and Mr. John H. Platt was appointed by the Register. The largest creditor, P. C. Kingsland, represented that his claim was for upward of $75,000, for a portion of which he held securities, but the bankrupt claimed that he owed him only $25,000.

The unexpected suspension of Baldwin & Flagg, hat manufacturers, at Yonkers, has caused great surprise in the trade. They had a large factory, transacted an extensive business, and had the highest credit. It is said the liabilities will reach $175,000. The New-York agents, Hall & Baldwin, at No. 48 Greene-street, could not give any idea of the liabilities or assets, as no statement had been made up. It was expected that some arrangement would be speedily made to resume business. Business depression and real estate affairs helped to cause the suspension.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN ARRESTED.

On Wednesday evening, as Mr. Anthony Marley, of No. 419 West Thirty-sixth-street, was passing through Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, he noticed a group of five young ruffians standing on the sidewalk. As he passed one of them remarked: "This is a business man; he's always got plenty of money; let's go for him." The ruffians thereupon made a combined assault upon him, knocking him down and attempting to rob him. Mr. Marley made a brave resistance, and with his assailants rolled into the gutter, where they beat and kicked him in the most brutal manner. His cries for assistance attracted the attention of Roundsman Spolasco, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who hastened to the scene. At his approach the ruffians fled, but he pursued and arrested one of them, who gave his name as William H. Taylor. When the complainant appeared in court his face bore the marks of the severe conflict through which he had passed. His face was swollen and bruised, and one of his eyes was in a very bad condition. While in court yesterday morning, Mr. Marley noticed, sitting on one of the back benches, a young man whom he identified as one of his assailants. He was arrested, and gave his name as Francis Humphrey. He and his companion were committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail each.

IT COSTS $10 TO STRIKE A PHOTOGRAPHER

F. G. Milander, a Fulton-street (Brooklyn) photographer, sued Thomas W. Adams, Commissioner of the Board of City Works, for the amount of a bill alleged to be due by one of Mr. Adams' female servants for pictures. Both men met in Justice Riley's court on Wednesday, and had some angry words. After court the quarrel continued, and finally ended by Adams knocking the photographer down. The latter obtained a warrant for Adams' arrest. Yesterday Adams was found guilty of assault and battery and fined $10.

AFFAIRS OF THE CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PARTISAN ACTION OF THE TAMMANY MEMBERS—THEY REGRET THE NOMINATION OF MR. ISAAC H. BAILEY FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER—VIEWS OF THE MAYOR ON THE SUBJECT.

There was a good deal of excitement among the Tammany Aldermen yesterday over a report that the Mayor would nominate a Republican as a member of the Police Board, without having any understanding with them as to whether they would confirm the gentleman he might select. At 2 o'clock the board met, and a communication was then received from the Mayor, nominating Mr. Isaac H. Bailey as Police Commissioner instead of Mr. Joel B. Erhardt, whose term has expired. The moment the Clerk had read the communication, Alderman Purroy, to whom the task of leading the opposition had evidently been assigned by his Tammany colleagues, rose and moved that Mr. Bailey's name be rejected. He said that all the evils under which the City labored came from the establishment of what he termed non-partisan commissions, and he would oppose them at all times. Mr. Bailey was a Republican, and therefore he would not vote for him.

Alderman Cowing said that Mr. Bailey was a gentleman of the highest reputation. He was capable in every respect to discharge the duties of the important position for which the Mayor had selected him, and the board would do itself honor by confirming him. It was necessary that the Police Board should be a non-partisan commission, because it had control of the ballot-box; and if it became a partisan organization, the appointment of Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks should be taken out of its hands.

Alderman Pinckney remarked that Mr. Bailey had held the office of Police Commissioner before, and had performed his duties to the satisfaction of the public. He was, therefore, a proper man for the place.

Alderman Howland alluded to the Democratic heads of departments—Brennan, Dimmock, King, and others—who were confirmed by the board, and said that Mr. Bailey ought not to be rejected because he was a Republican, when he was fit for the office.

After some further remarks, the nomination was rejected by a strict party vote of 14 Democrats to 8 Republicans.

A resolution was then adopted changing the name of Chatham-street to Park-row.

The dog ordinance, reported by the Committee on Law at a previous session—the features of which have already been published—was then called up. It provides, among other things, that each owner of a canine shall take out a permit for his dog, and pay $2 for the same. And it also provides for the capture and destruction of dogs which are found loose in the streets. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Jurors, Col. Thomas Dunlap, stating that the receipts of his bureau from July 23, 1875, when he assumed office, to Dec. 31, 1876, amounted to $21,337, and the expenditures, $18,456, leaving a balance of $2,881, which had been paid into the City Treasury. The report was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to repave various commercial streets downtown.

The board then changed the name of Hoboken-street to Canal-street. Some business of a routine character was next disposed of, after which the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting had adjourned, a TIMES reporter called upon Mayor Ely to obtain his views on the course pursued by the Democratic Aldermen in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Bailey. In reply to his queries the Mayor said: "I made the nomination because in surveying the field I could think of no one among my personal acquaintances as well fitted as he is for that important office. I have known him for 30 years, and I know he is a gentleman of integrity, of great industry, and unusual force of character. I thought that so long as the Police Board controlled the elections in this City it would not be right to change the present political condition of the board into one of a partisan character. Mr. Bailey is a pronounced Republican, connected with the regular organization of that party, and I named him, believing that while he would make an admirable Commissioner, he would be acceptable to his own people."

"What do you think of the action of the Board of Aldermen in rejecting your nominee?" inquired the reporter.

"I respect their independence," replied the Mayor. "I told some of the Aldermen at the time I sent in my first veto of a resolution of theirs, two months ago, that they would not offend me in the least degree by passing any measure over my veto; that their judgments were as good as mine, and they were quite as much the oath of office to legislate without reference to me."

"May I ask you when you propose to send in another name?"

"I am informed," replied the Mayor, "that the board has adjourned until next Thursday, and before that day arrives, I intend to consult with my political and social friends, and select some person that I think will satisfy the good sense of the community.

"Some of the Aldermen appear to have thought that Mr. Erhardt would be reappointed."

"Well," answered the Mayor, "I think Mr. Erhardt, although I know very little of him, has discharged his duties generally to the satisfaction of the public, but from the deplorable condition of our streets, and some other unfortunate circumstances, the present Board of Commissioners seem, at least temporarily, to have fallen in popular estimation, and consequently I would not feel justified in nominating one of their number."

This ended the interview. It was said in the Mayor's office that Mr. Erhardt's term expired on April 10.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUSINESS.

REPLY OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS TO THE MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION—WHAT THEY SAY IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE.

Mayor Ely yesterday received a report from the Police Commissioners in answer to his communication directing them to furnish a detailed statement of the operations and expenditures of the Street-cleaning Bureau for the quarter ending March 31. One of the questions asked by the Mayor related to the number of streets cleaned and the number not cleaned during the period. The reply to this is furnished in several maps which accompany the report, some of the streets on which are marked with blue ink, indicating that they have been cleaned. These maps show that snow was removed in January from Broadway, between the Battery and Thirty-fifth-street, and from parts of Whitehall, Fulton, William, Gold, Worth, Chambers, and Twenty-third streets, and Park-row, and that some streets in nearly every ward of this City south of Central Park were swept during the months of January and February. The report says that "during the month of January there were no streets swept, or street dirt, separate from snow, removed, for the reason that the streets were heavily covered with snow and ice; but a large amount of work was done in removing snow and ice from certain avenues and streets, and in keeping crosswalks, culverts, &c., free from snow and ice."

The report then recites that the expenditures of the bureau in January were $61,866 15; in February, $50,018 13, and in March, $64,457 23, making a total of $176,341 51. The disbursements during this period were as follows: Foremen, $1,666 60; gangmen, $8,794; 14 dump inspectors, $2,799 72; 14 watchmen at the dumping grounds, $2,496; 10 scow trimmers, $2,563 50; laborers, $36,331 40; hired carts, $74,272 30; drivers of carts belonging to department, $8,494 40; unloading scows, $12,826 28; officers and men on tugs, $2,370; superintendents of stables and assistants, $4,725 39; Superintendent of Street-cleaning Bureau, superintendent of scows, and other officers, $2,224 05; clerks and telegraph operators, $3,232 32.

A supplementary report was sent by the Police Board to the Mayor late yesterday afternoon, in which reference is made to the snow-storm of Jan. 1 and the subsequent storms, which so incumbered the streets as to render them impassable. On Jan. 14 the communication says that the work of removing snow and ice from Broadway and other avenues to an extent of about eight miles was commenced, and that 39,295 cart-loads were taken away at a cost of $19,083 73. There are 275 miles of streets, and to have relieved such of these streets as were largely used by vehicles from incumbrances of snow would require the expenditure of one-third of the annual appropriation. Reference is next made to the temperature of the last quarter, to show that there were only 2 days in January, 7 in February, and 10 in March—19 in all, in which the mercury in the thermometer did not sink below the freezing point, the snow and ice remaining and preventing the removal of street dirt. There were, however, from Jan. 1 to March 31, 276,575 loads of ashes, dirt, snow, and ice removed, and 356,516 from April 1 to April 17. The report then says that the work in April and May will call for expenditures in each of those months exceeding one-twelfth of the total appropriation.

To this report is appended maps showing the streets which have been cleaned.

CALL FOR A MEETING TO CONSIDER THE AMBROSE PLAN.

The improved method of street cleaning, advocated by Mr. John W. Ambrose, the details of which were published in THE TIMES a few days ago, has been embodied in a bill now before the Legislature. This bill is supported by a large class of citizens and others who are familiar with the abuses of the present and vast street-cleaning system, and if properly backed by the tax-payers and property-holders will undoubtedly pass. Its chief feature is the provision for the uninterrupted daily cleaning of the streets by the division of the entire City into 1,000 routes, each to be kept cleaned by a regularly paid sweeper. A meeting for the purpose of discussing this plan will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, room D R, this evening. Mr. Ambrose, who was the chief executive officer under the John L. Brown-Wickham régime, and who is probably better posted on the subject than any other man in the Metropolis, will be present and thoroughly explain the merits of the new system. The following invitation has been sent to a large number of prominent merchants and property-holders, who are expected to be present:

"That the streets of this City are, on account of their filthy condition, detrimental to health and commercial prosperity, and that there is no reason why they should be in such a condition, except a total lack of system in the management of the work of cleaning, is apparent to all. The people have suffered long enough from this deplorable state of affairs, and experience has taught them that they must rely upon themselves for relief. A plan for a thorough daily cleaning of the entire paved area of this City has been submitted to the Legislature for its adoption. The general scope and character of this plan seems to indicate that it will afford the relief so greatly needed, and give the citizens of this City what they never had—clean streets. For the purpose of considering whether it should be the Legislature, this plan will accomplish what is expected of it, or whether any beneficial modifications of it can be suggested, you are hereby invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel room D R, on Friday evening, April 20, 1877, at 7:45 P. M."

L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Prof. STEPHEN SMITH, M.D, 57 West Forty-second-st.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.
WILLIAM C. LYON & CO.
LESHER, WHITMAN & CO., No. 502 Broadway.
COLLINS, DOWNING & CO., No. 480 Broadway.
R. E. HATCH & CO., No. 346 Broadway.
R. M. G. GRAHAM, No. 25 Wall-street.
LYMAN MALLONG.
WILLIAM H. JENKS, No. 819 Broadway.
BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, 265 West Forty-third-st.
EVANS PEAKE & CO., Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway.
WILLIAM J. PEAKE, No. 12 West Forty-ninth-street.
BATES, REED & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

COMMUNICATION FROM COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL ON THE SUBJECT—ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE COST OF THE PROPOSED ROAD.

Commissioner Campbell sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday in response to their resolution requesting him to ascertain the feasibility of constructing by private enterprise an underground road, commencing at or near the City Hall and connecting with the rapid transit trains now running on the Harlem road, the cost of such road, and other information on the subject. The following is a synopsis of the communication: The convergence at the Grand Central Depot of three great railway routes from North, East, and West has made this station one of great importance to be reached by any contemplated road. It appears that if the Fourth-avenue improvement can be extended from Forty-second-street to the City Hall, the question of rapid transit will be virtually solved, inasmuch as it is more expedient to extend the improvement to the City Hall, and thus save half the expense, at least, than to encumber a new route with the whole expense. The construction and successful working of Fourth-avenue underground line north of Forty-second-street is cited in support of the practicability of the underground system. The feasibility, in an engineering point of view, cannot be questioned. A London engineer, visiting this country, examined and pronounced the work of engineering entirely feasible, and that it would afford an adequate return upon the capital expended. Regarding the Vanderbilt road, no estimates have been published, although surveys were made. An estimate by responsible and experienced contractors resulted as follows:

Construction proper	$6,000,000
Private property required	1,000,000
Rolling stock, engineering, &c	1,250,000
Ten per cent. contingencies	850,000
Total	$9,100,000

Length of line from Fifty-fifth-street to City Hall, four miles.

Detailed estimates of Messrs. Evans, Cheesborough, and Greene, engineers, of the cost of the work, &c., are next given, from which it appears that the excavations, drainage, &c., would cost $1,302,025; the masonry, $2,241,708; 10 miles of single track, $595,000; 8 depots and stations, and repair shops, engine-houses, &c., telegraph and gas fixtures, ventilating stations, &c., $1,010,000; 27 engines and 200 passenger cars, $1 422,000; lump drainage, $1,896,000; contingencies, 15 per cent., $1,126,-025. Total, $10,105,318. The report then says that the resolution of the Common Council contemplated using the tunnel between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets, compelling all trains to cross Forty-second-street on the surface in front of the Grand Central Depot, completely obstructing that street, detrimental to traffic and at the risk of life. The Fourth-avenue City cars now occupying the tunnel would be compelled to pass over the hill through Park-avenue. This would save one mile of underground work, but would fail to accomplish rapid transit from the upper to the lower part of the City. The next plan, given Schuyler's estimate of a depressed road carried over iron bridges, as follows:

For construction	$2,500,000
Right of way	3,500,000
Rolling stock	1,000,000
Total	$7,000,000

As to its financial aspect he says: The three different routes vary from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000, but when made the price of labor and materials was high, but interest on capital during the three years of construction, litigation, &c., has not been considered. He thinks it may be assumed that the cost will be from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000. The question involved is, he says, a return on the outlay. The value of real estate will be enhanced, particularly in the upper part of the City; the prosperity and growth of the City will be promoted, but it must be made reasonably clear that the earnings will return a fair percentage on the outlay. The net earnings of the road over and above all expenses must be at least $600,000 per annum to pay 6 or 7 per cent. on the investment. In 1875 the travel on north and south lines between Second and Eighth avenues was 110,000,000 passengers; on omnibus lines and steam-boats, 10,000,000. Assuming 100,000 passengers would be carried daily at 5 cents, the amount of receipts would be $1,800,000; interest on capital, $600,000; expense of operating, &c., $1,200,000.

The communication was ordered to be printed.

THE GARBAGE DUMPING TROUBLES.

A great deal of trouble was occasioned last year by a conflict of authority between the New-York officials and Shore Inspector Ferguson as to the proper time and place to dump the ashes and other refuse matter brought down the Narrows from this City. Ferguson contended that the scows could not be taken out to sea without a permit from him, and also charged that the vessels were unloaded when the tide was coming in, instead of being emptied on an ebb tide, as the law requires. Many complaints were made by residents on the shores of Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties that dead animals, decayed vegetables, and other matter deleterious to health constantly came ashore from the bays. On July 26 last, Capt. John Kelly, of the tug-boat W. H. Cheeny, was arrested by Shore Inspector Ferguson on a charge of towing through the Narrows, without a permit, a number of barges or scows containing the objectionable refuse matter. Kelly was indicted for misdemeanor, and was yesterday placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore. After arguments pro and con, and the hearing of testimony, the jury found the prisoner guilty. He will be sentenced on the 26th inst., and in the meantime will be allowed to remain out on bail.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Legislature of New-Jersey last Winter passed a law changing the time for the holding of the town elections in certain places. The law had no operation in Clinton, Hunterdon County, but under the general impression that it was effective there an election was held on March 13, the day designated by the act. Full tickets were in nomination on both sides, and the Republican town officers were chosen by majorities ranging from 12 to 30. It was subsequently ascertained that Clinton was exempted from the operation of the act, and the Democrats prepared secretly for another election. The old Town Council, which had, by its own resolution, adjourned prior to March 13, was resurrected, and new nominations were made by the Democracy, with John Carpenter, the disgraced Clerk of the Assembly of 1875, as their candidate for Mayor. The election was held a few days ago, and the Democrats, who had secured somewhat of an advantage because they had been longer at work in anticipation of the election, were confident of winning. When the votes were counted they learned to their chagrin that their little game had miscarried; that their ticket had been beaten by an average majority of 50, and that Carpenter, their candidate for Mayor, had been defeated by a majority of 70. The Republicans re-elected two officers whom they had chosen in March.

A DISGRACE TO KINGS COUNTY.

The committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors appointed to examine the condition and management of the Asylum for the Insane at Flatbush, made their report yesterday. It is a wholesale condemnation of the management, which seems to be warranted by the facts. A thorough reorganization of the medical staff and of the staff of nurses is recommended. Many of the latter are ignorant and incompetent. The Medical Superintendent and his assistants are not proper persons to have charge of insane people. The report concludes: "It is the earnest desire of the committee that the board should take such cognizance of abuses at Flatbush, and institute, by legislation or otherwise, such reforms as will make them model institutions, instead of, as they now are, a reproach and disgrace to the county." It was made the special order of the day for the next meeting.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. Benjamin A. Willis has contributed $100 to the State Soldiers' Home.

P. J. Kelly has challenged William Miller to a glove contest for any sum between $1,000 and $5,000.

The St. George's Society will celebrate its ninety-fifth anniversary at Delmonico's on Monday next.

Mary E. Calhoun delivered her lecture on "Wooing as a Fine Art" at the Academy of Music last evening.

The steamers Suevia and Bermuda took out yesterday 30,194 letters, 465 registered letters, and 60 bags of newspapers.

The ninety-first anniversary of the formation of the St. George's Society, of New-York, will be celebrated by a grand dinner at Delmonico's on the evening of St. George's Day, the 23d inst.

The Bristol and Providence, of the Fall River Line, for Boston, having, during the past Winter, been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will resume their trips for the ensuing season on April 30.

The Customs authorities yesterday seized 400 cigars on the steamer City of Vera Cruz from Havana, and 10 lace curtains on the bark Torione from Liverpool, for attempted violation of the Revenue laws.

A babe named Bernard McDermott, aged 11 months, was scalded to death yesterday morning at the residence of his mother, No. 117 West Twenty-sixth-street, by the accidental upsetting of a vessel of boiling water.

Mrs. Mary Bast, a German woman, 30 years of age, residing at No. 141 Delancey-street, during a quarrel with her husband, Frank, yesterday afternoon, was struck on the head with a plate, and had her skull fractured.

The case in which Henry Bischoff, the banker and passenger agent, is charged with issuing false passports, was summed up yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, who is to decide the case and give a written opinion to-morrow.

The anniversary of the Wilson Mission, in St. Mark's-place, will be celebrated this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The programme will include interesting exercises by the children of the mission, and addresses by several prominent clergymen.

The woman who died suddenly on Wednesday night in a drug store at Allen and Rivington streets, was identified yesterday as Rosa Foerl, of No. 114 Clinton-street. The cause of her death was ascertained to be Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Zachariah Lasher, Night Superintendent at the Thirtieth-Street Depot of the Hudson River Railroad, who was injured on the morning of the 7th inst., while engaged in coupling cars at the depot, died of his injuries yesterday morning at his residence, No. 414 West Twenty-ninth street.

Mr. J. W. Schuckers, of Philadelphia, will lecture this evening before the Liberal Club, at Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth-street, on the subject, "Why the National Banks should not be Relieved from Federal Taxes." The incoming President, Mr. Simon Sterne, will also deliver his inaugural address.

A delegation of pilgrims will arrive in this City to-day from Canada en route for Rome. The delegation, which is led by Rev. Father Dowd, will be received with appropriate honors by the Resident Clergy and Roman Catholic Church, and will be the recipient of a formal reception at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the evening.

William H. Brazier, a prominent Mason, died on Tuesday last at his residence, No. 58 West Twenty-second-street. The remains were buried at Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mr. Brazier formerly resided, yesterday afternoon in the city. He leaves his guilt, but will be sent to Yonkers to-day.

The Referees in the suit of Kingsley & Keeney against the city, to recover $178,000 for extra work alleged to have been done on the Hempstead Reservoir, heard testimony yesterday for plaintiffs in rebuttal of the evidence given for the city to the effect that the charge was excessive. The Referees will meet again to-day.

Winfield Davidson, a lad of 16, fell in love with a school-girl about a year younger than himself, and, because she received his attentions coldly, he bought some borax and swallowed it, with the intention of taking his life. Dr. Clark administered an antidote which had the desired effect. The lad is not so much in love now as he was.

The Commissioners of Police and Excise decided yesterday, in view of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals on the subject, not to issue any more licenses until they have had legal advice as to the extent of their powers. The Police Captains have been instructed to prevent liquor selling in cases where licenses expire, and not to allow the 15 days' grace granted under the law of 1857.

Leopold Lezchan, a bartender, threw Thomas Butler out of a saloon at No. 11 President-street on Saturday. Butler, in falling, cut his head badly, but, refusing to make a complaint next morning against Lezchan, the latter was discharged. Yesterday Grandma Sterne, of Sterne, Leon, and Butler's life is now in danger. Lezchan was rearrested, and A. W. Hadel, who is said to have joined in the assault, was also taken into custody.

STATEN ISLAND.

E. F. O'Halloran has been held without bail by Justice Tiernan to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of setting fire to his shoe store, at Tompkinsville, in order to gain the insurance.

An order has been served on the Board of Supervisors to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling them to pay Michael Lennon, ex-County Sealer, the sum of $50 for one year's salary.

Ex-Collector C. A. Hart appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday and complained that the names of persons who had paid their county tax to him, and whose money he had handed over to the late Treasurer, appeared in the list of delinquent tax-payers.

Mr. William H. Mundy, who is charged with conspiracy, on the complaint of Charles Walker, denies the allegations made against him,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7989. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LOUISIANA CONFLICT.

SOUTH CAROLINA PLAN ADOPTED.

WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ORDERED TO BE MADE ON TUESDAY—THE DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION—THE SENATORIAL QUESTION THE NEXT TOPIC OF INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The most important feature of the Cabinet meeting to-day was the discussion on the Louisiana question, which terminated in the issuing of the following instructions directing the withdrawal of the troops from the State-house:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1877.

SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency, there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State-house in New-Orleans, La., and known as Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of United States Infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to either require or justify continued military intervention of the National Government in the affairs of the State. In my opinion there does not now exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defense of the State. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief Executive office of that State are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the Constitution and the laws of the State. Having the assurance that no resort to violence is contemplated, but, on the contrary, that the disputes in question are to be settled by peaceful methods under and in accordance with law, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are therefore directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops, at an early date, from their present position to such regular barracks in the vicinity as may be selected for their occupation.

R. B. HAYES.

To Hon. GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War accordingly addressed the following letter to Gen. Sherman:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1877.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding the United States Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of United States troops now stationed in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute, in the City of New-Orleans, La., be withdrawn to such convenient barracks as may be selected for their occupation.

You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 24 h of April, at 12 o'clock meridian. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

Gen. Sherman will telegraph to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, commanding the military division of the Missouri, who will give the necessary order to Gen. Augur, in command at New-Orleans, and the troops will be ordered to Jackson Barracks, about three miles from New-Orleans.

All of the Commissioners united, to-day, in a telegram to the President expressing their opinion that the time had come when the troops should be withdrawn, and recommending that the necessary order be issued without further delay. It was in accordance with this telegram from the Commissioners that the above orders were issued.

The question of appointing Federal officers in the Southern States, and particularly in Louisiana, was next discussed by the Cabinet. The President expressed his purpose to appoint to the offices in the South only men who are Republicans of good standing, whose character and ability will commend them to the people of that section, and who will be able to command a sufficient following to reorganize and build up the Republican Party upon a solid basis. The appointment of a successor to Collector Casey, at New-Orleans, was incidently discussed. It was determined that the public interests require a change to be made in the Collectorship there, but no one was agreed upon for the succession. A change will be made at an early day, and a pronounced Republican will be appointed. It is understood that Packard can have the office if he desires it, and it is probable it will be offered to him. His friends say he will decline to accept the New-Orleans Collectorship, or any other place under the present Administration, for the reason, primarily, that to do so would subject him to the suspicion that he had been a party to the arrangement by which the State Government is transferred to Nicholls.

Now that the Gubernatorial contest is practically settled, the representation of Louisiana in the United States Senate is a topic of discussion. Winter before last, it was decided that Pinchback had no claim to a seat, and under that decision the Democrats hold that Eustis, who was Pinchback's contestant at that time, is entitled to recognition. But this matter is complicated by the fact that Eustis was not the original contestant, but a man named McMillan, who afterward went through the form of resignation in order that he might not stand in the way of Eustis. Gen. Sheridan, of Louisiana, is of the opinion that Eustis will be seated, and says that Senator Morton has already expressed his intention to vote in favor of seating him. Gov. Kellogg was elected to the Senate last January by the Packard Legislature, when there was not a quorum of Returning Board members in both branches, but a quorum of such members in the joint convention, which is held to be sufficient. On this Kellogg bases his claims. The Nicholls Legislature will not, it is believed, choose anybody for the short term, holding that Eustis is entitled to it, but will at once proceed to elect a Senator for the full term, now claimed by Kellogg. The Packard Legislature have never made any election for the short term, although they have attempted it several times. But there is a rumor here that Packard intends to call a session of his branch as soon as the Nicholls Legislature adjourns, hoping to get back those who have abandoned him for the enemy, when the form of electing a Senator for the short term will be gone through with. But it is scarcely possible after the deserters have drawn their pay and mileage from the Nicholls Government, that they will return again to Packard. It is the opinion here that the question of the Louisiana Governorship is settled; that Packard will drop out of political life, and that Nicholls will at once make some official communication to President Hayes to compel the latter to recognize him formally. Formal action will probably be taken by the Nicholls Legislature in the form of resolutions acknowledging the legal equality of all classes in Louisiana, and complimenting the President upon his successful efforts in restoring peace to the Southern States. Should such resolutions be passed by the Legislature, Gov. Nicholls will be formally instructed to communicate them to the President, and this action, it is believed by Nicholls, will elicit an official acknowledgment from the President.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE PACKARD LEGISLATURE GOING OVER SLOWLY TO NICHOLLS—SPEECH OF GEN. M'MILLAN IN TAKING HIS SEAT IN THE NICHOLLS HOUSE—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—The situation here remains unchanged. Packard's forces continue to desert him, and he is now Governor in nothing but the name. Nicholls is everywhere regarded as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and the Republicans generally acknowledge that they have been defeated. McMillan, one of the leading white men of the Packard House, came over to the Democratic Legislature to-day, and was sworn in amid loud applause. On being sworn in he spoke as follows:

The Legislature assembled in this hall embraces a majority in each house of legally returned members. I am here to-day, in obedience to what I conceive to be my duty, to yield assent to the action of the representatives of the people. After a contest of more than a hundred days between the opposing forces and Governments, this result has been attained. During this long period, the business interests of the city and the State have been greatly embarrassed; the courts have been partially paralyzed by doubts as to which would become the established Government; and capital, always timid, stood aloof from the active industries of the State. Our local disturbance has imparted a feverish condition to the whole body politic, and many of the wisest and best men of the nation have painfully awaited possible evil consequences of this abnormal state of affairs. Your action, Representatives, has been taken, no doubt, under intelligent appreciation of the grave responsibilities resting upon you, and with an earnest desire to compose, finally and forever, our domestic disturbances, to the end that peace and prosperity may prevail within our own borders and the apprehensions of our fellow citizens in other States be quieted. Until quite recently I hoped the Government established by the political party to which I adhere might have become the instrument to bestow upon the State and nation these sorely needed results. Your action, however, has rendered this impossible. The statement of this fact is sufficient for the present. A discussion of the primary causes of and the powerful forces entering into this contest would hardly be pertinent to the occasion. To the dominant political party in the Government to which you have yielded your countenance and support we must look for the present for the blessings of good government. Their promises are as fair as the most ardent Republican could desire. By the solemn declaration of their Legislature they have pledged themselves to accept in good faith the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in letter and spirit, to the enforcement of the laws, rigidly and impartially, and to the humblest colored laborer upon the soil of Louisiana the full and equal protection of the laws in person, property, political rights and privileges. Added to these is the declaration of a solemn purpose to maintain the system of public schools by equal and uniform taxation upon property, as provided in the Constitution of the State, and which shall secure the education of the children of white and colored citizens with equal advantages. The chief executive of this Government has pledged himself to use the power intrusted to him in enforcing these pledges. The honor of members of this General Assembly making these pledges, and of the Governor in approving them, stands pledged to the people of this State and nation. The whole people will await their fulfillment with the confident hope that you meant what you said, in letter and in spirit. The opportunity is a grand one, and if this State Government rises to the lofty plane of action where alone its pledges can be redeemed, Louisiana will cease to be the bane, and will surely become the pride, of the Union. In taking my seat among you, I bring with me no animosities—no discussions. Whatever energy and fidelity I have displayed in standing by the Government with which my political affections affiliate, they were yielded in the strictest sense of duty. The same sense of duty dictates my action now, and it will sway me in working shoulder to shoulder with you in every measure we inaugurate for the prosperity and welfare of our people. You can ask no more; I can promise no less.

Nicholls now intends to keep his Legislature together for a few days longer, and the election of a United States Senator may be delayed until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. Messrs. Gibson and Spofford are still the prominent candidates.

The only question which now remains to be settled is whether or not Packard will give up the State-house. He still declares his intention to remain in his present position until forced to retreat.

The President's commission will leave for Washington to-morrow.

REPORT OF ATTEMPTED VIOLENCE TOWARD GOV. PACKARD BY A BAND OF ARMED MEN.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—The following report came from the State-house last night:

Gov. Packard's carriage was stopped to-night at the corner of Rampart and Esplanade streets, where he resides, by 10 or 12 armed men, who, finding the only occupant to be an elderly person, an attaché of Gov. Packard, bearing a letter to Mrs. Packard stating that he would not be at home to-night, left him without further molestation. Packard's friends state that he had been forewarned that an attempt would be made to kidnap him should he attempt to sleep at his own house, as he has lately done, and so he sent his cab ahead to see if there was any foundation in the warning given.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICAL PROBLEM.

CONCORD, April 20.—At an executive session the Governor, with the advice of his Council, submitted the question to the Supreme Court, which is to meet here on Monday next, whether, in counting votes for Representatives in Congress and for State Senators, it is the duty of the Governor and Council or whether they have any power to go behind the returns, and throw out, reject, or disregard any votes on the ground that any candidate is ineligible, or on the ground that a candidate can have but one name, and the name by which he is commonly known was printed on ballots, while he has sometimes been called by another name, or on the ground that the name on the ballots was not the legal name of the candidate, or on the ground that certain ballots do not contain the full Christian name of the candidate intended to be voted for. The case directly in point is that of Frank Jones, Congressman elect in the First District.

A BANK SUIT AGAINST BONDSMEN.

CONCORD, April 20.—One of the two suits of the National Savings Bank against W. W. Storrs and his bondsmen was called for trial in the Supreme Court to-day. Storrs was Treasurer of the bank in 1873, and was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of from $50,000 to $55,000. He gave up property to the amount of $11,500. His bonds were for $20,000. All his bondsmen paid their several proportions of the loss except Hon. E. A. Rollins and Timothy Haynes, who refused to pay on the ground that the default was from the First National Bank, with which Storrs was officially connected, and not from the National Savings Bank, which occupied the same rooms. The case called to-day was against Rollins, and the decision in it will probably govern that against Haynes.

OPPOSING CITY REFORM.

THE ATTACKS ON SENATOR WOODIN.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO DEFEAT THE OMNIBUS BILL—A NEW-YORK DAILY LENDING ITSELF TO THE SCHEME—MR. WOODIN'S EFFORTS IN THE CITY'S INTERESTS—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE PRETENDED REVELATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 20, 1877.

The fire on the omnibus bill seems to have opened in front, flank, and rear. The heaviest battery is Tweed, but the enemy neglects nothing in the way of sapping and mining among the Republican majority in the lower branch of the Legislature. The Tweed battery is for the benefit of the Senate, and of Senator Woodin. If he can be broken down, the defeat of the obnoxious omnibus bill, it is evidently thought, will be secured. The attack upon that gentleman in the *Tribune* this morning is plainly inspired from a source not favorable to any of the bills for cutting down the expenses of the City Government which are now before the Legislature. Of any part of this story, except that referring to the present Legislature, nothing need be said here; but of that part, I think it will be easy to demonstrate that the writer of it knew nothing of what he was talking about; has not taken the trouble to read a single one of the City bills now in the Legislature; has not even read the letters of the Albany correspondent of his own paper; and, in short, has written a story which bears every evidence of having been manufactured from loose conversations held in bar-rooms and hotel corridors—which in the minds of some people are the places where the best and most trustworthy information may always be obtained.

In that portion of the story to which I refer, Mr. Woodin is charged with starting a scheme to secure his re-election, by introducing,

"three bills intended to weaken Tammany Hall's patronage in the offices of County Clerk, Register, and the Coroners, by making these salaried positions instead of offices whose incomes are derived from fees. In another bill he proposed to consolidate certain departments controlled now by Tammany Hall and to organize two others, for the heads of which he proposed to dictate the nominations of Abraham Disbecker and George M. Van Nort, his closest friends in this City, one of whom had agreed, if appointed to the position made for him, to furnish the funds to secure Woodin's re-election as Senator. Woodin had no purpose in presenting the bills relative to the Register's, County Clerk's, and Coroners' offices to pass them. He only held them as a threat to force John Kelly, as the leader of Tammany Hall, to secure the nomination of Van Nort and Disbecker by Mayor Ely, and their confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. Disbecker was to have had a department combining the present Street-cleaning Bureau and the Croton Aqueduct Bureau, each of which has a large patronage attached to it. Mr. Van Nort was to have had the present Department of Public Works, with the Dock Department attached as a bureau. Mr. Kelly laughed at this threat as idle, and Mayor Ely, on the exposure of the scheme in the *Tribune*, declared that he would be no party to any such swindle."

First, as to the three bills mentioned in the foregoing. At the opening of this session, in response to the imperative demand of the public of New-York, measures were taken to reduce the enormous expenses of the City Government. There must have been at least 40 or 50 different schemes proposed by as many different persons or bodies, looking to this end. We had so many reform bills and retrenchment bills, and bills for greater economy brought up, that it was next to impossible to keep the run of them. The three bills alluded to, and the fourth of the same series, relating to the Commissioner of Jurors, were among the number. They were separate, instead of being combined in one, for certain good reasons founded on former experience. Then the Joint Committee of Cities of both houses was organized for the purpose of considering the whole scheme of municipal retrenchment; and out of this grew the omnibus bill, the Judiciary bill, and the famous fortieth section of the Woodin Charter bill, which had already been introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Fish. If Mr. Woodin did not intend to pass the three bills referred to, how came it that he did do it? They have passed the Senate, and they will pass the House in a short time. And every Democratic Senator voted for them. There was not a single vote against them, nor against the Commissioner of Jurors bill, which the writer of the *Tribune* article unaccountably forgets to mention, though all four bills went together. I should except one bill—Senator Morrissey opposed, in a mild way, the Register of Deeds bill and voted against it, apparently at the request of "Tom" Creamer, who sat beside him while the vote was being taken. "In another bill," says the *Tribune* article, "he proposed to consolidate certain departments, controlled now by Tammany Hall, and to organize two others," for the special benefit of Disbecker and Van Nort. All the other portion of the paragraph is obscure and contradictory. The only consolidating bill here is the omnibus bill, now being so bitterly fought in the House, after passing the Senate. There has been no proposition to make a department of the street-cleaning and Croton Aqueduct. The thing is absurd. The Croton Aqueduct and all belonging to it is proposed to be put in the Finance Department, all except the engineering work, which must, of course, remain with the Public Works Department, to which it properly belongs. Mr. Allan Campbell is expressly retained by the omnibus bill in his present position as head of that department. There never was any proposition heard of to remove him. Mr. Perley is retained in the Fire Department. Both these gentlemen were retained by unanimous consent, so to speak, on account of their fitness for the positions. The street-cleaning has been from the first a subject of warm dispute. Half a dozen different schemes have been proposed. The omnibus bill provides that the business be let in small contracts, such contracts to be subject to the approval of the Mayor and Controller, the Police Department to exercise control over the work. The Dock Department, after much contest, and, above all, at the urgent solicitation of Senator Morrissey, was made a bureau in the Public Works Department. Senator Woodin was himself inclined to doubt whether it would not be wiser to keep it distinct. The fortieth section of the Woodin Charter bill—the direct work of Mr. Woodin himself—gives the Board of Apportionment, which is commonly said to be John Kelly, more extensive powers than any official or set of officials ever had in New-York before. They have, under it, absolute power over the number and the salary of employes in the City of New-York. They hold the whole City Government in their grasp. This was the work of Senator Woodin. We shall see, briefly, what it is proposed to do by the bills now before the Legislature.

First—The Board of Apportionment is to have the power to regulate the number and compensation of all the army of City employes and officials.

Second—The offices of Register of Deeds, Coroners, County Clerk, and Commissioner of Jurors are to be made salaried, at reasonable rates. These officials are not employes; hence the board cannot reach them.

Third—The Judiciary bill regulates the compensation of Judges, the number and salaries of court attendants, and the charges of every court in the City for clerk hire and other incidentals.

Fourth—The omnibus bill creates no new office, but consolidates several, rendering the City administration more compact, and abolishing a number of useless offices. It also provides for Spring elections. The whole scheme, from first to last, is the work of Senator Woodin.

The Senate Committee on the Woodin investigation left for New-York to-night, and will examine such witnesses, including Tweed, and the editor of the *World*, who published the scandal, as may be supposed to know, or who ought to know, something about the charge, if there is anything in it. Attorney-General Fairchild still keeps his mouth shut as to the contents of the real Tweed confession, or what disposition he proposes to make of it. He does not regard the pretended revelations as sufficiently valid evidence, without other proof, to justify Tweed's release with a view to recovering any money by using him as a witness. If it be true, as stated in one of the New-York papers which Tweed so liberally subsidized when in power, that Charles O'Conor had already bargained for Tweed's release before he turned over the suits to Fairchild, then the question will arise whether the Attorney-General is bound by any such bargain. It has come to be generally believed here that if the secret history of Tweed's late "confessions" were written, with the names of the parties engaged in forcing them out of him, and the motives of their act, it would prove to be a scandal not unfit to compare with the robberies of the Tweed Ring itself.

THE WOODIN COMMITTEE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SENATORS IN THIS CITY.

The Senate Committee, composed of Senators Carpenter and Sprague, Republicans, and Schoonmaker and Bradley, Democrats, appointed at the request of Senator Woodin to investigate the charges made against him, arrived here last evening. Messrs. Carpenter, Schoonmaker, and Bradley engaged apartments at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and Mr. Sprague went to the residence of a relative up town. The committee brought with them the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the official stenographer. Senator Woodin came on the same train, and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Senator Norris Winslow, whose name is mentioned as appearing in the "confession," also arrived here last night, and will appear before the committee when called for. The committee will meet at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at 9:30 o'clock this morning to begin their labors. Senator Carpenter stated to a TIMES reporter, last night, that every one whom it was supposed could assist in the work of investigation would be subpœnaed, and that the inquiry would be fair and impartial. It might be necessary that during the progress of the investigation its proceedings should be private, but no testimony taken would be withheld from the public. Tweed, he said, will be summoned to appear, and be examined as a witness. From other sources it was ascertained that Tweed will refuse to say anything about the matters referred to in his "confession." He will at the same time give his reasons for not answering. In this matter he has been instructed by counsel, and does not propose to "show his hand." In his present position he has the committee at a disadvantage. In case he refuses to answer, the committee can report, and he may be committed for contempt. As he now stands committed to jail, they can not well impose any penalty on him for his refusal.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE SENATE—AN ITEM OF $1,000,000 FOR THE NEW CAPITOL—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 20, 1877.

The Senate took up the order of third reading of bills this morning, and commenced with the Supply bill. At the hour of adjournment, about half of the bill had been read through. Several new items were proposed, and one or two small ones were inserted, but no important changes were made in the bill as it left the Committee of the Whole. The important item appropriating $1,000,000 for the new Capitol was not reached when the Senate adjourned to Monday evening. This item was passed over in Committee of the Whole, and has not yet been discussed. A formidable opposition will be made to it on the part of some Senators, but it is generally believed that it will pass. There has been a good deal of loose talk in the Legislature, and out of it, about removing the Capitol from Albany, and if the project of erecting a new Capitol building were a new one, there is a possibility that something might come of it, but after having spent $7,000,000 on the new building, it is not likely to be abandoned now, and the prevailing opinion among members is that the best thing the State can do is to complete it as soon as possible, so that it can be of service.

Mr. Kennaday has introduced a bill for the relief of the Leaners' Bank of the City of New-York and the creditors, the bank being in the hands of a Receiver and indebted to its depositors in the sum of upward of $200,000. This bill provides for the sale by the Receiver, under the direction of the Supreme Court, of all stock and franchises of the bank for the benefit of the creditors of the bank. It also provides for a reorganization of the bank under new officers, and a change of name, if authorized by the court. All the proceedings are to be under the order of the court upon notice served upon the stockholders, and published in the State paper and such papers in New-York and Brooklyn as the court may direct.

Mr. Bixby has introduced a bill relative to District Court attendants and the Marshal in the City of New-York. It abolishes the term of the present Marshal, and provides that the Justices of each of the District Courts in the City shall appoint three persons to hold during the pleasure of the Justices, and perform all the other duties now performed by District Court attendants, for which they shall receive no compensation. They shall also perform all the duties, and have the same powers as Marshals now have.

Favorable committee reports have been made on the bill to repeal the act relating to incorporated banks in the City of New-York; on the bill to provide for the taxation of insurance companies, and on the bill to provide for the appointment of State agents for the guidance and employment of discharged convicts.

Mr. Wagstaff offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith whether, under existing laws, provision is made for perpetual imprisonment in civil litigations, and, if so, what, if any, legislation is needed in that behalf.

In the Assembly, Mr. Nelson introduced a bill amending the charter of the Round Lake Camp-meeting Association. Ordered to a third reading. The bill to prevent setting pike nets in the Harlem and East Rivers has been ordered to a third reading.

The Governor sent to the House three several vetoes on the following bills: To incorporate the Fire Department of Plattsburg. He says it is special legislation, and also puts the department outside the control of the Trustees; to provide better facilities for the election of town officers for the town of Watervliet. The Supervisors can make all necessary provisions, and the bill is also unconstitutional; to organize the Fire Department of Andes, Delaware County. This object can be attained under the general law, and special privileges like those contained in the bill should not be granted.

The House then went into Committee on the resolutions fixing the rate of tolls on the canals. Mr. Post spoke against the resolutions, being in favor of high tolls. Mr. Husted spoke in favor of low tolls; Mr. Lyons followed on the same side. Progress was then reported, and the resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday afternoon next.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR.

REPORTS OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA—TURKEY DISMAYED AT THE IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF WAR—THE CZAR ON THE WAY TO KISCHENEFF—SUGGESTIONS ABOUT CROSSING THE DANUBE.

LONDON, April 20.—A special telegram to the second edition of the *Times* from Constantinople says: "Turkey is dismayed at the prospect of imminent war, and would gladly listen to proposals for a pacific arrangement if it were not too late."

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says active negotiations have been opened between persons surrounding the Sultan and Gen. Ignatieff's confidential agent at Constantinople. Mahmoud Damat and Rouf Pashas are endeavoring to effect a direct arrangement with Russia.

The *Temps* says Mr. Layard is not the bearer of any new proposals. His mission is solely to observe public opinion in Constantinople and seize any later favorable opportunity of offering mediation. Mr. Layard arrived in Constantinople at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* has a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that Prince Gortschakoff's circular has not yet been dispatched, the open declaration of Russia's resolves having been postponed until April 29. The Czar's return to St. Petersburg from Kischeneff is fixed for April 30. He has started for Kischeneff direct, accompanied by the Minister of War.

A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa says: "Turkish troops, divided into four corps, are surrounding the Miridito country. The inhabitants of several villages have laid down their arms."

A Bucharest dispatch says: "A decree of Prince Charles, issued to-day, orders the mobilization of the active and territorial Armies and their respective reserves. The Militia and Civic Guard are also called out, and an extraordinary session of the Chambers summoned for April 25. The Czar is expected at Kischeneff on Sunday. He will hold a review of the Army on the banks of the Pruth on Monday."

In military circles in Bucharest it is generally believed that the bulk of the Russian Army, to avoid crossing the river Sereth in Moldavia by Barboche bridge and being surprised by the Turkish flotilla on the Danube, will go by railway from Ungheni to Marsucette, thence march by the high road through Focsani and Rimnic to Bouzeo, and afterward by different roads diverge from Bouzeo toward Kalafat, Flamonda, Magurele, Giurgevo, and Calarassi. The Russian headquarters will probably be at Bouzeo, as they were in 1856, or possibly at Pleosti.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Many Russians have left the city. All the Russian merchantmen will soon quit the harbor.

There have been no military operations yet in the vicinity of Montenegro. It is rumored that the Miridites have submitted.

Russian troops are reported to be nearing the Asiatic frontier.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Rome states that after an audience with the King, Gen. Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, will return to London, taking with him, it is said, instructions that Italy will continue strictly neutral so long as war is confined to Turkey and Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "I am informed from Bucharest that Prince Charles has received a copy of a Russian manifesto, which contains the following declaration:

Whereas, Every endeavor by the Emperor of Russia to preserve peace has failed, owing to the stubbornness of the Porte, while the condition of the Christians in the East is unimproved, their lives and property being menaced; therefore, his Majesty in the name of humanity and in the full consciousness of his sovereign duties as the natural protector of the Slavonian nations of the East, has been compelled to resolve on obtaining by force of arms such guarantees for his distressed fellow-believers on Turkish soil as appear absolutely necessary for securing their future welfare.

The document proceeds to state that this armed intervention is not for the purpose of conquest, and will end after securing the above-mentioned results."

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard*, confirming the above in effect, adds that the manifesto also declares that Russia intends to occupy Bulgaria, and hold the province as a material guarantee for the execution of the reforms; that she will invite other European powers to take part in the occupation; and, finally, that she disclaims any intention to acquire territory permanently.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "The peace bulletins lately have been somewhat like those issued from the sick chamber of a dying man. All that could be said was that things were as before and that the final catastrophe had not come. For the last 48 hours there seems to have been a disposition to take a more hopeful view of the case. The impulse to this comes from the remark of Mr. Hardy in the House of Commons that all hope was not abandoned. Also hints from Paris that further efforts for peace were making on the ground of the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris. To this may be added the hopes of a direct understanding at Kischeneff, raised by the fact that the Czar does not go to Moscow on his way to Kischeneff, and that Gen. Ignatieff accompanies him. After weighing these driblets of rumors and conjectures against my best information, I believe the suppositions about further negotiations on the part of the powers have no positive tangible foundation, nor have I any information that a step will be taken in the direction of concession to Russia during the Emperor's visit at Kischeneff."

A Paris dispatch says: "The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the declaration of war is imminent. There will be no ultimatum, but simply a declaration of war. Nelidoff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, breaks off diplomatic relations with Turkey on Thursday."

The *Daily Telegraph's* special dispatch from Pera says it is reported that Russia has decided to send a second circular note to the powers and wait for a reply before she declares war. It is considered possible that the bad condition of the roads in Asia Minor is the cause of this apparent hesitation.

The *Times* dispatch from Berlin reports that Russia has caused Austria to understand that she does not object to the occupation of Bosnia by Austria, and of Constantinople by England if the Russians are obliged to cross the Danube. The reception given to these overtures, however, has been far from favorable. It is certain that Austria will enter into no premature arrangement. If Russian operations should be delayed or produce no tangible result, Austria will not act at all.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says: "Contrary to the idea that there is a break in the clouds, I hear on high authority that in St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and London the most authoritative diplomatists have firm conviction that war must come. No Government action is being taken in either city with the view of averting the catastrophe. The circular note of Gortschakoff may arrive any day."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EAST.

THE PREVAILING DISPOSITION TO KEEP OUT OF THE CONTEST—DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH ENGLAND IS BOUND BY THE TREATY OF 1856, GUARANTEEING TURKISH INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, April 20.—The election in Salford, yesterday, of Mr. Walker, the Conservative candidate, enables the *Times* to draw the inference that the country is determined to keep out of the contest in Turkey as long as its vital interest is not assailed. It believes the Government to be in favor of vigilance, no doubt, but also of peace. Mr. Walker may be taken to represent the policy of patriotic inactivity, while the arguments of the Liberal leaders tend to show that if they were in power they would use force to impose the will of Europe on Turkey.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Roseberry desired to know what were the views of Lord Derby in respect to the tripartite treaty of April, 1856, and how far it was to be considered obligatory on this country. It guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and if that treaty was disregarded it appeared to him that a vital blow would be struck at the maintenance of all treaties. Was it intended to take any steps to free ourselves from the obligations of that treaty, since it would be impossible for the Government, in defiance of public opinion, to send a single soldier to defend a country so degenerate as Turkey?

Lord Houghton thought, in the circumstances, the Government would be justified in refusing to make any specific declaration as to how far the treaty of 1856 was now binding on England.

Baron Waveney hoped that some conclusion might yet be arrived at, which would hold out to Europe the expectation that peace might be preserved, but, should war break out, be maintained that it was the duty of this country to be in a position to defend the peaceful commerce of the world.

Lord Derby said, with regard to the tripartite treaty, that there was not the slightest intention on the part of either France or Austria to call on England to fulfill the treaty obligations. Therefore, the Government had not thought it right to take any steps to relieve themselves from its obligations. In reply to the statement that peace might not yet be disturbed, Lord Derby said he did not like to despond, and the House might feel sure, if the Government saw any hope that diplomatic intervention could yet be successful in averting what seemed to be impending war, no effort to that end would be left untried. But he was bound to say that from all he heard, he was not justified in indulging the expectation that we should be able to avoid that great European calamity, and he repeated what he said in May last, that in that case the Porte must not rely on material support from England.

AMERICAN RACE-HORSES ABROAD.

ANOTHER VICTORY GAINED BY A "YANKEE" COLT—ENGLISH-BRED HORSES BADLY BEATEN—THE RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, April 20.—At Newmarket to-day, the fourth and last of the Craven meeting, the race for the Newmarket International Handicap brought out a field of 10 starters. The result of the race was a victory for Tassel, who carried the heaviest weights of the placed horses. Bonchurch secured the second place and Plaisante third. The following is the summary:

THE NEWMARKET INTERNATIONAL HANDICAP of 30 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 300 added, and 100 sovereigns to the second; for three-year-olds and upward which have won a public race on the flat; 1 mile, 2 furlongs, 73 yards; with 18 subscribers.

Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Tassel, by The Drake, out of Bellandina, by Chanticleer, 4 years, 94 pounds. 1
Mr. C. Baldwin's br. c. Bonchurch, by Cathedral, Jardiniere's dam, 3 years, 77 pounds. 2
Mr. T. Jennings' bl. f. Plaisante, by Cymoal, out of Jeannette, by Gladiateur, 3 years, 91 pounds. 3

The last betting was twenty to one against Tassel, eight to one against Bonchurch, and five to one against Plaisante.

One of the races of the afternoon was won by Mr. M. H. Sandford's American-bred colt Brown Prince, of which the following is the summary:

A PLATE OF 100 SOVEREIGNS, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters; for three-year-old colts, 122 pounds, and fillies, 119 pounds; three to start or no race; 1 mile and 17 yards.

Mr. M. H. Sandford's b. c. Brown Prince, by Lexington, out of Britannia, by The Flying Dutchman. 1
Duke of Ujest's br. c. Pirat, by Buccaneer, out of Fern, by Fernhill, out of Sister to Gray Momus. 2
Mr. C. Bush's b. c. Bugle Horn, by Trumpeter, out of Rinderpest. 3

Betting—thirty-one to one against Brown Prince, six to four against Pirat, and six to one against Bugle Horn. Five horses ran; the weights were nearly equal; Brown Prince won by half a length. Brown Prince is entered for the following great races this year: The 2,000 guineas, Epsom Derby, Doncaster, St. Leger, and the famous Grand Prix de Paris.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—1 P. M.—For New-England, partly cloudy, slightly cooler weather, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, clear or fair weather and slight rise in temperature, with north-westerly winds and rising barometer in the Middle Atlantic States, and westerly winds, shifting to south and south-east, with slight rise, followed by falling barometer, in the lower lake region.

THE CUBAN TAX ON FOREIGNERS' INCOMES

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Information has been received from the Consul-General of the United States at Havana, that telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Governor-General of Cuba, to suspend all forcible measures in the collection of the 30 per cent. tax upon incomes from German subjects. It is now understood that the embargoes imposed upon German property for non-payment will not be pressed now, and that a resolute resistance will be made to the payment, by subjects and citizens of other States, pursuing like occupations. There is only one case of any recent embargo on the property of our American citizens for the payment of these taxes, and in that instance the Consul-General reports that the property remains in the possession of the owner.

PROF. MITCHELL AND THE ABYSSINIANS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Intelligence has been received at the Department of State that Prof. S. H. Mitchell, who was captured by a body of Abyssinian banditti while he was engaged in a geological survey in Egyptian territory, near the frontier of Abyssinia, carried off to the mountains, and was reported to have died from the effects of harsh treatment, is alive at Adowa, in the hands of the Abyssinians, and that the Governor-General of the Soudan has sent a special demand for his release.

RAILROAD COLLISION AT GREEN ISLAND.

ALBANY, April 20.—A collision occurred late last night on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad at Green Island, crossing between the Montreal and Troy local trains, by which an engineer named Dennis Maher and a fireman, whose name is unknown, were badly injured. One passenger was also injured. Both the engines were badly damaged.

PROPOSED SCULLING RACE.

ST. JOHN, April 20.—Arrangements are in progress for a scull-race between Wallace Ross and Fred. Plaisted, of New-York. Ross goes into training at once.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

HIS PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY—THE FREEDMEN SECURE AGAINST THE WHITE LEAGUE—THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS AT AN END—HOW THEIR MATERIAL CONDITION WILL BE IMPROVED.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 16, 1877.

It has been persistently urged in favor of President Hayes' Southern policy, that it would immediately result not only in the establishment of a better feeling between the sections, but in a great increase of business confidence and activity of trade. There is no doubt that the overthrow of a legally elected Republican Government will, in this State at least, have the effect indicated. Prominent business men of all classes express the belief that the inauguration of the Nicholls Administration will be the commencement of the end of all the difficulties under which they have undoubtedly suffered for the past eight years. Property-owners look confidently for a considerable rise in the real estate market, and capitalists of all kinds are preparing to employ money which has long lain idle. All this is, of course, very encouraging; but there is another side to the picture. There are in this State 450,000 colored people who are for the most part without capital, without property, and without any direct interest in trade. What will be the result of the President's Southern policy to these people? is a question which cannot be ignored, and which is just now being answered in many different ways. That the inauguration of Nicholls will for a time, at least, terminate the active participation of the negro in the politics of the State, there is no kind of doubt. The moment a Democratic Government is established in Louisiana, the black man will cease to be a citizen in anything but name. He will be practically as far from the ballot-box as he was 20 years ago, and all the results of the war upon the politics of the State will be as completely blotted out as they are in Georgia and Mississippi. While all this is true, however, I think it is none the less a fact that naturally the condition of the negro will be improved by Democratic success. In New-Orleans, Shreveport, and a number of the larger towns and settlements, black men have, since the war, established themselves in trades of various kinds. Many of them are extensive carpenters, employing large numbers of hands; others are largely engaged in the fruit trade. A great part of the vegetables consumed in New-Orleans are raised and sold by colored men. Negroes are practically in control of the fish market,

least the Southern whites firmly believe he has intimated, that he will not support the black men in their demand for political recognition. Such being the case, the whip of the bull-dozer, the rifle of the shot-gun leader, and the knife of the White League ruffian are of no further use. The President of the United States by, his recognition of the Democrats of the South, by his overthrow of Chamberlain in South Carolina and of Packard in Louisiana, has greatly improved the material prospects of the freedmen. He has saved them from massacre and outrage, but in doing so he has also, for a time, at least, practically deprived them of the right of suffrage. H. C.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA—ALL THE STATES AT PEACE—AFFAIRS IN PERU AND CHILI.

PANAMA, April 10.—The time is nearly up when the French surveying expedition, under Lieut. Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, is due at Panama on its return from the Darien. The surgeon of the party, Dr. Vignier, has arrived in this City, but does not report anything in regard to the operations of the commission. It is said that he represents the character of the country as such that it will be difficult for Europeans ever to withstand the effects of the fevers, or to endure the reptiles and vermin of that region. On the whole, it may be concluded that nothing favorable has been discovered. The war in Colombia still drags on without any prospect of conclusion. It is now thought by intelligent foreigners, recently from the interior, that the conflict may last several years. No facts have been received which throw any new light upon the state of the country. The Isthmus remains quiet, although the hard times resulting from suspension of trade with the interior of the Republic, are pressing very heavily upon all classes.

From Central America the news is encouraging. All the States are at peace. The coffee crop is abundant, and is coming forward rapidly. The last arrival at this port was the steam-ship Winchester, on the 1st of April, with 10,171 bags, making a total since January of 116,451 bags. The royal mail steamer Para, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., took over 16,000 bags for Southampton. The Panama Railroad is kept very busy. A shipment of 500 tons steel rails has arrived at Aspinwall for the railway, which will be laid down on the Panama end of the line immediately. This will give about 10 miles of steel rails, together with what was relaid three years ago, out of 47, the length of the road. The United States flag-ship Pensacola sailed hence on the 4th inst., bound north. The steamer Omaha is expected to remain in port a month or so longer. The steamer Swatara arrived at Aspinwall, from the West Indies, on the 9th inst.

The American Minister, Mr. Richard Gibbs, immediately after the death of Mr. Consul Clayton on March 22, appointed Capt. Samuel Kissam, of Callao, long and favorably known on the coast, to fill the vacancy until orders may be received from Washington. A strong representation will be made to the Department of State for the continuance of Capt. Kissam in his new position, and it will be difficult to find an officer better adapted, under all respects, to serve the interests of the citizens of the United States in the Republic of Peru. On the 24th inst. the Copiapo, a steamer belonging to the South American Steam-ship Company, ran aground on a shoal at the mouth of the River Jequetepque, five miles distant from Pacasmayo. The accident occurred in a heavy fog, and while bearings could not be obtained; the Captain was misled by the lights from a village on shore which he took for Pacasmayo. Passengers and baggage were all saved. The steamer Inca was immediately sent from Callao to the relief of the distressed steamer, and the agents here are of opinion that she will be floated without serious injury having been sustained. In this same neighborhood the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Arica was lost some years since.

A large fire occurred at Valparaiso, Chili, on the 19th of March. "La Recoba" was burned to the ground. The small-pox is again on the increase, the lazaretto at Valparaiso having received an accession of patients during the week, bringing up the number to between 80 and 90. The American ship Gardner Colby, from Astoria, Oregon, with wheat for England, has put into Valparaiso leaking, after being 75 days out. The Swedish bark Comoren, wheat laden, from California, has also put into Valparaiso leaking.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

UNUSUALLY LOW RATE OF INTEREST IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND—THE PRICE OF SILVER — THE COTTON AND GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, April 20.—It was twelve months yesterday since the bank rate of discount was fixed at 2 per cent. Only once within 30 years was so low a rate maintained so long, namely, from July, 1867, to November, 1868. Silver closed at 54⅞ pence per ounce.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, reviewing the trade of the week ending last night, says: "Cotton was flat the early part of the week, at reduced rates, but yesterday and to-day there has been an increased trade demand and rather less depression. American was dull and inactive until yesterday, and declined fully ⅛ penny. Since then, with a better demand, prices have been steady at the quotations. Sea Island was in limited demand, and quotations were unchanged. Sales were made at a slight concession. Futures opened rather flat, with limited business. The decline until Monday evening, however, only amounted to about 3-32 penny, but on Tuesday, under the influence of threatening politics and a local failure, the market was very depressed, and in some positions sold at a decline of 7-32 penny. Since then the market has rallied, and the latest transactions were only 1-16 penny below current rates last Tuesday."

A leading grain circular, in its review of the week, says: "The slight relapse in wheat on Tuesday has been more than recovered since, owing to marked animation and demand for consumption. All the country markets have continued to advance, with large transactions in the usual course of business, besides numerous speculative ones. The floating cargo trade is firm, and high rates have been paid for red wheat off the coast. Several cargoes were taken for the Continent. At this market to-day the attendance was not large, but there was considerable demand by millers for both white and red wheat, each description readily making 2 pence per cental advance. Flour was 6 pence dearer for sacks and barrels. Corn was in poor request at 3 pence per quarter decline."

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO IN SOUTH CAROLINA—SENTENCE TO DEATH OF A WHITE MAN IN GEORGIA.

AIKEN, April 20.—Steve Anderson, a negro, convicted of complicity in the murder of Portman and Hauseman, Germans, in this county, on the 2d of last November, was hanged here to-day in the presence of about 300 persons, half of whom were negroes. There was no excitement, and very little interest manifested. Anderson was attended by two preachers of his own color. The guard consisted of a local military company. Portman and Hauseman, who were Northern Germans and Republicans, were murdered by John Henry Dennis, Lucius Thomas, Nelson Brown, Adam Johnston, Steve Anderson, all negroes. Dennis, Thomas, Brown, and Johnston were executed on the 16th of March last, but Anderson was respited by Gov. Hampton until to-day. The proof of his guilt was conclusive.

ROME, April 20. Augustus Johnson (white) was to-day sentenced to be hanged in this place on Friday, June 15, for the murder of Daniel Alford (colored) in August last.

CROP PROSPECTS IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, April 20.—Reports received from all the counties of Southern Nebraska show a highly gratifying condition of affairs. The wealth of the country in cattle, hogs, and sheep has quadrupled in the last two years. The soil is in a splendid condition, and a larger area is being put into grain than in any previous year. Farmers are busy everywhere; the prospects of war in Europe, and the advanced prices of cereals having given a strong impetus. The grasshopper trouble is reaching an end; the Spring rains have begun, and are destroying the product of the small portion of eggs hatched. The future prospects of the State were never so good. The large surplus of corn from the crops of the last two years is being held for higher prices. These statements are the result of careful examination, and can be relied upon, and the surplus products of this region which will be shipped to St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, and other Eastern points this year will verify them.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITORY BILL.

BOSTON, April 20.—The House this afternoon rejected the Prohibitory bill by a vote of 117 nays to 108 yeas. A reconsideration will be attempted. The bill has passed the Senate, and is favored by the House had been considered passable.

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE BLACK BELT.

THEIR HOMES AND EXPERIENCES—THE FEATURES OF LIFE WHICH ALL NEW COMERS MUST MEET—THE FARMERS' SOCIAL AND BUSINESS DISADVANTAGES—WIVES OF THE IMMIGRANT FARMERS LONELY AND DISCONTENTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, April 16, 1877.

A man expecting to migrate learns from print about the geography, the climate, the soil, and the productions of a country. But these details are only shells to the kernel of his curiosity—the satisfaction of the immigrants with their new homes. He thinks if he could walk right into the country, and see the homes and their surroundings, and talk with the men on their business, and with the women on their social condition, he would know whether he wants to go there. But the information he would thus collect would be as various as its sources, and perhaps as perplexing as his own ignorance of the region had been. Nevertheless, that would be the best course to pursue, and hence an account of how the immigrant lives here, how he likes this country, and what are his greatest wants, pleasures, and hopes, may be the best substitute for a visit of inspection.

This Southern life is very interesting, chiefly for its poverty in human nature in the midst of nature's wealth, for its darkness in the bright sunshine. The shadow of the Marshalsea is upon it. So the immigrant, a figure of light as rare as angels' visits, is too subdued and too isolated to relieve the sombre hue of life. But he is an interesting figure in the scene. While walking through the desolate country to his home, you imagine how he suffered in the dreary Winters; how he sat, perhaps, next to want at the table or the hearth; how he toiled all Summer for his cows and horses, and how each new Spring found him obliged to work again for the next Winter's food and fuel. And one rejoices that he has realized here his dreams of flowers, birds, and sunshine, and that his life has its seasons of rest and joy, as well as of work and anxiety. The demand for such a life is so reasonable, and the physical conditions for realizing it are so surely within reach, that you fully expect to see the immigrant here in an earthly paradise, since his energy made his Northern home so pleasant in spite of the harsh conditions. But the law of compensation is inexorable, and it regulates even the material side of individual lives here, as well as the destinies of nations. The immigrant here finds the delights of a genial climate, and loses the delights of, or perhaps the taste for, civilization. At first the necessity of supplying his absolute wants prevents him from doing anything that is not remunerative or productive. Then the indefinite time when he is "going to fix up" becomes remote. The climate, moreover, invites one to neglect domestic conveniences and even comfort. And gradually the force of surrounding examples of poor living, and their proof of the mercy of divine Providence, confirm his neglect of externals. A gate off its hinges is no reproach unless a pig is entering the garden, and a pane out of a window is seldom a discomfort. It he has the energy to make his subsistence, he is readily excused for all deficiences of orders, convenience, and taste. The first observation, therefore, on the immigrant is that his home, his outward condition, is unattractive, though probably his visions and intentions, when coming, included the poem and the picture with the birds, the flowers, and the sunshine.

The inward condition of the immigrants, their feelings of content or discontent, of hope or despondency, are varied by their individual temperaments and the length of their stay in the country. On some subjects, however, all classes unite in praise, on others in blame, and on a few others in the silence of indifference or of prudence. To show these features of life that all new comers must meet, I shall quote some of the immigrants that a visitor might encounter on his tour of inspection. Although the number of immigrants is relatively and actually small, they fill all kinds of places, and can tell of all phases of life. The greater part came here with the Army; and the latter, after the war came again, to reap a prospective fortune raising cotton. That effort proved a failure, and led to their settlement in various mercantile pursuits and official positions. Therefore, most of them now live in the cities and towns, although a few Northern farmers, both new and old settlers, are to be found in the country. Consequently, the immigrants may be reported under two heads, the townsmen and the countrymen. The townsmen, enjoying the best civilization the country affords, are perhaps the most contented, and thus far certainly the more prosperous, class. One of them said:

"I was a fool to bring my money down here after the war. Everything was high, and everybody hated us Northerners. So it was not long before we were ruined by legitimate losses, and by cheating and robbing. We didn't know how to manage, and everybody around us was only too glad to get our money and get rid of us. The Ku-Klux drove many entirely away and some into the towns. But the Southerners found out that such a course didn't pay, and they stopped it. Everything is quiet and orderly now, nobody is troubled in any way. Now that Hayes is President, we all feel still more secure, and everybody is hopeful of better times. I don't want a better country to live in."

"How do you agree with the people on politics?"

"With some we talk pleasantly enough, and freely; but with many we mutually agree to avoid the subject; that is the common course until you are intimate or sure that political discussion will not become disagreeable. There is no actual intimidation or trouble about it, but it often is very unpleasant."

"Is there much of a premium on Democrats here?"

"I don't see much difference in the treatment of men of either party. If anything, a good square Republican is the surest of respect, though he may not be as generally received."

"How do you get on socially?"

"Well, the first principle here is to regard every Northerner with some suspicion and aversion until he is known, unless he comes highly recommended. This, however, does not affect his external and commercial relations. He is fully as well treated in trade, or even better, than many Southerners, for he often deserves more credit and confidence. But as to social intercourse, there is very little of it in the country. The Southerners have not recovered from the depression of every kind brought by the war. They feel less unpleasantly toward us than they did, and things are improving. But we don't see in others, and don't share much social visiting and entertainment. We all live very much within ourselves, but always meet in courtesy and good understanding. The ladies are more reserved and critical than the men. They are less influenced by external contact with strangers, and still keep more of their old feelings. Then, their poverty makes them naturally indisposed to hospitality, and also nourishes some envy of our more efficient domestic management, that they cannot achieve without the retinue of servants they had in slavery. But this, too, is wearing away, and they are improving. For social advantages, it for no others, one does well to keep up his relations with the church, the Grangers, his Masonic or Odd-fellows' lodge, or any other organization of men or women, for they are the chief resources of the country for social intercourse."

"How do the children enjoy their schools?"

"Not very well at first. They are troubled somewhat as 'Yankees.' They generally come to a crisis in play or work; and then those who show courage and independence establish their position, and gain friends, but those who are less self-asserting must take back seats. The boys fare about as the men do; some win a place, and gain esteem and confidence, while others don't get on so well; for very little is naturally offered to a Northener. In fact, perfect independence, financially, socially, and intoilectually, is the only condition a Northern man ought to be in."

"What is to be the solution of the negro problem?"

"Well, I don't know; it s a very hard question, and one that will require a great deal of time, labor and patience. In general terms, education is the first thing. His salvation cannot come without that, and I believe that is all he requires. But how that can best be accomplished is the question."

"What is the general attitude of the Southern people with regard to it?"

"With few exceptions they are all willing, or perhaps, desirous, that the negro should be educated. They begin to see that he must be improved, and while a very few don't accept this view, even hate to see anything done for him, the great majority are willing he should be helped, and a small number are willing to contribute to it. But, in general, the people feel too poor to do what is needed for schools of any kind. The school fund is too small, but the people don't want to increase taxes. I sometimes think the negroes would do well to disperse among whites in other States, where their rights are willingly granted, and they can get education by schools and better examples of thrift and practical affairs. There is quite a large migration from here to the Mississippi Valley, Arkansas, and even to Texas. But I don't know that this move betters them very much."

"Well, then, on the whole, are you contented to live here?"

"Yes. I enjoy most of all the mild climate. I always disliked the Northern Winters, and besides, my health is better here than it was there; this is doubtless the chief cause of my content. I miss most of all the active intellectual life and the social sympathies and pleasures we had, and my wife misses these more than I do, for she has not so many external interests as I have. We both wish that Northern people would flock in here and remodel the life and condition of the country. Then it would be delightful."

The farmer is at first the most unfortunate of immigrants. His financial relations are all on the side of expenditure; he must buy stock, tools, food, and labor, and he must wait a year or more for returns. If the seasons are unfavorable, his efforts are exceptionally discouraging. His domestic arrangements are to be completed; the garden, the outbuildings, the house, and the multitude of common conveniences never appreciated until either lost or made, are to be planned and executed. And until these are done, discomforts have to be endured. Then, the social relations are still more difficult to define and establish. The neighbors live at a distance that makes visiting a sacrifice of time. The arts of intercourse are not easy to them; constraint, instead of conversation, fills the first visits, or even produces misunderstandings that are but slowly worn away. In short, his financial, domestic, and social arrangements are all to create, and that, too, under the disadvantages of isolation without the advantages of complete freedom. It is quite comprehensible that a family might be happier moving into a wilderness than into a neighborhood of strange people with uncongenial ideas and customs. For their financial relations would be as simple and restricted as those of the Arkansas couple who bought a barrel of whisky and retailed it to each other at 10 cents a glass, making a handsome profit. Their domestic arrangements would have to be created; but simplicity in these also rules with much saving grace. Their social relations, the feature most precarious to immigrants, would be limited by the curtain, and perhaps the hickory, without the least danger of external influences.

The Northern farmer here, as might be expected, labors under very positive disadvantages in all these relations. He is unacquainted with the peculiar requirements of the soil and climate, so his first crops are often failures; he does not understand the management of the negro labor, so his work is often neglected or improperly done; and the other elements of his finances are perhaps still more unfortunate and equally uncontrollable. The farms they purchase are without a single convenience for his methods of living and working; he has all to make, and but little time to spare from the farm work. The kindness of the climate at first excuses, and then almost advocates, neglect.

The farmers' homes, therefore, as may be expected, are unattractive to a degree not endured in the North. They are inconvenient, often untidy, and rough as border settlements; but having the presence of decayed civilization, they are not as pleasant and hopeful as the pioneer's clearing in the midst of fresh, unconquered Nature. And yet the reflective visitor will not conclude from the present external conditions of living that civilization is not to be expected here, for both the soil and the climate are well adapted to sustain prosperity and social culture.

"I know I can make a living here, and not work half as hard as I did North. I can raise two crops a year if I want to—oats, then corn, or even two crops of corn, on the same ground. The land can be brought up by manure we make, or by clover and peas, just as cheaply as anywhere. And we have ready sale for everything we can raise. Hay is worth often $30 a ton, coming from Kentucky and Indiana, and we can raise millet and clover, too, with proper care, and perhaps other grasses. Then stock costs almost nothing to keep. It runs out generally all Winter in the canebrakes, and keeps well enough. A little feeding goes a great way. If we get good stock we can do well selling in markets, or shipping North. Sheep do very well on the hills; and hogs are a good investment. Now, there's a four-year-old colt that grew up on my farm here; he is worth about $80, and I know he hasn't cost me over $5. Cotton is a crop that is ready money even before it is grown. That is the reason so many raise it; for it don't pay very well at the present prices and yield. Then the garden will grow all you want in the way of fruits and vegetables nearly all the year round, and that, too, with but little labor. Fuel is plenty and cheap, and but little is needed. A cheap house is just as good for this climate as a dear one. We sell our old clothes to the darkeys for half price, and buy only a few new ones at that. I tell you, if a man can't make a living here he can't anywhere; and with working as we do North he can certainly make money."

"How do you settlers stand here in trade?"

"We have as good credit as anybody. We have to be careful; for some of the Southerners take pride in getting the advantage of us, and keeping it. Now, some of us have had trouble to get our titles settled, or to get some other business fully and equitably adjusted. But this disposition is dying out, and we get as good treatment as we want from the right sort of men. But every man ought, if possible, to be perfectly independent in every way, socially and financially."

"Are the negroes good labor?"

"Yes, first-rate; but you can't work them without close watching, right alongside. Some Northern men who have tried to manage them as they did the white labor, have failed and so won't have anything to do with them. But I think the negro is, in his own way, as good as the white labor we had in the North. The Southerners misused and cheated him after the war, and so got him into a habit of changing about, and thus also discouraged him from working, and demoralized him in every way. He was accustomed to obey from fear, not from attachment or even from his own self-interest. And now you've got to keep up some of that fear by strict management and by charging him for his carelessness and idleness. If you take him in the right way, there's no trouble to control and work him to advantage. And he learns new tools and new ways if you show him by actually taking hold yourself and doing the work before him. Many of them are already good hands at almost any trade, as blacksmiths, carpenters, and masons, and they will learn easily enough if they have a chance."

"I suppose you have to keep watch over them about stealing?"

"Well, yes, we do; though they are improving very much of late. They leave my hogs and cattle alone now, and even take some interest in protecting them. But they keep pilfering in small ways—ears of corn, tools, and other small things they keep taking. I hold one negro, my driver or head man, responsible for all that I can, and he looks after things. But they are so clannish, and stand by one another so long, that we can't discover their tricks very easily. We must gradually educate them to better ways."

The woman's side of farm life here is pitiful in many respects. For some women it would be unendurable; for all it is a severe experience. Many of them cannot speak of their loneliness without showing strong emotion.

"No one can realize our isolation until it is felt. We have lived here a year and a half, yet not a single white woman has called on me. If it were not for the negroes I could not speak to a woman oftener than once a month, when I go to town or a little shopping. Although our external relations with those we know are pleasant enough when we happen to meet, they do nothing to welcome us; nor even extend distant civilities, unless sickness appeals to them. On the whole, I am not sure that our intercourse would be very profitable, for the whole basis of life, work, and opinions, is radically different—perhaps incompatible. But the isolation is none the less dreary for being somewhat justified. There is an undefined, or even unexpressed, antipathy between Northerners and Southerners. And although it is wearing away, it still keeps us apart. We scarcely ever are asked or offer to lodge or entertain Southerners that may be traveling, because we neither of us feel the freedom that makes hospitality enjoyable. For example, my husband was belated on the road in his own county, and asked to stay all night with a well-to-do farmer. But the man excused himself, and sent Mr. X. to the next neighbor. The next one also refused, and so did the third, the fourth, the fifth, and the sixth. Long after dark, in the seventh house, he found a man willing to take in a 'Yankee.' And he was a Republican. I don't say such treatment is common, but it shows a common feeling." C. H. F.

AFFAIRS IN MICHIGAN.

THE STATE RAILROAD CHARTERS.

RESULT OF THE SPRING ELECTION—HOW THE DEMOCRATS WERE BEATEN IN A PARTISAN FIGHT—EFFORTS OF THE GRANGER ELEMENT TO RUN THE RAILROADS—LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE ASKED FOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 18, 1877.

The Spring election in this State affords proof of the folly of the irreconcilable policy, mapped out by the Democratic leaders as the path to certain victory in the future. It has not been usual to force partisan issues into these "off-year" contests, at which only Supreme Court Justices and Regents of the University are chosen on the general ticket, and the Republicans made no effort whatever in that direction this time. They placed a man of very pronounced political independence (Judge Cooley,) at the head of their ticket, and limited their platform to a brief expression of congratulation at the peaceful settlement of the Presidential dispute, and a cordial indorsement of President Hayes' conciliatory programme. But the voice of the Democratic Convention was for partisan war; its proceedings were full of bitter speeches; an effort to nominate Judge Cooley was crushed; a "straight-out" ticket was put in the field, and the people were called upon to repudiate "the fraudulent President" and his supporters. The campaign was dull, but the Democratic papers pitched all their appeals to the masses in the "rebuke to the Returning Board infamy" key. The result has been ludicrous. The Republicans have swept the State on a vote that is full in the rural townships where there were local contests, and light in those cities which held no charter elections, Judge Cooley's majority is still uncertain, but will rise to many thousands. In this city, the Democratic vote amounted to less than 1,800, while it was over 10,000 last Fall. In many populous towns in the interior of the State not a Democratic State ticket was cast. Neither in the returns nor in the election-day incidents was there the slightest trace of the expected popular rallying against the usurper! The irreconcilable policy failed most wretchedly.

The railroad question, which threatens to become a permanent institution of our Western States, is before the Legislature of Michigan this Winter in a way that has excited some alarm among Eastern investors and stock operators. These are the facts in regard to this matter: All of the railroads operating in this State are organized under the General Railroad law except four, viz.: the Detroit and Milwaukee, the Michigan Central and one of its branches, known as the Grand River Valley, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. These four lines are operated under special charters. The Detroit and Milwaukee corporation is the possessor, through the legal devices of sundry foreclosures, consolidations, &c., of the chartered rights conferred upon the old Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Company, which was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature in an act bearing date March 7, 1833. Its charter provides for an annual tax to the State of 1 per cent. on the paid-in capital stock, with which is coupled an exemption "from all and every tax, charge, and exaction by virtue of any law of this State except for penalties." This instrument is claimed by the corporation to be perpetual, and it does not contain any provision for its own amendment or repeal. The earlier construction of the Michigan Central was the work of the State through a Board of Internal Improvements, but in 1846 (under act 42 of that year) the State sold this road for $2,000,000 to a private corporation, the act named being at once a deed of sale and a charter. In the same year the Legislature also passed an act for the incorporation of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, whose line now runs from Jackson to Grand Rapids, is leased to the Central, and is operated as a branch thereof. Both these charters, which may be practically considered as one, exempt the roads from all taxation under any State laws upon the payment into the State Treasury of an annual specific tax, which was in each case originally fixed at one-half of 1 per cent. upon the paid-in capital stock, changing at a later date to three-fourths of 1 per cent. upon said stock, and also upon all loans to the companies for construction purposes. In both charters the State reserved the right to buy the roads at their actual value after the years, and but of the Central the right after 30 years to repeal, alter, or amend said charter by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, with the important proviso that the company "shall be compensated by the State for all damages sustained by reason of such alteration, amendment, or repeal." It will be observed that this 30-years limit was passed in 1876. The Michigan Southern Railroad was also surveyed and begun by the State, but by an act of 1846 it was sold to a private corporation for $500,000, receiving a charter precisely similar in its terms to that of the Central. Through a variety of transfers and consolidations this charter became one of the franchises of the present powerful Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and it covers what are known as the Detroit, Adrian, and Jackson branches of that line, while another special charter of like date and terms, (originally known as that of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad,) is also its property, and covers that portion of its main line in this State between Toledo and Adrian.

The expiration of the 30-years limit last year encouraged our Granger element, who are restive under what they regard as onerous freight rates and injurious discriminations, to organize a movement for the repeal of these special charters, with the aim of compelling the corporations to reorganize under the General Railroad law of this State. The spirit of this movement will be evident from the form of the resolutions which make a part of of the petition which was widely circulated and extensively signed, especially in the rural counties. They read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the Legislature of this State, now in session, to most thoroughly examine into the great evils growing out of the immense railroad power, and, inasmuch as the charters of the several railroads of the State operating under special corporate privileges have now expired, that we respectfully ask our Legislature to bring all such roads under the General Railroad laws.

Resolved, That the General Railroad laws should then be so amended as to require all roads to establish uniform maximum rates, according to the distance of transportation, for the carrying of all produce and merchandise over their lines.

Without going into any details as to the agitation of the matter before the people and at Lansing, or as to the agreements pro and con before the legislative committees, I will briefly state what has happened, and what the outlook is: The Railroad Commissioner of the State has discussed the whole subject in a special report, condemning in strong language the "raid" upon the railroads, denying the truth of the statement that they "charge enormous and unjust rates," questioning as to whether any measures of repeal will not render the State liable for heavy damages, and opposing as impracticable the proposition to "establish uniform maximum rates by law." The press of the State has treated the whole matter with indifference, and its journalistic discussion has amounted to nothing. The railroads have sent their representatives to Lansing, and protested against any additions to the embarrassments under which they are now struggling, and have apparently contented themselves with this action. The House Railroad Committee have, however, reported favorably four bills repealing all the special charters save that of the Detroit and Milwaukee, (which contains no clause permitting repeal,) and have accompanied them with a voluminous report, condemning vigorously and at length the principle underlying the original legislation, declaring that time has shown the doctrines of the Dartmouth College case to be unsound, and urging that public policy requires that these powerful corporations shall be shorn of all special franchises and brought under general State control. There is no probability, however, that the Legislature will follow the House committee in its recommendations. A two-thirds vote is required, and it is doubtful if a majority of the representatives will support the repealing bills; the opposition in the Senate is still stronger. It is even douubtful if the rate of the specific taxation of these corporations will be changed at this session; it may be considered by all interested as certain that the charters will not be wiped out.

A PRIVATE SOLDIER'S PROMOTION.

One of the most distinguished of the early chiefs of the Bengal Artillery was Sir John Horsford. This officer was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's, Oxford; but, being urged to take orders, he, to avoid entering an uncongenial profession, enlisted in the East India Company's service, when not quite 21, and sailed for India as a private, under the name of John Kover. The inquiries made by his family attracted attention; he also betrayed himself, it is said, by writing out an error in a Greek quotation in a letter which he was copying for his commanding officer. Owing to his admirable conduct as a soldier he soon attained the rank of Sergeant, increased the interest which his history had excited, and, after six years' service, he was given a commission in his proper name. When he died, in 1814, he had risen to the rank of Major-General, and was a Knight of the Bath. He had served 45 years uninterruptedly in India, and during that time had never been absent from his duty a single day.

THE PORT HENRY MINE EXPLOSION.

PARTIAL SUCCESS OF THE BIG BLAST—TWO PILLARS OF IRON ARE THROWN DOWN—THE THIRD AND LARGEST LEFT STANDING.

From the Albany Argus, April 20.

Yesterday morning at an early hour a special excursion train started from the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad depot in this city for Mineville, in Essex County. About 300 persons were aboard of it, principally gentlemen interested in iron mining operations, who were to make the trip for the purpose of witnessing the monster blast in the afternoon at mine No. 21 of the Port Henry Iron Company. The day was by no means favorable, for drizzling rain interfered somewhat with the pleasure of the excursionists, and also had an evil influence upon the operations at the mine. A few feet from the track had been erected a large stand along the north side of the opening to the mine, and it was intended that the excursionists should, if they desired, observe the blast from it. This mine extends in two directions some 500 feet under the earth, and has been operated 17 years. The huge pillars, and there are many of them, which support its roof, are all rich with iron ore, and it was the desire of the company to rend asunder by means of an explosive called "vigorite" three of the most formidable ones.

At 2:30 o'clock Mr. J. B. Brinsmade, Treasurer of the company, announced that three whistles in quick succession from the hoisting-house would give the signal for the blast. In an instant the Consulting Engineer, George H. Reynolds, had touched the electric key; the battery had played its part with the vigorite in one of the pillars, and with a terrible rumbling noise the mighty column fell to pieces, small chunks of the ore being thrown as high as 150 feet in air. At the same time the earth in the vicinity trembled, but only for an instant. Five minutes later the second was fired, but it only accomplished a portion of the work, and instead of two pillars falling there was only one. It was soon learned that one of the batteries had failed to ignite some 40 charges of vigorite, one of which is sunk 110 feet in the ore. Consequently the blast was only a partial success. The pillar still standing is 50 feet above the base, and 140 feet high. The others were each about 40 feet above the base, and 170 feet high. One hundred holes were charged in all, three of which were drilled with a diamond drill, and the others were percussion drills. The amount of ore displaced is estimated at 50,000 tons. In about three months this will have been raised from the mine, and then the third pillar will be blasted.

For three months drilling has been going on at the mine, and most of the time the men have experienced great trouble in keeping the holes free from ice, as the temperature inside the pillars has been very low. It has been found that these immense bodies of ore change their temperature slowly, and their interiors have now a temperature below that of the freezing point of water. The Winter in this northern section of our State is usually a very long and cold one, and that of this year is no exception to the rule, for even now the ground about Mineville is mantled with snow. It is the extreme low temperature, then, that influenced the explosion yesterday, or else the battery in use was not sufficiently powerful to send an effective current into the vigorite. The managers, George H. Reynolds, George C. Roe, and Treat S. Beach, had labored for three days and nights to keep the holes free from ice formation, and even steam was sent into them continually by an apparatus improvised by the first-named gentleman. All this did not insure for the blast entire success.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WHAT SENATOR BECK OF THE COMMITTEE THINKS OF IT—KENTUCKY MUST HAVE HER SHARE OF OFFICES.

From the Lexington (Ky.,) Press, April 18.

As there is a good deal of parade just now about appointments to office, the equalization of the employes of the Government among the States, according to population, civil service reform, and all that sort of thing, a reporter for the *Press* called yesterday on Mr. Beck, knowing that he had recently been appointed on the Committee on Civil Service Reform in the Senate, with the object of learning from him the present condition of things at Washington relative to the appointment of officials. He said he had been looking into the subject with some care, and while he did not desire to suggest any particular plan in advance of the action of his committee, he gave expression to views as much like the Eastern States in this, as in all else, get the lion's share of the patronage of the Government. Among other things, he said that the last official register, or blue book, prepared by the Secretary of the Interior as required by law, shows the number of employes in the departments at Washington, and the State from which each person appointed to office, as they stood Sept. 30, 1875, (the next register will appear Sept. 30, 1877.) The total number of appointees from the various States in the leading departments at Washington is 6,018; of these 48 are from Kentucky. The total population of the United States, as shown by the last census, including the Territories, Indians and all races, was 38,925,598. Population of Kentucky—being eighth in rank, instead of ninth as under the former census—1,321,011. Her population is over one-thirtieth of the whole, thirty times 1,321,011 being 39,630,330. The persons employed in the departments at Washington, 6,018, Kentucky, on fair distribution, is entitled to over 200, instead of (as Blue Book shows) 48, as now allowed to her.

In making up the statement from the Register some names may be overlooked, but it is substantially accurate. I am satisfied without careful examination that the six New-England States, with an aggregate population of 2,487,924, have more offices than the other 36,437,674. I am not, therefore, surprised at the Representatives from that section clamoring that there shall be no changes made except for cause, and calling that "civil service reform."

It may be said no reason exists why these places should be equally distributed. Every Representative knows that information as to the workings of any bureau can only be obtained from persons familiar with the machinery and management of it. A Kentucky Senator or Representative ought to be able to consult with and obtain information from men in the departments known to him, and whose integrity and good faith he can rely upon, instead of being compelled to consult with the constituents and appointees of New-England Representatives, who may be expected to seek favor at home by doing whatever would be most pleasing to their own friends. I want to state it mildly, but the objection to the present condition is obvious and should be changed.

MR. WALTER ON TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA.

Mr. Walter, M. P., proprietor of the London *Times*, a few weeks ago addressed a temperance conference in London, in the course of which he said he had frequently traveled in Germany, where a far greater quantity of beer was drunk than in England. Mr. Bass had told him that his production of beer was as nothing compared with the quantity brewed by some Bavarian firms. But in Bavaria you could drink a pailful of beer without being the worse for it. It was fresh, bright, pleasant to the taste, but it was not heady. It had none of the qualities which, when they once got hold of a man, completely mastered him and made a beast of him. People did not get drunk upon the Bavarian beer. The same remark applied to the United States, where he had lately been traveling. The lager beer sold there was much like the Bavarian beer. It was drunk to a great extent by Germans. There were enormous breweries of it in New-York, and other places, and it was comparatively harmless, wholesome, and exhilarating. The result was far less drunkenness in the United States than in England, and this is not in consequence of the Maine liquor laws—there in some parts of the country of which he spoke Maine liquor laws did not exist, and would not be tolerated—but partly from the influence of climate; partly, also, from better education and greater self-respect among the population, and also on account of this lighter beverage. Among the nations, at all events, there was very little drunkenness. He believed that he only saw one case during his visit."

GOV. COLQUITT IN THE PULPIT.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, preached to the negroes of Atlanta, at one of their churches, last Sunday evening. The *Constitution* has the following account of the services: "Joining in the crowd, we soon reached the church, and found there an immense mass of well-dressed colored people pouring in at the church doors. A number of officious ushers divided the crowd at the doors, and pushed the fragments rather indiscriminately into the open, straight-backed pews. A few white people occupied seats in the front of the house. In the pulpit was the noble and benign face of the Governor of the Empire State of the South. After the preliminary services were over, the Governor arose, and, in an unctuous, talked to the attentive mass of negroes in an earnest, homely and sincere way. He took his text from the first gospel and discussed the parables. The negroes eagerly drank in every word that he said, and seemed very grateful to him for his coming to talk to them. The little incident is one that might be considered, with instructive results by those northern families who still affect to believe that the negro receives no kindness or advice at the South. Gov. Colquitt was elected by 81,000 majority. Georgia is overwhelmingly Democratic. She will never heed the negroes' vote. What she has done for them, and what she continues to do, springs from a sense of right and justice."

BURNING OF THE BAVARIA.

STRANGE TALE OF A PASSENGER.

THE VESSEL'S FATE FORETOLD BY HER OFFICERS—GRAPHIC STORY OF THE VOYAGE—HOW THE VESSEL WAS ABANDONED—NO EFFORTS MADE TO PUT OUT THE FIRE—CULPABLE NEGLECT ON THE PART OF THE OFFICERS—THE SHIP SAID TO HAVE BEEN FIRED BY THE CREW.

On the 1st day of February of the present year the steam-ship Bavaria, of the Dominion Line, sailed from New-Orleans with a general cargo for Liverpool. She was a square-rigged iron propeller, and had been previously trading between Liverpool and Halifax, New-Brunswick. The Dominion Company purchased her, and on the day above named she sailed on her first return voyage under her new owners. The vessel was advertised to sail on the 21st of January, but having to wait for part of her cargo her departure was considerably delayed. This cargo consisted principally of resin, which was stowed away in the lower hold and some aft, a large quantity of cotton, and $250,000 in Mexican silver coin stowed away in the Captain's cabin. The loading of the ship was not completed in New-Orleans, and coal and cotton were piled on the deck awaiting room for storage, and not until after crossing the bar was the bunker filled and the remainder of the cargo put under hatches. Everything now appeared ship shape on board, a full head of steam was put on, and with delightful weather and every prospect of a prosperous voyage, the Bavaria headed for the Straits of Florida. The next heard of the vessel was the announcement that the crew and passengers had been picked up at sea by the British bark Dorothea Thompson, seven days' sail off the coast of South Carolina, and landed in Charleston. The Bavaria had been burned. The details of the disaster were very meagre, and soon the matter was forgotten, save by those interested as insurers or otherwise in the ill-fated ship. The following narrative, told by one of the rescued passengers, will exhibit the catastrophe in a new light, and may possibly possess considerable interest for parties in this City:

There were seven passengers on the Bavaria, three men, one woman, and three small children, their quarters being in the hospital, amidship, which had been fitted up for their accommodation. On the second day out, in conversation with one of the petty officers, the narrator learned, in reply to some casual remark about the ship, that she had been on fire three times before, when in the Halifax trade; that she had a large number of emigrants on board at the time, and that the fire was put out on each occasion without alarming the passengers; that when leaving Liverpool, after her purchase by the Dominion Company, the ship was not provided with the necessary length of hose required by the Government Inspector, and that an additional quantity of that article had to be borrowed from another ship to enable the Bavaria to p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, ADDRESSED TO RICHARD HENGIST HORNE. With a preface and memoir by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

It is strange that there has been yet no life of Mrs. Browning, nor any collection of her letters. There must be a great deal bearing upon her history to be found in letters now scattered among her friends. Many now living have known her, and do doubt have much to communicate which the public would wish to learn. But so far very little has been printed, even in periodicals, while but a single book bearing upon her character has been sent from the press. This is a collection of letters received from her by Mr. R. H. Horne, author of "Orion." These Mr. Horne has thought should be made public, and he has accordingly printed them, with some very interesting notes of his own. The American edition of the letters contains a "Preface" and a "Memoir" by Mr. R. H. Stoddard.

Mr. Horne is himself a poet and a man of genius, though the very names of his poems are scarcely known to this generation of readers. Mr. Stoddard, in his "Preface," gives a sketch of the main facts of his career. He was born in London in 1803, and was educated at Sandhurst College, in order to be trained for military life. He left college, expecting to go into the service of the East India Company, but, this failing him, he entered the Mexican Navy as a midshipman, Mexico being then at war with Spain. The war over, he returned to England through the United States. His estate having been wasted by his guardians during his absence, it was necessary that he should do something, and he chose the profession of letters. His best known works are his tragedies. These, "Cosmo di Medici," "The Death of Marlowe," "Gregory VII.," and "Judas Iscariot," were published between 1837 and 1843. His epic of "Orion," which was brought out in 1843, was sold at a farthing a copy; Mr. Horne thus expressed his estimate of the taste of his countrymen for epic poetry. Mr. Horne was the friend of the best known literary men of the generation which is now passing off the stage. Dickens, Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, John Forster, and Lord Lytton were his colaborers. He was a member of that company of amateurs who played at Devonshire House for the Guild of Literature and Art. In 1852 he emigrated to the gold-fields of Australia, where he acted as chief of the mounted Police, and was afterward Gold Commissioner. After an absence of 17 years, he returned to England and resumed his profession.

Miss Barrett's first introduction to Mr. Horne was by a note from a Mrs. Orme, inclosing to him a poem, and a note from its young author, asking to be frankly told whether it was or was not poetry. Mr. Horne thought the verses real poetry, and forwarded them to *Colburn's New Monthly*, then edited by young Mr. Bulwer; in this magazine they appeared. The next poem received by Mr. Horne was "The Dead Pan." Mr. Horne was thus the first to introduce Miss Barrett to the public. Miss Barrett was a very warm admirer of Mr. Horne's poetry. This partiality Mr. Horne modestly attributes to gratitude, and the effect upon a romantic young mind of the knowledge of his experiences in foreign lands —"a combination," says Mr. Horne, "which, acting upon her imagination in solitude, together with a most unexampled overestimate of my services, evoked expressions of gratitude and reverence, which, with profound respect to her memory, I beg to disclaim."

There are many interesting and characteristic things in these letters of Mrs. Browning. In many places she expresses her mind with regard to people and to poets with a perfect unreserve. Here and there a little gossip is to be discovered. She blames Mr. Kenyon for his high-handed treatment of the proof sheets of Miss Sedgwick's book on England. Miss Catherine Sedgwick, after her return from England, wrote a book about that country, in which she indulged somewhat freely in the use of personalities. Kenyon fell accidentally upon the proof-sheets at the printer's half an hour before publication, and altered them as he thought best. Miss Barrett doubts Mr. Kenyon's "right," and we fancy most people will agree with her. We notice some satirical remarks upon the poems of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, author of "Satan," "Woman," "Omnipresence of the Deity," &c., of which she says that the least is "in its teens of editions, and the greatest not worth a bark of my Flushie." There is much said by Miss Barrett that is very true and generous about Landor. She records the fact of him that, utterly as he hated Napoleon, he at one time had it in his power to destroy him, and yet held his hand. Landor witnessed the ceremony at which Napoleon was made Consul for life amid the acclamations of the multitudes of Paris. He afterward recognized the dethroned and deserted Emperor as he passed through Tours on his way to embark, as he intended, for America. Napoleon had but a single servant, and descended at the Prefecture unrecognized (such is the story) by any one except Landor. The people of Tours were most hostile to Napoleon, and, had Landor raised the alarm, might have torn him in pieces. Miss Barrett's remarks upon Landor's writings are eloquent and highly appreciative. Her literary judgments throughout the letters are very frankly expressed and are always interesting. There is a great deal in praise of Leigh Hunt and much about Wordsworth. She thinks highly of the poetry of Lord Houghton. She admires Macaulay, and says of his ballads: "They seemed to draw me up to my feet as the mesmeric powers are said to do." Barry Cornwall she thinks rather pretty than expressive, though she admires much of his poetry. Mrs. Norton, "though she has the face of an angel," she considers not so good a poet as Mary Howitt. Of Byron, she writes: "Mr. Horne, do *you*, too, call Byron vindictive. *I* do not. If he turned upon the dart, it was by the instinct of passion, not by the theory of vengeance, I believe, and am assured. Now, I would lay the sun and moon against a tennis-ball that he had more tenderness in one section of his heart than —— has in all hers, though a tenderness misunderstood and crushed, ignorantly, profanely, and vilely, by false friends and a pattern wife." Tennyson she calls "a divine poet," but says "his admirer I am, and his imitator I am not, as certainly." Sterling she considers nothing more than respectable, nor does she admire Sir Henry Taylor's "Philip Van Artevelde." She defends Bulwer warmly from the charge of artificiality, and is near saying that *Ernest Maltravers* and *Alice* are worth all the historical novels that ever were written.

Miss Barrett was Mr. Horne's coadjutor in two literary adventures, of which that gentleman was the head. The first of these was the production of a modernized Chaucer. Nearly all modernizations of Chaucer have been paraphrases or parodies. The fact that people would not read Chaucer in the original suggested to the authors of this scheme the necessity of a good modernization, were such a thing possible. It was agreed that the project should be carried out by Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Miss Barrett, Robert Bell, Monckton Milnes, Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, and Mr. Horne. Mr. Horne finally became the editor. Miss Barrett, though still very ill, cheerfully lent her aid to the undertaking. Wordsworth gave a version of "The Cookoo and the Nightingale," and virtually modernized the whole of "The Flower and the Leaf." The poem selected by Miss Barrett was "Palamon and Arcite." Miss Barrett was also Mr. Horne's principal assistant in the preparation of two volumes of criticism, to which was given the name of *A New Spirit of the Age*. Besides Mrs. Browning's letters, this little book contains many interesting notes and reminiscences by Mr. Horne. There is a description of his and Mrs. Browning's friend, Miss Mitford, which is so charming that we should like to quote the whole of it. We can only find room for this:

"There used to be—no doubt still is, if I had but the courage to go and look at it—a small, old-fashioned cottage at Three-mile Cross, near Reading, which stood in a garden close to the road. A strip of garden was on one side, a little pony stable on the other, and the larger part of the garden at the back. It was comfortable, but still a real village cottage, with no town or suburb look whatever about it. Small lattice windows, below and above, with roses and jasmine creeping round them all, established its rural character; and there was a great buttress of a chimney rising from the ground at the garden-strip side, which was completely covered with a very ancient and very fine apricot tree. There the birds delighted to sit and sing among the leaves and build, too, in several snug nooks, and there in early Autumn the wasps used to bite and bore into the rich, ripe, brown cracks of the largest apricots, and would issue forth in rage when anyone of the sweetest of their property was brought down to the earth by the aid of a clothes-prop, guided under the superintending instructions of a venerable little gentlewoman in a garden bonnet and shawl, with silver hair, very bright hazel eyes, and a rose-red smiling countenance: altogether, it was one of the brightest faces any one ever saw."

This was Miss Mitford. Mr. Horne says of her:

"This effect of Summer brightness all over the countenance was quite remarkable. A floral flush overspread the whole face, which seemed to carry its own light with it; for it was the same in-doors as out."

The readers of Mrs. Browning's beautiful poems will get some new ideas of the poet from these letters. They show her as we have imagined—both the virtues and the faults. Among the faults, there is in these letters the same somewhat heedless intensity of expression to be remarked in her poetry. She was, perhaps, too little given to a scrutiny of her adjectives. She speaks, for instance, of the "noble, clear, metallic ring" in the lays of Macaulay. This free way of using words, often noticeable in these letters, would seem to indicate a lack of caution, and perhaps some want of critical power. And yet we find a great deal in her remarks upon literature which is both true and delicate. Her womanly sympathy is ever ready and very intense, and there is in nearly all her judgments imagination, intelligence, and extreme gentleness.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic* for May introduces a novel feature which possibly indicates a change in the policy of the magazine, a following of the lead of other monthly periodicals, notably that of *Lippincott's*. After attempting to hold the higher and more purely literary ground of the *Atlantic*, *Lippincott's Magazine* decided to begin illustrating, in other words, to make a concession to the large number of people who are attracted by pictures, and will not buy a magazine that is not decorated with them. The remarkable feature of this month's *Atlantic* is an illustrated article, which is, to be sure, an article on a mechanical topic, and therefore greatly improved by explanatory cuts, but still a very peculiar deviation from the customary policy of the *Atlantic*. It is the first paper of a series by Edward H. Knight on "Crude and Curious Inventions at the Centennial Exhibition." Musical instruments of savage or of Oriental construction occupy the present installment, the cuts for which are 11 in number. Mr. Knight is the widely-known editor and writer of *Knight's Mechanical Dictionary*, and his papers, to judge from the present specimen, will be highly instructive and amusing. George E. Waring, Jr., who has in *Scribner's Magazine* a paper on a kindred subject, writes for the *Atlantic* an essay on the life and work of the farmer of the Eastern States, a topic to which his studies and still more his life as an agriculturist near Newport, R. I., peculiarly fit him. Mr. Waring is dealing with a very large question, which he attacks with commendable boldness. The depopulation of agricultural neighborhoods has become an alarming matter in New-England, and in some parts of New-York State, though to a less extent. Western enterprise, the demand for men in manufactures and towns, the always increasing rush of farming people to cities, combine to make the prospect far from assuring. Mr. Waring puts great stress on the unsociable nature of the present arrangement of agricultural neighborhoods, and his knowledge of farming in Europe leads him to advocate a drawing together into closer communities of the scattered farms, so that farmers could get society and mutual support by a nearer union.

These are the two chief features of the May *Atlantic*. In respect to literature, the array is not so good as one might expect from a magazine which is supposed to inherit a literary prestige from former years. Sarah J. Pritchard furnishes a rather colorless story called "On Sand Island," which may have caught bleakness from the scene in which it is laid. George Parsons Lathrop has a study of a singular American serving-man and jack-of-all-trades called "Croombe," which is not without cleverness. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., gives us a first paper on "The May-Pole of Merry-Mount—May Day, 1627," and makes of it an historical disquisition of some value. Part second of "A British Officer in Boston in 1776" is also here to add to the historical articles relating to the New-England States. Henry James, Jr., comes to what appears to be the end, without return or reprieve, of "The American." Newman, the young American, may have been in love with Madame de Cintré, but we do not hazard much to say that she would have found him no very ardent spouse had she not gone into a convent. If by Newman Mr. James intends a delicate satire on American men of a certain type, he strikes us as rather feebly characterized. If he is meant to be a hero he is quite unendurable. The fact probably is, that he halts between the two and becomes, very naturally, a rather tiresome and unsympathetic acquaintance. Some of the minor touches, transcripts it might appear from Mr. James' notebook, are very excellent. For instance, here is an Italian Prince who comes in while Newman is talking to Madame D'Outreville:

"The Prince was a short, stout man, with a head disproportionately large. He had a dusky complexion and a bushy eyebrow, beneath which his eye wore a fixed and somewhat defiant expression; he seemed to be defying you to insinuate that he was top-heavy."

And here is Mme. D'Outreville herself, who lives in an atmosphere in which, apparently, no grievances, no chill of discomfort, penetrates:

"All this was a brilliant monologue on the part of the Duchess, who, like many of her countrywomen, was a person of an affirmative rather than an interrogative cast of mind, who made *mots* and herself put them into circulation, and who was apt to offer you a present of a convenient little opinion, neatly enveloped in the gilt paper of a happy Gallicism."

The poetry of the May *Atlantic* can hardly be said to represent a high average, although both Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Whittier are present. Of younger poets, there are Edmund C. Stedman with his "Seeking the May Flower," and W. W. Story with a long rigmarole written on the method adopted by him long ago from Robert Browning. Its title is: "Girolamo detto Il Fiorentino Desounds and Abuses the World." An extract from an unedited letter of Girolamo shows him simple and a little sad at the disillusions of life. Mr. Story's versified sermon on this quiet text contains the following well-worn sneer at critics:

"Ye critics, pardon, that I dared to do
Not as you wished, but only as I chose.
You might have done far better, it is true,
And perfumed my camellia like a rose.
Oh, had you wrought my crippled works yourselves,
They had been giants which are now but elves."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

—The eleventh paper of Clarence Cook's disquisitions on beds and tables, stools and candlesticks, receives first place in the May *Scribner*. Both in text and illustrations, which are by Lathrop and Miss Oakey, the installment is up to the usual standard. The college series is represented this month by an account of Smith College. If any rash reader should be for a moment uncertain where Smith College is, let his memory be jogged by the announcement that it is "located" at Northampton, Mass., and is for the exclusive benefit of brainy young women. Sportsmen will find the mysteries of sea-front fishing exposed in an illustrated paper by A. R. Macdonough. "Greece and Greek Museums" form the subjects for an interesting contribution by John Arbuckle. Mr. Mahaffy's late book on Greece forms the staple authority for his remarks. John Burroughs, who told us so pleasantly about the birds he found in England, has served up for May an account of two very peculiar birds he met in London—featherless gallows-birds, in fact. His little traveler's tale is called "A London Adventure; or, The True Story of the Ingenuous Englishman, the Friendly German, and the Confiding American." George E. Waring, Jr., continues to expose his theories of country life, and the reform of agricultural neighborhoods, in an essay on village improvement associations, while certain unpublished family records of the Washingtons are supplied by A. L. Bassett. Mr. Bassett is grandson of Col. Burwell Bassett, of Eltham, Va., who married Anna Maria Dandridge, the sister of Martha Dandridge, who was first Mrs. Custis, then Mrs. Washington.

Frances Hodgson Burnett, of whose powerful novel—*That Lass o' Lowrie's*—mention has been made, contributes a very excellent little story this month. Esmeralda is a young and unsophisticated country girl from North Carolina, whose mother takes her to Paris. The family have suddenly come into wealth, and try to marry her to a title. The story is told by a French teacher of languages, who first observes Esmeralda and her unhappy father in the Louvre. The man whom she was to have married before the money came turns up in Paris, and there is the usual interesting question whether the lovers will marry or not. It is very cleverly and artistically told, the only possible objection to the characters being this, that rough and ignorant people like Esmeralda and her father would hardly be likely to stand the domination of the mother in such a quiet, feeble-minded way. There seems an incongruity, a want of naturalness in that. But the story can afford to stand very sharp criticising. Mrs. Burnett has a turn for the pathetic which is very unusual.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—*St. Nicholas* for May is crowded thicker with names of note than almost any one of the older and more serious magazines. First of all, we have the Quaker poet, Whittier, with a poem called "Red Riding-hood." It has all his sweetness and elegance of diction, and shows his high appreciation of children. Then the author of *Reveries of a Bachelor* appears, to tell the children the story of Ivanhoe and Rebecca, Gurth the Swineherd, and Brian du Bois-Guilbert, in a few pages. Next comes Sidney Lanier, a rising young poet, with a humorous explanation of the following proverb: "To him who wears a shoe, it is as if the whole earth was covered with leather." Edgar Fawcett has a decidedly happy little poem called "Grass," and J. G. Holland supplies a "Talk with Big Boys" about one of his friends, a certain Col. Backus, who longs to grow thinner, but refuses to stop drinking wine. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes from the nursery about "Trotty's Lecture Bureau," and Lucy Larcom's second paper about "Spring," continues the quotations from seasonable poets. Another clever woman, Celia Thaxter, contributes "Marjorie," verses about a child literally in clover. Mr. Proctor, most seasonable of men, has his usual bulletin and series of black-boards, depicting the stars as they appear in May. Then there is a short instructive piece by Frank R. Stockton, illustrated, which describes the method used in the East by hard-worked couriers when lying down to sleep between stages. Singularly enough, the children's magazine that encourages Mr. Proctor in dealing out monthly words of astronomical wisdom insults the guild to which he belongs by one of the largest wood-cuts in the text of a certain article. It is that called "The Sad Story of Hippety-Hop," and the illustration depicts three astronomers looking at the heroine in the moon through several very burle-que telescopes. Lucy Larcom's installment has a picture by Miss Fidelia Bridges, and the engraving of a boy blowing bubbles, by Mr. Champney, is creditable to that artist. The person who so cleverly manages to preserve an incognito under the name of Saxe Holm contributes a little episode of school-girl life, pleasantly written, about the first time that she told a lie.

The cover of *St. Nicholas* has again assumed, under the intoxicating influences of Spring, an unusual addition to its decoration. The transverse strip this time looks for all the world like a caricature of Vedder's "Fête Champêtre."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—The subject of Aubrey de Vere's dramatic talents, begun by an anonymous critic in the March *Catholic World*, is continued this month in a second paper, which takes up De Vere's "Mary Tudor." In the former part good points were made against Tennyson, while the laudatory notice of De Vere was less ably supported. The present installment is even less successful in proving De Vere anything remarkable as a dramatic poet; he is fully as cold as Tennyson, and lacks the fine elaborated passages which recall the old charm in the shorter poems of the poet laureate. This issue of the magazine contains a specimen of De Vere's lyrical powers in "Two May Carols," which go to prove that he cannot approach Tennyson, or a score of lesser men, in poetic diction and force. Comparatively speaking, his dramatic efforts are more successful than his lyrical. It is curious to see how he could call a poem "carol," and a "May Carol" besides, of which the first stanza reads as follows:

"The authentic thought of God at last
Wames, dimly seen, through Error's mist;
Upon that misi, man's image cast,
Becomes the new God-mechanist."

There is another piece of verse dedicated to the happy season of Spring, called "Mayflowers," and T. W. Parsons supplies a translation of the fifteenth canto of Dante's *Purgatorio*, in which he has stuck to the interlaced rhyme of the original. The letters of a young Irish woman to her sister, translated from the French, still continue, as well as the serial story called "Six Sunny Months." The *Revue Canadienne* supplies an account, translated and condensed, of a hospital of lepers at Tracadie, in New-Brunswick. The first settlements on the Miramichi River were made after the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, by Basques, Bretons, and Normans. Leprosy is said to have been brought by a vessel which traded in the Levant in bales of cloths, or, according to another account, by the sailors of a ship that had cruised in the Mediterranean. Tracadie was the village most heavily visited by the scourge, and only in 1844 were measures taken to localize the disease by founding a hospital on an island in the river. Diseased patients escaped, and were supposed to communicate the malady by personal contact, or even their presence in the same room with healthy persons. In 1847 the hospital was removed to the village of Tracadie, and in 1868 nuns from the Hôtel Dieu of Montreal took possession of the lazaretto, removed abuses and instituted reforms. The article does nothing to clear up the moot point as to the communicability of leprosy, which some deny and many affirm, but it is interesting. Julian Klaczko's sensational but able book on Gortschakoff and Bismarck furnishes one review this month, and in "The Testimony of the Catacombs," a zealous Catholic defends St. Peter against the attacks of heretics who have denied his existence on the evidence of these early Christian graveyards.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

—The May number of this new periodical has for its longest contribution an historical essay, by Ellen Hardin Walworth, on "The Battle of Saratoga." It gives a very graphic sketch of the campaign which ended in the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates. The latter receives very faint praise, while Gen. Arnold comes in for much laudation on account of his bravery in the early as well as the final battle. It is a novel thing to find a woman describing campaigns, but Mrs. Walworth accomplishes the work very satisfactorily. In the way of biography, we have an essay, by Ethan Allen, on "Philip Livingston, New-York Delegate in the Continental Congress." The original documents for May are continuations of the "Narrative of the Prince de Broglie, 1782," translated by E. W. Balch, and the "Diary of Major Ekkuries Beatty, Paymaster of the United States Army, 1786-7." A chapter about the mythical town or settlement called "Norumbega," somewhere to the south of Lake Superior, is translated from the text of 1632, *Champlain's Voyages*. There is the usual department of notes, queries, and replies, and the "April Proceedings of the New-York Historical Society" close the magazine.

LITERARY NOTES.

— Prof. Eber's new Egyptian novel *Narda* is to be published in English as one of the "Tauchnitz Series."

— Mr. Herbert Spencer is said to hold the opinion that George Eliot is the greatest woman that ever lived.

—Twenty hitherto unpublished *Sermons of Bishop Wilberforce* have just been brought out in London by James Parker & Co.

— Dr. S. Austin Allibone, well-known for his *Dictionary of Authors*, is living in Florence, Italy, and lecturing on "Men of Genius."

— Mr. E. Jenkins' next literary venture will be in financial speculation, and among other things he will give the *Autobiography of a City Company*.

—A magnificent edition of the Syriac-Peschito version of the Bible, edited by Signor A. M. Ceriani, in photo-lithograph, from an Ambrosian manuscript of the sixth century, is now in course of publication in Milan.

—Miss Corson, of the cooking school in this City, has prepared a book of instructions in cooking, which is called a *Manual of Practical Directions for Economical Every-day Cookery*, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish at the economical price of 50 cents a copy.

—The wonder is who buys them when you are told that 30,000 copies of E. P. Roe's works have been sold during the last six months. Mr. Roe's new story is now coming out serially in the New-York *Christian Advocate*, and bears the title, "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century."

—R. Worthington & Co. have arranged with Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co. for the sole publication in this country of the fine illustrated edition of Boccacio's *Decameron*, illustrated by the designs of celebrated artists (including Stothard) on steel and wood; also of Rabelais' works, with Doré's illustrations. They hope to have the volumes ready for issue on the 1st of May.

—The Catholic Publication Society has just published three plays for girls: "The Girls of our Day," "The House on the Avenue," and "Wealth and Wisdom." It has in press and will bring out *Essays and Reviews*, by Right Rev. J. L. Spaulding, D. D., Bishop of Peoria, and the *Life of the Venerable Clement Mary Hofbauer*, priest of the C. SS. R., by the author of *Mother Mc Auley*.

—The success which Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, the son of a Turkish missionary, has met with in literature, is only the complement of his success as a Boston artist, and his literary training enables him to present the theory and practice of art in a concise and intelligent manner to the reading public. His little *brochure*, entitled *What is Art?* just from the press of Lockwood, Brooks & Co., has done good service as a lecture before the Essex Institute, the Normal Art School, the Boston Art Club, and other institutions in Massachusetts.

—The new American novelist whom Dodd, Mead & Co. have captured is Mr. Ausburn Towner. He has written a stirring historical novel, the scene of which is laid in the Wyoming Valley, when rival settlers were disputing with the bullet their title to the soil under the conflicting grants of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the action is said to be mainly close to historic fact. The title is taken from the name of its hero, *Chedayne*, a border leader, of Indian blood, who served on Washington's staff, and its author is one of the editors of the Elmira *Advertiser*.

— It is eight years since Mr. Murray awoke one morning and found himself famous as the author of *Adventures in the Wilderness*. Since then he has ventured into literature as a sermon writer and horse-master, and later as an editor, but all the while a series of *Adirondacks Tales* has been seething in his active brain, some of which have seen the light during the last six months in his *Golden Rule*, and all of which the public will soon be able to read at their leisure. The titles of the new tales are "The Story the Keg Told Me," "The Man who Didn't Know Much," and "Humorous Sketches."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*A Wreath of Indian Stories*. By A. L. O. E., Honorary Missionary at Amritsir. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1877.

—*Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage*. A Story of Travel. By Virginia W. Johnson. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1876. Paper.

—*Worthy Women of our First Century*. Edited by Mrs. O. J. Wister and Miss Agnes Irwin. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Our Public Schools Untrammeled by Priests*. By a Huguenot. New-York: George Cortland, No. 32 East Fourteenth-street. Pamphlet, 10 cents.

—*The Science of Language*. By Abel Hovelacque. Translated by A. H. Keane, B. A. London and Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Technical Chemistry*. By Prof. Roscoe, F. R. S. Science Lectures at South Kensington. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Paper.

—*The Life, Times, and Character of Oliver Cromwell*. By E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M. P. Half Hour Series. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Paper.

—*The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity*. Eight Bampton Lectures. By William Alexander, D. D., D. C. L. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1877.

—*A History of France*. By G. W. Kitchin, M. A. Vols. II. and III. Clarendon Press Series, Oxford. Cloth octavo; 541 and 555 pages. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*The Christian Union Extras*. No. 1. Our Church Work. By Rev. S. H. Tyng. No. 2. How to Study the Bible. By Rev. Lyman Abbott. No. 3. Henry Ward Beecher. *Christian Union* Print, No. 27 Park-place. Pamphlet

LAW REPORTS.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE SUMMING UP FOR THE DEFENSE—A NOVEL PROPOSITION TO PAY THE JURORS $5,000.

The summing up for the defense in the Emma Mine case was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace. Mr. L. E. Chittenden, who had opened Thursday noon, concluded his argument at recess yesterday, after an elaborate exposition in reference to the mine by means of diagrams and models, intended to convey the impression that the mine was an exceedingly valuable property if properly worked. On reassembling after recess, Mr. Beach, of counsel for the defense, said that, in view of the great sacrifices in time and money made by the jurors, owing to the protracted length of the case, which had been on trial since the 13th of last December, he would suggest that each side contribute $2,500 to be deposited with the Court, and distributed by it among the jurors at the conclusion of the trial. Mr. Stoughton, counsel for the plaintiffs, said that he cheerfully accepted the suggestion, being perfectly willing that such a course should be pursued in view of the great exactions which the trial had entailed on the jurors.

Judge Wallace said that while he thoroughly appreciated the motives actuating counsel, and felt that this was an exceptional case, in which the services of the jurors were entitled to recognition, still, in view of the novelty of their position and the possible grave legal difficulties surrounding it, he could not accept it without fully considering them, and would postpone his decision in the matter until Monday.

Mr. Beach then began his argument on behalf of the defense, and, after eulogizing Mr. Stoughton, referred to the legal liability of Mr. Park, and said there was no such thing as an agency or trusteeship between a company or corporation and its Directors, such fiduciary relation existing between the Directors and the shareholders. The shareholders made the Directors—the company did not make them, and could not sue them. Counsel said it was necessary to show that the party purchasing believed the representations of the venders to be true, and acted in that belief in making the purchase. Fraud in cases like the one on trial must not be presumed, it must always be proved to justify a verdict. He would ask the jury to look back and see whether any witness had testified that he [the witness] was deceived by any false representation. They had been told that Baron Grant had been sued, that the newspapers had been subsidized, and that money was freely paid to further the sale of the property and reduce influential persons to take part in the enterprise. Even if all this had been proved, might it not be as consistent with an honest desire to push a lawful enterprise as with a dishonest one to push an illegal scheme? Mr. Park, in this trial, was placed in a position involving not only all his property, but his character and reputation. His all was at stake, and a verdict should not be given against him on any other than the strongest evidence. In a case of circumstantial evidence, every link proved, in order to obtain a verdict against a defendant, must be consistent with a theory of guilt, and inconsistent with a theory of innocence.

At this point an adjournment was taken to Monday morning, when Mr. Beach is to resume his argument, taking the day, and half of Tuesday, and is to be followed by Mr. Stoughton, who has three days to make the closing argument.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ALLEGED VITIATION OF AN INSURANCE POLICY—DAMAGES FOR BURNING A SAW-MILL—RECOVERY OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED STOCK.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the United States Supreme Court the following cases were argued yesterday:

No. 234—*Ætna Life Insurance Company vs. France and wife.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance upon the life of one Chewen for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. France. The defenses were that Mrs. France had no insurable interest in her brother's life; that the insured misstated his age in his application, and that he had also falsely answered as to an alleged rupture and other diseases with which the company asserted he had been afflicted. It is here urged that the policy was one of a wagering character upon the life of another, without an insurable interest in the claimant, and is therefore void. The deceased being indebted to Mrs. France in the sum of $2,000, it is said that, if the policy is good at all, it is not good beyond that amount. The court charged that if there was the discrepancy in the age alleged, that it would entitle the company only to deduction of the difference in premium that would have been paid by a person of the actual age of the insured. This is assigned as error, the company insisting that the misrepresentation, if shown, vitiated the policy. S. C. Perkin for plaintiff in error; N. H. Soarpless for defendants.

No. 238—*Chicago, St. Paul, and Minnesota Railroad Company vs. Kellogg*.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This was an action by Kellogg for the loss of a saw-mill by fire caused by the negligence of the agents of the company in managing a steam-boat used in transferring passengers and freight across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien. There was a verdict for $12,000. It is here urged that there was error in excluding evidence that the land on which the mill stood was owned by the company, and that Kellogg had wrongful possession. It is also said that the court erred in instructing the jury that if the burning of the mill was a result naturally and reasonably to be expected, from the conduct of the company's employees the plaintiff should recover his loss. To this it is answered, that as the burning of the mill was caused by the prior burning of an elevator near by, even though the elevator was fired by the sparks from the steamer, still, the cause was so remote, that the owners of the boat would not be chargeable. J. W. Casey for plaintiff in error; M. H. Beach for defendant.

No. 24—*Sullivan et al. vs. Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maine.—This was an action to recover a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. upon certain preferred stock of the railroad, in which the holders of certain mortgages were joined as defendants with the company.—The defense was that the holders of the mortgages had taken them without notice of any prior claims, and that they were, therefore, protected. The judgment sustained the defense, and the cause is here submitted on the printed briefs. A. G. Steinfield for plaintiff in error; L. W. Bradbury for defendants.

The following were the proceedings of to-day:

No. 236—*The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Timothy Kellogg.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. John W. Cary, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. M. H. Beach for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. John W. Cary for the plaintiff in error.

No. 32—*The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Antonio Joseph.* No. 33.—*The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Juan Santistevan.*—These causes were argued by Mr. Solicitor-General Phillips, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. S. B. Elkins for the defendants in error.

No. 239—*William D. Stewart, Administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Ezekiel Salamon et al.*—Assigned for Monday, the 30th inst.

No. 241—*Charles B. Wallace, appellant, vs. F. B. Loomis et al.*—Continued.

No. 242—*M. H. Prince, plaintiff in error, vs. N. G. Starkweather.*—Dismissed, per stipulation on file.

No. 243—*Thomas Wilson appellant vs. Alfred Ross.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Enoch Totten, of counsel for appellant, and by Mr. J. D. McPherson for the defendant in error.

No. 244—*George Sessions plaintiff in error vs. E. M. Johnson et al. assignees.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by George W. and R. M. Morse of counsel for defendants in error.

No. 245—*The North-western Fertilizing Company plaintiffs in error vs. the Village of Hyde Park.*—Continued.

No. 246—*Daniel F. Gunn, Guardian, &c., appellant vs. J. C. Plant et al.*—On motion of Mr. W. H. Tressott, dismissed with costs, under the sixteenth rule.

Adjourned until Monday.

THREE INSURANCE SUITS.

Three insurance suits, involving similar points, were argued before Chief-Justice Daly in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. These cases were that of William S. Carlisle and others against the Guardian Mutual and the Universal Life Insurance Companies; that of Charles Ross and others against the Reserve Mutual and the Universal Life Insurance Companies, and that of Violetta A. Bedell against the North America Life Insurance Company. The first two suits were brought to obtain an accounting, Receiver, &c., of the Guardian Mutual and Reserve Mutual Companies respectively. These last-mentioned companies are insolvent, have passed into the hands of a Receiver, and their dissolution has been decreed. Their risks have been re-insured in the Universal Company. The North America Company has also been put into the hands of a Receiver, but there has been no decree of dissolution, the Receiver being merely appointed to take charge of the assets of the company. The Receiver of the three companies is Henry R. Pierson, of Albany. His appointment was made by the courts in proceedings instituted by the Attorney-General, instituted after the present suits, which are brought by policy-holders, were begun. By the terms of the orders made, it was ordered that all litigations against the companies be stayed. The plaintiffs in the present suits, however, charge that the Receiver's appointment was obtained, collusively and without proper investigation, and desire to prosecute their suits to final judgment. They say that the Attorney-General's proceedings were merely for the purpose of preventing them from prosecuting their suits. They desire also to prevent the "amalgamation" of the three companies with the Universal Life Insurance Company. For this purpose they made motions before Chief-Justice Daly yesterday to have the Receiver, Pierson, made a party defendant in each one of the suits. In behalf of the Receiver it was urged that questions as to the legality or propriety of his appointment could not be raised in a suit collateral to the one in which the appointment was made. The charges of collusion were denied. Chief Justice Daly reserved his decision.

MARITAL INFELICITIES.

DAMAGES ASKED FOR ALIENATING A WIFE'S AFFECTION—GUSHING EPISTLES FROM A YOUNG MAN TO A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN—DIVORCES SOUGHT IN THE COURTS.

Several suits containing charges of lax observance of marriage vows were before the courts yesterday, the most noteworthy perhaps being the suit of Joseph A. Boyden against W. Pascal Rhett, in which $10,000 damages are claimed for criminal conversation. The case came up before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, on a motion by the defendant to vacate an order of arrest obtained against him. From Mr. Boyden's story it appears that he was married at North Chelsea, Mass., on Oct. 1, 1856, to one Georgiana L. Harrington. They lived together until 1874. Two children were born to them, one being now 17 years old, and the other 14. Mr. Boyden says that in the Spring of 1871 he went to board with his family at a boarding-house in Bond-street, in this City. Rhett, who was a very young man at the time, was then boarding at the house. Almost from the beginning, Boyden says, Rhett began a course of conduct calculated to destroy Mrs. Boyden's affection for her husband, and to deprive the latter of the fellowship, comfort, and aid of his wife. After some time Mr. and Mrs. Boyden left the boarding-house and went to Boston. Rhett, however, kept up a correspondence, of a very affectionate character, with Mrs. Boyden. Mr. Boyden says he did not discover any of the letters until April, 1874, when he found 28, written by Rhett to Mrs. Boyden. As early as May, 1874, Rhett addressed the latter as "Dear Georgie," and called her all manner of pet names. On May 10, 1871, he wrote to her:

"DEAR GEORGIE: I often wish you back, not from selfish motives, but for the pleasure of spending an evening *with you* (only.) I am afraid of your old man. However, we will try to fool him very often. * * * You ought to be a young man's pet, one like myself, who would appreciate your good and sweet qualities. You have seen quite enough of me to feel perfectly safe in regard to what passes BETWEEN us. Without confidence existing between us, (which can, very easily,) we will not be able to enjoy many hours together which we would otherwise have. You must not be surprised from the commencement of this letter, for I feel that if you were mine only, which I hope to be the case—it would appear at least but cold otherwise."

As time passed Rhett's letters seem to have grown more and more affectionate, and endearing epithets became more thickly sprinkled. The expressions, too, became more incoherent and disgustingly "sloppy," and indicate the possession of strongly marked animine qualities in their author. In one letter he wrote:

"Why don't you send the old man off to Boston? What great nuisances they are at times, and particularly when they are eternally in the way. If they could only, like old Rip, take a twenty years' sleep, this would do as well. But no such good luck in these days."

In May, 1873, before the discovery of the letters, Mr. and Mrs. Boyden went into housekeeping in this City, and Rhett went to board with them. In April of the following year Boyden discovered the letters, and the discovery broke up the housekeeping. Mrs. Boyden went to Boston; her husband went elsewhere. Rhett, in his affidavit, avers that Boyden is a man of intemperate habits, and treated his wife brutally, so that she lost all respect and affection for him. He also avers that Boyden and his wife, though living in the same house in 1873, occupied different rooms. Boyden, he says, frequently asserted that he had letters in his possession, that they were worth money to him, and that he meant to keep them to make money with. Rhett then avers that the present action is brought merely for purposes of black-mail. Mrs. Boyden, he says, obtained a divorce in November, 1875, from her husband on account of his infidelity. He denies that he alienated Mrs. Boyden's affections from her husband, and says the alienation was caused by Mr. Boyden's intemperate habits and bad treatment of his wife.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—Don Carlos (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Palmieri, Signor Dal Negro.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Metamora—Mr. John McCullough.
Matinée—The Gladiator.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. E. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding-House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

GILMORES' GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Rose Michel—Union-Square Company. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

STEINWAY HALL.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert—Mrs. C. F. Shorey, Mr. Charles Werner.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The 4th of June appears to be the time most likely to be fixed for the assembling of the Forty-fifth Congress in extra session, and all attempts to find authority for the maintenance of the Army without an appropriation seem to have been abandoned. The wild story about a negotiation by the Administration with Mr. Randall and other members of the opposition to avoid an extra session is essentially absurd. It involves the notion that the Army can be maintained by funds raised outside of the Treasury, which is not to be entertained by any reasonable person for a moment. Such a measure would be opposed to every principle of representative government, and would be a precedent of the worst possible character. That the President is capable of bargaining for exemption from criticism for such a proceeding is incredible, because no one would know better than he that the bargain could not hold. Nor is there anything to be gained by dodging an extra session in any case; it is a natural incident in the course of our political transactions, and the Republican Party will meet it it, and any criticism that it may bring out, without any misgiving.

The serenity of the Democrats of Louisiana, which is naturally very great just now, is likely to be severely tested by the election of United States Senator, which will probably occur the coming week. The candidates for the position are very anxious, and their followers are very zealous, and the fight bids fair to be a bitter one. When it is ended in New-Orleans, it will break out again in the United States Senate. There will then be before that body, Pinchback, who does not wholly give up his claim; McMillan, who contests with Pinchback; Eustis, who claims to succeed to McMillan; Kellogg, who was chosen by the Packard Legislature, and a fifth claimant, who will be chosen by the Nicholls body. The Federal Senate will have to come to some conclusion on Kellogg's claim at the extra session, and this will bring before it the question of the President's Southern policy.

It is reported from Washington that the Administration has taken up the question of appointments to the civil service in the South with earnestness. The principle which it is announced will govern the President in this matter is a very simple one, and cannot but commend itself to the country. It is that to all positions of responsibility Republicans possessing the confidence of the community in which the work of the office is to be performed will be named. In the present condition of affairs in the South, the first clause of the conditions mentioned is as important as the second. All offices of importance are there regarded as political, and the occupants of them are looked upon as the representatives of the Administration. Doubtless, this is not a healthy state of affairs, and the public officers ought to be simply business agents of the Government, intrusted with the performance of certain well-defined duties in collecting the taxes, distributing the mails, or administering the Federal laws. But facts cannot be set aside for theories, and the fact is beyond question that the Federal officials will for a long time have a certain political character in the South. Under these circumstances it is well for the people of the South to know that it is quite possible to fill the higher positions in that section with capable and upright men who are Republicans. The better the character of the appointees, of course, the better for the country, the South, and the party.

Gov. Robinson has just vetoed a little batch of bills giving authority for certain acts—such as the creation of a Fire Department—on the ground that ample power already exists in the general laws to do what is provided for by special legislation. This is a step in the right direction. There is no more fruitful source of waste, and even of corruption, in the Legislature than the annual crop of bills calculated to secure peculiar advantages for the constituents of the various members. Under the amended Constitution there is not only no need for this kind of law-making, but there is no legitimate authority for it. It always gives rise to that offensive and dangerous form of legislative demoralization known as "log-rolling." Each member having his own "little bill," is ready to dicker with all others similarly interested, and the leading committeemen are constantly subjected to all sorts of bargaining to secure the advancement of the essential measures of the session. Gov. Robinson cannot use his familiarity with the affairs of the State to better advantage than in watching for this sort of thing, and remorselessly putting his foot on it whenever opportunity offers.

Mr. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is troubled about civil service reform. He has been examining it in the light of the census, and he finds it a device of the New-Englanders to keep their men in and to keep the stalwart Kentuckians out. The Senator thinks that the Blue Grass Region is entitled to at least 200 more clerkships. At present it has only 48. He does not feel at home in the departments with only four dozen neighbors to talk to. He wants enough more to enable him to consult with them in every bureau. He has no confidence in the "appointees of New-England Representatives, who may be expected to seek favor at home by doing whatever would be most pleasing to their own friends." Mr. Beck wants "to state it mildly," and we think that he has, for his objection has not the shadow of pertinency or force. Still, if he feels aggrieved, it might be a good plan to turn out a few of Mr. Butler's "friends," for instance, and put in an equal number selected from Kentucky by a severe competitive examination. But, it the standard were placed high, we fear the Senator would hardly feel any more at home in the departments than he does now.

According to the cable dispatches this morning the Czar, with his Minister of War, has started for Kichinef, the present head-quarters of the Russian Army, lying between the Dniester and the Pruth. The Bucharest "military circles," which are famous rather for prophecy than for prowess, are airing their wisdom with reference to future Russian movements, and assign Buseo as the head-quarters in the movement upon the crossings of the Danube, but nothing is as yet known of the Russian intentions. Meanwhile, we are not without rumors of negotiations at Constantinople, in which Mahmoud Damat and Reouf Pashas are said to be interested. But these are the merest rumors; all the authentic information points to war at an early day, and a formal announcement is promised for the 30th, a week from Monday.

THE SURRENDER IN LOUISIANA.

To speak of the events at New-Orleans as a "settlement" of the Louisiana question is an obvious perversion of terms. A settlement, if it have any meaning, implies a final adjustment of points in dispute. This, again, involves a joint acceptance of the basis of adjustment, whatever it may be. But in the Louisiana case there is not even a decent pretext for alleging that such a conclusion has been reached. It was evident from the beginning that, as a means of reconciling the opposing parties to the acceptance of a common ground, the Commission would be a failure. The purpose of the President as regards the withdrawal of the troops had been announced, The Democrats, therefore, felt that their main point was already gained, and they naturally refused to concede that which they knew a little pertinacity would enable them to retain. Equally inevitable was the change gradually wrought in the disposition of the Republican members of the Legislature. Aware that the Federal support on which they and Mr. Packard had relied would be withdrawn speedily, they could not be expected to cling tenaciously to a position which they would have been compelled ultimately to abandon. The desire to sustain Packard yielded to an anxiety to save themselves. They had experienced the folly of kicking against the pricks, and were inclined to follow the example of their brethren in South Carolina in regarding their own personal interests as supreme. The process is not a pleasant one, but it was the only one possible in the circumstances. The Commission aimed at the acquisition of a legislative majority, and the known intention of the President made it certain on which side the majority would be. So far, the Commission succeeded. It left the adherents of Packard without heart or hope. It alienated from him more than sufficient members to secure for Nicholls a majority in each branch of the Legislature. And as the understood plan is to give national recognition to whomsoever a legal Legislature may declare entitled to the Governorship, the theoretical requirement of the "settlement" contemplated by the President is complied with. A Legislature organized in the first instance in contravention of law acquires a semblance of legality under the pressure politely exercised by the Commission, and the assertion of this body the President acknowledges as the equivalent of the popular vote. Nicholls will be pronounced the Governor. The troops will be removed. And this result, which leaves all the equities of the case untouched, is proclaimed a "settlement" of the Lousiana question.

Mr. Packard will not improve his own prospects or add to the inherent strength of the cause he represents by continuing a struggle which might lead to grievous disasters, but cannot possibly alter the result now apparent. What is courage in certain aspects of a contest becomes folly when the contest is practically ended. From the moment the troops are withdrawn, and the legislative majority, however acquired, indorse the pretensions of Nicholls, the moral forces of the Federal Administration will be on his side. Nothing that Packard can do will bring out more conspicuously the anomalies of the "settlement" or of the methods by which it has been brought about. It is a surrender, not a compromise. It leaves all for which the Republican Party has contended, so far as guarantees for the essentials of the reconstruction measures are concerned, at the mercy of the enemies of reconstruction. Mr. Nicholls' fair promises must be taken for what they are worth. We shall see whether he has ability to enforce the fulfillment of the promises he has made, or whether, like Mr. Wade Hampton, he yields to the clamor of the extremists of his own party. Be this as it may, the action which concedes to him the Governorship is irrevocable. What the President does now he cannot undo, whether the consequences come up to his expectation or not. As to the irregularities of the action, they must be placed to the account of that vexed Louisiana question which has been prolific of all sorts of constitutional and other improprieties at every successive stage. Upon this point it is best to be frank. And frankness requires the confession that Mr. Hayes' method of terminating the Louisiana controversy is just as regular, or irregular, as the methods employed from time to time during the last few years for the maintenance of Republican supremacy in the State. This fact it is which in part explains the indifference with which the country regards the present "settlement" and the proceedings leading to it. The controversy has been so long continued that the public are tired of it. They are glad to be rid of it in almost any way. And they are content that Mr. Hayes should assume the responsibility of a "settlement" which settles nothing satisfactorily, but which will be finally acquiesced in cheerfully, if the assurances presented in its behalf be loyally fulfilled by those who make them.

Meanwhile, the Republican Party cannot gain anything by converting the action of the President into an occasion of strife. The decisive step has been taken, and pending the realization of its results, attention may be usefully turned in other directions. Two States have been surrendered to the Democracy; their Republican majorities will disappear before local laws and local authority applied in the interest of the Democratic Party. No amount of grumbling or factious recrimination will lessen the significance of this fact. The wiser course is to accept it as accomplished, and to secure compensation for it by strengthening the hold of the Republican Party upon the country in relation to other questions. The loss is not wholly unmitigated. The South has been quite as much of a hindrance as a help to Republicans at the North; and though they may well shrink from applauding the policy which lightens the load they assumed, at least they must feel that they are free to concentrate their energies upon other questions of immediate national importance.

"SELLING OUT."

There appears to be a good deal of apprehension felt among Republicans at Albany lest certain weak brethren should "sell out" to the Democrats, and thereby defeat the passage of the amendments to our City charter, known as the "omnibus bill." Certain drastic remedies, such as the passage of the bill under a call of the House, are suggested to provide against the concealment of such treachery; and the political Nemesis which has overtaken certain other traitors will doubtless be recalled to the recollection of the weak brethren who are tempted by a good price for their votes, or for their abstention from voting. We have no desire to palliate the infamy of Republicans who desert their party on a measure which, though by no means so thorough as it ought to be, is still a valuable installment of Municipal reform. In a party sense, their defection can have no excuse, because it is on the party at large that there will recoil the blame of failing to relieve the plundered tax-payers of New-York; and, in a public sense, their action would be equally inexcusable, because their votes are absolutely indispensable to the reform of a system of administration which retards the development of the City, and, indirectly, inflicts a great deal of misery and hardship on persons whose means of livelihood depend on the prosperity of New-York.

But it may be as well to remember that whatever party treachery there may be in regard to this or other bills, some of the gentlemen who are now exclaiming very loudly at the bare mention of making bargains with Democrats, have themselves set the example. It has been the curse of our City legislation for many years that whenever it has come under Republican control, there has ensued a series of bargains, in which the Democrats bartered office in exchange for favorable legislation or for immunity from troublesome interference. Once Republicans got their friends in office, their efforts at Albany and elsewhere were directed toward keeping them in or toward continuing the exchange of favors by which a Republican rotation in office could be secured through the local appointing power. The "omnibus bill," on which party treachery is apprehended, bears marks of the effects of "selling out" to the Democrats, just as does every "reform" measure passed since 1872. The maintenance of four members on the Police Board and of two in the Department of Charities and Correction, in a bill originally designed to bring all departments under one head, is a transparent device to legislate for the benefit of persons rather than of the public. So was the exception of Police and Firemen from the provisions of the Woodin Charter bill, the refusal to reorganize the Board of Apportionment in the interests of the tax-payers, and the bungling and contradictory fashion in which the whole question of official salaries has been treated by this Legislature.

We hope, for the sake of some slender good which we still expect from this Assembly, that there will be no open and shameless bartering of Republican votes for some palpable consideration. But we cannot help thinking that the dangers of this kind of trading are much less serious than the dangers of that continuous game of intrigue and bargaining which emasculates the most promising measures of reform, and finds plausible excuses for the most abject betrayal of both public and party interests. The men who should "sell out," like those who cheated the people of Brooklyn out of better government last year, will certainly not be overlooked when the time comes for bringing home the responsibility for the failures of the session. But neither will those who, with the loudest professions of reform, have played into the hands of Tammany Hall, and with the most ardent professions of devotion to the Republican Party, have been chiefly desirous to further their personal ends, at whatever sacrifice of partisan consistency.

A TRADES-UNION DEFEAT.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers may score another defeat. Their strike has failed to wind up the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The immediate effect has been to embarrass the coal trade and bring distress among the miners. The trains are running on time, or nearly so, with the exception of the coal trains, many of which block the tracks devoted to that branch of traffic. If this compels a suspension of mining operations, by which thousands of people will be thrown out of employment, the sufferers may thank the wrong-headed "strikers" for their misfortunes. Meantime, though the Brotherhood succeeded in enticing firemen and brakemen from their work, their places have been filled, and there is no prospect that the mutineers will carry a single point. Some of the men who still affiliate with the Brotherhood stay by their engines, but most of those now at work are non-union men. As there are usually about four hundred engineers employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and only one hundred and twenty-five were non-union men, it is evident that the defeat of the Brotherhood is a serious one. Their "strike" was certainly a formidable one; it would have terrified a less resolute man than President Gowen.

From the first it was evident that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers anticipated an easy victory. Their plans had been somewhat forestalled by the prompt action of the railroad company; but the engineers' organization relied on their strength, and on their triumphs elsewhere, to overawe the corporation. In the height of the Centennial traffic last year, the Brotherhood managers ordered a strike on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. At a given date, at midnight, every engineer stopped his machine, drew his fires, and abandoned his post. There was much wasteful disorganization in consequence of this conspiracy, and some distress was caused to sick people, women, and children left on the road, far from home, and unable to go on or return. The New-Jersey Central people surrendered to the strikers; and the Philadelphia and Reading Road, on which there had been some reductions in wages, was next marked for a visitation. But before the blow could fall the managers of the company struck at the arrogant Brotherhood. Their circular requiring engineers to choose between their present employers and the Brotherhood forced the issue on that organization. The union men left, with only a few exceptions. Technically, therefore, the engineers are right when they say that this is not "a strike." But what excuse the firemen, oilers, and brakemen, (who are not legitimately of the Brotherhood,) have for leaving, nobody can tell. Their action is certainly "a strike," since they were not included in the terms proposed by the railroad corporation, and to which the engineers so bitterly object.

The reply of the Brotherhood to the circular of the railroad company is a model of presumption and defective logic. This reply is made by what is called "the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers." The committee say that they denounce the circular because "it is antagonistic to the fundamental principles of our [their] organization;" and that no engineer should be discharged until the whole case in dispute shall have been reviewed by a joint commission of arbitration. This commission should be composed of engineers of the Philadelphia and Reading Road, who should be paid full wages while engaged in the work of arbitrating between their comrades and the company. Naturally, this document was returned to the committee without comment. With singular blindness to the results of all this long dispute, the Brotherhood now renew their demands. They require that the circular of the corporation shall be withdrawn, that the engineers be reinstated at the old rate of wages, and that no further reductions in pay be made. On their part, the Brotherhood promise not to strike so long as these conditions are maintained. The railroad company refuses to surrender.

It should be understood that the question of wages is not directly involved in the dispute between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and its engineers. The corporation, believing that the organization known as the Brotherhood is dangerous to the railroad interests of the country, decided to exclude from its employment all persons belonging to that association of engineers. The society is oath-bound, expensively manned and equipped, aggressive in its action, and frequently directing its orders so as to embarrass capital and hinder the development of legitimate industries. The head of the organization, Mr. Arthur, receives a salary of $3,000 a year, and is credited with having threatened that, with a wave of his hand, he could "stop every railroad running out of Boston." He is a man unfitted to be invested with arbitrary power. It is admitted by railroad managers that until he secured the direction of the affairs of the Brotherhood the organization was neither aggressive nor formidable. It was a mutual insurance association, an institution with beneficent purposes, and its co-operative management was designed to promote the well-being of its members, without presuming to prescribe rates of wages or hours of labor.

When such an organization, after it has managed to accumulate an enormous fund by the taxation of its members, resolves to control the railroad traffic of the country, it becomes dangerous to society. If it can stop every railroad running out of the Pennsylvania coal regions, it can bring starvation and distress into thousands of families, wreck many fortunes, and disorganize trade throughout the country. This is precisely what the Brotherhood may be able to do. At any rate, this is the view which the managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad have taken of the situation. Possibly, they are wrong. It is possible, too, that the scheme of insurance and relief with which the corporation promises to replace that of the Brotherhood is not so beneficial as that which the engineers must renounce if they quit their society. But the railroad company has an undoubted right to say to its employes, "You cannot remain in our service if you belong to a secret society which we believe menaces our property. Choose between our service and affiliation with the Brotherhood." This is all there is in this much-discussed case. But the Brotherhood, coming to the rescue of its members, pays them wages while off duty, and attempts to force them back into the company's service at their own terms. This attempt has been defeated, as it deserved to be.

TOO MUCH HOMER.

Nature is prone to preserve the balance of things by vexing men in their domestic relations who have been exceptionally fortunate in estimation of the public. Socrates won an imperishable fame, but when his wife forced herself into his lecture-room, with a large basketful of stove-lids, and proceeded to publicly inflict dents upon the venerable head of the philosopher, he doubtless felt that he would gladly resign his situation as a school-teacher for the sake of quiet and widowerhood. We always look upon Washington as a peculiarly fortunate man, but rumor tells us that Mrs. Washington frequently became so exasperated because of her husband's calm, wooden, and persistent smile that, she would burst into tears, and, after making unwarrantable allusions to alleged minxes in the Treasury Department, would lock herself up in her room and leave the Father of his Country to brood over the gloomy thought that she would ultimately unlock her door and come forth for more conversation. To come down to the present day, there is Dr. Schliemann, who is universally recognized as the ablest excavator of modern times, but who has had a large and varied assortment of domestic difficulties and double the usual number of wives.

Excavations recently made upon the site of Dr. Schliemann's first wife have revealed the fact that she abandoned him in the most heartless manner, merely because he had left her. The Doctor insisted upon going to America, where shovels could be bought at low rates, and where Troy, Rome, Utica, Syracuse, and Athens were situated within a few hours of one another, by rail. Mrs. Schliemann declined to go with him, and he thereupon went to Indiana alone, procured a divorce, and put an end to his first series of matrimonial difficulties.

Dr. Schliemann, however, found that the Troys and Romes of New-York State were not genuine, and in great disgust returned to Europe, with the intention of digging up a full assortment of genuine Greek cities, bearing the builders' autograph and trade-mark. There is a scarcity of husbands in Greece, owing to the fact that half of the marriageable men are brigands, who are unable to carry wives concealed about their persons, while the remainder are in prison on suspicion of actual or intended brigandage. When, therefore, the unmarried Schliemann reached Athens, there was a universal desire to marry him. In order to escape gracefully from this delicate position, he made a public offer to marry any woman who would repeat the whole of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* from memory. Had he had any acquaintance with American Sunday-schools, where girls constantly commit to memory whole books of the Bible for prizes far less valuable than a husband, he would probably have made no such offer. As it was, he was taken in his own trap. In a very short time a young Greek woman called upon him, and repeated the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the presence of witnesses, with one hand tied behind her back. Of course, the Doctor kept his word and married her—and a nice sort of life he has led ever since.

Mrs. Schliemann's first act was to make her husband promise to dig up the parure of Helen of Troy, and to give it to the wife of his bosom. Eminent Turkish citizens residing in the plain of Troy noticed the crest-fallen air with which Schliemann issued from his house one morning with a pickaxe on his shoulder, his dinner in a tin pail, and an expressed determination to dig up Helen's parure. They felt that something was wrong, and when he went to the nearest jeweler's shop, laid his pickaxe on the counter, and told the jeweler, with a deep sigh to show him his whole stock of Helen's parures, they thanked the prophet who had taught them to neutralize the aggressiveness of wives by keeping at least two, and thus giving each the opportunity to quarrel with the other, instead of quarreling with their husbands.

Of course, Mrs. Schliemann has worn the jeweled head-dress of Helen ever since, but it is probable that she is dissatisfied because of doubts as to the genuineness of its pearls. Moreover, she cannot forget that her husband compelled her to learn the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* before he would permit her to marry him, and she is determined that he shall not forget it himself. It is credibly reported that she is in the constant habit of waking up Dr. Schliemann in the middle of the night and repeating Homer to him until he fills his ears with pillows and bolsters, and wishes that Achilles, Hector, Ton D'Apomeibomenos, and all the other Greek and Trojan heroes had never been born, and that Homer himself had been annihilated by Wolf long before he dreamed of writing poetry. By day the Doctor's life is little better than it is by night. When he goes forth to dig up his daily city, Mrs. Schliemann never fails to go with him. She places herself near the edge of the excavation, and sitting upon her husband's dinner-pail, with a noble scorn of the uncomfortable nature of the reversed tin-cup which caps its cover, rehearses Homer by the hour, occasionally varying the torture by quoting a few chapters of Xenophon's learned treatise upon the nature and attributes of "Enteuther Exelaunei." It is said that Dr. Schliemann has tried to rid himself of this species of domestic tyranny by secretly digging up select cities in his cellar, a proceeding which Mrs. Schliemann not only speedily detected, but which she utterly refused to credit to suppositious rats. He has also tried the experiment of digging up nothing but large tombstones and heavy locomotive boilers, but his energetic wife declines to accept these treasures in the place of jewelry, and threatens all sorts of things if he does not dig up the jewels of all the noted women of antiquity. She is now bent upon having the two Gracchi worn by the Roman Cornelia, and described as gems of the first water; and she remarks, both in modern and ancient Greek, "Stuff and nonsense; don't tell me," when Schliemann humbly protests against the propriety of discovering Roman jewels in Greece.

There is no doubt that Dr. Schliemann is not fitted for the married state, and that he now regrets that instead of selecting a learned wife, he did not choose one who was deaf, dumb, and blind. As it is, Mrs. Schliemann is rapidly undermining his intellect with excessive doses of Homer, and it will not be long before he flies once more in search of legal balm in Indiana.

GENERAL NOTES.

The University of Virginia now has 337 students.

A Pennsylvania company has built a bullet-proof passenger car for use on a Cuban railroad.

It is surprising how quickly bakers' loaves shrink when the price of flour rises even the slightest.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* calls it the "Louisiana iniquity," and appeals to the President to "pause."

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, is reported to be seriously ill of pneumonia at his home in Springfield.

The proudest man in Northfield, Mass., is Franklin Lord, who is a great-grandfather at the age of 62 years.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* is very positive that Wade Hampton never gave any pledges, and that he had no right to give any.

A Democratic paper down East remarks that Mr. Tilden has maintained the dignity of a statesman and the equipoise of a saint.

Ex-Secretaries Borie and Chandler are visiting Senator Cameron in Harrisburg, Penn., with whom ex-President Grant is also staying.

Miss Mary M. Basford, of St. Albans, Vt., married Mr. Nelson H. Bass, of Boston, three weeks ago, and Sunday morning last she died suddenly of heart disease.

Four men rode into Trio, Texas, a few mornings ago, saturated everything in the court-house with coal-oil, fired it, and rode quietly away. The records were all destroyed.

Hon. George H. Boker, American Minister to Russia, left St. Petersburg, with his wife, on the 27th of March, and reached this City on the 17th inst., having stopped four days in London.

The St. Louis *Times* volunteers the information that if the Democrats of Indiana are to have anything to say about the candidate for President in 1880, they have already selected their man, and his name is Hendricks.

Ex-Congressman Oliver H. Dockery, of North Carolina, expresses the belief that, with good men and honest as officials, that State, with her unbounded resources, will wheel into line as the grandest of the old thirteen.

Charles M. Eckert, of Philadelphia, who died recently at the age of 19 years, left $50,000 to charitable organizations, and his mother is now making the distribution. He was the only son of the late Dr. George N. Eckert.

A little daughter of William Bruns, 8 years old, in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening saved her younger brother and sister from death on the railroad track, where they had been playing, but was herself run over by the train and instantly killed.

The Kingston *Freeman* reports that one Edward Tremper collected $29 for the benefit of two invalid sufferers by the late fire at Rhinecliff, and reported, when he returned, that he had received but $3, and it took that amount to pay his own expenses.

The fact that the Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., refuses to take three cent pieces with holes in them for postage stamps, while he willingly receives larger coins similarly tampered with, is causing wonderment and newspaper discussion in that city.

The Binghamton *Republican* says that an old lady, just before her death, in that city, took off and gave to her daughter a pair of ear-rings that she had worn 81 years without removing them, her father having given them to her when she was 6 years of age.

Alexander Mitchell, and ex-Congressmen Burchard and Cate are among the number suggested for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Wisconsin. For the Republican ticket, Gov. Ludington, William E. Smith, and Philetus Sawyer have been named.

Rev. Henry G. Jesup has been appointed Professor of Natural History, Benjamin T. Blanchard Professor of Chemistry, and Charles H. Peirce Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in the Agricultural Department of Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire.

The Rochester *Union*, a Democratic journal, asks: "Mr. Hayes being the President de facto, with a moral certainty that he is to remain such until the 4th of March, 1881, is it not best to accept his 'meritorious action' and make the best of it in the interest of the country at large and the people individually."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* says that Major Allen, commanding the United States troops at that place, has received orders to make all necessary arrangements for the abandonment of the post at an early day. The troops will probably be removed to Fort Macon, and that will be the only point in the State where soldiers will be stationed.

The Hartford *Times*, the leading Democratic paper in Connecticut, says: "We desire to be just even toward the man who has taken the Presidency to which the people elected his opponent; and we will frankly say this man is developing in the Presidential office a breadth of view and a firmness of which we had never believed him to be capable."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has discovered what the spirit of the age is, and thus proclaims it: "Hard money, hard work, home rule, free schools, justice to the South, generosity to the blacks—these are the cues to true and beneficent political action; for the spirit of the age is the spirit of the Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

The Cincinnati Alumni of Yale College held their annual reunion and dinner on Wednesday evening last. There were 50 present, with President Porter as a guest. Dr. E. D. Morris presided; Charles Richards, of the Class of 1838, was elected President of the association; speeches were made by Judge Taft and others, and letters from Secretary Evarts and Chief-Justice Waite were read.

A young man was buried in a well eight feet deep in Goodhue County, Minn., the other day, when there was only one laboring man by. The latter ran for assistance, but it was 25 hours before he was rescued. The buried man was taken out alive, the earth having been kept from his head by the wooden curbing of the well. His grateful father gave five men, who had assisted, each a suit of clothes, and to the laborer 80 acres of land.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* takes this cheerful view of things to come: "Instead of dividing the national Democracy the Fraud [i. e., the President,] will discover that he has disrupted his own, and the Republican organization will be the first to crumble to pieces. Then Hayes can do nothing without Democratic support. The South will not care. Freed from her foes, governed by the officers of her own choice, she can stand aloof and see the Republican factions fight, and smilingly hold the balance of power. Thus she will virtually rule the country; but she will owe no thanks to Mr. Fraudulency Hayes."

A RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIP VACATED.

Toledo, April 20.—Judges Prentiss, Caldwell, and McMath, sitting at Chambers, rendered a decision this morning in the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad case, commonly known as the Rush R. Sloane case, dissolving the injunction and vacating the Receivership under which Sloane was appointed General Manager. An appeal will be taken.

NOTES ON THE NEW POLICY.

THE THANKLESS DEMOCRACY.

OLD READINGS BY THE LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS—STORIES WITH MORALS—FROM THE FRENCH AS WELL AS ENGLISH—THE PRESIDENT'S FAITH—"A MAN SHALL NOT MARRY HIS GRANDMOTHER"

From Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, April 17, 1877.

I have lately received a copy of an eloquent campaign speech made at a Republican mass meeting in South Carolina, by Gen. Winsmilt, who, it seems, is a converted Confederate, as he says, with a frankness like unto that of Paul in owning up to certain persecutions of the Christians:

"For four long and bloody years, no more than a score of battle-fields, did I strive to strike down the flag of my country; but there it floats still, the star-spangled banner, over the land of the free and the home of the brave, and I thank God that I am here to-day to declare to you, my countrymen, that never again will I essay to strike with uplifted hand that noble ensign of freedom."

The whole address has a curious, antique flavor, especially certain pledges given in the name of the "glorious National Union Republican Party," to all such as shall dare all to do right, and vote the straight-out Hayes and Wheeler ticket. Such passages as these, read in the light of Mr. Hampton's late orders and Mr. Cardoza's "protest of pepper gingerbread," are pretty reading:

"The Union Republican Party has declared that you shall be also protected in the exercise of all your rights, no matter what may be your color or your religious or political opinions. If there be any so blinded by hate and party prejudice who would attempt to outrage you and deprive you of your rights, the heavy hand of the National Government, like an avenging fury, will be laid upon them."

All this convinces me of the wisdom of that old classic authority, Mr. Hosea Bigelow, who says:

"I venture to hint
That we'd better not air our perceedings in print.
For when you've done all your real meanin' to smother,
The darned thing 'll up and mean somethin' or other.
No, never say nothin' without you're compelled to.
And then don't say nothin' that you can be held to."

I have been reading Democratic papers a good deal lately—trying to go a little with the rough tide, so that when I must go, it will not wrench me. They are a thankless set, those Northern Democrats. Our good President has small encouragement in doing virtuously from them, but taunts and reproaches, hard knocks for delaying long enough to hear a few arguments and to weigh evidence, like the impartial, intelligent, *de jure* man that he is. He should have inaugurated the concession policy from the steps of the Capitol, and vacated the State-houses of South Carolina and Louisiana when he entered the White House. The Democracy, through the policy he has adopted, would fain have mounted him at the very outset of his course, and it only rides the harder for having been taken up a little further on, which reminds me of a little story. A certain father—a kind, peace-loving man—once set forth on a morning walk, with his little son and a guest. Soon after they started, the boy—a fine, sturdy child—proposed that his father should carry him, pick-a-back. The sire refused, and walked on with his friend. The boy stood still, and set up a most desolate and angry roar. This smote on the father's heart; he walked more slowly, and looked back. The papa who hesitates is lost. Capitulation or unconditional surrender follows inevitably. This papa proposed a compromise. "Come here, Charley, and I will carry you." The young gentleman stood on his dignity for a moment, then came slowly forward and climbed up on his father's shoulders. When fairly seated there, he began beating with his chubby little fist the sacred paternal pate, growling out, "Why didn't you take me up when I was back yonder, you old dog, you?"

In those South Carolina and Louisiana imbroglios, I hardly know which have amused me, a quiet spectator, most—Democratic scoldings of the President for his delay in sacrificing a couple of Governors, with their officers, to the offended manes of the Confederacy on a funeral pyre of carpet-bags, or Republican remonstrances and arguings with and coaxings of the reluctant and recalcitrant victims. For instance, one authority stated that a prolongation of the vain struggle for his rights by Gov. Chamberlain would be "a source of perplexity and annoyance to the President, while his retirement would raise him in public esteem and add to his popularity with the mass of the Republican Party."

This reminds me of another little story which I read a year or so ago in a French newspaper. As near as I can remember it, ran thus: In a small town in France, swept almost clean of men by the conscription, a criminal was confined in the little prison, under sentence of death for some terrible offense—murder perhaps, complicated with Red Republicanism. He was to be beheaded, and the Maire, whose house looked down on the prison court where the guillotine was to stand, resolved to make the occasion a little fête, and invited guests from the country—family friends and relations—making generous preparations to entertain them. The affair was to come off at high noon. The day dawned auspiciously; the guests assembled in the best of spirits; all seemed in good train, when, to the dismay of the worthy Mayor, he was informed that the prisoner refused the communion, and positively declined to be put out of the world. There were only two men in charge of the jail—an old turnkey and his young assistant—while the criminal was a powerful, formidable fellow, as strong as a lion and as savage as a wild boar of Ardennes. It lacked scarcely an hour of midday; there was nothing left but to persuade him to be guillotined, and Monsieur le Maire was the man to do it. He waited on the rebellious recusant, and with great urbanity and condescension, reminded him that his hour had almost come, and that it was time he was stirring himself with the proper preparations. The prisoner replied that Monsieur was very good, but that he was not thinking of making any change; he had got used to his quarters, and rather liked a retired life. "*Parbleu! Monsieur*, it is not a question of life, but *tout au contraire*. You are setting yourself, by your stupid contumacy, in the way of law and order. See you, I have pledged my word that you shall go off at *midi* precisely, and my honor would be compromised by any failure in the programme. Besides, your cell is needed for another criminal, nearly as great as you, and must be vacated. What says Monsieur?"

"I prefer to stay—I object—in fact I decline."

"*Dame!* and such preparations! All in the best style. The executioner is Monsieur de Lyon—cousin in the third degree to the famous Monsieur de Paris, and a very pleasant gentleman. You surely will not keep him waiting! The guillotine is all ready. It has been newly painted, and is worth seeing. If the window were not so high we could have a view of it from here. It stands in the centre of the court, in a nice sunny spot. You do not look well, Monsieur—it will do you good to take the air and a little exercise. The wind is a trifle sharp, and suggests rheums in the head and neuralgia, but if you will stuff cotton in your ears—"

"Merci!—I am very well as I am."

"But, Monsieur, think what an opportunity to distinguish yourself! You have already the reputation of being a brave man, and the most respectable people in the town and my relations from the country are come to see how well you can finish your career. You surely cannot have the heart to disappoint all the

world. Come, say your prayers, like a good Christian, and make your toilet; the turnkey will lend you a clean blouse, and in the meanwhile I will send you a good breakfast from my own kitchen—a fine dish of stewed hare, with mushrooms—Monsieur!"

"Thanks, Monsieur, but mushrooms do not agree with me."

"Ah, then, a *bifteck*, with onions, and a bottle of wine. After that, you will march out like a hero, between two *frères*, and find everybody glad to see you. The little that is unpleasant about the affair will soon be over, you know. Of course, you would have to go a little later, for we would fetch the gendarmes; but I am a peaceable man, and would choose to avoid scandal and the use of force, and I am a punctual man, and my honor is pledged—remember, my honor!"

Of course, the poor fellow was persuaded—ate, drank, and said his prayers—then went, though a little sullenly, out into the court, where he was duly decapitated.

I am being honored of late by having addressed to me certain letters, some of them anonymous, charging me with a lack of "womanly charity" for the "down-trodden whites" of the South, and a want of patriotic interest in the fate of that section of our country; also, with refusing "tribute to Cæsar"—even with attacking in a piratical and Piattical way the State barge which bears Cæsar and his fortunes, and with being, in short, a partisan and a Radical. "I deny the allegations, and defy the allegators!" I hold that there is a South within the South. For the honest Republicans and Unionists of all races and conditions down there, I own I have peculiar charity, or rather sympathy, and much anxiety—perhaps needless—but toward the disloyal factionists I have none; I affect none, and doubtless they would accept none. In the country itself, all that beautiful and desolated land, we of the North have a peculiar and a very tender interest—so many of our beloved dead are buried there.

My allegiance to the Administration may be a little on the halting Hamptonian order. I am prepared to support it as long, or rather as far, as it does what I think right. I *hope* always that the end of peace and prosperity—that "consummation devoutly to be wished," will justify the means which have seemed to me somewhat questionable, in the light of past experience. I believe implicity in our President's pure intentions. I admire his faith in the honor of the Southern Democratic leaders. It can only spring from his own good faith. To betray his generous trust would be a crime against humanity. If I sometimes doubt the result, and the absolute wisdom of the "experiment," as he calls it, I surely do not doubt him. At the worst it may be said of him, as it was said of Timon, the Athenian, "Every man hath his fault, and honesty is *his*."

I may be tinged with old-fashioned radicalism, but I am no partisan. Being an unfranchised and most inconsiderable citizen, I can look on both sides with serene impartiality, and, seeing that neither is desirable, utter my judgment—lotty, calm, and irresponsible—"A plague on both your houses." But if I were a man, a brother, and a voter, I would be a partisan, and done with it. As I understand partisanship, it is simply—Be sure you are right in your political principles, affiliations, and associations, and then go ahead—go ahead hard and straight and strong. My idea of party leadership is to grasp the reins of power tight, and hold them taut, and to drive on the old party routes whenever and as long as possible. If there was ever any wisdom in laying them out, there cannot be folly in following them—till they fall into hopeless miry ruts and quite impassable sloughs of corruption, or till floods of popular indignation wash them away. As for reforms, they should grow out of the party and be carried on in the party. He is a good husbandman who

"Draws his furrow as straight as he can,
And into nobody's tater-patch pokes."

Were I a partisan, I might say why should Republicanism zig-zag into Democracy, to make or to mar, to plant, or to reap? If you undertake to cultivate thin land on shares, and succeed in producing such miracles of husbandry as excellent grapes from thorns, and the best of figs from thistles, they will still be dissatisfied, sue you for trespass, and serve you right. Were I a partisan, I might also say that all outsiders who, having seen the error of Democratic ways, desire to enter the Republican fold, should certainly be let in, but not coaxed in with the salt of office; and I might have the audacity to add, doubtless, all Liberal Republicans, so called, who signal to the old ship, should be taken on board—but why send the Captain's gig, with a band of music to fetch them? It seems to me that even the most distinguished returned deserter must feel a little as might have felt one of the crew of the Amérique, who long after having left her to go under, had found himself taking passage upon her, or serving as chief-steward. But radical partisanship gets hard bits on all sides nowadays, and especially hereabouts. It is not what it was only a few years ago—when a worthy citizen of the District, an accomplished gentleman and scholar, being a warm friend of President Johnson, ventured to play the laureate for him in a modest way, in some birthday verses, and was reformed out of office for it, by an indignant, Radical Congress. They fell upon him, as the enraged Romans the day after Cæsar's assassination fell on the poet Cinna, whom they mistook for the conspirator of that name. They succinctly proposed to tear him to pieces, and even after he had explained that he was a poet and no assassin, they still cried, "Tear him, tear him for his bad verses!" Now, the most powerful defender of Andrew Johnson is the Prime Minister of his successor, and the amiable laureate is avenged. As for the high-mortoned Radicals of that time, they are scattered, like the lost sheep of the house of Israel, and it is sometimes hard to distinguish them from the goats of the Democracy. But what matter? if we can have a finer breed, let them wander. If we can have better times let the old times go. If we can have a nobler than the humanitarian principle, let that be whistled down the wind. If by the disruption of old parties, peace can be secured, let whoever will pick up the pieces. As long as there is an *If*, we will not quarrel. Touchstone says: "Your *If* is the only peacemaker; much virtue in an *If*." I will only add, if the old Anti-Slavery Union League really chooses to form an alliance with Southern Kuklux Democracy, I certainly shall not oppose the match, even by quoting the apostolic injunction, "Be ye not unequally yoked with unbelievers"—and if Northern Republicanism shall seek to espouse the old Whig Party of the South, I as certainly do not presume to forbid the bans, though we do read "a man shall not marry his grandmother."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The dramatic and musical entertainment by the pupils of Mme. Da Silva and Mrs. Bradford, at No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-street, last evening, was attended by a large and select audience, and passed off pleasantly and prontably to all concerned. The programme included a comedy, in one act, entitled "Une Place à la Cour," in which the various characters were represented by eight young lady pupils. A second piece, a vaudeville, known as "La Robe Perdue," in which 12 young amateurs participated, and a musical interlude, in which Mme. Guyon, Mlle. Caroite Lazare, Dr. Brigiotti, and Signor Albites appeared to advantage. The guests dispersed at a late hour, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

WASHINGTON.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

PROCLAMATION TO BE MADE NEXT WEEK—DENIAL OF A SENSATIONAL REPORT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It is understood the President has decided to call the Forty-fifth Congress to assemble in extra session on June 4, and will issue the necessary proclamation next week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The statement in a Philadelphia evening paper which was telegraphed to Washington to-day, alleging that the President had made certain propositions to leading Democrats for a conference with an equal number of leading Republicans, for the purpose of avoiding an extra session of Congress, &c., and promising to withdraw the troops from the South in the event of certain conditions being complied with, was not readily believed by those who read the statement. On inquiring at the Executive Mansion, it was ascertained that there was no truth in the statement.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION—ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—THE APPRAISER'S OFFICE AT MOBILE DISCONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Two members of the commission to report on the New-York Custom-house management, &c., have been agreed upon, namely: Assistant Solicitor Robinson, of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Lawrence Turner, of the New-York firm of Moses Taylor & Co. The third member will also be a New-York merchant. Mr. Turner was, during the late campaign, and is now, a political opponent of President Hayes and Secretary Sherman. Mr. Charles Watrous, of New-York City, had long interviews with the President and Secretary Sherman to-day with reference to the New-York Custom-house management and changes in the Federal offices of that City. It is authoritatively ascertained that nothing will be done regarding the latter subject until after the report of the commission shall have been received.

At the session of the Cabinet to-day the appointment of George A. Schneider, of Chicago, to be United States Chargé d'Affaires to Switzerland, was definitely agreed upon, and upon the recommendation of Postmaster-General Key it was determined to give the position of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department to A. A. Freeman, of Brownsville, Tenn., vice Judge Spence, of Maryland, who has resigned, to take effect May 1. Mr. Freeman was the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee a few years ago, running against Gov. Brown, and reducing the Democratic majority to the unprecedentedly small figure of about 13,000. He has at various times been a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and enjoys a high reputation in that State as a lawyer of ability and a man of integrity.

The Appraisership at Mobile has been discontinued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the office being considered useless in view of the comparatively small importations. Appraisers at other points, where the amount of public business does not justify their employment, will also be dispensed with.

Only two delegations waited upon the President to-day—one from Maryland, concerning the Postmastership at Annapolis, and the other from citizens of the District of Columbia, asking that one of the District Commissioners be taken from the country adjacent to Washington.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $355,526 24, and from Customs $396,474 00.

Commander George Brown, United States Navy, has been ordered to examination for promotion to the grade of Captain.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a report showing the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Saturday, April 14.

The United States steamer Dispatch, Commander H. B. Robeson, left the Washington Navy-yard this morning for Norfolk, Va., where she will be prepared for sea, and will sail in a few days for Constantinople to relieve the Gettysburg, now there.

A $35 coupon of a Union Pacific Railroad bond was received at the Treasury to-day from Albany on account of conscience. This is the fifth installment of this character from the same party, who sends a coupon every quarter, with the assertion that the money belongs to the Government.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, (including the $6,000,000 special fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $8,838,370; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $41,135,000; coin, (including $48,421,200 in coin certificates,) $91,689,454; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

The Treasury Department has issued orders to the Collectors of Customs at the principal ports removing restrictions heretofore placed on the importation of dry and salted hides of neat cattle, provided the invoice is accompanied with a consular certificate of non-infection. The prohibition remains in force as regards importations of such hides from England and Ireland, but if the product of any other part of the world, they may be imported via those countries and be transhipped at ports therein.

The Post Office Department to-day awarded the contract for mail service between Bismarck, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Deadwood, in the Black Hills country, a distance of about 250 miles. The service is to be performed in 60 hours tri-weekly, commencing May 1, and continuing until Sept. 30, when the route will be supplied with permanent service for the usual term of four years. Monroe Salisbury, of Salt Lake City, secures the temporary contract at the rate of $14,000 per annum. The bids ranged from this amount up to $80,000.

A MULATTO MURDERED.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A LOW SALOON KILLED BY A FULL-BLOODED NEGRO—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Nathan Corbin, a mulatto, the proprietor of a low saloon in the basement of No. 144 Thompson-street, was murdered at 11 o'clock last night, in that place, by Wellington Schuyler, a full-blooded negro, of No. 148 Thompson-street. Corbin's saloon has been known to the Police as a rendezvous of some of the vilest characters of both sexes and races. Among the persons who have been in the habit of frequenting the place was the man Schuyler, a fellow of herculean frame, who is married to a white woman, and earns a livelihood as a hostler. Last night, shortly before 11 o'clock, Schuyler entered Corbin's place in an intoxicated condition, and walking into a compartment communicating with the bar, attempted to steal a bottle of bitters. He was detected in the act by Nathan Corbin, Jr., who made an effort to wrest the bottle from the negro. Corbin, senior, endeavored to detain him, whereupon Schuyler, using the bottle as a weapon, struck him on the right eye, inflicting a deep cut, and also on the breast several times. Corbin reeled and fell, his head striking with violence against the wall. Schuyler then ran into the street, followed by Corbin's son. The elder Corbin, having regained his feet, also pursued his assailant, who a moment later was arrested by Patrolman McDermott, of the Fifteenth Precinct. He was taken to the station, where the son preferred a complaint of attempted larceny. Meanwhile, Corbin, senior, was assisted back to his saloon and placed upon a lounge, where he died a few minutes after. Schuyler, when informed by Capt. Byrnes of the death of his victim, manifested no signs of either astonishment or regret, but pleaded self-defense as an excuse for the murder. The prisoner was arrested about a year ago on a charge of stabbing his wife, but was not convicted in consequence of a refusal on her part to appear against him. He came to this City about six years ago from Flushing, Long Island, where he earned an unenviable reputation as a bully and turbulent character generally.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, April 20.—The Bangor express train on the Eastern Railroad collided with the Saugus Branch train at 6:55 this evening near Lynn, smashing the locomotive and baggage car and one car of the Saugus train. Two hundred passengers were on the express train, and one only was injured, and not seriously. The damage will reach $15,000. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, the Saugus train having just been run on the side track to await the passage of the express train, and the switch not having been changed. The express was approaching the depot at full speed, when it suddenly swerved off. The engineer put on the air-brake, reversed the engine, and, with the fireman, jumped off, receiving severe injuries. But for the prompt application of the air-brake the loss of life would undoubtedly have been very great.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, with Signori Bertolasi, Celada and Dal Negro, and Signorine Marck and Ramboll in the principal rôles. This opera is undoubtedly one of the most powerfully dramatic of Signor Verdi's works. It is not, perhaps, as severely logical in form as some of the composer's later achievements, but it is not continuously spoiled by inconsistencies such as disfigure "Ernani" and "Il Trovatore," and at no prominent stage of the action is the truth of nature—so far as it can be approached upon the lyric stage—sacrificed for the sake of tune. The appreciable beauties of "Rigoletto," as we need scarcely remind the reader, are numerous. The tenor's airs are brilliantly melodious and strictly appropriate to the situations in which they are heard; *Gilda's* arias are not only of rare sweetness, but highly representative in their pure loveliness of the personage to whom they are allotted; some passages of the baritone's rôle are of exceptional pathos and vigor, and the quartette, among the concerted pieces, is in itself sufficient to commend the opera to universal admiration. The performance of "Rigoletto," last night, was so good that none of the strong points of the lyric drama failed of their effect. Signor Bertolasi is unquestionably the best *Rigoletto* seen in years. In a histrionic sense a more impassioned representation could not be looked for, and while the performer interpreted the declamatory music of his part with immense earnestness and force, he delivered some of his exquisite cantabile phrases—as "Deh! non parlar di misero"—with infinite sentiment and charm. Signor Celada's high tones, used with an easy grace which largely enhanced their magnetic influence, awoke in the first and last acts unbounded enthusiasm, and "La donna è mobile" had to be repeated, and narrowly escaped a double encore. Signorina Marck, who personated *Gilda*, was applauded for a tasteful rendering of "Caro nome," and sang neatly through the duetts with *Rigoletto* and *Il Duca*, and Signorina Rambelli and Signor Dal Negro, in the respective characters of *Maddalena* and *Sparafucile*, were quite equal to their not unimportant tasks. The performance, as implied above, was attended by many demonstrations of delight on the part of the audience. After the second, third, and fourth acts, the artists in general and Signor Bertolasi in particular — the baritone's fine scene in which he vows vengeance upon his daughter's betrayer having excited a tumultuous assertion of approval—were summoned before the curtain; the ever fresh and impressive quartet was, naturally, redemanded. Under the circumstances, it is not astonishing that it should have been determined by the management to give "Rigoletto" once again, on Monday evening of next week. Of the several very creditable representations of Italian works lately supplied by the singers now at the Academy of Music, the rendering of "Rigoletto" is the one which admirers of opera can least afford to miss.

BRIEF MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium may be visited day and evening.

"Rose Michel" will be acted twice to-day at the Grand Opera-house.

"Our Boarding-House" is to be given twice to-day at the Park Theatre.

"Don Carlos" will have its final performance at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

The last matinée of the present season occurs to-day at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

The twelfth matinée representation of "The Danischeffs" at the Union-Square Theatre is set down for to-day.

The last matinée performance but one of "The Princess Royal" takes places to-day at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Heller's fourth programme will have its last interpretations at the Wonder Theatre this afternoon and evening.

"The Gladiator" is to be acted this afternoon at Booth's Theatre, and "Metamora" is to be performed there this evening.

Two representations, in which the wonders of Mr. Barnum's newest show may be viewed, occur at Gilmore's Garden to-day.

A CARD FROM MR. LESTER WALLACK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will allow me space to say, in answer to several inquiries recently addressed to me, that one James Wallack, now traveling through the Western States with what he bills as the "Wallack Theatre Combination," has not any connection whatever with me or my theatre, and that, to the best of my belief, not one person in his company has ever been a member of mine.

LESTER WALLACK.

WALLACK'S, New-York, Friday, April 20, 1877.

GREAT WALKING MATCH IN LONDON.

O'LEARY'S DEFEAT OF WESTON—THE MATCH FINISHED IN THE PRESENCE OF 35,000 SPECTATORS.

The London *Standard* of April 9, in its account of the closing scenes in the walking match between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and E. P. Weston, of New-York, says: "At 4 o'clock O'Leary had finished 503 miles 3½ laps, but for the last hour he had been looking very queer, and at 4:55 o'clock he retired, seeming very shaky as he reeled off the track into the arms of his attendants. This was, perhaps, the most exciting moment in the whole match. Everything, of course, depended on O'Leary's reappearance, and a dense throng gathered outside the door through which he was expected to return. Nor had his friends to wait long, as, after a short rest of 35 minutes, another ringing shout announced O'Leary's return. Weston having completed 485 miles, O'Leary's lead thus being 18 miles. From this point both men went on till 9 o'clock, at which hour O'Leary had finished over 519 miles to Weston's 503½ miles. It was evident that the match was now over. Had O'Leary been pressed he could undoubtedly have finished 530 instead of 523 miles, and, as has been said, Weston's backer wisely and humanely declared the match over. The hall, however, was thronged by a dense mob, calculated at 35,000 persons. Weston, who was still, comparatively speaking, fresh, continued on, doing his best to amuse those present by his harmless tricks, which seem to have excited so much hostility in some persons against him." The *Telegraph* says: "Capt. Webb, the hero of the Channel swim, who had been acting as one of the judges, got up and said a few words. He told the people that he had seen nearly all the match, and that the men had walked honestly and fairly every yard that had been set down to them. * * * O'Leary's full distance was recorded as 520 miles—the greatest distance ever walked by one man in six consecutive days, and surpassing by more than 13 miles his own performance at Chicago." The *News* says: "O'Leary was presented with no fewer than six bequets by lady admirers, while Weston received three."

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL DISASTER.

FURTHER TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE CORONER—INSURANCE ADJUSTERS AT WORK—A TOTAL LOSS PROBABLE.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The Coroner's jury on the Southern Hotel fire was in secret session this morning, and when the doors were opened Michael Sullivan, watchman, testified that he was on the fifth floor, going his rounds, on the night of the fire, when he heard the bell in the office ringing; went down stairs and saw smoke on the parlor floor; turned on several gas-jets, and then went back to the fifth story, crying "fire" as I went; could not go higher than the fifth story on account of the smoke; did not knock at the doors, but shouted "fire" all the time; had no orders from any one to cry "fire," and had never received any instructions as to how I should act in case of fire.

Alexander M. Stetson, Superintendent of the hotel, testified that he roomed on the upper floor; was awakened by noise in the hall; went out and saw smoke; returned to his room, and told his wife there was no time to lose; started down, and on the way assisted Mrs. Darling and Mrs. Conley in getting out of the house; never gave any servants or employes of the hotel orders or directions what they should do in case of fire; from what he saw of the fire while he was in the house, he believed it impossible to put it out; he thought the fire was caused by the heat of steam-pipes which passed through the store-room.

Charles Evans, Captain of the salvage corps, testified that when he reached the hotel he went into the building with some Babcock extinguishers, but saw at a glance there was no use for them, the fire had got too much headway; told his men to go up stairs and wake the guests, then went out to order a second alarm turned on; tried to ascend to the parlor floor, but was driven back by the smoke.

John Lindsay and John W. Shackey, Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, gave a detailed description of the fire, and what was done by the department toward controlling it; how the Skinner escape was handled, and what was accomplished with it, all of which was very interesting, but threw no light upon the origin of the fire.

Adjourned until Monday.

Over 50 representatives and adjusters of the principal insurance companies are here for the purpose of adjusting losses caused by the burning of the Southern Hotel. They will probably be in session for two or three days before they complete their business. Some of them think that a total loss will be declared.

MRS. GAINES' VICTORY.

FIFTY YEARS' LITIGATION CROWNED WITH TRIUMPH—DECISION SUSTAINING ALL HER CLAIMS.

From the New-Orleans Democrat, April 17.

Judge Billings rendered yesterday a long, able, and deeply interesting decision in the Gaines case, which, as it involves several millions of dollars and the validity of the titles to a large amount of real estate in this State and city, was listened to with great interest by a large audience. Prominent in the audience was the lady plaintiff and claimant, calm and self-possessed, but closely attentive to every utterance of the Judge.

The decision is a full recognition of all the claims of Mrs. Gaines, as the legitimate child, and heir under the will of 1813, of Daniel Clark.

The narrative of the facts and proof of the validity and reality of this last will has all the elements of a thrilling romance. Judge Billings does full justice to it in his elaborate statement. The various witnesses, Messrs. Smythe, Bellechasse, De la Croix, and Boistontaine, are all vividly sketched, and the impressive scenes attending the reading of this will by Clark in his last illness are reproduced with dramatic effect. The conclusions reached are a full recognition of all that has been claimed by Mrs. Gaines in her long litigation for the last 50 years. The defendants are even deprived of their last defense in the good faith of their purchases under the will of 1811, after every effort had been made to discover and probate the will of 1813. This prescription of many years does not avail them. The decree of the court requires them to account to a Master in Chancery for all the income from this property during their long possession. They are ousted from their titles and from all the accumulation therefrom.

This is very hard on these innocent parties, who, though not in view of the law legal or equitable owners, have for so many years believed they were, and who gave full value for their purchases. Many persons will lose their all by this judgment. Upon this city, which sold a large amount of this property with a full warranty of the title, against the advice and veto of the Mayor, this decision will fall very heavily. Already large judgments have been put in execution against the securities of the city on appeal, which have given great vexation to the citizens who subscribed the appeal bond.

Of course this decision is not final. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, owing to the encumbered condition of the docket, it can hardly be reached before three years or more. What the decision of the court of last resort will be in this important case we will not venture to predict—at least not before having carefully studied the opinion delivered by Judge Billings yesterday morning.

OBITUARY.

MISS E. V. PROUDFOOT.

Miss E. V. Proudfoot, an actress, late of Jarrett & Palmer's company, died in this City, yesterday, of heart disease, after a lingering illness. She was born at Coburg, Canada, in 1845, and made her début at Wallack's Theatre in July, 1867, as *Mrs. Challington*, in "A Morning Call." On the same occasion she gave the sleep walking scene in "Macbeth." Her second appearance was at a benefit at the same house, when she played *Juliana* to Charles Fisher's *Duke Aranza* in the "Honeymoon." On the opening of Booth's Theatre, she was engaged as a member of the regular company. Among other rôles she played *Desdemona* to Edwin Booth's *Othello*, and also acted leading parts with Edwin Adams. She afterward traveled with Jane Coombs and E. L. Davenport. While in the latter's employ she appeared in such parts as *Lady Allworth* in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," the *Queen* in "Hamlet," *Portia* in the "Merchant of Venice," &c. Her last engagement was with Jarrett & Palmer, during the run of "Sardanapalus," in which she played the *Queen*. She also appeared at Woods' Museum, Philadelphia, several years since as *Constance*, in the "Live Chase," and in other leading characters. Miss Proudfoot has several relatives in this City, and was generally and favorably known in the profession. Her funeral will take place on Sunday, from her late residence, No. 177 Lexington-avenue.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hon. William Frederick Ormond O'Callaghan, Liberal, member of Parliament for Tipperary, Ireland, is dead.

Judge K. P. C. Emmons, a prominent lawyer and politician, died in Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday. He was formerly Attorney-General of that State, and for 13 years State Prosecuting-Attorney in Detroit, Mich. He was also the Republican counsel in the recent canvass in Florida.

Mr. John Baker, a well-known merchant in this City, after a protracted illness, died at his late residence in Cornwall, Conn., Wednesday last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The deceased for the greater part of his life was a resident of this City, and lived on Fourth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, where he enjoyed the society and friendship of the leading business men of the City. He was gifted with a kindly, generous nature, and was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

The Important Question.

Of all loathsome diseases catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal it is this. Dietetic errors and the follies which fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, *is there any cure for catarrh?* there is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God has never sent one evil into the world for which he has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils the Great Physician has provided a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man, but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detraction from His beneficent character to suppose that He has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy. His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the Great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's uttermost need. New medicinal plants are constantly being discovered, and new properties developed from those already known. For catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable, readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obstinate cases, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY should be taken in connection with the use of the CATARRH REMEDY. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Books. They are given away by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

GET RID of your cold at once by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and so avoid the risk of developing a serious lung trouble.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 per day and upward. Permanent family rooms reduced.—*Advertisement.*

When the Head is Silvered O'er

with years, the destruction of the teeth may yet be in great measure stayed with the beneficent and delightful antiseptic, SOZODONT, an article which derives its properties from the salubrious bark of the Chilian Soap Tree.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

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Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use.
For sale by grocers and at No. 1,155 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CORBIN—RHODES.—At St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I., Thursday, April 19, by Rev. C. W. Ward, RICHARD W. CORBIN, of Georgia, to JESSIE, youngest daughter of the late James B. Rhodes, of Providence.

EDWARDS—MAGEE.—In Livingston, Columbia County, N. Y., on Thursday, April 19, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, LEWIS EDWARDS, of New-York City, and HELEN GANSEVOORT, daughter of the late Duncan S. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y.

GREEN—IVES.—On Thursday, April 19, in St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, N. Y., by Rev. Angus M. Ives, assisted by Rev. L. Cobb, Jr., and Rev. W. D. Southgate, FRANCIS S. GREEN, of Sayville, Long Island, and HATTIE E., daughter of the late Rev. C. S. Ives and sister of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

LEAKE—SABIN.—At Willis's Town, Mass., Thursday, April 19, by Rev. A. B. Jennings, Jr., FREDERIC LEAKE to ELISABETH, daughter of Dr. H. L. Sabin.

LITTLE—HALSTED.—On Thursday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, STEPHEN H. LITTLE, of Morristown, N. J., to CORNELIA R., daughter of Jacob Halsted, of this City.

MOREHOUSE—DONALDSON.—On Tuesday, 17th inst., at the Phillips Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Alexander, D. D., EDWARD MOREHOUSE to MARY, daughter of Thomas Donaldson, all of this City.

PRAEGER—DUCKWITZ.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 18, 1877, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, Mr. JOHN F. PRAEGER to Miss FANNIE ADELE, daughter of the late George F. Duckwitz.

SPENCER—MILES.—At the Church of the Annunciation, on Thursday, April 19, by Rev. W. J. Seabury, D. D., JARED W. SPENCER and LIZZIE, daughter of the late Charles C. Miles, all of this City.

TYTLER—SECOR.—Wednesday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. W. Taylor, GEORGE E. TYTLER, M. D., of New-York, and Miss LIZZ E E. SECOR, of Youngsville, N. Y.

WHITE—HEWLETT.—At Oneida Castle, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. A. Cochran, E. VINING WHITE, of La Crosse, Wis., to ANNA M. HEWLETT, daughter of Rufus Peckham, Esq.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—Thursday, April 19, of scarlet fever, MARION B., youngest child of Charles C. and Louise Alexander, in the 3d year of her age.

No funeral services on account of the nature of the disease. Interment in Green-Wood Saturday, 10 A. M.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at Cromwell, Conn., JOHN BAKER, formerly merchant of this City, aged 75 years.

Funeral from the Congregational Church, Cromwell, Sunday at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

BLAIR.—On Wednesday, 18th inst., SARAH, widow of Rev. H. H. Blair, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and members of Church-street Church are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 34 Perry-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., Thursday, April 19, ELIZABETH ANDREWS, wife of George Buckley.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on Monday afternoon, April 23, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers. Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot at 12 M., and returning leave Southport at 4:41 and 6:40 P. M.

BERRY.—Entered into rest, Thursday, April 19, ELIZA DE PEYSTER, wife of John H. Berry, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 4 10th-st., Hoboken, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DILLONT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, April 19, 1877, MARIAH A., wife of J. Frank Dillont, and daughter of the late Abel Price.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 28 Nassau-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, Westchester County, for interment on Monday A. M.

DURFORD.—On Friday, 20th inst., at Randall's Island, of pneumonia, LOUISA DURFORD, widow of the late James A. Durfurd, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

The remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

EARLE.—On Friday, 20th inst., MATILDA, widow of the late Thomas Earle in the 92d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 105 York-st., Jersey City, on Monday morning, April 23, at 11 o'clock.

HALLIDAY.—On Thursday, 19th inst., THOMAS A. HALLIDAY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 149 Prospect-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock.

JOCELYN.—On Friday, in Brooklyn, E. D., April 20, HARRIET STARR, wife of Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the New-England Congregational Church, in South 9th-st., between 5th and 6th sts., on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MORSS.—On Friday, April 20, JOHN MORSS, son of the late John Morss.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POST.—In Yonkers, April 19, of consumption, JAMES VALENTINE POST, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, at 4 o'clock, Sunday.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, 1877, JULIA A. WILLIS, wife of Robert M. Rogers.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 25 East 125th-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn on Monday.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, at Mottelenark, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, widow of Abel Smith, in the 84th year of her age.

Interment at the Cemetery of the Evergreens on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2:30 P. M.

VAN COTE.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Thursday, the 19th inst., CLAUDINE A., wife of Daniel M. Van Cott, and daughter of G. W. Barnes, aged 26 years.

Funeral at the Baptist Church, Mount Vernon, on Saturday, April 21, at 1 P. M. Train by New-Haven road leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

VAN WYCK.—At Fishkill Plains, N. Y., April 19, PHEBE E. VAN WYCK.

Funeral on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 20, 1877, at her late residence, No. 302 Clinton-st., ANNA C. BERGEN, wife of John F. Walsh.

Her funeral services will take place at Grace Church, House-st., near Joralemon, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WOODWARD.—On Thursday, the 19th inst., ROBERT TAYLOR, son of Robert T. and Henrietta Woodward, aged 6 months and 25 days.

Funeral services will be held at No. 439 West 21st-st. on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY, TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 21, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe by steamship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 6 A. M. for Europe by steamship Algeria, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M. for France direct by steamship St. Laurent, via Havre, on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steamship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, on Saturday at 9 A. M., for Europe by steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M. for Scotland and North of Ireland by steamship Ethiopia, via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steamship Malta, via Southampton and Bremen. The steamships Montana, Algeria, and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Nassau, N. P., will leave New-York April 18. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York, April 28. The mails for Aspinwall, &c., will leave San Francisco April 25. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco May 1.

T. L. JAMES,
New-York, April 14, 1877. Postmaster.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 26, and 27.

At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and now on exhibition, free, day and evening.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

GOOD AND DESIRABLE PICTURES,

from well-known connoisseurs; also, a number of paintings recently imported, and never before seen in this country.

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PIPER "SEC."
SUPERIOR TO ALL.

TO LET—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, along the Hudson River at every village and town from New-York to Poughkeepsie; also to let, at Sparkill, Rockland County, at a very moderate price, a gentleman's residence, house large, 20 rooms; stable and outbuildings complete, with 12 acres of land; abundance of fruit. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

**TREES AND SHRUB

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

PROMOTION OF COTTON SPINNING.

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND SPINDLES IN OPERATION—AN OVERTAXED NATION—A SULKING POPE AND A PATIENT GOVERNMENT—EASTER SUNDAY AND THE CIRCUS OF ROMULUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

Italy is taking almost the first steps toward doing something to promote cotton-spinning. An association has been formed, with its seat at Turin, to collect information and stimulate effort in connection with this industry, which has become such an important one in the United States and other countries. Among the facts brought out at the first meeting of the society was the one—with which we were not before acquainted—that Italy has at present in operation but 700,000 spindles in cotton-spinning. The statement was made that about seven-tenths of the manufactures of cotton consumed in Italy came from England. Trade treaties, which have for some time existed, were so framed as to give an undue advantage to British manufacturers, and the demand is made that in the renewal, which must come before long, such modifications shall be made as shall favor the native instead of the foreign interest. In fact, the association asks that the tariff may be so adjusted as to augment the revenue and give protection to industries which are injured by an unequal competition. On the first whisper of such an intention there comes from the organs of "British interests" a surly growl. According to this report, England finds in Italy a market annually for cotton manufactures of the value of $24,000,000, or nearly $1 for each inhabitant. The agents of that country are established everywhere, and any and every fact bearing upon trade and commerce is collected and carefully reported. Paid missionaries of free trade are now in the country using their influence through various organs to hinder, if possible, any action in the sense of protection or encouragement of native manufactures. The languid condition of industry and the heavy weight of taxation are having the effect to produce a feeling in favor of an increase of the tariff. A great reaction of opinion has been witnessed in the past two years. I do not see why American merchants and shippers do not begin to bestir themselves so as to share this large commerce with Italy in cotton goods. From all we hear, we are led to believe that the time is not far distant when the United States will be able to enter on an equal footing with England all markets in which there is a demand for fabrics of which the composition is wholly or in part cotton. But to bring this result about it is necessary to begin to establish a system of agencies.

This country must increase its sources of wealth or be crushed by the weight of a Government too costly for the accumulated values upon which taxes can be laid. From one-quarter to one-third of the income of property now goes to meet the expenses with which such property is protected by the State and municipal authority. It is a method of protection which makes of taxation a sort of legal robbery of the substance of both great and small proprietors. The report of the Minister of Finance, just given to the public, presents a complicated mass of figures, which it tires the brain and frightens the mind to contemplate. Signor Depretis tells the country and the creditors of Italy that the balance between the income and the outgo is finally reached. The fact in itself is gratifying, but it is painful to think that the result is accomplished at the cost of so great a strain put upon the public resources.

As notices continue to come in from various countries, we see what little effect the recent extraordinary discourse of the Pope has produced upon the public. More admiration is excited for the patience and forbearance of the Italian Government than of indignation on account of any injustice done to the Pontiff. Italy, from being one of the principal seats of the revolutionary agitations of Europe, has become one of the most peaceable of communities. This happy result has been brought about because, favored by fortune, this people has been put in possession of its national rights. The various dismembered States, once ruled over by petty Princes, ready to become the instruments of powerful neighboring nations, are now united under a single loyal sovereign, and no foreign soldiers tread the soil of *La Patria*. The Italians wish to keep the peace with all the nations, and be left to mind their own business. No mistake more fatal could be made than that of being induced to take part in any adventurer's schemes. It is the first duty of the State to make sure of the advantages of which the country is already in possession. Some slight solicitude is now and then awakened by a new spirit of excitement among the clericals in Austria and France; but the feeling hardly amounts to that of anxiety. The German alliance will be clung to as long as there is any risk that Italy may be brought into conflict with a powerful Catholic State upon the Papal question. Such a conflict is devoutly wished and prayed for by those who do not very wisely direct the counsels of the Vatican. As crazy as such a fancy may seem, the idea of temporal rule is not given up, and any means of accomplishing its restoration will be eagerly snatched at.

Holy Week passed away, and Easter Sunday succeeded, with little or no change in the normal movement of Rome. The "Miserere" was sung languidly in St. Peter's before the usual company, made up mostly of foreigners hanging around the iron fence which closes in the Gregorian Chapel. Every year one sees the same group waiting for three tiresome hours to catch the few notes which have a pleasing tenderness for the ear, out of the long, sad drawl of the prescribed office. As this function has so little interest in St. Peter's, those who use their opportunity to gain money by musical performances rehearse their lessons in the public halls, and the walls are placarded with notices of places where music suited to the sacred season may be heard. But the quantity furnished is sufficiently meagre. It is highly probable that ten times as much good music is heard in New-York at this joyous Pasqua of Easter as in Rome. One would expect to hear, on this most illustrious religious festival of the whole year, great hallelujahs and hosannas of triumph breaking in tremendous grandeur under the vaults of vast cathedrals, but these stately roots now echo only mournful sounds. The Saviour is risen, but the Pope is sulking because he has lost his office of political magistrate.

Formerly, foreigners made of St. Peter's Church a place for holding a sort of drawing-room, and to a less extent the great area is used for the same purpose still, but more now by Italian people of fashion who have come in from other parts. While the music of the "Miserere" was sung, groups of officers and ladies were chatting, quite at their ease, as they would in the intervals at a public concert. I am told that something similar was witnessed in the Church of St. John Lateran, and even in a style of greater exaggeration, as the young swells of the Corso and ladies of the *ton* found that field convenient for their gossiping promenade. It is only a continuation of what we were familiar with in a past era, somewhat remote. Twenty or more years ago, in parting with a friend, whether at New-York or St. Petersburg, you were just as likely as not to say, "As we are both going to Italy, I will meet you in St. Peter's," and the chances were at least nine in ten that the next meeting came about at the place named for rendezvous. I know those who Summer at Newport, or some other pleasant place in America, and Winter at Naples or Rome.

In anticipation of the usual Spring races, the Romans had, yesterday, a novelty offered for their amusement, in the *corse at sedioli*, at the ancient Circus of Romulus, near the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, on the Appian Way. There was nothing remarkable in the races themselves, as they were only a first attempt to introduce here the sport of trotting horses attached to slender vehicles, in the manner so common among the Spring and Autumn amusements of the turf in America. But the place selected gave to these races an interest much greater than they otherwise would have had. This Circus of Romulus is the only one of the ancient inclosures of the kind for which Rome under the Emperors was famous which is well preserved. Indeed, so nearly intact is it that we are able to get a perfectly clear idea of the manner of construction, and the adaptedness of the area to a sort of amusement—that of chariot racing—of which the patrician class and the populace were extremely fond. This circus was built in the beginning of the fourth century by the Emperor Maxentius, and he gave to it the name of Romulus, his son. Its extreme length is nearly 1,600 feet, and its breadth 260, and the brick constructions which form the inclosure are still to be followed in an uninterrupted line throughout the whole extent. On the fine afternoon of Easter Monday it seemed as if half the population of the city was moving in the direction of the gate of St. Sebastian, a mile or more beyond which the circus is situated. Hundreds of vehicles and thousands of people on foot produced a pell-mell confusion on the road, and the groops junketing among the ruins and upon the grass-grown slopes produced a scene of very picturesque beauty, and a novelty for foreigners visiting Rome.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878.

A PERMANENT STRUCTURE TO BE ERECTED—AN EXPENDITURE OF OVER $7,000,000 INVOLVED—THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION—THE FISHERIES AND OYSTER BEDS.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper writes as follows: "The new exhibition building is to be a permanent structure, and it is already understood between the municipal authorities and the Ministry of Public Works that after it has served the first of its temporary purposes, 2,000,000 francs, or about £80,000, being the actual cost of its building material, will be paid into the National Treasury from the city funds on the day it becomes town property. This pleasing arrangement has given his Excellency the Minister of the department abovementioned a courage and peace of mind hitherto unknown to him when musing upon the momentous question of the responsibilities he had incurred, and the astonishing number of persons who seem to have springs under their seats, so suddenly do they jump up to put parliamentary posers on fluance to perplexed statesmen. Indeed, the monetary side of the magnificent enterprise destined to enchant and astonish the world looked quite awkward till the civic dignitaries came to the Ministère de Commerce. There were rumors that the architect had been absolutely unable to emasculate himself from the immemorial usage of his profession in going considerably beyond the estimates fixed for his guidance; and the Minister's vales darkly hinted that his master would have torn his hair save for prudential reasons, so grave was his perplexity. However, all the other items of expenditure being kept strictly within the limits laid down for them, a supplementary credit of 3,000,000 francs will be asked from the legislators at Versailles to complete the works on the Trocadéro with becoming grandeur; and it is not likely that this demand will be met with any serious opposition, especially when the persuasive grace of the Minister's manner is taken into account, for his Excellency has quite an exhilarating likeness to M. Offenbach, the most popular of composers. The additional sum of money wanted will be well spent; and it is not much. The original estimate of 35,000,000 francs will be increased to 38,000,000 francs, and if all contracts for public works and big national speculations came so nearly within the stipulated cost, it would be a good time for tax-payers. The contractors have also on their side, however, been peculiarly blessed by the clerk of the weather, and the works have only been partially stopped by the frost for three days during the Winter. Not only this building therefore has advanced with unprecedented rapidity, but the absence of frost and snow has been so advantageous to the prospects of ornamental gardeners that a whole park of tall shade-giving trees will be transplanted to the Trocadéro, and every yard of available space in the Champs-de-Mars will be covered with rich plots of mold, that all the flowers of the garden may bud and blossom there. Suade was the principal want of the gardens of the Imperial Exhibition in 1867; its republican rival has wisely resolved to remedy that want, to the joy of people with weak eyes and of solid structure.

So vast an influx of visitors is expected to see this wonderful show when it is all ready that the means of locomotion to be provided for them suggest a rather serious problem. For if wheels, or some other method of transport at least equally expeditious, are becoming day by day more and more necessary to mankind, they are still more imperatively demanded by womankind. A lady dressed in any fashion of recent times can hardly walk about without tumbling down, or getting into a ludicrous dilemma with her skirts and high-heeled boots. Wherever many nations and languages are gathered together, therefore, we are sure to receive glad tidings of new conditions of rapid motion. The French Exhibition of 1867 improved the intramural navigation of the Seine, and made cheap river steam-boats popular and pleasant among the inhabitants of the watershed from gloomy Charenton to fish-frying Suresnes. The exhibition of 1878 will supply Paris with as complete a system of tramways as that which benefits New-York. But even these means of transport are considered likely to be so insufficient for the needs of the enormous crowds who will be moving constantly about the streets of Paris 13 months hence, that an ingenious Frenchman has recently hit upon a novel idea for increasing them without additional pressure on the public resources. He proposes that all the coach-builders of the earth shall be invited to give specimens of their wares in motion, and that they shall be allowed to ply for hire at tariffs to be fixed by tuemselves as remunerative, and under proper arrangements with the existing cab and omnibus companies, who have vested rights. He further suggests that they shall run exclusively on the broad highways from the Place de la Bourse to the Trocadéro, and from the Palais Royal to the Champ-de-Mars, so that they may be seen to the fullest advantage, and that competent judges may be able to decide what is the most convenient sort of equipage known to any nation, either for parade or common use.

It is, moreover, here to be particularly noted as a happy change in the French mind, or a creditable thing to the projectors of this coming World's Fair, that there is on all sides a resolute desire to get some practical good out of it. The Department of Pisciculture has been placed under the direction of so eminent a specialist as M. Blanchard, member of the institute. He will be assisted, in his labors by M. Antoine de Quatrefages, General of the Navy; by M. Bouchon-Brandeley, Secretary of the College of France; by M. Canlot de Longchamps, Chief Inspector of French Fisheries, and by other competent notables. They will be much exercised with the hard question of cheapening oysters by increasing and multiplying their number. It was recently reported that they had successfully produced a reduction of at least 50 per cent. in the price of those succulent bivalves, by promulgating sound doctrines among the ignorant coast-folk with respect to the true principle of managing oyster-beds. Likewise, when the Exhibition of 1878 has taught us many more agreeable things than we know as yet, every household will be able to make its own ice in the dog days at a cost of about seven pounds weight for a farthing. Means will be shown to us of protecting ourselves against adulterated liquors by detective corks; and a new bottle has been invented for fermented drinks which will not burst under any circumstances. Champagne and bottled ales may henceforth be sold by fair dealers at a much diminished cost, considering that it has been calculated that the waste of champagne in Widow Cliquot's cellars alone is equal to a loss of about three bottles a minute during the whole of the Summer."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) April 20:

Winans & Davies, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick store, with lot 25 by 92.8, No. 31 Amity-st., north-west corner of Greene-st.; also a building, with lot 20 by 87.6 by 10 by 37.6 by 10 by 50, on Greene-st., west side, 92.8 feet north of Amity-st., for $25,250, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.5 by 100.5, on 5th-av., south-east corner of 66th-st., for $27,500, to Kate Bruner and others, plaintiffs in the foreclosure proceedings.

James M. Miller, at an Executor's sale, to close the estate of John H. Paff, deceased, disposed of the two-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 401 Grand-st., south side, 75 feet west of Clinton-st., for $14,325, to George G. Hallock.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100 on Springfield-st., north side, 200 feet east of Cortlandt-av., for $2,500, to August Frentel, plaintiff.

J. V. S. Wyckoff & Son, at public auction, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 133, No. 118 3d-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn, for $4,000, to C. B. Hall.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by Louis Mosier, of a plot of land on West 139th and 140th sts., west of 10th-av., to April 27; sale, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the house, with lot, No. 28 Oliver-st., north of Madison-st., to May 4; sale by James M. Miller, of a house, with lot, on West 130th-st., east of 6th-av., to May 11; sale by R. V. Harnett, of the buildings, with lots, No. 418 Madison-st., No. 575 Grand-st., and No. 309 Monroe-st., to June 4, and sale by A. H. Nicolay & Co., of lots on East 129th and 130th sts., east and west of 4th-av., to June. 20.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. J. Dean, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on East 9th-st., north side, 245 feet east of Avenue B.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 21 by 87.6, No. 182 Franklin-st., north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., leased May 1, 1856, term 21 years, ground rent $300 per annum.

By M. & J. Lynch & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 100.8, on East 91st-st., south-east corner 4th-av.; also a plot of land 126.3 by 152.3 by 197.9, on East 90th-st., south side, 172.9 feet east of 4th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Julio Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 117th-st., south side, 127.4 feet east of 1st-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 164 by 384 by 169 by 344, on Gerard-av., east side, 474.1 feet south of Ella-st., extending through to Butternut-st., Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1877.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans & Davies.

1 three-story brick store, with lot, No. 31 Amity-st., n. w. corner of Greene-st., lot 25x92.8; also, building with lot, Greene-st., w. s., 92.8 ft. n. of Amity-st., lot 20x87.6x10x87.6x25.0.....$25,250

By Scott & Myer.

1 lot, 5th-av., s. e. corner 66th-st., 25.5x100...$27,500

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story and attic brick house, with lot No. 401 Grand-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., lot 25x100.....$14,525

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story frame house, with two lots, Springfield-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av., each lot 25x100.....$2,500

By J. V. D. Wyckoff & Co.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 118 3d-place, near Court-st.; lot 20x133.....$4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 19.

Suffolk-st., No. 69, w. s., lot No. 1.669, 25x100; John H. Meyer to John F. Worthmann.....$6,000

3d-st., n. s., 387.6 ft. e. of avenue B, 20.3x96; Michael Herrburger and wife to Ignatz Schneider.....4,660

Clinton-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x193.4; E. H. Hubbard and wife to H. W. Roemer.....800

82d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x204.4; Emily K. Harley and husband to Walter Richmond.....nom.

54th-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5; Belle D. Worsham to Isaac Henderson.....25,000

132d-st., n. s., 304.7 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11; Amelia Seaman to Mary Delaney.....10,000

Delancey-st., s. e. corner Sheriff-st., 44x87.6; James Savage and wife to Charles Rayner.....25,300

Frankfort-st., Nos. 73 and 80; Mary B. Mitchell and husband to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company.....15,000

54th-st., s. s., 122.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 112.6x100.5; Isaac Henderson to D. I. Worsham.....156,000

38th-st., s. s., 128.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9; George M. Boyd and wife to Alexander Stewart.....10,000

18th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 47.4x irregular; William Tod to Frederick James WILSON, Pittsfield, and SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas-st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

To RENT—AT SHORT HILLS, N. J., ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a country place; house fully furnished; contains 19 room; billiard cottage, greenhouse, laundry, stable, &c.; fruit and vegetable garden, lawn, pasture, &c. For terms and particulars, address T. M. B., Box No. 2,662.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, LOWER PARTS OF modern three-story houses, Nos. 109 Rank-st. and No. 774 Greenwich-st.; also two convenient floors at No. 686 Washington-st.; all improvements; good yards and rear; moderate rents. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—(MOUNTAIN STATION.)—WE offer for rent, furnished or unfurnished, low, elegant residence; every improvement; billiard-room, conservatory, fine stables, lawn, fruit, reservoir, spring water; excellent neighborhood.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—RENT LOW—A COTTAGE; 10 ROOMS; in good order, with one and one-half acres of land; barn, stable, fruit, &c., at Port Richmond, Staten Island, eight minutes walk from the Whitehall or Dey-st. ferry landings. Inquire of HORATIO JUDAH, corner Division-av. and Lydia-st., Port Richmond.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick dwelling-houses to rent, on or near Hamilton Park, Jersey City, $550 per year; immediate possession. E. COGES, corner of Pavonia-av. and Brie-st., Jersey City, N. J.

NO. 13 WEST 47TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED DWELLing, furnished or unfurnished; low rent.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 58TH-ST., STONE, FOUR stories; near Lexington-av.; owner will occupy part; no family, but servant. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, owner, on premises, or his office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON Murray Hill, for one year or longer from May 1, to a strictly small private family. Address W. S., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV., A first-floor flat, with basement, kitchen, and laundry; consisting of seven rooms: also small first-floor flat, five rooms. Apply to
J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years. references exchanged.

$700 RENT, — TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses; improvements. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av.
D. H. KNAPP, Owner.

TO LET—THAT BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE house No. 118 east 78th-st.; rent low to good tenant. Apply to E. C. KORNER, No. 158 West-st., corner Park-place. Rent $650 per annum.

TO LET—AT NYE, HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, BARN, large garden, fruit, &c.; five minutes from depot; rent, $400. Apply to W. T. CLARK, No. 341 Bowery.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STATIONERS—DRUGGISTS—DAIRIES—RUBBER—CLOTHS.—Conspicuous, south-west corner of John and William sts.; extra size, light basement; under-cellar. Immediate possession.
FLOCK, No. 309 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS — GROCERS. — FIRST-AV., north-west corner 10th-st.; spacious, conspicuous dry cellar; formerly drugs. Store separately or entire premises.
FOLSOM, No. 135 1st-av.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN A PLEASANT OFfice, opposite the City Hall, to rent estate or insurance agency; $10 to $120 per year. Address R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS LOFTS NO. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size about 37x100; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST., FOUR-STORY BUILDING, 22 by 85, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business; rent low.
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—ROOMS LARGE AND Small, well lighted. JOHN McLAREN,
River-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSE ON STATEN Island, with garden and lawn, on the Bluff fronting the Narrows. Apply to
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY PLACE NEAR Tarrytown. One of the most desirable places on the Hudson River. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VACANT LOTS, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.
By order of the heirs of Martha K. Coles.—
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:
FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, No. 320 Fifth-av., north-west corner 32d-st; house is 22 feet 11 inches front by 75 feet deep, including dining-room and library extension; is very substantially built, in fine order, and contains all conveniences; private staircase, &c.; lot 100 feet

Also adjoining, immediately in the rear, the two-story brick stable, 20x20 feet. No. 3 West 32d-st. Lot 23.8 x98.9.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Maps and permits to view premises may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION OF NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Beautifully located between the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; handsome four-story high stoop brown-stone residence, 22.5 by 70, and conservatory extension; lot 100 feet.

At the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway,
THURSDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.
Easy terms. Maps, &c., from
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices, 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

CHOICE APARTMENTS—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-St., Tenterden; for small families; brown-stone, light; ventilated; open windows, elegant grates, gas-fixtures; spacious garden; janitor; $40, $50.

TO LET—NO. 368 LEXINGTON-AV.; NEWLY painted throughout, and in perfect order. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—GREATEST BARGAINS—FURNISHED and unfurnished lower and upper parts of brown-stone houses, $50 to $100, above 42d-st., west of 5th-av.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 314 West 54th-st.

TO LET—NO. 154 WEST 15TH-ST.—THREE stories high; basement; all conveniences; good order; 20x52x103. Inquire at No. 148 West 10th-st., or No. 48 Gramercy-park.

MONMOUTH BEACH.—TO RENT—ON THE sea and near the station, a good cottage, with eight bedrooms, furnished. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TWO OF THE FINEST CORNER FLATS in the City; location unsurpassed; mirrors, cornices, &c.; others between 5th and 6th avs. YATES, No. 888 6th-av.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, STATEN ISLAND; furnished, 14 rooms; 10 minutes from depot; fruit, shade, and lawn; fronts on Sound; 5 acers.
POWERS, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 25 East 44th-st.; will be vacant May 1, and will be let low to a small family. Address C. A. COLBY, Box No. 1,466 Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 334 EAST 57TH-ST., BROWN-stone dwelling; also adjoining house; good order, early possession. Apply on premises.

A NICE THIRD FLOOR, IN A PRIVATE HOUSE on 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of 5 rooms. Inquire at 161 East 44th-st., in the basement.

A GOOD HOUSE TO LET IN WESTFIELD.—Garden, fruit, barn, hennery, &c.; rent very low.
JAMES L. BRUSH, Westfield, N. J.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT FOUR-STORY HIGH; stoop house No. 179 West 47th-st., corner 7th-av. Rent reasonable.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 9 WEST 47TH-ST.—FURnished or unfurnished; four stories; in perfect order.
H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 1 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WISHES A POSITION AS COMpanion or housekeeper; salary not so much an object as a good home. Apply to Dr. Tenison, No. 45 East 28th-st., with whom she has lived as housekeeper for the last six years.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMpanion to a lady; would make herself useful in many ways: compensation not so much an object as a good home; references exchanged. Address Franklin, Jersey City Post Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family, by a neat, industrious young woman; best City reference. Address No. 946 1st-av., corner of 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY AN American girl; good reference; no objection to go in country; can go for two days. Address A. Smith, No. 126 East 4th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; country preferred; best reference. Call for two days at No. 437 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one flight up, back room.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable young women; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, together; excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 232 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTESTant girl as first-class cook with a private family who go to the country. Call on or address French Cook, No. 8 West 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class plain cook; best City reference. Call or address No. 224 West 31st-st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; is expert on machines; children's dresses, shirts, wrappers, button-holes; $1 per day. Address K., Box 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEAT, ECONOMICAL hotel housekeeper in a hotel or family; possesses a cheerful, pleasant disposition; excellent references. Address, for one week, ENERGY, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker; one who understands hair-dressing; can come highly recommended; no objections to the country or traveling. Address V. V., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds pulling and flatting; will do a little chamber-work; over two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—A LADY WHO IS PREPARING TO leave town, is anxious to obtain a good home for an experienced nurse who has lived in her family for more than six years. Call at No. 74 East 61st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse; can take charge of a baby from a month old; best City references. Call at No. 411 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; can sew on different machines; can cut and fit; would care of a lady's room and wait on her; has the best of references. Call at No. 320 6th-av., near 16th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as seamstress, or for a growing up child and do sewing, or as lady's maid; is a competent dress-maker; best references. Call at No. 408 6th-av., from 8 till 4.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AND Sassist with children or light chamber-work; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; City references. Call at No. 203 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A FIRST-class laundress, in her own house; first-class reference. Address Mrs. O'Flaherty, No. 111 East 53d-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do family or gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day. Address M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing; thoroughly understands her business; clear starching and fluting; best of City references. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A YOUNG man, native of England, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 691 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; ring second bell.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, who thoroughly understands his duties, in a private family; City or country; good references. Address E. P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAST AND PASTRY Cook; City or country; best reference given. Call at No. 137 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; age, 30; good City driver; also care of gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; good gardener if required; no objection to any part of the country; first-class reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; will be found useful and obliging; good reference. Address W. H., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; will be found willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; has good reference from last employers; City or country. Call or address F. E., No. 144 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families, and has first-class references, and can be well recommended by his employers. Call or address No. 104 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman single; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address Ch. Hubinger, No. 814 10th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands his business in all its branches; best of reference from last employer as to honesty and sobriety. Address T. D., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; has lived with some of the best families in the City, by whom he can be recommended for sobriety, honesty, and integrity; no objections to the country. Address G. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is also a good gardener; sober, industrious, and obliging; best reference. Address M., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families and has first-class reference; can be well recommended by his employers. Address A. K., No. 135 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City recommendations; employers can be seen; not afraid of work; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 62 West 15th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; country preferred. Address P. S., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS FORmer coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and can be trusted in all respects. Address D. K. J., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable single man; can come well recommended. Call at No. 135 West 51st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A LIGHT COLORED MAN; UNderstands the care of horses; will be found very useful. Call for two days at No. 149 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; seven years' best reference from last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—GERMAN, MARRIED, WITH CITY references of past employers attesting his thorough training, skill, industry, desires steady employment; can carry out all branches; glass culture; laying out or improving grounds; garden, &c.; the more improvement desired the better. Address J. G., care of Septimus Sprouts, No. 187 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PLANT grower, cultivator of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; understands the arrangement of flower-gardens, management of farm and stock, and keeping gentleman's place in good order; highly recommended by last employer. Address J. Cliff, No. 54 East 41st-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, and the laying out of grounds, or general improvements of a gentleman's place; is recommended highly from last employer. Address E. L., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH; MARRIED; NO FAMily; understands green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; 20 years' reference; wife as cook if desired. Address J., Gardener, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MEMBER OF THE PROTESTant Episcopal Church; married, no family; five years' best reference. Address Box No. 139, Astoria, Long Island; no postal card taken.

JANITOR.—BY A RELIABLE AND TRUSTworthy colored man, who is also a waiter; twenty years' experience in this city; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 239 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND INtelligent young American, willing to make himself generally useful in any capacity; low salary; best of references. Address Ambitious, Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE country; fully understands the care of horses, plain gardening, and milking; good references. Address M. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FRENCHman; 28 years of age; willing and obliging, &c., &c.; will give the best of recommendation from last place; would do marketing, if required; well posted in that branch. Address J. F. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, or to traveling as courier; speaks French, Italian, Spanish, and English; good references from last situation. Address Roman, No. 118 West 25th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER, PLAIN GARdener, and stock keeper, with wife; both Protestants; wife good plain cook and laundress; must understand their business, and willing to accept of moderate wages. Address, with reference, EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, GOOD-LOOKING YOUNG man as waiter; none others need apply; with good references; wages given, $23 a month, and washing done. Call at No. 8 West 12th-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. only.

WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE GIRL FOR G

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ADOPTION—$25,000 ASKED FROM THE LEGISLATURE TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF A CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 20th day of April, 1777, the Provincial Convention, then in session at Kingston, adopted the first Constitution of the State of New-York. On the 22d day of the same month it was duly proclaimed as such from the steps of the court-house at this place. On the 30th day of July following, His Excellency George Clinton was here inaugurated the first Governor of the State under the Constitution. On the 9th day of September of that year the first Legislature of the State met here. On the 16th day of October following the place was wantonly burned by the British forces under Gen. John Vaughan, because of the prominent part its citizens had taken in the preceding events.

On the 22d day of February last, at a meeting of the citizens of Kingston, a committee was appointed to prepare and report a suitable plan for the proper commemoration and celebration at this place of the most important of these events, the one hundredth anniversary of which is rapidly approaching. That committee decided that the event in which the people of the State were most interested was the inauguration of the first Government of the State under the Constitution, the centenary anniversary of which will occur on the 30th day of July next. They accordingly formed an organization intended to embrace the entire State, and by memorial called the attention of the Legislature to the facts above set forth, suggesting that as the occasion was one of interest and importance to the State as a commonwealth, that body take some action in the matter. The Supply bill was then in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate. It has since been reported with a clause appropriating the sum of $10,000 for the erection of a permanent memorial commemorating the event, provided the citizens of this city raise the like amount.

We beg, Sir, to call your attention, and that of the people of the State, to the fact that the approaching anniversary is of no more importance to the citizens of Kingston than to the citizens of the State at large, and to suggest that the Commonwealth which within the century now closing has from so insignificant a beginning become an empire in wealth, extent, and in name, can well afford to spend a small portion of its vast—wealth in celebrating its one hundredth birthday. If there is to be a celebration of the 30th day of July, 1877, it should be a celebration of which the State will hereafter be proud. Events of this character are of rare occurrence, and it noticed at all, should be noticed in a becoming manner. The Legislature has been asked to appropriate $25,000 for a proper celebration, and to make it a State and not a local affair. We submit that the request is not unreasonable, and should be granted, and we respectfully request your favorable influence to that result.

James G. Lindsley, Thomas Cornell, George H. Sharpe, William Lounsbery, A. H. Bruyn, S. L. Stebbins, A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, T. R. Westbrook, A. T. Clearwater, J. C. F. Hoes, M. M. Frisselle, C. H. Van Gaasbeck, William M. Hayes, Charles Bray, A. T. Douglas.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Tuesday, April 17, 1877.

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITIES

THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS PAID OUT OF CITY TAXES IN FIVE YEARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ask the favor of space enough in your paper to give to the public, to the tax-payers, and all parties interested, a few facts and figures with regard to the expenditures made from our City taxes for the support of charitable institutions.

The public charitable institutions, bureaus, departments, &c., under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are as follows, viz.:

Hospitals—Bellevue, Epileptic, Fever, Incurable, Homeopathic, Inebriate, Infants', Nursery, Small-pox, Charity, and Convalescent.

Asylums—Orphan, Idiots', Lunatic, Insane, Almshouse, &c.

Industrial Schools, Bureau for Medical and Surgical Relief, Department for Out-door Poor, &c.

The amount paid from the City taxes during the year 1876 for and on account of all matters under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, (including $22,127 55 for the Small-pox Hospital,) amounted to the sum of $1,195,003 37, much the larger part of which amount was for the support and maintenance of the above-stated public charitable institutions. It would certainly seem, from the foregoing statement, that the Commissioners should be amply able to provide for all patients and others seeking or needing public charity.

The subject of my complaint is not with regard to these institutions or their management, but, on the contrary, I would say, if these asylums, &c., are not sufficient for the public demand, increase them, and also increase the expenditure to whatever amount the demand for those seeking these forms of public charities requires. The Commissioners are our paid servants, so to speak, their expenditures and their acts are made public, and they are liable to removal for dereliction of duty. Under the Commissioners are a small army of doctors, wardens, superintendents, assistants, &c., who in turn are accountable to the Commissioners.

What I would complain of is that in addition to supporting the above-stated public institutions, we are also compelled to pay from our City taxes, under special laws, for the support of privately managed charitable institutions. The officers of these private institutions are chosen by themselves, the institutions are in a great measure, so to speak, close corporations, and even if they are all honestly managed, (which, of course, I hardly know why we should,) have our public officers, paid to attend to these matters, and yet turn over millions of dollars from our City taxes to be expended by irresponsible private individuals!

We have paid out of our City taxes during the last five years (up to Jan. 1, 1877,) to private charitable institutions, under special laws, the enormous sum of $3,571,491 30, and from the following statement it will be seen that, although the number of institutions paid has increased out 50 per cent. during that period, yet the amount paid to them has increased very nearly 100 per cent.

In 1872, 16 privately managed institutions received	$452,082 90
In 1873, 19 privately managed institutions received	637,219 53
In 1874, 23 privately managed institutions received	777,820 18
In 1875, 22 privately managed institutions received	806,743 02
In 1876, 24 privately managed institutions received	897,620 67
Total	$3,571,491 30

I have made a statement of amounts paid to each institution, but as I fear it will take up too much of your space, I will give the figures with regard to three of these privately managed charitable institutions.

The New-York Catholic Protectory has received from our City taxes during the last five years, to Jan. 1, 1877, the enormous sum of $972,906 27.

The Foundling Asylum, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, has received from our City taxes during the last four years, to Jan. 1, 1877, the enormous sum of $678,062.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital has received from our City taxes during the last five years, to Jan. 1, 1877, the sum of $377,314 50.

In the interest of reform and economy, let parties in influence see to it that the Legislature repeal the special laws relating to the payments out of our City taxes to these privately managed charitable institutions, to take effect, say, in two years, and in the meantime, if our public charitable institutions are not what are required for the inmates of private institutions and all others, let us enlarge, extend, and add to them, and let our public money be expended and accounted for by our public officers. Quite lately the Commissioners of Accounts were requested to make an examination of an institution where a few thousand dollars from the Excise Fund had been expended, but we hear nothing with regard to an examination of the privately managed charitable institutions who receive millions from our City taxes. The figures I have given in this statement are independent of amounts paid to charitable institutions from the Excise money. IRVINE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 16, 1877.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

TWO CITY JUDGES REFUSE TO MARRY A COUPLE—A SUBJECT FOR INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed the other day a published statement that Judge Sinnott, who was appointed to his present influential position by Gov. Tilden, whom he formerly served as clerk, and Chief-Justice Shea, of this City, both refused to marry a couple who called on them for the performance of the civil ceremony, the Judges declining on the ground that the Roman Catholic religion, which they profess, made the marriage ceremony of a sacramental nature, and that its performance belonged to the priestly office.

Now, I want to know, (1) Does the State Constitution make a civil marriage a legal one? (2) Is it by law a part of the duties incumbent on the above Judges to preside at such civil ceremonies when requested so to do? (3) If the above Judges hold civil marriages null and void, are they eligible for the positions they hold? Can they pass upon questions of divorce or the legitimacy of children in cases of civil marriage and hold otherwise than that civil marriages are null and void, and the fruits of such marriages illegitimate in the eyes of the law? (4) Is it not the duty of the Governor, or, if he will not act, of the Legislature, to demand prompt investigation? (5) Should not such unpardonable bigots be promptly removed, if they do not resign?

H. W.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 15, 1877.

ASSOCIATED ENGINEERS DEFENDED.

THE STRIKE OF THE BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD MEN—THE METHODS OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS CONDEMNED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very much surprised and pained by the perusal of an editorial article in your issue of Monday, April 9, entitled "Overthrow of Trades Unionism." Knowing that you have always been the fearless and unqualified champion of the oppressed of every class, I cannot believe that you are in possession of all the facts when you say that the strike instituted by the engineers on the Boston and Maine Railroad in February last was solely "to enforce a demand for a considerable increase of pay." Previous to Jan. 1, 1876, the pay of engineers on that road was $3 50 per day, with an additional bonus of 25 cents per day payable quarterly, for good behavior. At that time their pay was reduced 10 per cent., with the understanding that the bonus for good behavior should remain as before, the company claiming that the depression in their business required a reduction not only of the pay of engineers, but of all officers and employes of the road. In due time application was made to Mr. Smith, Engine Dispatcher, for payment of the quarterly bonus, which was refused with a volley of oaths. The matter was then laid before Superintendent Furber, who, in a very ungracious manner, referred them to President White, who, in his turn, shifted all responsibility upon the Board of Directors, and when they were sought they were not to be found, and so no satisfaction could be obtained. The situation was further aggravated by the company requiring their engineers to run 150 miles for a day's work, whereas before they ran but 110. Thus, with a nominal reduction of 13 per cent., their present day's labor, covering 150 miles, was paid $3 15, as compared to 110 miles at $3 75. Affairs continued in this unsatisfactory state until early in the present year, when the engineers decided to embody their grievances in the form of a petition, including therein a request for a restoration of their pay to the original amounts. Their petition was received and rejected, the President and Directors pleading poverty and their obligation as Trustees of the stock of widows and orphans to protect their interests, neglecting, however to state that in the year 1876, after paying a 6 per cent. dividend, and increasing the salaries of President White and Superintendent Furber $500 respectively, (notwithstanding the reduction was to affect all officers and employes alike,) they had a balance of over $91,000, which they were ready and willing to squander in their efforts to crush the engineers and convince the country that the laborer had no rights, and that their victory, at whatever cost obtained, should testify to the rectitude of their course.

Your statement to the effect that the policy of the managers of the Reading Railroad is a legitimate consequence of the Boston and Maine strike is at least susceptible to honest differences of opinion. May it not be rather, as some prominent newspapers have strongly intimated, the result of a combination of some of the more important trunk lines to crush all labor organization, that may, if successful, succeed in degrading a class of labor, so large and constantly increasing, to a level as servile as that occupied by the slave in the palmiest days of the South? In this connection your compliment to the President of the Reading for his "long, notable, and victorious contest with the 'Molly Maguires,' although doubtless well merited, leaves your readers to infer that the Engineers' Brotherhood is a kindred organization to that notorious band of outlaws—which, to say the least, is a very unjust imputation. Now, as to the statements in the Reading Railroad circular: First, "that the authority and influence of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had become such that it was no longer safe for railroads to submit." I cannot make this appear consistent on any other supposition than as above stated, that this movement is entirely in the interests of a combination to degrade this branch of labor. If any moneyed corporation can be found who would assert that the life and limb of the men of its employes, however just they might be, unless there appeared a chance of gain on their part, it is without my experience. And by what law of human justice the railroad engineer should be denied the right of combination for protection—I right which is accorded to merchants, professional men, corporations, and representatives of capital in every form—is beyond my conception. Surely, our boasted liberty and equality are rather farcical if such a condition has been reached that labor alone shall be guarded against and its combinations abolished.

That their scheme affords all the benefits to be derived from the Brotherhood their own further statements falsify. First, by their scheme it costs as much proportionately for a benefit of $2,000 as it does in the Brotherhood for $3,000. In answer to questions during the late conference between the managers of the Reading Railroad and their engineers, they stated that they had made no provisions for those who should have grown old in their service, and unable to work and continue their payments; no provision for continuance of insurance on a man discharged or quitting the service, and no provision for the families of deceased members. All of these cases are provided for by the Brotherhood. On being asked for the guarantee for the fulfillment of their part of the contract, they offered the pledge of the Directors of the company and the Reading Bank. Considering the liability to unsoundness of railroad corporations as shown by the New-Jersey Central, and the liability of changes in their direction, and especially changes of mind therein, they did not consider security equivalent to that which they already enjoy in the promises of 13,000 members of the Brotherhood, who have paid over $1,000,000 to their insurance fund during the past eight years, and are continuing promptly to pay all assessments, besides furnishing assistance to the families of needy members during that time amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Certainly it is asking very little for a man to give up a great deal for nothing, and to throw in his modicum of self-respect to satisfy a soulless corporation. Such is a partial review of the condition, and if it comes to worse, it can hardly be wholly attributed to the men in this case. Which might be successful remains to be seen. The subject is by no means exhausted by what has been said and written, and probably would not be by the success of the Reading Road in this case.

In conclusion, can you tell me why a portion of the press is ever ready to join hands in any movement instituted by the great railroad corporations in their conflicts with the laboring class? Is it on account of the favors received or expected, or is it from an honest conviction that the laborer is perpetually in the wrong? If the latter, a great inconsistency exists somewhere, whether with the laboring man or the press, I leave for others to decide. The Brotherhood does not claim to be infallible nor free from error. The inconvenience to the public by the abandonment of trains in time of strike is not liable to occur again, and is it right to condemn a large and, I hope, worthy class of men for the one act? All that we ask of the railroad companies is civil treatment and a fair remuneration for a reasonable day's work, and consistent with the difficulties and dangers of our vocation. This, and this alone, will forever end all troubles.

AN ENGINEER.

CORNING, N. Y., Monday, April 16, 1877.

THE YONKERS WATER SUPPLY.

SMALL RESOURCES LIABLE TO BE DRAWN LOW AND PRODUCE SICKNESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago I noticed that Senator Morrissey introduced into the Legislature a bill looking toward making an arrangement with the Yonkers Water Department for a supply of water to the Twenty-fourth Ward of our City. I would like to draw the Senator's attention to the fact that the Yonkers Reservoir is supplied by the two branches of the Sprain—little brooks that in Summer do not, together, furnish enough water to fill a 2-inch pipe. I know whereof I speak, and a visit to the Sprain Reservoir will establish the truth of my assertion. Just now, after the recent rains, there is an overflow, but, in Summer, I predict that this reservoir will be drawn down so low, even for the limited requirements of Yonkers, that the pond will become one of the most pestilential fever and ague breeding places that the greed of politicians and contractors ever fastened on a community. YONKERS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 12, 1877.

THE MARINE COURT AGAIN.

SOME WORK STILL ON HAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement is published in the legal *Register* that "all the Chamber business of the Marine Court has been finished to date." This statement is intended to offset the movement now progressing to abolish that court. The subscriber has had a small motion awaiting decision for six months, and can give the names of lawyers and cases subjected to a similar and worse experience. Will Chief-Justice Shea affirm that the above statement in the *Register* is true? It is true that the expected action of the Legislature has very remarkably accelerated the business of the court. We used to have to wait three times as long.

LAWYER.

STATE SENATOR GERARD.

INCONSISTENCIES FOR WHICH EXPLANATIONS ARE ASKED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although I read all the papers, yours is the only one that has adopted a consistent and manly course in regard to Municipal reform and retrenchment, so that I apply to you to inform a bewildered citizen and tax-payer as to the conduct of some of our legislators at Albany. Mr. Gerard solicited the votes of his neighbors and acquaintances on the ground that he, as a gentleman and supposed honest man, would advocate measures that would help our City from its threatened bankruptcy. Yet, any one reading the record of his votes will find that he has in every instance opposed reform, and has given his vote in favor of continued Tammany misrule and thievery. The only solution that I can give is that he is willing to sell his honor and his presumed position as a gentleman to John Kelly, in hope of benefiting himself in the shape of a Judgeship as a reward for being a servile tool of Tweed's successor. REAL ESTATE OWNER.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE FULLY REPRESENTED—FUTURE OF AMERICAN TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American people do not seem to appreciate the fact that on the proper representation of our industries at the coming Exhibition depends largely the financial and material prospects of our country. Any one at all conversant with the late Centennial Exhibition knows that the benefit that has been derived by the manufacturing interests of the country is enormous; but it is as nothing compared to what will accrue from the French Exhibition, for the reason that while at our Fair comparatively few foreigners were present, (and those mostly rival manufacturers in search of new ideas and improvements,) at the French Fair we shall exhibit to, and come in contact with, a large number of people who are buyers, and who are ready to purchase the best goods, regardless of where they were made. The raw material of almost every kind is abundant in this country, and was never cheaper than at present, and by the use of all kinds of labor-saving machinery, we are undoubtedly in a position to furnish all the world with iron, coal, hardware, paper, leather, furniture, agricultural implements, machinery, and cotton and woolen goods. If we look around us, we find a surplus of labor in every department of industry, (not excluding agriculture, which is as much overdone as any other,) and our only relief is in building up an export trade. Profits may not be as large as we have heretofore made on goods for home consumption, but we must be content with small profits. People cannot get suddenly rich, as in war times. Slow and sure is now the motto.

The most intelligent of the Foreign Commissioners at the Centennial were free to admit that if we had the ability and foresight to push our goods into the principal markets of the world, we would be sure of a large share of the trade. What is now wanted of us, in regard to the coming exhibition, is intelligent organization; every great branch of industry should have a special representative of its own, either to be recommended to our Government for appointment, or to act with the official Commissioners who may be appointed. We have no time to lose, and among the very first acts of the coming Congress should be an appropriation of at least $500,000 and the use of three Government vessels to convey exhibitors' goods. The money should be given outright, without conditions or expectation that it would be paid back, thus avoiding the disgrace of the Centennial loan, which is now in process of adjudication in the courts. A public meeting, if it understood, is soon to be called in this City to attract the attention of the public to the importance of the subject, and to memorialize Congress, &c. GRANVILLE NICHOLSON.

No. 84 William-street.

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1877.

RESULT OF CITY HALL JOBBERY.

TAXATION, ASH BARRELS, AND GARBAGE—DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF CITY STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How much longer, think you, will the long-suffering people of New-York content themselves with such criminal abuses as are and have been for years fostered by the jobbery of the City authorities, especially now with a tax of $35 per capita, for each man, woman, and child, of the almost million inhabitants of our City? Where in the wide world, outside of New-York, the Metropolis, great for filth, can be seen such disgraceful streets, generating the most poisonous gases, and yearly sending to the grave thousands, both young and old? Where, excepting with us, can be seen ash and garbage barrels, emitting sickening odors, standing in every street and avenue, from one end of the City to the other, from morning until night, in front of palatial residences, excepting the Fifth and Madison avenues, the inhabitants of which pay $1 50 or so each month to a scavenger to remove ashes and garbage. Then so much of the City proper is low, as to be no purpose whatever. In second-class streets piles of rocking garbage and ashes are at all times before almost every door. Why are not these, as in every European city, removed before 6 o'clock A. M.? Why is not our street cleaning, proposed so long ago as 1874, done under the supervision and control of the Board of Health, as in Liverpool and other foreign cities, a machine used to work perfectly? Why, under the present wretched system, are not the contractors compelled to do the work for which they are so extravagantly paid? City Hall jobbery explains all.

Is it not full time that the people made their voice heard, thundering out that, unless some adequate return is made for the ruinous tax of $35,000,000 per year has brought to our City, a revolution of some sort will be the result? Within three years we have lost some $200,000,000 of commercial interests, and New-York merchants, with merely offices here, are actually transacting their business at Baltimore and other sister cities, to avoid, as far as possible, our crushing taxation. Thus we are compelled to stop progress here, and give our energies to the building up of other cities. If this is to go on, how shall we stand 10 years hence? Evidently, at the above rate, $3,000,000,000 will then have been lost, and grass will be seen growing in Front, South, Pearl, and other First Ward streets. Let such men as Senators Gerard, Bradley, Jacobs, Hammond, St. John, Kennaday, Loomis, Lamont, Starcuck, and Schoonmaker, who opposed the two important City bills just passed, remember that they are marked, and, unless for future good conduct, need seek no further favors at the hands of their constituents. P.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 2, 1877.

A ROPE LADDER FIRE ESCAPE.

SIMPLE METHOD FOR SAVING LIFE IN CASES OF FIRE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest through your columns a simple and inexpensive method by which, in case of fires occurring in hotels or other lofty buildings, the fearful risk to the lives of the unfortunates who occupy the upper floors may be very much lessened. If in each upper hall, at the window at each end, there should be coiled up ready for use a single rope ladder of sufficient length to reach the ground, no such holocaust as that which has so lately shocked the community, could occur. A watchman on each floor could guide, instruct, and assist those fleeing for their lives, and people below could readily use the ladders. Such an apparatus could be made light and of small bulk, it would be well to have one such in every chamber. A half-inch eye-bolt in the floor, or timber nearest to the window, 20 or 30 fathoms of three-fourths inch manila or hemp rope, and the rounds of three-eighths inch iron would be all that would be required. The ladder would roll up into a small space, and being kept always attached to its eye-bolt, ready at a moment. With such a contrivance in every room there would have been no lives lost at St. Louis; and the cost of a six-story lauder need not exceed $5 Women could use them; those poor women who clung to sheets would have clung to such a ladder.

B.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, April 12, 1877.

PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH PREACHERS.

At a conference on "Pew and Pulpit" held the other day at the City temple, London, Mr. Gladstone was called upon for a speech. The distinguished statesman on rising was warmly cheered. In the course of his remarks he gave remarkable sketches of three great preachers whom he had known, all of whom had great faults of manner, considered in the abstract, but all of whom had that wonderful power of so identifying their faulty manner with the very essence of the person who addressed you, that you could not wish even their faults otherwise, lest you should thereby lose some of the essence of the man. Of Dr. Chalmers, he said that though his Scotch accent was harsh and distasteful, it was yet so "overborne by his power and melted into harmony with all the adjuncts of the man, that I would not have had it altered in the slightest degree." This was his description of Sheil: "If you will imagine a tin-kettle battered about from place to place, and producing a succession of sounds as it knocked first against one side and then against the other, that is really one of the nearest approximations I can make to my impression of words." Yet "in him I would not have changed it, for it was part of a most remarkable whole, and nobody ever felt it painful when he listened to it. He was a great orator, and an orator of much preparation, carried, I believe, even to words, with a very vivid imagination, and an enormous power of strong feeling. There was a peculiar character, a sort of half-wildness in his aspect and delivery, and his whole figure and voice and matter were in such perfect keeping with one another that they form a great Parliamentary picture, and though it is now 25 years since I heard Mr. Sheil, my recollection of him is just as vivid as if I had been listening to him to-day." Dr. Newman Mr. Gladstone described as reading monotonously, "with not very much change in the inflection of his voice; action there was none; his sermons were read, and his eyes were always on his book." Nevertheless, "there was a stamp and seal upon the man; there was a solemn music and sweetness in the tone; there was a completeness in the figure, taken together with the tone and with the manner," which made even that delivery an expression of a most unique and powerful personality.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

DEPRESSED CONDITION OF TRADE.

THE BUSINESS IN THE SHENANGO AND MAHONING VALLEYS—THE LATTER DOING DOUBLE THE TRADE OF THE FORMER—THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOUNGSTOWN, Wednesday, April 10, 1877.

The Shenango and Mahoning Valleys are to the bituminous coal and coke iron trade what the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys are to the anthracite. All along either valley there is a constant succession of furnaces and rolling-mills perched on the river banks; coal of the finest quality is mined in vast quantities; native ores and limestone beds abound, and the constant puffing war between steam and smoke proclaims the one great industry of the surrounding community. The furnace men of these two valleys do not hesitate to claim that they make just as fine pig metal as is made in Pittsburg, and although Pittsburg shrugs her shoulders when such things come to her ears, I see no reason to doubt the validity of the claim. Like Pittsburg, these valleys get their ores from Lake Superior and their coke from Connellsville, and I do not see why they should not secure as able management for their furnaces as Pittsburg does. But, like all the rest of the iron world, they are in trouble, more especially in the Shenango Valley. It is the same old story of too many furnaces and mills. Like all the other great iron districts, the whole region has been stimulated into a most unhealthy overgrowth by the enormous profits which owners of blast furnaces made a few years ago. This applies more particularly to the Shenango Valley, where, during those few flush years, bricks and mortar were such new play things that the number of furnaces increased from 11 to 32—close on 200 per cent. increase. Let me, by way of example of the reckless way in which furnaces were put up and contracts for ores made in those days, give an instance which has come under my own observation. A very worthy gentleman in one of the valleys, finding himself with an idle balance at his bankers of $200,000, and some land containing a seam of very fine bituminous coal, suddenly bethought himself of building a blast-furnace—not so much for the pig-purpose of making pig-iron as for utilizing his coal. In due time his furnace stood before him, representing a capital outlay of just $120,000. In the meantime he had visited Cleveland, had made contracts for ores sufficient to last him an entire season at about $14 or $15 a ton delivered at his furnace, had laid in some limestone and mixing ores, and had a goodly supply of coal and coke in the stock-yard. The furnace was blown in with a flourish of trumpets, and the curtain fell on act first. See the development of the play—it was really a tragedy! Before our new iron-master could get his first lot of pig metal to market, the financial barometer indicated an approaching storm; before he could sell it the storm had burst. But his ores and coke and limestone kept on arriving all the while, and his only possible way of getting rid of them was by making them up into pig-iron and selling it at the best price he could obtain, and so this unfortunate man is now, with the contracts were obliging enough to run out. Now for the balance sheet. The gentleman was so far fortunate in making his sales of pig-iron that he did not lose a dollar by bad debts; but the loss by shrinkage in the price of iron amounted on his year's operation of his furnace to $90,000, and to-day he could not sell his furnace, which is now the property of his bands, for $50,000. Here is a loss of $70,000 on plant, and $90,000 on sales account, in the short space of 12 months, let alone interest account, repairs during the year, and the other innumerable expenses inseparable from carrying on a blast furnace. I do not mean to say that all the 21 furnaces which were built up at that time in the Shenango Valley have proved as disastrous to their owners, but they must have entailed very heavy sacrifices, and for each successive year since 1873. And I do not believe so low is the price of iron today, that there is a furnace in the Shenango or Mahoning Valleys that can show a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year 1876. Take the actual cost of production, and the actual selling price of a ton of iron—I calculate the items of cost of production as follows:

1½ tons Lake Superior ore at $7 per ton at Cleveland	$10 50
Freight from Cleveland—way to Youngstown, in Mahoning Valley, at $1 per ton	1 50
Making cost of ore at furnace	$12 00
By mixing cinder the cost is cheapened, say	2 00
Making cost of ore in furnace	$10 00
75 bushels Connellsville coke at 6 cents per bushel	4 50
Block coal	85
Limestone	1 25
Labor	50
Total	$17 10

There is no getting behind these figures. They show the very lowest actual cost at which first-class pig-iron can be produced. This iron will not fetch a cent more than $19 a ton on the furnace bank, and then, in all human probability, it will be sold on time. Now, out of this gross profit of $1 90 a ton, the furnace man has to pay for ordinary repairs, interest account, insurance, taxes, &c., and then may think himself lucky if he contracts no bad debts. But, what about the extraordinary expenses of a furnace, lining, &c.? It costs all of $10,000 to reline a large furnace, and how far would a profit of $1 90 a ton go to pay that expenditure. But it is needless to go further. Any one conversant with the manufacture of iron knows that so small a gross profit will leave no net profit, and if long continued, must end in bankruptcy.

So far as production is concerned, the furnaces of these two valleys not only held their own in 1876, but showed an increase over their production of 1875. In 1875 the product of the Shenango Valley was 137,025, and the product of the Mahoning Valley 115,993 tons; total, 253,018 tons. In 1876 the product of the Shenango Valley is estimated to have been 150,000 tons, and the product of the Mahoning Valley 134,000 tons; total, 284,000 tons. Thus gives the Shenango Valley an increase of 12,975 tons, and the Mahoning Valley an increase of 18,007 tons; total increase for the two valleys, 30,982 tons. This would lead one to suppose that the valleys are about in an equally busy condition. This I cannot think to be the case now, however; and this statement will be borne out by the following tables, showing the number of furnaces in the respective valleys and how many of these furnaces are in or out of blast. The proportion of furnaces in blast is very largely in favor of the Mahoning Valley.

SHENANGO VALLEY.

Furnaces.	Capacity, tons.	No. of stacks.	Stacks in blast.
Allen	6,000	1	..
Clara	16,000	1	..
Douglass	20,000	2	..
Etna	18,000	2	1
Fannie	11,000	1	..
Keel Ridge	12,000	1	1
Lawrence	5,000	1	..
Middlesex	6,000	1	..
Mount Hickory	18,000	2	..
Neshannock	15,000	1	1
Ormsby	9,000	1	..
Sharon	9,000	1	..
Sharpsville	9,000	1	..
Shenango	17,000	2	..
Shenango	40,000	3	1
Spearman	24,000	2	1
Stewart	20,000	2	1
Wampum	8,000	1	1
Westerman	18,000	2	1
Wheatland	30,000	4	..
Total	315,000	32	8

MAHONING VALLEY.

Ada	12,000	1	..
Anna	12,000	1	1
Ashland	18,000	2	..
Brier Hill	8,000	1	..
Brown, Bonnell & Co	26,000	2	2
Eagle	11,000	1	1
Elizabeth	14,000	1	..
Eva-Lily	13,000	1	..
Girard	15,000	1	1
Graser	16,000	2	1
Haselton	30,000	2	2
Himrod	6,000	3	1
Hubbard	32,000	2	1
Kitty	12,000	1	..
Warren	11,000	1	..
Total	266 000	23	11

According to these tables, only eight out of the 32 furnaces—just one-fourth of the whole number—in the Shenango Valley are in blast; while 11 out of 22—just one-half of the whole number—are in blast in the Mahoning Valley. Now, the two valleys are so thoroughly like a pair of Siamese twins that, so far as ordinary business influences go, what affects one for ill would affect the other. Nature and topographical affinity necessitate that. They both get their ores from Cleveland, their coke from Pittsburg, their limestone from the lower end of each valley, and their coal at home. Why, then, is the one valley doing just twice as much business as the other? I can only see one answer to the question, and it seems to come readymade to hand. A few years ago the number of furnaces in the two valleys was about the same; now the Shenango has ten furnaces more than the Mahoning. The Mahoning Valley has only built two new furnaces since 1870; the Shenango Valley has built 13. Nearly all these new furnaces are now out of blast—all but three. It seems plain, then, that the reason why the one valley makes so poor a show as compared with the other is that it caught the mania for building high-priced furnaces in the flush times and is now paying the penalty for so doing. Mind, I do not say that all the idle furnaces were built after a reckless speculative fashion. There are, for instance, the three fine furnaces of the Shenango Iron-works at Newcastle. Mr. Reis tells me that they see no profit in making iron, and that he does not intend to run any of the mills or furnaces with which he is connected till there is a profit. "We are among those who can afford to wait," he said. Now, there is a far deeper meaning in these words than at first appears. I take it that Mr. Reis meant to convey to me pretty emphatically that he does not belong to that category of iron-men whose only chance of continued existence is going on. There are many furnace and mill men in every iron district of the country who cannot stop their mills or blow out their furnaces, because such a step would force them into liquidation. By putting out new paper as fast as they can take up the old, they manage to grub along, always hoping that the times must turn, sooner or later, and trusting then to make good those losses which they are now only covering by credit. If they stop running, they must prepare to take up their indebtedness. This they are utterly unable to do; naturally, then, they will run till a turn of fortune comes to their relief, or they are compelled to stop. It is the needy position of this class of men which is such an incubus on the iron market to-day. They are compelled to press sales, in order to keep their financial wheels running. They pay high wages, because their men know their weakness, and their inability to resist a demand which, if refused, will be followed by a strike. They have to submit to all sorts of shaves in prices of ores and materials, and to extortionate charges for interest, discount, &c. Importunate sellers, they hang like a dead weight on the market price of iron. They are insolvent, they know it, and they will not give up the fight. Now, their creditors are equally well aware of their insolvency, but they argue out the position in this way: "These men owe us so many thousands of dollars. If we drive them to the wall we shall not get 20 cents on the dollar. If we carry them a while longer, their indebtedness cannot grow very fast at these prices, and things must improve; in which case we will, in all probability, come out without a loss of a dollar." Thus they are allowed to peg along on sufferance; but they are, nevertheless, a sad drag on the iron business generally, and stand in the way of the thoroughly solvent iron-master who would start his mills and furnaces to-morrow but for this out-at-elbows competition. This state of things is to be found, to a greater or lesser extent, in every iron district.

The furnace men in these valleys have one great advantage in fuel. Of course, they have all the block coal they want—and it is magnificent coal. But, coal alone won't do. You cannot drive a furnace with coal, as it will gum up and cake in the furnace and make what is, I think, technically known as "scaffolding." Open-top furnaces can, of course, use more coal; but, in closed-top furnaces, in which the pressure of the gas is very powerful, they generally use one-half coke and one-half coal, even with an inexhaustible supply of coal at hand. But, here comes the advantage. Thanks to the competition of the Connellsville men, they can put coke into their furnaces as cheaply as they can their own coal. How it is done I do not know. It seems almost incredible, but it is a fact that the Connellsville people load coke on to the cars as the ovens at 90 cents a ton. Freight charges bring this up to about what the mined coal at home would cost.

Of the rolling-mills in this district, some are running full time, some are idle, and a few are in trouble. The Etna Iron-works are running full time on nails and other iron; the Erie Rolling-mill is standing, and is, I understand, manufactured; the Greenville Mill is running on hoop and bar iron; the Middlesex Mill is idle, as also is the Newcastle Mill of Reis, Brown & Bergen; the sheet-iron-mill of Bradley, Reis & Co., also at Newcastle, is running. At Sharon, the Westerman Iron Company are running their mills, but the Steward Iron-works are standing idle, as also is one of the Shenango furnaces. I asked Mr. Fayette Brown how this was. He says that apart from the absence of temptation to make iron, he thinks it to be the duty of all iron-masters to set their brethren a lesson in decreased production. For this reason they have only one furnace in blast. Should anything happen her, however, they would start up the other at once, as they do not want to have both idle. I find that he takes a not oversanguine, but yet a solidly encouraging view of the state of affairs. He says he regards 1877 as the last year of extreme depression, and looks for an improved order of things with the beginning of next year. The Wheatland Rolling-mills, at Wheatland, in Mercer County—the largest mills in the district—are not running. I am sorry to say that they are in the hands of Trustees. In the Mahoning Valley, the mill of the Akron Iron Company is running, as also are the several works in this city. These, at Youngstown, include the Enterprise Iron-works, the immense mills of Brown, Bonnell & Co., and the Youngstown Rolling-mill Company. The rail-mills of the Ridgway Iron Works, are pretty nearly the only idle ones in Youngstown. By referring to the furnace tables above, it will be seen that eight out of the 23 furnaces here are in blast. This makes a first-rate showing for Youngstown, which is fast becoming a smaller Pittsburg in the way of iron manufacture. At Niles, in Trumbull County, too, I find two mills busy, with one exception, and that is only the old mill of James Ward & Co. The other mills there—the Falcon Iron and Steel Works, the Niles Iron-works, and the Russia Sheet-Iron Mills of L. B. Ward—are all running on full time. Among the idle mills in this district are the Hall Iron-works at Hubbard, the Warren Works at Warren, and the Girard Rolling-mill at Girard. I see a printed notice that the last named will be sold shortly by the Sheriff.

On the whole, it seems to me that the iron interests of the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys are intrinsically as sound as they are in any other section; the building of too many furnaces being epidemic all over the country. The owners of the mills and furnaces generally speak encouragingly of the future. They say that they regard the present as the turning point in the depression which has weighed their business down for three years, and that they think the hour of an amended state of things is at last at hand; that they do not anticipate making more than a fair business return for some years to come. They do claim most energetically that they can compete with Pittsburg or any other district in the manufacture of the best iron; that they have shown this before, and that they are only biding their opportunity to show it again.

A. P.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE.

A LAST YEAR'S LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY—HE URGES FORGETFULNESS OF THE PAST AND CORDIAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FUTURE.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints a letter written by Hon. David M. Key, May 23, 1876, in response to an invitation to join in a celebration of the Fourth of July contemplated by the Union and ex-Confederate citizens of Claiborne County, Tenn. Mr. Key said that his duties in the Senate would prevent his acceptance, and he continued:

"I heartily approve of this action of your county in celebrating our Centennial Fourth of July. It will promote and strengthen the patriotism of the people, cultiv

The New-York Times, Saturday, April 22, 1877.—With Supplement.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74⅞
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. c. 84¼
10,000 do. 84¼
14,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. conv. 70
200 Del. & Hud. 109
100 do. 109⅛
100 do. 39
100 do. 39¼
100 do. 39½
100 do. 39¾
100 do. 40
100 do. 40⅛
100 Pacific Mail. 16½
700 West. Un. 57⅝
200 do. 57¼
900 do. 57⅜
1800 do. 57½
600 do. 57⅝
100 St. Paul Pf. 44
200 do. 43¾
200 do. 43½
200 Erie Railway. 6⅜
200 do. 6⅝
200 do. 6¾
100 do. 6⅝
500 do. 6¾
300 Mich. Cen. 40
200 do. 40¼
200 do. 40⅜
200 do. 40⅝
600 do. 40¾
100 do. 53
100 Illinois Cen. 48
200 do. 48¼
1000 Mor. & Es. 63
200 do. 62
200 do. 60
100 do. 59
200 do. 58½
300 do. 58¾
100 do. 58½
100 do. 58¾
40 do. 59
100 do. 58
200 do. 59
200 do. 59¼
100 do. 59½
200 do. 59¾
100 do. 59⅝
100 do. 59¾
100 do. 59⅞
400 do. 60
100 do. 59⅞
300 do. 60
100 do. 59⅞
100 do. 60
4,000 do. 82½
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d. 87⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 105¾
17,000 N. W. C. C. G. 84
1,000 M. & Es. 1st. 116¼
4,000 M. & E. 2d. 105¼
300 St. L. & I. M. 95
1,000 do. 95¼
10,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st. 102
5,000 D. L. & W. 88½
5,000 D. & H. R. 94. 88½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 104½
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C. 118
2,000 North Missouri. 27
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 107½
1,000 West. Pac. 100⅞
2,000 U. P. 7s. 1 g. 90⅞
1,000 do. 90¾
5,000 Un. Pac. s. f. 92⅜
1,000 do. 92⅝
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 97
300 C. & P. 4th. 100½
20,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d. 104
3,000 A. & T. H. 2dst. 87½
2,000 St. L. West. 2d. 62
25 Met. Bank. 132
5 do. b.c 132⅜
300 do. 39⅛
100 do. 39¼
300 do. 39⅜
100 do. 39½
200 do. 39¾
300 do. 39⅞
100 do. 40
100 do. 40⅛
100 do. 40¼
100 do. 40⅜
100 do. 40½
100 do. 40⅝
100 do. 40¾
100 do. 40⅞
100 do. 41
100 Pacific Mail. 16⅝
700 West. Un. 57⅝
200 do. 57¾
100 do. 57⅞
500 U. L. C. & N. 57½
100 do. 57⅝
50 C., B. & Q. 99½
300 D., L. & W. 88¼
200 North-western. 16½
500 D., L. & W. 44¼
400 do. 44½
500 do. 44⅝
100 do. 44⅞
300 do. 44¾
100 do. 44⅞
100 do. 45
100 do. 44⅞
100 do. 44¾
100 do. 44⅞
100 do. 45
100 do. 44⅞
100 do. 44¾
100 do. 44⅞
100 do. 45
100 do. 44⅞
100 do. 45
100 do. 44⅞
100 do. 45

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the same route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the outward and Queenstown all the year round.

BELGENLAND.....SATURDAY, April 21, noon.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort utterly unattainable aft.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms at rates, $15.

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T. C. DOANE, Agent.
R. L. GRISCOM, Agent.

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On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTIA....WED., April 25 | SCYTHIA....WED., May 9
ABYSSINIA....WED., May 2 | RUSSIA....WED., May 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....April 28
ANDES.....May 12

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,

CLARIBEL.....May 3
ATLAS.....May 24

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
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GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, April 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

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STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, May 17
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 24
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 31

First cabin, $70, $80, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $35; return tickets, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

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No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 15 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Chambers-st., North river.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
(Via Southampton.)

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., April 21 | MOSEL.....Sat., May 5
NESSE.....Sat., April 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., May 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

Ethiopia....April 21, noon. | Bolivia....May 5, 11 A. M.
Victoria....April 28, 3 P. M. | Alsatia....May 12, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80. Intermediate, $50. Steerage, $26. Intermediate, $35. Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Persia....April 28, 2 P. M. | Anglo-Saxon....May 19, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $80 to $100. Steerage, $30. Return excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 21, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 19, at 10:3 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. S.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

VILLE DE PARIS, Berand...Wed., April 25, 3:30 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26. Intermediate, $35.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 41 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK.....THURSDAY, May 3, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....April 21, 11:30 A. M. | Egypt....May 5, 11 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARO, SATURDAY, April 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GEO. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, May 2, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Southst.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Ocean Steamers
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, May 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN.....TUES., May 1
From San Francisco to San Lwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., GEO. L. BULLAY, Superintendent,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newbern, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North river as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MOKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21
CITY OF CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, May 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, April 21

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line,
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....April 26 | WIELAND.....May 10
HERDER.....May 3 | FRISIA.....May 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO'S,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and Oil Creek Junctions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City
Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:30, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through cars to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers street Depot. (Or 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays,) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays,) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Dobrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, &c.—Passengers for this route take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
REAPPEARANCE OF THE
MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
ON THE
FALL RIVER LINE,
MONDAY, April 30, 1877.

These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season on the above date, leaving New-York from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays, July 1, to Sept. 2 inclusive,) during the past Winter they have, at great expense, been thoroughly overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. Many new features have been added. HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

GEO. L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agt. Agents.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal tickets offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. in Jersey and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via other lines taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLEY, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
For REDBANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Apr. 13...3:30 P. M.	Friday, Apr. 13.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th.....4 P. M.	Saturday, 14th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...8:30 A. M.	Monday, 16th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th.....9 A. M.
Saturday, 21st.....1 P. M.	Friday, 20th...10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th...3 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th...9 A. M.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, JONES' DOCK, (COLD SPRING,) Long Island.—On and after SATURDAY, APRIL 21, the new and fast steamer INKERMAN will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Hauntsville.

Return trip, leave Jones' Dock, (Cold Spring,) 6:30 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1. Reed and Skidmore Expressess on board.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and NEW JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Fare only $1 50, and a reduction to all points. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.
S. E. MAYO, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Milton, Saugus, Tarrytown, Nyack, and Piermont. Also, Rondout, Milton, Saugus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1, steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Chamberss-st. at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between M. T. CUNNINGHAM and EDWARD B. CUNNINGHAM, plumbers, of No. 403 East 18th-st., was dissolved on the 10th day of April, 1877, by mutual consent. EDWARD B. CUNNINGHAM continues the business on his own account, at No. 57 4th-av.
New-York, April 20, 1877.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY
6s and 7s.

NEWARK 7s,
Due 1895.

ELIZABETH 7s,
1878 to 1896.

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF THE GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY, GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24, 1877.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company,

said company having forty-five (45) miles of railway completed and free from debt, and a land grant of sixteen (16) sections of land per mile from the State of Texas.

BIDS ARE INVITED
FROM
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS
TO EXTEND SAID ROAD
TWO HUNDRED MILES:

receiving in payment the bonds of the company, secured by a first lien on the entire road, property, and franchises of the company. For further information address

J. M. BROWN,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Galveston, Texas.

A Prime Investment.
JERSEY CITY

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS.

DUE 1913,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
Office 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before April 30. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.
MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

2,500 SHARES OF STOCK OF NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 14 Broadway, 2,500 SHARES NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, $100 EACH. The road is about 26 miles in length, and is in excellent order. The bonded debt is $400,000, and no floating debt. The following income is controlled by the officers of the Northern Railroad Company, and deposited in banks. The operation of the road is conducted by the Erie Railroad Company under a lease, and the Erie Railroad Company is to pay annually 65 PER CENT. of the gross income, which is paid over monthly to that company. The property is a growing one, and cannot fail to prove, as it has done, a remunerating one. The STOCK will be sold in lots of 50 SHARES and upward, thereby giving residents on the line of the ROAD an opportunity to become interested in the property and assist in the management.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY: Moses Taylor and other officers of the Michigan Central Railroad Company are already sending out circulars and blank proxies, 30 days before the closing of the books, asking for the proxies of the stockholders for the above election.

If honest intention to the stockholders is meant, it is a most unusual way of showing their zeal for the interest of those they are so anxious to represent.

In view of the fraudulent issues of stock heretofore saddled on this company by the present and former administrations, which have proved so detrimental to the stockholders, it may be well for the owners to hold back their proxies until they know who they will be voted for, whether in the interest of the bogus leases and guarantees, or in the interest of the stockholders.

RUFUS HAPGOOD,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world,
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, } No. 23 5TH-AV. }
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the above-named office on the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the company's interests in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and secure the building of uncompleted portions of the line, also, to consider the policy and mode of extending the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's road west of the Missouri River. Also, to decide on the ways and means, by mortgage or otherwise, of procuring and equipping the company's branch to the Puyalup coal field, and extending the road from Kalama to Portland, Oregon.

SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Hannibal and Naples Railroad.
The Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bondholders are notified to deposit their bonds with the Trustee, to be held on account of the Protection Committee, appointed April 9, 1877, to protect the interest of said bondholders in buying in the road at the foreclosure sale on their account. Immediate attention to this is necessary.

GEORGE W. PARSONS, Chairman of Committee,
A. B. EATELS, Trustee.
No. 44 Exchange-place.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENOSTEER, R. M. RAVEN,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.—Bonds Nos. 67, 74, 133, 138, 152, 217, 270, 297, 302, 310, 312, 320, 356, 357, 408, 413, 444, 466, 467, 493, have been drawn for redemption, May 1, 1877, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central R. Road Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1877.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN, }
WILLIAM TRACY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. ALLISON, }

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, make desirable investments in stocks, which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction at noon, Friday, April 20, at No. 7 Old-slip, New-York, assets of Joseph W. Birdseye & Co., late of Brooklyn, N. Y., being book accounts, promissory notes, judgments, &c.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
EDWARD W. WEST, Assignee, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer. No. 105 Broadway cor. of Pinest. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, either to young ladies desiring to pursue for the Summer a course of study, or to a foreign lady wishing to become familiar with the English language and literature. Address LITERATURE, Box No. 276, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, EDUCATED German young lady as governess in a respectable family, to teach French and German; kind to children; would go as lady's companion; best City reference. Address Miss Talberg, No. 335 East 4th-st.

SCHERMERHORN'S SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 30 East 14th-st., wants lady, Kindergarten singing, immediately; "live" public school Principal, September; experienced classical teacher for boarding school immediately.

NO. 336 6TH-AV.—FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN IN private families, or at Professor's residence, by Mr. Guyeau, formerly Magistrate, member of the University of France, author of "Method How to Travel Through Europe."

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF AMherst desires a position as tutor in a private family. Address A. M., care Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, New-York City.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES families and families with competent European and American teachers for all departments of instruction. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th-st.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CITY
6s and 7s.

NEWARK 7s,
Due 1895.

ELIZABETH 7s,
1878 to 1896.

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF THE GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY, GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24, 1877.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company,

said company having forty-five (45) miles of railway completed and free from debt, and a land grant of sixteen (16) sections of land per mile from the State of Texas.

BIDS ARE INVITED
FROM
RAILROAD CONTRACTORS
TO EXTEND SAID ROAD
TWO HUNDRED MILES:

receiving in payment the bonds of the company, secured by a first lien on the entire road, property, and franchises of the company. For further information address

J. M. BROWN,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Galveston, Texas.

A Prime Investment.
JERSEY CITY

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS.

DUE 1913,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
Office 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before April 30. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.
MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

2,500 SHARES OF STOCK OF NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 14 Broadway, 2,500 SHARES NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, $100 EACH. The road is about 26 miles in length, and is in excellent order. The bonded debt is $400,000, and no floating debt. The following income is controlled by the officers of the Northern Railroad Company, and deposited in banks. The operation of the road is conducted by the Erie Railroad Company under a lease, and the Erie Railroad Company is to pay annually 65 PER CENT. of the gross income, which is paid over monthly to that company. The property is a growing one, and cannot fail to prove, as it has done, a remunerating one. The STOCK will be sold in lots of 50 SHARES and upward, thereby giving residents on the line of the ROAD an opportunity to become interested in the property and assist in the management.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY: Moses Taylor and other officers of the Michigan Central Railroad Company are already sending out circulars and blank proxies, 30 days before the closing of the books, asking for the proxies of the stockholders for the above election.

If honest intention to the stockholders is meant, it is a most unusual way of showing their zeal for the interest of those they are so anxious to represent.

In view of the fraudulent issues of stock heretofore saddled on this company by the present and former administrations, which have proved so detrimental to the stockholders, it may be well for the owners to hold back their proxies until they know who they will be voted for, whether in the interest of the bogus leases and guarantees, or in the interest of the stockholders.

RUFUS HAPGOOD,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world,
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, } No. 23 5TH-AV. }
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the above-named office on the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the company's interests in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and secure the building of uncompleted portions of the line, also, to consider the policy and mode of extending the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's road west of the Missouri River. Also, to decide on the ways and means, by mortgage or otherwise, of procuring and equipping the company's branch to the Puyalup coal field, and

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CATHOLIC PILGRIMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION IN THIS CITY—RECEPTION TENDERED TO THEM AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—THE PARTY TO BE ACCOMPANIED TO ROME BY A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW-YORKERS.

A large delegation of the Roman Catholic pilgrims bound from Canada to Rome arrived at the Grand Central Depot at an early hour yesterday morning. The Reception Committee, representing the various Catholic societies of this City, proceeded to the depot at 7 o'clock A. M. and awaited the coming of the train, which arrived at 8. The Reception Committee, comprising Messrs. W. J. Hughes, James Lynch, Patrick Farrelly, and John D. Keiley, Jr., entered the cars, and welcomed the pilgrims and their friends and associates, who had volunteered to accompany them as far as this City in order to wish them *bon voyage*. The party comprised 86 ladies and gentlemen, of whom the following will leave for Rome to-day: Rev. P. Dowd, President, and Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal; Rev. Mr. Crumbleholme, Rev. Father Barry, Rev. Fathers Bannon, (2,) Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Mullarky, son, and two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. William Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. James Sheridan, Miss Sheridan, Miss Austin, Miss Alice Austin, Bernard Tansey, J. E. Mullin, Mrs. Joseph Cloran, Mrs. D. Reese, Mr. Farmer, and Rev. Joseph Hanber. Carriages and sleighs were in waiting in front of the station, and the entire party proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they remained during the day. Each of the pilgrims wore a badge consisting of a white shield, bearing a red heart surmounted by a cross. These trophies were presented to the pilgrims by the Gray Nuns of Montreal. Mr. Bernard Tansey carried with him a handsome Papal standard, which is intended to bear aloft at the head of the American procession during the parade in Rome next month.

A reception was extended to the pilgrims in the main dining-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. The commodious hall was crowded, and speeches of welcome were delivered by Rev. Father O'Farrell, of St. Peter's Church; Vicar-General Quinn; Mgr. Chatard, of the American College, Rome; Mr. William Lummis, President of the Xavier Union; Mr. Franklin H. Churchill, of the Catholic Union; Col. McInerney, and Major John D. Keiley, to which Rev. Father Dowd, of the Canadian party, responded. Among those present were Messrs. James Lynch, John Lynch, Charles Sweeny, Rev. Father Donnelly, Rev. Patrick Farley, Secretary to the Cardinal; Rev. P. F. Dealy, W. J. Hughes, Mr. Roth, of Tarrytown, and others. This morning the pilgrims will assemble at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where an itinerary mass will be said by his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, at 8 o'clock, after which an address of farewell will be delivered by Vicar-General Quinn, and the party will embark on the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, at 11:30 o'clock, and start down the Bay. Quite a number of invitations have been extended by the Reception Committee to prominent Catholics to accompany the steamer down the Bay on board the steam-boat William Fletcher, which will follow the Brussels as far as Sandy Hook, when prayer will be sung and the vessels part company.

The steamer has been chartered by the pilgrims, and the passenger list, which will comprise pilgrims exclusively, is as follows:

Major-Gen. John Newton and Mrs. Newton, Robert Hedor, Mansny Bodlu, ex-County Clerk William Walsh, James J. Walsh, Miss Jane Carolin, and Miss Mary L. Rice, of this City; Rev. Thomas Taade, Rev. Joseph Bannier, and P. F. O'Brien, Brooklyn; Mrs. Frank Smith, Misses Smith, (2;) Miss Fannie Smith, Masters Smith, (2,) of Toronto; Rev. Thomas F. Barry, of St. Louis, Mo.; Daniel Battle, of Hartford, Ontario; C. B. Bannant, Mrs. Rabault, and Rev. T. J. Bannon, of Detroit, Mich.; Rev. T. J. Bowling, Paris, Ontario; Miss A. Mahon, Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Mangan, Pittston, Penn.; Rev. Thomas Meagher, Philadelphia, and those previously mentioned as having arrived from Montreal yesterday morning.

The Montreal pilgrims bear with them $16,000 in gold and an address to the Pope, beside a handsome crayon portrait of the Holy Father, and a quantity of miscellaneous, but valuable gifts, from the Canadian Indians, consisting of buffalo robes, furs, specimens of gold and silver ore, and other products of the country. The New-York pilgrims will not all go at the present time, but when the last party leaves they will take with them about $60,000 in gold, and an address which is now in preparation. This address will be handsomely engrossed and bound in the form of an album, and will be accompanied by a manuscript translation of the address into the French language. Appended to the address will be the signatures of two laymen from each Roman Catholic church in this City, together with the name of the church to which the signers belong. The City of Brussels is expected to reach Liverpool on May 1. From there the party will proceed to London, thence through the cities of Paris, Lourdes, Toulouse, Marseilles, Genoa, and Pisa, reaching Rome on May 12. The object of the pilgrimage is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Pius IX to the episcopacy. Pilgrimages have been organized in all parts of the world, and the gathering on that occasion will be one of the most imposing religious events of the present age.

TAMMANY GRASPING FOR POWER.

The refusal of the Tammany Aldermen to confirm the nomination of Mr. Isaac H. Bailey for the office of Police Commissioner, is openly avowed by some of their number as the key-note of their future policy. Mr. Bailey was rejected because he was a Republican, and this fact is regarded as an indication that the Democratic City Fathers will not confirm the nomination of any person whom the Mayor may select, unless he can show credentials from Tammany. The Mayor, however, in selecting Mr. Bailey to take the place of Mr. Erhardt, in order that a Republican should succeed a Republican in a board which the law designs to be of a non-partisan character, comes in direct conflict with the Tammany City Fathers, who avowedly determined to approve of his nominee because he was a Republican. If the Mayor should yield to the views of the Tammany Aldermen by nominating a Democrat to take the place of Mr. Erhardt as Police Commissioner, they would doubtless confirm him, and the Police Board would then stand, three Democrats to one Republican. It is not yet known what the Mayor will do in the matter. The action of the Aldermen appears to have an important hearing on the fact that vacancies will soon occur in nearly all the departments of the City Government, and that they will have an opportunity of rejecting such Republicans as the Mayor may possibly select to succeed Republicans. It appears that the terms of the following officials will expire on May 1, and that the Mayor will soon make nominations to fill the vacancies: Thomas S. Brennan, Commissioner of Charities; William R. Martin, Commissioner of Parks; George H. Andrews, Tax Commissioner; Roswell D. Hatch, Fire Commissioner; Salem H. Wales, Dock Commissioner, and C. Nelson Tappan, Chamberlain. All these are Democrats except Mr. Andrews and Mr. Wales. Mr. Andrews' superior knowledge of everything relating to taxation, and the fact that he has furnished, when asked, valuable statistics on the subject to the Aldermen, is looked upon as an indication that he will be renominated by the Mayor and confirmed on account of his experience and his previous services.

THE HELPING HAND ASSOCIATION.

The Helping Hand Association held its twelfth anniversary yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The walls were dressed with mottoes and banners, and around the room were ranged a large number of tables. The regular attendants of the mission, some 330 in number, were seated at these tables, and were furnished with a substantial meal. At the conclusion of their repast, the regular exercises were begun with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Bertholf, which was followed by the reading of an interesting letter from Mrs. Howland, one of the lady founders of the association, who has lately been engaged in missionary work in Ceylon. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Robert Carter, Mr. William Lee, and others interested in the work of the association, and the exercises brought to a pleasant termination by the distribution among the members of the mission of a number of handsome gifts. The object of the Helping Hand Association is to assist the women of the City whom circumstances have debarred from the means of livelihood open to others, and to instruct them in sewing and provide them with work, paying them by the hour in clothing and groceries, and by every possible means to surround them with healthful, moral, and religious influences. It is also designed to lend a "helping hand," with discretion, to those who may be suffering from temporary destitution, and to provide situations for those women who may be competent and worthy. The association is evangelical and undenominational, and relies for its support entirely upon the contribution of the charitable public.

A SWINDLER'S SHARP PRACTICE.

On March 7 last, Robert V. Powers, a liquor dealer who then did business at No. 125 Henry-street, abandoned his wife and several children. Mrs. Powers, after waiting vainly for the return of her husband, applied on the 6th inst. at the Essex Market Police Court for his arrest, but the officer in whose hands Justice Duffy placed the warrant failed to make the arrest. A few days ago, James Powers, the brother of the liquor dealer, told the wife that his brother had authorized him to sell the stock, fixtures, and good-will of the store, and on the same day he disposed of the same for $50 to Mrs. Annie Hand, of No 9 Eldridge-street, who paid $30 cash. Powers in return handed the woman a receipt and a bill of sale, purporting to have been signed by his brother Robert. Scarcely, however, had the purchaser assumed possession of the store than the missing Powers appeared on the scene and proclaimed that the proceeding on the part of James was entirely unauthorized by him. Yesterday he obtained from Civil Justice Campbell a dispossess warrant, which he served on the astonished Mrs. Hand. Powers was convicted on June 21 last of obtaining $100 from a man on pretense of securing his appointment on the Police force through his [Powers'] influence with Commissioner Erhardt. He was sentenced to a term of one year imprisonment, and having served nine months, under the commutation act, was released on March 21.

THE STREET CLEANING BUSINESS.

THE PLAN NOW BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE APPROVED — THE WORK SHOULD BE TAKEN FROM THE POLICE AND GIVEN TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, to discuss the method of street cleaning, as proposed in a bill now before the Legislature. The text of this bill was published in THE TIMES on the 12th inst. Mr. L. M. Bates was chosen Chairman, and Mr. R. A. Brick Secretary. There were about 50 gentlemen present. Mr. Bates explained the object of the meeting, saying it was mainly to take the important work of cleaning our filthy streets out of the hands of the Police Commissioners and place it where it properly belonged—in the care of the Board of Health. The hygienic plan proposed had been well received at Albany, and the people of the City would no doubt force its adoption when they came to understand it thoroughly. There was a pressing necessity for prompt action if disease was to be warded off this Summer. At the suggestion of Gen. Shaler, Mr. Ambrose explained the provisions of the bill which he had presented to the Legislature. He read the abstract of it printed in THE TIMES, and then said that he thoroughly understoot the matter, as he had been for a number of years connected with the Street Cleaning Department. His plan was the result of those years of experience. The Board of Health was the only body that was responsible for the sanitary condition of the City, and it was simply a matter of justice that it should have charge of the condition of the streets. As it is now, the Health Department can only inspect, and there its functions end, so far as the streets are concerned. Any business man could devise a better plan to preserve the health of the City than the one now in vogue. It had been said that to give the Health Department charge of the street-cleaning would be to drag that body into the mire of local politics, but that was sheer nonsense. If the board could not do its duty without being contaminated by associations, it should be abolished or the members should resign. Fifth-avenue and Broadway were always kept clean, but the danger did not be in those thoroughfares. The tenement districts were the places that needed close investigation and proper cleaning. If they were not looked after, Fifth-avenue and Broadway might tremble, for disease would certainly reach them, no matter what precautions they might take. The rule should be that the streets should be cleaned at least once a day. There were 6,000,000 surface yards to be cleaned in the City every day, and it would take 1,000 men and 400 carts to do the work. The improvement would be slow at first, but in six months there would be a sanitary organization here that might well be the pride of the country. The Police Commissioners employed about 1,700 men on the streets, but no one knew where to find any of them, and it could not be denied that they were a vast expense to the tax-payers. Mr. Ambrose closed by saying that the only interest he felt in the question was one that any good citizen might feel. He saw it was proposed to go back to the miserable contract system, which was discarded seven years ago, and he felt it was his duty to protest, and he had done so in the shape of the proposed plan.

A gentleman inquired of Mr. Ambrose how he proposed to dispose of the ashes and garbage that would be collected on the streets. Mr. Ambrose explained that with proper care in the separation of the refuse, the ashes could be used for filling sunken lots and swampy places in the City, and the garbage would find a ready sale among farmers. He recollected the time when $35,000 per year was made out of the rags and bones that were collected, and he had no doubt that at least $60,000 worth of merchantable refuse could be collected in the City in the course of a year. As to manure, the farming class could not get enough of it. An agent at Gravesend and another in Monmouth County would dispose of all the offensive matter that the City could supply. The Police Commissioners pretend to go to sea with the ashes, but they do not. There were thousands of lots in the City to be filled, and the agents of them would certainly use the ashes if they could only get them.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, who drew up Mr. Ambrose's bill, said that several hundred thousand dollars would be saved to the tax-payers, and the City would be thoroughly purified, if the measure should pass the Legislature.

Mr. Brick said he indorsed what had been said about the scheme, and on his motion a committee consisting of Dexter A. Hawkins, Gen. Shaler and Col. Scott was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following was reported and adopted:

Whereas, An experiment, thorough daily cleaning of the entire paved area of the City of New-York, and the proper disposition of the ashes, garbage, and sweepings is essential to its health and commercial prosperity; and

Whereas, From having for so long a period submitted to be taxed for unsystematic, occasional, and entirely unsatisfactory attempts to clean the streets of this City, or, in other words, from having for so long paid, for what has not been done, it is manifest that the people are quite willing to pay a reasonable sum to secure a systematic, thorough, and satisfactory daily cleaning; and

Whereas, The plan for such cleaning submitted to the Legislature by Mr. John W. Ambrose is, in our opinion, well calculated to accomplish the work it is designed to accomplish, and do it efficiently and economically; and therefore

Resolved, That we hereby most earnestly urge upon the Legislature the immediate adoption of this plan.

After some further discussion, in which Dr. Stephen Smith, formerly of the Health Department, took strong ground in favor of Mr. Ambrose and his proposition, the meeting adjourned.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

A young man named Mullin, employed as driver by Samuel McCreery, truckman to Messrs. Edward S. Jaffray & Co., dry goods dealers at No. 350 Broadway, reported at the Fifth Precinct Station yesterday afternoon that during his absence in a liquor store at the corner of West Broadway and White-street, about 3:30 P. M., a team and truck loaded with ten cases and two bales of dry goods, valued at $10,000, had been stolen. The truck was standing directly in front of the establishment of Jaffray & Co., awaiting the return of the driver to deliver the goods at the Hudson River Railroad Depot. An alarm was telegraphed to Police Head-quarters, and thence to all the stations, directing the Police to look out for the stolen property and the thieves. Detectives Shelley and Handy, of the Central Office squad, were sent out to investigate the affair. Previous to the arrival of the alarm at the Seventeenth Precinct, Capt. McCullagh left that station to go on patrol. While walking through Second avenue, near Tenth-street, about 4:45 P. M., his attention was attracted to two men who were driving at a suspiciously rapid pace, a team attached to a truck loaded with cases and bales. Seeing that Capt. McCullagh was regarding them with suspicion, the fellows became alarmed, and, jumping off the truck, ran in different directions, leaving the vehicle on the street. Pursued by the Captain, one of the men ran through Eleventh-street in the direction of First-avenue, and when midway on the block turned into the hallway of a tenement-house. Thence he escaped to the rear, and, scaling several fences, disappeared. His pursuer followed closely behind, but, unfortunately, in attempting to climb one of the intervening fences, fell and received several painful bruises. He then returned to Second-avenue, and taking charge of the truck, drove it to the station-house, where it was identified as the one stolen from Jaffray & Co.'s place. None of the goods had been removed by the thieves.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID WOMAN.

Mary Reilly, aged 50, an invalid, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting her throat with a table-knife, in her room, at No. 118 Mott-street, where she resided with her sister, Jane Reilly. The suicide had been confined to her bed during the past two months by a painful illness, and during the latter part of that period manifested symptoms of religious monomania. Yesterday morning her sister, who is employed away from home, left her apartments at the usual hour, and on returning, late in the afternoon, was horrified to find the dead body of the invalid in a partially kneeling posture before her bed, with her throat gashed from ear to ear. The right hand of the dead woman firmly grasped the knife with which she had committed the deed, and from the gaping wound in her throat blood had flowed in streams that saturated her clothing and smeared the floor.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF GLOVERSVILLE.

This bank will resume business to-day. At a meeting of its stockholders, held at their banking-house April 10 inst., 1,440 shares out of 1,500 being represented, an extended report of the financial transactions of the bank since its organization was submitted by Cashier Wood, and also the findings and conclusions of the Bank Examiner who was sent by Controller Knox to investigate its affairs. It was advised by the Bank Examiner, and also the unanimous vote of the stockholders, that the capital stock be reduced to $100,000, and business resumed. The suspension of this bank was caused by the large amount of unavailable paper held by the bank, growing out of forgeries perpetrated upon it during the first half of the year 1876. A compromise has been effected whereby the bank is relieved of this paper, a wealthy firm of this City advancing sufficient to take up said paper.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

WHY IT SHOULD BE RETAINED.

THE INFLUENCES THAT CONVERTED THE CONFERENCE OF COMMERCIAL BODIES—MR. FITCH'S EXPLANATION AS TO HOW THE BILL WAS AMENDED—A WARM DEFENSE OF THE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Conference of Commercial Bodies, consisting of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Cheap Transportation Association, and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, met in the rooms of the first named association yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the committee appointed to carry out the suggestions embodied in the report of Committee No. 5, in relation to the Dock Department and the Sinking Fund Commission. Mr. William H. Webb, Chairman of the Committee, said that after holding several meetings, the character of the necessary legislation was agreed upon; the bill was drawn up and approved, and the committee took it to Albany for the purpose of urging its passage in the Legislature. They found some members of the Senate very favorably disposed toward them, but others, and especially Senator Morrissey, were unalterably opposed to their plan of retaining one Dock Commissioner. After their return to New-York they learned that the Senate had passed their bill, with an amendment making the Dock Commission a bureau of the Board of Public Works. The committee went to Albany again, and endeavored to persuade the Legislature that it would be better to retain it as a separate commission. Subsequently, they were approached by the Dock Commissioners, who led them to believe that they would favor the bill provided the clause legislating two of the present Commissioners out of office was expunged. After consultation, as the bill was meeting with great opposition in Albany, it was decided to amend it so as to retain all three Commissioners, and in that form it was again taken to Albany and presented to the Legislature for passage. In conclusion, Mr. Webb called upon Mr. Fitch, the author of the bill, to explain it more fully.

Mr. Fitch said that he was designated by the committee to draft the bill after a full discussion and interchange of views, based on the report of Committee No. 5. It was agreed that a revision of the law creating the Dock Commission, and defining their powers, would accomplish the objects sought better than a series of amendments. After the draft was ready the committee held a meeting and considered the bill section by section, modifying them in many respects. The bill was carried to Albany and presented to both the Senate and House. It was referred by the Senate to their Committee on Cities. The committee from the commercial bodies had a hearing before that committee, and the bill was reported as they had introduced it. The original bill contained a provision that the Dock Department should be placed under the charge of one Commissioner, but did not provide that he should be made a subordinate of the Board of Public Works. The committee had discussed that point, and had come to the conclusion that the docks could not be properly managed except by an independent commission. The bill came before the Senate, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and there amended on the suggestion of Senator Morrissey, indorsed by Senator Woodin and others. The New-York committee were not responsible for the change. The bill passed the Senate in the amended form, and went to the House. It had been found necessary to make two companion bills—one relating to the reorganization of the Sinking Fund Commission, and the other of the Dock Department. The Committee were informed that the House had sent both bills to the Committee on Cities, and they went there by appointment to argue in favor of them. Commencing on the subject of the main bill, the Chairman interrupted to say that that bill was not before his committee, but had been referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Considerable discussion ensued over the Sinking Fund bill, and an exceedingly strong opposition to the Dock bill was developed. William Allen Butler was present to represent the ship-owners and other commercial men, and Mr. Dimmock the Dock Commissioners. A large number of Mr. Butler's clients attended in person, bearing with them a remonstrance which they had previously circulated extensively throughout the City, and which had received the signatures of nearly all the leading shippers and merchants. It strongly protests against the extinction of the Department of Docks, and represents its maintenance as of vital importance. "Under the old régime," it says, "while the custody of the wharves and piers was in charge of the Street Department, the property was not only allowed to go to ruin, but commercial firms were subject to numerous extortions and vexatious delays in the management of their business." The opposition was to making the department a bureau of the Board of Public Works, and the Committee of Commercial Bodies did not deem it in the interest of the measures they were seeking to promote to provoke or encounter that opposition. There was a formidable opposition to the other bill also on the ground that the appointing power named in it was not consistent. The committee thought otherwise, and were compelled to return to New-York. A consultation was had at which Mr. William Allen Butler, on invitation, presented the legal aspects of the opposition to the Dock bill in a printed brief. It claims that the powers of the commission belong exclusively to the Legislature, by whom they were confided to the commission, and cannot be delegated to any other body. The committee were satisfied, not only that Mr. Butler's argument was worthy of attention, but that it would be convincing to a majority of the Senators and Assemblymen. The newspapers had censured the committee for what was called their change of front, as though they had no discretion except to drop the subject when opposed by the views of others. The committee thought otherwise. They considered it their duty, if they could thereby secure the main purposes of their bill and carry out the great reforms proposed, to accede to the retention of the three Commissioners. They had positive assurances that with that concession the rest of their bill would be supported by every-body. They therefore amended their bill, and returned to Albany with it. The steam-ship men and merchants were there again, so great was their interest in the matter. All parties went before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the House. Mr. Butler presented his argument, and the Committee of Commercial Bodies reported their modification and urged the passage of the amended bill. There the matter rests.

The committee, said Mr. Fitch, started out with the declaration of the conference that their action was not one of personal hostility to the Dock Commissioners, but of antagonism to the system. They did not understand the object of their efforts to do to remove the present three Commissioners and to substitute other men for them. In the public prints that aspect of the question had been discussed as though it were vital. Their object was just to the contrary. By consenting to the retention of the Commissioners the committee were not sacrificing anything. In one or two things only had they departed from their instructions, and then on account of the necessities of the case. They found that they could not comply with the clause requiring all the revenues of the Dock Department to be collected and receipted for by the Controller, because the law pledges all the revenues from the docks to the sinking fund, and will not permit them to be diverted. Many of the revenues, too, are of such a character that they can be collected more quickly and safely by the Dock Department employes than by the Controller—wharfage, for instance. The committee, therefore, thought it wiser and better to leave the law as it is in that respect. A radical provision in the bill, making all the expenses of the department dependent on the tax levy would leave the department without money to carry on business between now and Jan. 1, as the tax levy has already been made up for this year. The committee did not want to suspend the Dock Department, so they made the bill take effect on Jan. 1 next. The committee were advised, in regard to the clause relating to the utilization of the Belt Railroad tracks, that it was doubtful whether the Legislature possessed the power to act. It was said that that was vested in the Common Council. So they omitted it altogether. As for the recommendation about the Sinking Fund Commissioners the committee found that the Governor has no constitutional power to appoint three citizens, and such a provision, if inserted in the bill, would render it unconstitutional. At first, as a substitute, it was proposed to have the three appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Recorder, and the City Judge. But this met with serious opposition, and finally a clause was inserted in the omnibus bill making the new commission consist of the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and two citizens to be nominated by the Mayor and approved by the Recorder and City Judge. In that form it has passed the Senate and is now in the House. That remainder was the bill as it stood in strict accordance with the instructions of the conference.

In conclusion, Mr. Fitch said: Our motives seem to have been impugned in the newspapers. We are accused of having made a bargain. We did make an agreement, and an agreement may sometimes be called a bargain; but it the word be used in an offensive sense—to intimate corruption—I pronounce the assertion infamously false. We had no personal motives—no member of the committee could have had personal motives. We have acted honestly, conscientously, and patriotically, and in the interests of the public alone.

Mr. Potter, the third member of the committee, also defended his action and those of his colleagues with warmth.

Mr. James M. Regna, of the Produce Exchange, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, In view of the legislative character and great importance to the commerce of this City and State of the duties of the Dock Commissioners in deciding upon and determining, subject to the approval and control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the improvement, occupation, and use of the entire water front of the City, and of the necessity which exists that the proceedings and acts of the commission be impartial, open, public, and conducted solely in the interests of the City and commerce, that therefore it is the opinion of this conference that there should be three co-ordinate Commissioners of Docks instead of one, as heretofore recommended.

Resolved, That the committee charged with securing the measures recommended by the conference be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the Legislature.

The meeting then adjourned.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society was held last evening William A. Booth, President, in the chair; C. L. Brace, Secretary. Reports from the various branches were received, showing the following work for the month: Three companies of boys and girls and of destitute families, numbering in all 150, were sent to homes in the Southern and Western States. The total number of persons provided with employment and places was 307. At the 19 industrial and 8 evening schools, the average daily attendance was 3,772, and the nightly average attendance of lodgers at the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses was 640, showing a total of 4,412 children under the daily supervision of the society. The News-boys' Lodging-house furnished 7,052 lodgings and 9,815 meals during the month; the average nightly attendance was 250, and 26 boys were provided with places and employment. One hundred girls found places from the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, 35 being the nightly average attendance; 55 girls were instructed in the sewing-machine class, and 3,837 meals were furnished. At the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, the average nightly attendance was 96 boys; 16 were provided with places; the number of lodgings was 2,889; number of meals, 3,433. The Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house, No. 311 West Eighteenth-street, furnished 3,522 lodgings, 3,392 meals; the nightly average attendance was 84. The Rivington-Street Lodging-house, No. 327 Rivington-street, has an average nightly attendance of 108; 3,323 lodgings and 5,671 meals were furnished; 12 boys were provided with places, and a number helped to "start in business." The Thirty-fifth-Street Lodging-house, No. 314 East Thirty-fifth-street, sheltered 67 lodgers nightly, and furnished 2,061 lodgings and 2,746 meals; 8 of the lodgers were provided with employment. Besides the above, reports from the agents and visitors were received, showing a satisfactory month's labor among the poor of the City.

RICHMOND COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute of Richmond County, Staten Island, commenced their annual session last Monday, at the Gore-street Public School, Stapleton, and concluded their deliberations yesterday. Thirty schools were represented by 85 teachers. Rev. Dr. James Brownlee, School Commissioner, presided, and the exercises were conducted under the supervision of Prof. Pooler, of Oneida, and Prof. Post, of Ithaca, who were appointed for that purpose by the State Superintendent of Education. Mr. G. W. Wright acted as Secretary, and Messrs. Bleu, Taylor, and Thompson were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and Mr. Sprague was called upon to act as musical director. Prof. Post, from day to day, lectured on various topics, and gave practical advice to the teachers on several important subjects. He began the proceedings by delivering a lesson in mathematical geography, in the course of which he elucidated the relative length and positions of shadows and the relative positions of the earth and the sun. He also called attention to the continuous change taking place in the forms on the earth's crust, and pointed out the results which must necessarily follow it. Prof. Post reviewed what the condition of terrestrial phenomena would be if the earth should revolve around the sun without rotating upon its axis. He also considered the conditions that would be presented in case the earth rotated upon an axis perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, while making its annual rotation. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. Bleu read a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, returning the warmest thanks of the institute to Dr. Brownlee, the State Department, Profs. Post and Pooler, the Trustees of Public School No. 2 of Middletown, John S. Sprague, and Mr. George W. Wright.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The report of Referee William Allen Butler in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company will, it is understood, be ready for submission to the court in the early part of next week. It will be of a very exhaustive nature and will embody several important suggestions relating to the proper winding up of the company's affairs.

The writ of ne exeat which was some time ago issued against the person of Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., on the application of Mr. William R. Grace, Receiver of the Continental Company, to prevent his leaving this State, was yesterday vacated by consent. This writ was never served upon Mr. Noyes, who, hearing that it had been issued, immediately went to his home in Connecticut.

The rumor that was published in THE TIMES of Tuesday to the effect that Luther W. and Rufus C. Frost, the former President and Vice-President respectively of the Continental Life Insurance Company, are negotiating with some persons in this City to be allowed to settle any claims the company may have against them and escape criminal prosecution, is now ascertained to be true, and the probability is that before long the matter will begin to assume definite shape. Luther W. Frost is said to be in Europe, and reports are current that his brother is in Vermont, and both are decidedly anxious to return to their families, provided the District Attorney and Attorney-General will agree to give them immunity from criminal prosecution upon their paying a large percentage of such claims against them as will hold before the courts.

THE TOBACCO BOARD OF TRADE.

The New-York wholesale dealers and factors in Virginia and Western tobacco have formed a Tobacco Board of Trade for the purpose of extending greater facilities to the patrons of this market for the purchase and sale of tobacco. Regular auction sales of tobacco are to be instituted in conjunction with the present system of private sales. Western planters and dealers will obtain a different competition from that which now exists in any Western market, by placing their consignments before exporters and manufacturers, who, being actual consumers, can best afford to pay full prices. Moreover these buyers living here much prefer to make their own selections, rather than to intrust their orders for execution to agents in the interior markets. Dealers will also be able to make quick returns to those shippers who desire it, and to close out shipments at any time when consignors call for account of sales. It is expected that in thus bringing the producer and consumer closer together, some of the charges will be done away with. Direct receipts from all the tobacco-growing sections will be laid before buyers, and they will be sold by fresh weights and samples. The first sales will take place on May 15 and 16 at No. 39 Broadway, and thereafter there will be sales on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. Mr. David L. Wallace, of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., was elected President and Mr. Benjamin Berry, of the National Tobacco Inspection, Vice-President, of the new board. The Governing Committee are: C. M. Garth, Charles Stedler, James H. Blakemore, H. Q. Grinter, Robert M. Jarvis, and T. B. Rader.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Mary Smith assigned her property for the benefit of creditors to Thomas Kelly yesterday.

Rogelio Hérques, merchant, of No. 115 Pearl-street, has made an assignment of his property to Robustiano Hérques.

A meeting of the creditors of Marvin J. Merchant, lawyer, of No. 8 Warren-street, was held yesterday before Register Williams. Claims to the amount of $20,000 were proved. Mr. Louis J. Stich was elected Assignee in bankruptcy.

At a meeting of the creditors of Jagel & Schuman, bird cage manufacturers, of Cortlandt-street, before Register Williams yesterday, the accounts of John H. Platt, Assignee, were passed, and a dividend of 4 per cent. will probably be declared.

The creditors of Adolph E. Godeffroy, dealer in railroad iron at No. 52 Broadway, met before Register Dayton yesterday to prove debts and elect an Assignee in bankruptcy. The liabilities amount to $200,000, and of this sum $63,000, gold, were proved by foreign creditors. Thomas P. Flower was elected Assignee.

THE POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Police Athletic Club was formally organized yesterday, by the election of the following officers and committees: Capt. Alexander S. Williams, Twenty-ninth Precinct, President; Capt. John Sanders, Twenty-seventh Precinct, Vice-President; William Delamater, Central Office, Secretary, and Capt. Michael J. Murphy, Twenty-first Precinct, Treasurer. Roundsman William Muldoon, Twenty-ninth Precinct; Detective Thomas F. Adams, Central Office, and Sergt. Charles M. Granger, Harbor Police, Gymnasium Committee, and Capt. John M. Robbins, Twenty-third Precinct; Sergt. Joseph Haggerty, Seventeenth Precinct, and Sergt. E. P. Whitcomb, Nineteenth Precinct, Investigating Committee. The club has secured the services of Prof. William Miller, the well-known athlete, as instructor.

CHARGES AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

The examination in the case of Justice Edmonds, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, under an application made to the Supreme Court, recently, by several of the most prominent citizens of the village, calling for his removal, was resumed late yesterday afternoon at Mount Vernon, before the Referee, Judge Gilford. A number of witnesses testified that on different occasions they saw Justice Edmonds intoxicated while on the bench attempting to administer the duties of his office. Evidence was also introduced to the effect that Justice Edmonds had been guilty of malfeasance in office, and had appropriated money to his own use which belonged to the county. The examination was adjourned at a late hour.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A man about 30 years of age was found unconscious in the street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The members of the American Exchange met yesterday, and passed a resolution not to pay for egg barrels that have been used once.

The Controller yesterday paid the sum of $18,000 to Mr. William C. Conner, on account of Sheriff's fees for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

Patrolmen John S. Parker, of the Fifth Precinct, and J. Tehan, of the First Precinct, were dismissed from the Police force yesterday, on charges.

J. W. Schuckers, of Philadelphia, lectured before the Liberal Club last night. Subject: "Why the National Banks Should not be Relieved of Federal Taxes."

Custom-house Inspector Judd yesterday seized 1,900 smuggled cigars on the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz. The Special Agent's Department captured 300 others in West-street.

Andrew Milligan, a sailor on the steam-ship Victoria, at Pier No. 20 North River, fell overboard at the foot of Jay-street yesterday. He was rescued from drowning and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Mayor Ely states that he will confer with Mr. Bergh in relation to the new dog ordinance that was adopted by the Common Council on Thursday. It is considered probable that Mr. Bergh's society will be authorized to execute the law.

The storm interfered with business on the Produce Exchange yesterday. Foreign advices were favorable to breadstuffs, and the drift of the wheat, flour, and oats markets was toward higher prices. Exporters were not doing anything, except in Spring wheat.

The Signal Service Bureau reports that there were nine persons, including the Captain and pilot, on board the brig Magnus when she went ashore four miles below Barnegat Light, N. J. A large portion of the cargo will be saved, but there is not much hope entertained of being able to save the vessel.

The grain trade will meet this afternoon to consider "recommendations made by the Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange and the representatives of the Trunk railroad companies relative to the equalization of terminal charges of grain." What the recommendations are, the committee refused to disclose yesterday.

Ellen Buhler, the keeper of an establishment for the reception of stolen goods at No. 23 Clark-street, who was arrested by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, for receiving a silk dress and pair of pantaloons stolen from William Gault, of No. 406 Canal-street, by three little boys, and convicted in the Court of General Sessions, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to six months in the penitentiary.

The Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary to-morrow, by adding to the usual services a special prayer of thanksgiving for the success which has been granted to the church in its missionary labor. The Church of the Incarnation was incorporated April 19, 1852, under the rectorship of Rev. Edward Harwood, since which time it has steadily increased in membership and has constantly enlarged the sphere of its usefulness.

BROOKLYN.

Meyer W. Stein, aged 61, of No. 214 Washington-street, died yesterday morning from injuries caused by the kick of a horse on Wednesday evening.

James Sample recovered a verdict of $1,200 against Sheriff Daggett, in the Kings County Circuit Court, yesterday, for goods illegally levied on by the Sheriff.

A new church, to be occupied by a German Presbyterian congregation, is in course of erection on Harrison-avenue, near Gwinnett-street. The cost is estimated at $11,000.

Mayor Schroeder yesterday refused to approve a contract to refit and refurnish the Corporation Counsel office at an expense of $1,620. The estimate, in the Mayor's opinion, is altogether too extravagant.

A female infant, about 2 days old, was found by Officer Malmber, yesterday, lying on the sidewalk behind a coal box, at the corner of Flushing-avenue and North Elliott-place. The child was given in charge of the City Nurse.

James C. Hallock, defendant in a suit in which Gen. Crook is retained for the plaintiff, visited Gen. Crook's office yesterday, and, because he refused to sign some papers, struck him in the face. Hallock is a little old man, whom the General could have easily thrashed, but he preferred to have his assailant arrested. Hallock was committed by Justice Walsh.

The lightning struck and set fire to the stables of T. B. Byner, corner of Warren-street and Nostrand-avenue, on Thursday night. The stables, a sleigh, two carriages, a number of carriage robes, and several sets of harness were destroyed. Two valuable horses were saved. The loss is estimated at $2,500. On the same night the chimney of the house, No. 258 Lafayette-avenue, was struck by lightning and partially demolished.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate a charge made by several citizens that the Gravesend primaries were carried for the Long Democracy by means of illegal pauper votes, met yesterday in Lafayette-avenue. County Commissioner Storms

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7989. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1877.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

MR. PACKARD'S DEFEAT—DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSION FOR WASHINGTON—THE RESULT IN THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE—COMMENTS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21.—The establishment of the Nicholls Government and the overthrow of the one led by Mr. Packard can now be regarded as complete. All the prominent members of the Republican Legislature came over to the Democrats to-day, and the President's commission, finding that they could be of no further service to any one, left for Washington, where they will arrive on Tuesday and report what they have done. Mr. Packard is undecided as to what course it will be well for him to pursue. It is probable, however, that he will issue a proclamation protesting against his desertion by the National Administration, and then retire. The Legislature will proceed to an election of a United States Senator on Monday. The "last ditch" Democrats are still confident of success, but it is probable that they will be disappointed. Judge Spofford is still the leading candidate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A committee from the Packard Legislature waited upon the commission to-day, and requested their friendly offices in securing from the Nicholls Government some compensation for the policemen and employes who have remained faithful to Mr. Packard. The commission assured them that they would endeavor to meet their wishes, and immediately requested an interview with Gov. Nicholls, Lieut. Gov. Wiltz, Speaker Bush, and a number of prominent members of the Nicholls Legislature, to whom they made known the request of the Republican committee. The subject was favorably considered, and Gov. Nicholls, with the advice and consent of his associates, promptly offered to devote the Governor's contingent fund to this purpose. This fund amounts to between $30,000 and $40,000, and was appropriated to aid Nicholls in establishing his Government. This prompt aid to Republican employes will provide for their immediate wants, and remove much of the dissatisfaction among them consequent upon the breaking up of Packard's Government, and the commission seemed to be highly gratified at the absence of resentment on the part of the Nicholls party.

Long before these arrangements were consummated a number of Packard members of the Senate and House had taken their seats in the Nicholls Legislature. Subsequently a concurrent resolution was passed in the Nicholls Legislature paying the Republican members who were not elected, but were returned by the Returning Board, their mileage and per diem as contestants. A notable feature of the proceedings upon the floor of the Nicholls House was the withdrawal of seven Democratic members who had been seated subject to contest, and who yielded their seats, introducing colored Republican members, who claimed the seats upon the face of returns. The Sergeant-at-Arms of Packard's House was at Odd-fellows' Hall this morning, where, at noon, about 500 persons gathered in the lobbies and in the streets. Some of the Republicans who went over say they hold the balance of power in the matter of electing a United States Senator.

Commenting on the order for the removal of the troops from the vicinity of the State-house, the *Times* says: "Mr. Hayes has carried out his policy to a fuller extent than could have been expected, and with the culmination of it has secured a formal and public pledge of support from the Legislature. Nothing more remains but to clear away the débris and lay the foundations of a new structure. This seems to be a very appropriate place to say 'Let us have peace' Gov. Packard is still in the St. Louis Hotel with his Police force, ten or a dozen members of the Legislature, and his personal staff, who remain with him to see the end, which is evidently near. It seems to be generally understood that the State-house will be surrendered to the Nicholls authorities on Monday or Tuesday."

This afternoon's *Republican* says: "Notwithstanding the adverse decision of the President in regard to the claims of Louisiana Republicans, Gov. Packard and the brave and faithful men who surround and support him have earned the admiration and respect of all who can appreciate true heroism. Chosen Governor by the votes of a majority of his fellow-citizens, his claims to that high office resting on the same basis which seated the President, Gov. Packard has resisted alike the enticements of personal advancement and threats of personal violence, and stands firm to his post—he and his supporters, the last representatives of the Republican Party in the South. Unwilling to believe that desertion would come from that quarter which properly owed support, Gov. Packard has patiently waited day by day for that aid which, according to his understanding of the Constitution of the United States, was unquestionably due. Failing to receive this aid, his choice now rests between submission to force and resorting to civil strife. In such a dilemma, there is but one choice for patriotic citizens, and one of such Gov. Packard has always shown himself."

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Ex-Gov. Kellogg, in reply to a question put to him, namely, "Admitting that Packard is the legal Governor, as you maintain, can he any longer hold out?" said, "No, I think not. The force against him is too great, and, besides, he is much exhausted after his long-continued efforts."

Q.—What then will be his course? A.—I cannot tell exactly just what will be his course under the circumstances. It is possible for him to do many things; but, unless I am greatly mistaken in the man, I think he will quietly withdraw at the proper time, without any provocation of battle or bloodshed. But this is only my opinion. I know nothing positive.

Mr. P. J. Trezevant, Clerk of the Nicholls House, furnished the commission the following statement of the membership, which was included in their telegram to the President this afternoon: The total number of the constitutional House is 120. The number returned by the Returning Board is 117; the number thrown out by the Returning Board is 3; total, 120. The number of the Returning Board members now answering to the roll-call is 86; Returning Board members dead, 1; number of members elected and not returned by the board, but whose opponents have withdrawn and acknowledged their claims, 11; number elected and now occupying their seats, but not returned by the board, 9; members elected and returned, who have not answered to the call of the House, 13; total number, 120. Number answering roll-call to-day—Republicans, 42; Democrats, 64; total, 106. Senate—Total number, 36; present to-day, 33; absent, 3—Harper, Wakefield, and Dumont, all Republicans. The Senate stands, Republicans, 13 present; Democrats, 20 present.

At 2 o'clock great excitement prevailed. The Republican members had dropped in one by one during the morning, and at 2:30 o'clock P. M. loud cries from without indicated something unusual, and there was great commotion all over the House. A deafening shout arose as the tall form of ex-Gov. Warmoth moved up the central aisle. When silence was restored Gov. Warmoth said: "Mr. Speaker: I appear here with a number of my colleagues for the purpose of taking our seats in the House. In a caucus of the Senators and Representatives a resolution was adopted that it was useless to further continue the controversy. We have no apologies to make; we have been whipped in the battle, but have at least preserved our self-respect in an honorable contest, and are prepared now to offer our allegiance to the only existing Government, and to fairly co-operate in anything which may be suggested."

O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, returned by the board, resigned his claims to the seat, and said that there is not one principle that he had advocated in 10 years which had not been embodied by the Democratic Party, and he hoped that if this was sincere, the scenes of Ouachita last Autumn will never be re-enacted. The Republican Party had elected the President, and had compelled the Democratic Party to adopt Republican principles. He thought this was glory enough.

Mr. Johnson, of De Soto, a Returning Board member, in a short speech, said: "All I say is, just give Johnson his mileage, and let him go home. Elect your best man. Don't elect a man who will trade off the Democratic Party like the Republican Party was traded off. I want what is due me, and then I am prepared to follow any man of honesty and ability."

Henry Blair, colored, of Morehouse, said he stood up for the Republican ship as long as it was in sight, but as it had entirely disappeared from sight he wished to tender his resignation. He hoped when he returned home his constituents would rejoice that he had not done any more harm than he had done. He had believed he was right, and that he was constitutionally elected, but finding himself in the wrong he came forward to resign his claims. Holt, of De Soto, also withdrew his claim to a seat.

THE OFFICIAL MILITARY ORDER.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TELEGRAPHED TO GEN. AUGUR—THE ORDER DUPLICATED FROM CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Gen. Sherman this morning received the letter of the Secretary of War, inclosing a copy of that of the President in regard to the withdrawal of the troops from New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday next, and immediately telegraphed to Gen. Augur the substance of the letter, and directed him to withdraw the troops at the time mentioned. Gen. Sherman also telegraphed that the letter of the Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, at Chicago, who commands the Military Division of the Missouri, who will issue the formal order to Gen. Augur and forward it to him by mail. On account of the brief period between the present time and that fixed upon for the withdrawal of the troops, it was deemed best that the commanding General should telegraph immediately to Gen. Augur instead of communicating with him through the Lieutenant-General who commands that division. In the letter of the President, by inadvertence the Mechanics' Institute was mentioned as the place from which the troops were to be removed. The letter was corrected, however, when attention was called to the error, and the words "St. Louis Hotel" substituted. This is the building used as a State-house, in which Packard and his forces were located. The troops are also to be withdrawn from the Orleans Hotel, an adjacent building, as the letter directs the withdrawal of the troops "from the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State-house," &c.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The following was sent from the head-quarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, in this city, by Assistant Adjutant General Drum to Gen. Augur to-day:

Gen. C. C. Augur, New-Orleans, La.:

SIR: By direction of the Lieutenant-General, the following telegraphic order from the General of the Army is forwarded for your action and guidance. Please report by telegraph upon the execution of the order:

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1877.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding the Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

You will please order the troops now posted at or in the immediate vicinity of the State-house, New-Orleans, to the United States barracks on Tuesday, April 24, at 12 M., precisely, and report the fact to these head-quarters. Copies of the order of the President and Secretary of War will come to you by mail, and another copy will be sent to Gen. Augur direct. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

RAILROAD STOCK AND FREIGHTS.

A PANIC ON THE PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE—A TUMBLE IN PENNSYLVANIA SHARES—A NEW TARIFF OF FREIGHT RATES FROM CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—There was another panic on the Stock Exchange here to-day, when a raid was made by the bears on Pennsylvania Railroad stock, and all the other stocks in which that road is interested. This movement has been in progress for a year at least, and during that time Pennsylvania has been forced down from 51 to 30¼, the lowest price which it has ever reached. The stock of the United Railroad Companies of New-Jersey fell to 119½, showing a decline of $13 per share in one week's time. The market opened here apparently steady, but soon Pennsylvania was driven from 35 to 35⅜, and at 1 o'clock, the time for the delivery of contracts, the panic occurred, and the stock tumbled to 30¼. One enthusiastic bear even offered it at 29⅞, but no one would purchase, and the figures were soon run up again, the quotations closing at 32⅛. The cause of this raid was attributed to the general feeling of distrust which has taken possession of investers, and they are unloading Pennsylvania, fearing a further decline. It is also said that a number of banks threw a large amount which they held as margin on the market.

While this panic was in progress, an agent of George Francis Train stood on the sidewalk opposite the entrance to the Stock Exchange, offering that individual's paper, the *Greenback*, for sale, and lustily crying the downfall of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This so incensed some of the brokers that they caused the man to be arrested, and he was taken before a magistrate at Police head-quarters, and held in bonds of $500 to keep the peace. Since the panic of 1873 there has been no occasion in which the stock of any company has fallen $4 per share in a single day, and the quotation for Pennsylvania is the lowest point that has ever been reached by it in the history of the company. During the panic of 1873 sales were made as low as 40, and again last year it fell to 45, while the stock has been as high as 69¼, and, as late as 1871, was sold for 66½. This decline is tremendous, and amounts to over $2,500,000 in the par value of the stock; but the weight of opinion is to the effect that the depression cannot be maintained. The bear movement, it is expected, will continue on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—After several trials the general freight agents of the Trunk lines stuck together long enough to-day to produce a new tariff on live stock and pork products. The advance to the principal Eastern points is equal to about 10 cents per 100 pounds on hogs, and one-half that amount on cattle, sheep, and horses. On and after Monday next the rates to the leading stock markets will be as follows:

Chicago to Boston, 60 cents; New-York, 55 cents; Philadelphia, 53 cents; Baltimore, 52 cents; Albany, 50 cents; Cleveland, 25 cents. A proportionate advance is made in beef, pork and bacon in boxes, and beef or pork products in barrels, tierces, &c. On such shipments the new rates will be: Chicago to New-York, 40 cents; Boston, 45 cents; Buffalo, 45 cents; Philadelphia, 43 cents; Baltimore, 42 cents. Rates on bulk-meats to the above named points will be: Boston, 55 cents; Albany, 45 cents; New-York, 50 cents; Philadelphia, 48 cents; Baltimore, 47 cents; Buffalo, 32½ cents.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE UNION OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A COMPLETE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES—THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN MOTION—THE INVASION OF ROUMANIA.

BERLIN, April 21.—It is believed that the Czarewich, who accompanies the Czar to Kischeneff, will remain with the Army, and either be attached to head-quarters or command a corps of the Guard when mobilized.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.—France has informed the Porte that she does not intend to send, like England, at present, an Ambassador to Constantinople.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The *Agence Russe*, referring to the possible Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, says: "A complete agreement exists between Austria and Russia." The postal authorities have been notified that steamers plying between Odessa and Constantinople have ceased running.

LONDON, April 21.—A telegram from Bercharest has the following: "The Russian General Staff has left Kischeneff for Ungheni and Sculeni. The cavalry force is marching toward the Danube, the artillery is concentrated at Ungheni, and the infantry massed in the direction of Chotin, Sculeni, and Ungheni."

A special dispatch from Vienna has the following: "Quite a panic reigns in Roumania about the Turkish invasion. The Roumanian Government has applied in its extremity to the powers and is becoming more pressing in its demand to be saved from Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks. They have also turned to the Turkish Government, and remonstrating against the occupation of Roumania by Turkish troops. The answer has not been reassuring, Turkey saying the passage of Turkish troops to the Roumanian side would depend upon the turn of military affairs, but that if this happens in consequence of the entry of the Russian troops, the Porte declines the responsibility for Roumania being turned into the theatre of war."

Another dispatch from Vienna says: "Roumania cannot prevent the passage of the Russian Armies through her territory, as she has vainly sought support to do so from the powers, but she can, and will, rigorously abstain from armed participation if Turkey does not cross the Danube also, and will herself occupy Kalafat with her own troops, to prevent the Russians getting that position; but if Turkey persist in its proposed action, Roumania will be compelled to cast her lot with the only power capable of affording her material protection against such a terrible calamity. Roumania's position is one of critical and imminent peril."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 21.—On the Stock Exchange during the week business has been calmer since Saturday's panic, and, in the absence of definitively adverse news, prices have tended to firmness, in consequence of closing of accounts for the Fall. Bona fide investors are doing very little business.

Last week's heavy depreciation has not, in any instance, been made good. Foreign securities show some rather wide fluctuations, and in several instances, a considerable decline on the week's transactions, Egyptians being 3 to 4 worse, Turkish 2 to 4, Russian 2 to 3, and Austrian 1½ to 2. American securities have been dealt in at reduced prices, but close considerably above the lowest level. To-day the market has been stagnant. The continued warlike aspect of affairs probably accounts for the scarcity of discount operations corresponding with the check to business generally and the consequent reduction of rates.

During the week on Mincing-lane some markets have been considerably excited, owing to the probability of war, and a rather important advance has been established upon several kinds of produce, under the influence of speculation. The general position of trade, however, continues unchanged. Numerous floating cargoes of rice were sold at 5 to 7 shillings per ton over last week's prices. Saltpetre, after rising £3 to £3 10s., does not support the improvement at the close. Sugar was active and the general position of the market favorable. The week's recovery amounts to two shillings per cwt. Transactions have been extensive, especially in low descriptions. Refined is also dearer. Coffee further declined, except the finest qualities, which were firm in tone. Coffees to-day are rather steadier throughout. There was some reduction in prices at Wednesday's Dutch sales. Most spices remain dull.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

MANCHESTER, April 21.—The *Guardian's* London correspondent says there is much dissatisfaction among the Liberals at the small part the Marquis of Hartington takes in important business in the House of Commons.

EDINBURGH, April 21.—The *Scotman's* London correspondent understands that the quarrel with Dahoney has been settled. Great Britain remits a large part of the fine of 500 puncheons of palm-oil sought to be imposed upon the King.

LONDON, April 21.—A telegram from Brest announces the wreck of the mail boat plying between that place and the Island of Ushant. Eight passengers and the entire crew were drowned.

PARIS, April 21.—Paul De Cassagnac has again been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for insulting the public powers.

PERNAMBUCO, April 21.—A revolt has broken out in Paraguay, and the President, Don Joao Bautista Gill, and his brother, have been assassinated. The conspirators were routed. Rivarolta still holds the rural districts.

PAYMENT OF ACCRUED CLAIMS.

THE USE OF APPROPRIATIONS AFTER THE TIME FOR WHICH THEY WERE MADE—A DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Secretary of the Treasory has just rendered a decision in relation to the use of appropriations for the payment of accrued claims, his attention having been drawn to the question of the use of appropriations after the time for which they were made. As many cases similar to the one presented to him depend upon the construction of the law, the Secretary has given it the most careful consideration, with a view to settle the rules that will govern him in the issuing of warrants in similar cases. The claim was for the violation of a contract. The Secretary, after an elaborate review, concludes as follows: "The statute cuts off the payment of the clearest claims two years after the expiration of the appropriation, such as the salary of the President, or a Supreme Court Judge, or a member of Congress, and much more the multitude of doubtful claims that grow by time. All proper claims are likely to be promptly made and paid. Some just claims may arise and be delayed by neglect or want of proof, but to provide for these, and at the same time to give the claimant the benefit of the finding by the Auditor and Controller, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed "at the beginning of each session to report to Congress with his annual estimates any balances of appropriations for specific objects affected by this section that may need to be reappropriated." This is the precise reference required to secure the payment of the judgments by the Supreme Court or Court of Claims. "It follows, therefore, that the Secretary is not authorized to draw any money from the Treasury in payment of this claim or in payment of any claims covered by either permanent or ordinary annual appropriations that do not clearly fall within the limitation fixed by the act of June 20, 1874, or within the exceptions named, and the officers charged with the preparation and issue of warrants will be required to observe this rule."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1877.

Commander A. D. Cooke, commander of the United States steamer Saratoga, reports the arrival of that vessel at Aspinwall on the 9th inst.

The President has appointed John F. McKenna Receiver of Public Moneys, and A. S. Stewart Register of the Land Office at Sheridan, Dakota.

Ex-Congressman J. Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Talbot. Other important changes, including one or two Auditorships, are under consideration.

Instructions have been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to San Francisco, directing that the revenue cutter Rush, now at that port, shall commence the Summer cruise along the Alaska coast from the 1st of May. The Rush will pay particular attention to the American interests in Alaska, and on the other grounds watching the seal fisheries.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, (including $6,000,000 special fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $8,899,675; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $41,440,000; coin, (including $48,490,690 in coin certificates,) $91,039,235; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

A telegram was received at the Treasury from Gen. O. O. Howard, via the War Department, saying that since the troops were removed from Alaska, instead of a revenue cutter being placed on duty to watch our interests on that station, a Navy vessel should perform that service, but it was decided that a revenue vessel will be all that is necessary. The Rush is well armed, and should it be found that further force is necessary a man-of-war will be sent to the otter and fur seal grounds.

Gen. T. H. C. Smith, of Ohio, has been appointed Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, and will assume the duties of the office on the 1st of May, at which time the number of appointments for Ohio will be reduced to conform to the law. This, it is understood, will necessarily involve a reduction of about 10 clerks who are credited to the State of Ohio on the rolls of the department. Gen. Smith is a personal friend of the President, and upon his recommendation the appointment was made.

The Attorney-General has accepted Senator Gordon's construction of the law to pay the State of Georgia for overcharges on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, (State property,) and has requested Quartermaster-General Meigs to compute the amount due the State on this construction. The amount is something over $200,040. This account has yet to pass through the hands of the Attorney-General, and will accompany his report to the Secretary of War, which will doubtless govern the Secretary and secure the payment of the money to the State.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular saying: "Pay officers of the Navy having been detached from duty involving monetary and property responsibilities will forward to the Department, before proceeding to enter upon other like trusts and duties, a certificate from the accounting officers of the Treasury, testifying that their accounts have been examined, and that there are no checkages on account of past duty nor any apparent present indebtedness existing against them. They will in no such case be permitted to enter upon the new sphere of duty in the absence of such certificate, without satisfactory explanation and the special permission of the Department."

S. M. Bryan, the Commissioner of the Government of Japan, who has been here for some months collecting data in regard to postal matters for use in the improvement of the Japanese postal system, will to-night be given a complimentary dinner by his friends and former associates in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. Mr. Bryan a few years ago was a clerk with small pay in that office, and resigned it to seek his fortune in Japan, where he soon secured employment in the organization for the first time of a postal system for that country, and subsequently was appointed to his present position of Postal Commissioner to foreign countries, with a salary of $10,000 per annum in gold and traveling expenses. He leaves Washington next week for Berlin.

The National Academy of Sciences concluded their semi-annual session at the Smithsonian Institution yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in November at Columbia College, New-York. The following papers were read yesterday: On "The Structure of the Henry Mountains," by Prof. G. K. Gilbert; on "Some Remarkable Facts in the Distribution of Magnetism in Very Long (five feet and one-half inch) Magnets," by Prof. A. M. Mayer; "Remarks on Some Artesan Wells Along the line of the Pacific Railroad in Wyoming Territory," by Prof. F. T. Hayden; on "The structure of the crystaline lens and its relations to perioscopism," by Prof. Joseph Leconti; "Remarks on the apparent secular acceleration of the mean motion of the moon, as derived from the observation of ancient eclipses," by Prof. S. Newcomb; on "The public domain," by Prof. I. S. Powell.

The Treasury now holds $340,485,100 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,398,000 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $318,092,408; gold notes, $1 423,920. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,846,500; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $1,510,000. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $360,352 63, and from Customs, $354,603 68. Following were the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,677,000	$2,444,000
Boston	948,000	1,529,000
Philadelphia	167,000	268,000
Misce laneous	1,418,000	1,192,000
Total	$4,200,000	$5,333,000

The receipts for to-day were, $891,000.

Commander Robert Boyd has been ordered to command the Alert, Asiatic Station. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department have been made: Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull, relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report to the commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty in the Department of California. Assistant Surgeon Calvin De Witt, relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to Philadelphia, Penn., to report by letter upon his arrival to the Surgeon-General. Assistant Surgeons J. V. Delianne and Ezra Woodruff have been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding General, Department of Texas. Assistant Surgeon Alfred C. Gerard has been ordered to report in person to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon William H. King has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report to the commanding General, Department of Dakota. The President has accepted the resignation of Second-Lieut. E. K. Ames, of the 6th Infantry.

A BOLD FURNITURE THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon a truckman called at the country residence of Mr. Ogden, near High Bridge, and presented to the person who had been left in charge of the house an order for a truck load of furniture purporting to have been signed by Mr. W. O. Wheeler, Mr. Ogden's business manager. The furniture, which is valued at between $600 and $700, was placed on the truck, but before the truckman drove away Mr. Wheeler arrived on the scene, and it was then discovered that the order was a forgery. The truckman was arrested and locked up at the Thirty-fourth Precinct Police-station. He told Capt. Killilea that he had been hired by a stranger to go to Mr. Ogden's house and get the furniture, which he was to take to No. 394 Eighth-avenue. The Captain, accompanied by Mr. Wheeler, went to the place, but could not find any person answering the description of the man who hired the truckman. The latter is detained for examination.

A CUBAN SERIOUSLY STABBED.

At midnight Patrolman Pearce, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while on patrol in Bleecker-street, found Raymond Rubiel, a Cuban, of No. 848 Third-avenue, bleeding profusely from five stab wounds in the head, neck, and hands, which he said he had received at the hands of Andrew Guzman, of No. 123 Bleecker-street. He said he was walking along quietly, in company with Emma Martinez, his sister, who had formerly been Guzman's mistress, when Guzman attacked and stabbed him. Rubiel was attended by Police Surgeon Dorn, and was sent home. Guzman escaped.

LONDON STAGE NOTES.

THEATRICAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

A NEW COMEDY AT THE HAYMARKET—THE LATE ANDREW HALLIDAY—REMARKABLE DEATH OF AN ACTRESS—HENRY IRVING'S "RICHARD III."—"MIDDLEWICK, THE BUTTERMAN," COMING TO AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 11, 1877.

The Haymarket Theatre was crowded on Saturday night with a fashionable and expectant audience. Not that any one knew Mr. C. M. Rae, the new author who had the good fortune to have this classic house for the scene of his first comedy. Mr. Rae is a pleasant and agreeable young fellow. He is, I believe, employed in one of the Government offices, and writes gossiping letters for a Manchester paper. The *Telegraph*, which seems to delight in the failure of his comedy, nevertheless, gushes over the liberality of Mr. Buckstone and the management generally for giving a comparatively untried author a chance; but underlying the compliment is the suggestion that the management produced Mr. Rae's piece as a cynical protest against the assertion that theatres are closed to untried authors. Other journals express their surprise more or less in this train of thought. They wonder why the play was produced, but they don't take the trouble to find out. Your readers have from time to time been kept acquainted with the history of the Haymarket Theatre. You know that Mr. Gilbert had written a comedy for the company; you know how the arrangements progressed up to a point when Mr. Buckstone rebelled against Gilbert's tyranny, and flung aside the author and his play. The management was then in the usual difficulty of not having prepared for an emergency. Mr. C. M. Rae happens to be in the sub-managerial room. "You are in trouble for a new piece," says Rae, "why not play mine?" "Yours," exclaimed the sub-manager, "what do you mean?" "I sent in a comedy a year ago," replied the author, "called 'Fame'; it is just the thing for the company, and Miss Lafontaine would play the leading part." The comedy was fished out of the dirty pigeon-holes. It was read. Mr. Buckstone did not think much of it. Miss Lafontaine did. She is a woman of little capacity, either as an actress or a manageress. But she has strong opinions. She fancied herself as the heroine of "Fame." The comedy should be played. Mr. Buckstone demurred, Mr. Graves, however, said it *must* be played, and Mr. Graves is the capitalist who upholds Lafontaine.

And so the new comedy was announced, and play-going London crowds into the Haymarket Theatre accordingly; among them Mr. Gilbert in a private box, a jealous spectator of the advent of his latest rival. Mr. Rae had an idea when he wrote his comedy. It was a woman of rare intellect, a poetess and novelist of the highest order, who lives for fame alone. She dazzles a foolish merchant, who proposes to himself the ambition of sharing her glories as a worshiping husband. He will minister to the comforts of this woman of genius, write her letters, carry her books, bow down continually at the shrine of her greatness. The woman will be blind to his madness and devotion and trample upon him, until one day he shall turn round, assert his manhood, and she shall worship him, the moral being that true love is better than fame and wealth. That was the idea, and it is not without merit. But the idea was to Mr. Rae a phantom, a will-o'-the-wisp, a shadow. He could not make it assume definite shape. He wandered after it through many changing scenes, and never once caught it. His heroine became a tiresome, pretentious woman, who posed herself and talked rubbish about publishers and poetry. She never entered a room without talking about her books. Her husband and two other admirers followed her on the tiptoe of worship. "Don't ring that bell," says the husband to the head-waiter of a sea-side hotel where they are staying; "you will disturb her, and at this moment she may be composing a poem on the adjacent rivulet." I don't profess to give you the exact words. But these are quite as good as Mr. Rae's. At night, after a grand reception, the authoress orders her husband to "put out the wax candles, and see that the hall door is fastened." He obeys with the humility of a servant. "And now go to bed; good night," says the imperious novelist, putting out her hand to be kissed. "But," mildly protests the husband, "may I not kiss your cheek?" There is a titter in the boxes, and a laugh in the pit; but Miss Lafontaine had evidently a *claque* in the house, and they were serviceable at this juncture. "You know our relative positions," says the wife; "go!" She waives her rounded arm. "Yet stay; see me early in the morning, I want you to take this paper to *Lord Tarleton*; you must first sign it." "What is the paper?" the husband ventures to ask, and this leads to an angry scene, during which he discovers that the paper is a legal document. Eventually the lady condescends to explain that the document is a bill of sale upon the house and furniture for $15,000, which sum *Lord Tarleton* had agreed to lend the great authoress in consequence of the non-success of her last book. This is the end of the last act but one, and here it is that the husband (well played by Mr. Howe) asserts himself, and declines to allow his wife to sully her name and compromise his honor by a monetary transaction with a lord. The imperious lady gives way, but only when she is financially ruined. In the last act the husband puts everything right, but the authoress gives *Lord Tarleton* credit for all the generous things done by her lawful adorer, and only discovers that patient noodle's goodness and devotion in time for the curtain to fall upon her tardy and ungracious repentance.

There was a weak underplot, but the piece straggled all over the place, and for a long time it was difficult to make head or tale of the story. The audience received it with patience and consideration, and even called the author. When he appeared he was received with considerable applause and some hisses. As he retired, a solemn voice in the pit, heard all over the theatre, asked in calm, but injured tones, "What have we done to deserve this?" Of course, Mr. Rae thinks there is a conspiracy against him. People were sent in to hiss his piece, and the critics are friends of Gilbert, and opposed to a new writer, and I suppose he will go down to the grave with that conviction.

While the Savage Club was passing a resolution that Mr. Andrew Halliday should be the Honorary President during his lifetime, the poor man was dying; to-day he is dead. There was something cruelly suggestive in the action of the Savage, but it was not intended, for Halliday was popular with all the old members of the club. The motion to abolish Presidents and Vice-Presidents was not successful, but it was resolved that the Presidentship should be a yearly office. Some special mark of respect will be paid by the club to the remains of Andrew Halliday, who was one of its founders, in "the good old days" when the members had sawdust for a carpet, and smoked long pipes over gin and water. Andrew Halliday Duff was a Scotchman, and an example of the success of industry. He was in no sense a genius. There was no originality in his work, but it was conscientious. He came to London at the age of 19, and found employment on the *Morning Chronicle*. He sent some essays to *Household Words*, and Charles Dickens discovered the young author's merit. He wrote about all kinds of interesting subjects which required research, and the value of which lay in facts and figures. He described the working of the Post Office and other public institutions, and exhibited a nice faculty of arranging his subjects and making them attractive. He afterward wrote for the *Cornhill Magazine*, and in the meantime he collaborated in dramatic work with Lawrence, and afterward with Brough, and obtained a successful hearing on the stage. He wrote several original comediettas and farces, and in his latter days became practically the stock author at Drury Lane, for which house he did a series of adaptations from Scott, which filled the treasury of the theatre and gave him a handsome income. Among the most successful of these works were "Amy Robsart," "King o' Scots," and "Rebecca." In his best days, (he has been ill for the last two years, and was an imbecile before he died, as the great author whom he adapted was in his last hours,) Halliday may be described as an amiable and genial friend and companion among a small circle of colleagues and literary laborers. He loved to talk of his early life, and I have often heard him say that his literary work in *Household Words* gave him far more pleasure than his dramatic labors. He was proud of the good opinion of Dickens, and you could glean from his reminiscences of the author of *Pickwick* that one of the merits for which the editor valued him was his reliability. Halliday was always up to time. His copy was earliest in the editorial box; his subject was always closely treated; he never "scamped" his work, and he had a ready pen. His two published volumes of essays—*Everyday Papers* and *Town and Country*—are the result of his writing days, and it is no small compliment that the majority of them had the special approval of Dickens. Halliday lived in a very quiet, modest way, in the unfashionable suburb of Camdentown. He leaves a widow, but no children. One of the most constant of his latter-day friends was James Albery, the dramatist. They lived and worked together for some months, two years ago, at Ramsgate.

Let me also recur to the death of Miss Annie Goodall. The extraordinary phenomenon of her life-like appearance for many days has not been noted in any of the papers. I mentioned the circumstance in a recent letter. For 14 days after what was pronounced to be death the popular actress appeared to be only asleep. There were no active signs of life, and yet death did not seem to have claimed the body. It was mobile and soft as in life. On the seventh or eighth day Dr. Heather Bigg made an incision in her right hand, which in a few days gave symptoms of healing. The body was watched day and night. Not until the fifteenth day did the usual indications of death begin to appear. Then the flickering hope that there would be an awakening from the trance-like state died out. As the days sped decomposition set in, and the body was in due time committed to the earth.

Shakespeare's "Richard III." still fills the Lyceum Theatre, and the *Times* has revised its first criticism of Mr. Irving's characteristic and powerful impersonation of the cruel King. Mr. Irving is without doubt the most capable and scholarly actor on the English stage. His preface to the Lyceum version of "Richard" is a modest declaration of the actor's views in regard to the editions of Cibber, and other meddlers with the original text. In arranging the work for representation he says he has been actuated by an earnest wish to rescue from the limbo of "plays for the closet, not for the stage," a tragedy which, in his opinion, possesses a variety of action and a unity of construction which readily account for its great popularity when Shakespeare was alive. "The taste of a succeeding generation overlaid it with ornament antagonistic to the fashions of our own day, as the hair-powder and knee-breeches, which were then indispensable to the recognized tragic dress. But, while fashions change, truth remains unalterable, and the words of Shakespeare now speak to the human passions as clearly as when they were written, and require no interpolations to convey their lesson to succeeding generations." He expresses a hope that it is not egotism which induces him to add that "the crowning satisfaction to me of this revival has been the thought that, by this successful restoration of the text of Shakespeare to the London stage, I have been able to lay a laurel spray on the grave of my honored and regretted friend, the late manager of the Lyceum Theatre." Nothing could be more graceful than this closing tribute to Mr. H. L. Bateman, the popular American manager, who came to London to discover our famous actor, and to give him those splendid opportunities which led to mutual prosperity and fame. In Mr. Bateman's lifetime the two men were inseparable, and they had a deep and sincere affection for each other.

The next revival at the Lyceum, in which Mr. Irving will assume a character which he is certain to popularize immensely, will be "The Courier of Lyons." During the year "Louis XI." will be produced. At the close of the present season Mr. Irving goes into the country, where dates are arranged for him by his manager until the end of December. There has been some talk of his visiting America, but there is not the slightest chance of his leaving England this year. Mr. David James, the original *Middlewick* in "Our Boys," which he played for 700 nights, will probably make a trip to New-York in the Fall—not for the purpose of acting, but to take a holiday and see something of the States. Should he do the journey, however, "Our Boys" will probably be put up for one night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre by his old friend Mr. Fiske, for the purpose of giving New-York an opportunity of seeing the method of Mr. James in a part which is peculiarly his own creation.

SEVENTY-FIVE MEN AND BOYS ARRESTED.

The Police of the Tenth Precinct at a late hour last night made a descent on a low lager-beer saloon and dance-house known as Liberty Hall, No. 14 Stanton-street, and arrested 75 men and boys and a number of young girls who were found carousing there. The prisoners were all locked up at the Eldridge-Street Police Station, and will be taken to the Essex Market Police Court this morning.

TWEED REFUSES TO ANSWER

SHIRKER AND TRIFLER TO THE LAST.

THE WOODIN LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY—TWEED EXAMINED IN LUDLOW-STREET JAIL—HIS PROPOSITION TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—TESTIMONY OF MR. HUGH J. HASTINGS—HIS POSSESSION OF TWEED'S CHECK FOR $20,000—HE KNOWS NOTHING OF BRIBERY.

The Senate committee appointed April 17 to investigate certain statements published in the *World* of that date reflecting dishonorably upon Senator William B. Woodin, began its work in this City yesterday. At 9 o'clock there was a large attendance of reporters in the committee's parlor, but the committee seemed disposed to avoid them. At 10 o'clock all the members—Senators B. Platt Carpenter, of the Eleventh District; E. Carlton Sprague, of the Thirty-first District; Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., of the Fourteenth District, and George B. Bradley, of the Twenty-seventh District, met in Parlor No. 43, where they held a brief secret session. At its close the Senators went to their different rooms, and, without notification as to where they intended to go, they took carriages, and were driven to Ludlow-Street Jail. They arrived there a few minutes after 11 o'clock. At the door they were met by Warden Watson. Sergeant-at-Arms, John W. Conway, at the inner gate presented the subpœna of the committee, the iron gate was unbarred, and the four

Woodin, and thus avoid the necessity of compulsory process, I have to say that I have consulted with my client on the subject, and, by my advice, he will decline to give any testimony at this time before your committee relating to the subject to which you refer. Except to me, I believe, Mr. Tweed has not confided the statement which, under certain considerations, he is willing should become matter of public action.

I have deemed it advisable for his interests to put the same in form and submit it to the Attorney-General of the State, for his consideration, and, as I believe, he is now engaged in determining upon a course in regard to it which will best subserve the interests of the people. This statement was only submitted to him upon his assurance that it would be returned to me, and its contents remain undivulged should he decline to accede to my client's release from imprisonment. I can conceive of no possible advantage that this proposition could be to the public beyond the moral effect of a full publication of it, unless it could effect the punishment of offenders and the recovery of money.

Believing that an examination of Mr. Tweed before the Attorney-General was prepared to move in the matter, might seriously affect the public interest by giving offenders an opportunity to escape or make away with their property, I have felt compelled to advise Mr. Tweed to decline to be a witness at this time.

But beyond this, and as a matter especially affecting him personally, I have advised Mr. Tweed to decline an examination at this time, upon the ground that his answers might tend to criminate him. It was asserted by Senator Woodin in his speech before the Senate on the 17th inst., that Mr. Tweed had testified in 1871, before a Senate committee appointed to investigate charges against Senator James Wood, in effect "that he had never, directly or indirectly, paid or offered to pay money to any member of the Legislature to secure the passage of any law." If this is so, and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of Senator Woodin's investigation of the subject, I feel impressed with the propriety of such advice at this time.

Assuring you that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see my client in a position where he could safely testify on this and kindred matters, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

Senator Carpenter—Mr. Tweed, did you furnish the information in the columns of the *World* of April 17 to any person whatever?

Mr. Townsend objected to the question in the limited form in which it was asked.

Senator Carpenter—Have you furnished any portion of these columns to the *World*? A.—I refer you to my statement just read.

Q.—Or to any other person? A.—I decline to answer the question in that form.

Q.—How many parties were there represented in the Senate of 1870 and 1871? A.—Two parties, or rather two and a half parties.

Q.—Those parties were Democratic and Republican, were they not? To which did you belong? A.—I was a Democrat.

Q.—And Mr. Woodin? A.—He was a Republican.

Q.—Were you personally acquainted with Senator Woodin? were you intimate with him? A.—I don't know what you mean by being intimate with him; I used to meet him frequently at his hotel, in the Senate Chamber, and elsewhere, and laughed, talked, and joked with him.

Q.—Did you, Mr. Tweed, at any time, have any conversation with Senator Woodin in regard to any pecuniary transactions in connection with legislation at Albany? A.—I decline to answer, for the reasons given in my statement

Q.—Did you ever hand any money to him? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you ever lend any money to him? A.—I decline to answer, for my reasons already given.

Q.—Did you ever hear any gossip or large stakes were him or other Senators? A.—I give the same answer.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Senator Norris Winslow? A.—I was. Sir; he was a member of the Senate at the same time with myself; he belonged to the Republican Party.

Q.—Were you intimately acquainted with him? A.—Our relations were friendly; I met him daily in the Senate Chamber, and in the hotel, where we chatted; our relations were friendly; I suppose that covers the ground.

Q.—Mr. Tweed, did you furnish the *World* with that portion of the first column which referred to Senator Winslow, or authorize that statement? A.—I decline to answer that question, also.

Mr. Townsend said he had no objection to the submission of a question which had been prepared by Senator Sprague.

Senator Sprague—Was any part of the statement contained in the *World*, to which your attention has been called by the committee to-day, communicated by you to any person connected with the *World*, or did you authorize any person connected with that paper to publish such a statement?

Mr. Tweed—I did not; I emphatically answer, no.

Q.—Was there any communication to the *World* of that information of which you were aware? A.—I had no communication with that or any other newspaper in any manner or shape; I have carefully avoided all reporters, because I felt that it would be dangerous for a man in my position to be misunderstood or misrepresented.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CHARTER.

Senator Carpenter then repeated his questions concerning the use of money in transactions upon legislative business such as had been asked concerning Senator Woodin, applying them, however, to Senator Winslow, and to each and all of them Mr. Tweed declined to answer, for the reasons given in declining to answer the former questions.

Q.—Did you at any time take with you to Albany large sums of money to be used in influencing the Legislature at the time? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you hand to Mr. Winslow any money to be given to other Senators? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—During the time that he was in the Senate did you offer him money, or any other thing of value in consideration of his vote? A.—I give the same answer.

Q.—Was the bill known as the New-York Charter of 1870 passed while you were present at Albany? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was voted for by Senator Woodin?

Mr. Townsend objected that Mr. Tweed had been so long absent from the capital that he might have forgotten, but Mr. Tweed declared that he had a distinct recollection of the circumstances. Mr. Townsend did not object to Mr. Tweed's answering any questions where he could absolutely remember.

Mr. Tweed, looking at the printed slip, said he remembered that Senators Woodin, Frost, Ellwood, Brant, Winslow, Wood, and Morgan voted for the bill; he did not know anything about Van Pelton, Williams, Crowley, Merriam, and Beaman, referred to in the printed statement.

Q.—Do you know whether all of these gentlemen received anything for their votes at the time mentioned? A.—For the reasons given before I decline answering.

Q.—Do you know whether any money was employed in effecting the passage of that bill? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Did you have any private understanding with any of the Senators that any of them were to receive any consideration for voting for the bill? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—How many votes were cast against the bill? A.—To the best of my recollection, there were two; they were cast by Thayer, Republican, of Rensselaer, and Genet, Democrat, of New-York.

In reply to a further question by Senator Carpenter, Mr. Tweed said he knew Mr. Hugh Hastings, of New-York, but did not know where he now resided; he knew that he was a newspaper man, an editor, proprietor, and publisher.

Q.—Did you furnish the information in the *World*, or authorize any person to make the statement published in that newspaper, concerning Mr. Hastings? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—During the time Mr. Woodin was in the Senate, did you pay Mr. Hastings any money, or give him a check for influencing legislation, or for any other purpose? A.—I most respectfully decline answering.

Q.—What ground have you for declining to answer? A.—The reasons given in my statement and the letter of my counsel; I avail myself of all those reasons whenever they apply; I decline to answer the last question—first, on the ground of public policy, and, next, on the ground that I may criminate myself.

Q.—Was Mr. Hastings employed by you to influence legislation in Albany? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Had you any business transactions with him while he was in Albany? A.—I give the same answer.

Q.—Were you acquainted with E. D. Barber? A.—I was acquainted with A. D. Barber—Amzi D.; no, Amasa D., Mr. Tweed said that Barber was in the Department of Public Works, and Deputy Collector of Assessments; he saw him in Albany frequently, but supposed the members of the committee knew as well as he could tell them what his business was there; Barber's office in this City was a tee office, and his fees amounted to from $10,000 to $15,000 a year; Mr. Tweed said he did not appoint Barber; he was appointed by Charles G. Cornell, but Mr. Tweed said he possessed some influence, and wished to have Barber retained; his wishes were respected.

Q.—Did you have any business transactions with Barber, or during the two years—1870-71—pay or give to him any money or other valuable thing to be used in influencing legislation? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—During that time did you give or furnish him with any money or valuable thing to be given to Senator Woodin?

Mr. Tweed still declined to answer. Mr. Townsend objected to the question, "Was Mr. Barber in Albany taking an active interest in securing the passage of the charter?" but Mr. Tweed answered that Barber was, and that his impression was that he frequently conversed with him about the passage of that and other bills.

Mr. Tweed said in answer to additional questions by Senator Carpenter that he was personally acquainted with James Pearce, Alexander Frear, and W. E. King, the latter formerly Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, but declined to say whether he furnished any one with the information concerning them published in the New-York *World*, or whether he had any business transactions with them concerning legislation at Albany, for the reasons he had given.

Senator Sprague—So far as you know, has any person except yourself and the counsel for the people and for yourself seen the statement which it is stated in the *World* was brought to the Attorney-General by Mr. John D. Townsend?

Mr. Tweed—So far as I know no one has seen that statement beside Mr. Townsend and the Attorney-General.

Q.—What persons, besides yourself, in the Senate were active in passing what was known as the Tweed charter? A.—I believe most of the members of the Legislature were in favor of it; at least I judged so from its passage.

Senator Bradley.—How much time elapsed between the introduction and passage of that charter by the Senate? A.—About 10 days, I should think; not over that. One Sunday elapsed.

Q.—Was it introduced in the Senate? A.—No, Sir; in the House.

Q.—It was known as the Tweed Charter? A.—That was the name given to it.

Q.—Were there other persons besides yourself, not members, who favored the passage of this charter? A.—Yes, Sir, many of them.

Q.—Do you know a gentleman by the name of Garvey? A.—I know two men by that name, Andrew and John.

Q.—Was Andrew Garvey one of the men who favored the passage of the charter? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Was John Garvey? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you know a man by the name of James H. Ingersoll? A.—I know a man by that name; at least he is supposed to be a man, but that is somewhat doubtful, however.

Q.—Did he take part in any of the transactions referred to? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—I see that you declined to answer any questions upon the subject of the influencing legislation at the time of the passage of this charter. A.—At this time, I do.

Q.—At some time within a few years a civil action has been tried against you in the City of New-York, Andrew Garvey a witness in that trial?

Mr. Tweed answered that he was, and that he was not present, nor could he recollect what was said by Garvey at that trial concerning the means taken to secure the passage of the charter.

A POOL MADE UP TO PASS THE CHARTER.

Senator Bradley—Was a pool made up previous to the passage of the charter by men in New-York for the purpose of using it to secure the passage of the charter? A.—There was a pool made up.

Q.—Who contributed to it? A.—I decline to answer at this time.

Mr. Tweed declared he had no personal knowledge of who contributed to the pool, and declined to say how much was in it.

Senator Bradley—You have read the resolutions of the Senate which produced this committee. Is there any statement which you will make upon the subject referred to? A.—None whatever at the present time; at the proper time and before the proper tribunal I will make a full statement of everything; by the proper time I mean when it will be for the best interest of the people.

Senator Schoonmaker—Were there any other charters before the Legislature at the time this charter was passed? A.—There was a charter called the Huckleberry Charter; I intended to beat that; there were, I think, several amendments to the charter before the Legislature; it was a very prolific season for charters that year.

Mr. Tweed stated that the charter was passed toward the end of the session, after the recess of the 4th of January; that it was the subject of conversation generally, and especially between himself and Senators Woodin and Winslow.

Senator Schoonmaker—Did you have the impression that Senators Woodin and Winslow understood the scope of the charter and the powers it conferred? A.—I think both of them understood it generally; not as to details in it, which none but New-York men could understand; but I think they understood it generally.

Q.—Did you have any assurance from Senator Woodin that he would vote for that charter? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Or Senator Winslow? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Were you aware before it had its third reading that you would have votes enough to carry it? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with Senator Woodin prior to its passage in regard to any consideration for his vote? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Any conversation or intimation in regard to a consideration for its passage? A.—I decline to answer.

The same answers were given to similar questions regarding Senator Winslow.

Senator Schoonmaker—Mr. Tweed explained that what he meant by half a party was the Young Democracy, led by Genet. He considered it but half a party because it was but half grown. It never, he said, reached full growth. He also explained that the division of parties was such that the Democrats in the Senate had a majority of two and on all questions relating to the passage of bills there, the Lieutenant-Governor being a Democrat.

Senator Sprague—Have you had any communication, directly or indirectly, with Senator Woodin, or any agent of his, since the 16th of this month? A.—I decline to answer.

Senator Schoonmaker—Since the newspapers have been talking about the possibility of your making a statement concerning the passage of the charter of 1870, have any efforts been made to prevent such a publication? A.—Not since the 23d of November.

Mr. Tweed said he had not kept track of the newspapers, to which he had to go to find out many things about himself.

Senator Carpenter—Mr. Tweed, do you remember the Senate investigation of 1872, of charges brought against Senator Wood, before which committee you testified? A.—I do.

Q.—In Senate Document No. 54 of that year, I find this question: "Do I understand you to say that you don't know of any influence being brought to bear on Republican Senators?" Do you recollect what your answer was? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you not answer, "Only through their advocacy of the election or registry laws?" A.—I do not recollect as to those answers.

Q.—The question was asked you, "Do you know, Sir, whether any money was paid or attempted to be used by any person or persons, who are known as lobbyists, to influence it or for the purpose of securing influence?" And did you not answer, "I have no knowledge what the lobbyists did in the matter?" A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—The question was also asked you, "Do you know whether any of these lobbyists were ever employed to use their influence with Senator Wood in the matter?" Did you not reply "I do not?" A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—The question was put, "Were any amounts placed in their hands for the purpose, in the shape of money?" And did you not reply, "Not to my knowledge?" A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—The question was asked, "What inducements were held out to them?" Do you remember replying, "They were all friendly with us, as they had been for years?" A.—I do not.

Q.—Then further you were asked, "Is that the only inducement?" To which you replied, "In a matter like this they all take sides." A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you remember, in answer to the question, "Do you know, or have you been told that any money was used, or attempted to be used, to secure the influence of any member of the Legislature for that measure?" You said, "I do not know, and have not been told except through newspaper reports, or in casual conversation, that I have not treasured in my memory, and by general rumor?" A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—In this same investigation, Mr. Tweed, you were asked by Senator Ames: "Of course we all know that there are a world of rumors in regard to the action of those whom you influenced, and with reference to the legislation of the last three or four years in Albany; it has been stated that there was an account kept by you or by some one else, and that you had a copy of the account or knew all about it, and of the amount of money that had been expended to secure legislation at Albany to various individuals. Now, I wish to ask you whether any such exists or ever existed?" Did you not answer, "I have no knowledge of it?" A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—You were further asked by Mr. Ames: "I wish to ask whether there were ever any transactions of that sort on the part of anybody to your knowledge?" and you replied: "Not that I know of?" A.—I do not recollect; I have no recollection of any testimony given by me on that occasion, and decline to answer any questions connected with that investigation.

Senator Sprague—Are there any papers in your possession or control which contain any evidence relating to the subject matter of this investigation? A.—There are.

A moment after Mr. Tweed said he did not understand the question, and when it was repeated declined to answer.

Mr. J. Thomas Spriggs, (counsel for Senator Woodin)—Do you know the fact that the Republican press was anxious that the Registry law of 1870 should pass? A.—My impression is that it was.

Q.—Did not the Democratic Senators agree with the Republican Senators that, with regard to the Registry law, they could pass such an act as they required?

Mr. Tweed and Mr. Townsend consulted, when Mr. Tweed replied that he believed that some individual members did so, and that part of the consideration was their vote for the charter.

Senator Sprague—What was the other part of their consideration? A.—I decline to answer.

Senator Bradley—As a matter of historical interest, may I inquire why the charter introduced by the young Democracy was called the Huckleberry Charter. A.—Some clever man at Albany gave it that name; I have had so many serious things to think of in the last five years that I have nearly forgotten; I think it was because it came early and went quick. [Laughter.]

Senator Sprague—Has Senator Woodin, or any agent of his, visited you since your incarceration at Ludlow-Street Jail, or have you had any conversation with any person sent from him? A.—I have not.

Q.—Has any one, during the past year, consulted you with reference to his liability to indictment or otherwise in regard to his connection with the Tweed charter? A.—I say no public official has, and decline to answer further.

Senator Sprague—Do you include in public officials members of the Senate at the time of the passage of the charter? A.—I include in public officials all persons holding office in the State, City, or County, by appointment or otherwise; I include all present members of the Senate.

Mr. Tweed here suggested that his last three answers be stricken out, and asked to have them corrected, as he did not understand them when read a second time. He did not want to have the trouble of explaining away any answers four or five years from this time. Then he said: "I make this explanation in regard to these questions, that all answers to Senator Sprague must be taken subject to questions and answers heretofore given."

Mr. Tweed said of Mr. Hastings, in reply to questions, that he thought he did not hold office in New-York at the time of the passage of the charter. He declined to say whether Mr. Hastings had any transactions with him or other Senators in regard to the passage of the charter. To Senator Sprague he said he had talked only with his counsel and his family with reference to his refusal to answer.

Senator Sprague—Have you referred to your refusal to answer here until after the omnibus bill had been disposed of at Albany? A.—I have not.

Mr. Tweed said he had only advised with one or two friends and his counsel and nobody else. He understood nothing about what the $20,000 check paid to Mr. Hastings was used for, as he was not acquainted with that gentleman's private affairs.

TWEED'S PROPOSITION TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In reply to a question from Senator Schoonmaker as to whether he had made the proposition to the Attorney-General to send such a statement, Mr. Tweed said he did. "That's a sort of story," said he, and he then went on to tell the history of his appeal to the State. Shortly after his arrival he had sent for Mr. John D. Townsend, and concluded to tell all he knew and make an offer to give up everything that he could; in 10 days the statement was prepared, and his letter was sent to Mr. O'Conor and the Attorney-General; the Attorney-General came to see him and desired him to tabulate a single statement of what he could say if he became a witness, and show how he could prove it, and to hand the same to his counsel; this he proceeded to do, and handed the statement to Mr. Townsend, to be submitted to the Attorney-General, Mr. O'Conor, and Mr. Peckham; along in January or February this was begun, and he applied to everybody in and out of this country who had papers which he thought he needed, and having," raked and scraped all he could together, Mr. Townsend put the statement in form, and shaped the language, it was distinctly understood that no one was to know what was in it; he did prepare a short statement some weeks ago, which was not deemed sufficient; he was told to call the Attorney-General that if he could suggest anything for him to do, he would gladly accept his suggestions, and that he would appear on the witness stand to testify, and that he would bring evidence as to suits pending in which large sums of money were involved; he could not, he said, get people to come and see him, so he must do something for himself; the papers were taken to the Attorney-General on Monday last; he never communicated the contents of it to any person or authorized their publication; he had not, he said, in his statement to the Attorney-General made any reference to legislative matters at Albany; for the purpose of effecting legislation, but declared he was solely endeavoring to procure his release; "I want to be a free man; I am like a starling, and want to get out; I have not been talked to about legislation, and will take no part in politics; I never expect to do so again." In answer to the question whether his testimony should be given as a condition of his release, he said he so understood it; if he was used as a witness he was to be discharged.

To Senator Carpenter—Of the statement published in the *World* he said—"There may be some facts in it, but most of it is fiction."

To Mr. Spriggs Mr. Townsend said there was but one person, and he was not a counselor at law, who had seen the statement of Mr. Tweed. He had shown it to him, and asked his advice in regard to it. Mr. Townsend said there was no reason, so far as he knew, why the *World* should have possessed any more information on the subject than any other newspaper in New-York City.

The committee then adjourned to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HUGH J. HASTINGS.

The committee reassembled at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at 4:30 P. M. The first witness called was Hugh J. Hastings, who, in answer to the questions of Senator Carpenter, testified that he was editor and publisher of the *Commercial Advertiser*; had resided in Fifth-avenue about eight years, and in the State nearly 40 years; had always taken an active interest in Republican politics during the last 30 years; was acquainted with Senator Woodin in 1870 and 1871; saw him in Albany during the session of 1870; was also acquainted with William M. Tweed, and had known him for about 20 or 25 years; witness' relations with him during that time were very pleasant, and rather intimate; did not take an active interest in the passage of the Tweed charter in 1870; took a great interest in the passage of the Election law then introduced, and went to Albany that year to try and secure its passage; had business transactions with Tweed that year, but they were not of a political character; did not know whether it was before or after the passage of the Tweed charter, but it was some time in the Spring of 1870 that Tweed gave him a check for $20,000; the check was for a business transaction, and had no connection whatever with politics; Tweed gave him no check or valuable thing whatever for the purpose of influencing any member of the Legislature; had no conversation with Tweed about Senator Woodin's statement; received no money or other valuable thing from Tweed with that understanding that it was to be divided with Senator Woodin or any other member of the Legislature; the only truth in the *World* statement was that Tweed gave him a check; he acknowledged getting the $20,000 check as a business transaction; it was not true that he had received it to influence legislation; had received other small checks from Mr. Tweed in connection with stock operations, but not for the purpose of influencing legislation; had not attempted to influence any person's vote in the Assembly by money, and never heard of any movement with that intent; had exerted himself to secure the passage of the Election law; it was a question in the Legislature of 1870 whether the patronage of New-York City should be given to Tammany Hall or the Young Democracy, and in order to secure the passage of the Election law in the interest of the Republicans it was agreed in caucus to vote for the Tweed charter, and that was how the charter came to be passed; the Republicans were in a minority, and had to make the best terms they could; it was an agreement between the Republicans and Tammany Hall; witness could not believe that, under any circumstances, Senator Woodin had received any compensation for his action in relation to the charter; witness' business relations with Tweed commenced in 1869, and continued up to the organization of the Viaduct Railroad in 1871—until after the exposure; the business transactions consisted of stock dealings; the $20,000 check was for several transactions; witness was about to purchase his house, and told Tweed he wanted $20,000 to close up his account; could not say whether that $20,000 was used in the purchase of the house; passed the check to Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick, his banker; had no papers in relation to that transaction, but presumed Van Schaick had; could not testify to more distinctly as to what he did with the $20,000 check; part of that $20,000 was a loan from Tweed, and part was his share of the profits of their joint transactions; he could not, he repeated, say whether any of that $20,000 was used in purchasing his house; bought the house from Mr. McKim, but could not say whether the money was paid to Mr. McKim or to Mr. Ludlow, the agent; could not say how much money was paid on the house in 1870 or 1871. [Here Mr. Hastings said that he thought the committee had gone far enough into his private affairs in connection with the purchase of his house, and declined to state how much he had paid for it. He thought it was enough for him to swear that not a cent of that $20,000 had ever been given to influence legislation.]

Examination continued: If the $20,000 was not used in paying for his house, it was probably used in paying off his debt; had no papers or memoranda in his possession that would throw any light on the transaction, but presumed Van Schaick had them.

THE TWEED CHARTER AND THE REPUBLICAN ELECTION LAW.

To Senator Sprague: Was inclined to think that, in common with other newspapers, he had advocated in the *Commercial Advertiser* the passage of the Tweed charter; it was more than likely that he had expressed to some of the members of the Legislature of 1870 his approval of the bill; could not remember that he had spoken on the subject to Senator Woodin; had talked to Tweed in the Senate about the bill; it was very likely that he had stated to Mr. Tweed that his views were in harmony with the bill; may have been solicited by Tweed to use his influence with Republican Senators in favor of the bill, and may have done so, as he considered it was the best thing to be done under the circumstances; could not remember that he had spoken to Senator Woodin telling him that Tweed wanted his influence; had not been requested by anybody to use his influence with Woodin; the only inducement held out to the Republicans to pass the Tweed charter that he knew of was the passage of the stringent election laws, which were introduced after the great election frauds in New-York City when Griswold was counted out for Governor; that measure was advocated by Horace Greeley; could not say that there were any provisions in the Tweed charter which were more acceptable to the Republicans than the Young Democracy charter; did not know that during the progress of the Tweed Charter bill money was used to influence legislators—there was the same amount of gossip floating around about money that there always is on the passage of such a measure; never heard from Tweed that money was being used to influence the passage of the charter; had no doubt that Tweed supported the passage of the Republican Election law; thought there were some Democratic votes against it, but could not say how many; the reasons, as he understood, which gave the Tweed charter preference with the Republicans was that its passage secured the passage of the Election laws, to guard against the Democratic repeating which Samuel J. Tilden was manipulating; the Young Democracy and the Republicans could have carried the Election laws, had the Young Democracy not caved in; the selection of the Tammany measure was simply a preference between the contending parties.

To Senator Schoonmaker—Had attended the sessions of the Legislature pretty regularly in Albany since 1840 or 1842; was Clerk of the House for some time, and had taken an active interest in the measures introduced; continued to attend pretty regularly after his removal to New-York; did not know whether he was present at the Republican caucus which advised the passage of the Tweed charter, but was near at hand; could not say what Senators advised that course, nor could he state what reasons were given in caucus for advocating the passage of the bill; had no knowledge or information of anything about the making up of a pool of money in New-York to secure the passage of that measure; could not tell how much of the $20,000 check received from Tweed was a loan, but thought it was somewhere about $10,000 or $12,000; gave no note or bond for the loan; repaid the loan at different times, from the Spring of 1870 to the Summer of 1871, in all together; it was because Tweed was good-natured enough to take his word for this loan that he had gone on Tweed's bail; never kept any accounts or memoranda of financial transactions during the last 20 years, but had kept a simple memorandum of the $20,000 transaction in his wallet; had a deposit on account with Van Schaick when he received the $20,000, but could not tell the amount; could not tell in what amounts the loan was repaid to Tweed; kept a memorandum of it in his pocket; the payments were made to Tweed direct, and Tweed gave him receipts; had paid $1,500 to Tweed in 1870 or 1871; threw the $20,000 from Van Schaick on checks; the checks were returned to him in due course, and probably destroyed; did not think he had received more than three checks from Tweed in 1870; was positive he had not received five checks; the $20,000 check was payable to his order, and if he had taken the check from Tweed for illegal purposes he would not have indorsed it; declined again to state how much he had paid for his house on Fifth-avenue; the deed was given in the name of his wife in 1870; it was not the business of the committee, he considered, to ask the value of the house; he had bought it at a bargain, and did not wish to tell what he paid for it; the purchase of the house was in no way connected with any transaction with Tweed, was not suggested by Tweed, and Tweed had had nothing to do with it in any shape; none of the men with whom Tweed had any operations had anything to do with the purchase of the house; knew A. J. Barbour in Albany in 1870, but could not say that he had any conversation with him about the passage of the Tweed charter; Barbour was reputed to be a loboyist; had no knowledge of his having received any money to secure the passage of the Tweed charter; Barbour had not conversed with witness, nor he with Barbour, in reference to the giving of money to secure the passage of the Tweed charter; did not hear of any money having been paid to influence the Republican caucus to secure the passage of the Tweed charter; had said in preceding testimony that Samuel J. Tilden had, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, sanctioned the manipulation of the repeaters in New-York City, and had received money from Tweed, which was used for that purpose; had no actual knowledge of that fact, but it had been told him by well-known Democrats, and it had been extorted from Tilden by Dudley Field on the Tweed trial. [Here one of the committee objected to bringing in outside matters, and Senator Schoonmaker explained that he had done so only because Mr. Hastings had volunteered the statement.] By consent of the committee, that portion of Mr. Hastings's testimony charging Mr. Tilden with manipulating the repeaters in New-York City was stricken out.]

To Senator Sprague—Did not remember whether he had repaid any portion of the loan to Tweed by check; had paid it back in money at four or five different times, as he received the money; had no other place of deposit at the time except Mr. Van Schaick's; might have given Tweed somebody else's check; was doing a pretty large financial business in stocks at the time, but could not say whether he had bought stocks with any portion of the $20,000; no stocks were ever purchased or delivered by him to any member or for the benefit of any member of the Legislature of 1870; had had transactions with other gentlemen, but they were in no way connected with the Legislature at the time he received checks from Tweed there was no understanding with him as to how they should be invested or disposed of; in short, he had never received checks from Tweed for the benefit of any person but himself.

To counsel for Senator Woodin—In addition to the consideration of the passage of the Election laws, the Republicans had, for their assistance in passing the Tweed charter, secured the retention in office of Auditor Bell and Salt Inspector D. V. Smith by the Democrats; during the whole of Senator Woodin's career in the Legislature he had never known of his having received any money to influence his vote; he had never received a dollar of the $20,000 check which witness had received from Tweed. In his concluding denial of ever having given or known others to give money to Senator Woodin, the witness was very emphatic.

This closed Mr. Hastings' testimony.

Ex-Senator Morris Winslow, who was in attendance, was anxious to be examined, but two of the Senators having made engagements, the examination could not take place. At 6:30 P. M. the committee adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SURRENDER OF MORE INDIANS.

CAMP ROBINSON, April 21.—Eighty lodges of Cheyennes, under Dull Knife and Standing Elk, surrendered to Gen. Crook at 11 A. M. to-day. The village comprises about 550 persons, 85 of whom are fighting men. They turned in 600 ponies, 60 guns, and about 30 pistols. They are completely destitute of all the necessaries of life, having lost everything when their village was destroyed in November last. They have no lodges, but simple shelters of old canvas and skins, very few blankets and robes, and no cooking utensils. Many are still suffering from frozen limbs. It is surprising that they have been able to hold out so long under these circumstances, and their doing so proves the fortitude of the American Indian under privation and hardship. This makes about 700 Cheyennes who have surrendered here since the 1st of January.

Latest advices represent Crazy Horse still en route for this agency.

BOSTON SHOE AND LEATHER DEALERS.

BOSTON, April 21.—There was an unusually large gathering at the new Exchange of the Shoe and Leather Dealers to-day. Ex-Gov. Claflin presided, and introduced Jackson S. Schultz, of New-York, who addressed the meeting on the subject of certain changes in the revenue laws now under consideration by the New-York Chamber of Commerce. He was followed by Isaac H. Bailey, of New-York.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

WHITEHALL, April 21.—It is reported here that one of the charges that should have gone off on Thursday, at Mineville, exploded yesterday, completely demolishing and precipitating the grand stand down 160 feet. It would probably have been attended with disastrous results if the whole charge had been fired on Thursday.

A BAR OF SOAP IN A RAILROAD TANK.

POTTSTOWN, April 21.—A bar of soap was placed in the tank of a locomotive on the Perkiomen branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad last night. The engine was disabled, and, in consequence, all trains running on that branch were considerably delayed. The mischief is attributed to the dissatisfied engineers.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—John Kripple died here yesterday of hydrophobia. He was bitten on the thumb about three weeks ago by a dog, but had the wound cauterized and it healed thoroughly. No ill effects were felt until the beginning of this week, when the usual symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, with the result above stated.

BROOKLYN STREET CAR LINES.

ALBANY, April 21.—On application of the Attorney-General, Judge Van Alstyne to-day granted an injunction restraining the laying of sleepers and heavy T rails on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, from Flatbush-avenue to the city line. The injunction also restrains the building or construction of a steam railroad over the same route.

INSENSIBLE FOR OVER THREE MONTHS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 21.—James Burhaus, the Pine Plains ticket agent, who has been missing since the 6th of January last, was found in a half bewildered condition in one of the streets of New-York to-day. He can remember nothing that has transpired in the past three months and a half.

THE BASE-BALL ARENA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—In a game of base-ball played here to-day, between the Indianapolis and Louisville Clubs, the score was as follows: Indianapolis, 2; Louisville, 1. The first game between these two clubs resulted, Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 2.

FATAL QUARREL AMONG BOSTON LADS.

BOSTON, April 21.—Two lads, Dudley Kimball, 6 years old, and Stephen Cox, 7 years, residing near each other on Holyoke-street, quarreled at play this afternoon, and Kimball saying, "I will fix you," went home, and procuring his father's revolver, shot Cox through the temple. The wounded boy died in two hours. Both families stand high in the community, and the fathers of the lads are both prominent business men.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The steam-ship Oceanic sailed to-day for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, carrying $1,328,000 in treasure, mostly fine silver and trade dollars.

SINGULAR ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

CHESTER, Penn., April 21.—John W. Riddle, aged 68, fell into the hold of an unfinished iron steam-ship at Roach's ship-yard this afternoon, and was killed.

SUICIDE AT HUDSON.

HUDSON, April 21.—George W. Busteed, of this city, committed suicide this morning by hanging. Business troubles were the cause of the deed.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Staten Island Club began play on their grounds, at Camp Washington, yesterday

The Yale nine will probably visit Brooklyn during the last week in April, and play the Chelseas, Alaskas, and Hartfords.

Despite the wet condition of the field at Prospect Park yesterday, the members of the Nameless Club were out practicing. They will play a match with a picked nine next Saturday.

The wet condition of the Union Grounds prevented the contest yesterday between the Hartfords and Athletics, the game being postponed until Thursday next. On Monday the Hartfords go to Philadelphia to play their first game with the Athletics.

The first regular match between professional nines in the Metropolis will be that of Tuesday next, when the Chelseas and Hartfords meet on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn. On Wednesday the Alaskas, of this City, will test their strength against the Hartfords on the same field.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Fifteen hundred and twelve arrests were made last week.

The Board of Excise received 11 applications for licenses last week, accompanied by $500.

The steamers Germanic, Main, Ethiopia, City of Merida, and San Jacinto took out yesterday 50,748 letters, 668 registered letters, and 88 bags of newspapers.

A kerosene lamp exploded yesterday morning in the cigar store of Edward Schormik, No. 40 Carmine-street, and caused $2,500 damage to stock, and $100 to building.

The New-York Athletic Club will give the first of a series of handicap games, open to all amateurs, on Saturday, May 12, at 5 P. M., on the club grounds at Mott Haven.

Sophia Wunder, aged 17, a servant in the family of Mr. Fessand, of No. 219 Seventh-avenue, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from burns accidentally received on Friday night.

Thomas Ryner, while washing windows at the school-house in Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, yesterday, fell from the third story to the sidewalk, and was fatally injured.

Henry Eberhardt, while intoxicated, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of West Forty-seventh-street. He was rescued from drowning and cared for at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

The Lady Managers of the Foundling Asylum, on Sixty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, will give a reception, musical matinée, and bazaar at the Asylum on the afternoons of May 2 and 3.

Columbia College will end the season with a ball at Delmonico's, on the evening of the 27th inst. Invitations, being limited in number, are in great demand, and can be obtained from the managers only, and by subscription.

There were reported during last week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 454 deaths, 367 births, and 119 marriages, showing a decrease of 48 deaths, 68 births, and 46 marriages, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

The last of a series of lectures to the ladies of Van Norman Institute will be delivered on Tuesday evening by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, D. D., at Rev. J. D. Wilson's Church, Fifty-sixth-street, near Broadway. Subject: "Alfred the Great."

At the close of the Cooper Union class in composition and elocution on Friday evening, resolutions were offered by Mr. George H. Mellish and adopted, in favor of Hon. Peter Cooper and Prof. J. C. Zarbos for the benefits derived by the students.

Miss Emma Celia Terry will sing at the regular monthly entertainment of the Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, to-morrow evening. It will be given at Parepa Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

Prof. E. Warren Clark will give a second stereopticon art entertainment at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, on Tuesday evening. He will lecture on "Travel Through India, the Tropics, and the Far East."

The abstract report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory, for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday, gives the range of the barometer during the week as 0·74 inches; the range of the thermometer as 24 degrees; the total rainfall as 1.35 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind as 1,146 miles.

Frederick Watson, a vagrant, 50 years of age, was found last evening by Patrolman Bolger, of the Seventeenth Precinct, in the hallway adjoining the liquor store No. 11 Third-avenue, suffering from the effects of a dose of laudanum, which he had taken with suicidal intent. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday to Mr. Manly A. Burnham, who described his plan for building a depressed rapid transit road from the Battery to Harlem. He claimed that the plan would obviate the necessity of interfering with the sewers and mains along the route.

Information was received in this City yesterday stating that Rev. W. Balfe, a missionary for the last thirty years in Labrador, his son Emand, and Charlotte and Anne, his daughters, were massacred Feb. 8, at the settlement of Lance, a camp on the Labrador coast, by four Esquimaux who had been refused rum at the mission.

A dramatic and literary entertainment and reception for the benefit of the Chapin Home will be given by the Lee Literary Association on Wednesday evening at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house. Rev. Dr. Chapin will speak, and the young people will appear in the plays, "Not at all Jealous," and "Larkin's Love Letters," after which there will be a dance.

André Christol writes, saying that William Miller has injured his reputation as a wrestler by stating in the public prints that he [Miller] had thrown him [Christol] several times. Mr. Christol wishes to know why Miller does not back his offer of a match for $500 a side, and deposits that amount with some sporting paper, and expresses his willingness to cover the deposit immediately.

Deputy Coroner Cushman made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of Nathan Corbin, the mulatto, who died in his saloon, No. 144 Thompson-street, on Friday night, after being assaulted by Wellington Schuyler, a negro, who attempted to steal a bottle of b

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SONG OF THE SEASONS.

When Spring comes laughing
By vale and hill,
By wind-flower walking
And daffodil—
Sing stars of morning,
Sing morning skies,
Sing blue of speedwell
And my Love's eyes.

When Summer cometh,
Full-leaved and strong,
And gay birds gossip
The orchard long—
Sing hid sweet honey
That no bee sips,
Sing red, red roses,
And my Love's lips.

When Autumn scatters
The leaves again,
And piled sheaves bury
The wide-wheeled wain—
Sing flutes of harvest
Where men rejoice,
Sing rounds of reapers
And my Love's voice.

But when comes Winter
With hail and storm,
With red fire roaring
And ingle warm—
Sing first sad going
Of friends that part;
Then sing glad meeting
And my Love's heart.

—*Good Words.* AUSTIN DOBSON.

THE MYSTIC; OR, A JOURNEY TO EDINBURGH.

BY JOHN DANGERFIELD.

PART I.

On a disagreeable morning in January, Mr. Ernest Shillito, the hero of this tale, found himself, a few years ago, at the London terminus of the —— Railway. The young gentleman being a metaphysician by profession and practice, it is necessary to remark of him that some portion of his remarkable mental power and energies was continually taking the form of that provident regard to his movements through the material world which the non-philosophic call punctuality. In consequence, Mr. Shillito, unlike the impulsive heroes of modern fiction, who hardly condescend to regard time otherwise than as an arbitrary arrangement liable to annihilation at their will and decree, had duly arrived with all his luggage, in a four-wheel cab, some ten minutes before the starting of the Edinburgh express, had bought his morning paper, his *Saturday Review*, his *Spectator*, and his *Examiner*, arrauged his plaids, secured a hot-water tin, (from a hero who condescends to a foot-warmer something abnormal may surely be expected,) and made every prudent preparation for a ten hours' journey on a snowy Winter day.

All this done, and sitting back comfortably in a corner seat, he had leisure to look out upon that moving human comedy of the platform, which is played before the departure of every train. There was the slow, commonplace, and pompous Englishman of mature age, fearful of being late, distracted by cares for his luggage, by shouts of porters, whistles here, engine shrieks there, bells everywhere—running absurdly to and fro, his face almost tragic from the contention upon it between anxiety, irritability, and the old habit of pomposity. Here was the cool and impassive traveler sauntering along complacently, and contemptuous of the heat and bustle of others, until galvanized suddenly into hurry and the loss of all dignity by the sharp monition of a guard. Here were plentiful examples of all the smaller vices, little troops of the lesser sins invading the ugly vacuity of expressionless faces—selfishness, rudeness, the frowning irritation of persons jostled, the brief indignation of the gouty entangled in crowds of heavy-booted porters, the just and futile anger of the passenger smitten on the shin by the hurrying truck—conceit and vanity strutting contemptibly, ignoble fear centred in the fate of a carpet-bag, bribery at large, corruption shamefully rampant. If weak-minded human beings have any excuse for misanthropy, or for founding a code of morals on that saying of the French maxim-writer, that there is food for satisfaction in the misfortunes of our fellows, it is surely when their mishaps are contemplated from some such outlook as this; mishaps which are the reverse of tragic, and misfortunes which cannot possibly call for sympathy.

Mr. Shillito, though in some sort a pessimist in theory, having been bred in a German hotbed of that now fashionable doctrine, was all but an optimist in practice, and as little of a misanthrope as a man can be with a sound heart and a good digestion.

"Despicable wretches!" he said to himself, shutting his eyes upon the moving panorama before him, confirmed by it in his pessimism, but less "touched to the issue" of ridicule (to use the phrase in current fashion) than moved by the pitifulness of the ignoble struggle among his fellow-beings.

When he opened his eyes after a second or two, it was upon a figure standing a little way from the carriage window, a figure which afforded a pleasant enough contrast to the contentious crowd of strugglers on the platform, and which might have served, in his own beloved philosopher's jargon, to form a rather awkward break in the connection of his views of the general "despicability of mankind." A young lady she was, slight and girlish in figure, and dressed in deep mourning, so deep that, even to his unpracticed eyes, there was in its intense sombreness, and particularly in a border of some sort of mushny material, which might be crape, next to her fair hair, something which suggested widowhood; a very young widow, and, being very pretty, considered the philosopher, naturally a cheerful one. He was becoming reconstructed in his pessimism already. It was impossible to deny the existence of a cheerful expression, for the young person standing alone in the crowd quietly, with hands folded one in the other in front of her, perfectly at her ease, regarded the struggling passengers with a pleasant and wholly kindly smile. Clearly a professor (if women could but profess) of a philosophy quite opposed to the young man's own.

"If she comes into this carriage," thought Mr. Shillito, "I shall have the curiosity to ask her what she finds to be pleased with in these dreadful people." He leaned back, to make it evident to any one outside that there was plenty of room in his compartment. When he looked out again, however, the young lady had disappeared.

We all know that the great and, at this time, most prevailing school, or more properly army, (for their militant and invading character rather deserves this title,) of pessimists hold woman to be not only the more unaesthetic and irrational moiety of the human race, but that part of it whose influence is distinctly unspiritual, and therefore mischievous, and the immediate consequences of that influence—so do these new Manichæans maintain—absolutely tragic and disastrous to mankind at large.

The fact, then, that Mr. Shillito put his head out of the window, to see what had become of the young lady, would have argued a serious fault in his philosophic armor only for this circumstance, that the gentleman having, in his time, embraced the foregoing opinions in their integrity, had latterly come to travel some way beyond them. Denunciations such as he had often listened to of the "unaesthetic sex" had come to seem to him to go hand in hand with a surprising ignorance of it, and an unsolved problem urgent, no was beginning to think, be involved in that "curious entity" woman. He had gladly hailed as a mystery that which the former companions of his intellectual journeyings had set down disdnnfully as an established formula; and he conceived it possible to obtain, in his guesses at the riddle of the world, no small help from the study of the sex which forms, at least, a numerically considerable contingent of its inhabitants. This, of itself, was sign and token enough that Mr. Shillito had extended his outlook quite beyond the visual range of our modern Buddhists. He had, indeed, now traveled so far beyond the philosophy of the day as to have become a mystic, and was ready to meet all argumentative comers with declamation which defied any subjection to logical rule.

PART II.

Is fate a factor in our concerns, or preordination a dream; and the tortuitous concurrence of events the law of the history of our lives, as that of atoms is sometimes imagined to be of creation? It is curious how often these vital problems offer themselves to the philosopher the instant he stirs from his study and his books and his abstractions, into the highways of the world, where men and events are passing and crossing him; and it distracts the poor philosopher terribly to be called upon thus, at every step, to make up his mind anew.

Had Mr. Shillito not gone beyond the theories of his friends the pessimists, had he not recognized the existence of a problem in "the entity" woman, and had he not been so strongly moved to solve it, at this moment, as to have put his head outside his carriage window, it is certain that not one in the concatenation of events to be hereafter related could have occurred. Without going further into the theory of foreordination, it is enough to narrate that Mr. Shillito, having put his head out of his window, as a first step in solution of the problem presented by the "entity woman," was recognized by a gentleman on the platform, and presently accosted by him in the following words:

"My very good young friend, Shillito, I am delighted to see you! I happen, too, to want you particularly. How do you do? Are you going all the way to Edinburgh? if you are, what may you be going to do there, and how long are you back from Heidelberg?"

To which string of questions Mr. Shillito, perceiving that his old friend Dr. Thorne was in great haste, and remembering that there were but a few minutes more before the starting of the train, immediately replied with a string of answers as disconnected as the questions, "I am very well. I am going all the way to Edinburgh, and eventually further north. I finished my work at Heidelberg two years ago, and have been helping to give lectures in the metaphysical schools ever since. I have now accepted the chair of moral philosophy at X——, and am on my way there. What can I do for you?"

"You can take charge of my friend Mrs. Schaffzwig, who is going to Edinburgh."

"The wife of old Professor Schaffzwig, of Bonn?"

"The young widow of poor old Schaffzwig, who, you may remember, died a year ago."

Here the five minutes' bell rang.

"We have still five minutes," said Dr. Thorne, with a little less precipitation. "Humph!" He looked scrutinizingly at his young friend.

"Where is Mrs. Schaffzwig?" said Mr. Shillito.

"I have put her into the ladies' carriage, but——"

"But what?"

"Perhaps she will be more comfortable there, after all. You will want to smoke."

"Certainly not. Pray let me show your friend some attention," said Mr. Shillito, throwing himself with one youthful movement of his body out of the carriage, and almost into the arms of his old friend on the platform.

They went together to the ladies' carriage.

"Just tell me one thing," said Mr. Shillito, arresting his companion; "why did she marry old Schaffzwig?"

"Upon my word, Mr. Shillito! What business can that be of ours?"

"After all," said the young man, "it is none. Come along!"

"Stop a bit now," said old Dr. Thorne, laying his hand, in his turn, on his friend's shoulder; "you must promise me not to talk any nonsense to the young lady. I don't think you will, but—"

"But what, again?"

"She wouldn't like it, if you did. She is not frivolous. As the wife, remember, of a distinguished philosopher, she is accustomed to serious talk, and I know likes it, and serious people."

"Dear me!" said Mr. Shillito, "how very odd."

"You will talk seriously now?" said Dr. Thorne. "Promise me. You may talk moral philosophy, if you like."

"I will talk no other kind of philosophy, I promise you."

The two men smiled.

"Here we are," said Dr. Thorne, "at the ladies' carriage."

Mrs. Schaffzwig, the cheerful young lady in mourning whom Mr. Shillito had seen on the platform, was taken from a carriage replete to discomfort with ladies and babies, and her new protector introduced to her. When the party proceeded to Mr. Shillito's compartment, Dr. Thorne was not displeased to find a fresh occupant therein installed—a shrewd-featured lady, advanced in years, with that resigned expression of countenance and settled attitude of body which always bespeak the through passenger.

A guard's whistle, a shriek of the engine, a preliminary lunge forward of the whole length of train, and still Mr. Shillito stood with one foot on the platform and one on the step. At the very last moment he advanced his face to Dr. Thorne's ear, and, amid the noise of departure, asked:

"Dear Dr. Thorne, I entreat you to tell me. What *induced* her to marry old—"

"Nonsense, Sir, nonsense!" interrupted the old gentleman, smiling and frowning at the same time, "get in at once," and unceremoniously he pushed his young friend into the parting train.

PART III.

It was rather a trying thing for two young persons knowing almost nothing of each other to be set down to pass ten hours of a Winter's day together.

It has been observed that, when two masters of fence prepare to engage each other for the first time, weapon in hand, before proceeding to bout, lunge, and parry, each regards the other for a while as if questioning his resources, in bland, smiling, and watchful inactivity. So did Mr. Shillito and Mrs. Schaffzwig, sitting opposite, scrutinize each the other silently, blandly smiling the while in sign of courtesy and the desire to be agreeably sociable.

"Why did so young and pretty a person marry the late Professor Schaffzwig—a man stricken in years, dry in conversation, and wrinkled in face beyond all feminine endurance?" This was still the burden of Ernest Shillito's thoughts.

She could not be more than twenty; on her fair and pleasant face, as rarely delicate in tone and color as the faint rosy tints inside sea shells, no care, or even over-thoughtfulness, seemed to have left a trace. Her late husband was, Mr. Shillito was half-amused to remember, an absolutist. Had his wife, who, Dr. Thorne had told him, liked serious thinking, accompanied the late philosopher in his intricate search after the "ultimate cause," "the unconditioned?" It seemed impossible. Could she have considered the law of causality deeply, and yet have preserved the beautiful limpidity of those large and expressive eyes? Not a bit of it. Could she have abstracted herself so far from the world—natural to her sex and age—of novels, shop-windows, and dress, (she was, even he could see, charmingly dressed,) as to have accepted the "absolute" in its integrity? If so, why was there no abstraction of the purely human, womanly and genial expression on her face? In the well-opened eyes sat candor and placidity; no frown over them or contraction round them told of hours of concentrated and intense thought. In a dimple between the mouth and the smooth and rounded chin was cheerfulness itself enthroned—the cheerfulness which comes of an unpuzzling outlook on the world, the cheerfulness which goes with the innocent love of human life and human movement. He was sure she did not hold in any respect with the late eminent Professor, and his own repugnance to this philosopher's ways of thought helped him to believe that his wife had never had a part in his mistaken speculations. Alas! for the intolerance of philosophers!

On her part, Mrs. Schaffzwig was engaged in somewhat similar speculations. The young man was but four or five and twenty, and yet had a reputation—she had often heard him spoken of with respect and admiration. A philosopher, indeed! He wore no spectacles and possessed an unwrinkled forehead. He was even good-looking.

Each was a puzzle to the other, and it became incumbent on both to do more than look and speculate.

"I wish," said Ernest Shillito, (a man must draw a bow at a venture in such cases,) "I wish my old friend Dr. Thorne had had time to tell me more of you, or you more of me, for then we could talk, and perhaps I could make your journey less dull."

"What," answered Mrs. Schaffzwig, smiling—her smile was so habitual to her that it is scarcely necessary to remark that it accompanied any one particular sentence—"what do you want to know of me more than you do know?"

"Everything," answered her companion comprehensively.

"But I do not know that myself."

"You are Scotch, I am sure, Mrs. Schaffzwig?"

"Yes, do you guess it from my accent?"

"Not at all; you have none. I guessed it from your shrewdness."

"I see you like to pay compliments."

"I see you don't like them paid."

"No indeed, they stop conversation, and it is a confession of inferiority to have to listen to them."

"I wish I had not paid you that one then," said Mr. Shillito, rather humbly; "but I really thought what you said was a good retort to my 'everything.' It was shrewd, and it was cautious,—it was Scotch. Why should one not say what one seriously thinks? Dr. Thorne said I was to talk seriously to you—that you liked it."

"Ah! he said that, did he?"—she blushed a little—"how kind of him!"

They paused, drawing back as it were from their preliminary passes and parries, each thinking a good deal more of the other than at the first.

"He is very sharp," thought Mrs. Schaffzwig.

"There is certainly no flavor of 'the unconditioned' about her," thought Ernest Shillito.

"I am a Scotchwoman, as you suppose," began Mrs. Schaffzwig, presently, thinking she was bound to give her new acquaintance and well-recommended protector some of the information he had seemed to wish for. "My father was Colonel Forbes, of the Engineers. Did you know him?"

"I have read his book on *Applied Mechanics*. It is a text-book in German universities.

"My poor father! You know he died at Düsseldorf eighteen months ago."

"I perfectly remember hearing of it," said Mr. Shillito.

"I was with him at the time," she said, "and then very shortly afterward I was married to Professor Schaffzwig."

She spoke in a low tone, and was serious enough at present.

"I was indiscreet in my questions just now," said her companion. "I wish I had not been."

She smiled slightly. "If you were, a little, there is no reason why I should not give you my biography. I am in your charge; you are to talk seriously to me, you know, and to do that you must be told who I am."

"Please do not tell me more, I do not deserve it; I feel guilty."

She went on, notwithstanding. There was a confidingness in her manner which attracted him.

"When my husband was taken ill, a few weeks after our marriage, the doctors recommended a long sea voyage. We started for Melbourne in a sailing vessel. He died ten days after we sailed—before we reached the Bay of Biscay. The ship did not touch anywhere, and I had to make the voyage all the way. I stayed some months in Melbourne, and came back only a fortnight ago. Now I am going back to my aunt in Edinburgh. That is my story, Mr. Shillito."

Then again there was silence between them. She had said, he noticed, "my poor father," but not "my poor husband,"—why had she omitted this common formula?

The ice was broken now. They were each beginning to understand of the other that they were tolerant, outspoken persons with whom it was safe and well to be frank and straightforward.

They did so speak, pleasantly and fluently enough, traveling over each other's minds and finding such excursions mutually very agreeable. The time slipped away. Ernest Shillito forgot he had a theory of life; Mrs. Schaffzwig forgot that she was talking to a Professor with a rising reputation. They came to York, and ceased their conversation for a while, looking out of the carriage window on another crowd of the "despicable human wretches," who seemed to support Mr. Shillito's pessimistic hypothesis. He forgot to frown upon them, treating them "subjectively" (again to use his own language) through her eyes. Again she smiled genially, as she had before, on the crowd, the crush, and the struggle.

"They would make me laugh," he said, "if they did not make me sad. Look at that dreadful, screaming old woman and the foolish creature with his mouth open; is it pleasant to think we are of their race?"

"You and I are bright exceptions," she said, laughing at what she set down as an amusing conceit in him.

"Melancholy!" he exclaimed. "Our brothers and sisters! and no missing link between."

"Perhaps it is having been away so long that I feel I can sympathize with all of them, stupid or clever, handsome or ugly."

"You are kinder to them than I can be," he said. "You are pleasantly amused where I sneer—or at least pity. I was watching you as you did it before, on the London platform, and I wondered at you. Perhaps, though, you have the advantage of me in this."

"I am quite sure I have, if it is best to take the charitable view."

The question is, is it best to see truly or to see kindly, if there are two things? Both can't be right."

"Truth with me," said Mrs. Schaffzwig, "is the truth I see, and if I can make it tally with charity, is it not the better for me?"

"Ah!" he said laughing, "I see you know our tricks of fence; but with me truth is not relative, and I am hard-hearted enough to refuse wrong doctrine, however agreeable it sounds, and however pleasantly it is taught."

"Who is the pleasant teacher you mean now?" she inquired.

"You; and I am afraid of you a little, you seem inclined to convert me by example. It is a dangerous thing when the doctrine is bad and the example pleasant."

"Now you are mixing polite speeches with your dialectics, and that puzzles one. It is unfairer than anything I have done."

"I wish you would take my view; I know it is right," he said.

"I will never submit to authority; but I am honest, and I will give in to you openly if you can convince me."

"What a temptation to argue! But how if I bore you? Do you think that likely?"

"It depends more on you than me. Please try."

"If I did not think you would catch my meaning almost before I spoke, I don't think I should venture. To begin: You think I am a pessimist, do you not?"

"More than the other way, I suppose."

"I have traveled over and through that, but I hope I have not stopped there. And you, in your experience of the world bright enough to laud you in optimism? Have you lived twenty years of life * * * *?"

"Twenty-three."

"* * * Twenty-three years (is it really possible?) in the world, and still think it the brightest and best of all possible worlds?"

"That is a hard question. I may have had particular reasons to think well or ill of it. Truth, you said just now, is absolute, not relative. My particular experience should not decide anything."

"True. Then let us put ourselves out of the question, and consider what sort of a world it is which some people—you, I suspect, among them—will have to be the best of all possible worlds. I do not ask you to consider for yourself, or to imagine how I consider the world—that is, nature—in its relations to sentient beings, but I ask you to imagine a perfectly impartial and dispassionate and observant person, using the outlook that all of us could use if we choose. What would he see? Would it not be a nature which is forever hungering for cruelty and hastening to the shedding of blood and the pitiless infliction of pain? Would he not hear the wounded groan, the sick and afflicted sighing out their souls in wretchedness, the aged lingering on in misery, dying a thousand times in hope before the final release can come? He would see, would he not? how the fierce heat of the sun, the sharpness of the frosty winds, can combine with hunger and disease to overwhelm those who are already oppressed with poverty. He would see that the rich have only pampered themselves into being more sensitive to the cruelty of nature, and suffer from their folly more than the poorest. He would see loathsome pestilences rising out of the marsh, and the crowded city, and the tropical forest, creeping like cruel fiends over the earth among men and among animals, to pull down and torture and destroy the strong and the healthy and the happy. He would see how, throughout the whole animal kingdom, nature is forever preparing each individual to kill and destroy, to tear, to wound, to stab, to poison, or to strangle some other being; how each creature is made instinct with the pervading cruelty of its mother nature. How even the elements themselves take their parts in the accursed symphony of cruelty; how a sudden wind can drive swarms of her creatures to starve on a barren shore; how the sun will treacherously summon forth myriads of living, feeling beings, how the rain and the wind and the frost will cut them off miserably. He would see nature forever among her creatures with a smile to betray and a sword to destroy!

"Pray say no more of this," said Mrs. Schaffzwig, and she shuddered; "if you go on I shall hate the sunshine itself or the sight of a green field."

In the pause of the train the young man's voice, heightened somewhat by the eagerness of his manner, had filled the carriage, reaching to the ears of the third occupant—the old lady sitting in the further corner of it. When he stopped, she startled them by raising up her own voice in measured and solemn utterance.

"Young man, you speak very well and smoothly, and I could well desire that one were here to speak as eloquently on the other side, for we have a saying in the North that 'Every man's tale is gude till anither's told.'"

When she quoted the homely proverb, her voice lapsed into the broadest Scottish brogue, and the saying seemed thereby to acquire a double weight and force. The young people took her interruption courteously enough. Ernest Shillito shook his head.

"You seem to think that it is a question of advocacy, and that the best talker will establish the truth on his side."

"I would fear it, Sir, I would fear very greatly that you would make a convert now and then, and worse than that—make one of yourself."

"I have done that already," he said, smiling.

"Then," said the old lady quickly, "you have not held the balance fairly, and have inquired too entirely of books, or of men who are only walking books. You have not considered enough how good and how bonny is God's earth, and the many blessed things on it; wait till you have tasted the savor of them—wait till you know the mercifulness and bounty of your Creator in all pleasant sights, sounds, and scents—in the gladness of Summer, the cheerfulness of Winter, the beauty of flowers and trees and hills and meadows, and in better things than these, the beauty of men's friendship and of women's sympathy and love."

"That would be weighting the scales indeed!" exclaimed Ernest Shillito.

"Ay, my young friend, that would it," said the old lady, gravely, "and I will wish the scale well weighted for you which hangs on the side of God's merey and goodness."

"And I pray Heaven it may not," said the young man, smiling at his new acquaintance's warmth.

He looked at Mrs. Schaffzwig to see how she was impressed by this unexpected advocacy of the other side.

"I am not convinced yet, by what you say, Mr. Shillito, and I am curious to know how, if it I were, it would mend matters to me to think the evil in the world more prevailing than the good in it. What escape would there be for me, or any one, but melancholy, day and night?"

He looked for a moment or two before he answered at the radiant, youthful face before him, with the earnest, inquiring eyes, the coronal of golden hair, the half-opened, rosy lips, the sweet, confiding expression, the wistful expectancy in the half-turn toward him of the head, the repose, the comfort, and the exquisiteness in the delicate folding of the hands.

When the answer came it startled her.

"The escape is just of the kind which you and such as you make all but impossible."

She was half inclined to resent the sudden bitterness of his tone. Was her woman's frivolity an obstacle to further communion, or had the interruption of the old lady checked the current of his soul? She turned to their companion in the carriage.

"Should we not like to hear the remedy for all the misery and evil of the world?"

The old lady smiled grimly, and again weighted her speech with the broad Doric of her native land. "There is just one logical remedy, my dear, just one—a universal massacre and suicide of the hale human race, men, women, and little bairns a'thegither. Ha! ha! ha!" she laughed, in a peculiar, low, hoarse, and hearty tone, and nodding her head with slow and measured emphasis, "what puzzles me is, whar to begin, and wha would be left to finish the gudely wark!"

They laughed at this somewhat ghastly humor.

"We, or rather some of my friends, don't propose quite such a radical reform as that," said the young man.

"Na, na," said the old lady, "I'll consent to nae half measures, but let us hear your proposal, Sir."

Good-humoredly enough—patience in argument in presence of a triumphant enemy is the best of all evidence of good temper—did the young man answer her question, but with some constraint and caution, as of one in momentary fear of being picked off by a bullet from that same enemy.

"You ask me what remedy is proposed to be adopted by those who have resolved the world and all that therein is to be radically and very preponderatingly evil, and I will tell you shortly the conclusion to which not only some modern thinkers have come, but which was arrived at very many years ago by a multitude of hard-thinking persons whom their countrymen called wise."

"Authority, again," said Mrs. Schaffzwig, smiling.

"It counts for something," he said, "when the preaching of any doctrine goes with its practice."

"Its practice by sane persons," cleverly put in the old lady.

"If not sane, they were in a very prevailing conspiracy of madness," retorted the young man, "for their doctrine once reached over the larger part of the world."

"Poor creatures!" said the old lady, "I ken na exactly wham ye may mean, but I conceive the gospel licht finally overpowered the wavering and uncertain lamp of their beweeldering doctrine."

"By no means," said Ernest Shillito, much enjoying the old lady's fluent use of pulpit rhetoric, "by no means. The doctrine was never preached so eloquently, or practiced so thoroughly, as by Christian divines of most high and holy repute."

"Eh, Sirs! now ye do surprise me indeed; I pray again to hear the nature of this doctrine of theirs."

"Well," he answered, not very willingly continuing the argument, "it is this: the world being evil, its ways evil ways, and their fruit invariably tragically evil, man's nature and ways being no exception to the general evil and misery around him, an escape from his own congenital evil nature can be found only in a renunciation of his very self. He can do this only by cultivating the contemplative power innate in him, and repressing his human energies and all the temptations to conform to his natural ways. Thus will he emerge from the turmoil and struggle of the world into a region of pure spiritual contemplation of the infinite. The Christian devotee calls this state Ecstacy, the Indian philosopher *Nirvâna*. It is the abandonment of all that is evil, the survival of what is pure, noble, spiritual, and good—the utter annihilation of the merely human element in man."

"Hoot! man," said the old lady, almost angrily, "it is just simply beyond the power of any earthly being to do anything of the kind, and I'd like to see the gentleman in a state of *Nirvaneh* whom I couldn't rouse with a shrewd pinch of the arm, or the prick of a gude corking pin!"

The young man bowed, feeling that the argument was getting beyond his range. He looked inquiringly at Mrs. Schaffzwig, she curiously at him. "Two is company, three none," says the axiom, and they strongly felt the force of it at this moment. They had been much more comfortable together before this severely uncompromising old Scotswoman had broken in upon them with her terrible practicalness. Not by such harsh and dogmatic logic as hers, they felt, was a true solution to be obtained of the great problem of the world.

There is a grisly narrative of how two young children, blackberry hunting in the forest depths, had with their infantile prattings awakened an old she-bear who, growling and snarling, most effectually and tragically cut short their pretty sport and pastime. Little less of an interruption to their own innocent communings in pursuit of that rare blackberry, truth, did the two young people find in this fearful old lady. Fortunately their sport was interrupted less tragically and completely than that of the children in the story; for as the train went on again, its noise hindered their voices from reaching her. Presently her closed eyes, her quietly folded arms, and her reclining attitude, told a welcome tale.

"How delightful!" was expressed in Mrs. Schaffzwig's face.

"What a relief!" said the young man, answering her look aloud.

"Now, you shall tell me more about this curious theory of life. It puzzles me a little to think its practice possible, but at least I will not interrupt you."

"After all," said Ernest Shillito, "the subject cannot interest you much. What can it matter to you, to whom everything in life is naturally rose-colored, how the old, and the disheartened, and the joyless strive to make less of the trouble of their lives?"

"Can it matter more to you?" inquired Mrs. Schaffzwig, smiling.

"Surely it can," he said, but he did not explain, or indeed see his way to explain, why.

"And you propose to yourself," she asked, "to make the sort of effort you described—to separate yourself from all the brightness and warmth and pleasantness of life?"

"No, indeed, I do not; I only mentioned what men have set themselves to do, and what they have done. For my part, I think the world has so grown in sheer energy and vitality, that such a thing as *Nirvâna* in its ancient form is at this day, and to me at least, a quite impossible thing."

"I am glad of that," said his companion naively.

It occurred to him that never till this very moment had the impossibility of such a task been so strongly borne in upon him.

"Life has too many interests for me, and the doings of my fellow workers and thinkers"—he glanced at the bundles of uncut journals at his side—"are things which I could never shut my mind to. But there are other ways of escaping from the world of actualities with all its dreary possibilities, and that reaction of pain which is the penalty of every human pleasure. For instance, a mind may escape into the region of ideas, and, loving art, may deal with and move among the pure essences of things—the archetypal forms of whatever is true and noble and beautiful."

"Art? That means nothing more than painting, music, and so on. Sculpture, too, I suppose. Yet what awful statues I have seen, and what music I have listened to!"

"Some people say," he said, "that women should be called the unaesthetic sex, as not caring a bit for art, or being in any sense critical; but you show me that is nonsense, for as you distinguish so well what is bad, you must appreciate what is good."

She looked pleased. "I like that compliment better than any you have paid me yet. I accept it because it is so ingenious. Still, I wish art was a larger thing, and good and right art appealed to every one's sense."

"Art not a large thing? Why, it is the largest in the world. It is the very quintessence of beauty and excellence, and of every great and noble quality working in and wrought out through the mind of God's highest creature, and made manifest by Him, not in statues or pictures alone, or in churches or symphonies, or jewellers' or silversmiths' work, but in higher things than these—in poetry, in all spoken and written eloquence, in the far outlook of philosophy, in the keenness of dialectic, in great acting, in the flashing of wit with its revelation of hidden truth, in humor even, with its delightfulness, in the exquisiteness of irony, in all forms of right literature—in every single thing that men can do to raise themselves above the common level of their wants and their desires."

"That is a large way of looking at things," said Mrs. Schaffzwig. "I like it—and you would have people—me, for instance—follow some of these ways of rising from the level of poor human nature? and you practice, yourself, as well as preach, Mr. Shillito, as you called some people wise just now for doing? Which form of separating yourself from the world do you yourself follow?"

She was grave and earnest in her inquiry, and he drew back a little, for a moment, seeing the danger of the too pleasant flattery to himself conveyed in her speech and manner. They looked at each other in silence for a space; he was too prevailing a Gamaliel for her not to be attracted; she too much impressed and too interesting a pupil for the perfect equanimity of his philosophy. Alas! for the prudence of philosophers. When, too, was a Professor, asked to expound, ever known to be silent?

He tried irony, the common refuge of the intelligent when hard pressed, but presently the poor weapon broke in his hand, and the truth, such as was in him to speak, got an utterance.

"Will you not speak freely, when I am so curious to hear you?" she asked, almost beseechingly.

He laughed. "What?" he said, "Mrs. Schaffzwig, do you think it possible that a professor of the art of preaching should find time to practise too? or that a poor metaphysician at a German university can snatch time and means enough from grinding poverty to treat himself to such grand æsthetical luxuries as those I have mentioned?"

"Indeed I do," she said, or else money would be better than mind, and millionaires never be Philistines."

Who can resist the flattery which borrows our very opinions, and even puts our own mint marks upon them? She had re-echoed his inmost thoughts, and caught up his phraseology in an epigram which he might have used himself. At such moments, and by such means, self-love in us is refracted (as light is recomposed by a prism into rainbow colors,) and it turns away from self to new and less unlovely conditions. A glow of intense sympathy and admiration toward this woman grew within him. Her reach of thought, her penetration, her subtlety, even her wit, seemed (in his simplicity, perhaps,) to be not only greater than in other women, but to transcend these qualities in all the men he had ever known. Such is one consequence to a man of spending five receptive years of his life among German professors!

What could he be but communicative with such a companion? "Listen to me, then," he said, speaking in low tones and hesitatingly at first, as if doubtful of even her receptivity—then with clearer and quicker utterance as the thoughts burned strong within him—"Listen," he said, "and you shall tell me if what I say appears good to you or not. It has seemed to me sometimes possible, and now when I am talking to you even easy, to travel far beyond the contemplation of the abstractions that we were speaking of, and to get an even purer, higher, and truer vision. I hope that it is possible for a man to do this, and to busy himself with imaginings which lie so far beyond the common scope of even thoughtful men, without actual danger to the mind itself. But there are heights from which men looking abroad have lost their reason in the sudden insweep upon them of an immensity of vision. May it not be the same also with those who take too far and wide a mental outlook."

"With mystics?"

"Yes. Are they not mad, of necessity, or thought mad, which comes to almost the same thing? You know how there have been such men. Perhaps only once in a century some seer arises and lifts a corner of the veil from the face of truth for a moment; but it has happened that no such man was ever yet a true teacher of men—a man who could talk to men with any kind of persuasive utterance. They see perhaps in a dim, distorted way the great vision of the truth, but they have been unable to impart an image of it in any articulate form; and they have been men whose prophesyings have been scorned by the multitude, and whom this scorn would seem to have hardened out of all sympathy with their fellow-men. Their minds seem to have been overbalanced by the load of thought they contained. Yes, and what is worse, they have, it is to be feared, been carried by their own intensity and the fervor of their followers into believing their practised vision of spiritual things to have been supernatural and their utterances inspired. Such men have come to be held up to the contempt and detestation of mankind, and not, I think, without some cause. Do not such things as these make one afraid to venture—not, perhaps, to look out and upward from such an outlook one's self—but to make one's having done so public? One might be afraid of separating one's self in communion and in sympathy from those few people who are nearest one's heart, and even be afraid to tell of it to the person of all others whose sympathy one would hope most from and care most to rely upon."

He stopped and hesitated, looking on her with such intent and wistful eyes as showed her clearly whose sympathy it was that he meant. She was impressed and greatly moved. The rapid, persuasive swing of his rhetoric, which a more experienced listener might have set down to the mere trick of the lecture-room, his earnestness, the heat and the very youthfulness of his enthusiasm, went straight home to her. This aspect of life had a strange freshness and fascination for her, and he who seemed to have the secret of showing it to her stood to her as a master, and had in himself more power of refreshment to her spirit than all which the dull world held beside.

She leaned forward in her eagerness, and her hands, still resting on her knees, unconsciously were clasped—the fingers interlacing—in the attitude of one who entreats with instancy.

"Teach me," she pleaded, "the answer to this great mystery of life! Trust me with the key which I see you hold! You know you can trust me."

"Teach you!" he cried; "do you know what you ask, and of whose weakness and ignorance you ask it? The riddle of the world to me at this moment is in yourself, and it lies in this, that you should be here sitting opposite to me with that face, and those eyes, and those hands clasped there, and asking me to tell you what I myself am seeking to find some answer of in you!"

He rested his hands lightly on her two, and looked full into her eyes. They met his with a pure unwavering glance. Neither of them spoke for a minute or two in this, the critical moment of their two lives. The rolling onward of the train wheels strangely vibrated in their ears, and the rapid strokes of the engine came with unusual loudness to them in the cessation of their voices.

"No," he said, presently, "I cannot teach you"—he spoke now slowly and as with an effort—"but perhaps helping each other—you will help me, will you not?"

She did not answer, but her eyes were eloquent, and consented to him.

"Yes," he said, "I have been hoping that you will be with me always, and that together we may come to see some clearer answer to the great enigma, something of the hidden laws and springs of the animate world, the colors of good, the limits of evil, the harmony of things that seem inharmonious, the law of what appears lawless, the shadow in the central brightness, the light in abysmal blackness. And yet, what can we do? Only speculate and only guess—only see a dim vision, and have only vague and unsatisfying communings; for these things are for the seer, and his secret knowledge is not translatable into any human speech, nor is it communicable by anything unless it be some power of intense sympathy, which till this moment I never dreamed of."

"Teach them to me!" she repeated.

"I will try," he answered, "I will try, and through you I shall learn some higher and purer measure of truth. I will teach you to know what I have seen: but remember I can never teach you to speak to others, or even to me or yourself, of what you have learned, for this knowledge is of the soul and of God, and common language is of the body and of men!"

He paused, still holding her hands in his, and again the loud rolling of the train smote upon their ears. Now it was mingled with the continuous sound of the steam-whistle and the creaking and the straining of the brakes, accompanied by ominous jarring sounds, as of blows struck on the flooring beneath them; anon the carriage swayed and rocked like a ship at sea.

PART IV.

"Eh, Sirs!" said the old lady, waking suddenly, "what's amiss?"

Ernest Shillito started to his feet, and had barely time to raise a bundle of rugs between the closed window and Mrs. Schaffzwig when the shock was upon them. The passing trees seemed suddenly to dip out of sight, the rumbling of the train ceased, and in its place came the sudden crash and splintering of wood and glass, the snapping and grating together of ironwork. The floor beneath them, on which they were staggering to keep their feet, opened for a moment, and then closed. Then they fell with the falling carriage, and in a second the roof itself was torn away with an appalling crash, letting in a volume of cold air, and a flood of light coming from the broad snow-spread earth.

Ernest Shillito was stunned for a minute, but unhurt; nor apparently was the old lady injured, for she was still vociferous and quite inarticulate. Mrs. Schaffzwig had fainted. He raised her into a corner, seating her on a heap of cushions and rugs; presently she opened her eyes.

"Is any one hurt?" she said. She raised herself to her feet, but sank back. "No," she said, to their inquiries, "I am none the worse, only dizzy. What is that?" she asked, raising her head.

The cries and shouts of some hundred passengers made a deafening noise, dominated by the loud and incessant hissing of escaping steam and the shrill scream of the whistle. The engine in leaving the rails had rolled back from a low bank, and now lay overturned, with the smoke and steam escaping in dark volumes from its funnels. It lay there, half buried in a snow-drift, a huge, central black blot in the sheet of whiteness all around, and the fallen carriages themselves, all overturned, and some damaged, were ranged in a loop or semi-circle half-surrounding it.

Ernest Shillito at once saw the imminent danger of the situation. The furnace fires were at every moment generating an increasing pressure of steam, the engineers had jumped from the train some way up the line, and the safety-valve was jammed in the fall. Indeed, the peril was evident to every one, for the whole bulk of the engine was throbbing and shivering, as it lay on the ground, with the gathering force within it, and the passengers, as they extricated themselves one by one from the fallen carriages, rapidly escaped to a safe distance from the explosion which they saw to be imminent.

For a second of time Shillito hesitated as to whether to carry Mrs. Schaffzwig away from the reach of an explosion, but he judged that there would not be time. He dashed toward the opening in the roof, scrambling over the wreck of the carriage, but he was stopped by a strong hand upon his shoulder. He looked round, and saw himself in the grasp of the old Scotch lady.

"Help us out, Sir!" she cried. "Are you minded to leave us here, in reach of that screeching demon of a thing? Help us out, Sir, I say!"

"Let go, Ma'am! said the young man, and finding the hold still on him, "Let go, confound you! you mad old fool!" he shook himself free, and sprang out. In an instant he had reached the prostrate engine, and was feeling, arm-deep through the snow, for the proper handle; in another he had seized and turned it, and the accumulated steam rushed out with a terrific shriek, in one huge jet of grey, spray-like vapor. Like some great and ferocious wild beast at bay, giving out its life in one gasp, under the death-stroke of the hunter, the engine seemed convulsed for a second in the recoil from its expiring effort, gave one last heave, and remained motionless.

Then there was a sudden stillness, for the moment unbroken by the clamor of human tongues

many a day before we are all so near to that *Nirvâna* of yours again!"

They laughed, and the five-mile drive was, as the old lady anticipated, sociable and merry enough.

To the unmitigated satisfaction of the whole party, even of Lady Ogle, who was bodily, though not mentally, exhausted with the day's doings, there was found to be no train to Edinburgh till the next morning.

Rooms were therefore engaged at the inn, and dinner ordered. A dinner such as is not rare in this favored land—a tiny sole, ceremoniously served by a little army of waiters; hotel soup, hotel sherry, chops strangely dressed and strangely hardened in the process, an open tart, which might have been accepted at any museum as a curious antique; and yet, what a meal it was Chops? Nay, rather ambrosia. Fiery sherry? By no means, but nectar. A feast as of the gods! a flow of soul!

It was quite impossible to say too much for the brilliant social qualities of Lady Ogle. She was the life and soul of the dinner, the necessary accompaniment to a delightful melody, thought her two young friends. What wit, what humor, what a flow of most apposite anecdote and, again, what tact! The charming old lady went fast asleep in an arm-chair by the fire after dinner!

"I quite forgot to telegraph to Dr. Thorne," said Ernest Shillito, "to say that you are safe. He will see the accident to the express in to-morrow's papers, and will be alarmed about you."

So the waiter was sent for, and a telegram dispatched.

The heroes and heroines of romance, as all novel readers know, pass sleepless nights under such critical circumstances as those into which Mr. Shillito and Mrs. Schaflzwig have just been brought. How might things not have ended, but for that most interrupting accident to the train? How might they still, fate and fortune favoring, not turn out? Surely here was cause enough for pacing to and fro during the silent watches of the night, at best for fitful moments of slumber, filled up with vivid dreams and snatched between intervals of restless wakefulness. But youth, and health, and good consciences are friends of sleep, and both hero and heroine in this case had a pleasing consciousness that fate was going to consummate a wholly satisfactory issue of their desires. They both slept remarkably well.

It was poor Lady Ogle who had passed a wretched night. The excitements of the day had been too much for her. A huge black steam-engine, with "Nirvâna" in fiery letters upon it, coursed at express speed through the realms of her dreaming fancy. Black-skinned Buddhist engineers, with inexplorable beady eyes, stood upon it, and, for stokers, German Professors were there, shoveling small coal into the furnaces with the untiring perseverance of their race. Interminable clouds of steam issued from the engine funnel, and in the intense *clairvoyance* of her vivid dream, Lady Ogle could distinctly distinguish (so she afterward declared) against the vaporous cloud, letters, and even words, in German type; and, in the unending smoke spirals, she made out whole long sentences, inextricably and bewilderingly intertwined, which seemed to her dreaming fancy in no single respect to differ from the sentences in the works of certain modern German metaphysicians.

In the morning Lady Ogle did not appear; she sent word to say that she would breakfast in bed, and go on by a later tram. But the party had cast in their fortunes together, and Mr. Shillito and Mrs. Schaflzwig told her they would gladly wait till they could all travel together. And they did wait very gladly, breakfasting together, and biding in each other's company in the comfortable, well warmed sitting room of the inn before Lady Ogle joined them, it had been necessary to dispatch a second and most important telegram to Dr. Thorne, the old and common friend of both.

Then they traveled up to Edinburgh, all together; and it was a matter of some delicacy for Mr. Shillito and Mrs. Schaflzwig, and one which required consideration, how, when, and where to impart to their new friend the actual state of affairs between them. It came to this, that the train had arrived at the Edinburgh station, and was stopping for the collection of tickets, before they had done anything or told anything. And yet it was certainly necessary to make an avowal, the more so, as Lady Ogle had shown herself so kind, so cordial, and so pleasant; and the more critical did this necessity become at last that, as the train was stopping, the old lady had actually begun a little parting speech, enjoining upon them both to be sure not to let her pleasant acquaintance with them drop, and engaging them with most particular insistance, to come and see her in her Edinburgh home.

At this moment the voice of the station-master was heard on the platform, repeating at one after the other of the carriage-doors of the tram, "Any gentleman of the name of Shillito, here?"

Mr. Shillito having admitted himself to be that gentleman, a telegram was put into his hand from Dr. Thorne—the answer to his own. Glancing at it, with Mrs. Schaflzwig, he handed it, after a consenting look from her, to Lady Ogle, as the easiest way of making his announcement.

The telegram ran as follows: "Dear friends, telegrams received. I congratulate you heartily; you have both done very wisely. May I come to the wedding?"

The old lady had to get out her spectacles and put them on to read the message. Having got slowly to the end of it, she looked at the young people opposite to her, over the tops of her glasses, with a look so demure, so grave at first, and presently breaking slowly into an expression so pleasantly compounded of approving smiles and shrewdness, as was quite irresistible.

Then, being an old-fashioned person and a hearty one, she kissed Mrs. Schaflzwig on both cheeks before she said a single word, and shook hands warmly with Mr. Shillito.

"My dears," she said simply, "I wish you all happiness, for I think you have both chosen well."

Then the carriage doors were opened, and they got out; and so was ended this eventful journey to Edinburgh.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

AN APRIL SHOWER.

The primrose-head is bowed with tears,
  The wood is rippling through with rain,
Though now the heaven once more appears,
  And beams the bounteous sun again.
From every blade and blossom-cup
  The earth sends thankful incense up.

O, happy hearts of flower and field,
  That, soon as grief be overpast,
Your fragrant thankfulness can yield
  For troubled skies and rainful blast!
I would that I as soon could see
  The blessings of adversity!

F. W. B.

A CRETAN TOWN.—The town of Khania is entirely inclosed within fortifications, which remain just as they were left by the Venetians—powerful works in those days; but now the great exposed masonry-scarps would fall to pieces at the assault of modern artillery. The deep and wide ditch forms the vegetable garden of the town. As we enter by the main land gate, that through which passes the road to Suda Bay, we find ourselves at once in a busy scene, almost completely oriental. A street of shops—filled with buyers and sellers—leads us through the open market-place, down to the water-gate. The Mussulman shop-keepers sit cross-legged in their open shop-fronts, while the noisy crowd of peasants, Zaptics, soldiers, and women bargains for its needs. At the street-corners sit the money-changers, with their tables and boxes of money before them. Conspicuous among the objects for sale are the long boots of yellow leather worn by the peasants, for which Crete has been famous ever since the days of Galen, and short cloaks of the pattern described by Aristophanes. If we wander off the main street, we are at once lost in a maze of streets, or rather passages, for they are scarcely six feet wide, between the tall stone houses. There is an air of comfort and substantiality about the town that few Oriental cities possess, owing to its having these solid stone buildings, instead of houses built only of sun-baked brick. We make our way to the ramparts, and work round the port to the projecting bastion which forms one side of the entrance to the harbor. Here stand upon old carriages tottering to pieces, and scarcely able to bear the weight, Turkish and Venetian bronze guns of great size, and of those graceful forms and that bright green color which have disappeared in our ugly monsters of iron. The cannon-founders of those days were proud of the guns they made, and ornamented them with many a scroll and quaint device; while mottoes of valor on the Venetian, verses from the Koran on the Turkish guns, mark the age when war had not yet become the practical and unpoetic task in which the soldier and the sailor are fast becoming subordinated to the chemist and the mechanic. No one interferes with us as we stroll round the ramparts, and note that, however worthless against a formal bombardment, they are still a complete defense against any possible attack of insurgents not possessing artillery. From the south-west corner of the ramparts we notice a small village, just outside the walls—a cluster of huts, isolated, alone, desolate. Interested in what we hear, we pay it a visit. It is a leper village, and, as we enter, the unfortunate wretches beg for help, stretching out their awfully distorted limbs to move our pity. The reader who cares for a graphic description of the horrid sights of a Cretan leper village will find it in Admiral Spratt's book; we would rather pass over the scene. Each district in the island has a place set apart for its lepers. Leprosy being a common disease. Whence its origin, what its source, we know not. The natives look on it with dread, and believe it to be contagious. And so the wretched lepers are outcasts—herd together, marry, and breed leper children. The first sign of the fatal spot is enough; the victim is at once thrust out to the leper's den, in spite of youth, position, or beauty. No attempt is made to cure the disease; no leper's hospital has ever been established. The people sit still under their curse, and never attempt to call in the aid of science—as though they were yet living in the darkest blackness of the dark ages.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE TRIUMPH OF BACCHUS AND ARIADNE.

LORENZO DE' MEDICI'S CARNIVAL SONG.

Fair is youth and void of sorrow;
  But it hourly flies away.
Youths and maids, enjoy to-day;
Naught ye know about to-morrow.

This is Bacchus and the bright
  Ariadne, lovers true!
They, in flying time's despite,
  Each with each find pleasure new;
These, their Nymphs, and all their crew
  Keep perpetual holiday.—
Youths and maids, enjoy to-day;
Naught ye know about to-morrow.

These blithe Satyrs, wanton-eyed,
  Of the nymphs are paramours:
Through the caves and forests wide
  They have snared them mid the flowers;
Warmed with Bacchus, in his bowers,
  Now they dance and leap alway.—
Youths and maids, enjoy to-day;
Naught ye know about to-morrow.

These fair Nymphs, they are not loth
  To entice their lovers' wiles.
None but thankless folk and rough
  Can resist when Love beguiles.
Now enlaced, with wreathed smiles,
  All together dance and play.—
Youths and maids, enjoy to-day;
Naught ye know about to-morrow.

See this load behind them plodding
  On the ass! Silenus he,
Old and drunken, merry, nodding,
  Full of years and jollity;
Though he goes so swayingly,
  Yet he laughs and quaffs alway.—
Youths and maids, enjoy to-day;
Naught ye know about to-morrow.

Midas treads a weasier measure:
  All he touches turns to gold:
If there be no taste of pleasure,
  What's the use of wealth untold?
What's the joy his fingers hold,
  When he's forced to thirst for aye?—
Youths and maids, enjoy to-day;
Naught ye know about to-morrow.

Listen well to what we're saying;
  Of to-morrow have no care!
Young and old together playing,
  Boys and girls, be blithe as air!
Every sorry thought forswear!
  Keep perpetual holiday.—
Youths and maids, enjoy to-day
Naught ye know about to-morrow.

Ladies and gay lovers young!
  Long live Bacchus, live D sire!
Dance and play; let songs be sung;
  Let sweet love your bosoms fire;
In the future come what may!—
  Youths and maids, enjoy to-day;
Naught ye know about to-morrow.

Fair is youth and void of sorrow;
  But it hourly flies away.

J. A. S.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

VARIETY OF RACES IN RUSSIA.—This ethnological variety is the result of a policy inaugurated by Catherine II. So long as the southern frontier was pushed forward slowly, the acquired territory was regularly filled up by Russian peasants from the central provinces, who were anxious to obtain more land and more liberty than they enjoyed in their native villages; but during "the glorious age of Catherine" the frontier was pushed forward so rapidly that the old method of spontaneous emigration no longer sufficed to people the annexed territory. The Empress had recourse, therefore, to organized emigration from foreign countries. Her diplomatic agents in Western Europe were ordered to use all possible efforts to induce artisans and peasants to emigrate to Russia, and special agents were sent to various countries to supplement the efforts of the diplomatists. Thousands accepted the invitation, and were for the most part settled on the land which had been recently the pasture ground of the nomadic hordes. This policy was adopted by succeeding sovereigns, and has been continued in an intermittent fashion down to the present day, and the consequence of it has been that Southern Russia now contains a variety of races such as is to be found, perhaps, nowhere else in Europe. The official statistics of New Russia alone—that is to say, the provinces of Ekaterinoslff, Taurida, Kherson, and Bessarabia—enumerate the following nationalities: Great Russians, Little Russians, Poles, Servians, Montenegrins, Bulgarians, Moldavians, Germans, English, Swedes, Swiss, French, Italians, Greeks, Armenians, Tartars, Mordwâ, Jews, and Gypsies. The religions are almost equally numerous. The statistics speak of Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Gregorians, Lutherans, Calvinists, Anglicans, Mennonites, Separatists, Pietists, Karaim Jews, Talmudists, Mohammedans, and numerous Russian sects, such as the Molokâni and the Skoptsi or Eunuchs. America herself could scarcely show a more motley list in her statistics of population.—*From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

WATER AS A BEVERAGE.—No one can exist without consuming a certain quantity of water, which is the essential basis of all drinks. It has been calculated that the body of a man weighing eleven stone contains sixty-six pounds of solid matters and eighty-eight pounds of water, and that he loses in various ways about six pounds of water in twenty-four hours, and this loss of water must be supplied in his food and drink. In the ordinary physiological processes nothing passes into the blood, and nothing passes out of it, without the intervention, in some way or other, of water as a solvent. It will thus be seen that water plays a most important part in relation to animal life and nutrition. It is also the agent by which the body is cleansed inwardly as well as outwardly, and it is as necessary, though not quite so obvious, that the interior of our bodies should be washed and made clean as the exterior. In the processes of nutrition—in the physical and chemical changes upon which life depends—effete waste products are constantly being discharged into the blood from the tissues of the body, and these have to be got rid of; for if they are permitted to accumulate in the blood, the body becomes poisoned by them, and life is destroyed as certainly as if a large dose of prussic acid or opium were introduced from without. Men do indeed frequently die, poisoned by toxic agents which they manufacture within their own organisms. One of the uses of water, taken into the body as a beverage, is to dissolve these effete products of the work of the organism, and so to convey them out of the body through the action of the secreting organs. Water is readily absorbed into the blood and is rapidly discharged from it. In its rapid course through the body it washes, so to speak, the circulating fluid, and carries away, through the channels of excretion, substances the retention of which in the blood would prove in the highest degree harmful. It may readily be imagined that pure unadulterated water performs this function better than any water of it which we may drink as a beverage. It is, however, quite true that some slightly mineralized waters pass through the organism with even greater rapidity than pure water, on account of the stimulating action they most of them exercise on certain of the excretory organs. Mild alkaline waters may also, under certain circumstances, prove more cleansing than pure water, on account of their greater solvent action on some substances. The quantity of water, we need in the form of beverage depends greatly on the nature of the other substances we consume as food. With a dietary composed largely of succulent vegetables and fruit, very little of any kind of beverage is required. Much also depends on the manner in which our solid food is cooked—whether, in the case of animal food, the natural juices of the flesh are retained in it or not; much, too, will depend on those atmospheric and other conditions which determine the amount of fluid lost by evaporation from the surface of the body. The sensation of thirst is the natural warning that the blood wants water. I may here remark, incidentally, that it is not a wise custom to take excessive quantities of any fluid, even simple water, with our food, for by so doing we dilute too much the digestive juices, and so retard their solvent action on the solid food we have consumed. A draught of fluid, however, toward the end of digestion is often useful in promoting the solution and absorption of the residuum of this process, or in aiding its propulsion along the digestive tube. Hence the custom of taking tea a few hours after dinner, or seltzer or soda-water a little before bed time.—*Fortnightly Review.*

LONDON'S MOST FAMOUS ACTOR.—In speaking of what is actually going on at the London theatres I suppose the place of honor, beyond comparison, belongs to Mr. Henry Irving. This gentleman enjoys an esteem and consideration which, I believe, has been the lot of no English actor since Macready left the stage, and he may at the present moment claim the dignity of being a bone of contention in London society second only in magnitude to the rights of the Turks and the wrongs of the Bulgarians. I am told that London is divided on the subject of his merits into two fiercely hostile camps; that he has sown dissensions in families, and made old friends cease to "speak." His appearance in a new part is a great event; and if one has the courage of one's opinion at dinner tables and elsewhere, a conversational godsend. Mr. Irving has "created," as the French say, but four Shakespearean parts; his *Richard III.* has inat been given to the world. Before attempting *Hamlet*, which up to this moment has been his great success, he had attracted much attention as a picturesque actor of melodrama, which he rendered with a refinement of effect not common upon the English stage. Mr. Irvings critics may, I suppose, be divided into three categories; those who justify him in whatever he attempts, and consider him an artist of unprecedented brilliancy; those who hold that he did very well in melodrama, but that he flies too high when he attempts Shakespeare: and those who, in vulgar parlance, can see nothing in him at all. I shrink from ranging myself in either of these divisions, and indeed I am not qualified to speak of Mr. Irving's acting in general. I have seen none of his melodramatic parts; I do not know him as a comedian—a capacity in which some people think him at his best; and in his Shakespearean repertory I have seen only his *Macbeth* and his *Richard*. But judging him on the evidence of these two parts, I fall hopelessly among the skeptics. Mr. Henry Irving is a very convenient illustration. To a stranger desiring to know how the London stage stands, I should say: "Go and see this gentleman; then tell me what you think of him." And I should expect the stranger to come back and say: "I see what you mean. The London stage has reached that pitch of mediocrity at which Mr. Henry Irving overtops his fellows—Mr. Henry Irving figuring as a great man—*c'est tout dire.*" I hold that there is an essential truth in the proverb that there is no smoke without fire. No reputations are altogether hollow, and no valuable prizes have been easily won. Of course, Mr. Irving has a good deal of intelligence and cleverness; of course, he has mastered a good many of the mysteries of his art. But I must nevertheless declare that for myself I have not mastered the mystery of his success. His defects seem to me in excess of his qualities and the lessons he has not learned more striking than the lessons he has learned. That an actor so handicapped, as they say in London, by nature and culture should have enjoyed such prosperity is a striking proof of the absence of a standard, of the chaotic condition of taste. Mr. Irving's *Macbeth*, which I saw more than a year ago, and view under the mitigations of time, was not pronounced one of his great successes, but it was acted, nevertheless, for many months, and it does not appear to have injured his reputation. Passing through London, and curious to make the acquaintance of the great English actor of the day, I went with alacrity to see it, but my alacrity was more than equaled by the vivacity of my disappointment. I sat through the performance in a sort of melancholy amazement. There are barren failures and there are interesting failures, and this performance seemed to me to deserve the less complimentary of these classifications. It inspired me, however, with no ill will toward the artist, for it must be said of Mr. Irving that his aberrations are not of a vulgar quality, and that one kind him, somehow, in spite of them. But one's liking takes the form of making one wish that really he had selected some other profession than the histrionic. Nature has done very little to make an actor of him. His face is not dramatic; it is the face of a sedentary man, a clergyman, a lawyer, an author, an amiable gentleman—of anything other than a possible *Hamlet* or *Othello*. His figure is of the same cast, and his voice completes the want of illusion. His voice is apparently wholly unavailable for purposes of declamation. To say that he speaks badly is to go too far; to my sense he simply does not speak at all—in any way that, in an actor, can be called speaking. He does not project to the human ear dream of declaiming. Shakespeare's finest lines pass from his lips without his paying the slightest tribute to their quality. Of what the French call diction—of the art of delivery—he has apparently not a suspicion. This forms three-fourths of an actor's obligations, and in Mr. Irving's acting these three-fourths are simply canceled. What is left to him with the remaining fourth is to be "picturesque;" and this even his partisans admit he has made his specialty. This concession darkens Mr. Irving's prospects as a Shakespearean actor. You can play hop-scotch on one foot, but you cannot cut with one blade of a pair of scissors, and you cannot play Shakespeare by being simply picturesque. Above all, before all, for this purpose you must have the art of utterance; you must be able to give value to the divine Shakespearean line—to make it charm our ears as it charms our mind. It is of course by his picturesqueness that Mr. Irving has made his place; by small ingenuities of "business" and subtleties of action; by doing as a painter does who "goes in" for color when he cannot depend upon his drawing. Mr. Irving's color is sometimes pretty enough; his ingenuities and subtleties are often felicitous; but his picturesqueness, on the whole, strikes me as dry and awkward, and, at the best, where certain essentials are so strikingly absent, these secondary devices lose much of their power.—*Henry James, Jr., in the Galaxy.*

MALMSEY WINE.—But what shall we say of the wine, that Malavese wine which our host had treated so lightly that we had been giving it to his servants to drink? Of a pale amber color, dry, and clean on the palate, with the purity of the purest Montilla, and a bouquet exclusively its own, it was nectar for the gods. And no wonder; for it came from the very cradle of the finest Malmsey vines, and was ripened to perfection by the climate. Turn to what part of Cretan history we will, save under its temporary domination by the Saracens a thousand years ago, and its last two hundred years of Turkish rule, we find its wines famous throughout the world. The classic writers are full of their praise, and couple them with the most famous vintages, as does Milton in *Paradise Regained*—

"Their wines of Sitia, Cales, and Falerne, Chios, and Crete."

During the Byzantine Emperor's Government at the time of the occupation by the Venetians, and all through their rule, the Cretan wines were specially renowned, and the commerce in them extended throughout Europe and the East. Chief among them was the *vinum Malviticum*, Malavese wine, known in France as Malvoisie, with us as Malmsey. So famous were the Muscadine and Malmsey wines of Crete, that after Madeira had been colonized by Portuguese, Prince Henry the Navigator sent to Crete for vine-plants to stock the island; and thus Crete is the parent of the wines of Madeira. Curiously enough, the very first known modern appointment of a consul is that by our own Henry VIII., who appointed a "master, governor, protector, and consul" for all the English merchants in Crete at a time when Malmsey was its chief export, and England used to send woolen cloths in return. In the fifteenth century, we learn from Venetian sources that as much as 50,000 butts a year were exported from Crete; and, till the Turkish conquest, Crete was to England what Portugal and Spain became during and after the great war with France. But, like many other delicate wines, the best Malmsey would not bear a voyage, unless strengthened and prepared. "Their Muscadines and Malmsies," says Sandys, "seldom come unto us uncutted," a word which finds its explanation in the following sentence from Belon: "Osona asseurer que celuy qui est transporté le plus loing, comme en Almagne, France, Angleterre, a esté premièrement cuict." The Retimo wine kept best; and it was from these very Retimo vineyards that the wine had come which our host had treated with such contempt. Now but little wine is exported, though a considerable quantity is made for home consumption. With the exception of that which we tasted at Mr. Sandwith's, and which was a very special *cru*, we neither saw nor heard of any but the commonest kind of *petit bleu*, whose only advantage is its cheapness, the price varying at from a penny to twopence a bottle. This is the common drink of the peasants and the lower classes in the towns, who also indulge in a bad *raki* made from the refuse of the grapes. The higher-class wines, for which Crete was once so famous, have now ceased to exist; and instead of exporting Malvoisie to France, the island imports Bordeaux for its European residents. It is difficult to say how far this is due simply to the utter destruction of successful industry by the various revolutions and conquests of which the island has been the scene, or to what extent the nominal prohibition of wine by the Mussulmans has affected the question. Two years after the capture of Candia had finally completed the subjection of the island to the Turks, an edict against the use of wine was published at Constantinople; and we know it was so strictly enforced that even the English Ambassador had the greatest difficulty in obtaining leave to import wine for his own table.

The direct result of the devastation of the island by civil war is too easily traceable in the fact that M. Bertrand, writing in 1801, to the English Ambassador at Constantinople, about the wine made in Crete, shows the quantity to be have been more than double that now made; while he says that all the red wine of the Khania districts had a "*filet de douceur*" of which it would trouble the most ardent admirer of things Cretan to find any trace now. But the soil is still there, and under good government Crete might again become one of the most famous vineyards of the world.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE STIRRUP-CUP.

Death, thou'rt a cordial old and rare;
Look how compounded—with what care!
Time got his wrinkles reaping thee
Sweet herbs from all antiquity.

David to thy distillage went,
Keats, and Gotama excellent,
Omar Khayyâm, and Chaucer bright,
And Shakespeare for a king-delight.

These were to sweeten thee with song;
The blood of heroes made thee strong.
What heroes! Ah, for shame, for shame!
The worthiest died without a name.

Then, Time, let not a drop be spilt;
Hand me the cup whene'er thou wilt;
If death such dear distillment be,
I'll drink it down right smilingly.

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

ROBERT HERRICK.—No one else among lyrists, within the period defined, has such unfailing freshness; so much variety within the sphere prescribed to himself; such closeness to nature, whether in description or in feeling; such easy fitness in language; melody so unforced and delightful. His dull pages are much less frequent; he has more lines, in his own phrase, "born of the royal blood;" the

Infanta rore non Achaico verba

are rarer with him; although superficially unmannered, nature is so much nearer to him, that far fewer of his pieces have lost vitality and interest through adherence to forms of feeling or fashions of thought now obsolete. For the men of the Restoration period he was too natural, too purely poetical; he had not the learned polish, the political allusion, the tone of the city, the didactic turn, which were then and onward demanded from poetry. In the next age, no tradition consecrated his name; while writers of a hundred years before were then too remote for familiarity, and not remote enough for reverence. Moving on to our own time, when some justice has at length been conceded to him, Herrick has to meet the great rivalry of the poets who, from Burns and Cowper to Tennyson, have widened and deepened the lyrical sphere, making it at once on the one hand more intensely personal, on the other more free and picturesque in the range of problems dealt with; while at the same time new and richer lyrical forms, harmonies more intricate and seven-fold, have been created by them, as in Hellas during her golden age of song, to embody ideas and emotions unknown or unexpressed under Tudors and Stuarts. To this latter superiority Herrick would, doubtless, have bowed, as he bowed before Ben Jonson's genius. "Mad ditties," and "eaten flute" cannot bear the competition of the lush modern orchestra. Yet this author need not fear! That exquisite and lofty pleasure which it is the first and the last aim of all true art to give, must, by its own nature, be lasting also. As the eyesight fluctuates, and gives the advantage to different colors in turn, so to the varying moods of the mind the same beauty does not always seem equally beautiful. Thus from the "purple light" of our later poetry, there are hours in which we may look to the daffodil and rosettints of Herrick's old Arcadia, for refreshment and delight. And the pleasure which he gives is as eminently wholesome as pleasurable. Like the holy river of Virgil, to the souls who drink of him, Herrick offers "securos latices." He is conspicuously free from many of the maladies incident to his art. His is no overstrain, no spasmodic cry, no wire-drawn analysis or sensational rhetoric, no music without sense, no mere second-hand literary inspiration, no mannered archaism—above all no sickly sweetness, no subtle, unhealthy affectation. Throughout his work, whether when it is strong, or in the less worthy portions, sanity, sincerity, simplicity, lucidity, are every where the characteristics of Herrick; in these, not in his pretty Pagan masquerade, he shows the note—the only genuine note—of Hellenic descent. Hence, through whatever changes and fashions poetry may pass, her true lovers he is likely to "please now, and please for long." His verse, in the words of a poet greater than himself, is of that quality which "adds sunlight to daylight;" which is able to "make the happy happier." He will, it may be hoped, carry to the many Englands across the seas, east and west, pictures of English life exquisite in truth and grace—to the more fortunate inhabitants (as they must perforce hold themselves!) of the old country, her image, as she was two centuries since, will live in the "golden apples" of the west, offered to us by this sweet singer of Devonshire. We have greater poets, not a few; none more faithful to nature as he saw her, none more perfect in his art, none more companionable.—*F. T. Palgrave in Macmillan's Magazine.*

MR. RUSKIN'S CHILDLIKENESS.—Of all the qualities appertaining to men, and sometimes found even in great men, the one which is becoming most rare in our days is childlikeness. We do not mean childishness, of course—there is enough and to spare of that, particularly among politicians—but childlikeness, the genuine simplicity of character which is not directness and not humility—being consistent occasionally with much consciousness and some innocent vanity—but is something *per se*, a combination of simplicity and effusiveness with the fearlessness which accompanies inexperience. Goldsmith possessed the quality always, and Wordsworth manifested it at times—whenever the bizarre streak in his character, his pecuniary over-frugality, was not operative—Hans Christian Andersen displayed it in annoying perfection—there was something in him, according to the best accounts, of the child's shamelessness as well as of the child's simplicity—and his friends attribute it, we do not know with what justice, to the American poet, Longfellow, but it is becoming rarer every day. The special culture of the hour, with its eternal demand for self-examination, is growing more and more fatal to it, and the next generation, whether they profess to do duves or not, will not forget that Christ told them also to be serpents. It is therefore with a sense of keen intellectual pleasure that we have read the last *Fors Clavigera*, in which Mr. Ruskin reveals so fully this element in his character, and in the most exquisite of English explains the ruinous theories about interest and capital on which he has acted through life; gossips away about his fortune and what he has done with most of it, and what he intends to do with the remainder; recapitulates his larger charities, and pardons a non-paying cousin a heavy debt—that cousin's life for a few weeks will be rather a burden to him—and, as it were, reads his will aloud in the market-place, quite simply and like a child, yet with an obvious trace of the feeling which the child expressed when, after refusing a second help of strawberries, she remarked, "Grandmamma, I *am* the thatithfied with mythelf!" Not that Mr. Ruskin, any more than the child, is proud of the self-sacrifice incidentally involved in his acts. He has merely acted up to his idea; but, having acted up to it, he has a little glow of pleasurable self-satisfaction, which he is impelled to mention to his friends—say three-fourths of English-speaking and cultivated mankind. "I begin to think," he mentions, "that there is something of the great man about me." He has no fear of being accounted silly, no dread any more than a favored child of want of sympathy, no notion of the half impression of immodesty with which Englishmen, in their Philistine reticence, receive any communication about very private pecuniary affairs. He says nothing he ought not to have said—though perhaps the cousin forgiven that debt of £15,000 may feel his cheek burn a little—nothing to which the sharpest critic would object if he had said it in an autobiography to be published posthumously, and yet one reads it with a sense that the mind of the man who could say it is not as the mind of other men, that the lofty genius belongs to one who remains and will remain forever a child, a child in the Goldsmith sense, not the Harold Skimpole sense—a child, let us add, in that highest sense in which the greatest Christian teachers have for ages made of the word a term of admiration.—*Spectator.*

VAIN MEN.—I had heard all my life of the vanity of women as a subject of pity to men; but when I went to London, lo! I saw vanity in high places which was never transcended by that of women in their lowlier rank. There was Brougham, wincing under a newspaper criticism, and playing the fool among silly women. There was Jeffrey flirting with clever women, in long succession. There was Bulwer on a sofa, sparkling and languishing among a set of female votaries—he and they dizened out, perfumed, and presenting the nearest picture to a seraglio to be seen on British ground—only the indifference or hauteur of the lord of the harem being absent. There was poor Campbell, the poet, obtruding his sentimentalities, amid a quivering apprehension of making himself ridiculous. He darted out of our house, and never came again, because, after warning, he sat down, in a room full of people, (all authors, as it happened,) on a low chair of my old aunt's which went very easily on casters, and which carried him back to the wall and rebounded, of course making everybody laugh. Off went poor Campbell in a huff, and, well as I had long known him, I never saw him again, and I was not very sorry, for his sentimentality was too soft and his craving for praise too morbid to let him be an agreeable companion. On the occasion of the catastrophe, he came with about forty authors one morning, to sign a petition to Parliament for an international copyright law. Then there was Baubage—less utterly dependent on opinion than some people suppose, but still harping so much on the subject as to warrant the severe judgment current in regard to his vanity. There was Edwin Landseer, a friendly and agreeable companion, but holding his cheerfulness at the mercy of great folks' graciousness to him. To see him enter a room, curled and cravated, and glancing round in anxiety about his reception, could not but make a woman wonder where among her own sex she could find a more palpable vanity; but then, all that was forgotten when one was sitting on a divan with him, seeing him play with the dog. Then there was Whewell, grasping at praise for universal learning, (omniscience being his foible, as Sydney Smith said,) and liking female adoration, rough as was his nature with students, rivals, and speculative opponents. I might instance more: but this is enough. The display was always to me most melancholy; for the detriment was so much greater than in the case of female vanity. The circumstances of women render the vanity of literary women well nigh unavoidable, where the literary pursuit and production are of a light kind; and the mischief (serious enough) may end with the deterioration of the individual. Lady Morgan, and Lady Davy, and Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Jameson may make women blush, and men smile and be insolent; and their gross and palpable vanities may help to lower the position and discredit the pursuits of other women, while starving out their own natural powers; but these mischiefs are far less important than the blighting of promise and the forfeiture of a career, and the intercepting of national blessings in the case of a Bulwer or a Brougham. A few really able women, women sanctified by true genius and holy science—a Joanna Baillie, a Somerville, a Browning—quickly repair the mischief as regards the dignity of women, and the time has not yet arrived when national interests are involved in the moral dignity of individual women of genius. But, as a matter of fact, I conceive that no one can glance round society, as seen in London drawing-rooms, and pretend to consider vanity the appropriate sin of women. The instances I have given are of persons who, for the most part, were estimable and agreeable, apart from their characteristic foible. For Bulwer I always felt a cordial interest, amid any amount of vexation and pity for his weakness. He seems to me to be a woman of genius enclosed by misadventure in a man's form. If the life of his affections had been a natural and fortunate one; and if (which would have been the consequence,) he had not plunged over head and ears in the metaphysics of morals, I believe he would have made himself a name which might have lasted as long as our literature. He has insight, experience, sympathy, letters, power, and grace of expression, and an irrepressible impulse to utterance and industry which should have produced works of the noblest quality; and these have been intercepted by mischiefs which may be called misfortune rather than fault. There is no need to relate his history or describe his faults. I can only lament the perversion of one of the most promising natures, and the intercepting of some of the most needful literary benefits offered, in the form of one man, to our time. His friendly temper, his generous heart, his excellent conversation, (at his best,) and his simple manners (when he forgot himself) have many a time "left me mourning" that such a being should allow himself to sport with perdition. Perhaps my interest in him was deepened by the evident growth of his deafness, and by seeing that he was not, as yet, equal to cope with the misfortune of personal infirmity. He could not bring himself practically to acknowledge it; and his ignoring of it occasioned scenes which, painful to others, must have been exquisitely so to a vain man like himself. I longed to speak, or get spoken, to him a word of warning and encouragement out of my own experience; but I never met with any one who dared mention the subject to him; and I had no fair opportunity after the infirmity became conspicuous. From the time when, in contradicting in the newspapers a report of his having lost his hearing altogether, he professed to think conversation not worth hearing, I had no hope of his fortitude; for it is the last resource of weakness to give out that the grapes are sour. Campbell was declaiming when I first knew him; and I disliked his visits because I was never quite sure whether he was sober—his irritable brain being at the mercy of a single glass of sherry, or of a paroxysm of enthusiasm about the Poles; but I adored his poems in my youth; I was aware that domestic misfortune had worn out his affectionate heart; and it was a pleasure to see that his sympathies were, to the last, warm on behalf of international morality and popular liberties.—*From Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S LOVE OF NATURE.—He was no real philosopher, though capable of providing philosophical dialogues quite good enough to figure in an historical novel. He was primarily a poet, or at least a man swayed by the imagination and emotions. He felt keenly, saw vividly, and accepted such abstract teachings as were most congenial to his modes of seeing and feeling. The true key to his mental development must, therefore, be sought in his emotional history, and not in the intellectual fermentation which determines the career of a true thinker. Few people, it is probable, ever had greater faculties of enjoyment than Kingsley. His delight in a fine landscape resembled though the purase seems humiliating) the delight of an epicure in an exquisite vintage. It had the intensity and absorbing power of a sensual appetite. He enjoyed the sight of the Atlantic rollers relieved against a purple stretch of heather as the conventional Alderman enjoys turtle soup. He gave himself up to the pure emotion as a luxuriant nature abandons itself to physical gratification. His was not the contemplative mood of the greater poets of nature, but an intense spasm of sympathy which rather excluded all further reflection. Such a temperament implies equal powers of appreciation for many other kinds of beauty, though his love of fine scenery has perhaps left the strongest mark upon his books. He was abnormally sensitive to those pleasures which are on the border-line between the sensuous and the intellectual. He speaks in an early letter of the "dreamy days of boyhood," when his "enjoyment was drawn from the sensuous delights of ear and eye, from sun and stars, wood and wave, the beautiful inanimate in all its forms." "Present enjoyment," he adds, "present profit, brought always to me a recklessness of moral consequences which has been my bane." The last expression must, of course, be taken for what it is worth, that is, for next to nothing; but he is no doubt right in attributing to himself a certain greediness of pleasures of the class described, which became more intellectual and comprehensive, but hardly less intense, in later years.—*Leslie Stephen, in the Cornhill Magazine.*

TEA AND COFFEE AS STIMULANTS.—It must be admitted that the abuse of tea and coffee may be attended by serious injuries to the human organism. The pernicious effect of the active principle of coffee—caffeine, which is identical with theine, the active principle of tea—on certain animals is well shown in an elaborate paper by Dr. Leven. He found that one to ten centigrammes of caffeine acted as a fatal poison when given to frogs, first quickening the action of the heart and the respiratory organs, and then inducing a tetanic state. To guinea pigs fifteen to twenty centigrammes proved fatal, first increasing the action of the heart, which in one instance was so rapid that the pulsation could not be counted, and then followed by paralysis of that organ. The same results were obtained with rabbits. One gramme given to a dog did not prove poisonous; it increased the activity of the heart and the respiratory and secretory organs, but after three or four hours the symptoms disappeared. M. Leven, in short, established as the result of his experiments that the active principle of coffee acts first on the heart, and quickens the circulation and respiration, and that in the second place it increases the tension of the blood-vessels—an effect, it will be noticed, precisely the opposite of that of alcohol, which diminishes the tension of the vessels. It irritates the nervous centres, the brain and spinal cord, and also the nerves themselves. It excites the "nerve-cells," says M. Levene "not only by its stimulating effect on the circulation, but also by a special excitant action due to the caffeine itself." The results of M. Leven's physiological experiments correspond precisely with the symptoms which have been observed to occur in consequence of excessive indulgence in tea or coffee. Coffee contains seventeen per cent. of caffeine, and it is reckoned that in the quantity daily consumed by an ordinary Parisian there is enough to poison five guinea pigs! M. Leven quotes the case of a young medical man who suffered from coffee intoxication. For six months he had taken five or six cups of coffee daily. He experienced violent palpitations, tremblings in the arms, cramps in the legs, a convulsive cough, and permanent contraction of the pupils. When he discontinued the use of coffee these symptoms disappeared. I have, again and again, had occasion to observe the characteristic symptoms which the abuse of tea and coffee produce. The most common are distressing persistent palpitations, an irritable, excited state of the nervous system, a sense of dread of impending calamity, throbbings in the head and sometimes an approach to giddiness, inability to sleep, obstinate dyspepsia—only to be relieved by abstaining from its cause. I believe it is the experience of most hospital physicians that a very large proportion of the cases of

STRANGE SCENES IN EGYPT.

A REVOLTING SPECTACLE AT CAIRO.

PILGRIMS RETURNING FROM MECCA—CELEBRATING THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PROPHET—THE GRAND CEREMONY OF THE DOSEH—A SHIEK ON HORSEBACK RIDING UPON THE PROSTRATE FORMS OF HUNDREDS OF MEN—ENGLISH RULE IN THE LAND OF THE NILE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 27, 1877.

The financial strait into which Egypt has gotten has yet caused no change in the habits of the rulers, and, of course, none in the customs of the people. Annually, at this season, pilgrims daily return from Mecca, and are received by their friends here, as well as elsewhere, with great rejoicing. These receptions are followed by the fête instituted in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the prophet. Commencing a week before the legitimate opening of the festivities, there throng to the city the vendors of Arab confectionery, who, from far and near, come with their establishments, and, in city and suburbs, line the avenues to the grand encampment where the Shieks, from their many mosques, pitch, on the four sides of a square, their superbly-colored tents, around the skeleton pyramid of ropes which incloses, the space for the Dancing Dervishes. Mingling along the avenues are also vendors of the Koran and *Arabian Nights*, beggars, jugglers, and romancers, fortune-tellers, and Merry Andrews—monstrous descendants of "wise-men," "magicians," or "prophets"—call them what you like, with here an innovation of swings and flying horses and Punch and Judy in every relation of life, and there the last remains of Osiris, each and all these exhibitions with their tambours, pipes, or horns, vieing with each other night and day to present the most attractions to an obscenity loving crowd, which is thus prepared to enter the more sacred precincts just below, where the Dervishes of the different orders sway to and fro, or from side to side, or spin and chant in intonations high and low a monotonous, "Allah, Allah, Iligh," to the rap of a primitive drum. Hanging lamps on a thousand ropes, taut or in festoons, and lighted early, are in and around every tent, along the avenue, and upon the buildings. Then come men, women, and children, the halt and the blind, afoot and on donkeys, foreigners and natives, in carriages and out, eunuchs and harems, princes and equerries, crowding along. Soon there is a sudden discharge of fireworks, cobras and circles, rockets and bursting bombs, throwing their tinted lights and stars upon a scene of many colors and nationalities, of varied dances and dins, at once picturesque and fantastic, monotonous, and weirdlike.

A week passed thus, when was to be seen the most extraordinary of Egyptian ceremonies—the miracle of the day—the Doséh—instituted 1,000 years ago, and performed by a Shiek whose prerogative and power have continued to descend from father to son with more regularity than the sceptre of King or Emperor. The anniversary of Mohammed's birthday fell this year on yesterday, when at an early hour more than the usual gathering of footmen and carraiges were to be seen inside the square and along the principal entrance to it. On either side are policemen and soldiers, blue and gray coated, protecting the passage along it to the Grand Shiek's tent, situated at its end. Soon the vicinity for acres and acres around is covered with vehicles and human beings encroaching upon the Shiek's way; they take possession of tents and carriages, and upright poles; even "the trees grow men," as an Arab expressed it in my hearing. Whips of drivers and cudgels of policemen are used unmercifully against native men and boys, only to surge the crowd to and fro, carrying along foreigners as well as natives, the curious as well as the fanatic—all excepting the privileged eunuch. Now come the hareem carriages hurrying down the avenue, and are formed with occupants in a line on the side opposite the Princes' tents. Consuls, Judges, and other officials arrive with their families, some of whom enter the tent of Tomfick-Pasha, the courteous Prince-Hevécien. Soon other coupés, with their thinly-veiled occupants, the wives and mistresses of his Highness the Khédive, arrive. Everything and everybody gives way, and room is made for them in the carriage line, and then the Khédive himself is looked for.

It is now near 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the motley assemblage in anxious expectation stretch their necks down the avenue. Here they come! rushing, with banners flying; and 300, or more, Dervishes, heated, frenzied with excitement, throw themselves at full length upon the ground, side by side, and close, with heads together. Bystanders and Arab boys, in their faith or ambitions, vie for a place. With faces down, and upon the hands, we hear from the fanatics only the mutterings of prayer, prayer without intermission—"La Ellsha Ella Allah!" (there is no God but God;) but not a motion of body or limb, save when an individual charged with the arrangement of the line pulls a body this or the contrary way, in order that its middle may, with that of other bodies, form an unbroken line.

All is ready. The miracle-performing Shiek, who has passed the night and the morning in fasting and prayer, is now seen approaching, ushered also by banners and more Dervishes, who dart to the end, and also fling themselves along the continuing line, even well into the tent of the Shiek. Then follows the most revolting scene which has greeted the human eyes since the suppression of the Indian car of Juggernaut, of which most probably the Doséh is an imitation. This lonely man, passed the middle age, in his grand robes of his calling, and under a turban as sadly out of proportion as a drum-major's bearskin, mounted upon a fine Arab gray horse, with naked hoof, large and well trimmed, nears the further end of the line. The horse, less brutal than his rider, hesitates, a Shiek leads him forward; he mounts the line of prostrate grinning forms; is steadied on either side by one and two assisting men who hold to the Shiek. At a good pace the horse follows the *seis*, who has dropped the rein, and now only guides; the other three assistants keep their hold, and all with horse and rider treading full on the bodies, hands and shoulders, and legs and ribs alike. Nothing is heard but the continuing invocations, and the multitude look on in silence and with palpitating breasts. The Shiek, with head fallen to the right, eyes seemingly closed, affects a supernatural physiognomy, which suggests the irreverent exclama, "Husband of a Madonna!" He had no sooner passed than men jumped up and ran off, but scores and scores, with painful features, closed eyes, and almost silent prayer, were lifted up, foaming with blood about the mouths, and spirited away, evidently seriously injured, the equable pace of the horse carrying both fore and hind foot upon the bodies on which he trod.

Egyptians of all degrees inform me that there is no hasheesh used by the principal performers in this horrible ceremony, although, apropos of this, it may be stated that the drug is commonly used by many of the lower order. While waiting for the Shiek an Arab relates to me that any other horse than the traditional gray one may be used; that on a former occasion, by suggestion, a European horse was mounted, but would not put foot upon the bodies until the Shiek had dismounted and gone through certain meantations around the fractious animal, which then, unguided, strode down the line as if it were his daily work. Further, after the ceremony of yesterday, it was not long until one could hear repeated through the Arab crowd a story to the effect that the horse, in treading the human way, stopped suddenly and still, just as he came to a curiosity-seeking Captain, who had smuggled himself into the line; and it was not until the unbeliever was dragged out that the horse would proceed. During the ceremony I was in the tent of the Shiek, and looked down the length of the line, but having neither eaten nor smoked of hasheesh, I was unable to see what had been so generally observed by the native population. The peculiar dancing and singing of the Dervishes after this was kept up until their grand feast in the evening, followed by fire-works, the most brilliant of the week, and continued until dawn, when tents fell and the multitude disappeared as chaff before the wind.

From time immemorial Egypt has been under direct or indirect foreign control. The present is no exception to the rule. The English and French have so often played independent parts here of salaams and bluffs that we are not surprised to see them, after an interregnum of years, again upon the chess-board. When Louis Napoleon's star was high in the ascendant, his subjects as Egyptian officials were seen at every turn, while English employes gave way. Having in mind the all-important Eastern question, if not his own relations with the Porte, the Khédive then launched out with the idea of improving his Army; and at the close of the American war naturally looked there for the required knowledge and experience, and for the loyalty so needful to him in the political complications of Europe. The officers he subsequently obtained from the United States have played their part upon the board as best they could—as they were moved—and can look upon the new influx of other foreigners only as a still further advance into the game. England's relations with the Suez Canal and the Egyptian exchequer, as well as the part played by her in the still unsettled Turkish difficulty, makes her the most prominent figure of the day in Egypt—a wink being sufficient, it is said, to cause the removal of one and the substitution of another official. It is whispered that her dictation, ostensibly for the extinction of slavery, has caused the Soudan, as well as the equatorial provinces, to be given over to Col. Gordon's care; this practically limits the sphere of operations of foreigners of other nationalities, Americans as well, to the service of his Highness the Khédive. Circumscribed as they now, seemingly, are to be, numbers of them may be expected to cut aloof and seek for "pastures new." Trout and Mason are the only Americans with Gordon—in fact in the provinces, excepting Mitchell, who was recently captured on the borders of Abyssinia while geologizing the Egyptian frontier. He is thus far alive and well, but retained as a prisoner, a hostage for an English soldier of fortune, whom the Egyptian authorities detained because he claimed to be on his way to Abyssinia to take command of King John's Army.

SHORT-RANGE MARKSMANSHIP.

FINAL COMPETITION FOR THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM BADGE—MR. HAYES BEARS OFF THE TROPHY.

The thirteenth and last match for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Challenge Badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday. There were 47 entries, and the trophy was finally awarded to Mr. Hayes, who had won it on two previous occasions. The terms of the contest provided that the badge should be won three times by one competitor before becoming his absolute property. The weather was fair, and the wind was not particularly embarrassing to experienced marksmen. The conditions and scores were as follows:

Open to all members of the National Rifle Association; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle:

	Total.
W. Hayes	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—43
W. R. Livermore	5 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 3—43
J. L. Price	4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 4—41
S. Sargent	3 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4—40
E. Griffin	4 4 5 4 4 3 3 5 4 3—39
S. Hamilton	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4—39
L. G. Bruce	2 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 4—39
J. R. B. Bayley	2 5 3 4 5 3 4 4 5 4—39
John Cavanagh	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—38
H. F. Livids	4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4—38
W. Holberton	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—38
L. Cass	3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 5—38
H. Fisher	3 4 4 5 4 3 2 3 4 5—38
H. W. Gurney	3 5 4 2 5 4 4 4 4 3—38
H. G. Wolcott	4 4 4 2 4 4 5 4 3 3—38
T. Dyall	4 3 3 4 5 4 4 3 4 4—37
N. D. Ward	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—37
H. T. Clark	3 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 3—36
J. W. Todd	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3—36
E. W. Candee	3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 4—35
R. H. Keene	4 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 3—35
A. M. Miller	2 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—34
C. W. Stafford	4 4 3 4 3 2 3 3 4 2—32
F. A. Dugro	4 3 3 5 0 4 3 3 3 4—32
M. M. Maltby	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 2 4—32
George Waterman	3 4 2 3 5 3 2 4 3 3—32
E. H. Hotton	5 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3—32
W. Young	3 3 3 4 2 4 0 4 4 5—32
G. F. Merchant	0 3 3 4 3 4 2 4 4—32
J. E. Irwin	3 3 4 3 3 4 0 4 5 3—32
C. V. Short	4 2 4 4 2 2 4 0 3—31
W. G. Dominick	3 4 3 4 3 0 2 5 4 3—31
G. Wood	5 4 3 4 4 0 4 0 3 4—31
E. W. Price	3 2 4 2 3 3 5 4 2 3—30
G. L. Volck	2 2 3 4 4 4 3 4 2 2—30
J. B. Holland	3 4 4 2 2 3 4 4 0 3—30
C. H. Engle	3 4 4 0 4 4 3 3 3 2—29
C. E. Truslow	4 2 2 4 5 0 3 0 4 4—28
J. H. Teackle	3 3 3 2 3 3 3 4 3 0—27
Hassell Nutt	0 2 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 3—26
F. Harper	3 3 3 0 0 5 3 4 0 0—21
L. H. Berrian	2 0 4 3 0 3 2 0 3—20

DEATH FROM HARD DRINKING.

Thomas O'Brien, 40 years of age, died yesterday in the bucket shop known as the "Honest Man's," No. 75 West-street, which is kept by Thomas Smith. The custom in this vicinden is for the regular habitués to pay five cents when they enter the place, and they are then supplied with a tumbler, which they fill with the poisonous liquor sold there from a barrel, generally taking enough of the liquor to make them intoxicated. When they become helplessly drunk they are dragged into a back room, where they are allowed to sleep off the effects of the liquor. Yesterday afternoon O'Brien entered the place, and, after paying his five cents, drank himself into insensibility, whereupon he was carried out into the back room. During the evening the bartender went into the room to rouse him, and found him dead. O'Brien was married, but had driven his wife from home by his intemperate habits and ill-usage. She is a hard-working, temperate woman, and is employed as a chamber-maid at the National Hotel in Cortlandt-street. On being apprised of her husband's death, the poor woman made the necessary arrangements to give the remains decent burial. O'Brien's death was doubtless due to alcoholism.

THE WAY TO PAY A BOARD BILL.

Frank Warren and his wife Eliza were before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against them by Mrs. Ellen Radkins, of No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-street. The testimony in this case went to show that Mr. and Mrs. Warren had engaged board at Mrs. Radkins' house a few days ago, but instead of paying their board bill abused Mrs. Radkins when she demanded payment. As there was not sufficient evidence to establish the charge of disorderly conduct, the magistrate dismissed the complaint, and advised the Warrens that unless they settled their liabilities to Mrs. Radkins he would take a complaint of false pretenses against them and hold them for trial.

THE BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.

The preparations for the bench show of dogs, to be held at Gilmore's Garden on May 8, 9, and 10, are rapidly approaching completion. English sportsmen and fanciers have displayed much interest in the approaching show, and many of the best kennels in England will be represented. Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, one of the best informed men in canine matters living, who is to act as one of the judges, sailed from Liverpool on Thursday last, on the steamer Adriatic, bringing with him the celebrated Irish setter Rover, (brother to Plunket.) The American display will be remarkably large. Among the novelties are several Japanese terriers and spaniels and Skyes weighing only two pounds and a half. The entries will close on Wednesday next.

THE "SHOO-FLIES" DISBANDED.

The gang of Police spies known throughout the department as "shoo-flies," which was organized by Commissioner Erhardt, was disbanded yesterday. The roundsmen comprising the squad were ordered to report to their several precincts for regular duty, and the publication of the names of these "spotters" in THE TIMES no doubt resulted in their disbandment. An officer who arrested Roundsman Price, one of the "shoo-flies," whom he found prowling about his post, and whom he took to the station as a suspicious character, is threatened with dismissal.

SENATOR BOOTH ON THE SOUTH.

Senator Booth has returned to San Francisco, and to a reporter of the *Chronicle* thus expressed himself: "I think the South very generally will support the present policy of the President. There is a large element there, the old line Whigs, who will be on the side of the Administration, and also a large number, probably a majority, of the Southern Democrats. With them Mr. Tilden was not personally popular; and furthermore, many of this same class do not look upon the Democracy of the North with any great degree of favor, as they are inclined to believe that the Northern Democrats assisted them to precipitate the war and then deserted them. As I said before, the President's policy is looked upon with great satisfaction, and some of his warmest friends will be from the South. To be sure, there are some 'soreheads,' but these are, perhaps, extremists, and their dissatisfaction is contained in the appointment of Key and Schurz; and besides, Mr. Conkling, it is supposed, does not look favorably upon the appointment of Mr. Evarts. As to your question about Louisiana matters, these are not in such a condition as to enable any one to venture any decided opinion, but undoubtedly a satisfactory solution will be reached. The withdrawal of the troops from the State-house would be one solution. To 'the untutored mind' it might seem that the recognition of the Nicholls Government would imply that the President did not receive the Electoral vote of that State, but you must bear in mind that he was elected by the judgement of a court. In South Carolina the Democrats themselves acknowledged that Hayes received a majority, though claiming Hampton's election."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

LIVES THAT FEW PEOPLE LIVE.

CENTURY-OLD AMERICANS WHO "STILL LIVE"—STRANGE STORIES AND STATISTICS OF PROLONGED VITALITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. Frederick Lahrbush, whose death in this City, on the 3d of April, at the alleged age of 111 years, excited so much remark, was the forty-fourth centenarian noticed by the present writer as having died within an interval of six months. During the same interval the papers have mentioned some 27 other centenarians who are presumably still alive, and of whom a summary is hereby presented. As usual, the women outnumber the men—15 to 12. Six of the persons here described are residents of Massachusetts, four of Maine, three of Connecticut, two of New-York, and two of Pennsylvania, while the remaining ten are scattered through as many States: New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, California, and Canada. About a dozen of the cases seem to be well authenticated, and several of these are established beyond dispute.

Mrs. Anna Rhodes, of South Bay, Washington County, N. Y., whose husband, Nathan Rhodes, died at the age of 108, celebrated her one hundredth anniversary last October. She is in comparatively good health, has always been able to do her own dress-making, to knit and to sew, and has never worn glasses. Mrs. Mary Ann Burch, of Newton, Mass., attended church on her one hundredth birthday, Sunday, Nov. 19, when a sermon was preached in her honor; and, a month later, a public dinner was given to her at the town hotel. Mrs. Margaret Graham, of West Chester, Penn., was in like manner given a public reception by the First Presbyterian Church of that town on her one hundredth birthday, March 20. Less fortunate was Nathan Scofield, a soldier of 1812, who completed his century in the alms-house at East Haddam, Conn., the last week in December. "Aunt" Betsey Jones, of Royalton, Mass., who finished her one hundredth year of single blessedness on the 6th of March, was reported in tolerable possession of her mental faculties, though confined to her bed for eight or nine years past by an injury to the hip.

The story of Robert Todd, as told in the Rutherford (Tenn.) *Herald*, last October, is to this effect: "Born in Georgia in 1773, he has resided in this county for 70 years, and yesterday morning he rode into town on horseback from his home, 12 miles away, reaching the toll-gate at sunrise. He fought the Creek Indians and served under Jackson at New-Orleans, where he took his first and only dose of medicine. Ten children have been borne to him by each of his two wives—the second of whom now lives with him at the age of 75. His descendants, of four generations, number 180. He is well and hearty; has never used tobacco or drank coffee, and has but rarely indulged in whisky; he cuts his own wood and does his own work, and has lived on his present farm of 150 acres for 62 years."

Mrs. Susan Clarke, of North Sharon, Me., whose mother lived to be 96, and whose grandmother reached 102, and whose own centennial was celebrated in December, 1875, gave a reception, last October, to 75 of her descendants and kindred. The company included her 5 children, ranging in age from 76 to 67, 16 of her 20 living grandchildren, 15 of her 33 living great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, 5 years old.

Another Maine centenarian, a Frenchman, of Fort Kent, named John Charles La Mont, was mentioned, in October, as having recently walked to St. Francis, a distance of 16 miles. He was said to be "the father of 27 children, all now living," and his age was put at 102; whereas a notice of him that was published the previous May, made his children number 23 and his years 107. He is an inveterate user of tobacco, as is also Peter Tranor, of Dalton, N. H., aged nearly 101, who secured mention in November by walking to Lancaster, a distance of 10 miles.

Attention was called in December, to "Aunt Betsey" Hendrickson, of New-Haven, Conn., formerly a slave, "who is said to be all the way from 103 to 110 years old, and who knows all about Gen. Washington;" and "Aunt Balsher," a negress, of Caldwell County, Kentucky, "who is believed to be not less than 120 years old, since octogenarians say that she was an old woman when they were children. Perfectly helpless, scarcely able to talk intelligibly, her skin all wrinkled and shriveled, she lives with her youngest son, who-e age is between 60 and 90." Another old negress woman, "Aunt Becky" Anderson, who was baptized in the Twenty-ninth-Street Baptist Church, this City, on the 4th of March, asserts that she will be 112 years old if she lives until next July. She has never been married, and is still able to do her own house-work.

In February, the oldest resident of Lee, Mass., was said to be a Mrs. O'Brian, born in Ireland in 1776; and Los Angeles, Cal., boasted of a Spanish woman, whose age was established at 139 years by "trustworthy records." In that month, too, a Maine centenarian, Lancaster Hodges, of Brownfield, reported to the Legislature Music "played by a fiddler of 80"; and, down in Texas, Robert Kidd, of Austin County, asserted his claim to the possession of 103 years, and drew attention to the fact, that though married at the rather late age of 64, he had raised a family of seven children.

At Fall River, Mass., lives a French Canadian named Minor, aged over 100 years, with a wife only 18 months younger; and at Marlboro, Vt., are said to reside a still more remarkable pair, aged respectively 65 and 103, the husband having been 19 years old, and the wife 57, at the date of their marriage, 46 years ago.

Mrs. Abigail Lovering, of Oxford, Me., who was born Sept. 1, 1776, and whose living descendants in the four successive generations number 4, 45, 100, and 9 respectively, or 161 altogether, was lively enough to spin at a fair in the adjoining town, the first week in March, and mention was made at the same time of the continued good health of Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, of Charlestown, N. H., who on Sundays have regularly been noticed in the newspapers for the last half dozen years. She was born at Voluntown, Conn., June 22, 1772, as she daughter of Jonathan and Mary Gates, who both died before she was 10 years old. In March, 1795, she married Abraham Allen, who died in 1836, and since 1815 she has always lived on the little farm where she now resides.

Among the voters for Hayes and Wheeler, at Milford, Mass., last November, was Tourtelotte Inman, in his one hundredth year. Another person of similar age is Mrs. Patty Stanton, of North Stonington, Conn., who was married at 14, and has a daughter aged 80. It was mentioned last month that her impaired eyesight was being rapidly restored, and that a new set of teeth were growing in her mouth. Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce was alluded to last July by a Baltimore paper as "among the oldest of competitors in a hundredth year; but a recent issue of the Savannah *News*, which says that he still continues to preach, and still remains "the best living exponent of Georgia Methodism," gives his age as 99.

In connection with the death at Rochester on the 18th of March, of Augustin Picard, at the age of 110, it was noted that a married sister two years his junior, still survives him at Quebec. At Washington, Penn., there is reported to exist a venerable lunatic who asserts himself to be "a true and lawful son of George Washington, by a lady whom he married at Fort Duquesne, in the Summer of 1773." This, to be sure, was some 14 years after Washington's marriage to the widow Custis, but his centenarian "son" has probably never found time to observe the discrepancy in the dates.

William A. J. McClure, who has been, since October last, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, tells these following strange story of his wanderings: Born in New-Jersey in 1770, he served as a sailor from his fifteenth to his thirtieth year, and "visited nearly every port in the world." In 1804 he became a trapper on the Ohio River; then enlisted in the Army; was captured at Hull's surrender and placed in Dartmoor Prison, wherefrom he was released in season to fight at Lundy's Lane, under Gen. Scott, and get seven wounds. At the age of 47, at Charleston, S. C., he saved a woman from drowning, and then married her; but she died in New-Orleans, three years later, and he then (1820) served as a scout for Gen. Jackson, in Florida. Going to sea again, he was wrecked in the mediterranean, and, with seven others, was captured by the Arabs and made to serve as a slave, until bought and released by the American Consul. Then he fought with the Greeks; served in the Navy under Admiral Rodgers; in the Seminole war; in the Mexican war, under Gen. Rogers; was wrecked in the Albion on the Irish coast, when all but nine were lost; at last, became mail-carrier between Cincinnati and Lexington, and while engaged in that service narrowly escaped death from cholera. For the last 20 years he has lived in Missouri, where he has had three more wives, the last of whom was 60 years his junior, and died in 1871, at the age of 40. Three children are the sole survivors of his very numerous progeny. His age, and various services in the American Army and Navy, are said to be "authenticated by official papers in the department at Washington."

In marked contrast with this adventurous career, has been the uneventful life of a Massachusetts farmer, Israel Bagg, of Bernardston, whose centennial birthday has just been celebrated. He was the first-born of the eight children—four sons and four daughters—of Israel Bagg and Sarah Green, who were married at West Springfield, Mass., Jan. 11, 1776, and who removed, about the year 1780 to Bernardston, where they died, the father in 1838, at the age of 86; the mother Jan. 10, 1832, at the age of 78. The official records at West Springfield (both the register of the Town Clerk and the journal of the Pastor of the Congregational church) prove that the marriage took place at the exact date indicated, and establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Israel Bagg now living was really born on the 14th day of April, 1777. Four sisters and one brother, who were born between October, 1778, and March, 1793, are now dead, though the shortest-lived of them nearly completed his fifty-second year; but the two youngest brothers, who a few years ago dissolved a business partnership of more than half a century's standing, still survive. These are Oliver Bagg, born July 28, 1794, married Oct. 20, 1817, to Sally B. Chapin, who was born June 29, 1797, and died March 28, 1872, after a married life of more than 54 years; and Ruggles Bagg, born Aug. 7, 1796, married Oct. 19, 1817, to Hester Rogers, who was born June 10, 1794, and who will, a few months hence, celebrate with her husband the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day. The eldest brother, Israel Bagg, the centenarian, married, Feb 22, 1798, to Rachel Felt, who was born March 16, 1774, and died Nov. 21, 1835, and had by her, between 1799 and 1814, seven children, all of whom reached maturity and married, and all of whom he has outlived save only his fifth daughter, Sarah Maria, who was born the day he himself was 30 years old, and who married, on the 13th of March, 1825, Timothy Proctor Slate, at whose house the centenarian has resided since abandoning active farm work, half a dozen years ago. These statistical extracts from the printed "Genealogy of the Bagg Family," though of no great interest in themselves, are sufficient to show to the most skeptical investigator of the possibilities of extreme human longevity that at least one member of that family has undoubtedly lived through a full hundred years.

L. B.

WESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE WHEAT-GROWING SECTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—THE PEACH CROP.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The *Times* has nearly seven columns of crop reports from the great wheat-growing section of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys concerning the condition of Winter wheat, from which the following brief analysis is made: "A larger acreage than usual has been sown in all quarters, with fine prospects of abundant harvest. The South-west is especially hopeful, and the North-west has no fears, except from the grasshoppers, which, it is thought, will be less destructive than heretofore. The Kansas farmers think they have hatched so early that they will not be able to await the coming crops."

The report which the *Times* publishes from California is to the effect that the average wheat crop is about 1,000,000 tons, which was the crop of 1874, but the prediction is that this year not more than 500,000 tons will be raised, and that the effects of the short crop, together with the bad condition of the stock market, will be disastrous to the State.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The *Commercial* has advices as to the crop prospects from 86 points in Ohio, as follows: Wheat—Eight report fair crops, 49 good, 29 unusually good. Peaches—Fifteen report fair crop, 35 good, 5 unusually good, 31 failure. From 71 points in Indiana, as to wheat, 6 report the crop prospect fair, 37 good, 23 unusually good; as to peaches, 11 report a fair crop, 19 good, 5 unusually good, 36 failure or partial failure. From 64 points in Kentucky, as to wheat, 20 report prospects fair, 34 good, 7 unusually good, 2 failure or partial failure, 1 none sown; as to peaches, 4 report fair crops, 5 good, 53 failure, 2 none raised. From 91 points in Illinois, mostly the middle and southern portions of the State, 7 report wheat prospects fair, 55 good, 21 unusually good, 1 failure, 7 no wheat sown; as to peaches, 10 report fair crops, 27 good, 39 failure, 15 none raised.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, April 21.—The Norwegian bark Terra Nova, Capt. Gronn, from New-York, March 20, for Bristol, was abandoned April 4, water-logged. The crew were brought to Queenstown by the Norwegian bark Bondevenon, Capt. Thomasen, from New-York, March 29, which arrived at that port to-day.

The supposition that a mutilated Lloyds' dispatch received yesterday from Batavia meant to report the burning of the American schooner W. G. Patton, Capt. Connor, while on a voyage from Hong Kong to the Channel, was correct. The W. G. Patton was burned near Anjier. The crew were saved.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The bark Laura Maria, at this port from Antwerp, has on board the Captain and crew (seven in all) of the schooner Benjamin Young, of Parsboro, Nova Scotia, abandoned on the 18th ult. in latitude 32° 42', longitude 73° 47', dismasted and water-logged. The schooner was from St. Marc, Hayti, for Boston, with logwood. The brig reported by the Signal Service officer off the Capes of Delaware, yesterday, in distress, was the Lena Thurlow, from Cardenas for Philadelphia. She was taken in tow by Reading Railroad steamer Allentown, Capt. Mills, and started up the bay, but the leak increased so fast the brig had to be run on the Maurice River Flats, where she sank in two fathoms of water. The mates remained by the wreck, and the Captain and crew came to this port on the Allentown. The schooner Sandalphon, before reported to have been seen on the 13th inst. off Hatteras hove to with her crew in the rigging, has arrived at this port. Capt. McDonald, of the schooner Benjamin Young, of Parsboro, before reported abandoned, reports 9 A. M., 14th inst., latitude 32° 14' longitude 74° 20' was hove to under a balance reef mainsail, shipped a heavy sea which carried away bowsprit and all head gear, then took a heavy east south-east gale which increased to a hurricane, carried away masts and all attached and one anchor, and caused the vessel to leak so badly that she became water-logged, and we abandoned her on the 18th, going on board the bark Laura Maria. Capt. Schorsel, from Antwerp, which brought us to this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The ship Valiant has arrived from New-York. John McLaughlin, her second officer, was washed overboard and drowned in the Gulf Stream Dec. 30.

HALIFAX, April 21.—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, in going into her dock to-day, collided with the schooners Venusa and Stella, seriously damaging them. The schooner Nimbus, which sailed three months ago from Liverpool, N. S., for Barbados, has not been heard of since. The crew, consisting of six men, belonged to Queens County.

THE BALTIMORE CORN TRADE.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The *American* of this morning says: "The movement in Western corn in this market during the past week, chiefly speculative, is without a precedent. The aggregate of the week's transactions at Change and after 'Change hours, as far as reported, foot up the enormous total of 3,385,000 bushels, made up as follows: 38,200 bushels steamer mixed at 55 cents to 58 cents, chiefly at 55 cents, and closing at 55¾ cents; 121,800 bushels prime mixed, spot, at 59½ cents to 63½ cents, chiefly at 60 cents; 215,000 bushels for April delivery at 58⅞ cents to 63½ cents, chiefly at 59½ cents to 60 cents; 2,305,000 bushels, May, at 58 cents to 64 cents, chiefly within the range of 59½ cents to 61½ cents; 685,000 bushels, June, at 57⅜ cents to 63¾ cents, chiefly at 59½ cents to 61½ cents, and 20,000 do., July, at 60 cents. The receipts of Western corn have largely increased the past week, aggregating 755,200 bushels, against 489,600 bushels the previous week. The shipments have been below those of the previous week, being 461,488 bushels, against 560,584 bushels the previous week. The stock has largely increased, aggregating as to date 851,922 bushels, against 474,877 bushels the same day last week. Should the foreign demand increase largely, as is expected, a very active export movement in corn may be looked for from this port during the next few weeks."

THE POSTAL COMMISSION IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, April 21.—The members of the Postal Commission met a large number of merchants to-day at the Augusta Exchange to consult in reference to Southern mail facilities, the object being to procure a fast schedule between New-York and New-Orleans and intermediate points. The members of the commission are G. G. Hubbard, of Boston; D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia, and O. J. Dassett, of New-York. Mr. Marshall and T. R. Bridges accompany the commission. The party were entertained this afternoon by an excursion on the canal. The commission leaves for Charleston this evening.

THE NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Concerning the appointment of Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, as Minister to Spain, the Des Moines *Register* prints the following: "In fact, the offer was made several weeks since, before Mr. Kasson left Washington. At that time he had recommended another man for this place, and when Secretary Evarts urged the appointment, Mr. Kasson claimed time to consider the proposition, and agreed to return a definite answer after his return to Des Moines. This he did several days since, and the result is the public announcement of the tender and the acceptance. Mr. Kasson also stipulated for ample time to arrange his private affairs, which was granted. He will not start before the 1st of June. The place comes to Mr. Kasson unsought. He was not an applicant for it, nor did he know that such a project was mooted until notified of it by Secretary Evarts. Evidently the department wanted for the Spanish mission a cool head and mature judgment. This they have secured in this appointment. Mr. Kasson has all the elements of a diplomatist and has also had much experience in foreign negotiation. An accomplished linguist, a statesman of long service in Congress, thoroughly acquainted not only with the internal policy of the Government, but also its foreign policy, he is eminently fitted for the discharge of the duties of the responsible position."

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Speaking of the recent meeting of the Ohio Republican State Committee, the Columbus *Journal* says: "The time and place of holding the convention were the only matters under discussion, and the Democratic inventors who bulletined visions of discontent and distress on account of divisions as to the President's policy, will be sadly disappointed to learn that the committee and its advisers attended to the legitimate business before them, and did not dabble with the Southern question. There was no call for any further business than that which was transacted. There was nothing in the situation to promote internal party hostility, and those who congratulated themselves on the possibility that there was enough hostility to President Hayes in his own State to crop out at the very inception of the Republican State campaign, must seek consolation in some other line of political manufacture."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 32—*United States vs. Joseph.*—Error to the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.—In this case Joseph settled on lands of the Pueblo tribe of Indians, contrary to the statute, as alleged in the declaration. The question was whether the Pueblo tribe, being citizens of the United States, were such a tribal body as contemplated by the statute, the defendant contending that it was not; that the members of the tribe being citizens of the United States, their lands were no more affected by the statute under which the penalty was sought to be imposed than if they had been any other class of citizens. The court so held, and the case is here on that question, the Government maintaining that whether these Indians have made such progress in civilization as to relieve them from the tutelage imposed by the Indian Intercourse act, is a political question of which Congress alone can take cognizance. No. 33 presents the same question. Solicitor-General Phillips for the Government; S. B. Elkins for defendant.

No. 244—*Sessions vs. Johnson et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.—This was an action brought by the defendants in error, Assignees in bankruptcy, to recover the amount of three notes, the property of the bankrupts, which it was alleged were given to the plaintiff in error within six months before the proceedings in bankruptcy as alleged, in fraud of the rights of creditors. The court below so found, and the judgment was for the Assignees. It is here contended that Sessions only received an amount equal to sums for which he was liable on account of the bankrupt, and that he should not be held for the amount. R. M. & G. W. Morse for defendants in error, plaintiff's not appearing.

COURT NOTES.

In the crim. con. suit of Bayden against Rhett, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reduced the defendant's bail from $5,000 to $500.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision on a rehearing of the motion for alimony made by the defendant in the divorce suit of E. F. Saydisch against Ellen Saymisch, heretofore reported in THE TIMES.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday the argument on the motion to quash in the silk smuggling cases was concluded. Judge Benedict reserved his decision.

John H. Davis, of No. 224 Delancey-street, was yesterday arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of bail to answer for selling a policy ticket to James Johnson, a member of the Thirteenth Precinct Police Squad.

William W. White, the letter-carrier connected with Station D, who was recently arrested and sent to Ludlow-Street Jail on a charge of stealing letters intrusted to him, gave $2,000 bail yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Louis Brugiere Montant, of the dry-goods firm of Townsend, Montant & Co., who saved Miss Edith May when the yacht Mokawk capsized, died recently, intestate, and notice has been given at the Surrogate's office that letters of administration on his estate, which is said to be very large, will be applied for on behalf of his next of kin.

In the Brennan Havana lottery case, before Commissioner Osborn, in which the defendant is charged with mailing Havana lottery circulars, his counsel, ex-Judge Beebe, is to raise the point that the lottery is used in Cuba as a means of revenue, and, under our postal treaty with Spain, documents connected with the transactions of an agency of revenue are privileged.

The divorce suit of Jane T. C. Wiswall against Rev. Alvah Wiswall was before Judge Sanford in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant's counsel for the continuation of the report of Charles Price, the referee appointed to frame the issues for trial. The defendant's counsel, however, failed to appear, and Messrs. Jeroloman & Arrowsmith, who represent the plaintiff, had the motion dismissed by default.

William Vosburgh was indicted in Boston for burglariously stealing $8,000 of bonds, and a warrant for his extradition was issued. He

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1877

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest this morning, reports that the Russian general staff has left Kischeneff, and that the cavalry is marching toward the Danube. At latest intelligence there were 8,000 cavalry at Kischeneff, and about 120,000 infantry, with 432 guns while in all, nearly 300,000 men and 900 guns are between the Crimea and the Austrian frontier. The nearest crossing on the Danube is at Silistria, where the Turks have 18,000 men, and the next nearest at Rustchuk, where there are 10,000 Turks, while in and around Widdin, where the Roumanians believe that the Russians intend to cross, are 55,000 Turks, with 144 guns. It is estimated that the entire Turkish force now at Bulgaria amounts to 115,000 infantry, 3,000 artillery, 216 guns, and 5,000 gunners in the fortresses of the Danube. It will thus be seen that the Turkish first line of defense, that of the Danube, is but poorly manned against a Russian advance which can be made to include at least 200,000 men and 600 guns, and which appears to have begun.

There is something positively refreshing in the Associated Press dispatches from New-Orleans this morning. They describe how Gov. NICHOLLS has devoted $30,000 or $40,000 of his "Contingent Fund" to pay the expenses of Mr. PACKARD'S policemen, and how the Commission "seemed to be highly gratified at the absence of resentment on the part of the Nicholls party;" how the Nicholls Legislature then proceeded to vote mileage and fees to Republicans who "were not elected, but were returned by the Returning Board"; how seven Democrats "gracefully yielded their seats, introducing colored Republican members," and finally, how "Mr. KIDD, a Democrat, in a feeling address, presented a handsome gold-headed cane to WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, a colored member from Concordia, (!) who had been seated on contest, but who was one of the first to relinquish his claims to a colored contestant in the interest of the adjustment." All this gush is amusing, but it is better, so long as it lasts, than "bull-dozing." The secret of a good part of it is that the Democracy are somewhat divided, and that they are making friends in view of future contingencies. Certainly, the colored people cannot regret the immediate result.

The Reading Railroad Company appears to be ready to play the part of the *enfant terrible* in the coal combination, and the skill and pluck which Mr. GOWEN can bring to the performance are an element worth considering with reference to the success of the recently concocted scheme for limiting production and raising prices. From Jan. 1 to last Saturday, according to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the production of the Reading Company shows "an increase of 75 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1876." The total anthracite production from Jan. 1, is 4,331,757 tons, as compared with 2,982,857 tons for a like period last year, an increase of over 45 per cent. The same paper notes a sale of 10,000 tons to the City at $3 86, which, though awarded to a local dealer, is supposed to be backed by the Reading Company. Meanwhile Mr. GOWEN is openly hinting that the strike of the engineers on the Reading Road is instigated and supported by the other companies, and he makes an elaborate calculation to show how the expenditure of $120,000 on such a strike would, if it succeeded in producing a stoppage, bring a profit of $5,000,000 to the other regions. He also publishes the distinct statement that "it is only six months since an attempt, backed by money from the other coal regions, was made to create a strike in the Schuylkill region." It is not singular, when such statements can be made in public by a man of Mr. GOWEN'S conspicuous position, that the management of the coal companies is a matter of great suspicion.

Another item of interest in connection with the attempted combination is the war between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, of which our Baltimore dispatches contained an account last week. It will be remembered that this account stated that President GORMAN, of the Canal Company, had declared that he would bring the railroad to terms, if he had to carry coal for 10 cents a ton. In this connection the *Mining Journal* makes an estimate of the cost of delivering coal free on board at Georgetown, with canal tolls at 20 cents instead of 10 cents, and it figures up a total of $2 51 per ton, and adds: "This figure of cost of coal delivered at tide-water would carry consternation to even a large portion of the producers of anthracite coal." It should be added, however, that the railway line by which the Chesapeake Canal is fed with coal from the Cumberland region is in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and is likely to remain so for the present.

Adversity may have made TWEED more wily; it has certainly not made him more honest. He repudiates all responsibility for the *World's* "confession," but declines to characterize any of its statements as either true or false. He mysteriously hints that he might criminate himself were he to tell the truth now, leaving it to be inferred that he swore falsely when he testified, six years ago, that no money had been paid to Republican Senators to procure the passage of the Ring charter. TWEED must be indeed in his dotage if he thinks that his prospects of release are to be improved by this sneaking affectation of knowing a great deal more than he can safely divulge. The *World* either published some of the leading facts of his "confession" or it did not. If it did, as will be inferred from TWEED'S refusal to deny that statement, then they must have been obtained, directly or indirectly, from himself. In that case, he must either furnish proofs of the charges of which he is the author, or add to his other titles to public regard that of a convicted slanderer. But perhaps the editor of the *World* and JOHN KELLY, who seem to be the only persons prepared to vouch for the truth of the "disclosures," will give the committee some tangible evidences of the faith that is in them.

EXPECTING TOO MUCH.

Gambling in stocks, under the operation of a distrust which seems continually to widen, has its counterpart in the gambling in breadstuffs, for which the apparently inevitable war in Europe furnishes an excuse. The morality of the transactions does not essentially differ, and one is not more likely to end in disaster than the other. The marked and general rise in prices which, within the last few weeks, has taken place in breadstuffs and provisions is almost altogether speculative. It is based not upon what is, but upon what may be. And it proceeds upon an assumption, both as to the duration of the war and the powers it will involve, which is not at all in accordance with probabilities. It ignores, too, the growth of other sources of supply, which lessen the dependence upon this country, and insure a degree of competition which must prevent any extraordinary increase of values. The presence in this country of a large available supply of the great staples is another consideration with which mere speculation cannot long contend. The advance which has already taken place is sufficient to bring out needed supplies, and the facilities for transportation to the seaboard are now all that could be required. The speculation in grain and produce generally is, then, extremely hazardous. It may mislead holders in the interior by exciting undue expectations, and so causing them to lose the chance of realizing the moderate gains which will certainly be within reach; and it will entail upon an important branch of trade risks which it can ill-afford to assume. There are certain solid grounds of improvement, but they may be wasted if our dealers adhere to the notion that the occurrence of a Russo-Turkish war enables them to fix prices for all Europe. Their miscalculations would matter little if only themselves were concerned; but at this period, when signs of a healthy change in the aspects of business multiply, speculative extravagance in the Produce Exchange indicates mischief.

It must be admitted, however, that the grain speculators are more reasonable in their expectations of profit as a result of the impending war, than are the "bulls" of Wall-street in their belief that European capital will flow hither freely for investment in stocks and bonds. The *Financial Chronicle*, usually cautious, encourages sanguine anticipations. "We shall undoubtedly be called upon to send" the Europeans "stocks and bonds in which to invest a portion of their savings at a distance from the storm centre," is the opinion expressed by the *Chronicle*. We think that it is untenable. That the present inclination on the part of European investors to take our Government bonds will continue to grow, no one can doubt. The force with which the current now flows in this direction may be ascribed too much to a deliberate preference and too little to the universal depression which deprives capital of the ordinary channels of employment; but whatever the causes at present in operation, the tendency will unquestionably be to enhance our national securities at the expense of those of the Governments in Eastern and Middle Europe. So far as the funding operations of the Treasury are concerned, therefore, the prospect is most auspicious. The strength of our national credit is everywhere conceded, and the shock which the securities of a large part of Continental Europe must experience as one of the the penalties of war will afford an opportunity which Mr. SHERMAN will not be slow to turn to account. The return of these securities, which may happen at the outset, will be temporary only, and in amount insignificant. The subsequent appreciation will be wide-spread and lasting. This is, perhaps, the sole direction in which this country may hope to derive from the conflict benefits not counterbalanced by ultimate loss.

Certainly, these are the strongest possible reasons against the conclusion that the foreign demand for our Government securities will extend to the stocks and bonds of our corporate enterprises. The increase of faith in the United States Government is not more positive or more rational than the increase of distrust in the railroad companies of this country. The care with which the Government has cherished its credit bears rich fruit in foreign markets. The singular indifference of railroad companies to the conditions of confidence bears fruit abundantly, but of another sort. Hence, it is more reasonable to look for a large return of railroad stocks and bonds from Europe than to anticipate a fresh demand for them in that quarter, whether as a consequence of the war or of the superabundance of idle capital. Water cannot flow higher than its source. And as long as American corporate management fails to command the confidence of Americans, it is folly to imagine that Germans or Englishmen will rate it more highly.

The peculiarity of the present state of things in Wall-street is, that the distrust which in times of ordinary uneasiness is confined to the shares and bonds of companies known to be under speculative management, now extends to securities which have been steadily regarded with favor by investors. Each succeeding week swells the list of securities which are driven downward, and the suggestive fact remains that few of them regain in any appreciable degree the ground they lose. The range of confidence becomes narrower and narrower. It is now so narrow that the alleged activity of "bear" speculators is inadequate as an explanation of the tendency that exists. There is, in truth, a certain natural relation between the different phases of the fall in railroad securities which renders other explanation unnecessary. No one now wonders that the coal companies lost credit. The damage done to Rock Island by the accession of Mr. JAY GOULD to a share in its management has been aggravated by the discovery which connects men who should have protected its interests with speculative operations adverse to them. The tumble in Pennsylvania stock, which occurred yesterday at Philadelphia, is intelligible enough to those who have seen the company's accounts. What more natural, then, than that the stocks of roads leased and guaranteed by discredited companies should suffer? The value of a guarantee depends upon the standing of the lessee who gives it. The havoc yesterday wrought in what have been known as "investment shares," was, therefore, precisely what might have been expected, because the value of the shares is contingent upon the financial ability of companies which are more or less under a cloud. Where the process will end the shrewdest investor is unable to determine. While it goes on, the most sanguine of mortals will have difficulty in persuading himself that the savings of Europeans will come here for investment in our corporate securities. Confidence must be restored at home before it can be reasonably looked for abroad.

HEALTHIER METHODS OF TEMPERANCE WORK.

The healthier condition of the temperance movement to-day is seen in the wide-spread interest in it as a social question. Great good has come from the action of the Church of England and of Cardinal MANNING. The cause has been taken out of the hands of vulgar agitators, and the two provinces of Canterbury and York have instituted committees to make systematic inquiries as to the extent, the cause, and the best means for the checking of this vice, and have thus enlisted the clergy and leading citizens upon the side of reform, and gone directly to practical measures for the suppression of intemperance by lessening the number of public houses, by restricting the licenses, and by the provision of amusements, which check social drinking. The English Cardinal has thrown his influence in the same direction among his own people. Common-sense pledges, methods which will prove of permanent benefit to society, personal efforts with individuals, have been encouraged. The result has been that English society, if not yet fully reformed, has been brought to the opinion that drunkenness is a disgrace, and that many of the channels of influence have been so controlled that public men, the Judges of the courts, the leaders of society and religion, speak out against the vice with a plainness which goes far toward making reform universal. It is the wholesome influence of these measures in England, hardly less than the success of the Gothenburg Plan in Sweden, which has come to the rescue of common sense in conducting the temperance reform in the United States; and if temperance workers generally could be made to understand that their success is not proportioned to the noise and bluster they make; that it is nothing to a man's credit to have been a drunkard; that intemperance is a sin, and should be treated in the individual like any other form of deadly sin; that the temperance reform can only meet the expectations of its advocates when it enlists the whole moral force of the community in its favor; and that the striking at the roots of the evil in many directions is the only effectual way to make reform an abiding success, the present healthier feeling which generally prevails among the educated and influential classes could be turned to excellent account.

It is with reference to this end that we have watched the feeling of reformers toward religious societies, and the action of these societies toward intemperance. No doubt, all religious bodies discourage intemperance, but in many cases it would seem as if they sanctioned the crazy notions of mere agitators, instead of putting forth energies to control the movement, and place it upon a healthy basis. It is with much satisfaction that we welcome a movement just begun in the Episcopal Church—always notably conservative toward all popular agitations—which looks to the management of the temperance reform in a way that will command the confidence of intelligent people everywhere. It grew out of the Boston Church Congress, where intemperance was one of the subjects discussed. According to the address which a committee within this church have just issued, they propose to strike intemperance at its roots in social life, and to allow considerable variety in methods of work and in the character of pledges to be signed. They recognize that all classes must be interested in this reform, that public opinion must be changed, that extreme views prejudice many against measures which are honestly devised, and that one of the radical causes of much failure in temperance work has been its single-hearted narrowness. That this new temperance movement means to do an active work is evident from the titles of its papers or tracts, already published by Mr. T. WHITTAKER, of this City, or soon forthcoming. The first is "Temperance Tactics," and others are to be "The Principle of the Pledge," "Social Sins Against Sobriety," "Eating and Drinking," "The Roots of Drunkenness," "The Gothenburg Plan," &c. What this new movement may come to remains to be seen, but we think that the success of our treatment of intemperance in the future will be mainly in the direction of this sensible movement. No doubt, there are persons enough to decry such measures as weak or halting, but they have certain important elements of success. They enlist the clergy and religious people in the cities, towns, and villages in this reform; they keep the reform itself away from the exciting measures which have been its curse; they furnish the wholesome moral influences which the inebriate specially stands in need of; they will sooner or later place the greater portion of every community in a positive attitude against intemperance; they will accomplish the work to be done quietly and effectively; and they are likely, if other religious bodies take similar intelligent action, to bring to bear finally upon the community at large that pervasive moral influence which is wiser than legislation in controlling the liberty of individuals.

In the direction indicated there seems at last to be a way by which wisdom and good sense may be brought to bear upon the temperance question, and by which the best purposes and theories of individuals whose hearts are deeply interested may be reduced to some feasible plan of united action. And the evident longing on the part of persons who could never be induced to join any band of temperance agitators, for wise measures, by which extremes of action may be avoided and good practical work done, is a fair indication that when once this social evil is considered in its obvious and many-sided relations to society and humanity, the helpers will not be wanting to control and restrict an evil which it is hopeless to expect to see thoroughly eradicated.

THE "LADY HELP."

A very remarkable and significant "movement" (to use a comprehensible and convenient phrase of the day) has begun in England. It introduces a new element, or rather a new force, into the management of domestic affairs. This is the "lady help." The growing incompetence and inefficiency of domestic servants, their pretensions, their high demands and great expectations, on the one hand, and on the other, the great number of unemployed, intelligent, and educated women who find themselves dependent upon their own exertions, led a certain Mrs. CRAWSHAY to start a project for employing the latter in household service under the bold semi-American title of "lady helps." Ridiculed at first, it has proved practicable, and the result at present is a greater demand for these "lady helps" than can be supplied. They expect to be comfortably and neatly lodged and well cared for, and to receive fair wages in return for what they give, which is intelligent, systematic, and truthful service. They do no out-of-door work, no scrubbing or the like—having under them a common servant for these duties; but they are responsible to the mistress of the household for the proper performance of even these labors; all others they perform themselves. The plan would not work well in this country, owing to the difference between our social organization and that of England; but the introduction of these "lady helps" into English households has been made the occasion of the publication of a new book, *My Lady-Help, and What She Taught Me*, by Mrs. WARREN, the author of some books upon kindred subjects which have made her the highest authority in England upon the details of domestic economy, a book which is so full of instruction much needed by most American women who are the mistresses of households that, although it has already been noticed as a book in our columns, we propose to bring its teachings still more strongly to the attention of those readers of THE TIMES who are interested in household affairs.

And first we learn from Mrs. WARREN, than whom no one living probably understands her subject better, that the trouble with servants in English households is just the same as that from which American housekeepers suffer. The servants are altogether deficient in training. They have been taught, or properly taught, nothing. To their lack of knowledge they add an entire lack of system and of truthfulness. They are incompetent and untrustworthy. They have no pride in their work, do not care whether it is well done or ill done, and their only object is to get through it with as little trouble as possible, and to get their wages and their privileges. The services rendered, Mrs. WARREN tells us, with the lips of the unhappy, perplexed mistress to whom she introduces us, are no better than when the wages were half what they are now, and, although "clothing is not so dear" as it was then, the servants' "underclothing is shabby and their outer dress not much otherwise. What the girls do with their money is a mystery." How many thousands of American ladies have made the same remark. So, the English servants go out to parties and come home with followers at all hours, and houses are robbed, as the English policemen say, by these means, just as they are here. They bring "written characters" that are good, but somehow in these recommendations "the words are ill spelled." They go away because their places are "quiet" and "so dull." The cooks have no knowledge and no accuracy, but work "by rule of thumb," and the house-maids are slatternly, disorderly, and pert. The similarity of the complaints on both sides of the water is ruefully amusing.

Into a household which has been served in this manner, Mrs. WARREN introduces an educated young woman, as "lady help," who has been taught how to manage a kitchen and a household, and she teaches her underservant, directs her, superintends her work, not in a remote way, from a lofty height, either material or moral, but immediately and at her side. She not only gives her orders, but overlooks her in everything that she does. She thus teaches her, and the result is comfort and serenity. But she teaches, also, another person—her mistress. For, strange to say, according to Mrs. WARREN, the fault is not only in the servants, but in the mistresses. The latter have two faults as housekeepers—first, they don't understand their business; and, next, they don't attend to it. They don't understand it, or try to understand it, as men understand theirs; they don't attend to it as men attend to theirs. "Let her [the mistress] be independent of her servants, by herself learning to do all household work well. Would Mr. N. be able to detect an error in his clerks, if he did not understand his profession? Would any man, engaged in business of whatever kind, be able to manage it successfully, if ignorant of all its workings?" Nor does she hesitate to say that the young women of to-day are inferior in training and education to their grandmothers, according to the conditions of life in the times of the latter. They have little useful knowledge, no housewifely training. This deficiency she undertakes to supply in this book; and as far as teaching without illustration and example goes, she does it most skillfully and thoroughly. She teaches them how to "keep house," not in a general way, but down to the minutest particulars, to the frying of a fish, the making of a bed, the laying of a table-cloth, the cleansing of a pot, the rinsing of a glass. She shows them how many of these offices they themselves can perform without losing dignity and self-respect, and without straining their arms or soiling their fingers. A distinguished Senator, Mr. BENTON, used to say that he liked to drink his tea from a cup that a lady had washed. Those who follow Mrs. WARREN'S instructions would please the taste of "Old Bullion," as he was called. She insists upon order, system, neatness, punctual performance of duty. Things are not to be left untidy "until to-morrow," when there is to be a general cleaning; they are to be cleansed and to be put in their places immediately after they have been used. Everything, even in a kitchen, is to have its place, and must be kept in that place except when it is in use. The mistress must "give out the stores" with her own hands, and a certain quantity must last a certain time and suffice for certain purposes. Waste must not only be forbidden, but prevented by direct personal supervision. Servants are to be taught by example and by drill. "Some day," says the lady help to her under servant—"perhaps to-morrow—you shall put the plates on the table, and we shall have an imaginary dinner-party, and I will show you these things." This point of direct personal daily overlooking of servants in their work is strongly insisted on. "When mistresses worked with their girls," Mrs. WARREN says, "the latter were well taught, and became good servants and good wives, who in their turn brought up their children to work." There is nothing quite new to the readers of THE TIMES in all this; for in a series of articles upon this topic not long since we taught this doctrine. We fear that it may have been scoffed at in many quarters as the vague speculation and ignorant dogmatism of that strange, unreasonable, exacting (although logical and practical) creature—a man. It is at least comforting to us, and it may possibly be profitable to some of our readers, to find the same doctrine taught by an experienced woman, the first authority on household matters in England. We cannot have lady helps here; but we might have ladies who were helps meet for their husbands, with much resulting happiness.

IMITATORS IN ART.

While the presence in the annual exhibition of a number of artists whose pictures show the influence of foreign masters denotes, to many observers, weakness and portends failure, the same fact suggests by no means a hopeless outlook to others. It may well be that a discriminating critic of pictures, who has recently come from abroad, can go through the rooms of the Academy of Design and point out what studios and what eminent painters are responsible for what work. He may be able to assign this picture to Munich, that to Paris, and the third to Rome, and after roughly dividing them into camps somewhat national in character, proceed to analyze further, and tell whose personal influence was exerted on the painting of this, that, and the other canvas. Here, he may say, GEROME'S example was in force, there MEISSONIER'S; yonder is a man who hoped to approach FORTUNY, and there hang pictures in which PILOTY had a hand. COUTURE is responsible for this, the works of TURNER show through the mannerisms of that, and over there we see an unfortunate who thinks he can imitate COROT or DIAZ. But, after all is said, what does it amount to? Simply, that beginners in art—and that word includes all artists, for all great artists have been beginners, in the broad sense of the word—imitate their masters for a long while, until they have sufficient strength of their own to exhibit whatever individuality, whatever cleverness or wit, they may be gifted with. It is unjust to find fault with a man for imitating good masters, so long as he will acknowledge himself a pupil, and tacitly agree either that he has nothing original of his own to say, or that his power over materials and tools is not sufficient to allow him to express what he would.

As a general thing, criticisms are not meant in an unkindly spirit; it will be usually found that severe remarks on artist's work arise more from a national sensitiveness in the critic, a grieving over the lack of excellent workmen in the highest forms of art in the United States, than in any petty or personal feelings. But, of course, a sensitive artist—who, if he were not sensitive, would probably also be no artist—cannot philosophize after this fashion when it is he, and not his brother, who receives the blow. His natural feeling is indignation, and his natural impulse is to strike back. Perhaps it is better that he should be indignant and should strike back, for at any rate that is honest and straightforward; and honesty, in the finer sense of the word, is the great thing that artists lack.

For example, here are TURNER in England and DIAZ in France, both great landscape painters in their peculiar ways, both intensely admired by artists and connoisseurs, and both a good deal sneered at by those who do not see their merits. It would not be honest for a painter to take all the hints he could gather from one of these men, examine carefully all the pictures by them which he could find, model his own pictures on them, and then not acknowledge the assistance they have given him. The imitator of MEISSONIER owes it to MEISSONIER to acknowledge the obligation he is under, even if he thinks it none of the world's business to ask whom he has selected for a model. Yet it is one of the commonest forms of intellectual dishonesty in artists to hear them underrating the very painter from whom they have gained most: it is hard for them to consider the possibility of being pupils, and they know well enough that they can only be imitators fairly at the cost of acknowledging it openly to the world. Fortunately, a large number of artists are not guilty of this, and, of those who do imitate without acknowledgment, a goodly proportion do so without being conscious of their fault; the spark of creative power in them so absorbs their judgment that it never occurs to them to question their own originality.

Imitation, when squarely admitted, is not only perfectly allowable, but praiseworthy. Each artist is supposed to know when he has done enough of it, when he can proceed to nature, to genre pictures of his own nation, to the painting of historical or finely symbolical pictures. But while he is in the imitative stage, one must not judge of his master or model from the productions of the pupil, however fine in some respects they may be. Not unfrequently one hears a person inveigh against a great artist because his imitators make such bad pictures, the argument being that there must be something radically wrong in the master if his "method" produces such disastrous results in the pupil. The soft indistinct touches in COROT'S later pictures, for instance, or the strange sunshine and cloud effects of TURNER, are stumbling-blocks of offense to many who are impatient of the admiration lavished upon the painters in question. They point to the hard and grotesque phases which TURNER'S "method" assumes under the brush of his imitators, the weak, smudged outlines in the pictures of followers after COROT or DIAZ, and shake their heads sagely over such work coming from the "school" of DIAZ, COROT, or TURNER. Yet these unfortunate old painters ought not to be held responsible for any one who thinks he can get in a few years by imitation that sense of touch which told the masters where to begin with the brush, how hard to bear on, where and when to leave off. If the student could learn the methods by which these men arrived at their excellence in art, that would be a different matter; but they have only their perfected works, the pictures in which they were able to play with their materials, to copy from. No New-York artist would dare to face the popular laughter were he to attempt to copy TURNER'S "Slave Ship," but some ambitious scholar at the Boston Art Museum, a society which has had the wisdom to buy that extraordinary picture, is likely enough to begin at the end, and attempt to copy what can not be copied, namely, the exuberant *tour de force* of a full-fledged genius. It will spare a thousand young artists severe pangs of conscience, and many sharp twinges to their pride, if they will remember that the only imitation they can fairly call their own and leave unacknowledged is the imitation of nature. That gives a broad way of looking at things, and a broad style of painting. Depth and a fine show of color are usually traits that come last with the strongest artists, so that hardness, when unaccompanied by a finical, mean style, is by no means a hopeless case. The present exhibition is not without examples of men who do their work, as far as they do it at all, broadly and well. That means good promise.

FINANCIAL FALSEHOOD.

Money seems to be one of the things about which men consider themselves privileged to be untruthful. A man who is strictly veracious on other points cannot be trusted on financial topics. He may be astonishingly and superfluously candid in respect to matters of great delicacy and privacy; but the moment he speaks of his material means—his estate, his income, his commercial ventures or profits—he may be expected to falsify like Munchausen. This cannot be explained either by his natural wish to hide his business affairs from the public, or to sustain his mercantile credit; for when he is not in business, and has no need of credit, he will be equally untrustworthy. Indeed, nobody appears to look for truth in statements of a monetary kind. They are accepted with outward assent and inward skepticism—as if any declaration of humanity were necessarily fallible in regard to all pecuniary possessions, or the absence thereof. We often hear the remark: "He says he has made so much; that he has lost such an amount; but, we are not expected, of course, to believe him." Nevertheless, if the person, or persons from whom these words fall were asked about the man they discredit, it is highly probable that they would express confidence in his truthfulness.

Money, much as it may be loved, is not put forward as having anything like the value of immaterial things. He is counted a cynic who says that he would sell his good name or his self-approval for any sum; and he would be deemed deranged who should deliberately exchange sound health, or character, or intellectual force for houses, lands, or securities of any sort. Yet, every day, men surrender reputation, conscience, constitution, whatever is best in them, of body or of mind, for gold or its equivalent. After they have it, they think they would buy back, at a great advance, the blessings they have relinquished in its behoof; but it is questionable, were the blessings theirs again, if they would not part with them, as before, to the same end. Do they not, whatever their assumption, regard money as more precious, more sacred than the things which money cannot purchase? And may not this be the reason why they are so loath to impart any accurate information concerning the condition of their fortunes? They who will tire you to death with the smallest particulars of their ailments, with their private opinions, their theological beliefs, their secret ambitions, could not be induced to furnish you with the simplest financial fact of their life. They will volunteer to tell you a vast deal touching their earnings, income, and expenditure, though you may, and probably do, feel assured that it is mere bosh. Why is it, we wonder, that so many men like to talk interminably of what they ought to know their hearers don't, and won't, believe, and what they would not themselves believe, were it told to them?

The average man is seldom reticent about his monetary affairs. Because he is determined to present them in a false light, he seems to hold that volubility concerning them is interesting, and may atone for his dishonesty of utterance. The lowest grade of clerk or the errand boy sins equally with the heavy speculator or undoubted millionaire. If one receives ten dollars and the other four dollars a week, both are fond of declaring that they get twice or thrice the amount; fancying, perhaps, that they are better off by keeping up the pretense. If the little street Arab finds ten cents in the gutter, he considers it proper to call it half a dollar, or at least a quarter; for urchins of his stamp not infrequently find a dime, but much more rarely a larger coin. And by exaggerating the value, his importance appears to be increased. Just so the great merchant or banker. He avers that by this or that transaction he has cleared two hundred thousand dollars, when his books show less than fifty thousand. Your neighbor falls heir to an estate worth sixty thousand dollars, and he represents it at a quarter of a million. Your kinsman marries a widow whose property may be estimated at twenty thousand dollars, as you may know from having been her husband's attorney, but he will rate the property at five times as much—unless you happen to be his creditor, in which case she will have been left penniless. The human family, whatever its inequality, shows its brotherhood by its universal fibbing about money.

As a rule, everybody wants to be thought richer, or less poor, than he is. It is generally admitted that poverty is no disgrace—inconvenient and unfortunate as it may be—but most of us act as if we regarded it as infamous. Even he who sets small store by dollars and cents is indisposed to divulge how many he has. The poor man falsifies because he is unwilling to be considered poor; the rich man, because he wants to be considered richer than he is. The latter usually covets the fame of great possessions, though disinclined to figures or particulars. He is anxious to be known as very wealthy, while he shrinks from anything like details. Whether he fears that the public should learn that he is worth more or less than it has supposed him to be, it is impossible to say. But he certainly has a well-defined and haunting fear. The inmost secrets of his soul are not more zealously and jealously guarded during life than the contents of his private ledger. It is not unlikely that he understands the force of mystery; that the undetermined is alway exaggerated. So he gives vague hints; expresses himself in generalities; looks wise and is silent at shrouded questions; feeling that mystery will augment his estate and income more than any astuteness or application of his own. How much is he worth? is a question we are prone to put to almost anybody except to the person himself. We should consider it a rudeness to ask him, inasmuch as we are sensible that he would either rebuke us or feel obliged to tell us a falsehood. It is extraordinary the interest we feel in the amount of our fellows' worldly goods, when we know that not a dollar of theirs will ever go to benefit us. And what a disappointment we must acknowledge when a millionaire dies, and still leaves our curiosity unsatisfied. The most philosophical of us must allow that the money of others concerns us only less than our own, and that we can hardly resist the temptation to inquire about it, because we are so well aware that they would never tell us. One of the moral evils of money, much or little, is the influence it brings to utter falsehood.

GENERAL NOTES.

The people of Pennsylvania will elect in November a Supreme Court Judge for 21 years.

The ex-Confederate survivors in Western Louisiana have lately formed an association.

One hundred and thirteen colored persons were baptized at Frankfort, Ky., last Sunday.

Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is building a $20,000 house for his son at Lime Rock.

Jesse and Mary Way, of Chester County, Penn., celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their wedding on the 8th inst.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* refuses to be placated. It asserts that Hayes "disgraces the seat he stole from Samuel J. Tilden."

Considering the size of the State, it has taken Rhode Island an astonishingly long while to get through with its Spring election.

A Western paper has a notice to its subscribers which reads: "If you do not see this copy of the *Columbian*, be sure to let us know."

A young woman employed as a riveter in a Massachusetts factory last week accidentally had a rivet driven through her forefinger and clinched.

Ex-Gov. Fayette McMullin, of Virginia, has joined the Grangers, and has been made a lecturer. He lands the farmers and pitches into the lawyers in his usual vigorous way.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that the demand of the Southern politicians is "all or nothing." The *North American* is right, except that it uses two words too many.

Senator Booth, of California, told a San Francisco reporter the other day that he thinks there will be no trouble in passing Senator Jones' Silver bill through the Senate at the next session.

Thirteen years ago a negro burglar shot a man in a house in Atlanta, Ga. Two weeks ago he wrote from Kentucky inquiring if the man died of the wound, and his letter has led to his arrest for the murder.

After five years' persistent advertising for a wife, Dr. Henry Cate, of Belleville, Ohio, has found a woman generous-hearted enough to have compassion on his forlorn condition, and to marry him to relieve him of it.

A Baltimore youth has been sent to jail for stealing his father's overcoat. The father, who was the only witness against the boy, admitted that the son is incurably ill, and that his physician has said he probably will not live more than a few months.

The Hartford *Post* says that a boy near that city recently plunged a carving-knife into the breast of his sister and killed her for the "crime" of spilling a little tea upon him at table, and the authorities have not deemed the circumstance worthy of their notice.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent says that at the meeting of the Ohio Republican State Committee, the drift of opinion, so far as one could judge from outside discussions, was in favor of Judge Taft for Governor, notwithstanding his announced refusal to be a candidate.

According to the Albany *Express*, Rev. Father Duffy, Pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church in Greenbush, has announced that he will not hereafter permit any child in his parish to partake of the "first communion" unless such child has attended a Catholic school for one year previous.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was invited to attend the reunion of the Cincinnati Alumni of Yale. He wrote: "It would have given me great pleasure to transport myself so far away from present scenes, into the midst of friends and the sympathies of those who have shared in the grand privileges of Yale. The longer I live the deeper is my personal gratitude to her, and my estimate of her influence."

George, the black horse ridden by Gen. Early at the beginning of the war, has just died in Virginia at the age of 25 years. He lost an eye at Williamsburg, was wounded in the leg at Cedar Run, and was permanently disabled for war purposes at the battle of Sharpsburg. But he maintained his appetite and vivacity to the last, and a Virginia paper says that he was "confined to his bed only 22 hours before he died."

GAMBLING IN FRANCE.

AN INCREASING VICE IN PARIS.

THE QUESTION OF PLAY UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION—SHALL THE PASSION BE LICENSED AND REGULATED—GAMBLING IN THE PARIS CLUBS—PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION AND WHY IT OCCURRED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 9, 1877.

Ever since the suppression of gambling at Baden-Baden and other German watering-places, the question of play has been under discussion in France. Some of the most astounding offers imaginable have been made to the Government for concessions to open regularly licensed gambling-houses. Gaming, whatever the moralists may say, is one of the passions which are deeply rooted in the human breast, and it is one that cannot be easily eradicated. Legislation can do no more than outlaw gambling, but it goes on all the same. It has gone on in all ages, and will go on to the end of time. Many serious judicial minds are now studying the question. It is simply this: Can we prevent gaming by legislation? Theoretically it would seem possible; but practically it has been found as impossible as the suppression of the social vice. We have never been able to do it—legists no longer hesitate to say that we cannot do it thoroughly—that all we can do is to surround it with certain difficulties, and restrict it to a certain extent. That being the case, the question comes whether we ought not to treat it like the social vice, grant licenses for it, and surround it with guarantees. Morality gains something by controlling a vice which cannot be prohibited.

Many eminent men are now engaged upon this difficult problem, and they have the offers made to the French Government as a basis. When driven from Baden, M. Blanc went to Monaco, which he has made one of the most attractive places in the world. Almost everybody goes there now. M. Dupressoir first went to Fontarabia, upon the Spanish frontier, but heavy levies were made upon him by the Carlists and the Alfonsists by turns, and he was forced to leave long before the end of the Carlist war. Lately he has gone to Cairo, in Egypt, and has obtained a concession there. He pays the Government a large annual revenue, subventions the two operas, and keeps up the two public gardens. In a year or two Cairo will be a fashionable resort. In this connection I must note the decline of Baden-Baden, which is going to ruin, despite the superior quality of its waters. Very large and tempting offers have been made to the French Government for *concessions de jeu*. One proposition was to rebuild Saint Cloud and pay 16,000,000 francs a year for the right of opening a gaming establishment there. Of course, this payment involved the granting of a monopoly. Fabulous offers came in from other parties, but in the present state of French law they were unacceptable. Then came complaints of illicit gambling, and the Police authority had to deal with the question. After a mature study of it they have decided that the best system, at least for the present, is that of authorized clubs.

In Paris there are scores of clubs of all grades, beginning with such crack institutions as the Jockey, the Champs Elysées, (formerly the Cercle Imperial,) the Franco-American, (formerly the Washington,) the Union, and others of the highest class, and clubs that are little better than gambling-houses. But the Police watch over the latter with zeal. The fact that there is gambling cannot be concealed, but the Police see that the men who gamble are persons who can afford it, and not employes or persons having charge of other people's money, and they even interfere when a well-known merchant loses more than he ought and bids fair to compromise his family and position. A club which gambled too highly, and which led to some complaints on the part of the families of the members, was recently closed by Police order. In this way gaming is regulated, restricted, and kept within certain limits. I may say that it is confined to the higher classes. But the lower classes gamble clandestinely, and the worst of the matter is that they are the victims of swindlers and card sharpers. The men who frequent clubs are guaranteed against swindling; the lower classes are swindled constantly. How to remedy the evil is now the great problem. Prohibitive measures do no good. It is not easy to find a way for regulating gambling so long as it is forbidden by law. The question is one which demands study.

The Premier has returned from his voyage in Italy, and is once more installed in the Ministry of the Interior. The trip had done him good. He was splendidly received by all the statesmen of Italy, and the King would have paid him distinguished honors it he had not been traveling incognito. As it was, Victor Emmanuel accorded him the grand cross of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazare.

No small amount of anxiety was shown here about the resignation of Prince Bismarck, particularly in official circles, and a solution of the enigma was sought in every direction. The French wanted to know whether the act was to be interpreted as favorable or untavorable to them. Letters from Berlin have just begun to come in with comments upon the affair, and by them many fables and suppositions have been destroyed. Among them is the theory, cherished by many of the French, that the Chancellor's resignation was owing to the animosity of Prince Fritz. Nothing of the kind exists, and the profound attachment of the Prince Imperial for Prince Bismarck is known to every one in Berlin, and the latter has the respect and esteem of all classes, the example coming from the highest. He is not known to have any personal enemies outside of a small circle of noble ladies, who oppose him at court for reasons known only to a few. Can the explanation of the resignation be found in the nervous malady of the Chancellor, in his growing irritation toward the opposition, in the attacks of a certain number of Deputies, in any of these minor questions? This is not likely, for Prince Bismarck is nota man to be discouraged for so little. Nor does anything remain of the quarrel with Gen. Von Stosch. The latter would not yield to the Chancellor's will, and refused him what he accorded to a Deputy. But on the 1st of April, Prince Bismarck's birthday, the Emperor called in person to offer his felicitations, the other members of the imperial family did the same thing, the highest nobility of Germany was well represented, and among the persons present was Gen. Von Stosch. One must know Germany well to fully understand the high compliment paid by the Emperor on this occasion. We must throw aside, therefore, all suspicions of dissensions with the sovereign or with his son. But there was a motive *di primo cartello* for Prince Bismarck's brusque retirement to Varzin, and public opinion in Berlin has found it.

On the 1st of April all was well; on the 2d the Chancellor resigned. Between those two days news arrived in Berlin that the protocol had been signed by England, and that Count Münster had also affixed the signature of Germany. What followed the reception of this news can only be imagined. The Chancellor had opposed the signing of the Russian protocol; the Emperor had sent private orders to Count Münster to sign if England did. This order did not pass through Prince Bismarck's hands, nor through the State Department. The Emperor has for some time shown a desire to aid his relative, the Czar, and has been animated by the most friendly sentiments, but the Chancellor has opposed the platonic aid which might be rendered by the signing of the protocol, on the ground that it was contrary to the interests of Germany. One acted from sentiment; the other acted upon State reasons. The thing was done, however, in spite of Prince Bismarck's opposition, and even without his knowledge. Count Münster acted upon private orders sent him by the Emperor. This is the reason now given in Berlin for the Chancellor's retirement, and it looks as if it was the right one. But if this version be correct the Prince has yielded to a moment's pique, and will not fail to return to his post when the results of the protocol have been fully developed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GENERAL MENTION.

The "Louisiana Jubilee Slave Singers" will sing at the Grand Opera-house this evening.

"Rigoletto" is to be sung for the second time at the Academy of Music to-morrow night.

Nightly performances of "My Awful Dad" are announced at Wallack's for an indefinite period.

The first of Mme Essipoff's eight recitals of piano music occurs at Steinway Hall to-morrow night.

"Rose Michel," with Miss Meek in the leading rôle, is to continue the attraction at the Grand Opera-house, this week.

A new spectacular play, called "The Wonder Child," will be brought out at the new Broadway Theatre on Monday week.

The Wrymouth, an exceedingly rare fish of the serpent family, has been added to the finny dwellers at the New-York Aquarium.

Miss Bessie Darling is to make her first appearance in this City at the Eagle Theatre, to-morrow evening. She will play *Julia* in "The Hunchback."

The run of "Our Boarding House" at the Park Theatre ends with this week, and on Monday, April 30, Mr. John T. Raymond and Miss Marie Gordon appear in "The Gilded Age."

The complete programme for the sixth and last Philharmonic concert of the present season is to include the Ninth Symphony, Beethoven's violin-concerto, opus 61, and the overture to Glück's "Iphigenia in Aulis."

The last week but one of "The Danicheffs" commences to-morrow at the Union-Square Theatre. A dramatization of *Nicholas Nickleby*, written by Andrew Halliday, and entitled "Smike," is to follow the Russian play.

Miss Adelaide Lennox acted in "Camille" at the Lyceum Theatre, yesterday evening. The lady's performance was not of a character indicating that the débutante is likely to distinguish herself in the higher walks of the drama.

The fifth and last programme to be interpreted by Mr. Heller, this season, will be made known at the Wonder Theatre to-morrow evening. Miss Heller's well-remembered "second sight séance" is to be part of this week's entertainments.

A concert complimentary to Mr. J. B. Pendleton will be given at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., Mr. Frank Gilder, Mme. Dora Gordon Steele, and Miss Arabella Root are to be the principal performers.

The intended appearance of Miss Dargon with Mr. McCulloch, at Booth's, will not occur, after all. This is to be regretted, for Miss Dargon has long enjoyed celebrity as a tragedienne throughout the country, and considerable desire exists in this City to witness her representations in a Metropolitan theatre.

The present week is to be the last but one of "The Princess Royal" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The successful career of the drama might have easily been prolonged until Summer but for the engagement previously entered into with Miss Neilson, whose farewell performances will begin on Monday, May 7, in "Twelfth Night."

A child violinist, "Little Pearl" by name, played two solos, by Leonard and Alard, in a concert given at Steinway Hall last evening. "Little Pearl" is an 8-year old girl. Her performances were quite remarkable when the age of the performer was taken into consideration; but, of course, they were neither expressive nor particularly finished efforts.

This evening's concert at the Academy of Music will enlist the services of Signori Celada, Bertolasi and Dal Negro, those of Signora Palmieri, and those of Signorine Marcé and Rastelli. The programme is to include several numbers from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the grand air "Hear ye, Israel," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the prayer from Rossini's "Mosè," and sundry other good things.

Mr. McCullough appeared in "Metamora" at Booth's Theatre, yesterday evening. To-morrow night he is to act in "King Lear," and later on he will come forth in "Othello," in "Virginius," and in "Macbeth." Several benefit representations occur between now and Sunday: on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. L. J. Vincent is to profit by a special performance; on Friday evening, Mr. McCullough will benefit by the entertainment, and, on Saturday night, Signor Operti will appeal to the public with a programme of particular attractiveness.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Christine Nilsson is in Brussels.

Gounod's "Cinq-Mars" has only been half successful in Paris.

M. Capoul has appeared at Covent Garden, London, in "Fra Diavolo."

The twenty-first and last Leipsic Gewandhaus concert took place March 22.

Herr Adolphe Muller has brought out at Rotterdam his new opera, "Van Dyck."

Sardou's "Exilés" has been coldly received at the Paris Porte St. Martin Theatre.

A new opera, "Adela d'Asturia," by Mazzoli, was lately hissed off the stage at Modena.

Moncrieff's drama of "Tom and Jerry" has been revived at the Surrey Theatre, in London.

M. Ferri, director of the Russian Imperial Opera-house, has, it is said, been succeeded by Signor Gardini.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.

A MURDERER'S STRUGGLES AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—HIS LAST LOOK UPON EARTH—HOW HIS ATTORNEY WAS AFFECTED BY THE SCENE.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—Charles M. Sterling, the Youngstown murderer, of whom previous mention has been made in these dispatches, was hanged at 12:40 o'clock to-day at Youngstown, Ohio. The following special to the Cleveland *Herald* gives the full particulars of the execution: At 10 o'clock this morning E. T. Nicholson, Pastor of the Baptist Church, called on Sterling. They had a long talk, in which the prisoner still claimed himself an innocent man. He said that vindication must be at a higher tribunal; expressed no preference in regard to religious faith, but trusted only in the future. The last hour of the prisoner was spent in conversation and prayer with his minister. The crowd in the halls was surging for admittance to the inclosure, but until within a few minutes before the hour, none were admitted. The anxiety of the moment was extreme. Sterling made a request to be taken up on top of the jail, where he could once more before death, see out upon the world. His request was granted. A strong guard led him up. At 12:15 P. M., after he came down, he was once more led into his cell, when the death warrant was read to him, and after a few minutes he was led to the scaffold. Just prior to his coming out the crowd of ticket-holding visitors were admitted into the inclosure. Everything was in readiness and at 12:30 o'clock Sterling was led to the scaffold, and after prayer, was handcuffed, placed on the closed trap, and asked if he had anything to say. He made a few remarks, insisting that he was innocent, and his his attorney, who was greatly affected, farewell. He also asked for the brother of the murdered girl, and shook hands with him.

At exactly 12:45 the trap was sprung; the noose slipped under his chin, and failed to break his neck. After a few minutes of silence he began to clap his hands, kick his feet, and moan most pitifully. For at least two minutes these motions and groans were kept up, and it was 13 minutes before he was pronounced dead. While this scene was transpiring on the scaffold, his attorney was being carried into the jail, where he fell upon a bed and wept in the most piteous manner. It took three men to control him. Every few moments he exclaimed: "He's dead! He's dead!" The body was taken down, and will be buried in the Potters' Field this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—A *Commercial* special says: "The condemned murderer Sterling, who is to be hanged to-day at Youngstown, Ohio, made a desperate effort to escape from jail yesterday. When the Warden opened the door of his cell, the prisoner rushed at him, striking him, and attempted to push him aside and escape. The Warden jumped between him and the door and drew his revolver, upon which the prisoner begged him to fire, as that was what he most wished. Sterling then in his rage seized on chairs and other movable articles, breaking them to splinters. The Warden in the meantime slipped out and locked the door. The prisoner has been very sullen ever since the occurrence."

FARO PLAYERS IN COURT.

CAN THE STATE LAW BE ENFORCED?

THE CASE OF RICHARD M. JORDAN AGAINST FOUR NOTED GAMBLERS—ENTERTAINING REVELATIONS—POLICE OFFICERS WHO NEVER SAW CARD-PLAYING IN A WELL-KNOWN GAMBLING DEN—WHAT A DETECTIVE SAW AND HEARD.

The examination in the case of Richard M. Jordan, a stationer, of No. 28 Pine-street, against John Daly, the alleged proprietor of the notorious gambling-hall, No. 8 Barclay-street, and James Thomas, the "backer," and William R. Parsons and William S. Gage, the "dealers" of the game there conducted, was resumed at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice Morgan. The general charge against the defendants is that between March 14 and Aug. 28, 1876, they swindled Jordan out of $18,660 at faro, and the prosecution is brought not to recover the money, but to secure the punishment of the defendants under the State statute against gambling. Daly and his friends, on the other hand, assert that Jordan is a "skin" gambler by profession, that he never lost the amount specified at their house, and that the whole affair is nothing more than attempted black-mail on the part of the complainant and certain other persons. The case has excited much interest in the "profession," and a large number of gamblers and sporting men were on hand yesterday to watch its progress. Among the audience were James Thomas, the "backer" of the game, a tall clerical-looking personage, with eye-glasses and a white choker, and William S. Gage, the "dealer," a thick-set, dark-whiskered individual, with a physique not unlike that of John Morrissey. Daly and Parsons were also in court during the greator part of the day. Mr. Charles W. Brooke acted as counsel for the complainant, and Mr. John Graham appeared for the defense.

Mr. Graham, before commencing, said that he wanted it distinctly understood that he acquiesced in the appearance of his learned brother on the other side only as a matter of courtesy, not of right, the court and Mr. Brooke having recognized this. Mr. Jordan was placed on the stand and examined on certain points in his previous testimony. He swore that he made the following memorandum in his diary on the 14th of March, 1876, in his own handwriting: "Barclay received $600," and another on Aug. 28, "$450 O Barclay," both of which he translated as meaning that he had lost the sums mentioned at the house No. 8 Barclay-street.

Mr. Brooke.—To whom did you give the money that you lost on March 14? To this Mr. Graham objected, and after a long altercation the evidence was excluded on the ground that the specific charge against the defendants was "keeping or exhibiting" a game or other apparatus for gaming purposes. Some further discussion ensued as to the grade of the offense charged, Mr. Brooke holding that it was a felony, and Mr. Graham contending that it was an amphibious offense, coming between a misdemeanor and a felony. The Judge coincided in the latter view, and the cross-examination was begun.

Mr. Graham—When did you play again at this place after Aug. 28 and before December following? A.—On Aug. 29, the day after I lost the $450.

Q.—Didn't you state in your previous cross-examination that you didn't play again until December? A.—I don't think I did; I remember seeing a Mr. Malloy a short time since; I don't remember saying that anybody "had induced me to make the complaint and then gone back on me."

Mr. Brooke—I fail to see what that has to do with it.

Mr. Graham—We propose to show that this man Jordan's motive is a corrupt one; that he wants to get money out of these men by terrifying them with threats of prosecution.

Capt. Saunders, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, in which the gambling house is situated, was next called. He testified that he had visited the place several times and had never seen any game going on there. This statement elicited a general smile, when the witness gravely added that he understood the reputation of the place was "bad." He admitted, however, that he knows John Daly, the alleged proprietor.

James Thomas, the clerical looking person who "backs" the game, was next examined by Judge Morgan in private, no one but the witness, Mr. Graham, and the stenographer being allowed to be present. Thomas said that he resided at No. 4 West Thirty-seventh-street. When asked what his occupation was, he replied: "I speculate." He stated that early last February he received a note from certain lawyers informing him that Richard M. Jordan had placed in their hands a claim against him and others for defrauding him out of money at their gambling place, and concluding as follows: "Please call on us at once and settle the same." He added that, on a later occasion, he received other letters from the complainant or his attorneys, threatening him with prosecution if he did not pay up promptly. One note read: "If you do not settle by 12 o'clock to-morrow I will commence legal proceedings at once."

Mrs. Catherine McGuire, of No. 2,242 Second-avenue, was called by the defense to prove that the complainant had perjured himself in swearing that he lived in Harlem. She testified that about four weeks ago Mr. Jordan engaged a hall bedroom on the second floor of her house, and paid for the same $2 per week, in advance. These payments he had continued up to within a week, but had never "ate, slept or drank" there. His instructions to the witness were, that if anybody called for him they were to be told that he was "out."

Ex-Boondsman Edgar Sharp, late of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, swore that he was in the house No. 8 Barclay-street twice on the afternoon of March 14, the day the complainant swore that he lost $450, and that he saw no playing on either occasion. He had been in the place several times before, but, strange to say, never so much as saw a card or heard the rattle of a one and dollar box. The reason why he remembered the day so distinctly was because there was a fire at No. 10 Barclay-street the same evening between 5 and 6 o'clock; he was dismissed from the force on March 17, 1876, for absence from post, but was reappointed as doorman of the Fourth Precinct on February last. This witness was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, but, although somewhat confused, he failed to contradict himself on any material point.

George Owen, attorney for the defense, took the stand, and testified to certain letters passing between Messrs. Davis and Lyon, attorneys for the complainant, and himself. Mr. Brooke made a strong point against the admission of such testimony, but the court overruled it. Among other epistles produced, was one from Mr. Jordan to his attorneys, stating that he had examined the books of his firm, and found that his total losses at No. 8 Barclay-street amounted to $18,660. The letters threatening legal proceedings, if the money was not restored, were also read.

Mr. Reichenbach, proprietor of the cigar store next to the Hoffman House, swore that he had overheard Jordan say that "he was in a fight of his own in this business, and didn't want any of the up-town gamblers to interfere."

Edward Malloy, of No. 58½ Charlton-street, knew Mr. Jordan and conversed with him on the subject of his case about a week ago. Jordan had said to him that he was satisfied he had been deceived by his former lawyers, and that they had not carried out his instructions. His directions to them were to get out an order of arrest against Daly, Thomas, and others, and lodge them in Ludlow-Street Jail. The complainant added that if he thought theirs was a square game, he would never have commenced the action. He said that Gen. Davis, of Jersey City, had introduced him to a man who showed him the method by which he had been "stunned" of his money. At another conversation the witness called Jordan's attention to the fact that, in a recent gambling trial in the Court of General Sessions, the gamblers had got off with a light fine. A long squabble ensued between the counsel as to whether the witness had intended to reflect on the District Attorney's office, which was hotly settled by Mr. Malloy humbly disclaiming any intention of reflecting on the District Attorney's office or on anybody else.

George F. Hutton, ex-Police Commissioner of Jersey City, testified that on a certain occasion 15 years ago, the complainant, while playing "poker" with him for money, had stabbed him in the neck, with a penknife, in close proximity to the jugular vein; the cause of the quarrel was an attempt on Jordan's part to cheat, by receiving cards from another person under cover of the table; the witness accused him of it, when Jordan told him he lied; witness thereupon slapped his face, and a struggle ensued, in which Jordan inflicted the wounds described; Hutton finally got Jordan down, and had his boot raised over him, when a comrade named Tom Randall dragged him off. "I did not discover that I had been cut till afterward," added the witness, casting a fierce look at Jordan, "or I wouldn't have left him any face to carry away." The ex-Police Commissioner confessed that he had left the New-Jersey Club, of which he had formerly been a member, but denied that he had been expelled for cheating at cards. He did not know that he was reputed to be an habitual cheat and card sharp.

John Dunn, ex-detective at Police Head-quarters, was the last witness. He detailed with exceeding minuteness the movements of Mr. Jordan during the past fortnight or so—where he had been, whom he had talked with, and what he had talked about. On April 10, he saw Jordan at the Astor House with Sam. Taylor and Marcus C. Stanley. On another occasion he saw him in company with a gentleman in a white overcoat and spectacles, who he understood was connected with the *Tribune*. At another time he saw him with a *Tribune* reporter. After a searching cross-examination by Mr. Brooks, the case was closed for the day, its further hearing being set down for Saturday next.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE.

ALLEGED ACTION OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES TO WIND UP THE COMPANY—ITS EXAMINATION BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—STATEMENT OF ITS ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN DECEMBER, 1875—WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

A statement was published in the Albany *Argus* of yesterday to the effect that the affairs of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, of this City, are to be wound up because of unsoundness developed by an examination of its condition by the Insurance Department, and, notwithstanding the fact that the officers profess to have no belief in the report, it is somewhat generally understood that the company is in trouble, and its alleged embarrassment does not occasion much surprise in insurance circles. The examination has been going on for some time past, and it is stated that the conclusion as to the unsound condition of the company was reached on Friday. If this report is true, the Attorney-General will apply within a short time for an order to it to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed and its affairs wound up. The company was organized on May 24, 1866, with a paid-up capital stock of $100,000 which has since been increased to $330,000. Mr. Benjamin F. Bancroft was President of the company at this time and Mr. Fred Shonnard was its Secretary. Mr. Bancroft occupied the presidential chair for two years when the present incumbent, Thomas S. Lambert, M. D., was elected. Morean Morris, M. D., is Vice-President and Surgeon in chief; Mr. B. F. Bancroft, Treasurer, and James Cruikshank, LL. D., Secretary. The business of the company is somewhat peculiar and as its name implies was intended to be popular, it being the privilege of the policy-holder to pay yearly, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as he elected. Again it has been a rule of the company to take any risk, no matter how poor its nature, at a price, of course, to be fixed by them. Long term policies have been a favorite with them, and but few endowment or short term policies were issued. The sworn statement of its assets and liabilities made to the department on 31 Dec. 31, 1875 is given below, at which time the company had 3,309 policies in force, insuring $10,213,187. The death rate during the past year was about four in a thousand, the officers state, so that very little money could have been lost in that way. As a matter of course, the assets have been depreciated since that time, and are now less than $500,000, while the decrease in the company's liability averages about the same as the assets. Following is the statement of Dec. 31, 1875:

ASSETS.

Loans secured by mortgages of real estate, first liens		$72,187 33
Loans on stock collaterals:	Amount loaned.	
Mortgage on village property, Stacyville, Mitchell County, Iowa; also, mortgage on city property, Hinton, W. Va.	$713 03	
United States Publishing Company stock	25,800 00	
Total amount	$26,513 03	—26,513 03
Stocks, Bonds, &c., owned by the Company.	Market value.	
United States bonds	$120,450 00	
New-York State bounty bonds	36,575 00	
Village of Salem, N. Y., bonds	5,000 00	
Ninth National Bank stock	8,000 00	
Total (carried out at cost value)	$169,975 00	—152,669 76
Premium notes, loans, or liens on policies in force, the reserves in excess of all indebtedness on same		130,637 32
Cash in company's office and in bank		155,852 48
Bills receivable, $9,152 50; agents' ledger balances, $38,348 37; total		47,500 87
Total net or ledger assets as per balance		$591,330 79
Other assets, including uncollected and deferred premiums, interest, and market value of bonds and stocks over cost		$238,889 55
Total assets		830,220 34
Deduct items not admitted		102,992 43
Total admitted assets		$727,233 91

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all the outstanding policies, with 4½ per cent. interest	$508,604 00	
Deduct net value of risks of the company reinsured in other solvent companies	3,911 00	
Net reinsurance reserve		$504,753 00
Total policy claims		20,000 00
Company's valuation at rated ages		$330,313 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$524,753 00
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account		202,480 91
Total liabilities		$727,233 91

Mr. Thomas S. Lambert, the President of the company, was visited last evening at his residence by a reporter of THE TIMES, to whom he stated that he believed the company to be in a perfectly solvent condition, and if the department contemplated any such action as that above mentioned it was entirely without his knowledge or that of any of the officers. The examination was not yet concluded, and he did not believe the Superintendent had sufficient data upon which to base an application for an order to show cause. The company's management had, during the 11 years of its existence, been of a most economical nature, and none of the policy-holders' money had been misused or allowed to go to waste. A number of the stockholders were wealthy gentlemen, and the policy-holders need have no fear that the company would be dissolved, for any deficiency in its assets that might be developed would be speedily made good by them. Mr. Lambert could not remember the figures of the last annual statement relating to the assets and liabilities of the institution, but knew they were much below those of the previous year. At the present time the company had about 2,900 policies in force.

OBITUARY.

COL. JOHN W. DIX.

Col. John W. Dix, the youngest son of ex-Gov. Dix, died at the house of his father, in this City, at an early hour yesterday morning. His death was caused by a combination of diseases, chief among which were pneumonia and hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in Albany in 1832, while his father was Adjutant-General of the State, and his early life was spent there. During the war and for some time thereafter he was at the head of the Interest Department of the Sub-Treasury in New-York, and from 1866 to 1869 was Secretary of Legation in Paris, while Gen. Dix was Minister to France. While the General was Governor of the State, Col. Dix was his private secretary, and since then, when his health would permit, he has had the management of a valuable trust estate. His promptness in business and the courtesy and attention with which he treated every one, gained for him many warm friends, and by them his loss will be sincerely mourned. His death was not wholly unexpected, as he had been in very bad health for more than a year. He spent the Winter before last in South Carolina, but the disease, or rather the combination of diseases, with which he was afflicted, was too deeply seated to be eradicated by a change of air. He has scarcely been out of his house since his return, and has grown steadily worse day by day. The funeral will occur to-morrow morning from Trinity Chapel.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The wife of Surrogate Calvin died suddenly yesterday morning from the effects of strangulated hernia. Funeral services will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 138 West Forty-seventh-street, and the remains will be taken to Watertown at 5 o'clock. The attachés of the Surrogate's office adopted resolutions of sympathy yesterday, and the office was closed early in the afternoon.

NEW FEATURES OF BARNUM'S SHOW.

The manifold wonders of Mr. Barnum's great show continue to attract vast throngs of spectators to the afternoon and evening performances at Gilmore's Garden. To-morrow several new features are to be added to the programme of the past week. The most notable of these will be the introduction of a new trick horse named "Excelsior," whose marvelous feats almost rival the performances of the superb stud of trained stallions, introduced by M. Oscar and Miss Jennie Louise Hengler. Besides this there will be a new and daring trapeze act by the Miaco Brothers, and singular feats of contortion and chair balancing by Messrs. Fontaine and J. Le Clair. The trained stallions will continue to be on view and the public will still be afforded an opportunity of witnessing the astonishing feats of these beautiful animals. Mr. Charles W. Fish, Charles Reed, and Miss Jennie Watson, will keep up their interesting exhibitions of daring horsemanship, and the two Japanese athletes Satsuma and Little All Right are to make known several new gymnastic acts. The performance in the arena will be brought to a close with a most laughable feature, known as "Barnum's Hippo-Volicipede." The immense elephant, "Borsea," which arrived from Europe last Saturday, and the collection of rare birds which accompanied him on the steam-ship Wisconsin, can be visited during the day and evening, as well as the many other curious inhabitants of the menagerie.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 21.—The official vote in the late Spring election, of all but eight remote and sparsely settled counties has been received. The Republican majority for Supreme Justice is 25,016; for President last Fall in the same counties it was 24,073. The total vote shows a large falling off. The vote for Hayes and Tilden in the same counties was 295,693, while the total now is only 192,722. The remaining eight counties cast only 10,902 votes for President, and gave 394 majority for Mr. Hayes.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22—1 A. M.—*For New-England, northerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy, clearing weather, with rising barometer, and no change in temperature.*

For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, rising barometer, stationery or slowly, rising temperature, and light, variable winds.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It is said that Mayor Ely will send to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday next, another nomination for Police Commissioner in place of Mr. Erhardt, and that he will again select some prominent Republican for the office. The Tammany Aldermen, however, through their leader, Mr. Purroy, make no secret of the fact that they will not confirm any one unless he is a Democrat. Whether the dead-lock that will thus be caused shall continue long will depend upon the City Fathers. The Mayor, having repeatedly declared that he was in favor of a non-partisan Police Board, cannot consistently select a Democrat for the position, and unless he does, the Aldermen will not approve of his choice. It is the belief of many of the politicians who frequent the City Hall, that the attitude taken by Mr. Purroy and his colleagues is intended as a menace to prevent the passage of the omnibus bill, but others assert that it means that the vacancies in all the departments that will occur on May 1, will be filled by Tammany men if the Aldermen have any power in the matter. There is a large number of candidates for Commissioner Erhardt's place, and they include many members of the Tammany Committee. Among those whose names have been mentioned are ex-Sheriff Brennan and Owen W. Murphy. One of the Aldermen stated to a friend that Excise Commissioner Patterson was a candidate, and that although he was a Republican, his name would probably break the dead-lock.

A PALACE OF GEMS.

It has always been claimed by scientists that the diamond was indissoluble, but human ingenuity is continually setting aside the dictums of *savans*. Practical results are worth all the theories in the world, and these prove that the diamond and other precious stones can not only be dissolved, but that they can be held in solution and precipitated by voltaic action.

For ocular proof of this, the reader has only to pay a visit to the new and beautiful store of Humphreys, the jeweler, on the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street.

It is really a "Palace of Gems," for in the magnificent show-windows and elegant cases glitter the most beautiful and brilliant specimens of precious stones to be seen in the world, including diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, aqua-marines, turquoises, and pearls, all elegantly mounted in the most fashionable settings of pure gold, reflecting a thousand scintillations, and forming a *coup d'œil* of iridescent splendor which has never been equaled in the Metropolis.

These are the product of the vast laboratory which has lately been established in Paris—the only one in the world—where these magnificent imitation stones are made by a secret process known only to the inventor, and in which the acme of human ingenuity has been attained. Their basis is pure crystals of the rarest hardness and brilliancy, found in the Sierra Nevadas, on the Pacific coast, from whence they are sent to the Parisian laboratory, where they are submitted to a chemical and voltaic process, by which their surfaces are covered by a coating of pure diamond, imparting to them all the brilliancy, hardness, and reflective qualities of real gems; the index of refraction, and the angles of polarization—the two tests which have been supposed to infallibly distinguish the true gems—being distinctly marked and perfectly imitated. These imitation gems have come into great favor in the world of fashion in Europe and America, as they are, of course, sold much cheaper, while they answer the purpose just as well as jewels costing from twenty to fifty times as much. Humphreys is the sole agent in America of the Great Parisian Jewel Laboratory, and has now on exhibition and for sale every variety of these glittering triumphs of human skill, cut in the most exquisite forms, and set in the most novel styles of diamond settings, including necklaces, ear-rings, bracelets, finger-rings, &c. Among the many beautiful specimens on exhibition at Humphreys are perfect fac similes of the historic gems of the world, such as the "Kohinoor, or Mountain of Light," "The Southern Star," "The Grand Mogul," "The Regent," "The Florentine," "The Pigott," "The Orlow," "The Polar Star," "The Pasha," "The Shah," "The Nassack," as well as the great and unique Blue Diamond belonging to Queen Victoria. Humphreys numbers among his patrons the most fashionable ladies of the City, and intends making these stones the specialty of his recherché establishment. He is continually receiving from Paris the newest and most attractive styles, which he sells remarkably low, as compared with the price of genuine stones.—*Evening Post.*

A REMARKABLE ELASTIC CARPET.

The new cork floor covering, Linoleum, is so rapidly increasing in popularity that it is superseding all articles used for a like purpose. Its remarkable durability is the secret of its success. All first-class carpet dealers keep it.—*Exchange.*

Our American ladies are determined to adopt the elegant new fashion, lately introduced, of full and gracefully flowing skirts. Indeed, no well-dressed lady is now seen in the streets of New-York without crinoline of some kind to keep her dress in fashionable shape. The new style wire skirts are the best for this purpose, being small, flexible, adjustable, durable, and light.—*City Journal.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size.....$1 00
GUANACO, patented..... 2 00
SILK, Gorham frame..... 3 50
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
No. 565 BROADWAY, near CANAL-st.
No. 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st., N. Y.
Established 1802.

"I have to do 'slap-up plumbing' now or I would starve; it destroys to spend work I never get a job." So said a plumber yesterday. This condition of things will last until occupants of houses insist on something better.

HENRY C. MYERS & CO., Nos. 46 and 48 Cliff-st., keep their FULLER FAUCETS in repair three years, without charge, and warrant their Silver Plating for five years.

Ere Decay Ruins Them

Past redemption, purify and strengthen your teeth with SOZODONT, which possesses unequaled efficacy as a dental renovant. Those in use may rely upon repairing defects of work should he, if they are not, ornaments of the mouth and efficient masticators of the food.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The EMPIRE DYEING AND CLEANING CO. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices—No. 9.66 Broadway, near 22d-st.; No. 196 6th-av., near 14th-st.; No. 276 8th-av., near 24th-st.; Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and 42d-st.

A $3 Hat, $1 90. Gentlemen's Silk Hats at wholesale price. Fine Derby and soft HATS about half retail prices. No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

A Great Blessing to the "Ruptured." The "UNIVERSAL VICTOR TRUSS." No understrap. No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

HAGAN—DALY.—At the Church of St. Rose, April 16, by Rev. Richard Brennan, THOMAS HAGAN to MARY E. DALY, both of this City. No cards.

PRATT—BLAIR.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Robert A. Edwards, WILLIAM H. PRATT, of New-York City, to MARGUERITE JOSEPHINE BLAIR, daughter of the late Wm. H. Blair, of Philadelphia. No cards.

STUART—MARKS.—On Thursday, April 19, 1877, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, ROBERT STUART to EVELINE T. MARKS, both of this City.

TYTLER—SEGOR.—Wednesday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. W. Taylor, GEORGE E. TYTLER, M. D., of New-York, and Miss LIZZIE E. SEGOR, of Youngsville, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDRUSS.—On Saturday morning, 21st inst., THEODORE F. ANDRUSS, of Newark, N. J., son of the late C. Halsted Andruss.

BARNARD.—On Friday, April 20, 1877, MINNIE, daughter of Alfred and Mary Barnard, aged 16 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 171 Prospect-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BISHOP.—At her residence, No. 51 Elm-st., New-Haven, on the 12th inst., Mrs. EMILY H., wife of Jeremiah A. Bishop.

BUCKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., Thursday, April 19, ELIZABETH ANDREWS, wife of George Buckley.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence on Monday afternoon, April 23, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers. Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot at 12 M., and return, leaving Southport at 4:41 and 6:40 P. M.

CALV

DRY GOODS.

H H EEEE A RRRR NN N
H H E AA R R NNN N
HHHH EEE AAAA RRRR N N N
H H E A A R R N NNN
H H EEEE A A R R N NN

Nos. 773 and 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

ALL GOODS AS ADVERTISED.

No exaggeration or misrepresentation in regard to qualities or prices.

We will open on Monday

FIVE HUNDRED

STUFF SUITS.

AS FOLLOWS:

FIVE,
SIX,
EIGHT,
TEN,
TWELVE,
FIFTEEN,
EIGHTEEN,
TWENTY,
TWENTY-TWO,
TWENTY-FIVE,
TWENTY-EIGHT,
THIRTY,

THIRTY-FIVE and FORTY DOLLARS.

These costumes are the entire balance of this season's manufacture of the most prominent house in this line, a house whose reputation for these goods stands second to none in the United States. They ARE ALL NEW, and are made of the most desirable imported fabrics, and in every possible variety of fashionable colorings and combinations. They are faultless in design, and in wonderful variety of styles, some of them of very expensive materials and elaborately trimmed with silk.

They have been sold at retail this season at FAR MORE THAN DOUBLE the money we shall now ask for them.

SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY
TO PURCHASE
COSTUMES
AT SUCH EXCREDINGLY POPULAR PRICES
WILL NOT OCCUR
AGAIN THIS SEASON.

We continue to offer extraordinary bargains in SILK SUITS,

and invite an examination of the styles and qualites.

PRINCESS, STRIPED SILK.....$15

BASQUE, OVERSKIRT and SKIRT, OVERSKIRT, with gathered ruffle SKIRT with deep ruffle and puffing..... 22

The above suit will be made TO ORDER in a great variety of fancy silks at the same price.

Also, to ORDER in finer silks.....$25

Also, to ORDER in still finer qualities..... 28

In elegant PLAIN COLORED SILKS, in great variety of new shades..... 32

FIT GUARANTEED.

This offering to make up fine silks TO ORDER at such popular prices has never before been presented to the public.

PRINCESS SUIT, VIOLET AND BLACK SILK, elegant quality, skirt with reverse box plaited flounce, overskirt and waist to correspond.....$30

TO ORDER—Same price for same quality of silk.

A great variety of other styles, $35 and upward.

BLACK SILK SKIRTS,
$18, $20, $25, UP TO $65.
TO ORDER at the same price.

SERVIAN SUITS, TEN DOLLARS.

These elegant costumes are considered among the most successful novelties of the season, and can only be had of us at this price; others ask $22 and $25 for the same.

BUNTING SUITS, New Styles constantly received.
CALICO SUITS, 90 cents, and upward.
LINEN SUITS, $2, and upward.
LINEN DUSTERS, and Traveling Wraps in great variety.

DOLMANS
in
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,
$3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, and upward.
NOVELTIES
in
IMPORTED JACKETS.

SILKS.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

purchased at the great auction of Messrs. E. OELBERMANN & CO. Those silks are extra quality, high lustre DRESS SILKS, and cost $1 41 gold to import; those are fully equal to any sold last season at $1 75. The assortment includes every desirable shade—navy, seal, prune, myrtle, ecru, mode and neutrals. They are the greatest bargains in plain colored silks ever offered in the City of New-York.

MATELASSE SILKS,
FIFTY CENTS,
less than HALF COST of importation.

This is a fresh lot, DIFFERENT from those we have been selling, 65 cents. We have closed the entire importation, and the styles cannot be bought elsewhere. They are the greatest bargains in Matelasses ever offered.

GRANITE SILKS
at
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS,

in black and neutral shades, elegant for overdresses and suits. They cost $1 30, gold, to import, and are well worthy the examination of customers.

FANCY SILKS
in
GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
at
EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR PRICES.

In BLACK SILKS we offer a complete line of GUINET'S
and other celebrated makes,
in
all qualities,
ONE DOLLAR and upward,
all of which have been selected with special reference to their durability.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS.

MOURNING GOODS.

ALL WOOL, EXTRA QUALITY,
FRENCH CASHMERE, FIFTY CENTS.

We continue to offer a full line of
LUPIN'S CELEBRATED FABRICS,
purchased at the great peremptory auction of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON. These well known goods are superior to any other make for durability, evenness of manufacture, and quality of material, and as the prices which we are now enabled to offer them they are lower than they have been sold at any period during the past 20 years.

GOLD MEDAL BLACK DRAP DETE,
(All wool, 48 inches wide,)
ONE DOLLAR and THIRTY-FIVE cents

TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY cents,
Purchased at the great PEREMPTORY auction of Messrs. LEHMAIER BROTHERS. They are reliable goods, and at the prices offered are lower than they have ever been sold, either at wholesale or retail.

OWING TO THE DECLINE OF GOLD and the desire of importers to realize we have purchased many special bargains in

Merinoes,
Cashmeres,
Tamises,
Bonazines,
Alpacas,
Brilliantines,
Henriettas,
Crape Cloths,
Biaritz.
Seiges,
Dagonals,

and other DESIRABLE MOURNING FABRICS, all of which have been selected with special regard to shade of black, reliability of manufacture, and durability.

ALL WOOL MATELASSE
Single and Double Widths, Light and Medium Weights.
NEW EFFECTS.

SQUARE MESH GRENADINES
All Wool.
Cotton Chain,
Silk and Wool,
All Silk,
Large Mesh,
Small Mesh,
Fancy Weave.

ALL QUALITIES, from Medium to Finest.

ALL SILK DAMASSE GRENADINES.
Elegant Designs, Magnificent Quality, Just Received.

BUNTING—SEASIDE GRENADINE,
THIRTY CENTS.

ENGLISH MATELASSE, THIRTY-ONE CENTS.

We have reorganized our Dress-making Department under superior management, and are prepared to execute orders for MOURNING OUTFITS on the DAY OF ORDER. Customers waited on at their residences; goods sent for selection; dresses fitted at the house.

SHAWLS.

SHETLAND AND BERLIN SHAWLS.
WHITE, PINK, BLUE, and NEUTRAL TINTS,
With
BALL, KNOTTED and FANCY FRINGES,
From
ONE to SEVEN DOLLARS.

SEA FOAM WRAPS.
Lavender, Blue, Pink, White.
ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

GRENADINE and CRAPE MARETZ SHAWLS,
ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS.

WHITE SILK GRENADINE SHAWLS,
THREE DOLLARS.

STRIPED SILK and WOOL SHAWLS.
TWO DOLLARS.

GLOVES.

CLOSING SALE.
BAJOU'S REAL KID,
SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.
QUALITY EQUAL TO ANY EVER SOLD.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

MONDAY MORNING,

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

WHICH WILL REPAY INSPECTION,
IN
BLACK & COLORED SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT 93c., $1, $1 15, $1 25, $1 50.
COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT 93c., $1, $1 15, $1 33.
Positively the Cheapest Silks ever Offered.

MONDAY MORNING,

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AT
PRICES THAT WILL TELL.

MONDAY MORNING,

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN OUR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENTS OF
HATS AND BONNETS in all the newest shapes.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
RIBBONS AND NECKWEAR.
Lower Prices than any Other House.

MONDAY MORNING,

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

AND NEW LINES AND ASSORTMENTS OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BLONDE LACES,
TORCHON LACES,
MADE UP LACE GOODS,
PARISIAN FANCY GOODS.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

KEEP'S English Socks—$3 a doz.; 25c. a pair: Keep's Linen Handkerchiefs for gents, very fine, 6 for $1 50, with Key box. KEEP'S SHIRTS, 623 B'way.

MILLINERY.

MLLE. MARIE TILMANN, OF 423 6TH-AV., has received from Paris a superb assortment of hats and bonnets of every imaginable form and style. The hats shown at this house have a peculiar artistic beauty of their own, being quite unlike those generally exhibited in the City. Mlle. Tilmann is a perfect type of a Parisian modiste; consequently the bonnets that come under her magic touch are thoroughly artistic.—*Sunday Times.*

THE "BOSTON" PLAITER.—THE ONLY really practicable plaiting-machine in use, saving one-third in material, besides enabling the operator to make side, knife, box, and cluster plaits with twice the rapidity possible on any other machine manufactured. Sent by express on receipt of $3, or C. O. D.
D. MILLER, Domestic Building,
Corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN,
(Late of Sixteenth-street,) NO. 1,256 BROADWAY.
Imported Bonnets, Hats, elegant Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and Veils. Dresses and Suits made to order.

AT MARIE TILMANN'S, OF PARIS, AGENT, Importer; latest recherché modes in Parisian bonnets just in from Turée and others. No. 423 6th-av., 2d door below 26th-st. English mourning goods.

PLAITING ROOMS, NO. 114 EAST 14TH-ST., opposite Irving-place, 1 cent per yard; shirring, button-holes, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, Astor House, and No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. G. W. PRENTIS, G. P. Agent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING Boat, connecting with all railroads North, East, and West; elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy-st., at 6 P. M. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—$1 Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 28, 1877. E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway corner of Warren-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of 10 Trustees of class expiring 1877, also to fill vacancies, and for the election of three inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of the company, on Tuesday, 24th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 25th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1877. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 25th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th day of May. C. VANDERBILT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of Managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 8th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 14, until the morning of May 9. By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO STEAM TRANSPORTATION AND MINING COMPANY.
An election for Directors of this company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., at the office of H. A. Johnson, No. 98 Broadway.
By order.
ROBT. C. BOYD, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

INSTRUCTION.

A PLEASANT NEW-ENGLAND HOME is offered two or three children, where they will receive a mother's care, and instruction in the English branches; terms moderate. Apply to J. W. SPRAGUE, No. 1,249 Broadway, or ANNA S. PARKER, North Adams, Mass.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer, to prepare gentlemen, ladies, and boys practically for good paying business positions.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WILL TAKE into the country for the Summer two boarding pupils, either boys or girls. Apply after 3 P. M., at No. 238 West 44th-st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N.Y. Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A.M.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

ALL THE LATE
SPRING NOVELTIES.

MILLINERY, STRAW AND CHIP HATS AND BONNETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, &c.

JUST OPENED, TWO CASES OF
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS,
COLORED EMBROIDERED GALOONS
FOR DRESS-TRIMMINGS.

PARASOLS.

SUN UMBRELLAS, made of plain gros grain, twilled and matelassé, with pearl, ivory, coral, black, ebony, and shell handles.
Bunting Seasides. Sunshades, Carriage, Lace Parasols, in elegant designs.

OUR OWN
REAL SEAMLESS KID GLOVES,

from 2 to 10 buttons, in all the new shades.

BLOOMS' NILLSON GLOVES,

the best in the world for the money.
TWO BUTTONS, 95 CENTS, and each pair warranted.

OUR
CORSET AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS

are stocked with everything counted in this line. LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS; in this line we are offering an unusually fine assortment. THESE GOODS are NOT OF THE COMMON GRADE which are daily advertised for all sorts of prices. Most of our goods are regular CUSTOM FINISH; we use none but best materials, and employ the most experienced hands in our work-rooms. OUR BABY WEAR has often been pronounced by connoisseurs superior in style and finish to any of our largest and most fashionable Broadway houses; being under a smaller expense than our Broadway and West-side competitors, we are enabled to retail these goods even lower than commoner grades are daily offered to the public. THE BEST PROOF OF THE PUBLIC APPRECIATION of the above statements lies in the fact that we have been compelled to enlarge these special departments by the addition of the entire second floor, devoted exclusively to LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

MADE UP LACE GOODS.

Being in constant receipt of latest Parisian modes, through one of our agents abroad, we have always novelties not found elsewhere.

LACES.

Have you seen the DANICHEFF LACES? They are positively only to be found at our establishment.

FRENCH BLACK WOVEN THREAD LACES, all widths, in most unique patterns.

100 PIECES TORCHON LACES from auction at half prices; CLUNY, DUCHESSE, POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES; RUSSIAN POINT LACE, the very latest novelty; Guipure, Spanish, Blonde, and Cashmere Laces, Lace Sacques, Lace Dolmans, Lace Overdresses, Lace Fichus, Lace Panchonettes and Lace Shawls, Antique Laces and Squares, Tidies, Bed Spreads, Table Covers, Window Curtains, &c.

Just opened, one case of RICH ELEGANT HAND EMBROIDERED SILK AND LISLE THREAD HOSE, at very moderate prices.

A CALL IS SOLICITED.

ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

HARRIS BROTHERS.

EXCLUSIVELY

KID GLOVES.

VARIETY, QUALITY, AND PRICES UNSURPASSED!

HARRIS' SEAMLESS, VICTORIA,

and various other makes.
Newest and most fashionable colors.

PRICES REDUCED

LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

Ladies' two-buttons, 45c. to 75c. a pair and upward.
Ladies' three-buttons, $1 to $1 25 a pair and upward.
Ladies' four-buttons, $1 25 to $1 50 a pair and upward.
Ladies' six-buttons, $1 50 to $1 75 a pair and upward.
Gents' one-button, $1 to $1 25 a pair and upward.
Gents' two-buttons, $1 25 to $1 50 a pair and upward.
Misses' and Children's, 50c. to 75c. a pair and upward.

UNDRESSED KID GLOVES.

Ladies' two-buttons at 75c., worth $1 25 a pair.
Ladies' three and four buttons at $1, worth $1 50 a pair AT NO. 877 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts

KEEP'S SHIRTS, No. 623 BROADWAY, very best quality; very lowest prices; Send your address and get samples free; half the usual cost saved.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A.—LADIES' PONY PHAETONS IN GREAT variety, direct from the factory. An assortment of boring carriages. Prices to suit purchasers. HAM. No. 656 Broadway.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—LOW RENT; near Windsor Hotel; room for seven horses. Apply No. 15 Park-av.

CLOTHING.

A.—THE BIGGEST PRICES IN AMERICA paid for ladies' and gentlemen's slightly worn wearing apparel, tailors' remnants, boots and shoes, carpets, &c. We positively pay 100 per cent. more than any other dealer in New-York or Brooklyn. Address Mr. or Mrs. CAMERON, 172 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, FURS, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, seal sacques, camel's hair shawls, furs, &c., bought, and sold back at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY, FIRST-CLASS PIANIST and linguist, desires an engagement up town for two hours daily, to teach classical and modern music, singing, French, German, English, and Italian. Address E. S., Box No. 304 THIRD UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A NORMAL COLLEGE GRADUATE DESIRES a position as governess or teacher in a private school; teaches English branches, German, and music; City or country. Address RESIDENCE, No. 318 West 39th-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING children English, French, and music, or as companion; desires board in exchange; references. Address BOSTWICK, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, WITH intelligent advice concerning same, free to parents. Complete record of reliable tutors and governesses for families. All kinds Kindergarten material.
SCHERMERHORN'S School Agency, 30 East 14th-st.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES schools and families with competent European and American teachers for all departments of instruction. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th-st.

WANTED—FRENCH IN EXCHANGE FOR GERMAN, by a native lady. Address Miss Kehl, No. 70 West 39th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING

On MONDAY AND TUESDAY, April 23d and 24th, we will place on exhibition the largest and most elegant stock of
HUMAN HAIR GOODS
Ever offered in this country, for which the highest prize medal was awarded. INVISIBLE FRONTS in large variety, lower than any other house. THE MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, the latest novelty, forms COIFFURE for front and back, all long hair, from $10 upward. COIFFURES in the latest Parisian styles.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

A full assortment of BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS, all of which are tested by our first chemists, and highly recommended. Eugenie's Secret of Beauty. CREME BLANCHE, or the MAGIC BEAUTIFIER for the complexion, $1 per box.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.

The odorless PERSIAN KHENNA will change Gray Hair instantaneously to its natural color, without the use of lead, iac sulphur, nitrate of silver, or any other poisonous ingredients, to a beautiful blonde or dark brown, $1 and $1 50 per box. Applied at the store if desired free of charge.

L. SHAW,

NO. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THREE DOORS FROM MACY'S.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
SPECIALTIES:
DRESS-MAKING,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
READY-MADE:
SILK SUITS, $15.99 UP.
SILK SUITS TO ORDER
$15, FOR MAKING.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

IMPORTERS,
invite the attention of buyers to their latest
NOVELTIES
IN
Rich French Flowers, Fancy and Ostrich Feathers and Feather Trimmings, Bridal Appointments and Veils, Floral Garnitures for Ball and Evening Costumes,
"Arranged to Order."

JARDINIERES, VASES and BASKETS filled with beautiful tropical Leaf Plants. "a specialty." To the Trade and Institutions a discount.
THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.
No. 28 East 14th-st., four doors West of University-place. I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.
No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

KEEP SELLS the Best and Cheapest Shirts in the world; also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz., six for 75c. No. 623 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES, GOODS, AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1877.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, clothing, transportation, &c.," (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York, will be received until 12 M. of TUESDAY, May 8, 1877, for furnishing the following supplies, goods, and transportation required for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Beef on the hoof	34,838,000	Mess pork	790 bbls.
Flour	5,764,500	Hominy	153,000
Bacon	879,400	Hard bread	80,000
Corn	2,464,500	Sugar	893,000
Beans	184,500	Coffee	453,900
Rice	83,000	Baking-powder	28,340
Tobacco	98,350	Soda	16,750
Soap	118,420	Lard	14,000

ALSO,

Blankets	26,479 pairs.	Blouses	3,125
Overcoats	3,571	Boys' suits	2,213
Sack coats	1,483	Hats and caps	15,398
Vests	0,483	Shoes	14,952 pairs.
Pants	8,809 pairs.		

Dry Goods, Hardware, Notions, and Medical Supplies.

ALSO,

Transportation for such of the above supplies as may not be contracted to be delivered at the several Indian Agencies.

Schedules showing in detail the kinds and quantities of all goods required at each Agency and in gross, transportation routes, time and place of delivery, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, together with blank proposals, forms of contract, bond, &c., will be furnished on application to this office, (in Washington, or at No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York,) to E. M. Flingsley, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York; to Wm. H. Lyon, No. 1433 Broadway, New-York; to Wm. Nicholson, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kan.; to the Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Army, at St. Louis, Chicago, Sioux City, Leavenworth, St. Paul, Omaha, and Cheyenne. J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of May, 1877, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School-house No. 28, on 40th-st., near 8th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work." "Proposal for Carpenter Work." "Proposal for Painting." "Proposal for Heating." "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
ADRIA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES R. CUMING,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, until Monday, the 30th day of April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting new wings, and for alterations to Grammar School House No. 16, on West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work." "Proposal for Carpenter Work." "Proposal for Painting." "Proposal for Heating." "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
E. DENISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
DAVID M. RAHL,
Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 26th day of April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting a new wing, and for altering and repairing Grammar School House No. 39, on 125th-st., near 2d-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work." "Proposal for Carpenter Work." "Proposal for Painting." "Proposal for Heating." "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
ROSWELL G. ROLSTON,
CHARLES CRARY,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
GERMAIN HAUSCHELL,
Board of School Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR GRAY SHIRTING FLANNEL—HEAVY QUALITY.

DEPOT QUARTER-MASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 9, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, May 21, 1877, for supplying the Quarter-master's Department at Philadelphia with three hundred and ninety thousand (390,000) yards of Heavy Quality 3-4 Gray Shirting Flannel, of standard quality. The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. For information in detail apply at this office, where sample of the Flannel can be seen, and specification and forms of proposals will be furnished.

Envelopes containing bids to be endorsed "Proposals for shirting Flannel."

S. H. BOCKIUS, Asst. Quarter-master-General.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

Attractive and special bargains this week. Ladies will find we have a better class of goods at lower prices than any house in the trade. We never quote prices on goods unless we have the exact material that we advertise. In Dress Goods, Silks, Hosiery, Suits, Cloaks, and Linens we will guarantee to save from 10 to 15 per cent. on all purchases.

BLACK SILKS.

Our Black Gros Grain Silk at 80c. is the same as sold 15 days ago for $1.
Very fine quality Black Silk at $1, $1 25, $1 50.
Ponson's satin finish Black Silk at $1 75, $2, $2 50.

COLORED SILKS.

300 pieces good quality Trimming Silk at 37½c. and 50c.; wholesale price last month 70c. and 80c. per yard.
Beautiful Colored Silk, in the latest shades, at $1, $1 25.
Very heavy Gros Grain, in all colors, at $1 50; sold elsewhere for $2.

STRIPED SILKS.

600 pieces Striped Silks, bought at auction, at 62½c. 75c., and 90c.; sold elsewhere for 85c., 95c., and $1 25.

DRESS GOODS.

85 cases fine plain Dress Goods, bought last week, at a great reduction on former prices.
10 cases French Cashmere, 40 inches wide, at 50c.; wholesale price last month 72½c.
5 cases French Cashmere, 40 inches wide, at 62½c.; wholesale price last month 90c.
5 cases Silk Pongee at 50c.; wholesale price last month 62½c.
15 cases very fine Matelasse Dress Goods at 25c.; wholesale price last month 42½c.
20 cases beautiful plain Mohair at 20c.; wholesale price last month 32½c.
10 cases Plaids, very wide, handsome design, at 10c.; wholesale price last month 16½c.
5 cases French Plaids, silk and wool, at 31c.; wholesale price last month 47½c.

BLACK GOODS.

5 cases very wide Black Cashmere at 31c.; wholesale price last month 50c.
5 cases very wide Black Cashmere at 50c.; wholesale price last month 67½c.
5 cases very wide Black Cashmere at 75c. and $1; wholesale price last month $1 and $1 13.

SUITS AND DOLMANS.

300 fine stuff Suits, made in the latest styles, from $7 to $16.
100 Black and Colored Cashmere Suits, in the latest styles, from $10 to $25.
75 Black Alpaca Suits, in the latest styles, from $6 to $20.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS.

Our Silk Suits are elegantly trimmed, made from Paris and Berlin styles, and are unsurpassed in finish.
Black Silk Suits at $40 and $50; ladies cannot buy the material at the price.
Black Silk Suits at $65 and $90. These suits are made from silk selling at $3 50 per yard.
50 Colored Silk Suits, imported, at $35 and $50; cost to importers, $56 and $75.
Magnificent line of Striped Silk Suits at $18, $20, $25, $35.

DOLMANS.

500 Light Cloth Dolmans, trimmed with fringe and silk, from $2 to $35.

CORDED PIQUE.

20 cases fine Corded Pique at 10c. and 15c.; cost manufacturers 15c. and 20c.

TABLE LINENS.

Table Linens 1¼ yards wide at 25c., 37½c., and 50c.

CALICOES.

50 cases good Calicoes at 5c.; sold elsewhere for 8c.

WALLER & M'SORLEY,
NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

LORD & TAYLOR

HAVE ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
Eastlake and Queen Anne Styles
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN AMERICA.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY
6s and 7s.

NEWARK 7s,
Due 1895.

ELIZABETH 7s,
1878 to 1896.

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

A Prime Investment.

JERSEY CITY

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS.

DUE 1913,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.
Office 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before April 30. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.
MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 23 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the above-named office on the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the company's interests in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and secure the building of uncompleted portions of the same. Also, to consider the policy and mode of extending the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's road west of the Missouri River. Also, to decide on the ways and means, by mortgage or otherwise, of finishing and equipping the company's branch to the Puyallup coal field, and extending the road from Kalama to Portland, Oregon.
SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Hannibal and Naples Railroad.

The Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bondholders are notified to deposit their bonds with the Trustee, to be held on account of the Protection Committee, appointed April 9, 1877, to protect the interest of said bondholders in buying in the road at the foreclosure sale on their account. Immediate attention to this is necessary.
GEORGE W. PARSONS, Chairman of Committee,
A. B. BATLIS, Trustee.
No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ORDERS.

We buy and sell stocks and bonds at the New-York Exchange or elsewhere on commission, being our custom for 26 years, in addition to the other branches of our business. Orders solicited and promptly executed. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
(MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin for cash. Branch offices in Fifth-avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

RECEIVED, NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1877, from Mr. W. A. CAMP two notes: one note for forty days for two hundred and fifty-one 54-100 dollars, and the other note for seventy days for two hundred and fifty dollars, on account.
$251 54.
$250 00. J. F. L. KOCH & CO.

$50,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE, at 6 per cent., for five years, on first-class business City real estate valued at $150,000, present value, and recently leased for about ten per cent. of value. Address MORTGAGE LOAN, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A1 STOCK PRIVILEGES AND STO

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE SPRING MARKETS

The markets are beginning to look very attractive. The stalls are filled with fresh-looking green vegetables, and red apples, and strawberries, and golden oranges, are spread out in tempting array. Green plants and flowers in pots are met with on every hand, and, in some places where the florists have established their head-quarters, the idea of a walk through a garden entails no great stretch on the imagination. In regard to prices, it is to be noted that meats of good quality are higher, the supply being not equal to the demand. Good to choice cuts of beef-sell at 18 to 24 cents per pound, "chuck" ribs, for roasting, at 12 to 14 cents, sirloin steaks at 20 to 28 cents, and "porter-house" steaks at 25 to 28 cents. Loins and legs of veal are worth 18 to 20 cents per pound, and shoulders and breasts, 12 to 14 cents. Hind quarters of mutton sell at 12 to 16 cents per pound, and fore quarters at 8 to 12 cents. Spring lamb is still dear. Prices for poultry are a little higher. As much as $1 75 to $2 per pair is asked for Spring chickens, and prices for full grown chickens and turkeys have advanced. Tame squabs are still very high priced. Game is scarce, and the supply is limited to wild pigeons, snipe, plover, and wild ducks. The latter will soon be out of season, the Game laws forbidding their sale after May 1. The markets are well supplied with oranges, those coming from Valencia being preferable to the fruit arriving from Messina and Sicily. Good apples are scarcer than they have been for several years at this period, and are quite as dear as oranges. Strawberries are lower, but are still expensive, good to choice selling at 40 to 75 cents per quart. In a few days they will be much cheaper, as the supply from the South is gradually increasing. Prices for prime old Irish potatoes are advancing. There is a moderate supply of new from Bermuda, and a few lots have been received from Florida. They sell at high prices. New onions, tomatoes, and beets from the Bermuda Islands are more plentiful, and so are green peas, kale, and spinach from the South. Radishes are much more abundant and cheaper, and asparagus is scarce and dear. Hot-houses of this State and New-England supply a considerable quantity of lettuce and rhubarb, which are low priced, and also grapes, mushrooms, and cucumbers, which are too dear for persons who have to study economy.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

A BREAKFAST GRAVY.—Dried beef makes a very nice gravy for breakfast cooked in this way: Shave off the beef thin, and put it in the frying-pan, with nearly as much water as you wish for gravy; let it boil a few minutes, keeping it covered. Then thicken with a little flour moistened with cream; add butter, pepper, and salt to taste.—M.

BEEF AND VEGETABLE SOUP.—Two pounds beef, a good-sized bone, salt and pepper, one turnip, one carrot, one onion, one leek, two sprigs parsley, one sprig celery, two tomatoes; put the beef (free from bones) in your soup-pot with about two quarts water; put the bones and marrow in a separate vessel with two quarts water, and when boiled strain and add to the beef; cut the vegetables in small squares, and about half an hour before you want to use the soup put them in with the beef; toast bread and cut it in small squares; put in the soup just before dishing.

II.—Get six or eight pounds beef—cut from the leg—with the marrow-bone left in; wash it in cold water; put it in a pot containing six or eight quarts of warm water; set it on the stove to boil; as soon as it comes to a boil place it on the back part of the stove, where it will boil slowly; any scum rising to the surface must be taken off; add one tablespoonful of salt; after the beef has boiled two hours and a half add one small onion and turnip, also three carrots, cut fine or chopped, about one cupful barley or rice, well washed; boil half an hour; add two sliced potatoes and a little celery or parsley cut fine; let it boil half an hour, and the soup is finished. If the water boils away too much add more or less water to your taste.—HOUSEKEEPER.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Purchase a small piece of shin, with some meat upon it—a piece costs 15 cents—put into the vessel that you make the soup in four quarts of water, with salt, boil three or four hours, then add half a teacupful of rice, one carrot grated, one turnip cut in pieces, one leek, cut up a stalk of celery, little pepper; just before serving for the table, take out the shin, removing the meat, which you cut in small pieces, put the meat into the tureen and pour the soup over it; send to table to be eaten with catsup or spiced sauces.—YANKEE.

TO COOK BEEFSTEAK.—Slit the outside or fat part, say every four inches, cutting through to the lean, which prevents contraction and increases its tenderness. Have a bright fire and gridiron hot before putting it on; turn over to prevent burning. A steak an inch and a half thick will be cooked in from seven to ten minutes. To fry, prepare in the same way; put a little butter on pan or griddle, and let it get brown before putting on the meat; cook quickly, and, whether broiled, fried, roasted, or baked in the oven, if you want juicy, tender beef, never salt it before it is cooked. Beefsteak should be served the moment it is cooked; otherwise it loses its flavor.—ERIN.

BAKERS' GRAHAM BREAD.—Make a sponge as for white bread with wheat flour, say one square of compressed yeast to two quarts of water, when light make up the dough with graham flour and one-half a tea-cupful molasses, let stand to rise again, then make up the loaves with the hands, and when light bake.—BERGEN POINT.

A USE FOR STALE BREAD.—Heat two eggs and add a cupful of sweet milk, mix well, cut the bread in slices and soak in the milk and egg, fry to a light brown, in two parts lard and one part butter; when done put on a dish and sprinkle with sugar; or put in a deep dish, put one cupful of raisins and currants, one-half cupful sugar and enough wine to soak through all; the first way makes a good lunch dish and the other way a good dessert.—D. L. H.

FRIED CAKES.—One cupful sugar, one cupful sour cream, one cupful buttermilk, one teaspoonful soda, spice to taste; mix thick enough to roll easily.—D. L. H.

RICH SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One cupful sour cream, one cupful molasses, one egg, one teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful soda; stir rather thin.—D. L. H.

GINGER NUTS.—One cupful lard and butter mixed, one cupful brown sugar, one cupful molasses, one-half cupful water, one tablespoonful ginger, and one of cinnamon, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water; enough flour to make a very stiff dough; roll ont quite thin and cut in round cakes; bake quickly.

TO PROPERLY DISTRIBUTE RAISINS.—After the batter is all ready for the raisins, cover the raisins well with sifted flour and stir them in the batter quickly. If currants are used they must be well washed in several waters; place them in a fine sieve, and while mixing the cake let them dry thoroughly on the back part of the stove; then cover them well with sifted flour and mix them in the batter at the very last.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO PREVENT RAISINS FROM RISING TO THE TOP.—Rub them thoroughly in a little flour and stir in a few at a time; a few raisins, then flour, so on until you have both used.—YANKEE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

GERMAN PICKLES.—Wash the pickles thoroughly, and dry well with a coarse towel; put in a stone jar, and strew salt thickly over them; leave in this for one day, then add mustard-seed, cloves, bay leaves, whole allspice, and enough water to cover the pickles; put a board over them, and a heavy stone to press them down.

HORSERADISH.—Strew a little salt and a very little white sugar over the horseradish, (which must be put in a glass jar,) and enough of the best cider vinegar to cover all; mix well and seal.

EASTER EGGS.—The easiest way to color them red is to put them into a dye made of madder and water, which colors them any desired shade, according to the quantity of madder used. Indigo will color them a beautiful blue; green paint will color them green, and yellow paint will make them yellow. Broom-sage will dye them a straw color, and cudbar will dye them a beautiful purple. For pink and magenta, use analine in different quantities. By pasting printed letters on them, and then painting the exposed parts with water colors, and then removing the letters, a pretty effect is produced; or the picture of a small cross can be put on, together with some appropriate motto.—ROARING GAP, N. C.

RELIEF FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—The common mullein, steeped strong and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean paper bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is good for the blood-vessels also; it strengthens the system, and builds up instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood, and takes inflammation from the lungs.

APPLE TEA FOR THE SICK.—Peel, core, and quarter one pound of apples; boil for half an hour in a quart of water; strain, add juice of one lemon, and sweeten to taste. Rhubarb, strawberry, or other fruit, may be used in like manner; black currant tea is much recommended in England.—MAID-OF-ALL-WORK.

BARLEY TEA.—Boil half a teacupful of the best pearl barley in a quart of water till smooth; then strain through muslin; add the juice of one lemon, and sweeten to taste.—MAID-OF-ALL-WORK.

CRANBERRY TEA.—For each quart of cranberries take one pound of sugar, boil to a pulp, and strain through a colleuder. For every two tablespoonfuls of the residue left in the colleuder, and being put into a mug, pour in one quart of boiling water; let it stand one hour and then strain. The jelly which passed through the colleuder can be used for cooking purposes, or tea can be made from it (like all other fruit jellies) by pouring boiling water upon it.—MAID-OF-ALL-WORK.

COLOGNE.—One quart alcohol, one-quarter ounce oil of lavender, one-quarter ounce oil of rosemary.

II.—One quart alcohol, one ounce oil of lemon, one-half ounce oil of bergamot; shake well.

TOOTH POWDER.—Eight ounces prepared chalk, three ounces bole Armenian, four ounces orris root powder, two ounces rose pink, one ounce powdered oak bark.

STRATENA.—"A Country Parson" can find this article, for mending crockery, &c., in abundance in the lower part of New-York without so much as seeking for it. The wonderful cures of seemingly hopeless fractures which various criers announce and illustrate will attract his attention.

TO CLEANSE COLLARS AND WRISTBANDS.—Grease the soiled parts before wetting, with any kind of fat or dripping; let them remain a few hours, or over night; wash with soap in hot water. They will become wonderfully clean.—ERIN.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS FROM SILK.—Place some coarse brown paper—the soft kind—on both sides of the spots, then press carefully with a hot iron; change the paper often, as it absorbs the grease. If the goods are so rich or delicate that the iron is likely to injure them, try friction by using raw cotton—rub the spots off, changing the cotton often. If the cashmere or cassimere is soiled or stained in many places, rip the article and wash it in tepid water softened with pulverized borax. It can be made to look as good as new.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Take equal parts of lemon juice, salt, starch, and soft soap; rub on thickly, lay on the grass in the hot sun. Renew the application two or three times a day.

II.—Take five cents worth of lime, dissolve in a pail of water, put in the clothes; let them remain three or four hours, then wash and the mildew will all disappear and does not injure the cloth.

TO KEEP KNIFE-HANDLES FROM DISCOLORING.—Ivory-handle knives should never be put in hot or greasy water. If servants will do such careless things, the only remedy, then, is to scrape the handles with glass or sand-paper.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO DESTROY MOTHS.—Get two or three pounds of powdered borax; if necessary untack the carpets around the edges; sprinkle plenty of borax all around the outer edges of the carpet, and with a feather or brush try to shove as much as possible under the surbase; let the borax remain there, it will not injure the carpet. I also make a line of borax all around the surbase and on the carpet.—HOUSEKEEPER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make sausages.

A receipt for black puddings.

A receipt for rusk.

How lemon cream pie is made.

The details of cocoanut pie.

How to make silver cake and gold cake.

How do you prepare dandelion coffee, such as you get at the grocer's?

A receipt for making blackberry wine that can be used in a few days.

A practical method for filtering or purifying water.

A cheap and easy method for making hard water soft for drinking purposes.

How to make the liquid for inhaling purposes for affections of the throat and lungs.

How to touch up tarnished gilt frames of mirrors.

The best way to brighten a copper boiler and not use acid.

The best method of removing purple ink from cotton goods.

Aunt Addie's method of washing white corduroy is asked for.

How to clean colored silk.

How to press and make black a straw hat which was originally black, but has now become dingy.

How to clean a set of white furs.

How to clean white kid gloves.

A receipt for removing indelible marks in woolen goods—marks dyed in the wool.

Can any thing be done with handsome white flowers which have become discolored from use and from laying some time?

What will prevent fair hair from growing darker?

How to make a good adhesive plaster for common cuts and bruises.

Do the following plants need much moisture: Begonias, foliage plants, lantanas, oleanders, and also scented geraniums?

A good receipt for furniture polish.

How is glue made at home without the ordinary appliances?

What to do for a canary which used to be a good singer, and appears to try to sing each morning about daylight, but does not open his mouth wide, and makes his notes very faint. He gapes some, but otherwise appears well?

The best way to destroy red ants.

THE NEW COMETS.

A DESCRIPTION BY PROF. PETERS, OF HAMILTON COLLEGE — THE LARGER ONE PROBABLY SOON VISIBLE FOR A WHILE TO THE NAKED EYE.

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y., April 18, 1877.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

DEAR SIR: The cable announces another comet, found by Mr. Borrelly at Marseilles on the 14th inst., in right ascension 1h. 6m., and north declination 55° 4'. It must be faint, since searches last night, with a hazy sky, did not bring it out. The position placing this comet in Cassiopea, it possibly may be identical with the object seen by Mr. Swift, at Rochester, of which but indistinct knowledge has reached us through the newspapers. I hope the credit of first discovery may turn out in favor of our countryman.

I am now able to give some more detailed statements about the bright comet in Pegasus, now upon the limit of the constellation Lacertia. It has been approaching both sun and earth, and just to-day (18th) is passing its perihelion. But its nearest approach to the earth will not happen before the 5th of May—when, however, it still remains at the respectable distance of 86,000,000 miles. If we compute the brightness in the common law, and take as unity the brightness the comet had on April 6, the increase is as follows:

April 18, brightness....1.55	May 4, brightness.....2.01
April 22, brightness....1.75	May 8, brightness.....1.89
April 26, brightness....1.93	May 12, brightness....1.68
April 30, brightness....2.02	

But this ratio is to be further enlarged from the well-known law that comets develop their intrinsic light greatly after their passage through perihelion, and though the cause of this greater development is still in want of full explanation, we may well assume that the light may rather quadruple than double.

On account of its motion toward the north the comet now rises at midnight, and will become circumpolar, or be above the horizon all 24 hours on April 26, so that at the end of this month, after the moon has gone by, there is every prospect of its exhibiting a pretty sight even to the naked eye and in the evening hours above the northern horizon.

The elements of the orbit offer nothing peculiar. They have a considerable, however slight, with those of the comets of 1596, 1699, and the second one of 1852. The motion in space is retrograde, and the perihelion lies a little within the earth's orbit. Yours very respectfully, C. H. F. PETERS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* thus groups the statistics of the week: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending April 14 was: By rail, 117,697 tons; by canal, 19,600 tons; total, 137,297; against 101,582 tons for the same week of last year; increase, 35,715 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 429,923 tons; bituminous, 76,913 tons; total, 506,836 tons; against 403,323 tons anthracite and 75,036 tons bituminous, total, 478,359 tons for the same week of last year; increase of anthracite, 26,600 tons; increase of bituminous, 1,877 tons; total increase, 28,477 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 4,759,225 tons; bituminous, 775,087 tons; total, 5,534,916 tons; against 3,587,193 tons anthracite and 827,867 tons bituminous, total, 4,415,060 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 1,172,630 tons; decrease of bituminous, 52,780 tons.

PRIESTS AND DOCTORS IN PRUSSIA.

Deaths from hydrophobia which have occurred recently in the Prussian-Rhenish province have called the attention of the Government to the practice, much prevailing there, of having persons who show symptoms of hydrophobia treated, instead of by a medical man, by a Roman Catholic priest. The consequences have naturally enough and invariably been disastrous to the patients. Another superstition existing in the Rhenish Province is the belief that the bite of dogs which have been burned with the Holy Cross key can never be dangerous, and this belief is producing a large revenue to a Belgian convent, which sends out emissaries with Hubertus keys to perform this interesting operation. The Prussian Government has now, in order to prevent further misfortunes, reminded the Roman Catholic clergy of a Government decree, according to which the clerical treatment of persons showing symptoms of hydrophobia can be commenced only when it has been proved to the priestly operator that the person bitten is already under medical treatment.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Again we have this disgusting gas odor from the East River side of the town. For the past three weeks, whenever the wind is easterly and the atmosphere is at all heavy, the air is poisoned with the stench, so much so that at times members of my family are made ill by its effects, and if it is continued they will have to leave the City. About the same state of things existed two years ago, and by the aid of your powerful paper the nuisance was discovered to be from some manufacture from the gas-house refuse at the foot of Twenty-second-street, and the authorities put a stop to it; but of what use are our laws and health boards if the perpetrators of such horrid nuisances can, after the excitement is allayed, start their works again, and even for a few weeks render our City as unendurable a place of residence as can be found anywhere? What is our Board of Health about, that with their numerous nostrils they can't find out and put a stop to this scourge on our City? Do stir them up, and oblige an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The eighth competition for the Marksman's Badge at Creedmoor will take place next Saturday at 3 P. M.

The battalion of Lafayette Guards will hold a grand ball at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, this evening.

The Old Guard, Major George W. McLean, commanding, will celebrate its anniversary by a reception and banquet at its armory, to-morrow evening.

At a meeting of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, last Thursday night, Lieut. Samuel Condon was elected by a large majority, against Capt. J. W. Street, of Company B, the other competitor.

Adjutant Ploeger of the Fifth Regiment, has received leave of absence for two months. Lieut. George Theiss, of Company B, has been elected Captain of Company K, and Caspar Schamberger has been chosen Captain of Company G, in the same command.

The fourth hop for the benefit of the band of the Ninth Regiment was given under the auspices of that command, at its armory last Tuesday evening. Dancing commenced about 9 o'clock, and was continued until a late hour. A large and fashionable assemblage was present, and the entertainment was a success, both financially and socially.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. F. W. Obernier commanding, will parade in full uniform at its armory to-morrow evening for inspection and review by Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade. Marksman's badges will be presented to those entitled to them on the same evening. The armory of this command is situated at the junction of Bushwick-boulevard and Stagg-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The right and left wings of the Twenty-second Regiment will drill to-morrow and Friday evenings respectively, which will close the wing drills for the season. An election has been ordered to take place next Wednesday evening, to fill the vacant offices of First and Second Lieutenants in Company C. The following non-commissioned officers having passed a creditable examination, have been granted warrants: Sergt. William S. Marshall, Corps. Louis H. Platt, and W. M. Protheroe, Company B.

Company B, Seventh Regiment, will celebrate its seventy-first anniversary on Thursday evening, May 10, instead of May 6, as formerly. An entertainment will be given at the armory, the programme embracing musical and literary exercises, followed by refreshments in the small regimental drill room, at which will take place in the Board of Officers' room, and both apartments will be handsomely decorated. The committee suggests in its invitation that gentlemen appear in evening costume, but to avoid any misunderstanding as to the nature of the entertainment, does not require the same observance of ladies.

On each recurring anniversary of the departure of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to the seat of war (April 23, 1861,) it is customary for the Veteran Corps, which is composed of the honorably discharged members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Meagher's Irish Brigade, and Corcoran's Irish Legion, to hold a special meeting in honor of the event, inviting a few friends to join them on the occasion. To-morrow being the sixteenth anniversary of this event, the Reception Committee has made preparations to entertain a number of guests, who will appreciate the honor due the occasion, and a social reunion of the brave Irishmen who fought for their country when it was in danger will take place.

The rifle teams of Companies A and C, Fourth Regiment New-Jersey National Guard, under command of Lieut. W. P. Wood and Lieut. Thomas Halstead, respectively, held a contest last Monday at Willow Haven range. This was the first of a series of matches to be held for the purpose of selecting a team of 12 to represent the State of New-Jersey in the Inter-State match at Creedmoor next month. Lieut. Wood is entitled to great credit for the interest he has developed in rifle practice in his regiment. The conditions of the match were as follows: Distance, 200 yards; weapons, Springfield rifles; position, standing; 10 rounds. The contest was very close, but Company A won by two points, the aggregate score standing 225 for Company A to 223 by Company C, the highest possible aggregate being 500 points.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will assemble in full dress uniform, with white gloves, at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for review by Inspector-General John B. Woodward, and to witness the presentation by Col. G. W. Wingate of the badges to the regimental marksmen of the past season. The successful competitors, whose scores have been previously published in THE TIMES, number 63. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of officers of this command will take place at the regimental armory on Monday evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock. Company C held a reception at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, last Tuesday evening. The entertainment was attended by a large number of friends of the company, who entered thoroughly into the amusements presented.

The members of the New-York Horse Artillery held a meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last Thursday evening, at which the reports of committees on uniforms and estimates were received. At a meeting held on Monday evening a constitution was adopted. It is somewhat different from those of similar organizations, as the heads of the military and civil offices are the same; the Captain, First Lieutenant, First Sergeant, and Quartermaster Sergeant being, ex officio, the President, Vice-Prssident, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively. The non-commissioned officers are selected by the officers for their soldierly qualities and not for their popularity. The Board of Directors, who also constitute the Committee on Election of proposed members, consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and six other members of the battery, the latter chosen for one year, at each November meeting. The six members elected to this position at the last meeting for 1877, were Messrs. L. H. Livingston, George W. Thorne, F. T. Bedell, F. G. Griswold, Oliver Iselin, and Belmont Purdy. These, with Capt. W. B. Wetmore, now constitute the board, which will eventually consist of ten when a Lieutenant and staff sergeants shall have been appointed. Persons desiring to join the organization must first be proposed by two members, who are not members of the board, before the Committee on Elections can ballot for them. Nearly a dozen new members were admitted at the last meeting of the organization, and the muster-rolls will probably be ready by the close of the present week.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, drilled in mounted movements at its armory last Wednesday night, parading 38 files. Capt. Anthony Arent, one of the oldest members of this troop, died at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 329 East Fiftieth-street, last Tuesday. Capt. Arent was born at Newstadt on the Harrdt, Sept. 2, 1804. He followed a civic occupation in his native country until the year 1832, when, owing to his liberal principles, he was obliged to leave his home. He came to this City and entered the wine business in Delancey-street. His first connection with the National Guard commenced in 1844, when he enlisted in Troop A, Fourth Regiment Artillery, under command of Capt. Charles and Col. Yates. In 1849 he organized Troop C, Dragoons, in the same regiment, and received a commission as Captain. This troope subsequently became the Separate Troop Cavalry, and was attached to the First Division. Capt. Arent resigned in 1856, and has since taken no active part in military affairs. He leaves three daughters and two sons. His funeral took place on Thursday, and interment was made in Green-Wood Cemetery. The Separate Troop Cavalry paraded their men in citizens' dress. The floral offerings were numerous, and some of them were very handsome. The troop presented a large pillow of white flowers, upon which was the monogram "S. T. C." in carnations and violets, and beneath it, in violets, were the words "We mourn our loss." The pall-bearers comprised members of the troop, who were also mourners in mass, as follows: Peter Granger, Andrew Fink, Jacob Freidlinger, Ernst Schafer, Carl Raght, and John Zulauf.

Commissions have been issued from general head-quarters at Albany, to officers in the First and Second Divisions, during the past month: First Division Staff—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Lieut.-Col. Augustus Belknap, Ordnance Officer; Major Elijah Alliger and Capt. John R. Andrews, Aids-de-Camp; First Brigade Staff—Lieut.-Col. Robert Lenox Belknap, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Herman Oelrichs, Inspector; Capt. William W. Astor, Ordnance Officer; Capt. William E. Iselin and First Lieut. George E. Dodge, Aids-de-Camp. Second Brigade Staff—Major David Scott, Inspector; Capt. Albert C. Hall, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. Andrew Gilsey, Aid-de-Camp; Third Regiment, First Lieutenant, John C. Kobbe; Second Lieutenants, Frederick Storck and Henry Doscher; Seventh Regiment, First Lieutenant, E. Graham Haight, and Second Lieutenant, Charles F. Thompson; Thirteenth Regiment, Second Lieutenants, William A. Brown and Richard B. S. Grim; Fifteenth Battalion First Lieut. August Grane; Twenty-second Regiment Major, John H. Horsfall, Capts. Thomas M. Daly and Charles T. Smith; First Lieut. Charles D. Sabin, and Second Lieut. Leonard G. Van Vechten; Sixty-ninth Regiment Major Micheal Breen, Surgeon. During the same period the resignations of the following officers have been accepted: Capt. C. E. Ritter, Thirty-second Regiment; Lieut. Col. John D. Probst, First Division Staff; Major George W. Sauer, Third Cavalry; Capt. Frederick Fleischbein, and First Lieut. Gustav Schumann, Eleventh Regiment: First Lieut. George W. Kempton, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieuts. Charles F. Peters, Elbe H. Engeler, Fred Otten, and Peter J. Kelly, Fifteenth Battalion: Capts. Anthony F. Reese and George Koch, and First Lieut. William Meyer, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. John T. Denny, First Brigade Staff; Lieut. Felix H. Heyman, Fifth Regiment.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are in Paris, where they will remain several weeks.

Johann Strauss, the Austrian composer and musical director, has been created a chevalier in the Legion of Honor.

Forty thousand copies of the official history of the Franco-German war have been sold, and the clear profits thus far realized amount to $75,000.

It is reported that Mr. J. W. Henley, the father of the House of Commons, will resign his seat for Oxfordshire at the end of the present session.

The volunteer officers, who served recently in the Servian Army, will receive equal rank in the Greek service, shoul d they offer their swords to the Greek Government.

The City of Paris owns 76 edifices consecrated to religious services. In addition, there are Notre Dame and the Pantheon, which are the property of the State.

At the Commission Court in Dublin not long since, a woman only 22 years old, who, in a drunken fit had broken a plate glass window, was fennd to have been convicted 66 times in the course of 10 years.

An order for the reorganization of the Royal English Artillery has been issued. On the 1st of July the service will be divided into three brigades of horse artillery, six brigades of field artillery, five brigades of garrison artillery, and one brigade of coast artillery.

The Emperor of Germany on the eightieth anniversary of his birthday received 1,858 congratulatory telegrams and nearly 3,000 congratulatory letters—say 4,800 congratulations in all—which, even at the rate of opening and disposing of one per minute, it must have taken just 80 hours merely to peruse, an hour for every year of his life.

During 1876, there were 443 journals published in Spain. Of these, 95 were political, 65 religious, 78 literary, 105 scientific, artistic, and industrial, and 100 were miscellaneous. The *Correspondencia de España* has the largest circulation, having circulated during last year nearly 21,000,000 copies. About 24,000 advertisements were inserted in the same paper during 1876.

The Captain of the Rock Ferry steamer Fairy Queen was recently summoned for an alleged violation of the law which forbids the landing of "cattle" on the Liverpool landing-stage. The "cattle" disembarked from the steamer was a dancing bear, and the magistrate's clerk suggested the doubt as to whether the classification would stand good in law. The summons was dismissed.

Dr. George H. Lamson, son of a distinguished clergyman of that name, and who was the only American surgeon in the Servian Army, in which he held a responsible position during the late war against Turkey, has had the Gold Cross of the Order of the Tahoo conferred on him by Prince Milan. Dr. Lamson gained valuable experience during the siege of Paris in the American Ambulance, under Dr. John Swinburne, late Health Officer of this City, and where he was also decorated with the Bronze Cross of Geneva.

Not long ago a paper was read before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, showing that "England, if there was no check on the present rate of increase of its inhabitants, would contain in the year 2476 a population of some 10,000,000,000." Some remarkable figures, however, on the paper might have added, America will be populated compactly from Coney Island to the tips of the Rocky Mountains, the Australian Continent will be so crammed with inhabitants that they will be falling over its edges, and Sibera and the Sahara will be crowded like a Sunday excursion boat in August.

A retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army recently summoned his wife beloro the Brighton magistrates to have her bound over to keep the peace. They had been married 32 years, and have 11 children, but for a considerable time the complainant and his wife had been living apart. The Lieutenant-Colonel accused his wife of breaking an umbrella over his head on one occasion in the public street, and upon another of behaving violently toward him on the Esplanade while he was in company with a married lady, at whose house he was staying, and thus causing a mob of some 200 persons to congregate. The defendant pleaded provocation, and the Bench eventually dismissed the summons.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

PAPER MONEY IN UNLIMITED QUANTITIES—SCRIP WHICH IS ALMOST VALUELESS—THE MONEY WORTH NOTHING OUTSIDE OF THE EMPIRE.

The insolvency of Turkey has been, to a considerable extent, increased by the issue of paper money (caimé) to the amount of 700,000,000 piastres, about $29,000,000. When in August, 1876, the Government declared its intention of issuing paper money to the amount of 300,000,000 piasters, it promised the public that no further issue would be made until the first issue should have been recalled. This promise, like most of those made by the Porte, was soon broken; for shortly after the commencement of the present year, another issue to the extent of 400,000,000 was put in circulation. The result is a complete state of stagnation, and unless some unforeseen event wards off the impending blow, it will not be long before the Turks, to quote Mr. Gladstone, must, "bag and baggage," leave Europe. Outside Turkey this paper money, or caimé, has no value whatever. The caimé daily depreciates in value. Our latest advices quoted it at 165, that is to say, for a Turkish lira, (£4 10,) nominally 100 piastres, a money changer would give you 165 piastres in notes. Different values are attached to the caimé by different establishments, and when one attempts to spend his money he is entirely at the mercy of the shop-keepers. The officials of the Government are also made to suffer, as they are paid at the rate of 100 piastres to the lira, instead of at the rate of 165 piastres, the negotiable value of the money. The Army, too, when paid at all, are paid in caimé. This last, not long since, led to almost a mutiny of the troops stationed at the Dardanelles. received some money on account of four months' arrears that were owing them. This was paid in caimé, but as the paymasters had nothing less than notes for 100 piastres, and they wished to pay the men 25 piastres each, they overcame the difficulty in this way: The soldiers were told off into fours, and to each quartet, in the presence of the other three, was given a note with instructions to get change for it where he could, and then pay the others. The *sarafs* (money-changers) and shops were at once besieged, but the difficulty experienced in obtaining change was enhanced ten-fold, owing to the fact that the soldiers set to different values upon the caimé to what the tradespeople did. Disputes arose, assaults were committed, and ultimately the shops were closed. Fortunately for the commercial community of the place, the next day a supply of 25-piastre notes arrived from Constantinople, and the soldiers were enabled to dissolve their unwilling partnership.

Between the caimé and the "good" money come the copper piastres, which are now current at 150 to the lira. In each gold lira there are 5 silver medjidiehs, and in each medjidieh there are 4 beshliks, one of which is equal to a trane; consequently, with copper at 150 to the lira, a beshlik should be worth 7½ piastres, copper; while with caimé at 165, a note with the nominal value of 5 piastres should be represented in copper by a fraction of a piastre under the value it bears upon its face.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 21—12:30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. New-York Central, 87.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 6⅝.

2:15 P. M.—Consols, 95⅜ for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £67,000.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ℔ cent. rentes, 104f. 42½c. for the account.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—United States bonds, New 5s, 102⅝.

PARIS, April 21.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Pork firmer; Eastern at 77s.; Western at 66s. Bacon dull; Cumberland Cut at 35s.; Short Rib at 39s.; Long Clear at 40s.; Short Clear at 41s. Hams dull; Long Cut at 43s.; Shoulders at 28s. 6d. Beef firmer; India Mess at 97s.; Extra Mess at 100s.; Prime Mess at 88s. Lard firmer, Prime Western at 48s. Tallow steady; Prime City at 41s. 3d. Turpentine steady; Spirits at 27s. Rosin steady; Common at 8s. 3d.; Fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese dull; American choice at 70s. Lard oil—none in the market. Flour firmer; extra State at 29s. 6d. Wheat firmer and rather dearer; No. 1 Spring at 11s. 6d.; No. 2 do. at 11s. 2d.; Winter Western at 11s. 4d. Corn dull; Mixed sort at 29s.

12 M.—Cotton—The receipts of Cotton to-day were 5,600 bales, including 5,000 bales American. Futures 1-32d better; Uplauds, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 1-16d.; also, sales of the same at 6 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, sail, 6 5-32d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 9-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 5-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 11-32d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 8,600 bales American.

2:15 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 90s. ℔ tierce.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—futures weaker; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6¾d.

3:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

4 P. M.—Clover-seed, 60s. @75s. ℔ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £28 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum, 35f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	74⅜	34	Pittsburg		80
100 Del. & Hud.	40½	500	Rock Island		88½
100 do	c. 40⅝	200	do		88⅜
300 do	40⅝	100	do	s3.	88⅜
900 do	41	300	do		88
100 do	40½	100	do		87⅞
200 do	40⅜	1400	do		87¾
100 do	40⅝	400	do	c.	87¾
100 do	40⅜	300	do		87⅝
10 Illinois Cen.	48½	100	St. Paul Pf.	s3.	43⅝
1000 West. Union	57⅛	300	do		43½
1000 do	57⅜	100	do		43⅝
400 do	s3. 57⅛	100	D., L. & W.		45
500 do	57⅛	500	do		44⅞
100 do	s3. 57⅜	1000	do		45
100 do	s3. 57½	500	do		45¼
500 do	57⅜	300	do		45½
100 do	57⅛	500	do		45⅝
400 Lake Shore	47⅜	1000	do		45¾
1100 do	47⅜	300	do		45⅞
400 do	s3. 47⅞	1500	do		46
400 do	s3. 47⅝	300	do		45⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.	90⅜	400	do		45¾
100 do	90⅞	400	do	c.	45⅜
100 do	90⅜	700	do		45½
310 do	91	600	do		45⅜
300 do	s3. 91⅜	100	do	c.	45¾
30 do	91⅜	600	do		45½
500 do	91⅜	500	do	c.	45¾
100 do	90⅜	500	do	c.	45½
100 do	90⅝	400	do		45⅜
100 do	90⅞	520	do		45
100 do	s30. 89⅜	100	do		44⅞
400 do	90½	1400	do		44⅝
100 do	90⅜	800	do		44⅝
100 do	90¼	100	Mor & Es.		59¼
197 Mich. Cen.	40⅝	650	do		59
200 do	40½	200	do		59½
200 do	40¼	50	do		60
200 do	s

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF ANALYZED.

AN ANALYSIS OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF. By Viscount AMBERLEY. From the late London edition. Complete. D. M. BENNETT, No. 141 Eighth-street, New-York. 1877. 8vo., pp. 745.

The pattern Englishman of the upper class is marked by a certain fondness for adventure in face of difficulty, and he insists upon hunting lions and tigers, and upon crossing deserts, climbing mountains, and piercing polar seas, well aware that little if any thing is to be made in that line of enterprise, and that many a life has been lost in the trial. The pride of muscle is a large element in this sort of heroism, yet the pride of intellect often enters into it, and sometimes mind and muscle brag of going together into the auventure. This solid volume of Viscount Amberley shows something of this combination, and he not only must have cudgeled his brains to think out this elaborate analysis of religious belief, but he must have worked with his hands to have turned over all this heap of erudite books which he quotes, and to have written all these pages of apparently hard writing, as they surely are very heavy reading. The chivalry of the undertaking is worthy of the house of Russell, to which the author belonged, while it is quite doubtful whether any new honors will be added by it to the family escutcheon, which is brilliant with the fame of the martyr to liberty who shared the doom of Algernon Sidney, and which shines now with the living light of the author's father, Earl Russell, who has been twice Premier, and who is a pillar of the Church as well as of the State of old England.

Lord Amoerley's book does not suffer from the want of a sufficiently comprehensive plan, and, like some of our ambitious American cities, it is laid out upon a grand scale, and like them it has more magnificence in its distances than in its structures. He starts out with the purpose of applying the method of science to the subject of religion, and then of resting his argument upon the solid facts of experience and observation, and not upon the shifting sands of fancy and emotion. He recognizes two essential facts—the absolute, or all but absolute, universality of some kind of religious perception or religious feeling, and also the countless variety of forms under which that feeling has made its appearance. He designates the universal sentiment as the substance, and the local or temporary coloring which it chances to assume as the shifting form. He calls that substance by the name of faith, and this form by the name of belief. In the first book the author deals with belief in its general characteristics and in its especial elements, which are peculiar to given times, districts, and races; and he reserves what he regards as universal religion, or the essence of faith, to his second book. In carrying out this plan, however, there is much obscurity, since in the closing portion, which professes to treat of the religious sentiment itself, and to pass to the final discussion, he continues to number his sections in connection with the second part of the first book, and thus to confuse the reader who seeks to grasp the whole meaning and sequence of the treatise.

His division of the first book is clear and comprehensive in statement, although somewhat confused in the working it out. It is divided into two parts, the first of which treats of means of communication upward from man to God, by consecrated actions, places, objects, persons, and mediators; and the second part treats of communication downward from God to man, by holy events, places, objects, orders, persons or prophets, and books. The main interest attaches, of course, to the 200 and more pages which profess to deal with the holy personages of religion, especially with Confucius Guntama, Buddha, Zoroaster, Mohammed, and, above all, Jesus Christ, to whom about 170 pages are devoted. It is not fair to call the great mass of facts and reflections that the author has gathered together upon these leaders of religion utterly worthless, yet the alleged facts are to be regarded rather as materials for a book than as a book, while the reflections are generally crude and superficial, and sometimes foolish. His portraiture of Jesus Christ is full of absurdity and conceit, and this earnest but shallow dabbler in theology writes of the historical, mythical, and ideal Jesus, and of what was thought of Him by the Jews, by Himself, and by His disciples, and of what we should think of Him, as it he were capable of entering into all the depths of the subject, and as it he could entice the Jesus Christ of the Gospel and the Church from a sphere above him and them. The difficulty with the author is not in any one opinion, but in his point of view, which expressly excludes all recognition of any indwelling divinity in the founder of Christianity, and which treats His character and opinions merely as traits of our uncertain human nature. Even the Sermon on the Mount he does not spare, but he absurdly perverts the command to consider the lilies of the field as symbols of trust in the Providence that clothes them, into an encouragement for us to give up clothing and a bounty upon nakedness, while he as absurdly caricatures the lesson of the widow and her two mites by a nauseous legend of Buddha, which tempts the reader to hold his nose in disgust. He looks upon Jesus as greatly lacking in intellectual power, and as sincerely believing Himself called upon to be the Messiah of the prophets and to build up the kingdom of heaven upon earth; as having many erroneous ideas, but as unquestionably a man of the "highest moral grandeur, lofty in His aims, pure in His use of means, earnest, energetic, zealous, and unselfish." How little the author is capable of understanding the range and depth of the Christian faith and power we may easily infer from the readiness with which he dismisses the Apostle Paul as a "complete free-thinker," over whose emancipated mind "the system of which he had before been the zealous upholder no longer had any power."

Chapter 6 of the second part of the first book undertakes, in nearly 300 pages, to treat of the holy books, or Bibles, of the human race; and it is a dreary mass of particulars, with little connecting thread or informing spirit or luminous thought. An intelligent and thoughtful reader cannot but yearn for some adequate guide through this wilderness, and there is more satisfaction to be had, as to the true sense of the sacred books of mankind, with our Bible at the head, from a single chapter of Maurice or a sermon of Robertson, than from this tangle of quotations and criticisms, without clear pathway or guiding hand.

In less than 100 pages Lord Amberley undertakes to give the result of his studies on religion, and to treat of the religious sentiment itself; the ultimate elements; the objective element; the subjective element; the relation of the two elements, the objective and subjective. He ends in a great aspiration without any satisfactory faith. Perhaps these sentences state as well as any other, in the book the upshot of his speculations: "The unknown reality which is the source of all phenomena whatsoever, mental and physical, must of necessity include within itself that mode of existence which is manifested in consciousness; for otherwise we must imagine yet another power as the originator of conscious life, and we should then have the unknown entities still requiring a higher entity behind them both to effect that entire harmony which subsists between them. The unknowable is, therefore, the hidden source from which both the great streams of being, internal and external, take their rise. Since, then, our minds themselves originate in that universal source, since it comprehends every form of existence within itself, we stand to it in relation of parts to a whole, in which and by which these parts subsist. There is, then, not only likeness but identity of nature between ourselves and our unknown origin. And it is literally true that in it we live, and move, and have our being."

The change of the word *him* for *it*, in quoting this sentence from the apostle, shows the limit of the author's faith. He believes in the unknown and unknowable reality, but he cannot affirm personal being as the attribute of this reality. He believes, too, in a certain participation in this unknown reality on the part of man, but he cannot affirm that this participation is so personal as to be proof of personal immortality. He is only sure that there is something in man which is absolute and immaterial, and that the higher being of man touches the Supreme Being that is within all things.

Many things can be said of this apparently sincere and elaborate, but unsatisfactory and pretentious, book, but there is one remark that it is most of all important for us to make. We mean the bearing of such researches upon the spirit of exact science which they profess so loyally to follow. Science is right in calling for full observation, fair experiment, and full reports of results. Yet science is very careful as to the conditions and methods of conducting the investigation, and requires that every student must master the facts of the case, and add to his own personal observation, knowledge of the results of all the masters of each department. Science abhors all pretense and quackery, and insists upon every branch of knowledge being studied in its own proper field, within its own characteristic faculties, and with due combination of all observations and conclusions. The question then arises, What is the really scientific method in those ethical and religious studies that deal with the inmost nature of man, the spiritual history of communities, and the communications of the divine light and life to the race? Evidently this study must be conducted under its own proper conditions in the sphere where divine and human powers meet, and within those lines of experience, meditation, and fellowship, where religion is born and bred, and has its best growth and influence. Not in mere parade of precedents or brightness of wits, but in devout thought, reverend obedience, and affectionate fellowship, this wisdom must be sought; and while liberty of investigation is the sacred right of every man, it is clear that he only can be master of that science who lives loyally within the divine kingdom and counts his own conceits second to the conscience and the reason of his race, and to the laws and the inspirations of God. Such books as this of Viscount Amberley are not written in the spirit of this reverent catholic science that seeks to study particulars in the light of universal faith and obedience. They have the taint of the rising atomism that dissolves the universe into fragments and finds no living God and no immortal soul. The best use of this book is its refutation of itself, as when this desolate seeker, gasping for breath after his long and weary pilgrimage around the whole world of free thinking, comes home for awhile to the faith in which he was baptized, and affirms what he so often forgets, that God himself must needs be the best interpreter of his own being and life, thus: "The Holy Spirit not only speaks to our souls, but it speaks in them and through them. We receive not the arbitrary command of an Almighty potentate, but the inspiring force of a being who, while raising us above ourselves, is still a part, the best part, of ourselves." In the author's attempt to do away with this conviction, and to exchange the breath of the living God for the abstract notion of the unknowable, he does not follow science, but parts company with its teachings. Science is the knowledge of facts and their connections. God is the supreme fact and the connection between all other facts. If the science of nature makes each thing testify to its own being and attributes, the science of God should not be less generous nor insist upon making a lower thing speak for Him! This chivalrous seeker for divine truth was nearer the shrine when he accepted the faith in which he was christened, than when he roamed the whole world to find materials for a new temple which his studies, so wasteful of his own precious life, have done little, if anything, to bring down from the clouds.

HE WILL COME; OR, MEDITATIONS UPON THE RETURN OF THE LORD JESUS TO REIGN OVER THE EARTH. By STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D. With an Introduction by STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, New-York City. New-York: MCCLOW & SIMON, Publishers, Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue. pp. 212.

While apparently the dominant direction of present thought and enterprise is toward natural science, and men tend more and more to ask what are the positive parts of the universe around us, and below and above us, and how shall we turn our knowledge of these facts to the best account in the case of health and the pursuit of wealth, comfort, and influence, it is interesting to see decided indications of quite a different line of thinking. The author of this vigorous and striking little book has no contempt for natural science, and he often uses its illustrations, yet he has little patience with the idea that the lot of mankind is to be evolved by merely natural laws, or that history can in any satisfactory sense be foretold by the study of nature and mankind. To him, not the law of the Kosmos, but the spirit of God, is the supreme power, and if we wish to know what great changes are to take place in the future of man, and of this earth, his dwelling-place, we must ask what God has told us of what He means to do. It is worthy of note that the pronounced super-naturalism of this volume comes to us from a church so near to the great centre of traffic, and that the author's pulpit is within an easy stone's throw of the great railway station where all roads concentrate travel, and all wires flash their tidings, and science and art celebrate their constant jubilee. The preacher has a good right to be swift and electric in that neighborhood, and this quick and tingling volume shows that he knows how to make good his right.

After a very telling preface by the author, and a kind and judicious introduction by his venerable father, we have 14 chapters, with a closing table of passages of Scripture in illustration of the subject. The reader is not left long in doubt as to what is coming; he finds himself at once in the heart of a book on the second advent of Christ and the millennium, a book all alive with faith and purpose. The author maintains that the second coming of the Saviour is as certain as His first coming—that He is to appear from heaven in His glorious human body; that His glory is to be shared by all of His true followers, dead or living; that the living are to be caught up to Him in the air by that glorious rapture; that His body is essentially the same as that which He had on earth, but made wholly glorious in its divine humanity; that all the saints, alike those who are raised from the dead and those who are caught up from among the living, are to be brought before him, and are to receive crowns according to their character and service; that there is to be a triumphal jubilee of reunion or spiritual marriage between Christ and his glorified church; that he, with his saints, is to return to the earth to reign in glory and to reign for a thousand years, Jerusalem being the centre of his kingdom. Finally, the end shall come after a brief outbreak of the evil powers under Satan, their head. The general resurrection and the last judgment will close the history of mankind and bring the kingdom of God to its great consummation.

Such is the substance of the book, and in manner, it is remarkably well done. The more startling, and what to many persons may be the offensive portions, such, for example, as the description of the war of the coming King and of his army of saints upon the ungodly, are either stated simply in the language of the Bible, or else they are illustrated by such moral and spiritual principles as to set aside all bloodthirsty dispositions; and where a peculiarly difficult emergency is presented, such as the outbreak of Satan into a world already mastered by the King of Glory and his saints, the author is content with keeping his own conjectures silent and leaving the solemn words of Scripture to tell what he himself does not presume to understand. In temper the book is decidedly moral and spiritual, and the possession of the Christian graces is made of more account in winning acceptance with the coming Lord than any speculative opinions, and remarkable stress is laid upon humanity to Christ's little ones as securing acceptance at his judgment-seat. The book urges strongly the need of a personal relation of fidelity to the Master, and strikes hard blows at all worldly and ecclesiastical pride. It gives, indeed, full as much consequence to the accepted saints as their humility can receive, but their exaltation is well presented, and they rise with dignity, not by setting themselves haughtily up above others, but by accepting in childlike trust the greatness that comes with Christ's indwelling in the devout soul. Some of the rhetoric is a little strong for a sober taste, and the whole style is intense and highly wrought, so as sometimes to tempt the quiet reader to wish, if not "for a few flashes of silence," as Sidney Smith once did, at least for a few sentences of simple, natural speech, in which the pen walks by the wayside or talks by the familiar table, instead of marching to stately music or discoursing in measured periods.

As to doctrine this book distinguishes itself from the common idea of the millennium by insisting upon the visible appearance of Jesus Christ to herald its coming; and it is distinguished from the Second Advent scheme of the Millerites by refusing to set any definite date for the second coming of Christ. This volume is likely to excite much attention, alike from sympathizing believers and from general readers. It maintains principle very much like those which were held in the early Christian church, and which were set aside by the rise of the Christian Church to power under Constantine, and the acceptance of the Catholic Church as the coming of Christ in real presence. Since the middle of the eighteenth century, and the movement under Bengel, the idea of the thousand years visible reign of Christ has been revived, and even the sedate Church of England has many earnest advocates of the doctrine. Some men of philosophical habits thought just as Oetinger and Rothe, men who regard Christianity as destined to shape the physical universe as well as human souls, have upheld a modified doctrine of the millennium with the visible coming of Christ, and we are likely to see great interest in the whole subject reviving in our time.

EMERSON ON BOSTON.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson repeated his lecture on Boston in that city on Monday night last. We quote a paragraph or two from the *Globe's* report:

"It is a question whether in Boston, which ranges through all the climates of the globe in a single day, which touches at one extreme the splendor and heat of the tropics, and at the other a degree of cold approaching the temperature of the celestial spaces, there is an influence in the climate to ennoble men. Certainly, it is no luxurious climate, but wisdom is not found in ignoble ease. Why it should school society we know not, any more than we know why New-Bedford, no nearer the whale than New-London, should savor of the oil-cask; or why the water of the Merrimac should make different men from those who drink the water of the Savannah or the Alabama; and yet it were well for those who live by the Potomac that its acrid waters were tempered by the waters of the Merrimac, or even the Hudson. Like the Greek and Roman, the Genoese and Florentine, we have a pride in the native city, and puritanism has not sufficiently chastised our pride. Boston was no accident, no wind-mill, no mere railway station, no cross-roads tavern, no army barrack, around which a city has grown up, but a seat of humanity, the birth-place of men of pure mind and noble sentiment and loyalty to their conviction, wherever it led them. Her annals are the grand historic lines of the country. I do not speak now with any fondness for the old town, but simply repeat cold, historic truth. Boston commands attention as the town appointed by destiny to be the natural leader of civilization in North America. The capital fact distinguishes the town founded by the men who made it one of the conditions of the charter of the colony that they should have the right to govern themselves in their own way.

The words which one boy speaks to another on the street, 'I'm as good as you are!' embody the principle of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, which lies at the bottom of Plymouth Rock and Boston Stone. Moral values, under this system, became money values. The people had hearts and souls, and stood by their principles at all hazards; and, down to the time of Abner Kneeland, their descendants have manifested the fathers' characteristics. House-rents, in the early days, were higher in Boston than elsewhere, for people felt that there would be sure to be something going forward before the year was out. There was always a moving principle—a *primum mobile*, in Boston. And ever since there have been 'odious novelties' in Boston, new sects, new forms of education and philosophy. Boston has always had 'theorists' and 'extremists,' and her people have never been contented with what is. There is no strong performance without a little fanaticism in the performer, and many of her 'doctrinaires' have made noble protest against cruelty to man, when flippant Senators called New-Englanders the 'mud-sills' of society; but the term became a glorious appellation, and New-England was recognized as the rock, the bed, the foundation-sill, of this country. With this purpose and earnestness has not been wanting culture. From the days of the 'Magnolia' until now New-England has had her men worthy to rank with the worthies of the world. The work which she has done has not been literary, but to carry out a grand idea. Her 'Hamlet,' her 'Mecanique,' 'Celeste,' her 'Wealth of Nations' is yet to come; but Boston, which has given to the country so many of her own descendants, may well rejoice in what her influence has done for the country. The city has struck her roots deep in the soil, and, like the banyan-tree, is sending out buds and offshoots everywhere. She is jealous only of her reputation, not of population nor of square miles of territory; and her sons, as they look at her glorious work, can offer no better prayer than that which adorns her seal: 'God be with us as He was with our fathers!'"

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVIVAL.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "The most conspicuous convert of the present religious excitement in Boston is Gen. John L. Swift. The announcement of his conversion was followed by his appearance at the Temple noon prayer-meeting of Wednesday of this week, at which he made a brief address acknowledging his 'peace of mind.' Gen. Swift is of Falmouth, Mass., origin, his father and mother, both living, being of the Methodist Church, and deeply religious people. His wife and sister are also religious persons, in the sense of church communicants. In this the General has been surrounded by a pious atmosphere all his life, and it is not surprising that the influences of the hour have had their effect upon his strongly emotional nature. The General has now been before the public as a political speaker about 25 years, having made his début when a salesman in the shoe-store of John H. Rogers, in 1852. His anti-slavery convictions were the offspring of his religious nature, and all who have listened to him much have heard his frequent allusions to religious convictions—sometimes received with a smile of incredulity, but we have always regarded them as sincere, and from a heart early molded by his parents in that direction. With his present confession, we shall not be surprised to find Gen. Swift ere long in the ministry. He would make a vigorous preacher, and bring many attractive attributes to his vocation. We certainly wish him much happiness in his new relations."

HOW THEY PROTECT THE NEGROES.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, a Democratic paper, prints the following: "Reports reach us of very bad work, secretly and brutally done, in Oglethorpe County, since the riot, and which acts are not calculated to allay the fears of the colored people, or to help the reputation of the county. It is reported that a negro named Turner was shot by unknown parties at night, and has died from his wounds. It is agreed that the killing was a cold-blooded murder. Two other negroes are said to have been called from their houses and shot, and are in dying conditions. These deeds are attributed to 'parties unknown,' a term much too indefinite for such frequent occurrences."

THE SPRING PLANT TRADE.

VAST BUSINESS OF A FEW WEEKS.

TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS USUALLY EXPENDED IN APRIL AND MAY—WHAT PLANTS PEOPLE BUY MOST—HOW THEY ARE RAISED AND SOLD—WHAT TO GROW IN SUN AND SHADE—ANTIQUITY OF THE BLUE GLASS IDEA—NEW PLANTS—SEED SELLERS' TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

At least $1,000,000 are expended in New-York and its immediate vicinity every Spring, from about the 10th of April to the 1st of June, in the purchase of plants for house and garden growth. During that time there are brought in by the principal gardeners, to supply the City demand alone, an average of 200 wagon-loads per diem of flowering and foliage plants, worth about $30 per load at the growers' prices. Sixteen thousand wagon-loads of such material seems like an enormous quantity, yet it is by no means all, for this does not include the vast amount aggregated by the multitude of small growers, who, instead of selling by wholesale to the retailers, choose to hawk their own products in the streets or vend them in the markets. Nor does the statement of that approximate or estimated amount give any adequate idea of the money spent in the gratification of this taste by the people, for the retailers' price is generally an advance of about 50 per cent. upon the growers', and the increase is still more upon the plants sold direct at retail by the small growers themselves, as they generally manage to have larger and consequently more costly plants for their street trade. The calculation of a million may indeed be looked upon as rather under than over the amount, and this has nothing to do with the seed trade, which may be separately considered further on.

Year by year this business grows. Whether it is that hard times haye taught our people a new appreciation of economical enjoyments, or that we are cultivating more and more our æsthetic senses, and naturally, in so doing, enhancing our love for the beauties of nature, the gratifying fact remains that already this year the sales of flowering and foliage plants, in the City, have been at least 25 per cent. greater than they were in any past year at an equally early stage of the season, and the indications are that this increase will be maintained, or very possibly exceeded, until the close. The love of flowers in the Spring-time has become common in all classes of society. Not alone the costly hanging baskets and boxes in the windows of the rich, but the stunted plants in their single pots upon the casement ledges of the humblest tenements attest the universal feeling. There are numbers of tall, overcrowded tenement-houses in the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, mainly those inhabited by Germans, where scarcely a window appears without its rose-bush or pot of verbenas or box of mignonette. And it can scarcely be doubted that those little plants, with their tender suggestions of the purity, freedom, and joy of the perfumed breath of Spring, are even more fondly loved, and exercise a more powerful influence upon those who cherish them, than the splendid Wardian cases, showy parterres, and magnificent gardens of the rich.

It would require columns of space to enumerate simply the names of the rich variety of plants sold in this season at such great comprehensive establishments as Wilson & Brothers, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, or Bridgeman's, at Eighteenth-street and Broadway; but in the markets, at the hundreds of plant stalls in all parts of the City, and from the hawkers' wagons going about the town, the main trade is in roses, geraniums, fuchsias, heliotropes, lantanas, daisies, pansies, hydrangeas, ivies, lemon verbena, verbenas, passion flower vines, petunias, violets, carnations and mignonette. Any one who has a curiosity about the infinite possibilities of variety back of this modest enumeration is respectfully referred to the bulky annual catalogues of their several stocks published by the leading floriculturists.

There are two reasons why flower-buyers seldom derive thorough satisfaction from their purchases, and they are worth bearing in mind. The first is the unnatural change made suddenly in the habits and surroundings of the plants. The second is in the too prevalent ignorance of the nice art of house-gardening and the varied requirements of the plants among people at large. It is unreasonable to expect that a plant accustomed to the equable, warm, humid atmosphere of the greenhouse, where it has been forced to unnaturally early blooming or abnormal luxuriance of foliage, will do well if suddenly exposed to a dry atmosphere and violent changes of temperature in the open air. Its flowers and leaves will be very liable to drop off in a few days, and then the purchaser will, in all probability, vow that the florist has cheated him or swear at his own bad luck. The precaution by which all this annoyance and disappointment may be prevented is very simple and easily applied. It is simply to purchase the plants and repot them before they are forced to flower. Then they will, if otherwise properly treated, be hardy and bloom in good time. Unhappily, however, people are suspicious of plants that do not bear blooming, or at least buds, and disdained to take the florist's word for what they will come to. Perhaps, also, they are sometimes a little lazy about giving the protracted attention, without any apparent and immediate return, which the plant demands.

The second reason is still more serious. One with the best intention in the world will drown his fuchsias, or thrust them into the glaring sunlight. Another will expect his geraniums and verbenas to blossom in the shade. And so the list of blunders extends unendingly. The only relief obtainable is by the acquisition of practical knowledge of the habits and requirements of the various classes of plants one strives to cherish, or, it life seems too short for that, by trusting implicitly to the florist's word, upon full information as to the facilities at one's disposal for what is best to attempt to grow. As an indicative list, which will be found of value to any one attempting parlor and window gardening, the following may be given:

To Flourish in the Shade.—*Dracœnas*, (dragon tree,) *Mimulus*, (musk plant,) *Achyranthes*, *Coleus* in numerous varieties, *Centaureas*, (dusty millers,) fuchsias, pansies, zonal geraniums, ivies, (English or German,) begonias, ferns, and fancy caladiums.

To Flourish in the Sunshine.—Double geraniums, petunias, ivy-leaved geraniums, gazanias, heliotropes, verbenas, monthly roses, mignonette, cypress and Madeira vines, dwarf cannas, calceolarias, lantanas, lobelia, mesembergia, cuphea, and tropeolum.

For both Sun and Shade.—Centaureas, ivies, maurandia, thumbergia, tropeolum.

Of these there are many varieties in each separate class, so that the foregoing lists, short as they seem, will, in reality, be found comprehensive enough to meet all reasonable requirements for in-door floriculture. When garden growth is contemplated, an entirely new field, far too vast for consideration here, is entered upon, one which may practically be said to be bounded only by the means of the party undertaking it. New plants are constantly being introduced in this department, thanks to the energy of our enterprising gardeners, who have their agents seeking novelties in Japan, China, South America, the Sandwich Islands, and other distant lands, all the year round, but the enjoyment of possession of these novelties is necessarily in a great measure forbidden to those who have not plenty of money to buy, plenty of ground to cultivate, and plenty of help to intelligently care for their floral treasures. It is all well enough for the man whose garden is confined to his window-sill to be informed that a number of new varieties of cannas—familiarly known as the "Indian shot plant"—have been introduced; that some of them are of wonderful beauty and very expensive, and that August Belmont has ordered 1,000 or them this season for the ornamentation of his grounds at Newport; but there is very little solid comfort in the information. The canna grows six feet high, with massive foliage, and its chief use is for massing on lawns; so the man with the window-sill garden will, perforce, have to make its acquaintance over the top of Mr. Belmont's, or some other man's, fence. Then, too, an attractive feature of out-door gardening now is the massing together of great quantities of foliage plants, in ornamental designs, "carpet styles," and beds wherein solid bodies of color and graduated form are carefully preserved. To make these effective, vast numbers of plants are used. some designs absolutely requiring for a space of 1,000 squire feet, as many as 4,000 plants of various sorts and sizes, from the little *Lobelia Paxtoni* or *Alternanthera Amœna*, each six inches high, up to the great *Caladium Esculentum*, or *Canna Indica Zebrina*, attaining an altitude of as many feet. Clearly the man of the window-sill garden has no business contemplating such magnificence, except from afar off. There is an old adage about Providence despising a poor man, the truth of which seems painfully conspicuous to an impecunious lover of flowers.

Flower growers estimate that within a radius of 30 miles about the New-York City Hall there are over $10,000,000 invested in the growing of plants by professional gardeners, large and small, and that their annual sales—exclusive of cut flowers—reach $2,000,000, half of which, as aforesaid, belongs to the Spring trade. This, let it be clearly understood, is quite outside the nursery business. Tree-growing has for five years past been an unprofitable occupation, and has been gradually diminishing in importance, while floriculture has been increasing. The growth of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs has been overdone by the establishment of nurseries in all parts of the country, and the consequent competition cutting prices below living rates. Furthermore, during the time mentioned there has been a notable falling off in both the desire and the ability of the people for the acquisition and beautifying of permanent homes, especially in the vicinity of the large cities. Perhaps indirectly this has accrued to the benefit of those purveyors of more temporary and inexpensive natural adornment, the floriculturists. Certainly, they have done better and better. One great advantage they possess over the nurserymen is that they are able to reap a profit from their unsold plants by cutting their bloom for the flower market, whereas trees have to be sold outright for the grower to get back his investment upon them.

Some of the floriculturists in the vicinity of New-York do a stupendous business. P. Henderson & Co., for instance, have a little over two acres under glass, and sell vast quantities of plants to all parts of the country. Their shipments by express will average one and a half tons per diem the year round. But the Spring trade is not for them a very marked feature, inasmuch as their growth is almost entirely for gardeners and florists, and consequently they sell their plants when of very small size, in off seasons, for forcing to salable size for the retail trade by others. In 50 cities, all over the United States, people are now buying potted plants that were sent out from Henderson & Co.'s greenhouses during last Winter, when not more than two or three inches high, and have since been carefully developed by local gardeners. William Wilson, of Astoria, Long Island, has about the same amount of glass—that is the phrase employed by gardeners to specify their capacity for cultivation—as Henderson & Co., but does not grow so many plants, as his trade is more directly with private parties and local dealers in New-York and vicinity, and requires a larger growth than Henderson's. Even the rare plants, which he ships as far off as San Francisco, Montreal, and Savannah, are large ones, his class of buyers expecting such from him. His principal items during the year are 125,000 to 150,000 roses, 60,000 to 75,000 verbenas, 25,000 pansies, 15,000 petunias, and say 10,000 daisies, with geraniums, carnations, &c., in proportion, the great majority of which manifestly belongs to the Spring trade. In hard-wood plants, lillies, gladioli, a thousand ornamental varieties of foliage plants, and many others, his trade runs about even, all the year through, so for present purposes they need only be mentioned. After these two large establishments come a score, at least, each of which has from half an acre to three times as much of glass, in Flatbush, on Union Hill, out at Orange, on the upper part of Manhattan Island, and, in fact, in all directions, excepting straight out toward the Narrows. Then there are 75 or 80 more of still smaller dimensions, which depend almost entirely upon the Spring trade and a little business in cut flowers, not having greenhouse space to devote to a steady supply of plants for other seasons.

Everywhere, at this season, intense activity prevails among the gardeners great and small. Busy men and boys are at work, even before daylight, in the greenhouses, changing little tender shoots from forcing-beds to thumb-pots; transferring plants of larger growth from thumb pots to more capacious ones; selecting out those suitable for immediate marketing; clipping flowers from the stock plants for the bouquet-makers; watering, pruning, dibbling, tying up, and doing a thousand other little things, seemingly of slight importance, but each requiring deftness and care, for in this business success can never be attained by a half-way, slip-shod style of doing even the smallest things. On in the forenoon, at the larger greenhouses, the orders are received from the City agents. Then the bustle increases ten-fold. The employes are too busy to even talk. Each order may call for various quantities of 50 or even 100 different things. It may be altogether for roses, but may demand 50 varieties, of different sizes and at various prices. It is no small job to find all these things, to make sure that each is exactly what is wanted, and gather them together from the 10 or 15 different steaming, low-roofed glass houses through which they are scattered. Then some have to be packed in pots, others taken from their pots and wrapped in paper, many must be labeled, all have to be put up in order and in such condition as not to be injured by carriage, and finally, entries of the stock thus disposed of have to be made, and bills prepared. By the time this is all done, the afternoon batch of orders has arrived, and the processes must all be gone over again, and sometimes the night is far advanced before a time for rest is reached. Even were everything ready for instant shipment, the trade would still be a very busy one, but it must be remembered that the work of bringing on new growths to fill the places of those removed must be uninterrmittingly maintained. New cuttings have to be bedded, new seeds sown, new bulbs started, slowly growing plants forced, and all this without interfering with or permitting a diminution of the resources of what is practically the harvest season. This work of plant-growing possesses in itself a peculiar charm for any lover of nature.

In some plants there appears to be a riotous protusion of vitality, so that reproduction is almost absurdly easy. Take the begonias, for instance. The gardener will snip one of their broad leaves into a dozen pieces, merely taking care to cut each so that it has a sharp point at the junction of its veins. These points he thrusts into damp sand. In a few days each fragment will have thrown out roots. A few days more and branches will appear, with new leaves upon them. The new plants are then formed and perfect, ready for potting. Perhaps he does not even trouble himself to thrust the points into the sand, but merely scatters the shreds upon its surface. Even then, the chances are that most of them will grow. If a whole leaf is laid upon damp sand, it will certainly start a new plant of rapid and vigorous growth. There are numbers of other plants which have this peculiarity, but none in a greater degree.

As a rule, all soft-wooded plants, such as verbenas and geraniums, are propagated either by seed or cuttings, but the latter is almost universally employed, as most speedy and certain. The little slips very quickly throw out rootlets in the damp sand wherein they are bedded, and it not infrequently happens that where the cutting has been a flowering shoot, the blossoms will bloom out as strong and bright as if still upon the parent stem. Mignonette and pansies are grown from the seed exclusively. Roses are propagated by cuttings. In France and England there are rose-growers who have a passion for the production of new varieties, which they effect by planting seed, reproducing by cuttings afterward any choice varieties which they may discover. That is, however, too slow a business for our American gardeners, and is consequently not carried on at all in this country. New varieties of geraniums are also produced from seed, the freaks of nature thus encouraged developing endless variations in the flowers. Nine out of ten plants which take root with difficulty from "slips," or cuttings, afford by their seed a ready means of increase. The centaureas, cinerarias, primulas, and, in fact, hundreds of other valued plants are thus best propagated. But to grow these plants successfully from the seed, the skill and care of the practiced floriculturist is necessary. Nice conditions have to be preserved. The soil in which the seeds are sown must be of exactly a certain composition of ingredients or failure will be the result. At precisely the proper point the little plants must be reset, and after a time potted and even repotted. It is a venturesome, weary thing for the amateur gardener to grow his plants from the seed, doing all these things, measuring the due proportions of moisture, warmth, and sunshine that each species requires and maintaining this watchfulness for months at the very season when it is most difficult. Clearly, his best plan is to buy his plants already potted from the growers, and he will find quite enough to do even then to keep them in as healthful a condition as he receives them and to force them to a natural development of foliage and bloom.

In calculating for flower-growing, gardeners do not advise to take the expense of blue glass into consideration. They do not generally take kindly to that innovation, notwithstanding the many wonderful stories told of its efficacy. Some, it is said, have tried it, and have not found it to answer any better than plain glass, so far as they could see, but such experimenters were not, so far as can be earned, New-Yorkers. They were in Cleveland or Buffalo, or some other of New-York's remote suburbs.

In view, however, of Gen. Pleasonton's claims to the discovery of the wonderful efficacy of blue glass in promoting the growth of plants and doing many other remarkable things, it is rather interesting to learn that 30 years ago the chemical rays of sunlight had been separated by tinted mediums, and the effects thereof noted with the result of demonstrating the value of the blue ray. An article published in the London and Edinburgh *Journal of Science*, February, 1840, detailing such experiments, was quoted 10 years later, in one of a course of lectures "on the applications of chemistry and geology to agriculture," by Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, M. A., F. R. S. S., L. and E., as follows:

"That the warmth of the sun has comparatively little to do with this specific action of his rays on the chemical functions of the leaf is illustrated by some interesting experiments of Mr. Hunt on the effect of rays of light of different colors on the growing plant. He sowed cress-seed and exposed different portions of the soil in which the seeds were germinating to the action of the red, yellow, green, and blue rays, each transmitted by equal thicknesses of solutions of those several colors. After 10 days there was, under the blue fluid, a crop of cress as bright and green as any which grew in full light, and far more abundant. The crop was scanty under the green fluid and of a pale yellow, unhealthy color. Under the yellow solution only two or three plants appeared, but less pale than those under the green, while beneath the red a few more plants came up than under the yellow, though they also were of an unhealthy color. The red and blue bottles being now mutually transferred, the crop formerly beneath the blue in a few days appeared blighted, while on the patch previously exposed to the red some additional plants sprang up. Besides the rays of heat and of light, the sunbeam contains what have been called chemical rays, not distinguishable by our senses, but capable of being recognized by the chemical effects they produce. These rays appear to differ in kind as the rays of different colored light derived. It is to the action of these chemical rays on the leaf, and especially to those which are associated with the blue light in the solar beam, that the chemical influence of the sun on the functions of the leaf is principally to be ascribed."

In a foot-note in the American edition of Prof. Johnston's lectures, the question is asked: "Might not our cheap blue glass be used with advantage in glazing hot-houses, conservatories, &c.?" So it would appear that Gen. Pleasonton did not exactly "strike a new lead," although he was the first to obtain letters patent for the use of blue glass.

To return from science to nature. It has been remarked that new plants are constantly being introduced from foreign lands. Two novelties thus procured, and this year for the first time offered to the public, are especially worthy of note. The first is a magnificent trailing fern, the *Parleyense*, imported by William Wilson from the Sandwich Islands. It will run 10, or even 15 feet, first throwing out long ropes, and then from these sending forth large, feathery, deep-green fronds of exceeding beauty. A little specimen in a two-inch pot may be bought for a dollar, but those desiring to grow this or any other fern must remember that moisture and shade are essential conditions to their maintenance. The other novelty is an ornamental grass, entitled *Eulalia Japonica Zebrina*, imported from Japan by Mr. Thomas Hogg, and sold here by Henderson & Co. It grows from four to six feet high, and its leaves have the peculiarity of being striped or marked across, instead of longitudinally. Its flower spikes have the form of ostrich plumes. Like the *Eulalia Japonica variegata*, it is quite hardy, and is intended for out-of-door cultivation. Very small plants cost $1 each; good sized ones $3. White pansies, brought out last year, continue to grow in popular appreciation—by their oddity rather than their beauty, surely, for there are at least a dozen kinds the brilliant colors of which are infinitely more charming. In roses there are no absolutely new varieties offered this year as yet, but one small grower affirms that he has something which will be in bloom in about a fortnight, an imported rose, which will act as a public astonisher when brought out.

An important interest closely associated with the plant trade at this season is the seed business. Peter Henderson, President of the Horticultural Society, estimates that there are about $1,000,000 worth of seeds—flower and vegetable—sold by New-York dealers every year, between the 1st of January and the 10th of June. The flower seeds are nearly all grown in Germany and France, but those of vegetables are produced in Connecticut, Massachusetts, the northern part of New-York, Canada, and other parts of this country. Very recently a large business in this line of production has been started in California, and it is believed that, owing to the favorable conditions of her atmosphere and soil, that State will ere long enjoy almost a monopoly of it. As a general thing, the vegetable seed grown in any part of the United States produces better results than that imported from Europe.

Great care should be exercised in purchasing seeds to obtain them fresh. The knowledge may plant a dagger in the hearts of thousands of hopeful housewives, who have almost broken their backs over their garden-plots this Spring, and who are still persistently looking in vain for plants that should have come up weeks ago, but the sad confession must be made, because it is true, that there is an infinite deal of small rascality perpetrated in the seed business. There are some seeds that will germinate when they are 5 or even 10 years old—to say nothing of the growth of corn found in mummy cases—but the majority of seeds, especially those of flowering plants, cannot be relied upon after they are 2 years old. But no such consideration affects some seed dealers. The old seed left over one year is mixed in at the end of the planting season with a small proportion of new. After the second season the remainder receives another slight addition of new seed—just enough to swear by—for the planting of a third. So the process goes on indefinitely, until of 100 seeds one only may be but a year old, and the rest all the way up to a dozen years of age. The "box business," in which assorted boxes of seed are sent out for sale on commission in all parts of the country in early

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT GREATEST REDUCTIONS ON 5TH, Park, and Madison ave. and adjoining streets; elegant four-story brown-stone houses, 12 to 30 feet front; furnished or unfurnished; sale, lease, or exchange; lowest rentals and prices; bargains in country residences, and farms for sale or rent.
J. V. D. WYCKOFF.
No. 30 Pine-st., and No. 1,193 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT FOUR-STORY house No. 21 Washington-square, north, with stable in the rear; house 25x60 feet, and dining-room and butler's pantry extension; in good order; stable new, three-stories; lot 133 feet; leasehold, ground rent $775 for 20 years, with perpetual renewals; Price $15,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GEM OF A HOUSE.
NO. 30 EAST 54TH-ST.
For sale or to let very low.
Apply to HAINES BROTHERS.
No. 145 5th-av.

$8,000.—FOR SALE—THE ATTRACTIVE three-story brown-stone house No. 204 East 4th-st., near 3d-av., 15x55 feet; lot 100.5 feet; possession on or before May 1.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING, on Irving-place, with fine stable attached, in complete order throughout, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, LARGE AND SMALL, in all parts of the City, for sale at reduced rates; offers solicited. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—DESIRABLE HOUSES, all sizes, on and near 5th and Madison avs., furnished and unfurnished, (fine corners,) some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY A house on Madison-av. very low for cash may call at new houses corner 74th-st.; four-story brown-stone front; perfect in finish, ventilation, and drainage.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A small amount of cash and country property, a number of new brown-stone houses, between Madison and 5th avs., Harlem. PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d-av.

WEST 48TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—FOR SALE—Brown-stone house, three story, in best order; very easy terms. Inquire of OWNER, No. 60 West 53d-st. Also to lease.

$17,000.—FOR SALE, NO. 38 GREAT Jones-st., near Broadway, (20x60 feet,) four-story brown-stone; lot 100 feet.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 126 EAST 78TH-ST.—FOR SALE, AT $13,000; $5,000 cash, $8,000 mortgage; three stories, brown-stone, high-stoop, 18x45 feet; in complete repair. N. A. COWDREY, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 1,002 Madison-av., between 77th and 78th sts.; price low; just put in perfect order. Can be seen at all hours.

NO. 46 EAST 29TH-ST.—FOR SALE, AT $27,500; terms to suit; four stories, brown-stone high-stoop, 22x52 feet; in complete repair. N. A. COWDREY, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—A first-class, elegantly furnished (leasehold) house, near Windsor Hotel. W. H. WELLS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

NO. 43 EAST 25TH-ST.—BRICK STABLE; LOT 25x100; for sale, at $22,500; terms to suit. N. A. COWDREY, No. 25 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO SUIT THE TIMES—NO. 476 BEDford-av., large, commodious three-story basement stone house every improvement; neighborhood unexceptionable. F. PHILLIPS, 518 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—AT Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsome house and grounds, 3 acres land and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms carriage house and stable.—EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT QUOGUE, LONG Island, a cottage house nicely furnished; large dining-room, seven bed-rooms, wide piazza on three sides, water in laundry; half mile from depot; house in full view of the ocean and directly on Shinnecock bay; good fishing, gunning, and bathing; 30 acres of land. For particulars apply to G. L. WILLARD, No. 104 Broadway.

SMALL NEW COUNTRY SEAT, 12 OR 37 Acres, 20 miles in New-Jersey, to exchange for house in New-York worth $10,000 or $20,000; New-York house wanted immediately; $5,000 cash will be put in the trade; grounds and buildings in perfect order; location very healthy; good water, good cellar; kitchen on first floor. Can see owner, maps, photographs at MANGAM'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 25.

A SITE AT IRVINGTON—THE PEERLESS PLACE OF THE HUDSON.—A plateau 200x1,000 feet, commanding forty miles of inear river view. On it is a finished stone structure, built for a barn, but fit for a house. 16 acres of wood and pasture adjoin it in the rear. WM. H. HOYT & CO., No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE LINE OF THE New-Jersey and New-York Railway, in Bergen and Rockland Counties: frequent trains and low rates of commutation; a beautiful and healthy region of country; information free concerning places for sale or to rent, board, &c. Call or address A. N. DE YOE, office of the company, No. 84 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT SUBURBAN RESIdence at YONKERS.—Thirty City lots; fronting on two streets; 24 rooms; gas, water; 3 stables, ice-house, conservatories; river view. $5,000 cash; $30,000 mortgage; worth $100,000. SINGER, No. 704 Broadway.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY IN ORANGE, N. J., or would exchange for a house in good location in New-York. The property is within three minutes of depot; fine house and out-buildings, with nearly five acres; plenty of shade and fruit. Apply to S. F. TATE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CHEAP: ONE-THIRD cash, balance mortgage; a comparatively new modern house of eight rooms: French roof and tower; located on Park-av., Rutherford Park, N. J. Address or call on either C. H. KNAPP, at Rutherford, or E. L. B., box No. 331 Derby, Conn. Rent $375 per year.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN—TEN MINUTES' WALK to Valley Depot; 14 miles to New-York; for sale low; rent, $600; fine place; lot 100x215 feet; house, three-story, 38 feet front, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; finest view in the state; terms to suit. McNULL, No. 310 3d-av., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT Orange, N. J., fine house with every City convenience, in perfect order; good location; abundant pure spring water; fruit and shade trees; 5 or 10 acres. Apply to G. G. BROOKS, No. 724 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE, COST $12,000, FOR $5,000; large, modern style, 40 acres of land, tenant-house, wagon-house, barn; extra opening to farm and keep City boarders, front section; reference exchanged. Address O. D., Mountain Home, Penn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cones-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.
By order of the heirs of Martha A. Coles.—
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room:
FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, No. 320 Fifth-av., north-west corner 32d-st.; house is 32 feet 11 inches front by 75 feet deep, including dining-room and library extension; is very substantially built, in fine order, and contains all conveniences; private staircase, &c.; lot 100 feet.
Also adjoining, immediately in the rear, the two-story brick stable, 20x35 feet. No. 3 West 32d-st. Lot 23.8 x98.9.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.
Maps and permits to view premises may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 36 WEST 46TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room:
WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—The beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 36 West 46th-st., 20x100 feet, with extension about 13 feet. Complete in all its appointments, elegantly frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. Bay window, &c. Lot 100.5 feet. $17,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., at the option of the purchaser.
Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. H. MCLEAN, Auctioneer.

BY JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF & CO., AUCtioneers and Brokers in Real Estate, Loans, and Securities.—Real estate at public and private sales. Special sales of securities at auction. Furniture sales at the residence of owners. Established 1836. MONDAY, April 23, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 457 West 21st-st., 20x55x98.8. Every improvement; excellent location, one block from Elevated Railroad and several cars and stage routes; 7 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at Auctioneer's offices, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st. and No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 20 WEST 21ST-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
will sell at auction,
On TUESDAY, April 24, 1877,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM.
WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The beautiful four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 22x70 feet, with extension, known as No. 20 West 21st-st.; well arranged and in fair order; lot, 92 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

$400—TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 518 East 120th-st.; all modern improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed. SEMMONS, No. 687 Broadway.

THREE AND FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses; furnished and unfurnished; 5th and 6th avs.; others at reduced rents; open evenings.
YATES, No. 888 6th-av.

TWO OF THE FINEST CORNER FLATS in the City; location unsurpassed; mirrors, cornices, &c.; others 5th and 6th avs.
YATES, No. 888 6th-av.

NO. 218 EAST 46TH-ST.—A BROWN-STONE four-story first-class house, handsomely furnished, excellent appointments, at a nominal rent; family going to Europe; first-class tenant will get a bargain.

A FINE THIRD FLOOR OF ALL LIGHT rooms; very desirable; small family only. No. 406 West 125th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES, IN DESIRABLE locations, from 14th to 59th-st., at reduced rents.
COMSTOCK & FROST,
Grand Hotel, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES, IN DESIRABLE locations, from 14th to 59th-st., at reduced rents.
COMSTOCK & FROST,
Grand Hotel, No. 1,230 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED,
No. 5 WEST 50TH-ST.,
AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE,
finely and expensively built, and in perfect order; is richly and completely furnished; will be leased for a series of years. Address or apply to SAMUEL G. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau-st., or No. 3 West 50th-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE FINE new three-story basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone house; every improvement; new improved furnace, elegant new gas fixtures; perfect; rent, $600; worth near twice that sum; 87th-st., near Eastern Boulevard; best and healthiest locality on the island. Apply to J. A. J. NEAFIE, Real Estate, No. 1,533 3d-av., corner of 80th-st.

THE FINEST LOCATED AND HANDSOMEST French apartments in New-York, with four sunny windows on 5th-av.; corner parlor-floor suite, containing parlor, dining-room, breakfast-room, three bedrooms, dressing-room, bath-room, laundry, kitchen, store-room, &c.; desirable, light rooms; to be seen day or evening. Apply to occupants, No. 2 West 14th-st., corner 5th-av.

AT REDUCED RENTS—WEST 23D-ST., DESIRably located four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet wide; 50th-st., near 5th-av, three-story high-stoop house, 21 feet wide, dining-room extension; mirrors and gas fixtures in both houses. Apply to OWNER, No. 46 West 20th-st.

$625.—A VERY HANDSOME THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20 feet front; all improvements; possession immediate. Also another houses in same row for $550. Apply on premises, No. 1,269 Lexington-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THREE-STORY brown-stone house, vicinity of Gramercy Park; owner retains rooms on third floor; no board required; rent reasonable to small family. Address GRAMERCY, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURNISHED dwelling, pictures, bronzes, &c.; all conveniences; irving-place, near Westminster Hotel; great conclusion in rent to desirable parties.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL. Full size, exquisitely furnished residence, with stable, horses, carriages, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS, with steam heat; elegant finish; perfect ventilation and drainage; healthiest locality in the City. Apply at the Rockingham, corner of Broadway and 59th-st.

$1,500—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, 31st-st., near 4th-av.
$2,000—Well-furnished house, 19th-st., near 5th-av.
$2,500—Well-furnished house, 18th-st., near 4th-av.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ELEGANTLY furnished floor; private bath; very moderate price; no boarders; fine location, between Union-square and Fifth-av. Address EXCLUSIVE, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NINTH WARD—TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF three-story houses, No. 109 Bank-st. and No. 774 Greenwich-st.; also a desirable second floor at No. 686 Washington-st.; all improvements; good yards and rear; moderate rents. RUFUS KING, owner, 67 7th-av.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, TO a private family only, a four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, on 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, in perfect order and complete sewerage. Apply to J. M. RIDLEY, No. 36 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON Murray Hill, for one year or longer from May 1, to a strictly small private family. Address W. S., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $800 to $4,500. Apply to H. A. WARREN, No. 761 Madison-av.

TO LET—IN CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV., A first-floor flat, with basement, kitchen, and laundry; consisting of seven rooms; also small first-floor flat, five rooms. Apply to
J. SAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years. references exchanged.

$700 RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone houses; improvements. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av.
E. H. KNAPP, Owner.

TO LET—GREATEST BARGAINS—FURNISHED and unfurnished lower and upper parts of brown-stone houses, $50 to $100, above 42d-st., west of 5th-av. M. S. FRIEND, No. 314 West 54th-st.

TO LET—NO. 154 WEST 15TH-ST.—THREE stories high: basement; all conveniences; good order; 20x52x103. Inquire at No. 148 West 15th-st., or No. 43 Gr ene-st.

TO LET—THE FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 25 East 44th-st.; will be vacant May 1, and will be let low to a small family. Address C. A. COLBY, Box No. 1,466 Post Office.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE to rent or lease, 28x80x100; unfurnished; No. 12 East 16th-st., 24 rooms. See or address OWNER, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 80.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS IN FRENCH flats, pleasant location, on East 70th-st., near 2d-av.; airy, light, and perfect order; rents reduced. Apply to JANITOR, in No. 318.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 79TH-ST.—FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, in complete order; rent very low. L. J. CARPENTER, NO. 26 3d-av., Bible-House.

AT LOW RENT—FINE APARTMENTS, FLATS, near terminus elevated road, 60th-st. and 10th-av.; can be seen daily. For terms apply to
C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st.

FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING will rent or sacrifice apartments in the "Albany," furnished or unfurnished. Address T., Box No. 2,223 Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 48 WEST 35TH-ST., THE VERY DEsirable convenient three-story high-stoop stone house, in fine order; first-class location. Apply at No. 50 West 35th-st.

FIRST FLAT—EIGHT LARGE LIGHT ROOMS and bath-room, with all other improvements; rent $45. No. 1,255 3d-av., near 71st-st.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

A NEAT AND QUIET FLAT, SIX ROOMS and laundry at No. 334 West 32d-st., (Boorman-place;) private residences front and rear; owner on first flat; rent $45. FRANK C. TUCKER.

A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, SUITable for a physician, No. 437 4th-av., and cheap flat above.

AN ELEGANT FLOOR TO LET IN PRIvate house No. 244 West 26th-st.; stationary tubs and water-closet; rent, $25.

BELOW $1,200.—NOS. 443 AND 465 WEST 34th-st., near Elevated Road; three and four story.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

A NICE THIRD FLOOR IN A PRIVATE house on 48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of four rooms. Apply at No. 151 East 44th-st.

HOUSE NO. 422 WEST 22D-ST., FULLY furnished, from May 1 to Oct. 1; very low rent. Address C., Post Office Box No. 4,478.

A CHARMING LOWER PART OF DWELling, No. 414 West 34th-st.; hours 1 to 5; low rent to small family.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILY A FURNISHED apartment in the "Alexandra" for six months; rent, $90. Address D. F. P., No. 903 6th-av.

NO. 126 EAST 78TH-ST.—FOR RENT, AT $800; three stories, 18x45 feet, in complete repair. N. A. COWDREY, No. 25 William-st.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—CHOICE NEW flats now ready; delightful location and fire-proof; for desirable tenants only. Josiah Jex, 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET—A NO. 1 FLATS ON 55TH-ST., AND ON 6th-av. Apply to A. MEAD, No. 992 6th-av.

A MAN AND WIFE CAN HIRE CHARMING third floor, No. 444 West 34th-st; $20; five rooms.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 22x52 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra wide street leading to the entrance to the park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

THE OWNER OF A HANDSOME HOUSE IN Brooklyn, in a high and healthy location, south side of street, elegant neighborhood; convenient to ferries; will let at a bargain to a careful tenant; immediate possession. F., Box No. 3,104 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A FRENCH FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO take charge of the house of parties going to the country or to Europe for the Summer or longer; best City references given. Address A. S., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COMPETENT PARTY, WHO CAN FURNISH unobtrusive references, seeks the care of a house of a family leaving the City during the Summer months. Address M. P., care of Rev. A. H. Bechthold, No. 279 West 11th-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO TAKE care of during the Summer by a married couple; Americans; good reference. Address W. J., No. 222 East 27th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, Station A.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME VILLA, WITH six acres of ground beautifully laid out; stable, carriage-house with enclosed glass harness cases; cow and tool house, hennery, &c. Situated between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. Has 300 feet shore front, and Summer-house overlooking the Bay. House 42 by 60; has all the conveniences of a first class residence; within one hour of the City. For further information or photos, apply to JOHN DICKINSON, No. 64 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A HANDsome country place, consisting of a good sized house in splendid order, fine large stable and carriage-house, with four acres of ground, plenty of fruit and shade-trees, and splendid water; located on Grand Southern-boulevard, commanding a fine view of Sound, and two miles from Harlem Bridge or one hour from Wall-st. by train or steamboat. Apply to
J. M. BECK, 3d-av., near 135th-st.,
or to
JOHN W. O'SHAUGHNESSY, No. 81 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT; large house, with gas and water; stable and barn; gardener's lodge and grapery; shade and fruit trees; about 12 acres of ground; a living spring; fine view and healthy location; within 30 miles of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; the terms are reasonable. Apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—TO LET FOR the Summer or longer, between the grand Boulevard and Hudson River, a large double house, fully furnished; Billiard-room, fine garden, fruit, and lawn. Stable for six horses. A fresh Alderney cow if desired. Rent low to satisfactory party. Address owner, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—TO let, fully furnished, for the season, a handsome and commodious Gothic house, commanding fine view of ocean, with extensive lawn, stables, carriage-house, gardener's cottage; ice-house filled; all in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, 4 Pine-st. or 33 East 17th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND-ST., south side.—To let—A handsome two-story cottage, in perfect order; Croton water, gas, furnace, dumb-waiter, bath-room, water-closet; hot and cold water in bedrooms; railroad depot at foot of street; time to 30th-st., 21 minutes. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,289 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE ON WEST SHORE OF Hudson; 40 minutes by boat from foot of Canal-st.; two minutes from landing; about 30 rooms; unfurnished or partly furnished; rent reasonable; also, a cottage near the above; nine rooms; furnished, or partly furnished. OSCAR SMEDBERG, 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A SMALL frame house, seven rooms, at $20 per month. Also, three-story frame; all modern improvements, $400; 45 minutes to City Hall. Also, first-class furnished and unfurnished, cheap. A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

$500.—JERSEY CITY—GREENVILLE STAtion, N. J.; Central Railroad; 20 minutes' from Liberty-st.; 24 trains each way; a new tower-house; range, furnace, dumb waiter, &c.; close to station. Apply to W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 45 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or at Post Office, Greenville.

TO LET.—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ATTIC, CELlar, and 8 lots ground; abundance of choice fruit; situated at Dutch Kills, 15 minutes from Hunter's Point Ferries; horse-cars pass the door. For full particulars inquire of LEWIS JOHNSTON, Nos. 8 and 10 Centre-st., New-York.

THROGG'S NECK—DIRECTLY ON THE SOUND—A large mansion in good order, with baths, water-closets, 12 bed-rooms; five minutes' walk from boat; ten minutes' ride from depot; for the Summer, or longer; rent, $750. Apply on
JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR $300 PER ANNUM RENT, ONE HOUR from New-York; frequent trains; pleasant place; good house; stable; fruit; shrubbery; pasture; very near station. Address Pleasant Place, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, COUNtry mansion; Highlands, Hudson River; garden, horses, carriages, cows, poultry; to private family only. Address ROBERTS, Box No. 278 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE—TO LET, AT Babylon; entirely new, with all modern improvements; beautifully situated near the water; will be furnished if desired; 12 rooms.
SUTTON & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., DESIRABLE residence; with or without carpets and shades; all modern conveniences; large grounds, fruit and ornamental trees, stable, garden, &c.; rent low. Apply at No. 54 Broad-st., Room 19, New-York.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick dwellings close to depot, on or near Hamilton Park, Jersey City, $550 per year; immediate possession. E. COLES, corner of Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT IRVINGTON, FOR the season or year; will be furnished to suit. JOHN C. CONNOR, Sr., Counselor-at-Law, Drexel Building.

MONMOUTH BEACH.—TO RENT—ON THE sea and near the station, a good cottage, with eight bedrooms, furnished. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

LAKE GEORGE—TO RENT—FOR THE Summer; a cottage, completely furnished, directly on lake, and near hotels. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 68 William-st.

TO RENT, CHEAP—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., several pretty cottages, near depot, with modern improvements; location and climate delightful. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, STATEN ISLAND; furnished, 14 rooms; 10 minutes from depot; fruit, shade, and lawn; fronts on Sound; 5 acers.
POWERS, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEAT PARTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE and 15 acres of ground, near Greenwich, Conn., to rent cheap; good fishing and boating. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT.—FOR LIST OF same, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SEVERAL ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country residences to rent for the season.
J. F. TIBBITS & SON, No. 161 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STORE TO LET—NO. 770 BROADWAY, CORNER 9th-st., with or without basement; 25x95; well lighted and splendidly located; will be rented low to satisfactory tenant.
Apply to
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 714 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

STORE TO LET.
No. 72 Nassau-st.,
corner of John.
Stationery, stock, and fixtures for sale.

AT LOW RENT—CORNER STORE, 60TH-ST. and 10th-av.; also light and airy basement; can be seen daily. For terms apply to
C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN A PLEASANT OFfice, opposite the City Hall, to real estate or insurance broker; rent, $100 to $120 per year. Address R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS LOFTS NO. 350 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size about 37x100; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO FURNITURE OR AUCTION DEALERS.—For rent, entire building No. 40 Bleecker-st., 27x110, at nominal rent to good tenant. D. D. ORKELL, No. 291 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS OF ALL SIZES; VERY BEST steam-power in the City, and steam hoistway; rents cheaper than any other place in the City.
JACOB BERMAN, No. 317 East 22d-st.

TO LET—CHEAP STORE, NO. 138 FULTON-ST., occupied for fifteen years by clothing business. OWNER, No. 503 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CLIFF-ST.—TO LET—NO. 52 CLIFF-ST., A WELL built four-story store at low rent. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 184 4th-av.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, ALSO WELL-LIGHTED lofts and rooms, at Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST—A beautifully furnished office, with privilege of parlor, in one of the best locations in the City. Address Landlord, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 3 CLINTON-PLACE SECOND DOOR WEST of Broadway.—To let furnished; without board; front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with bath-room, and improvements; $15 per week; also front room on third floor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THEIR house, would rent to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen two or three splendid rooms; no other boarders. No. 134 West 37th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 108 WAVERLEY-PLACE, TWO splendid rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with closets and bath-room; hot and cold water on third floor; private house; with owner.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished; gentlemen only, without board; private family. No. 131 East 17th-st.

TWO HANDSOME ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen on bath-room floor; private family; board if desired. No. 335 West 34th-st., near Elevated Road.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY-furnished front room to let, to a gentleman, without board; reference. No. 141 East 28th-st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board; entire second floor if desired; no moving; references.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Large furnished front room, mail room adjoining; also others; references.

NO. 231 EAST 19TH-ST. TO LET—ONE large pleasant room on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman, for the Summer, or longer.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN suite or singly, to gentlemen. No. 91 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, at No. 13 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

PARLOR FLOOR AND OTHER HANDSOMELY furnished rooms. No. 39 West 29th-st., near Gilsey House.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, near the Windsor, will let with board a suberb suite of rooms, on second floor, to a family or a party of refined gentlemen; private table if desired; highest references given and required; an unusual opportunity to secure a beautiful home; also, a large front room to two gentlemen. Address M. E. T., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE FAMILY ON 43D-ST. (CONvenient to all cars) desire to rent two elegantly furnished rooms, together or separately, with first-class board, to gentleman or gentleman and wife. Parties wanting very desirable accommodations, at reasonable prices, for the Summer, may address "HOME," Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN FURNISH UNquestionable references will find a comfortable room, with all modern conveniences, with or without board, in a small private family, near elevated railroad; also, a small room for gentleman's servant. Address, after 30th-st., near 4th-av., by applying to Box No. 5,445, New-York Post Office.

A LADY LIVING IN OWN HOUSE WOULD board one family, giving exclusive use of two floors; highest references; family desiring refined home, superior appointments, willing to pay fair price, address L. G., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 2 WEST 29TH-ST.—HAVING LEASED the house 30th-st., I am now prepared to receive applications for rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board, for families or gentlemen; Summer prices; reference.
Mrs. GERARD.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, FROM 1st May, a choice of large pleasant rooms, en suite or singly; house will be newly and handsomely furnished, and desirable in every respect. For further particulars call at No. 28 West 12th-st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF SECOND-STORY rooms, fashionably located, will be let with or without private table to a responsible permanent party, on exceedingly liberal terms. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—ADVANtageous arrangements can be made for entire floors of four and six rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th-av.; private tables.

NOS. 33 AND 34 WEST WASHINGTONsquare, corner West Washington-place, to let, for Summer, at low prices; a pleasant, and newly furnished rooms; house and table first-class. Apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NO. 98 5TH-AV.—SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINgle do., elegantly furnished, with private table if required, or to be rented without board, or with table d'hote; references required. To be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 165, WEST.—Handsome third-story room can be had, with first-class board; references exchanged.
MRS. STEBBINS.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 507.—ELEGANT FRONT rooms on second and third floors, with unexceptionable board; families or single gentlemen; also table board; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 239 WEST.—Three very desirable rooms on second floor to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN ELEGANT HOUSE, VICINITY OF 29TH-st. and 5th-av., suite of rooms, to first-class parties, with or without board; also, hall-room. Address H. H., Post Office Box No. 3,087, City.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; also second floor; ample closets; private bath-room; with private table, or without board; references.

NO. 31 AND 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—PARLOR floor to rent to gentleman and wife; a suite of rooms to a family, with private table, or party of gentlemen.

NO. 125 GROVE-ST., NEAR GRAND, JERSY CITY.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; near Courtlandt-Street ferry; terms very moderate.

NO. 5 PROSPECT-PLACE, EAST 41ST-ST.—Comfort, elegance, and economy combined; fine rooms, with board, for two, $14; for single gentlemen, $5 50; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NOS 127 AND 129.—PARTIES wishing first-class board can make application 1st of may; special rates for Summer; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished floors; parlor and second; May 1; first-class private table; large fourth floor front room now vacant; references.

NO. 13 PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished second floor with board; private table if desired; also large and small rooms third floor; references.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH-AV., NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 315 WEST 34TH-ST. — LARGE AND handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at Summer prices; near station Elevated Railroad.

NO. 15 WEST 38TH-ST.—A PRIVATE NEWEngland family have pleasant rooms to let, with or without board; references.

TO LET—A DOUBLE ROOM, WITH ALL HOME comforts, and at reasonable rate, at No. 49 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NO. 30 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished connecting rooms, third floor, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 111 MADISON-AV.—LARGE NICELY-FURnished room for gentlemen

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WORLD OF BILLIARDS.

HOW A PROPOSED PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT FELL THROUGH—SEXTON AND JOSEPH DION MATCHED FOR THE DELANEY CHAMPION MEDAL.

During the past few weeks there has been more or less talk among billiard men concerning the holding of another professional tournament in this City, in which it was proposed six or eight of the leading players of the country should take part. Business is very dull; in fact, it has fallen to the lowest notch, and the tournament was suggested as a novelty that would attract public attention and enliven the billiard trade. A leading manufacturer was consulted on the subject, and he said he was perfectly willing to give his share of the prizes and do his share of the work, but he thought it was about time the experts did something for themselves. He made the proposition that the players who desired to participate in the tournament should pay an entrance fee of $250 each, and thereby acquire a direct personal interest in the success of the scheme; and he argued that the fact that they were playing for their own money would lend additional interest to the games, and in a measure satisfy the public that no unfairness or chicanery would be tolerated. The professionals, he said, were in bad odor with the people, and justly so, because they had abused public confidence, and disgusted all fair-minded men with the game as played in public. The manufacturer's proposition was favorably received by three or four of the experts who own rooms, but all the rest would not listen to it. The idea that they should pay an entrance fee to get into a tournament was a new and preposterous revelation to them, and they promptly rejected it. Hence, the matter has fallen through for the present. The better class of players, however, are anxious that a tournament should be organized, and it is not unlikely that with their assistance there will be one during the Summer months. If it should be held, the game, in all probability, will be cushion-carom, wherein the cushion must be taken in every shot before a count can be made. This is the most difficult, and necessarily the most scientific, game of billiards known, and from its novelty, if for no other reason, will doubtless attract general attention.

William Sexton, who recently returned from an exhibition tour through the country, has challenged Joseph Dion to play for the Delaney champion badge and $1,000. Dion's possession of the emblem has not hitherto been disputed since it came into his hands. The game, which will consist of 600 points, French caroms, governed by the usual championship rules, will be played in Tammany Hall some time in June. The usual forfeits have been placed in the hands of Mr. Delaney, and the match may have begun practice. Sexton is already in splendid form, as he has been playing almost continuously for the past two months, but Dion is rusty, and it will take several weeks for him to get his hand in.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

FINAL CEREMONIES IN THIS CITY—DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS ON THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The final ceremonies in this City connected with the pilgrimage of the Roman Catholic representatives of Montreal to Rome took place yesterday. At 7:30 A. M. the pilgrims and their friends left the St. Nicholas Hotel and proceeded to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The party marched in double file, headed by Mr. Daniel Tansey, their standard-bearer, who carried the handsome banner presented to them by the Montreal ladies. On reaching the church the pilgrims were assigned to front seats directly opposite the altar. A high mass was celebrated by Cardinal McCloskey at 8 o'clock, and at its conclusion the pilgrims advanced to the chancel rail, and after receiving communion received the Cardinal's blessing. At the close of this ceremony Vicar-General Quinn delivered a farewell address to the pilgrims, and was followed by Cardinal McCloskey, who, after saying a few words, pronounced the benediction. His Eminence then recited the itinerary prayers of the Church, and in conclusion said:

"When you kneel at the shrine of the Apostles' tombs, or when offering prayers for those whom you have left behind, let me pray you not to forget me; and I may add that the prayers of the holy Church will be offered up for you."

The pilgrims then returned to their hotel, and having collected their baggage, proceeded to the steamer City of Brussels, at Pier No. 45 North River. Here they were received by Rev. Thomas J. O'Farrell, Messrs. James Lynch, Patrick Farrelly, and Major John D. Keller, Jr., of the Reception Committee, who informally bade each one farewell. Alongside the City of Brussels was the steam-boat Seth Low, which had been engaged to convey a large party of friends of the departing pilgrims as far as Sandy Hook. At 12 o'clock both steamers started, and side by side down the Bay, preceded by the steam-ship Spain, and followed by the Germanic and Ethiopia. The vessels saluted each other by blowing three blasts of the whistle, and the sailing craft along the route dipped their colors. The Seth Low was crowded with passengers, and carried the Papal flag amidships, and the national colors at her stern. Through an oversight, the Reception Committee had neglected to provide a band of music, but it was scarcely missed, as the occupants of the two boats called forth final messages to each other, and gave vent to their feelings in cheers. Among those on board the Seth Low were Vicar-General Quinn, Rev. James Mooney, Daniel Mooney, Gen. M. T. McMahon, James McKinney, Judge Quinn, Judge Campbell, William Lummis, Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Joseph A. Nolan, Richard S. Treacy, Charles N. Harris, Mrs. D. J. Sadlier, Miss Maggie Sadlier, Thomas McCarthy, Rev. E. J. Corkery, Rev. N. O'Kelly, Alderman James McShane, of Montreal; Hon. J. F. Smith, of Toronto; John J. O'Brien, W. A. A. Cullen, Charles Cary, and a large number of others. At a point near Sandy Hook the Seth Low approached the City of Brussels, and the passengers cheered each other, while the colors of both vessels were dipped and the steam-whistles blew deafening blasts. The City of Brussels then started off at an increased rate of speed, while the Seth Low turned about and started homeward.

TURKISH ARMY OFFICERS IN THIS CITY.

Among the passengers on the steam-ship Wyoming, of the Williams and Guion Line, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, were 21 officers of the Turkish Army, the avowed object of whose visit is an inspection of the arms ordered in this country by the Turkish Government. It was learned yesterday, however, by a reporter of THE TIMES that the party are prepared to purchase 1,000,000 Henry rifles, and that all of them, with the exception of one or two, are to remain here for the purpose of studying the American method of manufacturing arms and ammunition. Nineteen of them are young men who have studied the sciences in Turkey, and have also been engaged in the Government armories. They are to remain in this country, it is understood, for three years, for the purpose above stated. They will devote their attention mainly, it is stated, to a study of the machinery in use in the United States and the manufacture of cartridges, &c., the object being to secure the requisite amount of knowledge for carrying on the manufacture of arms and ammunition in their own country. The following are their names: Major Ahti Effendi, Lieut. Hayrii Effendi, Charles Orseman, Ali Effendi Said, Ali Effendi, Eumer Effendi Sparta, Eumer Effendi, Hassan Effendi, Haleb Effendi, Denral Effendi, Abdallah Effendi, Suleiman Effendi, Hassan Sali Effendi, Hassan Ishmail Effendi, Kadir Effendi, Youssef Effendi, Sheikh Effendi, Mehmed Effendi, Vassif Effendi, Baheddin Effendi, and Ebrahim Effendi.

A BOSTON BOND ROBBERY.

Detectives Wood and Ham, of Boston, arrived in this City yesterday with a requisition for "Bill" Vosburg, who, in compliance with a telegraphic request from Chief Savage, was arrested by Detective Shelley at the Grand Central Depot on Wednesday. Vosburg is charged with stealing from Charles Carey, a wig-maker, of Boston, $8,000 worth of bonds under the following circumstances: On Monday last Mr. Carey, accompanied by his partner, Charles Rothe, went to the banking-house of Brewster, Bassett & Co. and purchased eight 5 per cent. $1,000 United States bonds of the issue of May, 1871. On returning to his place of business Mr. Carey, who had deposited the bonds in the inside pocket of his coat, divested himself of that garment and hung it on a peg in the store. Soon after three men entered the store, and while two of them engaged the attention of Mr. Carey, the third, succeeded in abstracting the bonds from the pocket of the coat. The theft was not discovered until long after the men left the place. A girl employed in the establishment recognized the photograph of Vosburg in the Rogues' Gallery of the Boston Police Office as strongly resembling one of the men. Detectives Wood and Ham left New-York last night with their prisoner, who was indicted on Wednesday.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

A respectable colored woman known as "Aunt" Katie Williams, died at Babylon, Long Island, a day or two ago. It is represented that she was born in Babylon on June 1, 1776, and that she was consequently nearly 101 years old. For the past 10 or 12 years she had been entirely blind, but her intellectual faculties were almost unimpaired up to the time of her death, her memory reaching back over nearly her entire lifetime.

THE BOND-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting of the depositors of the Bond-Street Savings Bank having more than $3,000 on deposit, and also of the Permanent Committee, of Depositors, was held yesterday afternoon. The question presented for discussion was the advisability of selling the whole or a portion of the real estate, in view of the present depression of the market. Some difference of opinion was expressed, but it was decided to advise the selling of the property at Middletown and in Brooklyn; also the bonds of the town of Shawangunk, and to enforce the collection of the remaining bonds and mortgages. The Receiver, Willis S. Paine, stated that the sum of $193,000 was required to pay a second dividend of 15 per cent., and that he had on hand $80,000. He further said that there are 813 books which have not been presented for the payment of the first dividend of 55 per cent. A vote of approbation was passed by the depositors.

THE BURNING OF THE LEO.

GRAPHIC STATEMENT OF THE DISASTER BY MR. C. C. WILDMAN, THE PURSER—UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES—RESCUE OF A PORTION OF THE CREW BY THE BARK HOPPETT.

Since the burning of the steam-ship Leo, 80 miles south of Tybee Island, on Friday morning, April 13, nothing has been heard of the 19 persons who left the ship in the two life-boats in charge of Chief-Engineer, O'Donnell, at the same time the raft left from which Captain Daniels, and 12 others of the crew were rescued by the Russian bark Hoppett. The following statement of Mr. C. C. Wildman, the purser of the Leo, makes it evident that the two Misses Farrington, who were passengers from Savannah, returning home to Nassau, were burned with the ship; and that Ann Broughton, the stewardess, was drowned in attempting to jump from the burning vessel to the raft. Martin McQuade, one of the crew, was also washed overboard from the raft and lost. Those who are still missing number 19, or, 18 besides Mr. Papendick, the passenger. Mr. Wildman gives a very interesting and graphic account of the disaster, and the subsequent rescue of those on the raft. He says:

The steam-ship Leo left Savannah on Thursday, the 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Nassau. On Friday morning about 3 o'clock, while a terrible sea was rolling, it was discovered that some of the freight between decks had got loose, and was pitching about. The hatches were opened for the purpose of securing the freight, when, to the horror of the crew, angry forked tongues of fire shot out, encircled with volumes of smoke. The hose was at once brought into requisition, but the fierceness of the gale fanning the flames, which had already obtained considerable headway, rendered unavailing their most strenuous efforts, and Capt. James Daniels, who, with his officers, was active, ordered the life-boats to be lowered. It was apparent that the fire was not only in the hold, but had forced itself amidships and between decks, and the ship was doomed. The Captain, with several of the officers, hurried to the forward deck for the purpose of securing the life-raft, which was in the Captain's cabin, and dispatched all another gang under the command of the chief engineer, to assist in lowering the boats. The fire had increased fearfully and breaking out fiercely amidships, entirely cut off communication between the two parties. It was now apparent to all that only the interposition of Providence could save them from the terrible fate of being burned to death or being drowned. In the cabin were two middle-aged ladies, the two Misses Farrington, natives of Nassau, and members of a wealthy and prominent family in that Province, who were on their way home after a visit to the North and Savannah. They were both in feeble health, and efforts were made to get them out, but owing to the fearful rolling of the ship and the rapidity with which the flames spread, the efforts were unavailing, and it is almost certain that they perished in the flames. The only other passenger was a Mr. Ernest Papendick, of New-York, who it is supposed, aroused by the commotion on deck, came up, and thus got into one of the life-boats; but whether he is saved or not is a matter of doubt. Capt. Daniels, with his party, who were forward, managed to lower the life raft, when 12 of the crew, besides himself, succeeded in getting aboard of it. The stewardess, who was on deck, was called to to jump to the raft, and in attempting to do so fell into the sea, and notwithstanding every effort was made to rescue her, she was drowned. She disappeared beneath the waves and was seen no more. The persons on the raft were huddled together in a cramped position, nearly naked, cold and shivering, and their situation was extremely perilous, the unpleasant conviction being forced upon them that their term of life was very uncertain. For a time they were buffeted about in a terrible manner. One heavy sea completely capsized the fragile raft, throwing the hapless occupants into the sea; they frantically scrambled upon it again, but one unfortunate man, Martin McQuade, belonging to the crew, was washed overboard and lost, it being utterly impossible for the crouching, trembling, shivering men on the raft to do anything to save him. After a most horrible night, drifting hither and thither at the mercy of the waves, the despairing men were cheered by the sight of a vessel bearing down upon them, which in a short time reached them and took them off. This vessel proved to be the Russian bark Hoppet, Capt. Frederickson, bound from London to Bull River, S. C. The Captain discovered the smoke from the burning ship, bore toward her to ascertain the cause, and thus ran fortunately upon the hapless party. They were taken on board in an exhausted condition, but the lively sympathies of Capt. Frederickson and his men were elicited, and in a short time the rescued men were made as comfortable as possible. Owing to the darkness and terrible surroundings, the rescued party saw nothing of those who got into the life-boats, but the supposition is that they must have been driven off in another direction, and it is feared all were lost, as they were not seen the next day. There is a possibility, however, that they all may have been rescued, or at least a portion of them, as the disaster occurred directly in the course of vessels coming to Savannah or Doboy, from foreign ports, being about 80 miles south of Tybee. A bark which was sighted in the wake of the Hoppett, immediately after the rescue from the life-raft, arrived at Tybee, April 14, and reported that she had seen nothing of the missing boats. The rescued party all show signs of having suffered considerably, and there is no doubt that several of them could not have survived the terrible weather many hours longer, even had the craft been able to live in the sea that was rolling.

Mr. Wildman's hand is very badly cut and bruised. The chief officer, G. W. Olsen, has his legs badly burned, and W. J. Gray's face, his face and hands badly burned. The two latter are in the hospital at Savannah, and the seaman will not probably be able to go out for a month yet. Mr. Olsen expects to reach home in a few days. Capt. Daniels, and Capt. Daniels, and resides at Staten Island. The following persons left the ship in two boats, and are supposed to be lost, as nothing has been heard of them, and a fearful sea was running: Ernest Papendick, passenger; P. McDonnell, chief engineer; Thomas F. Hennessey, carpenter; James McLaughlin, oiler; Daniel Ryan, Christopher Lee, and Patrick McGough, firemen; Samuel Hurst, Peter Olsson, and James Murray, seamen; Wellington Mitchell, Henry Harris, and ——, cooks, (colored;) Richard Gething, porter; Plato Johnson, pantryman, (colored;) Joseph Canen, messman, (colored;) Robert Gibson, waiter, (colored;) Henry O'Keefe and John Savage, waiters.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was held last night at their headquarters, No. 365 Bowery, Mr. Julius Harburger, the President, in the Chair, and A. E. Voss, Secretary. Mr. C. Otto Baese, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then offered the following:

Resolved, By the members of this association, that we heartily reaffirm our confidence in President Hayes' intentions and ability to bring about true reconciliation and harmony between the North and South, as well as full and equal rights, protection, and privileges of both black and white.

Resolved, That we earnestly join in the appeals of that champion Republican journal, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to the 1st from factious opposition to the President's policy, and to allow the same to be fairly tried.

The resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm. The meeting then adjourned.

A MISSING WOMAN.

The Police were informed yesterday that Mrs. Sarah Deforest, a resident of Albany, but recently residing with her cousin, Mrs. Little, at No. 124 Columbia-street, has been missing since the 17th inst. Mrs. Deforest had some trouble with her husband, and came to this City on the 7th inst. with her two children, and took up her abode with her cousin. During her stay in this City her husband succeeded in regaining possession of one of the children. This preyed upon her mind and made her somewhat despondent. She left home on the 17th inst. and failed to return. It is feared that she has committed suicide. The Police are searching for the missing woman.

REV. C. P. M'CARTHY RESTORED.

The counsel for Rev. Mr. McCarthy having consented to waive the entering of a formal order requiring the Committee on Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline of the New-York State Universalist Convention to restore to membership the suspended clergyman, the committee held a meeting in the vestry-room of the Bleecker-Street Universalist Church on Thursday last, and formally restored Rev. Mr. McCarthy to full fellowship with the convention. The order of restoration was presented to the reverend gentleman immediately.

RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

The ladies of the various denominations in Brooklyn, who are endeavoring to establish a Retreat for the nervous and insane, will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening next at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Washington and Greene avenues. It is announced that Dr. Keppell, Rev. Dr. Duryea, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, and Rev. Stephen H. Camp will address the meeting. The movement is indorsed by some of the most successful and intelligent physicians and clergymen in Brooklyn, and the ladies having it in charge are making very fair progress in what is a really good work.

PASSING FORGED CHECKS.

A young man named Frank Eberhardt, residing at No. 28 Gold-street, was arrested on Friday afternoon on several charges of forgery. He appears to have victimized several merchants doing business on Water and Beekman streets, and four of them have already preferred charges against him. On Mr. William H. Foster, of No. 257 Water-street, he passed two checks, for $87 50 and $75 50 respectively, purporting to have been signed by Mr. William M. Banks. In exchange for these checks he was given stoves and other articles. On Charles Adams, of No. 87 Beekman-street, he passed a similar check for $87 70, and received in ready money $35 70 and a stove. He passed a forgot check on Mr. John Q. A. Butler, of No. 92 Beekman-street, for $47 25, and, besides some household articles, received in exchange $29 25. Eberhardt's final operation was to induce Mr. Augustus Spence, of No. 28 Beekman-street, to negotiate a fraudulent check for $17 50. Eberhardt was brought before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

THE JERSEY CITY COMMISSION BOARDS.

The present Commission Boards in Jersey City go out of office Tuesday morning. The Commissioners who were elected about two weeks ago, under the act passed last Winter, will succeed to their offices. The boards now in office have concluded to contest the matter in the courts through writs of *quo warranto*, to be served on the new officials as soon as they shall have taken their seats. The Police Board met last evening and passed resolutions declaring the act under which the election was held unconstitutional, and formally protesting against the entrance of the new Commissioners. The Fire Board were to have passed similar resolutions, but, after a canvas of two hours' duration, no action was taken in that direction. All the boards will hold their final meetings to-morrow night. The new Police Commissioners met in caucus last evening, and nominated Commissioner Hough for President and Daniel McAghon for Clerk.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. H. McVicker, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

William Warren, the comedian, and E. R. Wadsworth, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, and John B. Gough, of Worcester, Mass, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator Hamilton Harris, of Albany, and ex-Senator Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator A. J. Wellman, of Friendship, N. Y., and Capt. H. W. Howgate, of the Signal Service, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DOES IT INJURE THE SKIN?

This delightful toilet preparation, LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH," has been chemically analyzed by the Board of Health, and declared in no way injurious to the skin or health. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

DR. BECKER'S EYE BALSAM.

Is a sure cure for inflamed or weak eyes and sore eyelids. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

FOR INVALIDS' use the JONZAC COGNACS are purest and best. VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—Julius Palme, P. B. Worrall, J. S. Biren, Charles A. Fuller, W. H. Burrows, Mrs. Andrews, John A. Douglas, F. Johnson, Miss Coleman, Miss Billings, Prof. Timothy Dwight, Mrs. Dwight, George W. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, W. D. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Miss Tomlinson, Charles A. Mathews, Mrs. Mathews and family, B. E. Bunting, Capt. S. Long, Otto Schaller, Mrs. Schaller, Mrs. Cox and friend, Ralph Trautmann, George Fawcett Rowe, E. O. Stanard, Mrs. Stanard, A. J. Adderly, Mrs. Adderly, Miss Adderly, F. Pimm, R. Roco, R. Beaumonde, J. K. Kilbourn, Miss Kilbourn, Robert Chadwick, Miss Chadwick, Rev. Mr. Salter, Mrs. Salter, Miss E. B. Coolidge, Miss Mary E. McMillan, F. A. Henry, Miss M. L. Henry, C. K. Smith, Jas. A. Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, Edwin A. Post, J. T. Lee, M. Dittenhoefer, Geo. Wilkes, Judge Beardsley, Mrs. Beardsley, Alfred Kayne, F. Gonzales, A. H. Neil, C. J. Nairn, Mrs. Nairn and infant, E. G. Hoops, Mr. McArthur, Miss McArthur, Miss McArthur, A. De Castro and friend, H. Taylor, R. W. Nesbitt, F. Holloway, Mrs. Holloway, J. D. Grimke, J. Vavassour, C. Reed, A. Stuart, A. V. Hunt, Basilee Burnside, F. E. Lockwood, J. Turner, John Lake, J. E. Jenkins. Mr. M. Tunno, G. H. Finger, Paul Heywood, A. C. Kingsland, Mrs. Kingsland, David M. Morri-on, Mrs. Morrison, W. F. Foster, Mrs. Foster, John C. Edgar, Frank Cheesman, Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Master R. Turnure, Master G. Turnure, Mrs. George Evans, M. H. Myers, Mrs. Myers, J. E. Carlisle, John Carlisle, Miss Mary Ann Carlisle, H. F. Darlington, Mrs. Darlington, H. Taylor, Mrs. Georgiana Miller, Joseph Cox, Charles Trafford, W. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Simon Zweighart, F. M. Ames, Joseph Hobson, Mrs. Hobson, Frank B. Lemonius, W. Kemmer, Charles A. Pentcado, F. Schuttonberg, E. Cerf, Count de Pourtales, J. B. Vital, Hon. E. G. Washburne, Louis Lehmaier, Marcus B. Lehmaier, Mrs. S. B. Schlesinger, D. M. Ripley, Mrs. Ripley, W. H. Ingins, R. Burritt, J. N. Maughan, W. Lowes, Dr. Hoda, Mrs. Hoda, and 2 children, Julius Gerecke, V. A. Moore, A. H. Glover, G. H. Gilson, Dr. Charles Austin, Max Hiteder.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—William P. Jaffray, Mrs. Jaffray, Master Jaffray, Miss Minnie Jaffray, Rev. F. E. Bottome, Mrs. Bottome and child, Rev. A. B. Macoubrey, Mrs. Macoubrey, George R. Heyne, Mrs. Heyne and two children, F. E. Dale, G. J. Overton, Mr. Horwitz, Mrs. Horwitz, J. F. Williams, Mrs. Williams, John E. Austin and child, Charles Scanlon, Mrs. Scanlon, Capt. Childs, Mrs. E. C. Davis, J. B. Macdonald, W. H. Burton, Mr. Glover, R. de Bonnefoli-Lanson, Rev. A. Brown, Francis Taylor, A. P. Preston, C. T. Pettengill, Mrs. Lyndon, R. Van Santvoord, H. Blundell, Mrs. Blundell, Miss M. E. Mathews, Mr. Kingstone and family, Ira Olds, A. Hollis, W. J. Morren, T. O'Brien, Charles F. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Eliza A. Smith, Miss Florence B. Smith, William Adamson, Karl B. Dodge, Capt. G. Romano, J. Ackerly.

In steam-ship Main, for Bremen.—A. C. McClurg, Mrs. A. C. McClurg, G. Schwab, Mrs. G. Schwab, Miss Lucy Schwab, Master Charles Schwab, Henry Schneendahl, Mrs. M. A. Dietz, Theodor Vogel, Miss Josephine Vogel, Mrs. Clara Lang, Edward Haeffely, Frank P. Sladen, Leopold Loewenstein, Mrs. Leopold Loewenstein, Miss Ida Jacobson, E. Huber, Mrs. Edmund H. Boiles, Otto Pfendsticker, Mrs. J. Rosenberg, C. G. Tiedemann, Paul M. Krausb, H. Platschek, Rud P. Watermeyer, Geron. F. Wiechers, Eduard Loebbecke, Hermann Stelling, Mrs. Hermann Stelling, mother, and two children, John A. Zimmermann, William Brauer, Ernst Gehden, Louis Koch, Mrs. Catharine Sturm, John Kaufmann, Joseph Sailer, Miss Kivelitz, Pastor Georg Schambach, August Bohn, Otto Bartels, H. Stoffregen, Mrs. H. Stoffregen and child, D. Stanzenauf, Francisco José Martinka, C. Ganahl, Mrs. C. Ganahl and four children, R. Herzfeld, C. M. Horch, B. J. Desenberg, Emil Hollender, C. Linewahl, Carl Staats.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Anderson, Miss Austin, Miss Austin, David Battie, Rev. T. J. Bannon, Rev. Thomas F. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. William Brennan, Mrs. H. P. Cooper and maid, Miss F. Cooper, Miss Lulu Cooper, Master Busty Cooper, Mr. Carroll, Miss Caroline, Mr. M. Crombiehome, Mrs. Joseph Horan, M. Doolin, Rev. T. J. Dowling, Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Gall, G. Gines, Rev. Jos. Hauber, John S. Loughottom, Mrs. Lewis Loughottom, Miss Rachel Loughottom, Hon. J. W. McGarvran, F. B. McKenna, Mrs. F. B. McKenna, Miss Mahon, Mrs. M. C. Mullackey, Miss Mullackey, Miss Mullarkey, Rev. Father Meagher, Thomas Mangan, Albert Meredith, Miss Isabel Meredith, Mrs. E. Morris, Robert Mellor, Gen. John Newton, P. F. O'Grien, Rev. James O'Gorman, Mr. O'Gorman, James Porteous, Miss Rico, Mrs. Reese, Mr. C. P. Rabaut, Mrs. C. P. Rabaut, Mrs. Frank Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith, James Sheridan, Mrs. James Sneridan, Miss Sheridan, H. Schwanck, Rev. Father Sheehy, C. Stern, Rev. Thomas Taaffe, Bernard Tancey, William Walsh, James J. Walsh, Mrs. Wetmore and two children, H. Zoepprtz.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta for Charleston.—P. Connelly, Miss Connelly, Miss Connerly, M. T. Moran, Silvanteu Rich, F. J. Rueh, R. R. McBaule, Alvin J. Johnson, Miss J. Johnson and maid, Mrs. Young, L. Sands, H. A. Sief, Charles Sprague and wife, R. F. Tupper, W. L. Corrule, J. C. Fulweiler and wife, Mrs. S. A. Patterson, Miss N. A. Patterson, Miss S. Sharp, Amcery Edwards, Miss Edwards, S. Avery and wife, Mrs. Blank, W. Sauehart, Mrs. Blodnsley, J. A. Green, S. S. Ireland, G. S. Been, L. H. Fowler, Miss Friesel, W. F. Brutaau, W. A. Wiley.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, for Glasgow.—Joseph B. Lawrence, William Scott, Henry W. Avery, James Girlin, A. R. Boxend, H. J. Boxend, M. O. Johnson, Charles McNeil, J. D. Wallace, G. G. Hacker, Ruth Murray, Miss Lena McKee, Mrs. Hunter and child, Mrs. C. E. Joynton, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Smith, Joon Paton and family, Hugh Andrews, Jasou Hassard and family.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City for Berlin, from Liverpool.—O. O. Jones, F. C. Thornton, H. J. Allman, J. S. Allen, Dr. S. J. Arnold, Miss Arnold, G. Battescombe, H. R. Bowlind, Mrs. ——, Calhoun, Miss Bertha Calhoun, S. B. D. Clark, Bishop M. Corrigan, George W. Corrigan, Rev. J. De Concilio, H. A. Dingee, Mrs. Dingee, Mrs. C. E. English, Miss Ella English, Miss Ettie English, John Giedhill, Miss Hodge, M. Jimonez, Joseph Meadows, Mrs. E. Meadows, J. M. McCutcheon, J. S. Merriam, P. Moir, H. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Miss Morris, E. Oppenheim, Miss Annie Parker, Mrs. A. Phillips, Master Thomas Phillips, Miss Agnes Phillips, Master W. Phillips, Parson Price, Mrs. Price, W. H. Pinner, J. B. Redman, Cecil Rowson, J. H. Simmons, Mrs. Simmons, James Spence, Mrs. Spence, Miss Spence.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool—Col. C. Boyd, U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. Julius Roe, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Biller, Mrs. M. A. Devin, Philander Betts, John Hennon, W. T. Styring, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harrison, William Johnson, H. Schulte, J. D. Crosswaite, John Burrows, William Vivian, John Hinds, Robert Wilson, Daniel Dennehy, Miss Rose Daley, Major Abti Effendi, Lieut. Hazuil Effendi, Charles Orseman, Ali Effendi Said, Ali Effendi, Eumer Effendi Sparta, Eumer Effendi, Hassan Effendi, Haleb Effendi, Denral Effendi, Abdallah Effendi, Suleiman Effendi, Hassan Sali Effendi, Hassan Ishmail Effendi, Kadir Effendi, Youssef Effendi, Sheikh Effendi, Mehmed Effendi, Vassif Effendi, Baheddin Effendi, Ibrahim Effendi, all of the Turkish Army.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:10 | Sun sets.....6:46 | Moon sets...2:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:47 | Gov. Island...3:35 | Hell Gate... 5:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Main, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Almambra, (Br.,) Wilson, St. John, N. B., A. E. Outerbridge; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Algiers, Hathaway, New-Orleans, &c., Bogart & Morgan; Mary E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., & L. Roome, Jr., New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, W. R. Garrison & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Ellie Knight, McCrary, Philadelphia, Bogart & Morgan; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Anthracite, Ormsley, Philadelphia; Franconia, Brage, Portland, J. F. Ames; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Wood, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Vidfame, (Norw.,) Mathusen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mozart, (Ger.,) Juilcher, Cork, for orders, C. Luling & Co.; Dipton, (Br.,) Gauntlett, Rio Janeiro, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Sybil Wynn, (Br.,) Pritchard, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders. Benham & Boyesen; Nellie, (Ital.,) Trapani, Constantinople, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Nellie Clark, Clark, Newburyport, Jed Frye & Co.; Teal, (Br.,) Gale, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Son; J. S. Chandler, (Br.,) Merriam, Georgetown, P. E. I., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Eva C. Yates, Yates, Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Sophia Godfrey, Young, Jacksonville, Warren Kay; Senator Grimes, Cassidy, Boston; R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Bridgeport, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah April 17, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool April 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Crusader, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Antwerp March 19, in ballast to Boyd & Hinoken. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Olustee, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Singapore Dec. 30, with mdse. to V. H. Browo.

Bark Giusto, (Aust.,) Columbis, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Continental, Tupper, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Floke, (Norw.,) Mechelsen, Guantanamo 22 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rosalia, (Ital.,) Peace, Palermo 44 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Pistro, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Shields 73 ds., with mdse. to Meyer & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Tommasino, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Marseilles 56 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Milton, (Norw.,) Lund, Rotterdam March 8, with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobia & Co.

Bark British Constitution, (of Shields,) Evenson, Colombo 120 ds., with mdse. to Fowler, Crampton & Co.

Bark Jose E. More, Carlisle, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Sesu, (Aust.,) Tomasi, Gloucester, Egg., 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Mary, (of Glasgow,) Davies, Huanillos Dec. 21, via Callao Jan. 9 and Hampton Roads April 15, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.

Bark Erracon, (Norw.,) Weber, London 91 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co

Bark Jason, (Norw.,) Steen, London 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Bessie May, (of Dorchester, N. B.,) Buck, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to De Castro & Donner—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Georgiana, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bartlog, Santos Feb. 17, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Charles A. Board, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Aguadilla, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to Lanman & Kemp.

Brig Louise de Vincenzi, (Braz.,) Coido, Rio Janeiro Sept. 19, Lisbon Feb. 3, with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Ruby, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Port Spain 22 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Lubeck, (Ger.,) Scheuermann, Porto Cabello 33 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Boulton & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig La Creole, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lange, Curacoa, via Rio Hacne, with mdse. to Duvale & Co. Anchored on the bar.

Brig Gem, Richardson, Rio Janeiro 64 ds., with coffee to Johnson & Perry.

Brig Fearless, (of Boxham,) Bartlett, Rio Janeiro 64 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Mary F. Leighton, Leighton, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Cadet, Leighton, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jose D. Mora—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Rio Vouga, (Port.,) Lea, Lisboa 62 ds., with coffee to Ringemeyer & Bruno.

Schr. Charlie H. Dow, Childs, Fernandina 13 ds., with lumber to W. A. Ross—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Otis, Bath, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. T. Elmer, Tribble, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. T. M. Thomas, Roberts, Elizabeth City, N. C., with corn.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Smith, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles M. Gager, Tuttle, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Josia Crowley, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. Sarah J. Smith, Bald

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7990. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE OPPOSED BY THE RITUALISTS—DEMANDS OF THE HIGH CHURCH PARTY — ARREST OF CHARLES BRADLAUGH—ASSAULTS UPON WOMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 11, 1877.

The union of Church and State is doomed. The axe is at the tree. It may be years before the final blows are struck. But sooner or later the Establishment must fall. Not that the open enemies of the Church are making special headway. The Liberation Society and the Political Dissenters have, indeed, retrograded. Their triumphs have of late years been few and far between. But they have a new and unexpected ally within the Church. It only needed perfect union and mutual confidence among Churchmen to withstand dissent for a century yet to come. The boasted margin allowed to the various grades of communicants promises to destroy the grand old combination of law and religion; for this broad and elastic margin has let in the Ritualist, and Ritualism is priestcraft and superstition. The intelligence of the age and the action of the law courts are opposed to both. Priestcraft and superstition are rampant against State control in consequence, and rather than give way to the law they are willing to pull the Establishment down and take their chance of rising to ecclesiastical power out of the ruins. The most significant and important address that has been published since the Church burned Dissenters, or since clerical martyrs left their pulpits rather than preach Roman Catholic dogmas, has been published this week. It has been presented to the Most Reverend and Right Reverend, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England. It is signed by the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of York, the Provost of Eton, the Dean of Manchester, and some 60 or 70 clerics, distinguished for their learning and their piety, but from henceforth not to be notable for their discretion or wisdom. They represent the High Church Party, which, unfortunately, includes the Ritualists, moderate and extreme. These holy men express their anxiety at the present crisis of the Church's history, and more particularly at the fact that the secular law is arrogating to itself higher power than the voice of the Church. This really means that the High Church Party, by its disregard of the bonds and vows which bind Church and State together, has compelled the State into an active assertion of the law. But the memorialists put it as follows:

"On the one side we see coercive measures resorted to for enforcing uniformity such as have been happily unknown in this country for centuries, and on the other a determination to endure any suffering rather than submit to a jurisdiction which, rightly or wrongly, is regarded as purely secular."

Words could not be more plain in their meaning; facts could not be more distorted. Ritualists of the Tooth class introduce into the Church service Romish doctrines and Romish ritual, thus outraging their vows to God and the State. The law allows a broad margin for conscience and for interpretation of ordinances, but it will not submit to have clergymen who are receiving the bread of the Church play the part of traitors to the Establishment and to the nation. If these holy men, who believe, with Tooth, in the real presence and in the necessity of all kinds of Romish pomp and pageantry, find that their consciences are not satisfied by the ritual and belief of the Church of England, they can leave the Establishment. There is a law for their relief, and the Church of Rome will receive them with open arms. But this is not what they want. Their consciences are elastic enough to let them receive their stipends from the Church, and practice and preach doctrines alien to their ordination vows, but they have not the self-denial of their new faith; they won't go out of the Church and leave their fat benefices to discreet, if not honest, men. They say:

"Believing, as we do, in the presence in the Church of her Divine Head, we are convinced that what is required is not the mere interpretation, however skilful, of existing law, but the living voice of the Church clearly laying down what the law shall be in the future. With this conviction upon our minds, we beg to urge upon your consideration that in our opinion no peace can be secured for the Church, nor can her existing relations with the State be long continued, unless laws for the regulation of divine service, and for other spiritual matters of primary importance, are made by an authority which both clergy and laity would feel to be binding upon conscience; and we are equally satisfied that no authority will be considered thus binding which does not proceed from the Synods of the Church as well as from Parliament."

The interpretation of this is that the High Church Party want to throw aside the power of Parliament, and substitute for the authority of State a grand clerical synod under the Presidency of a sort of clerical Pope. Convocations, as at present organized, would not even satisfy them. They want a council that shall insure the supremacy of their own views. At first, even the synods might not be in harmony with them, but the High Church men are workers. They are enthusiasts, and their energy and intrigues would, in a few years, result in an organization sufficiently powerful to overcome the Broad Church and the Low Church. They must eventually make their views felt, the more so that if the whole of the clergy of England knew that they were not answerable to secular authority, they would soon be drawn into sympathy with synodical acts which extended their influence over their flocks. All sects and denominations of religionists are fond of power; throughout all history they have, individually, shown a disposition to tyranny and persecution. Place the Church of England, with all her wealth, in the hands of the spiritual fathers of the Establishment, and we should soon have two monarchs in England, two Governments, two thrones. There is one consolation, however, for freemen—we should not put up with it; but there is a greater comfort still in the impossibility of such a state of things being brought about in our time.

This, however, will come to pass: The union of Church and State will be abolished in England, as it has already been in Ireland. It is not possible that the Church can stand against the formidable opposition outside, now that it has such a powerful alliance within. The Liberationists are in high glee. They are preparing for their triennial conference, which is fixed to be held in London on the 1st and 2d of May. Their next great efforts are to be made in the direction of nationalizing the movement. They are inviting to their councils delegates from political as well as from denominational associations. The *Nonconformist*, a powerful journal, (but, like all religious papers, singularly unscrupulous where the interest of its party or its own peculiar dogmas are concerned,) expresses its belief in the realization of the Liberationists' great hope that this year will see it a thoroughly national organization. The *Nonconformist*, indeed, regards the defenders of the Church as having given up every argument save the political one that the Church exists and must exist, if not as a religious, at least as a political institution. The true defenders of the Church are false to their allegiance; that is a fact; and the Low Church don't fight as well or as vigorously as the High; but the Liberationists will find some tough battering to do before the final blows, and when the tree does come toppling over, it will be the High Church axe that will strike it to the ground, not the weapon of the Liberation Society.

Meanwhile it is curious to notice that the Dissenters in many districts of the United Kingdom are gradually drawing closer to the Church in the matter of ornamentation, ceremonial, and choral singing. Two well-known Dissenting ministers have indeed gone a little further. One of the great outcries against the Church is the sale of benefices. Now, the two ministers in question did a little business in this direction. One of them sold his pulpit to the other for $2,500, engaging to arrange his successorship. The business leaked out. Mr. Morley, the Liberationist member of Parliament, was consulted. The ministers were asked to annul the bargain. It is reported that they have declined to do so; and, unless it is hushed up, the question of "a legal exchange for a money consideration" will come before the courts of law.

Some months ago Charles Watts, a free-thought lecturer, was prosecuted at the Old Bailey for selling an obscene work called *The Fruits of Philosophy*. He pleaded that the book had been sold unchallenged for years; that he had never read it; that when the proceedings were commenced he read it and could not defend it; that he had destroyed all the copies remaining unsold; and that he was generally contrite, and would not offend again. He was let off with a fine of $2,000. Mr. George Lewis, Jr., an eminent lawyer, advised Mr. Watts, so it may be taken for granted that there was not much to be said in the publisher's favor. Possibly, Mr. Lewis knew that at the Bristol Assizes, a year previously, a man had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for selling the same work. Nevertheless, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, of democratic notoriety, took up the book and declared his intention of selling it. He did not believe it to be obscene, and he gave the Police notice of what he meant to do, asking them to let him know when they intended to arrest him. The "great reformer" had the book reprinted and sold at his office of *The National Reformer* newspaper. He has had an enormous sale. The Police seem to have given him time enough to make a handsome profit. The other morning, with equal courtesy, they arrested Mr. Bradlaugh and his sub-editor, Mrs. Annie Besant, and took them to Bridewell Jail, and thence with friendly speed to Guildhall, when the case was adjourned and the prisoners admitted to bail. The book in question is a very filthy treatise on the Malthusian policy of limiting the population. It is written with an evident view to please prurient and morbid tastes, and there is something very disgusting in Bradlaugh mixing a woman up in the question at issue. Mrs. Annie Besant is evidently one of those philosophic creatures who ought to be unsexed. The mischief of this kind of trial lies in its being reported, if not in full, in a manner that is filthily suggestive, by all the papers. Young people who never heard of the Malthusian philosophy will begin to inquire into it, and in the meantime *The Fruits of Philosophy* has had a circulation that it never would have had but for the Bradlaugh interference, while in the future all sorts of brutes will risk their liberty for the profits of a surreptitious sale of the obnoxious book. The magisterial inquiry will begin on the 17th instant. Bradlaugh says he has a hundred witnesses, many of them medical men. In accordance with the request of a deputation from the Christian Evidence Society, the Home Secretary, it is understood, has promised that this prosecution shall be undertaken by the Government. Mr. Bradlaugh's friends are organizing a defense fund. Miss Fenwick Miller, a member of the London School Board, has written a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Besant. It is a pity that the trial of this filthy question cannot take place within closed doors. There are certain cheap weekly journals that will not scruple to publish the whole of the evidence.

As a companion picture, I find in the Sheffield and Birmingham papers an account of a great seizure of obscene prints, photographs, and books, in the capital of the midland counties. Alfred T. Grattidge alias Wilmott, is the criminal. He is only 24, but he appears to have done an enormous trade, and among his works is *The Fruits of Philosophy*. More than a thousand songs, photographs, prints, and books are in the hands of the Police. The prices of them varied from 5 cents to $5 and $20 each. The prosecution are through the Chief Constable of Colchester informing the local authorities that a lady had complained to the Police of that city that her son, a boy of 14, was in the habit of purchasing indecent publications. A detective took up the case, and this is how he caught his bird. He wrote the following letter to Mr. Alfred J. Grattidge:

HARE AND HOUNDS, BARRACK STREET, WARWICK, 21st March, 1877.

Mr. A. C. Wilmott, No 141 Great King-street:

SIR: A friend of mine at Colchester has shown me some of the funny things he bought from you, and I think them proper, but he will not part with them, and has left me to get them myself from you. Please forward me a few, viz., the song "Excelsior," 1s., sixpence worth of French colored prints, * * * a spicy photo for a locket, 6d. If I approve of them I will give you a larger order. I may add that I shall not be at this address but a couple of days, as I am a commercial traveler, so do not delay sending them. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, JAMES SCHWARTZ.

The detective received a prompt and frank answer:

No. 141 GREAT KING-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

DEAR SIR: I have no French prints left; and I inclose two photos, at 3d. each, in the place of the print ordered. I have *Fruits of Philosophy*, very useful book, 1s.; *Nursery Rhymes*, 1s. 6d.; spicy song, 1s. 6d.; and classical photos, nude subjects, unmounted, at 2½d. each, 2s. doz., mounted, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz. I can supply anything in the spicy line at least 40 per cent. cheaper than any one else. I shall be happy to receive order, on the prompt execution of which you may rely. Yours respectfully, A. C. WILMOTT.

On a separate piece of paper was written:

"Two very spicy books, 64 pages each, with very spicy illustrations, on hire at 5s. per week; 20s. (part value) to be deposited with me, and I return balance on receipt of books back."

During the investigation before the magistrates it was stated that among the letters found in the possession of the prisoner were epistles from teachers, school-boys, curates, and bank managers. The prisoner was committed for trial, and it is on the cards that at the sessions some of the letters may be read. A well-known Yorkshire bank manager, in applying for $40 worth of the publications, gave an address where he would call for them, "so that my wife may not see them." That manager is likely to come to grief. But if he loses his situation, his wife and family will be the principal sufferers. Let us hope that, supposing that his accounts are found correct, he may be forgiven, for the sake of the decent woman who has the misfortune to call the miserable wretch her husband.

Apropos of husbands, I fear this letter is destined not to present a flattering illustration of life in London. Since my last the assaults upon women, committed chiefly by their sworn protectors, have increased so much that one of our leading daily newspapers has devoted a special column to the nationally-disgraceful record. I propose to give you briefly the result of two days' police cases. Stephen Smith has been sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment for knocking his wife about, because his tea was not ready at the proper time. James O'Brien was committed for trial for beating his wife's head against the wall, knocking her down, and jumping upon her, because she asked him to give her money to buy bread. The poor woman is lying in the hospital between life and death. James Clarke, Henry Wright, George Harford, and Robert Brown are committed for trial for brutally and criminally assaulting a poor widow woman who asked them where she could find a lodging, as she was in great distress. They took her into an empty house and outraged her, one after the other. The woman's cries brought two policemen to her rescue, and happily the whole gang were arrested. Frederick Elliott, a middle-aged man, has gone to prison for six months for "punching all over the body" a woman with whom he was living, her offense being that she had remonstrated with the scoundrel on account of his indecent behavior to some children. Daniel Sheen is undergoing a similar sentence for kicking until he and she were exhausted a woman named Clifton, who had been obliged to give evidence in a criminal prosecution of his brother. Thomas Joseph Cane, a railway porter, was committed for trial on the charge of throwing a woman down stairs—she lived in the same tenement—because she objected to being kept awake by his brutal noises in an adjacent room. These noises were intensified by the brute's companion, a loose woman, who also helped him to half murder the prosecutrix. Perhaps the most wanton and brutal assault out of this dark catalogue is that of Robert Williams, a ruffianly-looking scamp, who, without the slightest provocation of any kind, rushed upon two women who were walking in the neighborhood of the New Cut, East End, and struck and kicked them so ferociously that one of them lies at home in a dangerous state. When the Police captured him he fought and kicked like a demon. It took five officers to take him to the station. It is a pity that the magistrate could not order the men to take their revenge with a "cat-o'-nine-tails."

If these cases came to us as instances of Turkish atrocity in Bulgaria, how virtuously the humanitarians would rave. At Leeds, the executioner last week had to hang a man twice over, because at the first attempt the rope broke. The scene was an awful one. Calcraft only made one mistake during his long career, and he retired immediately afterward in consequence of the criticisms of the press; he retired with the expression of only one regret on his lips, he had hanged all sorts of conditions of men but he had never executed a reporter! Now, the man who hangs criminals in the provinces has made two mistakes. His name is Askerne. He ought to be half hanged himself and then be entirely suspended—from office. Too much power is given to the Sheriffs in regard to executions. They can exclude the press from the last sad scene, and they do exclude the press, so that if any hitch occurs, it is only generally known when the few private officials mention it. But the case of Johnson, at Leeds, was too awful an incident to be concealed. The man was literally hanged twice, and at the inquest on the body the Coroner declined to inquire into anything more than the immediate cause of death, according to the act of Parliament regulating private executions.

Reverting back to the Prisons bill, Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Liberal member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, made the only speech of the desultory debate. He claimed for political prisoners a more considerate treatment than that which they received at present both in England and Ireland. He called attention to the fact that in the present House of Commons there are 11 gentlemen who had been political prisoners or press offenders, and yet no one thought of treating them otherwise than as their equals; and yet in prison political offenders were herded with criminals of the lowest class, and he hoped that the Home Secretary would provide that the treatment of such prisoners should be something more in accordance than at present with the general sentiment of the country. Mr. Cowen, the personal friend of Garibaldi and Mazzini, and the exponent of extreme political views, speaks in the House with a calm moderation and a statesman-like tact that has won for him the respect of all parties. He is the proprietor of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, a journal of broad and manly sentiments, a promoter of all kinds of athletic sports, and one of the most influential journals in the North. Whenever the Liberal Party comes into office, Mr. Cowen should have a seat in the Cabinet, for, while he is a stanch party man, he has the wisdom of statesmanship, and he is not blind to the merits of his opponents.

MULLER OR FIELD, WHICH?

THE SCHEME TO DRIVE OFF NICK AND SEND DAVID DUDLEY TO CONGRESS—FIELD WANTS TO KEEP TILDEN'S NAME BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—Though Nick Muller has announced that he is not going to resign in favor of any one, yet it is well understood that he is willing to resign. The only "it" in question is John Kelly, for, while Muller is willing to retire, it is necessary that Kelly should consent; in other words, while Muller is willing to resign, David Dudley Field will not stand unless Kelly agrees to nominate him. Field's election must be considered as a device of Samuel J. Tilden, so John Kelly hesitates. Meanwhile, influences are being used to move him, the most influential being Hon. Mr. Duffy, who desires the "thing carried out," as it will kill Muller for all time. Sachem Judge Donohue has also been enlisted for Field, and as Muller holds the post of Emigration Agent of the Erie Railway—$6,000 a year—the Sachem Judge, who appointed Jewett Receiver of the Erie Railway, has caused word to be sent to Muller that, if he goes to Congress, he will lose his agency.

David Dudley's aspiration is to press his quo warranto bill, not that he has the least expectation of passing it, but he will thus be able to keep Samuel J. Tilden's name before the people, and hopes by this means to secure his nomination in 1880.

THE READING RAILROAD STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—To-day four meetings of the Reading Railroad engineers and firemen were held, and two of conductors, brakemen, and baggage-men. The object of the meetings was the union of all the train men, if possible, in support of the engineers, and a general discussion of the situation. Hereafter, only engineers and firemen, and others who are competent to take the place of engineers, are to receive pay from the brotherhood. The railroad officials state that everything is working to their satisfaction.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE COMING CONFLICT IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AT KISCHENEFF—UNENVIABLE POSITION OF ROUMANIA—MR. LAYARD ASSURED THAT A PACIFIC SOLUTION IS IMPOSSIBLE—A FRENCH SQUADRON TO PROTECT FRENCH INTERESTS.

LONDON, April 22.—The Emperor of Russia arrived at Kischeneff yesterday.

A dispatch dated Bucharest, to-day, says the movement of Roumanian troops toward Kalafat has been suspended. Roumania may very possibly relinquish the idea of forcibly opposing the occupation of Kalafat if the Turks request permission to occupy it after the Russians enter Roumania. The panic in Bucharest continues, although the report that Abdul Kerim intends to push on thither is contradicted. The Roumanian Cabinet has as yet made no official communication to the powers relative to the neutrality which is guaranteed Roumania by the Treaty of Paris, but unofficial *pourparlers* have taken place in Vienna. It is said at St. Petersburg that the basis of administrative arrangements have been drawn up in readiness for the event of the occupation of Roumania becoming necessary, but no definite convention has been signed. Roumania is endeavoring to secure the neutrality of a portion of her territory, especially of Bucharest. Russia has hitherto evaded entering upon any engagement to observe total or partial neutrality of Roumania. Gen. Ghika has been sent to St. Petersburg to obtain some engagement on this subject.

Reuter's dispatch from Bucharest, Sunday, says: "The Russian Consul-General here has gone to Kischeneff; but the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs did not, as expected, accompany him."

Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg to-day says Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the powers has not yet been delivered. Its delivery is expected to-morrow, which, according to the Russian Telegraphic Agency, will be one day before the proclamation of the Imperial manifesto and declaration of war. The Czar will review the troops at Kischeneff on Tuesday.

Reuter has the following from Constantinople: "It is said that Mr. Layard, at an interview with Edhem and Safvet Pashas, on Saturday, censured the terms of the Porte's reply to the protocol, and reiterated the warning that England cannot support Turkey. It is also said he touched upon the question whether it was still possible to avert war. But it is believed the result of his interviews with the Turkish Ministers and the Foreign Chargés d'Affaires, especially with M. Nelidoff, the Russian representative, is that a pacific solution is impossible. The yacht Argonaute, bringing instructions for Nelidoff, arrived to-day. It is stated that Edhem Pasha has addressed a dispatch to the Prince of Roumania in reference to the concentration of Roumanian troops, requesting the Prince to place himself in harmony with the Porte. It is said copies of the dispatch have been sent to the Ottoman Ambassadors abroad."

A Poulon dispatch says the French Government is forming a third division of iron-clads, consisting of a frigate and two corvettes, to proceed to the Levant for the protection of French subjects.

LONDON, April 23.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna reports that Roumanian troops occupy Oltenitza, opposite Turrakan, Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk, and Kararas, opposite Silestria, under Russian commanders, in order to permit the Russian forces to concentrate between Braila and Ismaila. At Krajova 20,000 Roumanians are forming a reserve corps. A portion of the Turkish flotilla is taking position at Hirsova, near Galatz, where the Turks expect the Russians will try to cross the Danube.

The Servian Government has sent troops to Gladova to disarm Servian volunteers who refuse to disband. A Servian corps of observation is forming on the Timok.

Another dispatch to the *Standard* dated Vienna, Sunday evening, says: "A courier, with Prince Gortschakoff's circular, has arrived here. To all appearances the circular is identical with a war manifesto and ultimatum to the Porte. M. Nehdoff will present a copy to the Porte, and immediately afterward depart from Constantinople."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the world will have to resign itself to remain for a short time longer in its present state of uncertainty, as the Russian manifesto is not likely to be issued before the Czar's return from Kischeneff, for which April 29 is named as the probable date. The same correspondent repeats the report that Russia's circular note has already been dispatched by special couriers. He adds: "However this may be, the note has not been received here, nor has any intimation been given that it is on its way. The conclusion can safely be drawn from all this that there is to be a respite of about a week. Russia's reasons for this delay seem rather complex. The chief reason apparently, is that her preparations are not quite complete."

According to advices from the Russian frontier, the Czar's troops are moving very slowly, on account of bad roads and bad weather. The Roumanian roads are in such a hopeless state that three weeks are named as the shortest time in which they can be made fit for heavy military transport. Another no less weighty reason is that the conviction has gradually dawned that a far larger force is required for the task which Russia has before her, than was first prepared. If news from St. Petersburg is to be trusted, an order for the mobilization of the whole army was actually decided on before the Czar left St. Petersburg. Whether this be the case or not, it is certain that since the troops in Bessarabia began to move toward the frontier, a general movement of Russian forces has begun southward and westward. Thus for some reason, possibly to be prepared for every eventuality, Russia thinks it necessary to have at her disposal a much larger force than, until lately, she deemed sufficient for the object she had in view. It will require weeks, if not months, before these forces can be dispatched to their destination. There is, therefore, another and very weighty military motive for not precipitating matters. There are also political reasons for delay. Although a strong current in favor of war exists in Russia, it is equally certain there is no enthusiasm among the great mass of Russian people. Financial and economical misery is felt all over the country. I am probably right in saying that Russia as yet has not received from any side a positive assurance of absolute neutrality. Indications of some uneasiness about the attitude of England are already beginning to be felt at St. Petersburg. There is a vague feeling of uncertainty about the course which England may take. The wish to see what Mr. Layard may do on his arrival at Constantinople, may have not a little to do with the resolution to delay somewhat the decisive step.

As it may be supposed, Mr. Layard will once more endeavor to induce the Turks to make some advances toward a settlement. There is little ground to suppose that the Russians expect any more than others from such a possible last attempt; but they would have taken away the very possibility of such attempt being made if they had come forward with a manifesto immediately."

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Pera, Sunday, says: "The Sultan, while still hoping for peace, definitively decided to-day to go to the Danube and take command of the troops in case of war."

The London *Post* says: "We understand the English Mediterranean fleet will shortly be reinforced by the Channel squadron."

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* states that a manifesto by Roumania will be published immediately after Russia's, to the effect that Roumania acts in alliance with Russia in the war. The reason given is that Turkey persists in denying Roumania her rightful privileges and insultingly endeavors to designate her as an integral part of the Turkish Empire.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Pesth telegraphs: "I hear that Servia, notwithstanding peace with the Porte, is concentrating two corps, nominally of observation, one at Negotin, and the other at Deligrad, and has prohibited all Servian subjects from leaving the Principality."

DISPATCHES IN WASHINGTON.

NO POSSIBILITY OF AVERTING WAR—INDICATIONS OF A MOVEMENT BY THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Cable dispatches received by the State Department indicate that there is no longer any possibility of averting war between Russia and Turkey. Mail advices from various consulates indicate that Russia is preparing to make either a real or pretended flank movement on Constantinople around the eastern shore of the Black Sea and through Asia Minor. Troops are already moving in small bodies toward several Russian towns in that direction, and it is surmised that they will eventually be concentrated at some point near the north-eastern boundary of Turkey in Asia, and there be reinforced by aid from Persia, in the event of the latter power becoming Russia's open ally. It is also believed in Washington diplomatic circles that a circuitous movement on Constantinople will be made through Servia and Montenegro, as on this route the Russian forces would encounter less formidable obstacles, either of a natural or an artificial character, and could also count upon supplies and other assistance from a largely sympathetic population.

THE LOUISIANA "SETTLEMENT."

BISHOPS', BANKERS', MERCHANTS', AND PLANTERS' INDORSEMENT OF THE NICHOLLS PLEDGE TO KEEP THE LAW AND APPROVAL OF THE NEW POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President has been informed by telegraph that a paper has been sent him, signed by the Bishops of the Episcopal, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Louisiana, and the principal bankers, merchants, planters, and business men of the State, approving the action of the Nicholls Legislature with reference to the pledges made for the faithful and impartial execution of the laws and the protection and education of the colored people. Those signing the paper alluded to assure the President that they confidently believe the pledges made by Gov. Nicholls and the Legislature will be faithfully carried out, and that they will do all that lies in their power, as citizens, to secure their fulfilment. They also express their approbation of the policy of the President, as manifested in the settlement of the Southern complications, and express the belief that it will remove all causes of strife, and bring about that peace and prosperity in the South for which men of all parties have so long prayed. The President is much pleased with the assurances conveyed in this paper, and gratified at the evidences of good will manifested by the leading citizens of Louisiana.

NO CHANGE IN NEW-ORLEANS—PACKARD'S INTENTIONS—THE SENATORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—There is no apparent change in the situation since last night. It is reliably stated that Gov. Packard will remain in the State-house until after the troops are withdrawn and his men paid off. The contingent fund, which Gov. Nicholls has consented to use for this purpose, will be disbursed by his Paymaster-General, assisted by a committee of three from each side. The money will be paid to the men direct. This plan shuts out quite a number of enterprising individuals, who hold Packard warrants for which they paid from five to ten cents on the dollar. The impression among the leaders now is that a United States Senators will not be elected until next Wednesday, when the Legislature will assemble in the State-house. The talk among the extreme Republicans is, that they will endeavor to form a combination and elect an anti-Administration Senator. The parties are very much divided and the candidates numerous.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY DENOUNCED

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR WADE—THE PLACE WHERE "GOOD INTENTIONS" ARE MOST AT HOME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The following is the letter written by ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio, to a gentleman in Washington, in condemnation of President Hayes' Southern policy, and which is now published for the first time:

JEFFERSON, Ohio, April 9, 1877.

Mr. U. H. Painter, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th was duly received. You ask whether I remember what I said in favor of President Hayes in my endeavor to procure his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention. I do remember it, after what has since transpired, with indignation and a bitterness of soul that I never felt before. You know with what untiring zeal I labored for the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and to procure justice for them before and during the time I was in Congress, and I supposed Gov. Hayes was in full accord with me on this subject. But I have been deceived, betrayed, and even humiliated by the course he has taken to a degree that I have not language to express. During the first month of his Administration we find him closeted with two of the worst and most malignant enemies of the colored race that can be found in all that slave cursed region, and there consulting with them as to measures how best he can put these colored people under the iron heel of their most bitter enemies, and reduce them to a condition infinitely worse than before they were made free. I feel that to have emancipated these people, and then to leave them unprotected would be a crime as infamous as to have reduced them to slavery when they were free. And for Hayes to do this to the men who had, at the hazard of their lives, given him the votes without which he never could have had the power to do this terrible injustice!

No doubt he meditates the destruction of the party that elected him. A contemplation of all this fills me with amazement and inexpressible indignation. My only consolation is that history informs me that better men than I ever pretended to be, have to like manner been deceived. Some have attempted to excuse him by saying that he "means well," but hell is paved with just such good intentions. Truly yours, B. F. WADE.

WHISKY FRAUDS IN THE WEST.

HEAVY SEIZURE IN INDIANA—CHARACTER OF THE OFFENSE — SYMPTOMS OF WHISKY RING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The revenue officers have made a seizure of 549 barrels of whisky at the distillery of J. W. Gaff & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind. The offense charged is rectifying on the premises, or adding substances to create fictitious proof. The affair has caused considerable surprise throughout this region, where Gaff is known as a leading distiller, and is universally regarded as a man of good character. The importance of the distilling interest owned by him may be inferred from the fact that he pays $2,000 or $3,000 a day in Government taxes. It is the belief of citizens here and at Lawrenceburg, that Mr. Gaff is himself entirely innocent of the fraud, if any has been committed in his distillery. It is claimed that the offense for which the whisky was seized, though a violation of the law, was not intentional evasion of the tax, and, as a matter of fact, did not defraud the Government of a cent. It is notorious that spirits are sold in the leading whisky-producing cities of the West at a figure below the actual cost of production, with the taxes included, and this is held as presumptive proof of the existence of another whisky ring. It seems, however, exceedingly difficult to locate any of the frauds.

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

STRENGTH OF THE VESSELS AND THE CHARACTER OF THEIR ARMAMENT—WHAT WE HAVE AND WHAT WE REQUIRE—IMPORTANCE OF THE NAVY TO OUR COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Advisory Board—composed of the heads of the various bureaus in the Navy Department—organized by Secretary Thompson, will, it is believed, do much toward advancing the efficiency of the Navy. Such a board has long been favored by prominent naval officers who have carefully studied the condition and requirements of that branch of the service, and it is hoped the recommendations and suggestions of the board will have due weight with Congress.

The United States Navy now consists of 71 steam men-of-war, carrying from 2 to 46 guns each, besides 23 sailing vessels, 24 iron-clads, 2 torpedo-boats, 27 tugs and small steamers attached to the various yards and naval stations, making a total of 147 vessels, though not one-half of this number can be regarded as efficient sea-going ships. The largest cruisers we have are the frigates Colorado, Franklin, Minnesota, and Wabash, carrying from 39 to 46 guns each, but they are armed with old-fashioned smooth-bore guns instead of having rifled ordnance, the style of armament used in the navies of other nations. The only vessel in our Navy carrying rifled guns is the new sloop Trenton, the flagship of the European squadron. She has a battery of 11 eight-inch rifled guns, converted from the old smooth-bores by lining with steel tubes. The frigates Colorado, Franklin, Minnesota, and Wabash could be prepared for sea in a week or two, and are suitable for any service upon our own coast; but they are not furnished with modern engines, and are not fit to send abroad. The Niagara, another frigate of the same class, is at Boston. Some time ago an attempt was made to convert her into an iron-clad, but it proved a failure, and it would cost more to rebuild her now than to build a new ship. None of these vessels can attain much speed, and in case of a fight could neither capture an enemy nor run away from one. Of our second-rate vessels the Tennessee, flag-ship of the Asiatic station, is in good condition. The Pensacola, Hartford, Richmond, Omaha, Plymouth, and Lackawanna are all good live oak ships, and are now in service. The Alaska, Benicia, Ticonderoga, Canandaigua, Monongahela, Shenandoah, Lancaster, and Brooklyn are built of live oak, and could soon be fitted for sea. The Alaska wants new boilers, but they are ready for her, and could soon be put on board. The Congress, at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Severn, at New-York, are white oak ships, built during the late civil war, and are of no account. The Florida, laid up at New-London, is a good live oak vessel, and could be prepared for sea within 30 days. The Iowa, laid up at Boston; the Java, on the stocks at New-York; the Connecticut, on the stocks at Boston, and the Worcester, at Norfolk, are not regarded as good vessels, and old naval officers speak of condemning all such ships by a Board of Survey, and selling them by public auction, but every attempt to do so has met with opposition, and unjust charges to the effect that rings were formed, or that there were jobs in such sales, have prevented the sales. The Susquehanna, in ordinary at New-York, will not be used again. An attempt was made some time ago to change her from a paddle-wheel to a screw steamer, but after the work was commenced it was found the cost would be very great, and it was abandoned. The New York, now on the stocks at New-York, is a good live oak ship, and should be completed. The Powhatan, on special service in the North Atlantic Station, is a paddle-wheel vessel, but in sea-going condition, and good for special service, which she performs. Of the third-rate vessels, the Juniata, Ossipee, Quinnebaug, Swatara, Galena, Mohican, Wachusett, Iroquois, Wyoming, Tuscarora, and Kearsarge are all good ships. The Vandalia, Marion, Adams, Alliance, Essex, Enterprise, Nipsic, Alert, Huron, and Ranger are magnificent vessels; some of them are new, and others have been rebuilt so that they are as good as new. The Ashuelot and Monocacy are light-draft paddle-wheel steamers attached to the Asiatic Station, and they will probably be kept in those waters, as they are suitable for ascending the rivers, and will therefore remain in the East as long as they are sea-worthy. The Kansas, Saco, Nyack, Shawmut, and Yantic are old vessels and will not be used again. The Yantic is now on her way home from the Asiatic Station.

Most of the sailing vessels are laid up at the various yards, and others are used as store-ships or training vessels for boys. The New-Hampshire, at Port Royal, is the store-ship for the North Atlantic Station, and has supplies enough on board to last the squadron six months. The Vermont has been turned into a barracks at New-York, and could receive 1,500 recruits on board in case of an emergency. Of the iron-clads, the Ajax, Canonicus, Catskill, Dictator, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan, Montauk, Passaic, Saugus, and Wyandotte, are in service; the Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Puritan, Terror, and Monadnock are being repaired, and if the appropriations were sufficient to fit out several other iron-clads now laid up we would have the most formidable iron-clad Navy in the world for coast defense.

Experienced naval officers express the opinion that the United States Navy should have at least 10,000 trained seamen. Initiatory steps for this purpose have already been taken, and now have 700 boys on training ships being educated for the service. If Congress would allow a larger number of boys to be educated, and make proper provision for them, we could soon have an efficient force of trained seamen. Our Navy now consists of 7,500 men, being the smallest of any nation in the world, except Portugal. The German Navy, which is the youngest afloat, has 8,500 seamen.

The next requisite for our service is a rifled ordnance in conformity to the plan adopted by every power on the face of the earth, and next the construction of ships. It is argued that it should be the policy of the Government to build a certain number of ships every year and sell off the old ones. Our Navy should have 40 ships of war in commission, and of this number 10 should be in Eastern seas, 10 on our own coast and in West Indian waters, 5 on the North Pacific, from 5 to 10 in European waters and on the coast of Africa, 3 on the Brazilian coast, and 2 or 3 in the South Pacific. In order to keep 40 ships in commission, the Navy should have at least 80 sea-going vessels, so that one could relieve another for necessary repairs, &c. These officers argue that live-oak timber should be used in building ships, for the reason that it is less liable to damage than iron, is equally durable, and is cheaper, as we have large quantities of such timber. England has been forced to build her war vessels of iron, on account of having no suitable timber, but with us it is different. As to the class of ships needed, they argue that 5 should be similar to the Trenton, screw steamers of 2,300 tons, and carrying a rifled battery of 11 guns each. The others should be of the Vandalia class, of about 1,000 tons, carrying 8 guns each, and of the Adams class, of about 600 tons and carrying 6 guns each. These vessels would act as cruisers, and with our present iron-clads, together with the torpedo system, which has probably been as fully developed by this country as by any other, would afford a fair protection to our coast, police the seas, and, in case of a war, cripple the commerce of an enemy. The annual appropriation for the Navy should be $20,000,000, and this sum would soon give the country the Navy it requires. England appropriates annually for her Navy $60,000,000, France $40,000,000, and Germany about $20,000,000.

As an illustration of the benefits to be derived from an efficient Navy, it is mentioned that in 1848 our trade with Africa amounted to $12,000,000 per annum, while that of Great Britain amounted to about $5,000,000. In 1873 our trade had dwindled down to less than $1,000,000 per annum, while the English trade had increased to over £12,000,000, and that trade owes its existence to the protection afforded by the British Navy. A few days ago an American vessel owned by Yates & Porterfield of New-York, was attacked by the natives at the mouth of the Congo River, and the crew were rescued by an English cruiser there being no American vessel in these waters. Old officers argue that we are losing our commerce all over the world for the want of a Navy to properly police the seas. The only commerce of any consequence we now have is with Cuba, and that is falling off every day.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22.—The United States steamer Adams sailed yesterday for her station on the South Pacific.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS AND OBJECTS.

A COMBINATION AND SIFTING OUT OF VARIOUS CRUDE MEASURES PROPOSED BY DEMOCRATS—COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE BILL—THE EXACT CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 21, 1877.

Though the "omnibus" bill has been occupying a large share of public attention for some weeks past, no analysis of its provisions has been published, and there seems to be considerable misapprehension about them. With the exception of the provision for Spring elections, this measure makes no very radical change in the City administration. Its whole purpose and intent is to render the Municipal Government more compact, and, therefore, more economical. That is all there is to it. But introduced when the attention of every body interested in reform was bent on the joint committee of the two houses, and the outcome of its labors was looked for

fact, is in good shape, and the only change made in it by the bill is one of detail—the bureau for the collection of taxes and that for the collection of assessments being consolidated into one, under charge of a "Receiver of Taxes and Assessments." I am not certain that this change was not made at the suggestion of the Controller. The "Bureau of Licenses" in this department is abolished. The bureau consisted of one gentleman, who went out when Kelly came in, and no one has been appointed to fill his rather peculiar position.

V.—DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

This department has now three Commissioners at its head, receiving salaries of $6,500 and $5,000 respectively. The bill reduces the commission to two, at $5,000 each. As the bill was originally framed, the Charities Commission, like all others, was reduced to one head; but Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, of the State Board of Charities, represented the case so strongly to the committee that it was agreed, relying upon his large experience in the matter, to have two Commissioners, one to have charge of the charity and the other of the correctional department. Their terms of office are four years. Mr. Roosevelt's idea was that the duties were distinct, and could not properly be discharged by one man; but there is a good deal of diversity of opinion on the subject. One of the Democratic members presented an amendment when the bill was under discussion, reducing the commission to one, while his colleague, Mr. Cozans, moved to strike out the section of the bill so as to leave the commission as it stands, and made a most eloquent an l quite touching speech in support of his motion. He was impressed with the want of care and attention which this large and important department suffers from now, and seemed to be in favor of putting it in charge of a Board of officers, like the Board of Education. Three men, he said, were not enough to properly supervise it, even if they all did their duty, which, unfortunately, was not always the case, and reducing the commission to two would but aggravate the evil.

VI.—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Commission is reduced to one head, to be known as "the Fire Commissioner of the City of New-York." He holds office for five years, at a salary of $5,000 per annum. The Fire Department is to have all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in the Building Department, which is abolished. Three bureaus are constituted in the department; (1,) under a "chief of department," and charged with the duty of extinguishing fires; (2,) under a "Fire Marshal," having charge of the execution of laws relating to the storage of combustible materials, &c.; (3,) under a "Superintendent of Buildings," who shall be a practical architect, and the bureau will have the powers of the existing Department of Buildings, which was originally taken out of the Fire Department, where it belongs, for no other purpose than to multiply offices. All proceedings for violation of the Building laws are to be instituted by the Corporation Counsel, and in the name of the Commonalty of the City.

VII.—THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

As the bill stands, the Board of Police is left untouched, but it is understood that it will be amended, and the Police Board be reduced to two, one to each political party. There is nothing said in the bill about the salaries of the Commissioners, who now receive, the President, $8,000 a year; the Commissioners, $6,000 each. It has this moment occurred to me what a certain clause stuck into the fortieth section of the Woodin Charter bill means. It was to keep the hands of the board off the Police Commissioners. This clause, which was put in on the third reading, at the request, Mr. George Bliss, excepts from the control of the Board of Apportionment "salaries fixed by the present Legislature (which is well enough) *and of heads of departments.*" It will be noticed that the salaries of *heads of departments*, as fixed in the omnibus bill, are at the uniform sum of $5,000. Now, if the fortieth section of the Woodin charter became a law with this clause in it, (which it certainly will not,) the Police Commissioners would escape any such reduction as other Commissioners are to be subjected to. So, also, it may be added, would any other head of a department not specially mentioned in the omnibus bill, including Controller Kelly. It would be an excellent thing, of course, for the sake of saving the Police Commissioners, to take the power out of Mr. Kelly's hands to cut down his own salary, while compelling him to cut down the salaries of clerks and employés. This little incident gives point to Mr. Bird's plaintive wail, that "we are not protecting our party friends." But to return to the provisions of the omnibus bill.

The Excise Board is by its provisions merged in the Police Department as a bureau, and the expenses of it are strictly limited to $15,000 per annum. They are now nully $30,000. The Mayor's Permit Bureau is also put into the Police Department, a transfer which is rightly and properly made, for the whole business of this bureau is properly within the range of Police duty. Licenses, and other fees collectable in connection with the same, are to be paid into the department, and to go to the sinking fund of the City. A counsel to the Police Board is to be appointed by the Corporation Counsel, whose salary shall be $5,000 per annum; he is to have the powers now possessed by the "Attorney to the Corporation," which office is abolished, and "in enforcing the penalties for violations of any ordinance of the City, *there shall not in any case be enforced or exacted a higher penalty than $5, where the person complained of has removed, or forthwith removes the cause of complaint.*" Storekeepers and others who have had to march up to Mr. Boyd's office and settle their little bills, will note and appreciate this clause.

street-cleaning.—This comes under the head of the Police Department, and it is unnecessary to add that nothing has provoked more bitter controversy or been fruitful of more diverse schemes than this same street-cleaning business. The section of the bill under consideration, which deals with the subject at long one. It provides (1) that the cleaning shall be done by one or more contracts, which shall be for not more than five nor less than two years; (2) that if it be one contract for the whole City, the contractor shall give bonds in $100,000, but if smaller contracts, the Mayor may fix the amount of the bonds, in no case less than $20,000, and the Controller is to approve the security; (3) the contracts are to be made on specifications prepared by the Police Board and approved by the Mayor, specifically describing the work to be done; (4) the persons with whom the Police Board make the contract must be approved by the Mayor, who may refuse his sanction; (5) the Police Department are to supervise the work; (6) if a contractor fails to perform his contract, the Mayor may cancel the contract, and the amounts of security provided in the contract shall be forfeited to the City; (7) the total expense of the whole work shall not exceed $750,000 per annum.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head four sections at the end of the bill may properly be classified. The first of these provides that any personal property not needed in one department, may, with the Mayor's approval, be transferred to another which may need it. It will provide a way to prevent such anomalies as, saw, the Charities Department selling horses at the same time that the Fire Department is buying them. There is no legal way of making such a transfer now.

Another section abolishes the office of Public Administrator, and vests his duties in the Corporation Counsel; another cuts off a small annual extravagance by making it the duty of the clerks and assistants in the County Clerk's office to assist the clerical force of the board when the Aldermen sit as County Canvassers, and forbidding any extra expense to be incurred on that account.

The last section is very important. The annual budget is, as every one knows, already made up for the year; but the section referred to requires the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on or before the 1st of July, to "reconsider, revise, and redetermine the final estimate of the appropriations for the various purposes of the Government of said City," and the estimate so made up by the concurrent vote of the board shall thereby become the amounts appropriated for the current year.

The board will meet vested with more powers under this bill and the fortieth section of the Woodin Charter bill than any City officers of New-York ever had before. They will have an opportunity of showing how they use the trusts confided to them. It will be a memorable meeting, and deserving of the attention of every tax-payer of the City.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S SISTER.

The Cleveland *Leader* prints the following in relation to Gen. Stonewall Jackson and his sister, the statement being derived from a lady who was, previous to the war, an inmate of the latter's family: "They were orphan children, and were brought up together until he went to West Point. Like most orphan children, they were unusually attached to each other. At a later time she married and settled in Beverly, where her husband carried on a large farm or plantation. Her brother, the General, frequently visited her, and during those visits he would invariably go to the quarters of the slaves for the purpose of exhorting them on the subject of religion. Frequently this great soldier would be seen on his knees in the midst of the lowly children of Africa, offering earnest prayers for their salvation. When the war broke out this natural difference between the affectionate brother and sister transpired: One espoused the cause of the South and became the greatest of all Confederate Generals, with a world-wide reputation for consummate military ability, and laid down his life on the bloody field of Chancellorsville. The sister, in spite of the opposition of her brother, unaffected by his brilliant achievements and the opposition of her husband and her relatives, sided with the cause of the Union and remained true to that cause to the end of the war. So great was the feeling engendered against her that she eventually separated from her husband and moved to Springfield, Ohio, and resided with a daughter who had married a Union officer."

SUICIDES IN FRANCE.

The statistics of suicides in France for the year 1876 have just been printed. From these figures it appears that during the past year 5,617 persons put an end to their existence in that country. Of these 4,435 were males, and 1,132 females. The methods employed for the destruction of life were, of course, various—hanging, strange to say, appears to have been the most popular, no fewer than 2,472 people having killed themselves by means of the rope. Drowning comes next on the list, numbering 1,514 victims, 895 destroyed themselves by firearms, 407 by the fumes of charcoal, 129 by poison, 154 threw themselves off public buildings, 31 threw themselves under railway trains, 13 died from "internal combustion produced by the absorption of liquids," one threw himself into the fire. Among the most frequent causes of suicide were mental alienation, 1,433; drunkenness, 599; physical suffering, 793; domestic trouble, 633; and fear of destitution, 320. The suicides are classed as follows: 1,893 peasants, 1,038 workmen, 927 persons belonging to the liberal professions, 241 to the commercial classes, and 228 domestic servants; 1,946 were unmarried; 1,087 married, with children; 958 married, without children; 29 were under 16 years of age, 193 between 16 and 21, 648 between 21 and 30, 823 between 30 and 40, 1,053 between 40 and 50, 1,161 between 50 and 60, 983 between 60 and 70, 528 between 70 and 80, while 78 were 80 years old or upward. By far the larger number of suicides were committed in the department of the Seine, which contributes 915 to the melancholy list, while even in the most thickly peopled of the other departments the suicides hardly number 100 for the twelvemonth.

FAITHLESS TRUSTEES.

SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS AND MISMANAGEMENT OF TRUST ESTATES.

From a pulpit much bedecked with flowers arranged in tasteful groups, and to a very large congregation, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last evening, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. His text was taken from the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, and the theme of the discourse was an elaboration of the parable of the unjust steward, and more particularly of the paragraph, "And the Lord commended the unjust steward, because he had done wisely; for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." The Lord in this case, said Mr. Beecher, was not the Lord Jesus Christ, but the steward's own Lord, and when He said the steward was wise, He used the word "wise" in the Yankee sense of "smart." He had wasted goods which did not belong to him. What those goods were we are not told—only the fact that he had wasted them. The topic of the discourse, said the speaker, would be the use of funds not your own, but those intrusted to your care. We are living in a time when many are breaking down, in health, in wealth, and alas, in character. When a house is uncovered, and we see the interior, it is not the house we supposed it to be from its exterior. When the true characters are exposed of many men who have stood well before the community, we are very often surprised. Good men express unfeigned gladness to see men not so bad as they were thought to be, and also express unfeigned sorrow to find them worse than they thought them to be. On the subject of business ethics there is very little instruction to be had in the newspapers, which generally follow and do not lead public opinion. Business men, as a rule, do not know much of what is going on in real life. It seems as if every pulpit should discuss the ethics belonging to the business of their congregations, and especially as to the use of trust funds. There is an immense amount of property which stands upon the tenure of faith and trust in men, and the moment that men lose faith in men the structure of society must come down. Consider how much of property is intrusted to guardians having charge of the affairs of minors, to agents who manage property for those who have not the requisite business talent to manage it for themselves, and to persons having charge of benevolent and religious trusts! Think of what vast volumes of money flow through the hands of treasurers in our large cities. There are laws, of course, to regulate and govern these persons, but there are portions of the law which can be slighted. Put 10 inches of water into a steel chamber of any thickness and heat it, or subject it to pressure, and the water will penetrate the steel. Put a rogue anywhere and compass him with all kinds of laws, but he will penetrate through and steal. I will pass by, said Mr. Beecher, all the ethical points in reference to commercial purposes, and the temptations to fraud. I will pass by downright dishonesty, and will call attention to the liberty which men take of using funds for their own benefit which don't belong to them. Every one knows what this is. If he don't he has only to look around him. In every city men are daily exposing. In 99 cases out of 100 they were honest in fact, in intent; in 99 cases out of 100 they meant to use the funds for the benefit of those to whom they belong—and their own. [Laughter.] They are shoved into it by the momentum which they have gained by their downward course. This is more specious and dangerous than men know, because men think they can use funds without its being known, and their example will not be a bad one. The funds, a Trustee reasons, can do good for more than their owner. I can benefit by them, and so can the community. It won't injure him, and will benefit me. You will know it all. Ah, said the speaker, it is not wise or proper for you to use any other man's property for your own use, even if it does him no harm, does you no good, and no one knows of the diversion. To get down from the abstract to the concrete, you leave a large and well-furnished house in the care of an old servant, and as soon as the house is fairly cool and you are sure the servant invites her friends, and has nice little parties in the house. The sound of the viol—that is the fiddle [laughter]—is frequently heard. Your damask and ware is used. She comes across your library. You are journeying for the Summer, perhaps, along the Mediterranean or elsewhere. Your library is not in use. She thinks she can turn an honest penny by lending out your books at ten cents per volume. They may be covered with paper covers so that they will not be soiled. Again, you have pictures, and she may lend these, perhaps to adorn some drinking saloon. If they are watercolors, so much the better. [Laughter.] The property may not be injured, and other persons may be benefited by its use. Still, would you take that as an excuse for the conduct on the part of your servant? She has no right whatever to use the property belonging to you; no man has a right to put property, not his own, to all the risks of commerce; no man can run a lottery against danger in such a case. He has only his own conceit—his own judgment and when a man puts his property in the stream of commerce he takes all the risks of such an act.

Statistics show that 95 men out of 100 who go into business, fail. I do not mean to say that they fail, ultimately, but that 95 men out of 100 who go into business fail once in their lives. No man commits trust funds into such a current without running the risk of wrecking them. A man may throw a babe out of a second-story window and say he trusts it will lodge in some tree or other safe place, and thus escape injury. But the chances are against it. Again, no man has a right to put his own character for right and honesty on a commercial venture. No man has a right to put property on a venture where, if he loses, he loses not only property but character, and puts his own soul in jeopardy. If he falls, he is a knave and a criminal. The community has a right to be sensitive in matters of this kind, and, therefore, it is enacted that when a man mismanages property which he has no right to manage, he is to have all brought to a strict account. Can a man sit down at table and throw dice with the devil and say, "I win, I'm right; I lose, I'm damned!" Can a man do that? In meddling with trust funds no man is secure. When earthquakes come no man is safe. No amount of experience can aid one at such a time. Furthermore, no man has a right to put his life in peril the lives or happiness of his children, of his neighbors, of his church, or of the men with whom he is associated. You are each a thread in the fabric of society. If any one draws you out there is a hole. In society men give and receive. They are willing to take all the benefit that accrues from society, but they have no right to take the benefits without taking the corresponding duties. No man has the right to undermine the security of property at large. Every such man becomes an enemy of the public, not in the intent perhaps, but in the result.

Look at the result at which the mismanagement of insurance trusts has put public opinion. No prudential act is more praiseworthy, perhaps, than the judicious insurance of one's life. Whatever career of mismanagement gives a shock to public confidence in this regard is a public crime. It is a blow struck at a beneficent institution, which no man has the right to do. After narrating an illustrative anecdote, Mr. Beecher went on to say: You have the right, if you are cashier of a bank, to take out half a million of dollars to speculate with in Wall-street, provided you get the permission of the Directors. [Laughter.] Men should have clear and definite conceptions of right and duty. A man having a fund intrusted to his care ought to administer it scrupulously, with regard only to the interests of those to whom it belongs. There is more danger to young men nowadays from carelessness in money matters than from drink or lust. There should be a catechism for business men that should touch all that class of dangers that infest business men. The newspapers do not discuss them except to pour hot shot down on the men who have committed wrong. The pulpits don't, and the schools don't. I have to avow my unbounded faith in the safety and profitability of honesty, truth, and fidelity. No man that calls himself a man of honor, or wise, has the right to make himself a knave by using trust funds for any purpose than for those to which they belong. It is a fraud and it is a wrong. When I see a railroad Trustee here, and an insurance official there, and a church officer there, prove a defaulter, I wonder, young men, how many must fall before it will dawn upon you that it will not do to use the funds of others. Entertain your greed and your haste to be rich. Refuse to fill your pockets with that which is damnation. Never buy property at the expense of your manhood. Honesty is yet, and ever will be, the best policy—even if you put it down to that low level. We have need of the concentrated blaze of revelation in this matter wherein so many men have fallen, and where good and honest are converted into knaves when they stretch forth their hands to grasp whatever may save them from exposure. They go on from one step to another until crime stands before them and says: "I alone can save you." And where there is only destruction or crime, they take crime, and with it destruction. It is safe and it pays to be honest; it pays to be truthful; to put trust in God and follow his laws. To swerve a single step from that path is ruin.

STOLEN JEWELRY RECOVERED.

PROVIDENCE, April 22.—Six bags of jewelry and gold stock, stolen from the safe of G. & S. Owen last January, were to-day dug up by detectives in the cellar of a house at the north end. Three men are awaiting trial for the burglary, and two more were arrested yesterday.

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

THE MOUNTAINS OF ALABAMA.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS—A GOOD REGION FOR RESIDENCES—HISTORY OF THE IGNORANT CLASSES—THE RELIGIOUS CREDULITY OF THE MOUNTAINEERS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Monday, April 16, 1877.

A grumbler can find here any number of mole-hills made into mountains. For the hills are only from 500 to 1,000 feet above the sea, and are mostly unobtrusive ridges and knolls covered with pines and common deciduous trees. Streams of moderate size and fall run through the woods on their way to the Coosa River to the east, the Cahaba in the centre, the Black Warrior to the west, and the Tennessee to the north. Excepting the tributaries of the latter, they all go to make the Alabama River. The mountains are the very end of the Cumberland and Blue Ridge ranges, their first little mounds rising out of the Mississippi Valley at a respectful distance from our Father of Waters. The scenery generally is not remarkable in any way; it is an agreeable diversity of main ridges running north-east and south-west, of small ridges twisted as the course of a snake to every point of the compass, and small valleys along the larger creeks or rivers. The only picturesque features of which I have heard are portions of the Coosa River, which has cut for itself a gorge between steep, high hills, covered with forest, still sheltering deer, wolves, foxes, and catamounts. But although there is nothing very impressive in the country, it is agreeable to one coming from the lower atmosphere of the Black Belt. For the air and the water here are very much more wholesome. In fact, the mountains are the sanitarium of Alabama. There are a few mineral springs here and there that are effective medical agents, and also centres for gathering the pleasure-seekers. But they are as yet not very extensive resorts; for most of those who can afford to leave in Summer the malarious bottoms of Alabama and Mississippi and Louisiana prefer to go further north, to higher altitudes and more complete changes, found in Georgia and Virginia.

This region can be recommended as a place of residence. The air is quite pure, though fever and ague is not uncommon in even the best locations. The Summer is very warm; but people say that the air is comfortable in the shade, and that the nights always afford a comfortable temperature. Everybody refers to the mountains as the healthiest part of the State, and I see no reason to doubt that they possess a mild, pleasant, and wholesome climate, and good water. The Spring opens in March. Dogwood is now in blossom, (April 2,) though the season is said to be two weeks late. Violets have been out two or three weeks, and peach-trees bloomed before the 1st of March. Many of the forest trees are quite defined with green, feathery leaves, and the grass is just high and scarce enough to be distracting to the famished cattle that have waited and wasted all Winter. Apple blossoms make a few places seem like home. Corn is now nearly all planted. The soil is not rich, but it seems capable of producing moderate yields of a great variety of crops. The methods of cultivation are as defective as those of the Black Belt; or perhaps still more defective. The land is not manured to any general extent; it is often plowed with nothing but a small shovel-plow, or bull's-tongue, which scarifies to the depth of two inches, or perhaps three; no rest is allowed it, and no fertilizing crops are grown. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the average yields per acre on bottom lands are but 20 bushels of corn, seven bushels of wheat, 100 pounds of cotton. Nevertheless, the gardens are in some cases luxuriant. Peaches are the most common fruit; apples, grapes, figs also are found in some places; and plums, blackberries, and strawberries do well. Of course, all kinds of vegetables thrive, and melons also. As droughts are not so severe as in the Black Belt, the region seems better fitted for general farming, though the soil is not nearly so productive.

The large markets of the country are accessible by railroads running to Montgomery, Selma, Dalton, Lounsville, and other important cities. But the smaller markets of the region will give profit for home productions necessary to living. The chief value of the mountains is in their minerals. These are remarkably extensive and of easy access. Hence they must ultimately attract a large mining population, that must be fed by other people. The surrounding valleys are limited in size, and their inhabitants still more limited in industry. Hence this region seems a very favorable location for a Northern man who would raise good garden produce, general farm crops, and good stock for the butcher. All of these are needed here now, and must be still more profitable as the iron and coal interests develop. The climate permits a garden the year round for many vegetables, yet there is nothing here to eat but corn-meal and salt pork brought from Tennessee or Kentucky. Cattle need feeding but a short time; they generally manage to live the whole year without attention, yet no beef or mutton is to eat on sale now to be bought. Butter is scarcely to be had at this season. On the other hand, chickens pay but a small profit, selling at 15 cents each, and eggs at 10 cents per dozen.

The history of the ignorant class of mountaineers of Alabama is as uneventful up to the time of the rebellion as that of the deer they hunted or the mules they drove before their plows. They lived in remarkable seclusion; for the lack both of water and railroad travel, their remoteness from any important route, and the secondary value of their lands for agriculture, kept them from the world and the world from them. Here were hundreds of Sleepy Hollows and thousands of Rip Van Winkles. I doubt that this country contains an inhabited region less affected by modern light. The characters were very pronounced, their opinions decided, and their acts almost as spontaneous as those of savages. They were children of nature. And nowhere have I seen a more perfect harmony between mother and child, or a better lesson on the effects of circumstances on civilization. The physical conditions of the region may be briefly stated as a clue to the character of the people. The tillable soil is in small patches, but it is easy to clear and work, and very readily yields a moderate crop. The climate is mild, it aids the growth of the staple articles of food, and it permits the farm work to be done at almost any time. Game, fish, and fruit were easily obtained. And finally, the region was isolated. These conditions produced peculiar effects that have remained unchanged outside of the villages on the railroads. The poor soil produced a poor people. For the small patches of tillable land and the moderate yield made it impossible for them to get rich from agriculture; and the mineral wealth in coal and iron could not be developed by the pick-axe and farm wagon. Moreover, the great distance of markets and the lack of any steam transportation excluded them from every commercial facility. Hence the civilization is poor and primitive to a phenomenal degree.

But poverty is not always dependence. The small farms made no money, but they made plenty of bread and meat. Their owners, to-day, individually feel all the independence proclaimed in our Declaration, and credited to the American eagle and the American nation. Its manifestation is interesting, even astonishing, to a man who has studied human nature only in a civilized condition. The most external evidence of it is his indifference to his labor and obligations. He is almost useless as an employe, for he follows his own idle independence with utter disregard for his duties. The manufacturers who employ them say they have no hold on them, and get only half time out of the best classes. This idleness has another support besides the feeling of independence and the security from starvation. The people are lazy. Perhaps the reader needs no elucidation of this quality; but as we never understand how it can exist in others, an explanation of it here may be an act of justice, though I hope no encouragement. The soil requires but little labor; in this mild climate man requires but few clothes, but little fuel, and but a cheap house; stock lives without care; labor can be done when it is convenient or agreeable; and the woods and waters yield food for the hunter. In short, a man here can make a living easily, and he does it, though no one else would consider it easy to live as he does. The greatest wonder to me is that he can maintain his laziness despite such opposing distress, and the weakness of vacillation that so often destroys the strongest resolution. But in union there is strength; this law, and separation from the defiling influences of the world, sustain the mountaineers in their individual and collective devotion to leisure. Lacking any examples of refinement and better living; being satisfied with what has sustained them and their fathers; and having confidence in the future to continue the conditions of the past and the present, they philosophically accept life as it is, and leave ambition and emulation for the discontented followers of luxury and hard work. Before the war they were hospitable and confiding to strangers. But although they still are kind, they are exceedingly suspicious of strangers. The strategems of war and of Kuklux, and the detective tricks discovering their illicit distilleries and tobacco trade, have made them shy to a degree that surprises a traveler, and sometimes furnishes food for reflection through the long, calm night passed under a tree. They have no use for schools, although children are ignorant, and even more numerous than the law allows. But neither the one nor the other causes any public or private uneasiness. In these particulars some localities in this region furnish many remarkable studies in human nature.

None of the mountaineer's traits is more interesting than his religious credulity. His earnestness in it commands our admiration, and his ignorance our pity, and with it all his reckless devotion taxes our patience in this enlightened and skeptic age. In one of the mountain counties I heard of some religious experiences that seem beyond our belief; but I failed to discover any evidence against them, and found much that confirms them. The leader himself is of a temperament and appearance that favor the history. His bold eye, with a strong magnetic look, and his expression of face, far from that of a religious enthusiast, lend great probability to the tales. His statement of his religious dogmas or creed impressed me as a mass of uninteresting and illogical assertions. They are partly texts from the Bible, and partly such assumptions as he thinks harmonize them into a philosophy. Among other things, he said that what is called the Lord's Prayer is the Disciples' prayer; the true Lord's Prayer is the seventeenth chapter of St. John. Their marriage ceremony is brief. Each one of the couple declares that God gave him or her the other for husband or wife, and then the words, "Let not man put asunder what God hath joined together," pronounced by the preacher, completes the rite. They believe in the efficacy of prayer for individual, practical relief. They employ no remedies of any kind for diseases, and many claim to have been cured by faith alone. He affirms that he never suffers pain, and that, if he should, he "will desert his God," and that he "will never taste death." He permits no ordination, has no membership of the Church, and no rules of discipline or other constraint on either members or officers. This absence of both law and penalty may or may not be an evidence of shrewd policy, according to the character and practices of the members.

But the interest of the organization is in the credulity and devotion of its followers more than in the character of its leader or his doctrines. The Church has withstood all kinds of persecutions, both individual and collective; and in the past seven years has grown to number 1,000 members. Some people gave away their land and goods and followed the new leader as the Disciples did of old. An educated physician gave up his practice and physic. After a while he got the chills; he called in the Elders to pray for his recovery; he became, as I was told, "happy in religion," and was permanently cured. They never indulge in lawsuits or in short hair. Their services were generally improvised in all respects of matter, time, place, and audience. At a house where the leader lived for a year he promised the power to shield the fields from any and all misfortunes. He placed his Bible on a stump, secured it by pegs from blowing away, and left it there from planting till harvest. And the misfortune is that the crops on that farm were very good that year. At one time he imposed a penance on the young women of sensitive conscience. They walked the whole night in but one garment, and barefooted, while he accompanied them with spiritual counsel and bodily presences. In due time the repentance bore fruit. At another epoch in his ministry he announced that he must be attended by five virgins. Five virgins volunteered promptly. He told them that the sacredness of their offices made it necessary to establish their professions beyond a doubt. Four submitted to the required examination, but one refused, and divulged the proceeding. A few loaded shotguns were added to his followers. His ascendency and the superstition of the people were such that he persuaded a father to surrender his child for a burnt offering. It is said the day for the sacrifice was set, and that the preparations were made, but as some one revealed the intention, outside public opinion prevented the execution of the religious ceremony. One would think that such proceedings would destroy both the organization and the individual career, but the Church is large, and the leader still its respected head.

As against these traits that are peculiar and undesirable, there are many that are admirable. But they deserve better treatment than tacking to the tail-end of a letter. The subject is rich, and will be continued. C. H. F.

AN ARMENIAN WEDDING.

AN ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE IN PERA—THE CHURCH SERVICE—THE RING NO PART OF THE NUPTIAL CEREMONY.

A correspondent writing from Pera, March 28, says: "It was late in the evening, while the air was full of alternate rumors of war and peace, that a card was handed to us requesting our attendance at an Armenian wedding, for the solemnization of which midnight was appointed. * * * The ceremony began immediately. There were no bridesmaids; the bride was only attended by a *commère* or godmother, who seemed a humble relative or friend, while the bridegroom's best man was his own brother, a young gentleman married to the daughter of Nubar Pasha, of Egypt. The happy pair were persons of high standing and of great wealth, the bridegroom having been for some time settled in London in connection with a great trading house. The bride was magnificently attired, young, and what woman is not handsome on her wedding day? She had on the conventional white dress, and veil falling down to her feet, and a heavy brocaded white train impeding her movements. The peculiarity was a bunch of silver strips fastened on the nape of the neck and hanging down her back; on her breast were orange flowers; a wreath of the same, with a diamond tiara or diadem, rested on her head underneath the veil. The bridegroom was of about the same age with the bride, and bore a kind of family or national likeness to her. I should have mentioned that, as the party walked up the nave of the church, they stopped half-way, where three chairs had been placed for the purpose; the bride suddenly parted company, and, hurrying forward all alone, sat in the middle chair, when the bridegroom and best man followed and took their places beside her. This, we suppose, is intended to represent the typical shyness or coyness of the bride, and is in keeping with the custom observed among the Armenians of the lower orders, whose brides affect to run away from the bliss that awaits them, and have to be hunted and coaxed or forced to acquiesce in the inevitable. This little by-play lasted only a few seconds, for immediately the *commère* bustled up, and helped the bride off the chair, lifting the heavy train after her. The party then got within the railings and stood before the steps of the altar, surrounded by the choristers singing a hymn. There followed a distressingly long church service, during parts of which the bride and bridegroom, sometimes standing, sometimes kneeling, were tied together with a golden chain—the Greeks use instead a wreath of flowers—facing one another, and so closely that their faces almost touched, both casting down their eyes to the ground, the poor bridegroom especially looking exceedingly sheepish, while the bride had a calm, though somewhat wearied look. The gold chain was again and again laid on the two devoted heads and removed, to the very evident distress of the sufferers, who perhaps wondered whether the knot had stuck that chain was typical was equally to be fast and loose all the days of their life. All the time the two were thus yoked together the best man held a little silver crucifix between them very close to their faces, the Priestes and some of the other clergy all having the same little crosses in their hands, not, however, touching them, but holding them by a piece of spangled gauze or tarlatan, hanging down like a lady's pocket-handkerchief, with which she holds a scent-bottle in a ball-room. The hands of the bride and bridegroom were often joined and clasped together; but we noticed no betrothing of the ring, that being apparently no part of the nuptial ceremony in the Armenian Church. The service was in the literary ancient Armenian, which, I am told, educated persons thoroughly understand, and some of the hymns sung by the choristers are snatches of epithalamic poetry handed down from ages anterior to Christianity. The principal rites being fulfilled, the bridal party and the bystanders, as well as the clergy, sat down, when the Patriarch delivered an exhortation to the wedded couple, in the every-day Armenian of common life; a discourse, I am assured, full of good sense and morality, for the Patriarch is well known for his eloquence and wit; while one of his Archbishops, Korem-Nar Bey, is a poet, highly valued in his own land, and wherever his language is understood.

After the sermon, and when the final blessing had been pronounced on the kneeling pair, a tray with three glasses of red wine was brought in and tendered to the bride, bridegroom, and best man. More bridal hymns followed, and the service was then concluded, many of the bystanders, and ourselves among the rest, vaulting over the balustrade and offering congratulations to the newly-married pair and their families. The bride evinced no little self-possession and spirit, and spoke English well enough to sit for her first interviews with the people among whom she is soon to have her wedded home."

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORES.

THE MINE OWNERS MAKING MONEY.

CLEVELAND THE NATURAL DISTRIBUTING CENTRE OF THE NORTH-WEST IRON REGIONS—THE MERITS OF LAKE SUPERIOR ORES—AN ENCOURAGING PROSPECT FOR MINERS—THE BLAST FURNACE BUSINESS—THE CLEVELAND IRON-WORKS BUSY—STATISTICS OF THE TRADE.

From a Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, April 19, 1877.

The geographical position of Cleveland on Lake Erie makes her the natural distributing point for the ores of the Lake Superior region. Cleveland is, as it were, the hopper through which these rich and splendid ores are fed into the Shenango, Mahoning, and Pittsburg furnaces; and it is, therefore, not surprising that the transaction of this vast business should be concentrated here. Now, I take it that the iron mines of Lake Superior are, and were last year, by far the most profitable branch of the iron business. Superior ores always have fetched, and always will fetch, high prices—that is, unless other equally fine ores should be discovered elsewhere. I admit that high-priced labor has something to do with this. This must be the case in such an out-of-the-way region. Everything consumed by labor has to be carried there, and the laborers themselves have to earn during seven months enough to keep them for twelve. But only a certain portion of the high price of these ores must be accredited to high labor; the remainder must be set down to excellence and suitability for certain purposes. For instance, there is no great supply of ores suitable for Bessemer purposes—that is, containing less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of phosphorus; and what general supply there is is scattered about the country. But some of the Superior ores make the finest Bessemer iron; and hence they are always in demand for that purpose. Again, the Superior ores are marvelously rich in metallic iron, no inconsiderable item in the cost of making up ore into pig metal. I obtained, to-day, some analyses of the ores from some of the leading mines, and the result as to the percentage of metallic iron is so surprising that I append them:

Mine.	Character.	Weight of ore per cubic foot. Troy.	Weight of button in grs. Troy.	Per cent. of metallic iron.
Champion	Magnetic	150	110	73⅓
Champion	Specular	150	113½	75⅔
Washington	Magnetic	150	109	72⅔
Jackson	Specular	150	110	73⅓
Jackson	Hematite	150	107	71⅓
Breitung	Specular	150	108½	72⅓
Breitung	Hematite	150	108	72
Barnum	Specular	150	107	71⅓
New-York	Specular	150	106½	71
Cleveland	Specular	150	93½	62⅓
McComber	Hematite	150	96	64

It must not be supposed, however, that all the Lake Superior ores turn out equally rich ores. Some of the hematite ores are very lean, though containing splendid iron. But, then, the leaner the ore, the more costly it is to work it up; while freight charges have to be paid on the waste, just as though it were iron. Hence the great and incessant demand for the very rich specular ores, making as they do a magnificent red short iron, and, when mixed with certain ores, a first-class neutral iron. Now, the mining companies last year realized at least $7 a ton for their ores in Cleveland. Deducting water transportation from Marquette or Escanaba, and railroad transportation to these ports from the mines, handling, &c., which might possibly amount to $2 a ton, there is still $5 a ton left to pay for mining and stand in for profit. Now, I think that out of the $5 a ton, the margin of profit ought to have been a very good one; and it is on this basis that I formed my opinion that the mining companies made plenty of money last year. I don't think that this profit made any public appearance in the shape of dividends in the majority of cases, but there are circumstances which easily account for this. I think some of the companies made some ore contracts in 1874 and 1873 which have turned out to be far from remunerative, and involved them in heavy losses in the shape of bad debts. Consequently, when they began the season of 1876, they had rather an ugly item staring them in the face on the wrong side of their profit and loss account for the previous year. That they had a good and profitable mining business in 1876 I am convinced, but I think they had the good sense to place the profits of 1876 against the losses by bad debts in 1875 and 1874, and thus to display a very meritorious and praiseworthy abstention from dividends. Of course, this was the only business-like proceeding; but mining corporations do not always exhibit such self-command.

As to the quantity of ore mined and sold from Lake Superior, there is only one way to get at it, and that is to take the shipments from the ports. The shipments of ores from the Lake Superior region are made principally from the ports of Marquette and Escanaba, though a small quantity is also shipped from L'Anse. The following tables show the quantities of ore shipped from the various mines by the different routes in 1876, and also the exact aggregate quantity of ore shipped from the whole Lake Superior region:

FROM MARQUETTE.

Name of Mine.	Character of Ore.	Shipment in Tons.
Republic	{Specular / Magnetic	116,633 / 10,000
Cleveland	Specular	109,732
Lake Superior	Specular	98,349
Champion	Magnetic	66,059
Edwards	Magnetic	17,029
Rolling Mill	Hematite	22,023
McComber	Hematite	1,631
New-York	Specular	11,952
Erie	Specular	1,653
Grand Central	Hematite	455
Washington	Specular	2,909
Shenango	Hematite	1,038
Humboldt	Magnetic	2,725
Rogers		47
Total tons		453,273

FROM ESCANABA.

South Side Jackson	Hematite	11,944
Jackson	Specular	66,459
New-York	Specular	44,968
Cleveland	Specular	15,260
Angeline	Spec. and Hem.	22,850
Barnum	Specular	37,622
Foster	Hematite	325
Saginaw	Specular	54,246
Superior	Specular	11,859
McComber	Hematite	9,368
Rolling-mill	Hematite	13,963
Breitung	Hematite	6,239
Bessemer	Hematite	4,433
Palmer	Specular	15,324
Salisbury	Hematite	20,315
Lake Superior	Hematite	17,270
Richardson	Hematite	5,643
Excelsior		2,857
Stevens		523
Michigamme	Magnetic	10,003
Shenango	Hematite	4,985
Nelson		732
Wheeler		2,022
Total tons		374,113

FROM L'ANSE.

Spurr Mountain	Magnetic	20,936
Michigamme	Magnetic	60,311
Keystone	Magnetic	7,715
Total tons		88,962

* These figures give an aggregate shipment for the year 1876 from the whole of the Lake Superior district of 921,438 tons, against a shipment of 793,372 tons in 1875. See what a goodly thing it is to produce a really "superior" article! In spite of the dull times, and the poor demand for iron, and consequently for ores, the Lake Superior mine-owners last year managed to actually dispose of 128,066 tons more ore than they did in the year previous, and by far the most expensive ore in the market, too. The fact is, there is always a certain demand for first-

where the water is shallow. In fact, it exercises a very important influence on the climate of this high, cold, and desolate region; its waters, at least during the Winter months, are from 10° to 12° Fahrenheit warmer than the atmosphere. Lake Titicaca has eight habitable islands. Of these, Titicaca, the largest, is the sacred island of Peru. Upon its shores still remain the ruins of a Temple of the Sun, a convent for priests, a royal palace, and other traces of Inca civilization. At almost the very northern end of the island, at its most repulsive and unpromising part, where there is neither inhabitant nor trace of culture, is the spot most celebrated and sacred of Peru. Here is the rock on which it was believed no bird would light or animal venture; on which no human being dared to place his foot. This was the rock which sheltered the favorite Children of the Sun, and the pontiff, priest, and King who founded the Inca Empire. It was plated all over with gold and silver, and covered, except on occasions of the most solemn festivals, with a veil of cloth of the richest color and material. Now, however, its glory is departed. Mr. Squier says of this ancient altar:

"Our guides stopped when it came in view, removed their hats, and bowed low and reverently in the direction, muttering a few words of mystic import. But this rock to-day—alas for the gods dethroned!—is nothing more than a frayed and weather-worn mass of red sandstone, part of a thick stratum that runs through the island, and which is here disrupted and standing, with its associated shale and limestone layers, at an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon. The part uncovered and protruding above the ground is about 225 feet long and 25 feet high. It presents a rough, broken, and slightly projecting face, but behind subsides in a slope coinciding with the declivity of the eminence of which it is part. In the face are many shelves and pockets, all apparently natural. Excepting that there are traces of walls around it of cut stone, and that the ground in front is artificially leveled, there is nothing to distinguish it from many other projections of the sandstone strata on the island and the mainland."

In the centre of the great terrestial basin, lying between Lake Titicaca and Lake Allagas, a smaller body of water to the south-east, are the ruins of Tiahuanuco, which have been regarded by all students of American antiquities as in many respects the most important, and at the same time, most enigmatrical of any on the Continent. Here Mr. Squier encountered the difficulty that constantly besets our later explorers. He found Tiahuanuco "a rifled ruin," denuded of much of its ancient glory by "the destructiveness of treasure-hunters and the rapacity of ignorant collectors of antiquities." Yet, in spite of the mischief wrought by those vandals, he found enough to convince him of the truth of much that has been said concerning the former greatness of the ruined city. Apart from the remains of smaller and less important structures, there are distinct and impressive traces of five edifices, built of stones or defined by them, which are called, more for the sake of distinguishing them than to express their true character, the Fortress, the Palace, the Hall of Justice, the Sanctuary, and the Temple. Of the latter he tells us:

"The temple seems to me to be the most ancient of all the distinctive monuments of Tiahuanuco. It is the American Stonehenge. The stones defining it are rough and frayed by time. The walls between its rude pilasters were of uncut stones, and although it contains the most elaborate single monument among the ruins, and notwithstanding the great stones set upon its portals are the most striking of their kind, it nevertheless has palpable signs of age, and an air of antiquity which we discover in none of its kindred monuments. Of course, its broad area was never roofed in, whatever may have been the case with smaller, interior buildings no longer traceable. We must hold that, therefore, with those who look upon temples (for of this sacred purpose we can scarcely have a doubt) of which Stonehenge and Avebury, in England, are examples, and which we find in Brittany, in Denmark, in Assyria, and on the steppes of Tartary, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. It seems to me to have been the nucleus around which the remaining monuments of Tiahuanuco sprang up, and the model upon which some of them were fashioned."

Naturally, there are no other ruins in Peru which compare with those of Cuzco, the City of the Sun. The spot which the great Inca chose for his capital was the base of the great hill of Sacsahuaman, at the confluence of three small streams, named respectively the Rodadero, the Huatenay, and the Almomodena. Built as Cuzco was, on declivities more or less abrupt, the ancient architects were obliged to resort to an elaborate system of terracing in order to obtain level areas to receive their edifices. The more important part of the sacred city was the spur of the hill of Sacsahuaman, extending down between two of the streams already named. Within this area, on ground sloping toward the valley in front and the rivulets on either hand, the royal families had their residences. Here were the palaces of the Incas, the buildings dedicated to instruction, the great structures in which festivals were held, the Convent of the Virgins of the Sun, situated in the Place of Gold; the gorgeous Temple of the Sun, with its chapels sacred to the moon, the stars, thunder, and lightning. This temple was the principal, and probably the most imposing, edifice, not only in Cuzco, but in all Peru, if not in all America. The roof was high and pointed; the cornices, outside and in, were of gold or plated with the precious metal, as were also the inner walls. At the eastern end was a great plate of gold representing the sun, and ranged beneath it were the desiccated, or, according to some authors, embalmed bodies of the Inca rulers. This plate, all of one piece, spread from one wall to the other, and was the only object of worship in the building. For many years after the Spanish conquest, and long after Lima was founded, Cuzco continued to be the chief city of Peru, the seat of its wealth and learning, and the residence of its most noble families. But, as the magnificent roads built by the Incas fell into decay, the difficulties of reaching it were augmented, and the establishment of the Vice-regal Court at Lima, together with other causes, soon drew the more enterprising and ambitious inhabitants of Cuzco in the direction of that city.

The advanced civilization of the Incas is nowhere demonstrated more conclusively than in the public works by which they overcame the aridity of the soil upon which they lived, and the impassability of their mountain ranges. Ignorant of the principle of the arch, and wholly without large timber, they spanned their streams and rivers by suspension bridges, while by an elaborate system of reservoirs they gathered the superfluous waters of the rainy season, and spread them over the thirsty land during the long drought of Summer. The system was universal, for without irrigation nearly the whole country would have been a desert. They not only constructed dams at different elevations in the streams, with side weirs to deflect the water over the higher slope of the valleys, but they built their reservoirs high up in the mountains, imprisoning the waters from the melted snows until such a time as they could be made useful in moistening the soil. One of these reservoirs in the valley of the Nepeña is three-quarters of a mile long by more than half a mile broad, and consists of a massive dam of stone, 80 feet thick at the base, and carried across a gorge between two lofty hills. It was supplied by two canals at different elevations, one starting 14 miles up the valley of the Nepeña, and the other from springs five miles distant.

Like all scholars who have labored long and earnestly to discover the treasures within some deep mine of hidden knowledge, Mr. Squier was compelled to pause in his investigations, feeling that the contribution which he was enabled to make to our present information in regard to Peru was but small in comparison with all that yet remains to be revealed. He advances no theories, and makes no attempt to assign dates, or even eras, for Peruvian civilization, much less for Peruvian origin, but contents himself with simply asserting the existence in Peru of monuments coincident in character, if not in time, with those which the unanimous verdict of science agrees to call the earliest of the Old World. He also claims that, if more of these do not remain until this day, it is because the limits of the country available for population were so small that their removal, and the substitution of other structures better adapted to a later and more numerous people, became a rigorous necessity. Yet enough of them still exist to invite the research of future archæologists. In summing up the results of his investigations, Mr. Squier says:

"My researches will, I think, correct many mistakes and exaggerations as regards ancient Peru, and enable us to form a rational and just estimate of the power and development of the most thoroughly organized, most wisely administered, and most extensive empire of aboriginal America, concerning which we have hitherto had little for the guidance of research except the vague traditions of the natives themselves and the too often partial and distorted chronicles of the conquerors. The absence of written records of the Incas and the tribes consolidated with them unhappily leave us only these traditions and chronicles whence to deduce their character and original condition; and hence, researches like those I undertook became invested with a value less to be measured by the capacity of the individual who made them than by the number and nature of the facts presented by him."

The reader who has followed him attentively cannot fail to recognize the valuable result of his labors; neither will he be able to resist an impulse to protest against the modest estimate which the author places upon his own attainments as an antiquarian. Perhaps, however, the highest compliment that can be paid him will be to echo, as many are sure to do, the wish expressed in the following paragraph which occurs nearly at the close of Mr. Squier's most interesting work: "The field thus and in a thousand other ways opened to us is a wide one; and I may confidently trust that my researches and explorations furnish many valuable aids for its further investigation. It is not too much to hope that patient labor in this department will enable some future student to reconstruct for us the vanished Empire of the Incas. What we already know is enough to awaken the desire to know more."

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—The second part of Mr. Guernsey's account of the Austrian Polar Expedition will be found in the May number of *Appletons' Journal*. It relates the adventures of the homeward struggle after the crew resolved to leave the Tegetthoff in the ice, as well as the northward sledge journey, like that of Dr. Kane, by which Payer sought to determine the question of an open Polar sea. Miss Nora Perry's poem called "Barbara," has the honor of a full-page frontispiece by Alfred Fredericks, and depicts the fury of a haughty flirt of old colonial days when she discovers that some one has been too clever for her. There is an installment of "Cherry Ripe," and Constance Fenimore Woolson contributes a short story of Revolutionary date and couched in the diary style, bearing the title of "Keller Hill." Lucy H. Hooper, who is the great Parisian authority just now, tells us all about French etiquette in the select department of betrothals and marriages. There is a graceful little stanza on the plant Hudsonia by E. S. T., whoever that may be, and Mr. R. H. Stoddard furnishes a Bohemian song called "Going Home." George Sand's "Tour de Percemont" is brought to a close in this number of the magazine. It is one of her least edifying and least artistic productions, apparently written during a fit of weariness. A short story of American life, in four chapters, called "The Walking Ferns," is one of the most singular productions likely to be met with, even in magazine literature. The men in the stories are acknowledged lunatics, the women act like lunatics, and the reader feels that his wits must be going also. On the other hand Julian Hawthorne shows some comparatively sane work in "The Great White Wall," although he is evidently writing against time, and has little respect for his reader, or any one else. At any rate he manages to give one a fine out-of-door impression of an English seaside village. His method is usually a boisterous, broad-shouldered, muscular one, that reminds you of Charles Kingsley, or the author of *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Here is a quiet spot, picked out to show his ability to describe natural scenery:

"As I approached, the cliffs presented themselves to me in a profile-like outline of rock-ferns green mounting from the landward side, and a sheer vertical precipice to seaward. It always affords me a fresh pleasure to behold the grand and bold breakings off of the land which are to be seen nowhere save at the sea-side, and at the summits of mountains. These are the unfinished places of Nature—there is no easing them down, or smoothing them off; they are where one order of things ends and another begins, and such mighty ends and beginnings it is good and satisfactory to contemplate. The present precipices were from 100 to 200 feet in height; the sky above them was of a shade of blue which I can indicate only by calling it intensive; the blue of the sea at their foot was vigorous and robust in comparison, and showed a slight greenish tinge, which was further set off by the delicate purple of the horizon. These splendid tints were kindled with sunshine and harmonized by the white front of the great cliff, which rested athwart them all, as if it had been sketched in a misty indistinctness. Was the fog, then, a sort of spiritualization of the chalk, or was the chalk solidified fog? They ought to be related in one way or the other."

There is a good deal of fresh and excellent observation of this kind in the sketch, which has been strung on a very slight wire of human plot, resulting from his mistaking the owner of his hotel for a railway porter. Some of the hints of nationality are also good, and the plot, such as it is, may be intended as a moral lesson not to judge by the outside. Mr. Hawthorne's bumptiousness of style is probably attributed to his being an American. It is, however, by no means an American trait in literature, but rather an English trait, and probably more polished in that country than with us. We heartily commend this little sketch; it is the most interesting paper of the magazine.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
28—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Ledyard.
68—Kelly, &c., vs. Davids.
75—Van Bry vs. Stetson.
76—Torrey vs. Stetson.
77—Mckwen vs. Hall.
84—Society for Reformation of Juv. Del. vs. Sherwood.
93—Mahar versus The Mayor, &c.
94—Hamill versus The Mayor, &c.
95—Downey versus The Mayor, &c.
96—Field vs. The Mayor, &c.
97—Dale vs. Marve.
99—Matter of Smith.
100—Burke vs. Rider.
101—Same vs. Same.
105—Coles vs. The Trow City Directory Co.
108—Weston vs. Hogan.
109—Matter of Security Life Ins., &c., Co.
112—Banks vs. Martha.
114—Green vs. Phœnix Mutual Life Ins. Co.
126—Longfellow versus Howard.
147—Greer vs. Tiffany.
158—Matter of Westerfield.
182—Snelling versus Converse.
183—Same vs. Same.
185—Mowry vs. Phipps.
190—Greer vs. Hungerford.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
3009—Hughes vs. Rubino.
1583—Lane vs. The Mayor, &c.
3679—Bogatzki vs. Bogatzki.
3205—Lester vs. Wolff.
3127—Cæsar vs. Kruger.
2393—Bischoff vs. Bauer.
3103—French, Rec'r, vs. Clearly.
3153—Butler, Rec'r, vs. Phyle et al.
3155—Butler, Rec'r vs. Frangiscello et al.
3157—Butler, Rec'r, vs. Dreyfoos et al.
3173—Smith vs. Overman.
3271—Chamberlain versus Webster et al.
3273—German-Am. Bank vs. Andreyan et al.
2385—Hanover Bank vs. Adams.
4673½—Patterson vs. McCunn et al.
777—Mellarg vs. Stratten.
195—Bradley versus The Mayor, &c.
194—Brophy versus The Mayor, &c.
195—Beekman versus The Mayor, &c.
197—Conyngham vs. The Mayor, &c.
198—Coburn versus The Mayor, &c.
204—Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.
207—Fox vs. Hawkins.
216—Brown vs. Fretwick.
218—McEwen vs. Hall.
222—Martine vs. Lowenstein.
225—Thompson vs. Coonan.
238—Eaton vs. Eaton.
240—Earle vs. Strahan.
243—Matter of Garland.
244—Koucker vs. Reucker.
248—Seeger vs. Berge.
249—Wolff vs. Fargo.
250—Burrell vs. Heyner.
252—Amendown vs. Goldecke.
254—Petzall vs. Loudenback.
256—Tuepenbeck versus Rosenburg.
257—Brewster vs. Cole.
261—Russel vs. Clark.
262—Sturges vs. Stoughton.
263—Ten Eyck vs. Decker.
264—Eaton vs. Eaton.
65—Wilkens vs. Gleseprecht.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
3175—Smith vs. Kayse et al
3179—Smith vs. Coleman.
3833—McKeever vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
4723—Hoffman va. Conner, Sheriff.
99—Nolan vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
155—Briggs et al. vs. Frank et al.
2721—Thieleman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.
1331—The Mayor, &c., vs. Webb.
1003½—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Whiton.
1038½—Hyman vs. Mendelson.
2933—Koehlervs.Schwartz et al.
4517—Williams vs. Kobb et al.
3943—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
4647—Johnson et al. vs. Bunz et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 1247—Northwick vs. Boos et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
Demurrers.
5—O'Gara vs. Kearney. Law and Fact.
328—Dale vs. Buckley et al
278—Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.
287—Schwartz vs. Samuels et al.
298—Davis m vs. Nottebohm et al.
49—Mason vs. Libby.
314—Morris. vs. Cummings et al.
321—Sheldon, Ex'r, vs. Williams et al.
323—Jackson vs. Bayles et al.
328—Mann et al. vs. Modowell.
151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory.
346—Tyng vs. Halstead et al
348—Walker vs. Kiernan et al.
126—Same vs. same.
65—Am. Female Guard Society vs. The Mayor, &c.
184—Edwards et al. vs Hawkes et al.
197—Whiton et al. vs. Massey.
209—Bishop vs. Talman.
223—Second Nat. Bank of Norwich vs. Arnold et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
633—Matthews vs. Driscoll.
256—Rogers vs. Hagen et al.
930—Sacia vs. O'Connor et al.
313—Washington Imp'd. vs. Forty-second and Gr'd-st. F. R. R. Co.
861—Kelly vs. Laracy.
620—Nat. Park Bank vs. Erie Railway Co.
248—Couper vs. Opdyke et al.
762—Van Pelt vs. Hardin.
234—Elias vs. Stending. to 247—Scully vs. saiders.
794—Masson vs. Conover.
270—Thurber vs. Hall et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
997—Webb vs. Curnen.
539—Milne vs. Gallaher.
540—Same vs. Same.
635—Parker vs. Conner, Sheriff.
644—Ammon vs. Conner, Sheriff.
474¼—Clark vs. The Manufactured Ice Co.
311—Winfield vs. Klein et al.
565—Feuchtelmann vs. Ehrlich.
825—Winant vs. Curtin.
552—Dunn vs. Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.
554—Dunn vs. Williamsb'g City Fire Ins. Co.
787—Maudelick vs Speyers et al.
395—Van Hoesen et al. vs. Bloodgood et al., Executors.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
690—Weber, Adm'r, vs. Schoff.
799—Oswell, Adm'r, vs. Hambrouck et al.
613—Wood vs. the Mayor, &c.
804—Wormser vs. Meyer.
806—Emmons vs. Kayser.
815—McCue, Adm'r, vs. Dillon et al.
593—Mitchell vs. Cornell et al.
1093—Meyer vs. Clarke et al
1096—Davis vs. Muhlker.
664—Grant vs. Gould, Jr., concluded.
688—Archer vs. Leubuscher.
596—Forstman et al. vs. Lexington et al.
980—Glaser vs Amity Ins. Co. of New-York.
792—Lord et al. versus Thompson.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No. 25—Serre vs. Koehler.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1217—Williams vs. Ullman.
1182—Hodges vs. Muspratt et al.
1254—Hunge vs. Farley, Marshal.
846—McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.
1518—Bockman vs. Kreppel et al.
1519—Herman et al. vs. Kreppel et al.
705—Bank of Ocean Nat. Bank New-York.
27—Bolling vs. Baine.
1186—Picu vs. Gasser.
698—Greer, Clerk, et al. Administer, vs. Way.
571—Keller vs. Soebbeier
1050—Lawrence vs. The Mayor.
224—Vredenburg versus Chiles.
237—Levy vs. New-York & Harlem Railroad Co.
337—Herman vs. Fiske.
714—Farley vs. N. Y. C. & H Railroad Co.
1130—Trask et al. vs. Solomon.
473—Wasserman versus Weber et al.
1539—Regan, Adm'r, vs. Boll.
1117—Bedell vs. Stafford.
960—Goldstein, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor.
1225—Decker, Adm'x, vs. Searles.
1192—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos.
734—Hunt vs. Campbell.
737—Loomis vs. Campbell.
734—Brower vs. Campbell
1123—Grandeldor vs. Olen
740—Neville vs. 34-av. R. R. Co.
1067—Thompson vs. Gray.
932—Rae vs. Hartman et al.
143—Hunt vs. Roberts.
1311—Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor.
1129—Brown vs. Freeman.
960—Williams vs. Gaffney.
1068—Frech vs. McComb.
175—Newitter vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
587—Gross vs. Trimble.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1145—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.
1258—Dutelet al. vs. Com. Gen. Trans.
1053—Follett vs. Spencer.
1054—Follett vs. Leech Autom. Mach. Co.
1247—Dunn vs. Measrole.
1735—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1188—Donohue, Adm'r, &c., vs. Boorum.
1266—Blunt vs. Gubler.
403—Curtis versus The Mayor.
1078—Leopold vs. Freund et al.
1279—Carney vs. Solomon.
1115—Vande Wiele versus Callahan.
493—Brower vs. Dayton.
1120—Strauss vs. Josephthal et al.
1284—Holihan vs. Bonr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
9445—Bennett et al. vs. Rogers et al.
8239—Schunemann versus Ehrlich.
8567—Roe vs. Pinckney.
2691—Hilmers et al. vs. Hilsteal et al.
8676—Brewster et al. vs. Gordon.
7352—Hassell vs. Cole.
8447—Ascher vs. Framan.
8650—Trevirana versus Barthoff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
7949—Vaughn vs. Simpson.
7911—Herder et al. vs. Schappert et al.
8710—Ricardson versus Thomson.
7559—Costa vs. Cavanagh.
5188—Neville vs. Rosenthal.
8516—Adams et al. vs. Meyer et al.
8572—Duncan vs. Carey.
8448—Brown vs. Griswold.
8576—Van Ness et al. vs. Mason.
8751—Cassidy et al. vs. Leporin et al.
8763—Cromwell et al. vs. Burr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by ——, J.

Nos.
7745—Drinker et al. vs. Gould.
2719—Wyatt vs. Randall.
8953—O'Neil vs. Pentz.
5789—Parker et al. vs. Merriam.
3326—Hudson vs. McArthur.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 21.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Can. Pac. 1st, 8 J.B'r....	85⅝	1000	do	86¼	
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.	83	1000	do	86⅛	
2,000 D. Pac. 1st....	104	800	do	86	
10,000 L. & W. s.con.	27½	100	do	85⅞	
100 Del. & H.	100	1000	do	85⅞	
900	do	40	200	do	85⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b10	88⅝	100	do	85½
100	do	88⅜	800	do	85⅝
100	do	88⅜	4200	do	85¼
300	do	88⅝	500	do	85⅛
600	do	88¼	1000	do	86
1900	do	88⅛	400	do	84⅞
2000	do	88	100	do	84⅝
200	do	88⅛	100	do	84⅝
200	do	88¼	100	do	84⅞
100 At. & P. T.		20½	400	do	u.r. 84⅝
200 West. Un.		90¼	400	do	84⅜
1100	do	56⅞	500	do	84⅝
2000	do	56⅝	500	do	84⅜
600	do	56⅞	200	do	84½
2000	do	56⅝	600	do	84⅜
3800 West. Un.		56⅜	300	Rock Island	84⅞
1200	do	56⅛	1100	do	85
600	do	56½	300	do	84⅝
100	do	56⅝	200	do	84⅜
300	do	56⅛	200	St. Paul	15½
1300	do	56⅜	200	do	14⅜
1000	do	56½	100	do	14¾
300	do	56⅝	300	do	15
400	Adams Ex.		100	St. Paul pf.	43
70	do	93⅛	400	do	42⅞
100	Erie Railway	8⅜	600	do	42¾
200	Un. Pac.		64½	100	do
300	Mich. Cen.		89½	400	do
100	do		89⅛	700	do
100	do		89⅛	700	do
500	do		89	400	do
100	do		88⅝	300	do
800	do		88⅜	100	do
500	do		88⅝	300	do
1000	do		88⅜	200	do
300	do		88⅝	200	D., L. & W.
100	do	88⅜	100	do	44⅛
100	do	88⅜	700	do	44¼
100	do	88⅜	200	do	44
180	Ill. Cen.	83	49	1200	do
100	do	83	49	800	do
100	Pittsburg	83	80	800	do
100	North-western	16¾	200	do	43⅞
100	do	15½	200	do	44
100	do	15⅝	100	do	44⅛
200	North-w. pf.	40⅝	200	do	44
200	do	39½	100	Mor. & Es.	59¼
100	do	39¾	300	do	59⅜
500	do	39½	100	do	59⅜
600	do	38¾	100	do	58⅞
830	Lake Shore	47	100	do	59
1200	do	46⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	37⅜
100	do	46⅝	100	C., B. & Q.	98⅜
300	do	46⅝	100	do	98
1100	do	46⅜	200	do	97½
800	do	46⅝	200	do	97
500	do	46⅝	400	do	96
200	do	46⅝	100	H. & St. Jo.	8
300	do	46½	100	H. & St. J. pf.	17
500	do	46⅜	100	Pt. Wayne	80
500	do	46⅜		do	85
200	do	46⅜	100	do	86
500	do	46¼	300	do	87
100	do	46⅜	200	Chi. & Alt.	83
200	C., C., C. & I.		224	200	do

MONDAY, April 23—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was favorable, showing an increase in all the averages, with the exception of loans, in which there is a decrease of $1,630,000, specie $485,700, deposits $344,500, and circulation $19,600. The movement for the week results in a gain of $2,027,875 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $11,067,650 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 14.	April 21.	April 22, 1876.
Loans	$259,239,700	$257,609,700	$253,752,400
Specie	19,768,600	20,254,300	18,077,300
Legal tenders	44,267,900	45,896,200	41,396,800
Deposits	219,986,900	220,331,400	203,262 400
Circulation	15,964,400	15,984,000	16,232,000

And the following the relations be tween the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$19,768,600	$20,254,300	Inc. $485,700
Legal tenders	44,267,900	45,896 200	Inc. 1,628,300
Total reserve	$64,036,500	$66,150,500	Inc. $2,114,000
Res've requirements of dep. deposits	54,996,725	55,082,850	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	9,039,775	11,067,650	Inc. 2,027,875

The money market was extremely easy, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2@3 ₱ cent. The supply of money seeking employment has been increased by the return of considerable amounts of currency from the interior, where the April settlements have been completed. The further depreciation in values on the Stock Exchange, and the readiness with which leading stocks attacked have yielded to pressure, have caused greater discrimination of collaterals on the part of banks and money lenders. The discount market has been quiet, the supply of paper offering being small and the demand also light. Prime names sold at 3½ to 4½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a lower market for British Consols and other securities at London, the decline being, of course, due to belief that the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey is imminent. The Bank of England lost £210,000 in specie during the week ending Thursday. The bank rate remains unchanged at 2 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market exhibited great firmness, and rates were advanced from $4 87 and $4 89 to $4 88 and $4 90 for prime bankers' long and demand bills respectively. At the close actual business was at $4 87¼ @ $4 87½ and $4 89¼ @ $4 89½. The supply of commercial bills in the market continues small, but, on the other hand, owing to the importation of called bonds and other securities, and the anticipation of May coupons sent here from Europe for collection, there has been a steady demand throughout the week. Exchange is now close on to the specie exporting point, and, unless there should be an increase in the supply of Sterling, Gold will probably be shipped in May. In the event of a war in Europe, however, it is generally regarded as certain that the export trade of the country will be materially benefited, which, if true, would make Exchange plentiful enough.

The Gold speculation at the opening of the week was strong, and the price advanced from 107 to 107⅞ on the warlike news from Europe. The subsequent recovery in Consols at London caused a steady decline to 106⅜, but at the close, on fresh advices of a warlike character, the prices advanced to 107. Cash gold was easy at 1@3 per cent. for carrying, until near the close, when a better demand prevailed, and borrowers paid a small consideration for its use.

Government bonds were irregular, being affected chiefly by the course of Gold. At the close the market was firm in tone. The transactions have been on a moderate scale. In railroad mortgages the New-Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson issues were firm, and Morris and Essex issues weak. Toward the close some of the Western railway issues became weak, and declined. State bonds were quiet, except for Louisiana Consols, which advanced early in the week, and partially reacted at the close.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was characterized by great depression, and, in the majority of stocks, investment as well as speculative, a heavy decline was recorded. The bear clique seemed to have the market absolutely at their mercy, the bulls being utterly demoralized, and investors apparently lacking the courage to come to the rescue of their properties when assailed. The distrust existing among this latter class is, perhaps, the ugliest feature of the situation, as, while it prevails, the "wreckers" will experience little difficulty in depressing values. Prominent among the causes contributing to create that distrust was the course pursued by certain Directors who, in the administration of the affairs of the companies they control, were seemingly more anxious to subserve the purposes of their own Wall-street speculations than to promote the true interests of their stockholders. When the managers of railroad and other corporations cease to practice concealment toward their stockholders, and conduct their business uninfluenced by speculative interest, confidence will revive among investors, and the rumor-mongers who now ply their nefarious trade so profitably in Wall-street will have to find other employment.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—April 22/76.
American gold	107⅞	106¾	112⅞
United States 5s, '81, comp	112	111¾	118⅝
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	112⅞	112¼	121⅛
New-York Central	92¾	88	112⅛
Rock Island	90¾	84⅜	103⅜
Pacific Mail	17	16⅛	19
Milwaukee and St. Paul	16¼	14¾	38¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	44⅜	42⅛	64⅞
Lake Shore	48¾	46⅛	55¾
Chicago & North-west	17½	15½	40¼
Chicago & North-west. pf.	43	38¾	59¼
Western Union	58⅜	56⅛	66¾
Union Pacific	66	64¼	64¼
Toledo & Wabash	5½	5¼	34¼
Del., Lack. & Western	52¼	42¾	109⅛
New-Jersey Central	7¾	7½	98
D. & H. Canal	42¼	38⅛	110½
Morris & Essex	78	57½	104
Panama	88	88	128
Erie	6¾	5¾	15⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	4¼	3⅞	16⅜
C. C. & Ind. Central	....	....	43
Harlem	138½	138½	136¾
Hannibal & St. Jo.	9¼	7	16¼
Hannibal & St. Jo., pref.	19¼	17	24½
Michigan Central	41⅜	38¾	52¾
Illinois Central	98½	96¾	98¾
Mo. Kansas & Tex.	13¾	12¾	16¾

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 21.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	91⅜	88	88⅛	89¼
Harlem	..	..	136½	140
Erie	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜
Erie Pref	..	..	17½	..
Lake Shore	48	46⅜	46¼	46⅜
Wabash	..	..	5	6
North-western	17	15½	15⅜	16
North-western Pref	41½	38⅜	39	39⅜
Rock Island	88½	84⅜	84¾	84¾
Fort Wayne	90	85	86	87
Milwaukee & St. Paul	16½	14¾	14⅞	15
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	43⅝	42⅜	42½	42¾
Pittsburg	81	80	79½	80
Del., Lack. & Western	46	43½	43⅞	44½
New-Jersey Central	..	..	71½	73¼
Del. & Hudson Canal	41	39¾	39⅞	40
Morris & Essex	60¼	58¾	58½	58¾
Michigan Central	40½	38⅜	38⅜	38¾
Illinois Central	49½	49	49	49½
Union Pacific	65⅛	64½	64½	..
C., B. & Quincy	99½	96	96	96
Chicago and Alton	85¼	84	83	85
Han. & St. Joseph	8	8	8	8½
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	17	17	17	17½
Ohio & Mississippi	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Panama	85	85	82½	..
Western Union	57¾	56½	56½	56⅝
A. & P. Telegraph	21¼	20½	20	20¾
Pacific Mail	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
Quicksilver	..	..	13	14
Quicksilver Pref	..	..	18⅜	21
Adams Express	..	..	91	94
Wells, Fargo & Co	..	..	82½	84
Am. Mer. Union Ex	52	50½	50	51
United States Ex	42¼	42¼	42	42½

* Ex dividend.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		
		1877.	1876.
Atch., T. & S. Fe..1st w'k of Apl.		$43,330	$43,789
At. & Gt. Wes'n..Month of Jan.		270,142	....
B. & M. R. in Neb..Month of Jan.		49,922	51,003
B., C. R. & North...1st w'k of Apl.		18,286	22,333
Cairo & St. Louis..1st w'k of Apl.		5,198	5,373
Canada South'n..1st w'k of Apl.		38,252	38,277
Central Pacific....Month of Mch.		1,242,000	1,181,683
Chicago & Alton..1st w'k of Apl.		72,333	82 041
C. M. & St. Paul...2d w'k of Apl.		119,000	134,800
Chic., R. I. & Pac. Month of Jan.		489 683	489,537
Chi., Laf. & Chic..Month of Mch.		23,120	30,203
Cl., Mt. V. & Del..1st w'k of Apl.		7,528	7,502
Denver Pacific...Month of Mch.		24 070	....
Denv. & Rio G'de..1st w'k of Ap.		12,254	6,043
Han. & St. Jo.....1st week of Ap.		37,082	26,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1877

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. S. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. J. G. Baker.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KING LEAR—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde. Miss Maude Granger.

EAGLE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Bessie Darling.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, Music, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—BARNUM'S GREAT CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROSE MICHEL—Union-Square Company.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT—CURIOSITIES AND LIVING WONDERS.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Mme. Annette Essipoff.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The letter of ex-Senator WADE which we publish this morning will be found characteristically outspoken, and, we may add, violent. He regards himself as "deceived, betrayed, and humiliated" by President HAYES' course. He has no patience with it, and leaps at once to the conclusion that the President's motives are of the worst. We have no doubt that Mr. WADE'S sentiments will find approval with a certain number of Republicans, in spite of the obvious intemperance with which they are expressed. But we have also no doubt that Mr. WADE does great injustice to the President, and we cannot forget that he was scarcely less fierce in his denunciation of the late Mr. LINCOLN, and on grounds not wholly dissimilar.

Details of the disgusting Democratic intrigue to send DAVID DUDLEY FIELD to Congress show that the element yet lacking is "Boss" KELLY'S sanction. MULLER has declared that he will not resign in favor of FIELD, or anybody else. But it is notorious that he is willing to get out of his seat if he has sight of certain substantial reasons. FIELD, or somebody for him, is willing to furnish the reasons—twenty thousand being the specified number—provided KELLY will agree that he—FIELD—shall get the nomination when MULLER is out of the way. In other words, neither party to the bargain can deliver his goods without KELLY'S consent. All of which is elevating to the moral ideas of Mr. MULLER'S constituents, to say nothing of the morals of "the Great Reformer," who is managing the trade.

The conviction of one of the anti-coolie assassins in California was emphasized, so to speak, by incendiary fires on the premises of persons who yet employ Chinese laborers. The infatuated men who are engaged in the monstrous business of terrifying their fellow-citizens by murder and arson, do not seem in the least dismayed by the arrest and conviction of any of their number. It should be understood that these miscreants have enlisted in what they consider a holy war against Chinese cheap labor. They propose to make the foreigners unpopular by striking at those who employ them. This is the legitimate fruit of the incendiary appeals which political demagogues have made to the people in behalf of "the much-abused Caucasian." If it is ever to be corrected, the courts must mete out the full penalty of the law to the offenders. Otherwise, we may as well admit that "civilization is played out" in the United States.

It was inevitable that the Black Hills adventurers, having secured the control of the floridly described gold region of the far West, should next demand territorial dignity. Accordingly, Congress is to be asked that an enabling act be passed for that part of Dakota Territory which is included in the Black Hills region. There is the usual amount of lawlessness in the new mining country, and the fact that a Territorial Governor and other officers were near at hand, would not probably save a life or a dollar's worth of property. But since mining is unprofitable, and real estate transactions consist chiefly in burying-ground lots, a knot of uneasy spirits propose to introduce the game of politics to enliven the dullness of classic Deadwood. If Wyoming and Dakota cannot, between them, govern the people who have squatted on their borders, the special and expensive machinery of another Territorial organization would not accomplish anything for them.

An interesting, but not encouraging, report on the condition of the United States Navy is published in our Washington dispatches this morning. If we were involved in a war, this information would be most depressing at home, but would give assurance to an enemy that we have no strength on the sea or sea-coast. At present, Portugal is the only civilized nation which has a smaller navy than ours. Nevertheless, small as our Navy is, the late Democratic House refused to appropriate money enough to pay its officers and men.

There is in Washington a favored theory that the Russians will flank Turkey by entering the Empire by the way of the Asiatic frontier. But Roumania evidently anticipates that her territory will be made the battle-field of the contending armies. In this extremity the neutrality of Roumanian territory, guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, is insisted upon. Roumania, however, evades taking any position guaranteeing her own future neutrality, and asserts that affiliations hereafter must be determined by Roumanian interests. That is to say, if Russia can best protect Roumanian subjects, (who are dreadfully afraid of the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks,) Russia will receive the friendship of the Principality. Whatever may become of the Asiatic invasion, Roumania must inevitably be between two fires. The territory is on the line of the most direct route from Russia to Turkey, and at this moment it is uncertain whether Russian or Turk will first get possession of Kalafat and Bucharest.

REPUBLICANISM IN THE SOUTH.

The history of the Republican Party in the South up to the present time has been a checkered one. It is now occasionally assumed that it has been practically closed, and that that region must be henceforth regarded as hopelessly Democratic. It is even argued that Mr. HAYES has abandoned the Republicans of the South to their worst enemies; that he "meditates," in the language of the venerable ex-Senator WADE, "the destruction of the party that elected him"; and that we must look forward to an indefinite reign of the Democratic Party, sustained and led by a solid South. We are not yet ready to accept this view of the case.

At the close of the war, there was very little material from which to construct a national party in the South. After the adoption of the reconstruction measures, the material was increased, but it was of a most unmanageable character. The great body of the Republican voters were the blacks, and their general ignorance and unfitness for the intelligent use of the suffrage had an inevitable effect on the character of the leaders. These came largely from an unprincipled class among the native whites and among adventurers from the North. It is true that there was a certain number of perfectly respectable men in sympathy with the Republican Party, but in most States they were not so strong as they should have been, and in some their influence was insignificant. During the Administration of Gen. GRANT, the relation of the Federal Administration to the party in the South was not calculated to give it permanent strength. The pernicious custom of placing Federal patronage in the hands of Senators and Representatives made the position of member of Congress very tempting to unscrupulous rascals, and too many of this class, through the clever manipulation of the party machinery, appeared in Washington. These men filled the Federal offices in the South with their creatures; the office-holders, in their turn, controlled the party machinery, and determined the character of the State Governments. The whole business moved in a vicious circle, and the evils which were to have been expected at best from the unavoidable conditions of the situation were, for some time, intensified instead of remedied.

For the last three years there has been a reaction. The elections of 1873, following on the great triumph of the previous year, showed that the sentiment of the North—which had sustained the Republicans in the South because of their professed objects, without inquiring very closely into the means used by them—had been shocked and chilled by the evidences of demoralization in that section. Some of the worst leaders were exposed and overthrown. Others were driven into retirement by loss of influence at Washington. The general character of Republicanism at the South has for several years past steadily grown better. Both Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. PACKARD—the most prominent representatives of their class just now—have been better and abler men than their predecessors and companions.

Unfortunately, the revulsion in public feeling at the North, which tended to purify the Republican Party in the South, also tended to arouse to fierce energy the worst passions of the Southern Democrats. The latter commenced a deliberate system of combined violence and fraud to secure their State Governments. Owing to the limitations on Federal power in the premises, and to the necessity of retracing some blunders of the late Administration, it has not been found possible to prevent their success. The Democrats now have complete control from the Potomac to the Gulf. It remains to be seen whether they can keep it and to what uses they will put it.

One disadvantage under which the Democrats will labor is that they are now to be subjected to an undivided responsibility. If anything goes wrong they will be to blame. They cannot now lay everything on the "carpet-baggers." If there should be high taxes, or lax administration of justice, or corruption, or other misconduct, it is the Democrats, and they alone, who must be brought to book. And the only party which can furnish an effective opposition must be the Republican Party. In such States as South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, and even in North Carolina and Mississippi, the prediction that the Democracy can hold together against a watchful opposition for an indefinite period would be a rash one.

Again, in the past, whatever animosity could be aroused in the South on account of local misgovernment or color prejudice has been steadily concentrated against the General Government. It is not to be expected that this will be so easily done in the future. Whatever else may flow from it, the policy of Mr. HAYES has accustomed Southern people to speaking in warm terms in praise of a Republican President. If now that policy can be so extended that it will place in Federal positions of importance in the South Republicans of conspicuous respectability and capacity, the task of preserving a "solid South" will not be found so easy as some of our Democratic friends imagine it to be.

WILL THE EUROPEAN POWERS INTERFERE?

The importance of the approaching Russo-Turkish war for the world will depend much on the extent to which other powers are drawn into it. The country, external to the two combatants, most interested in the struggle is unquestionably Austro-Hungary. The war will be mainly fought out on the banks of the river which flows through her territory, and whose free navigation is indispensable to her. A network, also, of her railroads concentrates on the Lower Danube, and forms the channels of an important future Oriental trade. Under a civilized and progressive Government in Turkey in Europe, there would develop a vast commerce between Vienna and Constantinople. So close is the Austrian territory to the scene of war that the most practicable line of advance toward Constantinople for the Russians would be impossible, with Austria even in a doubtful position of amity. The attack of the Russians on the Turks will no doubt be first made in the region of the Danube, near its mouth; but, even supposing them victorious here, and in such force as to be able to leave Silistria, Varna, and Shumla untaken in their rear, they could not easily cross the Balkans in this region with no fleet to support them. On the other hand, an advance through Servia, and over the Danube further up, would carry them to the rear of all these fortresses and over passes not well fortified, and bring them out on a good agricultural country, able to feed a considerable body of men, with no obstacle between the advancing columns and Adrianople. This approach would be simply impossible with an Austrian hostile force on the flank in the Carpathians, which could at any moment cut the Russian line of communications.

The diplomatic position of Austro-Hungary, then, becomes of vital importance to Russia. And here, as in all this question, there are diverse influences, affecting the Governments in different ways. The Magyars, ever since the friendly treatment of the Hungarian refugees in 1849, have been in cordial relations with the Turks, while the part which the Czar took in their struggle for independence has embittered them against Russia. In their own Parliament, moreover, they are in incessant struggle with the Slavonic Deputies, and the feud between the races is ancient and bitter. The German and commercial element, also, in Austria would never consent to an entire Slavonic and Muscovite control of the Lower Danube. These are the impulses to bring Austro-Hungary in on the side of Turkey. But, on the other hand, millions of Austrian Slavonians are in profound sympathy with this Slavonic struggle, and are eager to assist Servia and Russia. An alliance of Austria with Turkey would raise an outbreak among this important element of the Empire. Then, the Emperor and the German portion of the Empire, are doubtless not averse to balance the overweening influence of the Magyars by the Slavonians in the Austrian State, and are hardly likely to permit one party to entirely weigh down the other. Besides, both Austria and Hungry are very poor, struggling under depreciated currency and burdensome taxes. War would be very unpopular and vexatious. We incline, then, to the opinion that Austria will not interfere, unless it perceives a probability of Russia's gaining a permanent foothold over Turkey in Europe. Should the result of the war be an independent confederate Slavonic State at the mouths of the Danube, and extending even to the Bosphorus, we doubt if the Cabinet of Vienna would make serious resistance.

A factor almost of equal importance in the settlement of the problem is Germany. It can hardly be doubted that the Czar would not have plunged so deeply into the dangers of this struggle unless he had had some understanding with Prince BISMARCK. His own relationship with the German Emperor makes it more probable. The obvious interests of Germany are toward neutrality; all that disarms or occupies the only ally France could possibly expect is in her favor. The only thing which could possibly draw her into the war would be the danger of Russia's occupying permanently the mouths of the Danube; but of this, there is little chance. As to the other powers interested, it is clear that Italy's sympathies are with the Russians, while those of France are with her old ally, Turkey, but neither country could commit the incredible folly of joining in such a distant war. Great Britain will certainly not be drawn in to support Turkey, in the present feeling of her people. She will evidently preserve a strict neutrality. Should, however, Russia be unexpectedly successful, and be able to lay siege to Constantinople, it is then altogether probable that a coalition of European powers might be formed to defend the Turkish capital. But it is "a long flight to" Constantinople. There must be many a bloody battle, and tens of thousands of men laid low by wounds and disease, before the Muscovite eagles could approach the Golden Horn. It would only be at the end of a long and hard-fought campaign. All past experience testifies that the Russians will commit incredible blunders in organization and strategy. Thousands of men will be lost by the stupidity and routine of Muscovite administration. We may well put that eventuality at a distant time, and reasonably draw the general conclusion that the Russo-Turkish war will be "localized."

RELIEF FOR THE BANKS.

The time of Congress having been preoccupied by the Presidential struggle, to the exclusion of nearly everything except routine business, the question of modifying bank taxation was not considered during the last session, nor is its consideration possible during the expected special session. The only opportunity for obtaining relief during the present year lies in the action of the State Legislature, and as the session is drawing to a close, we desire once more to urge the very unusual importance of action upon this subject. After all which has been said, the rural legislator probably does not understand, in the sense of realizing comprehension, the severity and injustice of the present taxation; he is accustomed to the complaint of inequality, and expects, as a matter of course, that every class and every interest will endeavor to escape being taxed. But the following comparison, from the report of Controller KNOX, showing the ratio of taxation to capital for 1875, is a clear evidence of inequalities:

National Banks in	United States Tax.	State Tax.	Total.
Missouri	1.3	3.5	4.8
South Carolina	1.1	3.4	4.5
Colorado	2.1	3.3	5.4
Kansas	1.4	3.2	4.6
Indiana	1.2	2.6	3.8
Minnesota	1.4	2.3	3.7
Illinois	1.6	2.3	3.9
Nebraska	2.2	2.3	4.5
Tennessee	1.4	2.3	3.7
Vermont	1.1	2.2	3.3
Massachusets	1.1	2.0	3.1
Connecticut	1.1	1.7	2.8
New-Jersey	1.5	2.1	3.6
Pennsylvania	1.4	0.6	2.0
Ohio	1.4	2.4	3.8
Delaware	1.5	0.5	2.0
Maryland	1.3	1.4	2.7
New-York	1.5	2.7	4.2
CITIES.			
Boston	1.4	1.9	3.3
Philadelphia	2.0	0.8	2.8
Pittsburg	1.4	0.5	1.9
Baltimore	1.3	2.0	3.3
Washington	1.4	0.3	1.7
New-Orleans	1.6	0.3	1.9
Louisville	1.3	0.5	1.8
Cincinnati	2.0	2.6	4.6
Cleveland	1.1	2.3	3.4
Chicago	2.3	2.5	4.8
Detroit	1.8	1.3	3.1
Milwaukee	2.3	3.0	5.3
St. Louis	1.2	2.8	4.0
Albany	3.0	3.6	6.6
New-York	2.0	3.1	5.1

We do not copy this table in full, and give both Federal and State tax for the sake of completeness, although the latter alone is at present subject to modification. Although the ratio of total tax in this State is exceeded in five States, only one of those possesses any considerable amount of banking capital, and it remains true that bank capital is taxed most heavily in the largest State and where it is most concentrated; furthermore, as the rate given for New-York is for the State, exclusive of this City and Albany, (where the rate is excessively high,) the probability is that the rate for the entire State is the heaviest in the Union. None of our neighbors among the States (the figures given being for the State exclusive of the leading city named) tax the banks so heavily, the State tax for New-York being 2.7 per cent. on capital, 2.4 in Ohio, 2.1 in New-Jersey, 2 in Massachusetts, 1.4 in Maryland, and only 0.6 in Pennsylvania. A comparison of the cities show inequalities not less glaring. Albany is laden the most heavily with State tax, 3.6 per cent., this City has a 3.1 per cent. tax, in Milwaukee the tax is 3, in St. Louis 2.8, in Chicago 2.5, in Baltimore 2, in Philadelphia 0.8, in Boston 1.9, in Cincinnati 2.6.

If the country legislator fails to see that this State cannot afford to keep up a taxation which practically offers competitive advantages to the banking capital of neighboring States, it should be easy for him to understand the issue of doing business at a loss. The banks of this City are compelled to meet a taxation of 5 per cent., besides providing for their working expenses, while there is a 2 per cent. money market. The Bank of Commerce, on $10,000,000 capital paid in 1876 $407,892 total taxes, or $1,333 every working day; the American Exchange, on $5,000,000 capital, paid $227.204, or $742 per day; the Metropolitan, on $4,000,000, paid $202,197, or $660 per day. The regular dividend rate of these banks is 10 for the last named and 8 for the others, although the 8 became 7 in 1876: for dividends thus, $1,600,000 would be required, and for all taxes $737,293, making a total of $2,337,293 called for, (exclusive of expenses other than taxes,) equal to about 12½ per cent. on the capital. From what source does anybody suppose the banks have been able to draw receipts at the rate of 12½ per cent., or anything approaching that, during the past three years, with money a drug at 2 to 4 per cent.? There is excellent authority for the statement that during the past two years not one-half, and during the past year not one-third, of the City banks have earned the dividends they have paid. They have been consuming the surplus accumulated during the war. As to all the national banks, on comparing the half year ending Sept. 1, last, with that ending seven years previous, the rate of dividend to capital comes down from 5.42 to 4.50; that of dividend to capital and surplus comes down from 4.50 to 3.57, and that of earnings to capital and surplus comes down from 6.04 to 3.25 per cent.

It is quite time the unfounded prejudice which prevents just reasoning with respect to banks were finally dismissed. To look upon a bank as a union of large capitalists for monopoly purposes is a palpable error. We have already shown that at least one half the stockholders in national banks own not more than $1,000 each, that the average holding is $3,100, and that a large number of stockholders are "women and other dependent persons." So affirms the President of one of the largest City banks, assigning the actual dependence of stockholders upon dividends for their income as the reason why the banks have taken from surplus what they could not get from earnings. Of course, this division of surplus is a weakening process, reducing both the ability of the banks to stand strain and their capacity to lend whenever reviving business shall apply to them for funds. But this is not the only way of weakening, for, as we have already shown, the banks are evading their tax burdens by paying back their surplus in extra dividends, and reducing their capital. It is a compulsory course with them, for they will not and cannot submit to what is practically a confiscatory taxation. We desire to say very seriously and earnestly to the Legislature that the present taxation is driving banking capital steadily out of the business, into which it will not very readily return; that this is sapping the strength of the whole commercial system, interposing an unnecessary obstacle to the revival of business activity, and virtually discriminating against New-York in her competition with other cities. Put together the enormous tax rate, the Usury law, the recent decisions that banks must pay upon the full market value of their shares, the nominal money market, and the rate of extinguishment of banking capital, and then consider whether the need of such relief as is proposed by Mr. COWDEN'S pending bill is not too imperative to allow further delay.

STEAM VERSUS HORSES.

New-York is supposed to be an enterprising, active, go-ahead City; New-Yorkers, as a rule, believe themselves fully up to, if not a little ahead, of the times. And yet, while we content ourselves with being packed in cars like cattle, and transported from the upper to the lower part of the City at a pace which even Rip Van Winkle would have deemed slow, a neighboring city has successfully introduced a system of steam street cars which we here in New-York might imitate with profit and advantage. Several steam-cars now run daily and continuously over the tracks of the Market-Street Line, Philadelphia, the route running through one of the most crowded thoroughfares of that city. These steamers more than do the work of ten horse cars which have been taken off the road. Since the trial trip they have not experienced the slightest hindrance or delay. It is believed by President MORTON, of the Market-Street Line, whose untiring energy and unremitting endeavors have so successfully swept away all obstacles and overcome all opposition to the use of steam on crowded thoroughfares, that any city road cleared of horse cars and equipped with steamers can accomplish a saving in time of at least fifty per cent. on round trips. The cost of motive power—less than ten dollars per week for each steamer—will, no doubt, powerfully recommend the new Philadelphia system to the Presidents and Directors of our City railroads. A party of New-York gentlemen, interested in our more important street railroads, recently visited Philadelphia for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the practical working of the Market-Street Line steam cars in all their different bearings. These gentlemen have just returned to this City; they speak in the most enthusiastic terms of the satisfactory result of President MORTON'S experiment. As between the two descriptions of car (the Troy and the Baldwin car) now in use, the former, being the cheaper car, has so far been given the preference. The Troy steamer has its attachment with the rear wheels of the car only, while the Baldwin attaches to both fore and rear wheels, thus presenting double the surface of wheel for friction on the track, and giving more power and steadier motion. The Baldwin is much the heavier car, weighing about six thousand pounds, or double the weight of an ordinary horse car. The people of Philadelphia are justly proud of their superior enterprise in first demonstrating the entire feasibility of using steam as a motive power on densely-crowded streets of great cities.

The enormous saving of time which would result to the millions of people who yearly travel up and down in this City by the introduction on our chief City railroad lines of a general system of steam street cars, has an actual palpable money value, which, put in figures, would seem fabulous. If we make a calculation of the average daily time consumed by each citizen, in going from point to point in horse cars, multiply the result by the number of travelers—men, women, and children—and multiply that again by the number of days in the year, the startling waste of time thus shown would annually represent millions of dollars—one-half of which might be saved by the general introduction of steam on our City railroads. It is very seldom that the interests of the public and the interests of those who own and manage street railroads lie in the same direction; in this case, however, they are identical. The people would be transported from up-town residences to down-town business places in one-half the time at present consumed, while the railroad companies would be enabled to effect important economies in running expenses. The inventor of the Baldwin steamer says the old horse cars can, by remodeling, be used for his dummies. We understand it is proposed by certain of our street railroads to ask at Albany for such legislation as will permit them to make trials on their lines of steamers similar to those now in use in Philadelphia, with the view of permanently introducing them in this City. We sincerely trust our legislators at Albany will carefully incorporate in any such permission a proviso that no street steam car shall carry more passengers than it has seats, under severe penalties for each offense.

The City railroad companies have banded themselves together to oppose rapid transit. They have now an opportunity in a mild way to show us what they themselves are willing to do toward practically solving the problem. They may expect from the horse dealers of this City the same determined resistance to any plan substituting steam for horse-flesh, which they have so persistently offered to all plans of rapid transit.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

It was telegraphed from Washington last week that Mr. ADAMSON, the Consul-General of the United States at Melbourne, had advised the State Department "that no American should emigrate to Australia who does not carry with him means for returning in a year, as such emigrants are likely, in most instances, to want to go back to the United States within that time." We do not know by what facts Mr. ADAMSON sustains his opinion, or to what particular class he desires to address it; but in the form in which it is given to the public, his advice is not very valuable. The question of emigrating to the other side of the globe is by no means a simple one, and no man of average common sense would be likely to make up his mind about it one way or the other on the strength of so vague and incomplete a statement as that attributed to Mr. ADAMSON. Whether it would pay an American to remove to Australia must depend on a great variety of circumstances: on his present condition, on the resources which he can take with him, on his knowledge and capacity in business or in mechanic arts, by which he could hope to earn money, or his special information touching the country he is going to, and the arrangements he is able to make beforehand for profitable employment there, and on other considerations which it is not necessary to detail here. In one sense, Mr. ADAMSON'S advice is sound as to all emigration, for in this venture those generally succeed best who can take with them a certain amount of capital; but on the other hand, it is notorious that, other things being equal, emigrants to a new field get on the surest and fastest when they have abandoned all intention of returning to their homes.

There are certain general facts regarding Australia which support the conclusion that the continent is a good place for an industrious, energetic man to live in. We have already called attention to some of these. But it is obvious that no intelligent person would depend solely on them for his conclusions, nor would such a person rely entirely on any information that could be conveyed through the columns of a newspaper. He would only be induced by this kind of information to make specific inquiries in official quarters, or in quarters where he felt sure of the men he was dealing with. With this friendly precautionary suggestion, we shall give some details of life and the cost of living in Australia, gathered from the newspapers of the country, which, we may say, are in the main managed with intelligence, care, and honesty.

The first fact which strikes an inquirer in this field is the remarkable discrepancy, not uncommon in comparatively new countries, between the number of males and the number of females in the population. In the five colonies, the males are to the females, roughly, as five to four. In Victoria, the ratio is 44 to 37; in New South Wales, 33 to 27; in Queensland, 111 to 70; in South Australia, 103 to 102, (the balance being most nearly equal in this colony,) and in Western Australia, 16 to 11. As a natural consequence of this state of things, the demand for domestic servants is great and wages are high. The quotations of rates in this branch of the labor market in the Melbourne *Argus*, Jan. 24, were as follows: For town—House-maids, $150 to $180 per annum; female cooks, $175 to $e00 per annum; male cooks, $7 50 to $20 per week; nurse-maids, $125 to $175 per annum; laundresses, $150 to $200 per annum. In the country districts first-class married couples receive $350 to $450 per annum; second class, $200 to $250; house-maids, $175 to $200.

Turning to the price of land, we find that the public land alienated in Victoria in 1875 averaged $7 50 per acre; in New South Wales, $2 93; in Queensland, $6 25; in South Australia, $2 08.

The average product per acre of agricultural land for 1875 and 1876 was as follows:

	Wheat, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Hay, Tons.
Victoria	15.49	21.92	15.85	1.33
New South Wales	14.66	18.72	29.01	1.15
South Australia	11.95	16.69	....	1.21
West Australia	11.00	15.00	20.00	1.46
Tasmania	16.38	25.40	....	1.42
New-Zealand	31.54	37.79	....	1.46

The large yield of wheat and oats in Tasmania, and the still larger one in New-Zealand, will be noted. It may be added that the weight per bushel of the grains in Australia is from 20 to 60 per cent. heavier than that of American grain. The wages of farm hands are quoted as follows: Farming men, $5 per week; milkmen and plowmen about the same. At the last advices, which date from the eve of the new harvest, wheat was worth in Melbourne $1 35 per bushel, and oats were quoted at from 75 to 80 cents per bushel.

In the general Melbourne market for skilled laborers we find the following quotations of wages (without board or lodging): In the building trades, masons, bricklayers, and carpenters, $2 50 per day of eight hours; laborers, $1 75; plumbers and gas-fitters, $15 per week, (eight hours per day;) painters, $2 25 per day. Bakers, first class, receive $15 per week; second hands, $10 to $10 50. Butchers, $9 to $10 per week. Coopers have $2 50 for ten hours. Tailors from 25 cents an hour to $10 per week. Tinsmiths from $10 to $15 per week. Miners, $10 to $11 25 per week. The *Argus* notes that an effort is being made to lower miners' wages, and that in several of the trades the supply of labor is greater than the demand for it.

We repeat that the information here given is simply suggestive. Such as it is, it would seem to show that the conditions of life in Australia are not strikingly different from those in our own country, and when we consider the risk an emigrant runs from change of climate, the disadvantages he labors under from ignorance of customs and methods of work and business, and the discomfort of separation from friends, there is no very obvious advantage in the change. At the same time, men of enterprise and stamina will find in Australia communities as sober, energetic, and honest as our own, stable, just, and, on the whole, cheap Government, and a field where fortune and credit are by no means unattainable.

ACADEMY EXHIBITION PORTRAITS.

The painting of portraits has always occupied a singular position in the artistic mind. On the one hand, it is the sure refuge of the inferior workmen, because by painting likenesses he is sure of an immediate payment; he is working in that department of painting where the demand for his work is most unfailing. But on the other hand, one hears frequently enough the remark that there can be no higher flight of art than the production of a likeness, for the very common reason that a portrait expresses the character of the person portrayed, and that nothing in the world can be higher than human character. If both these positions are true, as some aver—if portrait painting is not only the quickest means of making money in the profession, but offers also the highest goals to which artists can aspire, then there can be no phase of art in which opinions are likely to be more diverse, nor any in which criticism ought to move with warier steps. Moreover, the portrait presents the least possible variety from which to judge of the painter and his ability. As a rule it consists of nothing more than a head and shoulders, from which it requires a very delicate judgment to tell whether the painter could express anything by the pose. Even the full length of the figure is not there to assist in deciding on such important points touching the ability of the artist to wield his brush. Then, in almost all cases, the critic is unable to decide on the main and chief question of a portrait, the question which imposes itself at once on the sitter and the sitter's friends, whether, namely, it is a good likeness. Naturally the critic is at sea on this most momentous question in the vast majority of cases.

Two portraits of the Academy Exhibition this year, however, which only present a head and shoulders respectively, are painted from men whose faces are known well enough to make it safe to indulge in that style of criticism. These are the heads of Mr. Parke Godwin in the east room, (No. 293,) and Mr. E. W. Stoughton in the south room, (No. 399.) The latter, as many of our readers know, has a very high color, and hair which is in brilliant contrast with his complexion. Of this unmistakable peculiarity we see little or nothing in the portrait by Thomas Le Clear. The man is there, and one sees who it is that is meant, but our knowledge arises not from the painter's ability to seize and set before us the strong characteristics of the man, but because there are so few people who look like Mr. Stoughton at all that there is no room for error. This is merely an outside matter of which we now speak, this lack of getting the colors of his sitter. It seems to arise from a mannerism very common among painters, a schooled way of dealing with what is before them, instead of relying on their own invention and individuality. Colors are repressed and smoothed down until the portrait is far off behind some conventional mist, like the figures in some of Hamon's odd pictures, but without the possible excuses for Hamon's treatment. When it comes to the inner and more spiritual part of a portrait, one sees that Mr. Le Clear can do no better there than on the outside. He has not brought out the concise, energetic lawyer, the ready orator, the alert citizen. Mr. Parke Godwin offers a better field, for his broad, passive features do not so insistently demand to be roused from the lethargy that steals through this painter's hand. His brooding look is more in keeping with the soft, undecided style, guarded conventionally against anything violent or offensive, which reigns on his easel. Another example of his art will be found in the west room, (No. 539,) and one more in the north room, (No. 243.) If any be curious to see the artist himself, a small bronze bust of him will be found in the west room, on the register marked No. 591. It is clever work by William R. O'Donovan, and said to be a good likeness.

Le Clear, however, is by no means low in the schedule, if one ranks the portrait-painters here in the order of excellence shown by such work as they exhibit this year. Thomas Hicks is a dry laborer at the canvas, whom the revolving years will not soften or improve. Look at No. 365, a portrait in the north room, of a Bishop of Georgia, and at No. 421, a likeness of a lady in a blue hat—and what a hat! No. 464 represents a woman of Ischia, and does something, but not much, to take away the melancholy which these slovenly drawn and crudely painted pictures arouse. But what can one expect when William Page, one of the very oldest members of the Academy, and confessedly one of the most learned men of the profession, sends an "Unfinished Portrait of a Lady," No. 437? What excuse was there for sending it? For the edification of painters? He certainly knows that exhibitions are not for the artists, who can go to each others' studios for such instruction as an unfinished picture affords them, but for the public. Yet to offer to the public a portrait in that stage of completion is, to say the least, singular, and in any country where criticism has force, self-respect, and acknowledged power to act as a rein as well as a spur on artists, it would not be tolerated for a moment. It is a hideous object as it hangs in the north room. Mr. Page appears to finish his pictures evenly all over the canvas from the very start, and the result of showing one at the half done stage is lamentable. The flesh is ghastly and the colors crude and unearthly. Such a picture is more to be decried than the portraits of Huntingdon, which certainly do not suffer from lack of finish, that have been severely dealt with by some of the more candid critics on the press. These look as if they, too, had been through the slow and ghastly stages to be observed in Mr. Page's portrait, but then one sees that the results are not those at which Mr. Page very often, if not always, arrives. They remind one of those copper-plate beauties in annuals of 50 years ago, or in the "Galaxy of British Beauty." Healy's portrait, No. 313, in the east room, is less depressing than these pictures of young ladies with a vase of flowers and a parroquet respectively. Yet that has the fatal defect of dealing with a subject beyond the artist's skill, the painting of a lady in full dress, in bright light, and therefore intensely real. Any falling short of the very best, in an effort of the kind, is fatal, and it is needless to say that Mr. Healy has fallen very far short. Not far from it hang two portraits by Eastman Johnson, Nos. 324 and 328. His method saves his pictures from failure, for they are not exposed to the full glare of reality, but emerge from a dark background, which does a good deal to make one forget to be critical and comparative minded. Somewhat after the same general plan, but widely different in his handling, works Duveneck, whose portrait of Charles Dudley Warner commands the west end of the south room. Here the likeness is not literally successful, but he has poured into his work the concentration of all he perceived in Mr. Warner's character. He has made him severe, magisterial, perhaps a good Inquisitor, all of them well-known traits in New-England character, even if Mr. Warner's friends do not perceive them in himself. J. H. Witt again, who hails from Ohio, might be said to stand between the methods of, say, Page and Duveneck. He is hard but bold and strong. His portraits, skied respectively in the north room, (Nos. 210 and 407,) one of them being that of Senator Thurman, and in the west room (No. 527) deserve a place on the line for vigor, solidity, and that indefinable go which means good promise for the future. They are hard and positive, but in a young painter that is curable. Then there is R. C. Hinckley, of Washington, D. C., whose portrait of Dr. Kindleberger, (No. 259,) shown to advantage in the north room in spite of the crude colors in the dress of its pendant by the same hand, (No. 209,) "Portrait of a Lady." A third will be found under No. 495 in the south room. In the east room will be described, high up above the self-conscious portrait of Healy, a clever little head by E. H. Bartol, (No. 314.) Benjamin C. Porter, of Boston, is also represented by portraits, one of them that of a very handsome model, (No. 425.) He succeeds in getting the expression fairly well, and in taking a likeness. But his color will hardly stand the admiration which at first one may be readily inclined to lavish on it. It is all thin work—diluted cleverness, if that term be allowable. There is a lack of force about this and No. 434, "Girl Reading," which culminates in the namby-pamby in No. 447, "The Hour Glass." There are other portraits here, but none that will raise the average of the exhibition in this particular department. You can count on one hand the men who can seize the character of a sitter and put that character vividly on the canvas.

A GREAT FOREIGN ART SALE.

A notable sale of pictures and objects of art begins in Paris to-day. It is composed of the famous Opoenheim Gallery, a collection which has been growing up for the past 25 years, and which is well known to most traveled Americans. To-day and to-morrow are to be sold the paintings, ancient and modern, comprising many great names. The modern school predominates, however, and Meissonier, Troyon, Fleury, Fromentin, Corot, Gérome, Delacroix, Isabey, Diaz, and Fortuny lead the list. Thursday will be sold ivory sculptures, faience, Sèvres porcelain, and armor. On Friday, rock crystals, and objects of Oriental art will be sold, and on Saturday, the bronzes, tapestries, marbles, and bric-à-brac are to be disposed of. The catalogue of this wonderful collection is an artistic production, and several copies were sent to S. P. Avery, the well-known art dealer in this City, in order to facilitate orders from American buyers by telegraph. The catalogue is beautifully printed, and is illustrated with many capital etchings of the more famous works of art. No such elaborate and costly catalogue has ever before been produced for any public sale. Some of the etchings are worthy of a place in a portfolio, and the work should certainly be examined by those connoisseurs who desire to see how drawing, size, tone, and everything but color in a picture may be described in a foreign catalogue for transatlantic buyers.

*THE CHARGES AGAINST

GROSS INSURANCE FRAUDS.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSOLVENT.

THE MOST ATROCIOUS FRAUDS PERPETRATED BY THE OFFICERS—SWINDLING AND PERJURY BY THE WHOLESALE—AN OUTRAGEOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS DISCOVERED BY THE STATE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT—THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY TO BE PROSECUTED.

As intimated in THE TIMES of yesterday, the affairs of the American Popular Life Insurance Company of this City are in a most chaotic state, and proceedings looking to the immediate winding up of its affairs will undoubtedly be instituted at once. Gross irregularities have been perpetrated by the officers, who have not only swindled the policy-holders but have perjured themselves in the sworn statements made to the Insurance Department. The report of Mr. John F. Smyth, which is appended, is sufficiently condemnatory, and tells its own story in a way that leaves no doubt regarding the thorough rottenness of the concern.

THE REPORT.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 20, 1877.

Pursuant to statute, the Superintendent has caused an examination, a portion of it being executed under his personal supervision, to be made into the affairs of the American Popular Life Insurance Company of New-York City. This examination has been, the Superintendent thinks, exhaustive; and has developed an extraordinary and melancholy state of things, the crimes of fraud and perjury on the part of the officers having been clearly committed, while the most astonishing credulity on the part of policy-holders is displayed, many persons evidently believing the most absurd and ridiculous fables narrated to them by the officers, and without the slightest attempt at investigation, parting with their money, hardly earned in many cases, for nothing of any value.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities of this institution, as sworn to by its officers on the 31st day of December, 1876, and the actual truth touching these assets and liabilities, as discovered by the officers of the department:

ASSETS.

Assets Sworn To.

Bonds and mortgages	$47,730 00
Collateral loans	26,513 03
Premium notes and loans	109,999 41
Stocks and bonds owned	115,568 75
Cash in bank and office	30,475 19
Bills receivable	12,067 21
Agents' balances	42,019 05
Accrued interest and rents	12,766 88
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	30,542 63
Furniture	14,872 33
Commuted commissions	35,643 10
Agency supplies, printed matter, stationery, &c.	10,500 00
Total assets sworn to	$588,702 58

Actual Assets.

Bonds and mortgages	$47,730 00
Collateral loans	713 03
Premium notes and loans—the amount within the reserve	45,739 27
Stocks and bonds owned	115,568 75
Cash in bank and office	22,475 19
Bills receivable	Nothing
Agents' balances	Nothing
Accrued interest and rents	11,828 92
Net uncollected and defered premiums	41,560 21
Furniture	Not admi'd
Commuted commissions	Not adm'ed
Agency supplies, printed matter, stationery, &c.	Not adm'ed
Total actual assets	$285,625 37

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

While the amount claimed by the company, $47,730, and credited under this head, is allowed by the examiner, yet it is proper to state that it is clearly shown that it was the common custom of the company before making the annual statement to the Department required by law, to transfer to some of the Directors of the company certain worthless accounts and receive in exchange therefor mortgages on property in the City of New-York. The books show, for example, that Mr. W. W. Sharpe, of No. 25 Park Row, New-York City, a stockholder of the company, on the 31st days of December, 1874 and 1875, made transfers of this character, receiving his mortgages in return for a retransfer of the account within a short time after said statements were made and filed. It is scarcely necessary to state that said transactions were palpably fraudulent, and made solely for the purpose of getting credit for inadmissible items.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Twenty-six thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and three cents are cut down to $713 03, being a reduction of $25,800—this being stock of the United States Publishing Company. This stock, it appears, was given to the company by Mr. John F. Trow, of New-York City, a stockholder and Director, in exchange for a bill of sale of the company's furniture, safes, plates, copyrights, &c. From an inspection of the charter of this company, on file in the office of the Secretary of State, it is found that the authorized capital stock is $32,000. While the certificates given to the insurance company are numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7, having a par value of $32,000, it is singular where the certificates numbered 1, 2, and 3 are. There is no assignment of the securities mentioned, by the party in whose name they stand, a receipt being simply given by Mr. Trow that he was indebted to the insurance company for money loaned him, without any amount being specified. There was no money loaned to Mr. Trow, and the furniture, safes, &c., were returned in the last annual statement as an asset, although entered in the books as sold to Mr. Trow for the stock above mentioned.

PREMIUM NOTES AND LOANS.

This item, as will be seen, is cut down from $109,999 41 to $45,739 27, there being in excess of the reserve charged against the policies, and, therefore, not allowed, the sum of $64,260 14.

CASH IN BANK AND OFFICE.

From the amount of $30,475 19 sworn to as in the bank and office of the institution on the 31st day of September, 1876, there was only found $22,475 19. It appears that by a resolution of the Directors in 1872, conditional certificates were issued to stockholders, being portions of alleged profits and savings on an assumed estimated condition of the company, wholly inconsistent with the law or fact. Capital stock certificates were then issued to certain parties who pretended to pay for an additional issue of stock, $156,700. Such stockholders magnanimously gave to the holders of such conditional certificates of profits the stock in exchange therefor, and thus the company complied with the laws of Ohio and Pennsylvania requiring more than $100,000 capital from stock life insurance companies. The cash reported to be paid, as above, was used on several occasions in the imaginary purchase of stocks and bonds just prior to and in fact on the day of making the annual statement, and these securities, with great regularity, were disposed of within a short time after the annual statement had been made to the department.

On the 31st of December last there remained of this conditional certificate issue not canceled about $46,000, and this, with some $13,000 of memorandum checks of the officers, made up the larger portion of the "cash in bank and office," in last statement. Pending the investigation, these certificates of profit were "redeemed" for the simple reason that they were credited as cash in the First National Bank of Salem, N. Y., when in fact, they were not there, and the officers knew that no credit would be allowed for the item when its true character was known. The $13,000 in checks represented an amount that had been paid to the officers for increased salary, they giving a return check or voucher, subsequently used in annual statements as "Cash on hand." On the 2d day of January, 1877, or within two days after the date of the statement, showing that the company had on hand $30,475 19, it borrowed $4,000 of a bank.

Bills receivable and agents' balances are stricken from the assets entirely, they not being assets under the law.

Uncollected and deferred premiums are cut down from $30,542 63 to $41,560 21, for the following reasons: Of the 1,037 policies representing the due and uncollected portion of the above amount, all but three were never issued. They were reported by the company as being in existence for the reason that the amount of premiums shown above, and claimed as an asset, was $33,982 42 in excess of the liabilities charged against said policies. No excuse is or can be made by the officials for this outrageous proceeding, the whole method being a deliberate swindle.

The items for *furniture, commuted commissions, agents' supplies, &c.*, are all stricken from the assets, neither of such coming within the law.

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities as Sworn to.

Net premium reserve	$308,073 78
Unpaid losses and endowments	36,660 00
Unpaid bills	.....
Premiums paid in advance	.....
Total liabilities as sworn to	$344,733 78

Actual Liabilities.

Net premium reserve	$443,226 00
Unpaid losses and endowments	94,211 37
Unpaid bills	4,000 00
Premiums paid in advance	3,258 07
Total liabilities in fact	$544,695 44

NET PREMIUM RESERVE.

It is ascertained that the amount of net premium reserve is $443,226, instead of only $308,073 78, being a liability of $135,152 22 greater than stated.

UNPAID LOSSES.

The examination shows the amount of unpaid losses and matured endowments, contested and otherwise, to be $94,211 37, while the sworn statement of the company makes it only $36,600.

A claim has been made and industriously circulated by this company that under its peculiar "system" the rate of mortality among its members is far below the average rate of other companies. But, when it is known that its rate has been computed on the basis of a false issue of policies, thousands in number, and millions in amount, and a false statement of incurred losses, the misrepresentation and crime is at once shown by the following briefly stated example:

Ratio of net amount of death claims during 1876 to amount of insurance reported in force according to the company's statement, 0.32. Ratio of actual amount of death claims during 1876 to *real* amount of insurance in force as found by examination, 1.04.

CONCLUSION.

The Superintendent has deemed it his duty to make a special application to the Attorney General in this case, calling his attention particularly to it, hoping that it the officers of this institution have rendered themselves liable to prosecution, that he will, if he can in the course of his duty, cause such proceedings to be adopted as will bring them to suffer such punishment as they appear to have so richly deserved.

JOHN F. SMYTH, Superintendent.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The company was organized on May 24, 1866, with a paid-up capital stock of $100,000, which has since been increased to $300,000. Mr. Benjamin F. Bancroft was President of the company at this time and Mr. Fred Shonnard was its Secretary. Mr. Bancroft occupied the presidential chair for two years when the present incumbent, Thomas S. Lambert, M. D., was elected. Moroau Morris, M. D., is Vice-President and Surgeon-in-chief; Mr. B. F. Bancroft, Treasurer, and James Cruikshank, LL. D., Secretary. The business of the company is somewhat peculiar and as its name implies was intended to be popular. It being the privilege of the policy-holder to pay yearly, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as he elected. Again it has been the rule of the company to take any risk, no matter how poor its nature, at a price, o ocourse, to be fixed by them. Long term policies have been a favorite with them, and but few endowments or short-term policies were issued.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Mayor of Chicago now receives $3,700 a year.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* believes that, because of President Hayes, the Republican Party is stronger to-day than it has been for 10 years past.

The State of North Carolina presents a little bill of $24 000 to the General Government for the use of the barracks at Raleigh by the soldiers since 1865.

The town of St. Albans, Vt., is attempting to economize by putting out its street lights and abolishing its night Police. Some pleasant morning the people will wake up to find it has been a very costly saving.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that the residence and farm of George H. Brown, the most valuable in Dutchess County, have been sold to New-York parties for $100,000. The farm is located in the town of Washington.

Mr. Henry Loeb, lately appointed Postmaster at Donaldsonville, La., declares that he made no application for the position, and does not desire to hold it. But as there are several applicants for the place, the country can rest easy.

Arrangements are being made for the speedy opening of the library and reading-room at West Albany, designed especially for the benefit of the employes of the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, but to be free to all who may wish to use it.

Senator Morton is to write for the *Fortnightly Review* a series of articles upon his proposition to elect the President by the direct votes of the people. He will also, probably, deliver, after the close of the extra session of Congress, a series of lectures upon the same subject, beginning in California.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* insists that the Democratic Party, if it is to exist, must maintain its sound and living constitutional doctrines, and combine with them advocacy and aid of that system of internal improvement which is essential to the development and independence of the South and West.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* wants to know what credit belongs to Hayes for doing what the Democrats have compelled him to do. And it adds: "Every concession made to the South is the outcome of Democratic principles, and the South should stand by the party and the men who secured freedom to the South in spite of Radical hate."

On the 13th inst. Commissioner Green B. Raum wrote to Mr. Marcellus R. Risdon, at Nebraska City, that his services as Internal Revenue Gauger were no longer needed. On the 19th inst., Mr. Risdon wrote back that he had the honor to report that about two years since he tendered his resignation, and received notice that said resignation had been accepted.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent says that at the meeting of the Ohio Republican State Committee the weight of opinion from all sections was found to be decidedly favorable to President Hayes and the course thus far marked out by his Administration, although this feeling did not prevent the utterance of serious misgivings as to the future of the Republicans in the Gulf States.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "If the South falters and proves recreant to the promises made in her behalf by leading men; if colored Republicans be mistreated or deprived of their rights; if their promises prove to be but delusions, then we warn them that an indignant sentiment will be evoked from the loyal people of this country that will grind them to powder. This trial is made in good faith by the Administration, and not without much misgiving on the part of the best heads and hearts of the party. The issue is with the South itself, its leaders, and its ruling classes. Upon them is the responsibility, and it will be no easy burden to carry. There is no room for child's play, for buncombe, for parade, and pyrotechnics."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 23—I A. M.—Generally clear weather has prevailed in the Mississippi Valley and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, with slight rise in temperature and increased pressure in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with light variable winds and high but falling barometer, with east to south winds in the remaining districts. Cloudiness has increased in the south-west and the Missouri Valley with warm southerly winds and threatening weather. The barometer is highest in the lower lake region, and lowest in the Upper Missouri Valley. The rivers have risen 22 inches at St. Louis, one foot at Chattanooga, two feet at Marietta and Cincinnati, nine inches at Nashville, two inches at Vicksburg, and fallen about one foot at Decatur, Johnsonville, Lexington, and Confluence, and two feet at Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, slightly warmer and clear or fair weather, with rising followed by falling barometer on the coast, where the winds will shift to east and south, and falling barometer in the lower lake region, with east to south winds.

HAYES' TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A temperance organization was formed in this city to-night, under the name of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes' Temperance Society. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the sentiments of Mrs. Hayes regarding the use of intoxicating liquors at State dinners and similar occasions.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

THEIR PRESENT POSITION STATED.

A LETTER TO SENATOR MORTON—THE OUTCOME OF RECENT MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON—VIEWS OF ABOVE ONE HUNDRED NATIVE-BORN SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS — THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 21, 1877.

Since the inauguration of President Hayes a number of Southern Republicans have had various meetings and consultations in this city upon the condition of affairs in the South, with reference to the best course to be pursued to reorganize the Republican Party in that section. These meetings have not been formal in character, nor have they been composed always of the same persons. For the most part they consisted of native born Southern men from all the reconstructed States who were here from time to time on business or pleasure, and who met at the house of one of their number now resident here, where the questions in the following open letter to Senator Morton were discussed. Fully 100 gentlemen from various States have participated in these meetings, and the views expressed in the letter to Senator Morton are believed to reflect their sentiments and the sentiments of the better class of Republicans in the Southern States. The letter was written, by direction of those with whom he acted, by a distinguished gentleman of the South, who at one time represented his State in the United States Senate. Names are withheld from the letter for the reason that those who were active in its preparation desire the views expressed to be considered solely upon their merits, and for the additional reason that they do not desire to appear to be thrusting themselves forward upon public notice at this time, and in connection with propositions bearing upon the distribution of Federal offices in the Southern States:

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1877.

Hon. O. P. Morton:

DEAR SIR: More than 50 native Republicans from the several reconstructed States have been counseling together in relation to the political situation in those States, and comparing views upon the causes which have operated so unfavorably for the past eight years. I cheerfully submit in writing, for your consideration, the general result of our interchange of views and the suggestions which, we have all agreed, ought to receive serious attention. The condition of the reconstructed States has improved little since 1867, either materially, socially, or politically. There still prevails the same bitterness of feeling, the same desperate antagonism of ideas, which have paralized industries, kept in jeopardy individual security, and demoralized society. It is the result of the attempted elevation of the emancipated slaves to equality with the whites in the rights of citizenship. To this sudden and violent innovation upon the established social conditions of the people, upheld by their prejudices and settled habits of thought, must be attributed the unreconciled attitude of the two sections after 12 years cessation of open hostility. The Northern mind is not prepared to comprehend the full import of this proposition. Hence grave errors have been committed by the General Government in the means employed to establish and enforce the principles upon which the reconstruction of those States was attempted to be based. It seems impossible for Northern statesmen to realize the essential and manifest diversity existing between the sections, emanating from inbred and deeply rooted habits of thought, and founded upon social and political assumptions until recently unchallenged and, indeed, deemed by the Southern people as incontrovertible. Social and civil propositions are held as axioms in the South, which the Northern people will not believe possible to be entertained by any intelligent man in this age. This antagonism of ideas is direct, and it stands stubbornly in the way of that harmony and reconciliation between the sections which every good citizen tremotes at seeing defied. It stands equally in the way of the practical enforcement of those advanced principles of human freedom and of individual right, upon which more than 4,000,000 of recently emancipated citizens of the Republic must depend for any tolerable conditions of existence.

It is not true that the South is totally without a large and influential native white element, which has made considerable progress in, and earnestly inclines to the more elevated and advanced ideas of civil and political equality of rights. Events have made the reconstructed States the theatre of an actual, material antagonism of two essentially differ nt systems of civilization. The General Government has sided with one against the other, and has given to its interference the sanction of constitutional guarantees, thus pledging to it the support of the national authority and power. But the theory of our Government forbids the application of those direct agencies which other Governments have justified when dealing with similar emergencies. A portion, very large in some of the States, attempted neutrality and, under the party name of "peace men," did all possible to effect an early adjustment, and still looked forward to the re-establishment of the Union. At the close of the war, in 1865, these "peace men" were strongly sentimental in that portion of the anti-secessionists of 1861 who had gone into the rebellion on the idea of primary allegiance to their respective States. A party was thus formed which in several of the seceded States had the ascendency in the elections of 1865, as was evidenced by their Legislatures electing to the United States Senate such men as Sharkey and Alcorn, of Mississippi, Graham and Pool, of North Carolina, and others of like political antecedents. It then appeared that a popular odium was likely to attach to the secession leaders, and the established ascendency of a party national in sentiment seemed assured.

The passage of the Reconstruction acts changed all these conditions. The most sensitive prejudices of the Southern people were violently aroused. Advantage was immediately taken of this by the secession leaders, and the color line in politics was boldly and turbulently proclaimed. Under the first impulse of prejudice and disappointment the new national party was split in twain, losing many not only of the anti-secession element of 1861, but even of the "peace men," who had maintained such a heroic struggle through all the dark days of revolutionary violence and tyranny. It was under this unfavorable condition of affairs that the effort was made, in 1867, to win back these losses under the auspices of the National Republican Party. But the aid and support expected have never been fully extended, and other intervening causes have been allowed to present obstacles of a most serious nature. Measures and acts, tending to stimulate existing prejudices and to furnish new grounds of complaint, have not been avoided by the National Government.

It has often been found necessary to strengthen the party in particular States and sections of the North by giving them representatives in the Cabinet, or abroad, or in high judicial positions, and even in the more prominent places in the executive departments and elsewhere. But for eight years past the 11 reconstructed States have been so signally and completely overlooked in this respect that it has provoked an unfavorable feeling even among the masses of the people, and has been a subject of taunt to the Republican leaders. An apparent proscription of any considerable section of the North, continued for eight years, would have been expected to produce and accepted as accounting for party reverses in such section. Such apparently studied neglect has been especially injudicious in the South, because the political attitude in which the results of the war left that section was calculated to produce more or less of sensitive pride upon this subject. The road to laudable ambition in the South has been made to appear in any direction rather than that of affiliation with the Republican Party. This has impaired the influence of leaders, repressed the zeal of followers, and kept awhy most valuable accessions that might have been gained from those naturally disposed to co-operate in the promulgation of advanced ideas.

Persons from the Northern States, some of them unworthy and of little weight of character, were attracted from various motives to the Southern States at the close of the war and shortly thereafter. The conduct of many of these persons, politically and otherwise, brought disrepute upon the Republican Party, inflamed local prejudices and placed new obstructions in the way of winning over a favorable public opinion. They brought disrepute equally upon that other very valuable class of Northern men, whose presence in the Southern States since the war has added so greatly, not only to the material and business interests, but to the advancement of liberal and national ideas. The secession leaders have been swift to take advantage of events, and to keep up appeals to the passions and prejudices of the white masses.

Under the combined action of such causes, the little progress that has been made is a natural result. But still, we are fully assured that there remains, in most of those States, elements of success which, under wiser and more practical counsels, may be relied upon to accomplish ascendency of just views and sentiments, through the agency of the party organization which the present Administration represents. We have counted for their full value the obstacles to be encountered, and, on the other hand, we are able to measure, from personal knowledge and experience, the worth and power of that class of Southern men who are still firm in their convictions and zealous in the purpose to bring the general sentiment of the Southern people to accord with the practical enforcement of the political and civil equality of all citizens. In this class are men who had gained political eminence previous to the rebellion, and whose associations, connections, and intercourse with the various elements which have moved Southern sentiment for a quarter of a century enable them to counsel wisely, and to rebuke those of their former associates now holding political affiliations which are not agreeable to them nor in accord with their real views and dispositions. It is true that aspiring young men have been turned away, and the zeal of many whose lives have been spent in the struggle has been repressed. Even many of those who at first stood firm in support of the reconstruction measures have been alienated, and have become most potent in the ranks of their former adversaries. And experience has taught that accessions are more readily gained from those who left us on the reconstruction issues than from those who turned back under subsequent occurrences, and under neglect and discouragement from allies at whose hands they expected sympathy and support. These latter feel under personal grievance, and are deterred by a sense of personal pride. It is a mistake to suppose that men alienated by such causes, and held by such influences as now obtain in Southern society, can be easily won back by any change of policy. Yet, making full allowance for what is unfavorable, there are sound reasons for believing that lost ground may be regained, well-disposed elements won over and consolidated, and the Republic relieved from the still painful overshadowing of the "negro question" in the Southern States.

The distinguished recognition by the President of all the prominent elements of the party in the Northern States assures his friends of his justice, his statesmanship, and his political sagacity. Much is hoped from the advances proffered by him to the better element of the Democratic Party in the South. There is much in the boldness of his assurance to the colored people in the elevation of one of their number to an important official position near him. Deference to Republican sentiment in the Northern States may properly constrain in many respects the Southern policy of the Administration. It would not be reasonable to complain that Northern gentlemen are unable to avoid errors of judgment in relation to matters which can be comprehended only by inclong acquaintance and identification with a system of society founded upon conditions and moved by impulses not only unique in themselves, but which can hardly be credited outside the limits in which they have controlled the minds of men for more than half a century. Those who have been born and educated under such influences, and who, having shared, are in no respect ignorant of any shade of the many eccentricities of thought and impulse growing out of them, are not surprised at the misconceptions and errors of those who have been without such advantages of information. The Southern men who have attempted to combat the assumptions and false theories of their fellow citizens, and to resist the storm of prejudice which the secession leaders have continued so violently to arouse, have been sometimes obliged, nevertheless, to wonder somewhat at the credulous blunders of others whose views have been taken from a different point of observation. Having been face to face with the opposing forces in this conflict for the last 10 years, they have learned from hard experience what to distrust and in what to confide. They are not disposed to share any new decisions, nor to indulge greatly in new hopes. They have been brought to realize that it is a contest in which compromise is unmeaning, and where concessions are accepted as meriting no reciprocation, because considered only a tardy surrender of what had been most wrongfully withheld. They have learned that appliance for favors bestowed has generally proved to have been actuated only by the motive of gaining still further favors possible, and meant to be followed by a bitterness of denunciation intensified by the pretense that such favors were an attempted deception. From experience, and from a personal knowledge of the inherent nature of the situation, they are convinced that the war of ideas must still be waged in the reconstructed States in the most ordinary and commonplace way, by the aid of the usual appliances to encourage and hold up friends, and to remove from enemies such current grounds of complaint as may prove in their hands fresh weapons of warfare. Expedients, however well considered, are from the very nature of the work in hand inapplicable. With all respect for, and deference to, the judgment of Northern friends apparently sustained by the present conduct and professions of that element in the South, which has never in good faith surrendered anything, either of dogma or physical advantage, Southern Republicans know that the old antagonisms will survive any brief truce, and will have to be worked out under no materially new conditions. Thus fully convinced, and most of all men interested in the result, they feel anxious that present friends be not alienated, but rather held together and kept in line, their zeal encouraged by new hopes, and their weight and power increased by the immediate and timely application of agencies. Some obstacles may be removed from their way, auxiliary influences may be interposed, the tone of their party affiliations may be elevated, and thus a more promising future opened to their exertions.

As already stated, a considerable number of leading gentlemen, natives and lifelong residents of the respective States in question, identified with the local interests and with social and family influences, have had much recent consultation and interchange of views. They have all concurred upon several propositions which they deem of present importance; but it is not possible in the compass of such a communication as this to present them in other than general terms. They have assumed that it is entertained as an important purpose of the Administration to conduce as far as may be, to the attainment of the ends above discussed, by placing its friends in the reconstructed States in such attitude as best to command the confidence and respect of the people, and to exert upon popular sentiment the greatest influence possible under surrounding circumstances. They believe that honest, reliable, and capable Republicans in official positions, in the States and in Washington, and a liberal and magnanimous administration of affairs on this basis, are a more effective means to win desirable accessions, than the inducement of office bestowed on individual Democrats. But when such accessions have been gained, and have been fairly proved, a judicious recognition of them should be liberally used, in order to encourage and induce others to ally themselves openly and avowedly with the National Republican Party. They would be glad to see positive discountenance by the Administration of all party operations appealing to race, color, or former conditions—and of all crimnations and recriminations relating to the rebellion. They think there should be no administrative proscription of individual Republicans because of their not being natives of the States in which they reside. But the most prominent lead in party affairs should be imposed upon those who, by reason of permanent residence and property interests, and especially by reason of well-established character among the people, are better calculated to command the respect and confidence of the voters, and to exert, by their opinions and actions, the greatest effect upon popular sentiment.

Having confidence, not only in the purpose of the President to do justice to his party friends in all sections, but in his disposition to hear patiently, and to weigh most considerately, whatever may seem to have a valuable bearing upon the perplexities of the situation in many of the South-rn States, they are ready and anxious to co-operate in any efforts of the Administration looking to harmony between the sections, and to the practical enforcement of the Constitutional guarantees of equality of rights and privileges among all classes of American citizens. All these gentlemen have been aware that any candid statement of the facts must assume somewhat the air of complaint, and seem to imply personal motive. But they have concurred that the time has come when it is not proper to allow this any longer to deter the performance of a duty to their party and to the country. It has been attempted to be avoided in this communication, as far as is at all consistent with a just and practical understanding of matters as they actually exist.

A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN.

OBITUARY NOTE.

James Sayre, father of State Senator Sayre, died in Utica, N. Y., last evening, aged 78 years. He occupied the same location as a hardware merchant for 58 year

THE CHANGES AT NEWPORT.

A YEAR OF BUYING AND SELLING.

THE VILLAS AND PROPERTY BOUGHT, AND BY WHOM—SOME OF THE PRICES PAID—REAL ESTATE HELD AS HIGH AS EVER, BUT LIKELY TO SELL FOR LESS—NOTES ABOUT NEWPORT—SUMMER RESIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, April 18, 1877.

The familiar faces of many of the Summer residents are seen daily on the streets, their early coming being for the purpose of looking after their cottages and making the necessary arrangements for the Summer. A number of families will arrive for the season the latter part of the present month.

Since last year there have not been many transactions in real estate, but notwithstanding this fact real estate is about as high as it was three years ago—that is, those who have any property to sell want as much money for it as they did several years ago, when real estate was not so much depressed.

The following are the chief transactions in real estate:

Dr. Valentine Mott Francis, formerly of New-York, has purchased a cottage on Bedlow-avenue, paying for the same the sum of $4,000.

Mr. John N. A. Griswold, of railroad fame, has sold to A. H. Rathbone, of New-York, his farm in Portsmouth, near this city, for $50,000. The estate comprises buildings and 217 acres of land.

Dr. V. M. Francis has sold his cottage on Everett-place for $14,300, J. S. Engs being the purchaser.

Mr. E. Rice, brother of Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, has purchased a cottage on Pelham-street, for which he paid $10,000. He has had it remodeled inside and has otherwise improved it, expending about $3,000.

Miss K. P. Wormley, whose father was an Admiral in the English Navy, purchased from William H. Ashburst, of Philadelphia, a lot on the corner of Old Beach-road and Red Cross-avenue, on private terms. Miss Wormley has built a cottage on the site.

About a year ago George H. Bissell, of New-York, purchased the Haight estate, near Miantonomo Hill, for $56,000. Since that time he has sold the same to George W. McCollum, of New-York, for $30,000. Mr. McCollum has since sold the estate to the Real Estate Trust Company, of New-York, on private terms.

Henry A. Tailer, a banker of New-York, has purchased from C. F. Shimmin, of Boston, 6,183 square feet of land in the rear of the Peter Parker estate, on Bellevue-avenue, for $3,000.

George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, has also been investing in real estate, and was supplied by another prominent Democrat, Hon. William Beach Lawrence. The lot contains 39,000 feet, and is located on the east side of LeRoy-avenue, near the residences of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. J. F. Kernochan, of New-York. The price paid was $9,750.

George W. Gibbs, of San Francisco, and Henry G. Marquand, of New-York, have sold about two acres of land on Rhode Island and Gibbs avenues, near Mr. Marquand's estate, to Mr. Samuel G. Ward, of New-York, for $22,000.

The Palmer cottage on Ayrault-street has been purchased by Mrs. A. M. King, of Hartford, for $7,500. Mrs. King intends to have it moved off, in order to add the land to her estate, which it adjoins.

Mr. George P. Gore, of Chicago, has purchased from Alfred Tillinghast, of the same city, one equal undivided eighth of a lot of land on Catherine-street, for $8,829.

The estate of Mr. James W. Mara, of Brooklyn, on Hayden court, has been sold to Mrs. Pauline L. Mara, of the same city, on private terms.

Ex-Gov. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, has purchased the estate of William B. Clerke, of New-York, one of Newport's well-known Summer residents, near the cliff cottages, for $25,000. Gov. Swann has also purchased for $14,000 a cottage from the Cliff Cottage Association, which is located near the first mentioned cottage.

Mrs. Elizabeth Callum, widow of the late Gen. Halleck, United States Army, but now the wife of Gen. George W. Cullum, has purchased two lots near the beach, paying $6,500 for one and $8,000 for the other. Both lots have been turned into one, and a handsome villa is being erected on the site, which will be completed about the 1st of July.

Herman W. Bruen, of New-York, has purchased on private terms a lot about 90 feet front by 280 feet deep in Catherine-street, opposite the residence of the late Charlotte Cushman, upon which a neat Summer residence has been erected, which will be completed in a few weeks.

Mr. A. B. Darling, of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York, has also sold, on private terms, his handsome lot near the Middletown line, containing 11½ acres, Mr. Henry Bull being the purchaser.

The Gould estate, on Broadway, was purchased at auction by Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, of New-York, for $8,000. He is having it extensively improved at an expense of $3,500.

Rev. F. M. McAllister, Rector of Christ's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., has purchased 6,600 feet of land on Jamestown, across the bay from Newport, and upon which he proposes to build a Summer residence at an early date.

Mary Augustus King and David King, Jr., of New-York, Executrix, Executor, and Trustees as well, have sold one undivided sixth part of a lot of land on Hazard and Coggeshall avenues and Gordon-street to Alfred Smith, on private terms; the same parties have quit-claimed to Mr. Smith and the late Joseph I. Bailey two undivided third parts of a parcel of land bounded by Dixon, Spring, and Thames streets and Narragansett-avenue, on private terms.

In 1875 the total number of real estate transfers was 169, and the sales amounted to $593,672 55. The following table will show the number of sales, and the amount for each month during 1876:

	No. of Sales.	Amount.		No. of Sales.	Amount.
Jan....	12	$108,211 50	July....	10	$58,958 10
Feb....	10	19,561 50	Aug....	15	14,131 95
March.	12	11,497 00	Sept....	17	39,773 81
April..	11	93,832 00	Oct....	11	24,42? 4?
May....	13	197,134 50	Nov....	11	35,028 23
June...	14	32,774 62	Dec....	12	60,142 00
Total				154	$697,037 61

The above table does not, of course, show the exact value, as in nearly one-sixth of these sales, the deed was given for $1, and some of the sales are known to have been for large amounts. Of these 154 transactions, some 25 have been mortgage sales, representing about $150,000. A number of prominent estates are for sale, including the famous Barroda property, now owned by Mrs. William Tilden Blodgett, of New-York; the residence of Robert H. McCurdy, also of New-York, and the John A. Brown estate, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Parnn Stevens, of New-York, will not occupy her villa. She and her daughter propose going to Europe. The place is in the hands of the real estate agents to rent.

Col. Jerome Bonaparte and wife, *née* Edgar, will not be here this season, but will remain in Paris. Their cottage on Harrison-avenue will remain closed.

J. W. Harper, of Harper Brothers, has rented one of W. T. Hull's cottages for the Summer, and it is said that Judge Longwood, of Cincinnati, has rented one of the cliff cottages near the beach.

Robert Lenox Kennedy, President of the Bank of Commerce, New-York, will again occupy the cottage of J. W. Field, of New-York, located near the Sporting Rock.

John G. Heckscher, of New-York, is to spend the season here, but as yet he has not decided what house he shall occupy.

The villa of Mrs. George Francis Train, of New-York, is to rent. It has not been without a tenent since it was built, and a good round sum has always been received for the rental.

The French Minister, M. Maxontrey, and wife, will take possession of the "Clover Patch," on Narragansett-avenue, some time during the present month.

Hugo O. Fritsch, the Austrian Vice-Consul at New-York, will be here with his new four in hand, and will be the guest of T. A. Havemeyer, of New-York.

SUICIDE OF A BROKER.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Thomas R. Williamson, formerly a stock broker in San Francisco, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at 9:30 o'clock this morning on the street in front of his wife's dress-making establishment, No. 1,219 Olver-street. He was formerly a man of some wealth, and resided in Davenport, where his wife was divorced from him seven years ago. He came here about a week since from the Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had been for the benefit of his health. He attempted to effect a reconciliation with his wife, with a view to a remarriage, but failing in this, blew his brains out.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Essipoff plays at Steinway Hall, this evening.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe sailed for Europe by the Germanic, on Saturday.

Mr. Heller will interpret a new programme at the Wonder Theatre, to-night.

"King Lear" is to be acted at Booth's Theatre, this evening, with Mr. McCullough in the titular rôle.

Miss Bessie Darling is to effect her metropolitan début at the Eagle Theatre, to-night, in "The Hunchback."

Miss Emma Abbott will sing in Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Richmond, this week. She is to appear in Jersey City, on April 30. Her concert tour, we learn, has been exceedingly successful.

The concert which was to have taken place at the Academy of Music, last night, was not given, and there will be no performance of "Rigoletto" this evening. A representation of Verdi's work is, however, announced for Wednesday, and, on Thursday, "Don Carlos" will be sung in Brooklyn.

Mlle. Bouligny, a young lady born in New-Orleans, and educated as a songstress at the Paris Conservatoire, has just returned to the United States. Mlle. Bouligny has a soprano voice of considerable compass and great sweetness, and her singing is characterized by an expressiveness and elegance of *diction* very seldom possessed by equally youthful performers. Her interpretation of an air from Massé's "Paul et Virginie," at a private soirée on Saturday evening, gave excellent promise of her future distinction in the bright and picturesque domain of opera comique.

At the last concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society this season, Dr. Damrosch will play Beethoven's famed violin concerto in its entirety. Dr. Damrosch interpreted the same composition at the Harvard Musical Association Symphony Concert, in Boston, last week, and *Dwight's Journal of Music*, referring to the performance, says of it: "The concerto was so admirably played by the distinguished conductor of the Philharmonic and the Oratorio Society of New-York, as to make it on the whole the most memorable item of this Winter's concerts. Dr. Damrosch, alike by his performance and his whole appearance, so intelligent, refined, and artist-like, held the close attention of every one from the first note to the last, and was recalled with great warmth of applause. Henceforth his appearance in Boston will be sure of a warm welcome."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Charles Mathews has reappeared at the Opera Comique, in London, in his own comedy of "My Awful Dad."

A sham Johann Strauss, who announced concerts at the Centralhalle, at Leipsic, has been arrested by the Police.

M. Offenbach has been offered the management of the Opera Comique of Vienna, and it is possible he may accept.

Herr Bennewitz's new opera, "The Rose of Woodstock," based on Scott's novel, has been successfully produced at Magdeburg.

To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Beethoven, the Akademische Gesangverein, of Vienna, gave a Beethoven festival which lasted three days.

Herr Richard Wagner is on a visit to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, at whose palace, it is said, he intends to direct the performance of a new instrumental work.

At the eighth concert of the Court orchestra of Wiesbaden, a manuscript symphony, No. 8, entitled "Frühlingsklänge," by Joachim Raff, was performed with success.

Signor Donadio's "Marinaro di Margellina" has been produced at the Fenice, in Naples. "La Reine Indigo," of Herr Strauss, has met with success at the Teatro Valle, in Rome.

M. Faure has been speechifying to the Lyons opera chorus. He reminded them that he and his father before him were once choristers, and urged them to work and improve themselves.

Both the conduct

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, April 21.

Howard W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, D. J. Doan, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 90.10 on East 6th-st., north side, 243 feet east of Avenue B, for $11,315, to B. Richardson.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Lewis L. Delafield, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 21 by 87.6 No. 182 Franklin-st., north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., for $2,000, to Wm. T. Graff plaintiff in the legal action.

M. A. J. Lynch & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 126.3 by 152.3 by 197.9 on East 90th-st., south side, 172.9 feet east of 4th-av., for $11,000, to Citizens' Insurance Company, plaintiff; also disposed of a plot of land, 150 by 100.8, on East 91st-st., south-east corner of 4th-av., for $22,250, to same buyer.

R. V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Elliot Sanford, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.3 by 100.11, on East 117th-st., south side, 127.4 feet east of 1st-av., for $3,475, to D. D. Terry.

J. Thomas Stearn, also under a similar court order, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame mansion house and outbuildings, with plot of land, 164.4 by 38.4 by 169 by 344, on Gerard-av., east side, 474.1 feet south of Ella-st., extending through to Butternut-st., Morrisania, for $20,000, to William H. Florence, plaintiff in the legal action.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 21, was $895,935, as against $768,608, the figures for the week ending April 14.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following auction sales are announced;

To-day, (Monday,) April 23.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.3 by 96, on 3d-st., north side, 467.6 feet east of Avenue B; also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 53d-st., north side, 254 feet east of 1st-av.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, George F. Langbein, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.3 by 100.5, on East 52d-st., north side, 110 feet east of 3d-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 92, on East 19th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av.

By J. V. D. Wyckoff & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.8, No. 457 West 21st-st., north side, 160 feet east of 10th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James McNamee, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.10, No. 127 East 115th-st., north side, 248.9 feet east of 4th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on East 139th-st., north side, 280.10 feet east of 3d-av.

Tuesday, April 24.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 20 West 21st-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. Also a two-story brick house and two-story stable, with plot of land 77.8 by 94, on Avenue A, south-west corner 117th-st.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.5 by 90, No. 35 Front-st., between Broad and Coenties-slip.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25.1 by 110.6 by 25.3 by 102, on Broadway, east side, between 10th and 12th sts., known as lot No. 8 on a map of the estate of John Moras.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 92.2, No. 30 West 19th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 6th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., north side, 362.6 feet west of 5th-av. Also, similar sale, James P. Albright, Esq., Referee, of 20 plots of land, 125 by 150, on Broad-st., south-west corner Garden-st., Jersey City, N. J.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of plot of land, 60 by 48 by 63.9 by 38.1, on East 53d-st., south side, 50 feet west of 1st-av. Also, a plot of land, 125 by 153.2 by 32.6, on East 53d-st., south side, 152 feet west of 1st-av., leased May 1, 1866, term 14 years.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joan A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 102.2, on West 71st-st., north side, 630 feet west of 9th-av. Also similar sale, William Mann, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 129.11 by —, on West 139th-st. and Hudson River, 425 feet west of Boulevard.

By George Mr. Holbrook, an Executor and Testee's sale, Henry Henning, Esq., Executor and Trustee, of a one-story and attic frame house, with two lots each 25 by 100, on 140th-st., south side, 350 feet east of Cortlandt-av. Also, two lots, each 25 by 113.5 on 151st-st., south side, known as lot No. 930 on a map of the village of Montrose, South.

Wednesday, April 25.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four frame buildings with three lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 546, 548, and 550 West 44th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 11th-av.; also, the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 36 West 46th-st., south side, 467 feet west of 5th-av.

By James M. Miller, Assignee sale, H. E. Bradford, Esq., Assignee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 125, on 8th-av., north-east corner 117th-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 18 by 60, on 3d-av., east side, 131.6 feet north of 14th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Weich, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11 on East 121st-st., south side, 165 feet east of 4th-av.; also, a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11 on East 121st-st., south side, 182.8 feet east of 4th-av.; also, two houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11 on East 121st-st., south side, 231.8 feet east of 4th-av. Also similar sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11 on West 142d-st., north side, 175 feet east of 11th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 75 feet west of 1st-av.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on East 139th-st., north side, 280.10 feet east of 3d-av.

Tuesday, April 24.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 20 West 21st-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. Also a two-story brick house and two-story stable, with plot of land 77.8 by 94, on Avenue A, south-west corner 117th-st.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.5 by 90, No. 35 Front-st., between Broad and Coenties-slip.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25.1 by 110.6 by 25.3 by 102, on Broadway, east side, between 10th and 12th sts., known as lot No. 8 on a map of the estate of John Moras.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 92.2, No. 30 West 19th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 6th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., north side, 362.6 feet west of 5th-av. Also, similar sale, James P. Albright, Esq., Referee, of 20 plots of land, 125 by 150, on Broad-st., south-west corner Garden-st., Jersey City, N. J.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of plot of land, 60 by 48 by 63.9 by 38.1, on East 53d-st., south side, 50 feet west of 1st-av. Also, a plot of land, 125 by 153.2 by 32.6, on East 53d-st., south side, 152 feet west of 1st-av., leased May 1, 1866, term 14 years.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joan A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 102.2, on West 71st-st., north side, 630 feet west of 9th-av. Also similar sale, William Mann, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 129.11 by —, on West 139th-st. and Hudson River, 425 feet west of Boulevard.

By George Mr. Holbrook, an Executor and Testee's sale, Henry Henning, Esq., Executor and Trustee, of a one-story and attic frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 140th-st., south side, 350 feet east of Cortlandt-av. Also, two lots, each 25 by 113.5 on 151st-st., south side, known as lot No. 930 on a map of the village of Montrose, South.

Wednesday, April 25.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four frame buildings with three lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 546, 548, and 550 West 44th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 11th-av.; also, the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 36 West 46th-st., south side, 467 feet west of 5th-av.

By James M. Miller, Assignee sale, H. E. Bradford, Esq., Assignee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 125, on 8th-av., north-east corner 117th-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 18 by 60, on 3d-av., east side, 131.6 feet north of 14th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Weich, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11 on East 121st-st., south side, 165 feet east of 4th-av.; also, a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11 on East 121st-st., south side, 182.8 feet east of 4th-av.; also, two houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11 on East 121st-st., south side, 231.8 feet east of 4th-av. Also similar sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11 on West 142d-st., north side, 175 feet east of 11th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 75 feet west of 1st-av.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot, 23.9 by 79.9 on Park-place, north side, between Washington and West sts. Also an Executor's sale, to close the estate of William Close, deceased, comprising the following improved City and Brooklyn real estate: One two-story and basement brick-house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 79 Madison-st., north side, 148.3 feet east of Catherine st. Two three-story and basement brick houses, with plot of land 50 by 82 by 53.6 by 9.9, Nos. 23 and 25 Minetta-lane, south side, 45.3 feet east of Carmine-st.; two three-story brick tenement-houses, with lot 25.2 by 77.2 by 25 by 74, No. 262 Houston-st., north side, extending through to No. 97 1st-st., 229.4 feet east of 1st-av. Also, a two-story and a three-story brick house, with plot of land 51 by 61.3, Nos. 145, 147, and 149 North 1st-st., 15.6 feet west of 4th-st., Brooklyn. Also, an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Mary Gleeter, deceased, of the three-story and basement frame and brick house, with lot 22.7 by 71.1 by 22 by 65.11, No. 450 Broadway, south side, running through to No. 21 Throop-av., 91.3 feet west of Walnut-st., Brooklyn.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 149.1, on Opdyke-av., north side, 700 feet east of 2d-st., Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward.

Thursday, April 26.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, by order of the heirs of Martha E. Coles, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot, 32.11 by 100, No. 320 5th-av., north-west corner 32d-st. Also the two-story brick stable, with lot, 23.6 by 98.9, No. 3 West 32d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Parsons, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 34 by 125 by 30.9x123, No. 79 5th-av., east side, 100 feet north of 15th-st. Also foreclosure sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 22.11 by 78.9 by 22 by 84.3, No. 1,436 Broadway, east side, 30.11 feet south of 41st-st. Also public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, (front,) and a five-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) with lot, — by — No. 199 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 77, No. 212 Fulton-st., south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich-st.; also two two-story and attic brick houses, with vacant lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 76 and 78 Norfolk-st., east side, south of Delancey-st.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 39th-st., south side, 375 feet west of 10th-av.; also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyue, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 112 Ridge-st., east side, 125 feet north of Stanton-st.; also, similar sale, W. C. Reddy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.11 by 80, on 2d-av., south-east corner of 121st-st.; also a house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East 121st-st., south side, 80 feet east of 2d-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.5 by 80 by 6 by 30.6 by 13.5 by 49.6, No. 510 Broome-st., north side, 20.4 feet east of Thompson-st.; also, similar sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 2d-av.

By Steven & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. H. Churchill, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 92, on East 18th-st., north side, 372 feet west of 2d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 24.11 by 65.9 by 37.2 by 14.1 by 100, on Baxter-st., west side, 21.11 feet north of Canal, rear of lot on Canal-st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 23.3 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 17th-st. Also, building, with lot 30.4 by 92, on West 17th-st., south side, 198.11 feet east of 10th-av.

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., north side, 281.3 feet west of 11th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. Sprout, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot — by —, — West 110th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 10th-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21.6 by 100.5, No. 42 East 49th-st., south side, 86 feet east of Madison-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.5 by 90, on Lexington-av., south-west corner 56th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.1 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 68.8 by 16 by 67.10, East 62d-st., north side, 143 feet east of 4th-av.

Friday, April 27.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Bernard Reilev, Esq., Sheriff, of the house, with lot 24 by 98.8, No. 224 West 41st-st., south side, 500 feet east of 8th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 39th-st., south side, 375 feet west of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 2d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the houses, with two lots together in size 50.4 by 100, on 8th-av., north-west corner 38th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 199.10, on West 139th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 10th-av., extending through to 140th-st.

Saturday, April 28.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 83, on Avenue C, west side, 46 feet south of 10th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Fordham Morris, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 60 by 103, on Cherry-street, north side, 143 feet west of Clinton-st. Also the buildings, with plot of land 80 by 103, on Cherry-st., north side, 83 feet east of Jefferson-st. Also similar sale, same Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 120 by 102.7, on Rutgers-place, (Monroe-st.,) south side, 103.2 feet east of Jefferson-st. Also the buildings, with plot of land 60 by 204.2, on Rutgers-place, 83.2 feet west of Clinton-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 110 by 3 by 12 by 21 by 9 by 92, No. 30 East 21st-st., south side, 375 feet west of 4th-av.

By D. M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, on 1st-av., west side, 24.8 feet north of 35th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. E. Tracy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.4 by 98.9, on East 24th-st., west side, 146.4 feet west of 2d-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Lorenzo Delafield, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 38th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 6th-av.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George N. Titus, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 14.3 by 98.9, on West 40th-st., south side, 242.9 feet west of 7th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 132.2, on West 75th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.; also, similar sale, Sturges M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 51.1 by 3.9 by 16.3 by 102.2, on East 83d-st., north side, 97.11 feet east of 3d-av.

By Winans & Dayton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the following described real estate: one lot 25 by 106.6, on 143d-st., south-west corner Alexander-av., North New-York; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Morris-av., south-west corner of Garden-st.; and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Mott-st., south side, 149 feet east of College-place.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

NEW-YORK.

By H. W. Coates.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 6th-st., n. s., 243 feet east of Avenue B, lot 25x90.10.....$11,315

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick building, with lease of lot, No. 182 Franklin-st., n. s., between Hudson and Greenwich s.s., lot 21x87.6: leased May 1, 1856, term, 21 years; ground rent, $300 per annum.....$2,000

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son.

1 plot of land, East 90th-st., s. s., 172.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 126.3x152.3x197.9.....$11,000

1 plot of land, east 91st-st., s. e. corner 4th-av., 150x100.8.....22,250

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 117th-st., n. s., 127.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 16.8x100.11.....$3,475

By J. Thomas Stearns.

1 two-story frame mansion and out-buildings, with a plot of land, Gerard-av., e. s., 474.1 ft. s. of Ella-st., extending through to Butternut-st., Morrisania, plot 164x38.4x169x344..$20,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 20.

Centre Market-place, e. s., 13.2 ft. s. of Broome-st., 24.4x69.9; John Brummer and wife to August L. Nosser.....$18,250

Valentine-av., w. s., 50x100, 24th Ward; G. D. W. Clocke, Trustee, to R. Duvali.....3,250

Cherry-st., No. 110; Mary H. Drake to Mary M. Kelly.....nom.

1st-av., s. w. corner 121st-st., 125.1x100; Michael Murray and wife to James Wood.....nom.

Eldridge-st., No. 62; Bertha Moriock to T. Rohde.....8,000

11th-st., n. s., 33.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.3x70; Charles G. Price to St. John's Church.....12,500

34th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Mooney and wife to Henry Brown.....10,000

Pearl-st., s. s., 100.6 ft. e. of Peck-slip, 43.2x96.2; Charles J. Walton to Sarah Walton.....20,000

117th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10; Newville H. Post to Catharine A. Andrews.....3,000

Sherman-st., w. s., 325 ft. s. of Emerson-st., 75x150; E. W. Houghton to W. H. Porter.....nom.

57th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5; Manufacturers' Bank to Lewis Fink.....nom.

2d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x75; A. L. Nosser to John Brunner.....15,500

Hank-st., s. s., 79.10 ft. w. of 4th-st., 23x75; Thomas H. Wiley to R. Parker.....18,250

Suffolk-st., w. s., No. 6J, 25x100; John E. Wurthman and wife to W. Meyer.....12,000

46th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Elsie R. Fatner to P. Schneider.....6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT GREATEST REDUCTIONS ON 5TH, Park, and Madison avs. and adjoining streets; elegant four-story brown-stone houses, 12 to 30 feet front; furnished or unfurnished; sale, lease, or exchange; lowest rentals and prices; bargains in country residences, and farms for sale or rent.

J. V. D. WYCKOFF,
No. 30 Pine-st., and No. 1,193 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 20 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., lot 16 feet. House has a superb dining-room extension. Finished by Herter Brothers, and in elegant order. Price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON 5TH-AV., BELOW 57TH-ST., AN elegant full-sized house and an extra lot. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, 70 ACRES, large new house and barns; spring water in house and stable; fruits of all kinds; extensive view; pure mountain air, free from musquitoes, and fever and ague; perfectly healthy, a desirable residence, two-quarters of a mile from depot; one and a quarter hours from New-York City by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to WILLIAM MACKAY, Finderne, Somerset County, N. J.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE OR RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, one of the finest suburban residences about New-York; handsome house, 16 large rooms, hard-wood floors; all conveniences; large stables; three acres lawn; large trees, hedges, flagged walks; abundant fruit; perfectly healthy; good society; beautiful view; terms low. Inquire of F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 160 Liberty-st., room No. 15.

A SITE AT IRVINGTON—THE PEERLESS PLACE OF THE HUDSON.—A plateau 200x1,000 feet, commanding forty miles of linear river view. On it is a finished stone structure, built for a barn, but fit for a house; 16 acres of wood and pasture adjoin it in the rear. WM. H. HOYT & CO.,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ABOUT 40 minutes from New-York, one of the finest country-seats on this continent; suitable for a gentleman of wealth or an institution. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.

By order of the heirs of Martha E. Coles.—
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, No. 320 Fifth-av., north-west corner 32d-st. Lot 32.11 feet 11 inches front by 75 feet deep, including dining-room and library extension; is very substantially built, in fine order, and contains all conveniences; private staircase, &c.; lot 100 feet.

Also adjoining, immediately in the rear, the two-story brick stable, 20x55 feet. No. 3 West 32d-st. Lot 23.6 x98.9.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Maps and permits to view premises may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD McCLOSKEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1877, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the following described houses and lots, situated in the City of Hoboken, N. J.: 3 houses and lots, Nos. 52, 54, 56 Washington-street, each 25 by 50 by 70, 4 stories and basement; 1 house and lot, No. 125 Willow-street, 20 by 30 by 95, 2 stories and basement; 1 house and lot, No. 238 First-street, 20 by 40 by 75, 3 stories, brick; 3 houses and lots, Nos. 243, 245, 247 First-street, each 20 by 36 by 75, 3 stories, frame; stable, with lots Nos. 38 and 40 First-street, 30 by 100 feet; also, 8 lots, 17 to 24, inclusive, in block No. 90, on south-west corner of Adams and 9th streets; 6 lots, 22 to 27, inclusive, in block No. 106, on the west side of Madison-street, between 12th and 13th streets; 9 lots, 18 to 26, inclusive, in block No. 83, on the south-west corner of Jefferson and 8th streets; 5 lots, 9 to 13, inclusive, in block No. 85, on the east side of Adams street, between 7th and 8th streets; 8 lots, 1 to 8, inclusive, in block No. 95, on north-east corner of Madison and 9th streets; 8 lots, 9 to 16, inclusive, in block No. 116, on south-east corner of Grand and 14th streets; 7 lots, 22 to 28, inclusive, in block No. 121, on the west side of Grand-street, between 14th and 15th streets; 4 lots, 31 to 34, inclusive, in block No. 25, on north-west corner of Harrison and 1st streets; three gore lots in block No. 11, between Paterson-avenue and 1st-street. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale. Sale positive, rain or shine. BERNARD McPEELY,
ap23-1aw3w Assignee.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION OF
NO. 603 5TH-AV.—
Beautifully located between the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, 22.5 by 70, and conservatory extension; lot 100 feet. At the Exchange, 111 Broadway, THURSDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.
Easy terms. Maps, &c., from
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, Station D.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND-ST., south side.—To let—A handsome two-story cottage, in perfect order; Croton water, gas, furnace, dumb-waiter, bath-room, water-closet; but and cold water in bedrooms; railroad depot at foot of street; time to 30th-st., 21 minutes. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,289 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

AN ELEGANTLY AND FRESHLY FURnished medium-sized 46th-st. dwelling, near the avenue; owned by parties abroad; to an approved family the rent will be made low. Apply to the agent, V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST FURNISHED houses in New-York City; house has superb dining-room extension; there is also a very fine stable; location is elegant, on a side street close to 5th-av., and near Dr. Hall's church. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT REDUCED RENTS—WEST 23D-ST., DESIRably located four-story high-stoop brown stone house, 25 feet wide; 5th-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop house, 21 feet wide, dining-room extension; mirrors and gas fixtures in both houses. Apply to OWNER, No. 46 West 20th-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets, near the Park; stores and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $400 to $1,500. Apply to H. A. WARREN, No. 671 Madison-av.

TO LET—IN CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV., A first-floor flat, with basement, kitchen, and laundry; consisting of seven rooms; also small first-floor flat, five rooms. Apply on the premises to
J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

CHOICE APARTMENTS—NO. 265 WEST 125th-st., Tenterden, for small refined families all improvements; extensive rear play-ground; Summer house; janitor; moderate rents; light; ventilated; luxurious garden.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years, references exchanged.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT FOUR-STORY HIGH; stoop house No. 179 West 47th-st., corner 7th-av. rent reasonable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—CHOICE NEW flats now ready; delightful location and fire-proof, for desirable tenants only. Josiah Jex, 1,235 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FORMER RESIDENCE of the late Gen. Bartlett, at Pittsfield, Mass. A first-class modern villa, with garden, stable, and all conveniences for a gentleman's residence. The house is spacious and roomy, and situated in the most salubrious and fashionable section of the town; water and gas throughout the house, and all the buildings and grounds handsomely laid out. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON OR year, modern house, twelve rooms; five acres, garden, fruit, nice lawn, beeches, fine shade, good water, cow, poultry, scenic, ea rage-house, &c.; near depot; one hour from the city. Address owner will board, if agreeable; rent low; photograph.
STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas-st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—(MOUNTAIN STATION.)—WE offer for rent, furnished or unfurnished, low, elegant residence; every improvement; billiard-room, conservatory, fine stable, fruit, reservoir, spring water; excellent neighborhood.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE—TO LET, AT Babylon; entirely new, with all modern improvements; delightfully situated near the water, will be furnished if desired. Rooms.
SUTTON & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Land Seascraft cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

MONMOUTH BEACH.—TO RENT—ON THE sea and near the station, a good cottage, with eight bedrooms, furnished. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, STATEN ISLAND, furnished, 14 rooms; 10 minutes from depot, fruit, shade, and lawn; fronts on sound; 5 acres.
POWERS, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—BRICK AND BROWN-stone dwellings; all conveniences; healthy location; elegantly located; cheap rents; furnished and unfurnished. JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT.—FOR LIST OF same, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STORE TO LET—No. 770 BROADWAY, CORNER 39th-st., with or without basement; 25x95; well lighted and splendidly located; will be rented low to satisfactory tenant.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

STATIONERS — DRUGGISTS — DAIRIES — RUBBER—CLOTHS.—Conspicuous; south-west corner of John and William sts.; extra size; light basement. Immediate possession.
FLOCK, No. 309 Broadway.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN A PLEASANT OF fice, opposite the City Hall, to real estate or insurance broker; rent, $100 to $120 per year. Address R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS LOFTS NO. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size about 37x100; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DRUGGISTS — GROCERS. — FIRST-AV., north-west corner 10th, spacious, conspicuous; dry cellar; formerly drugs. Store separately or entire premises. POLSON, No. 135 1st-av.

TO LET—CHEAP STORE, NO. 138 FULTON-ST., occupied for fifteen years by clothing business. OWNER, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CLIFF-ST.—TO LET—NO. 52 CLIFF-ST., A WELL built four-story store at low rent. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FRENCH FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO take charge of the house of parties going to the country or to Europe for the Summer or longer; best City references given. Address P., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COMPETENT PARTY, WHO CAN FURNISH undoubted references, seeks the care of a house of a family leaving the City during the Summer months. Address M. P., care of Rev. A. H.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., April 25 | SCYTHIA.....WED., May 9
ABYSSINIA..WED., May 2 | RUSSIA.....WED., May 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the Great Circle route, commencing by Long. 40 W., G. M. T., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the same round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 8 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, May 26, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. L. CRUSIS Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, May 17
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 24
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 31

First cabin, $60, $75, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North river.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria...April 28, 3 P. M. | Alsatia.....May 12, 3 P. M.
Bolivia....May 5, 11 A. M. | Anchoria May 19, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, ORDERRY, LONDONDERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Elysia....April 28, 3 P. M. | Utopia....May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $50 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WERRA.....Sat., April 28 | ODER.....Sat., May 12
MOSEL.....Sat., May 5 | RHEIN.....Sat., May 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..Saturday, May 19, at 10:3 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 2, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.), for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

*VILLE DE PARIS, Durand...Wed., April 25, 3:30 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $25; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....THURSDAY, May 3, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt....May 5, 11 A. M. | England...May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 25, Pier 43 North River. 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GUA. CANNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, May 2, Pier 16 East river, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Agts., 62 Southst.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 5. Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

G. M. YONGE, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier 1000 Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, May 1

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, April 21
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, April 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Or W. P. CLYDE & Co., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....April 28
ANDES.....May 12

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,

CLARIBEL.....May 3
ATLAS.....May 24

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington. N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. MCCRADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, & LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, May 2
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LOLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA.....April 26 | WIRLAND.....May 10
ERMONIA.....May 3 | FRISIA.....May 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Salvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st. Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily: 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 8:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 29, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with its usual cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Morning via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washingtonst., Brooklyn.

C. E. MERRELL, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains from Chambers Street Depot, (for 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M. Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 11 and 10:5 A. M., (10:5 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arrive at 12:15 and 5 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE
TWO MAGNIFICENT PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
ON THE
FALL RIVER LINE,

MONDAY, April 30, 1877.

These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season on the above date, leaving New-York from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays, July 1, to Sept. 2 inclusive.) During the past Winter they have, at great expense, been thoroughly overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. Many new features have been added. HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

GEO. L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agt. Agents.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via other lines taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. | E. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, Apr. 13...3:30 P. M.	Friday, Apr. 13.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th.....4 P. M.	Saturday, 14th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...8:30 A. M.	Monday, 16th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th.....9 A. M.
Saturday, 21st.....1 P. M.	Friday, 20th...10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....2 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th....6 A. M.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY,

JONES' DOCK, (COLD SPRING,) Long Island.—On and after SATURDAY, APRIL 21, the new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16, East river, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Return trip, leave Jones' Dock, (Cold Spring,) 6:30 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents: excursion tickets, $1. Reed and Skinmore Expresses on board.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steamboats leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY,

connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Fare only $1 50, and a reduction to all points. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

A. S. MAYO, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS

Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—

Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE City; 25 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, to boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 12 Bible House.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY

6s and 7s.

NEWARK 7s,

Due 1895.

ELIZABETH 7s,

1878 to 1896,

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

A Prime Investment.

JERSEY CITY

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS.

DUE 1913.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 Nassau-street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold in amounts to suit investors; also, Gold, Silver, and foreign coins; Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on balances; Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS, &c.

G. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.
In consequence of removal,
JAMES MILLER,
Bookseller, No. 647 Broadway,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
a large assortment of
[STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
in various styles of binding,
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, April 23, 24, and 25.

Sales each day from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2:30 to 5 P. M.

Catalogues furnished upon application.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

A.—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, E. W. PIANO FORTES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, MANTEL SETS, BRONZES, AND OTHER ORNAMENTALS, SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, TABLE AND BED LINEN, &c.

E. H. NOSTRAND will sell at AUCTION on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, APRIL 26 and 27, at 10:30 o'clock, the entire furniture of the two four-story houses, Nos. 330 and 332 5TH-AV., consisting of rosewood, walnut, and other parlor suits; extension, dining tables; carved B. W. bullet end chairs; rosewood and walnut chamber furniture, in suits and single pieces elegant etageres and cabinets; sofas, lounges, Turkish chairs, damask, reps, lace, and other curtains; Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels carpets; bronze and gilt chandeliers and gas fixtures; curled hair mattresses, pillows, blankets, &c., together with the kitchen and laundry furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
on TUESDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, A. M., RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of superb Chickering upright piano, No. 37,014, (cost $1,000,) case inlaid and medallion, very fine bronzes, gas-fixtures throughout the house, rosewood parlor suit, blue satin, 10 pieces, made by Pottier & Stymus, gilt reception and fancy chairs, easels, rosewood porcelain early receivers, satin and lace window hangings, pier and mantel mirrors, cornices, jardinieres, inlaid cabinets, walnut dining-room furniture, by Pottier & Stymus; complete bed-room suits, hair mattresses; sewing beds, Duchess toilet glass, bamboo chairs, pouffes, chiffonnieres, cretonne window drapery, Moquette, Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels carpets.

The furniture throughout is in perfect order, and made by Pottier & Stymus, including the hair mattresses.

Parties desiring to purchase furniture, will find this sale one of the most desirable this season, for elegant and reliable furniture, and for one day but a short time.

Catalogues at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CUTTINGS, CLOTHING, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 14, 1877.

Will be sold at public auction, under direction of Capt. JOHN F. ROGERS, M. S. K., at Schuylkill Arsenal, WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1877, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., about 42,000 lbs. Woolen Cuttings, 18,000 lbs. Cotton Cuttings, 12,000 lbs. Paper, &c., 13,796 pairs Trousers, Tents, Portable Forges, and other articles of Clothing, Equipage, and Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores. Terms, cash in United States funds. J. J. DANA, Major and Quartermaster.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell

75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel mortgage, I will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1877, on the premises, the household furniture at No. 236 East 31st-st.

EUGENE M. MILLIKEN, Mortgagee.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER.

Auction sales of Furniture at private residences attended to.
OFFICE, NO 14 PINE-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Wall-street and Broome-st.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to May 1, 1877. GEO. W. YOUELS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per cent., payable on and after May 1, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1.

J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May. E. WILSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable at the Brooklyn office on and after 1st May.

F. N. MATHEWS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, 18th April, 1877.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the first day of May next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE per cent., payable on and after the first day of May next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING IS TO BE HELD in the Methodist Church corner Washington and Greene sts., on TUESDAY, April 24, at 8 P. M., to present to the public the great importance of establishing, as soon as may be, a hospital, to be called the "Brooklyn Retreat for the Nervous and Insane," for curative treatment. It concerns every citizen in Brooklyn. The public are earnestly invited to attend. Dr. KETTEL, Dr. DURYEA, Hon. S. L. WOODFORD, and Rev. S. H. CAMP are to speak.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper building, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Rec. Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

Standard FIRE INS. CO. 62 OFFICE REMOVED TO Liberty St.

GROCERIES, &C.

1841. CHEAPER THAN BEEF! 1841.

A Superior Ham or Piece of Breakfast Bacon,
SIXTH YEAR OF THE
CELEBRATED DIAMOND HAM,
Cured by S. DAVIS, JR.,
CINCINNATI.

Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, A. POLHEMUS, Jr., P. J. DEAN, and others.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. DENNY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss: This is to give notice that on the 24th day of March, 1877, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John W. Denney, of Newark, in the County of —, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 6?3 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Stanley A. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. L. HUTCHINSON,
United States Marshal for said district.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILVER PEAK AND RED MOUNTAIN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Silver Peak and Red Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Company, New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, New-York City, in said district, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES S. STURGES, Peter D. Sturges, and Thomas T. Sturges, Jr., bankrupts.—Assignee's sale.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on Monday, May 7, 1877, at the houses Nos. 18 and 20 East 28th-st, in the City of New-York, in pursuance of an order made and entered in the above proceedings, all the household furniture and chattels in said houses contained, belonging to the estate of James S. Sturges, one of the above-named bankrupts. The sale will be free of all incumbrances. Terms, cash. Catalogues will be ready a few days before the sale, and may be had on the premises. Sale to commence 10 A. M., May 7, 1877, and to continue until all the goods are disposed of. HENRY C. KNUBEL, ap15-law3w*

Assignee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. TOBITT and ALFRED BUNCE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the third day of April, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Henry M. Tobitt and Alfred Bunce, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and state of New-York, who during the six months next preceding the date of the filing of their petition carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD,
ap9-law3w* Assignee. 322 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, near the Windsor, will let with board a suberb suite of rooms, on second floor, to a family or a party of refined gentlemen: private table if desired; highest references given and required; an unusual opportunity to secure a beautiful home; also a large front room to two gentlemen. Address M. E. T., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE FAMILY ON 43D-ST. (CONvenient to all cars) desire to rent two elegantly furnished rooms, together or separately, with first-class board, to gentleman or gentleman and wife. Parties wanting very desirable accommodations, at reasonable prices

STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

FANCIES OF A MONEYED MADMAN.

THE RAVINGS OF MARTIN HIGGINS IN A CHATHAM-STREET SHOP — HE OFFERS LARGE SUMS OF MONEY FOR AUDITORS, AND ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AS THE SAVIOUR OF MAN—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS FOUND ON HIS PERSON.

The last of a long procession of men and women, begrimed and bedraggled, and showing every indication of their previous night's debauch, were before the bar in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, when an outcry was heard at the door of the court-room, and a moment later a prisoner, struggling violently, and uttering the most terrible imprecations, was dragged to the pen by several policemen. He was a tall, athletic-looking man, and wore a suit of clothing which would have been handsome but for the rough handling it had received. As soon as he was placed in the prisoners he became enraged, and began to curse the world and its people in general. Becoming tired of condemning all the inhabitants of the universe, he soon limited his imprecations to "the Dutch." After this he became prayerful, and in this mood uttered the most fervent appeals to the Almighty for the salvation of the whole world. When he was arraigned before Justice Flammer he was with great difficulty induced to tell his name, which is Martin Higgins. He would not say anything further about himself, and, becoming violent once more, had to be forcibly carried to the prison, where he was put in a strait-waistcoat and locked up in a padded cell. There he raged during the remainder of the day.

A very singular story is told of the maniac's actions during Saturday night by two men named Rorer and Powell, who appeared in the court-room yesterday morning. These two men are the managers of a small concern which they call "The Bonanza Novelty Company." The location of this company is on the second floor of No. 92 Chatham-street, in two dismal rear rooms. One of the apartments is used as a bedroom by Rorer and Powell. The other is stocked sparsely with such novelties as china cement, glass-cutting implements, and various other articles that are usually hawked at street corners. On Monday last, Messrs. Rorer and Powell say, the maniac, Martin Higgins, visited their place, and bought some articles. He appeared to be a thorough business man, and made his purchases as if he knew the value of each article he bought. On Wednesday he called again, and, after staying in the place for a short time, said he was pleased with the character of the business, and would like to enter it. He then offered to purchase the share of either Rorer or Powell. Negotiations were begun, but no result was reached until Saturday. On Friday night Higgins slept in the Chatham-street office, and early the next morning recommenced his proposition for the purchase of one of the two shares in the "Bonanza Novelty Company." He finally made an agreement with Rorer, and went with him to Crook's Hotel, where he gave him $300 in payment for his interest in the business. Returning to the rooms of the "company," he remained there until late in the afternoon, acting in the meantime in a perfectly rational manner. In the evening he went out with a man named Carr, and, going to a clothing store, bought three suits of clothes, two for Carr and one for himself. When Higgins and Carr went back to the rooms of the "Bonanza Novelty Company," they found Rorer and Powell, a man named Westfall, and another person in them. Higgins talked quietly for a short time, and then arose suddenly and locked the door. Then he drew from his pocket a book containing, it is said, a great number of bank notes, varying in denomination from $10 to $500. He placed the book upon the counter and leaned upon it. The five men in the apartment looked at him in astonishment, and waited in silence for his next move. For a moment he looked fixedly at the assemblage. Then he said: "I am going to pray for you, gentlemen. You are all sinners, and I am come to redeem you. But first let me tell you that I do not believe in the present practice of congregations paying ministers. I am come to minister unto you without reward. And, not only that, I am going to take a still greater new departure. I intend to pay my congregation. I shall reward them for their attention to my efforts to draw them from sinfulness. Now, every man who listens to me for one hour will receive $10." He then began a long and incoherent harangue, in which appeals to the Almighty to be merciful and to his hearers to be just were mixed with great impartiality. He informed his hearers that they were foredoomed to eternal torment, but that he had been sent as a Saviour; he had been called to redeem men from error, and to make them commendable to their Creator. Two of his auditors, Carr and Westfall, soon became wearied with his speeches, and moved toward the door. He endeavored to prevent their exit, but after a little trouble they got out of the room and went away. Higgins then turned to the three men remaining and said: "I now see that my inducement was not sufficient; but as I am determined to affect the hearts of men, and save them, I will now give $100 to each one of you that hears me out." After a longer period of haranguing, the man whose name Powell and Rorer could not remember, became impatient and attempted to leave the room. Higgins became angry, and to appease him the unknown man sat down again. Higgins, in consideration of this action, said: "I will now make the reward of listening to me $1,000 and eternal bliss." It was now after midnight, yet the maniac was not wearied of speaking. The lamp in the room began to flicker, and soon went out altogether. This apparently excited Higgins, for he said hurriedly: "I am afraid, Powell, that you must be damned, but you, Rorer, and the other man I hope to save." He then darted over to the counter where two knives were lying. His three companions, fearing that he intended to do some harm to them, grasped him, and a struggle began that lasted for 10 minutes. Higgins then became quiet again, but, upon being released, cried out, "We must have light," and setting fire to a newspaper he threw it in the stove. He then used up every bit of waste paper in the place, the spectators of the strange scene taking care that the room did not take fire. When it was all gone he drew out his pocket-book and began to burn up its contents. The witnesses say they saw him destroy at least one $500 bill, and as he burned up a roll of other bills, they cannot say how many notes of that denomination he may have destroyed. They took hold of him as soon as they could make out what he was doing, and he struggled fiercely with them. During the rest of the night they had a series of struggles which were alternated with periods of prayer, during which he implored them to repent and be saved. In the early morning Higgins became more than before, and, in a paroxysm offered one of the men $1,000 to go and set fire to St. Patrick's Cathedral. They finally determined to bind him and send for the Police. They did this after great difficulty, and at 8 o'clock A. M. one of them went to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and informed the Sergeant on duty of the facts. Officer Mink was sent to the Chatham-street rooms, and, with the assistance of Powell and Rorer, conveyed the maniac to the station-house.

In the court-room the witness Rorer handed Justice Flammer Higgins' pocket-book, which contained $3,106 24. Later in the day Rorer and Powell told Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, that they had found four bank-books upon Higgins, and had given them to a Jewish merchant for safe keeping. They said they did not know how much money the bank-books represented, but believed it was either $50,000 or $150,000. They also said that Higgins had made a great deal of money in sugar-raising in the South, but for several years had resided at No. 100 Ryerson-street, Brooklyn. A thorough investigation of the whole case will be made by the Police.

VISITORS TO THE RUSSIAN FRIGATES.

A very large number of visitors went on board the vessels of the Russian squadron yesterday. The decks of the frigate Svetlana, of which the Grand Duke Alexis is Captain, were filled by curiosity seekers from an early hour in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Many of the visitors were ladies, to whom the officers of the frigate paid every attention possible. All day long the river in the vicinity of the Russian vessels was crowded with small boats, and there were many narrow escapes from disasters provoked by the awkwardness of youths in handling oars. In the morning mass was celebrated on board each of the war vessels. The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine attended the service on board the Svetlana. About noon the former came on shore, and remained off the vessel until dusk.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Esaipoff is at the Westminster Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. James C. Duane, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator D. B. St. John, of Newburg, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Attorney-General Charles S. Fairchild is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. B. Hurlbut, Vice-President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine; Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Hon. Orlow W. Chapman, of Binghamton, and Robert E. Carr, General Manager of the Kansas Pacific Railway, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

ARREST OF A WATCH THIEF.

James McIntyre, of No. 332 East Sixty-sixth-street, was robbed of his watch in a Third-avenue liquor store on Saturday night by Edward Walsh. In the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house Thomas Donahue, of No. 245 West Forty-sixth-street, identified Walsh as the person who had, a half an hour before, robbed him of a watch by force on Third-avenue. Judge Murray, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday held Walsh in $5,000 bail on Donahue's complaint, and in $1,000 on McIntyre's.

THE WOODIN INVESTIGATION.

THE INQUIRY TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY—SEVERAL EX-LEGISLATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE RING TO BE EXAMINED.

The inquiry begun by the Senate committee on Saturday, at the request of Senator Woodin, regarding the statement in the *World* that he had received money for his influence in favor of the passage of the charter of 1870, will be resumed today. The committee will meet at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock A. M., and will examine such witnesses as can be brought before them. Senator B. Platt Carpenter, Chairman of the committee, went to his home at Poughkeepsie on Saturday night, but is expected to be present at the meeting this morning. Senator Schoonmaker, in conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday, said he could not state positively how many persons would be subpœnaed, Senator Carpenter having that matter in charge. Among the witnesses will be ex-Aldermen Jenkins Van Schaick, Andrew J. Garvey, John Garvey, and probably the proprietor, editor-in-chief, and City editor of the *World*. Mr. Van Schaick is to be questioned concerning the check for $20,000 given by Tweed to Mr. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*; Mr. John Garvey, it is said, will be asked whether he carried money to Albany in 1870 to be used in securing the passage of the charter, and if so, how much; and Andrew J. Garvey will be questioned concerning the "pool" said to have been made up by office-holders and City contractors to buy votes for the charter. The committee, Senator Schoonmaker says, may be obliged to sit several days. Senator Woodin will be accorded the privilege of calling upon as many persons to appear as he may desire. Ex-Senators Michael Norton, John J. Bradley, and Thomas J. Creamer; Col. Michael C. Murphy, (temporarily Speaker of the Assembly in 1870,) ex-Assemblyman Alexander Frear, and Excise Commissioner Owen Murphy, and others, hold themselves in readiness to testify. Ex-Senator Norris Winslow, who has been in the City since Saturday, is very anxious to be examined, and so expressed himself to THE TIMES reporter in the most emphatic manner. He has been assailed, he said, in regard to his vote for the charter, and had answered his assailants, as he supposed, to the satisfaction of everybody in 1872, when he showed that he voted for the measure "at the earnest solicitation of Horace Greeley," and with the bolters against Governor Hoffman and the balance of this City. Mr. Winslow will doubtless be examined to-day. Senator Schoonmaker said that he did not know whether Controller Kelly would be subpœnaed or not. It was stated on good authority, however, that Mr. Kelly had said that he knew nothing in regard to the truth or falsity of the charges against Senator Woodin. Witnesses will be summoned from other parts of the State, if it is deemed necessary by the committee, but such persons will be examined at Albany.

COMMUNISM IN NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF THE COSMOPOLITAN CONFERENCE—A PAPER READ ON "WORK AND WEALTH"—THE EVILS OF LAZINESS—WICKEDNESS OF PERSONS HAVING GREAT FORTUNES—A COMMUNISTIC EXPERIMENT IN NEW-YORK FORESHADOWED.

About 20 men, mostly with long gray hair and beards, and careworn faces, represented the Cosmopolitan Conference at No. 139 West Thirty-second-street, yesterday afternoon. Judging from those present, there seemed to be a woeful lack of young blood in the organization which is going to reform the world, and particularly that portion of it situated on Manhattan Island. Mr. J. R. Ingalls read the chief paper of the afternoon, entitled "Work and Wealth." He deprecated the accumulation of large fortunes, and thought that they were hurtful to the welfare of the community. Many of the largest fortunes in New-York and New-England were founded by men who had acquired their wealth in privateering or the slave trade. In this City large fortunes, like those of Stewart and others, had been engendered by the high prices and other evils incident to the late war. Other large estates had descended to their owners by inheritance, and men who had never known what it was to do a stroke of work in their lives were the owners of millions. It was a foolish and irrational policy which thus put into one hand the power to purchase wealth with other people's money.

Dr. Newberry agreed cordially with the preceding speaker. Those who produced wealth were the poor. Much of their poverty, however, proceeded from their ignorance and unsteadiness—their malformation of character, so to speak. They found it easier to get a living by their stronger faculties, and consequently they neglected the cultivation of those that were mental. What they wanted was to act in obedience to the law of human balance. (This portion of the Doctor's discourse was—to the unemancipated mind—somewhat muddled.) He himself when young had organized communities, but his co-workers were so lazy that they ate him up. [Laughter.] The primary trouble with the working men of the present day was laziness. There was no lack of opportunities for men who would work. In West Virginia the monopolists themselves were offering farms to live healthy young men who would go among them and work. A live man out there could get his board, lodging, wages, and an acre of land per day into the bargain if he was only willing to work.

Mr. Weeks denounced the monopolizing system as fast crushing all the energy out of man, and driving the whole mass on to one common ruin. Our Government itself was an organized crime. The blind upholders of the present system denounced reform, and would destroy all enterprise. Their kind of enterprise was only another name for wholesale cheating and swindling. The wicked individuals who succeed are called enterprising men, and the mass of the community who suffer from their robberies and extortions are forgotten. He agreed with the preceding speaker that laziness was a disease, but said that they must not confound the laziness that sprang from intellectual talents with the common disorder. Patrick Henry was a lazy man in the vulgar acceptation of the term. He spent the earlier years of "his life in hunting, fishing, and having a good time generally." He detested work, especially of the manual sort, but when once roused by the struggle for independence, his boldness and eloquence made him one of the foremost characters of the revolution. Returning from this digression, the speaker said that the rental of the property on New-York Island represented more than all the earnings of all the people in the City. It would be a liberal allowance to capitalists to give them 1 per cent. on their money instead of 7, and yet most of our business men thought they were doing poorly unless they got a ratio of 10 to 15 per cent. yearly.

At this point a collection was taken up to pay for the hall. One dollar and sixty-eight cents was the sum total collected.

J. W. Maddox, otherwise known as "Citizen Maddox," said the only help for the present outrageous state of affairs was the commune. [Applause.] The great body of the people were so lazy that they didn't seem to care for their rights, but in this country, where every man had a vote, all that was necessary to enforce a fair division of the fruits of labor was a proper organization and the ballot-box. Macaulay had pointed out 30 years ago that some five day the lower classes of this country, out of work and tired of seeing their millionaire fellow-citizens rolling in wealth, while they themselves were hungry, would enforce an equal division of property by the ballot. This crisis was fast approaching. The capitalists themselves were aiding in bringing it about by such measure as the infamous "disfranchising" amendments drawn up by the Municipal Commission. This, however, was only to pave the way. It the laboring masses, blind to their interests, allowed this to pass, other and more rigorous measures would follow.

Another member described a new communistic colony which had been started on the banks of the Potomac, under the auspices of Col. Daniels. Thomas J. Durant, of Washington, was the President, and the capital stock was divided into shares of $100 each. Col. Daniels had put in 500 acres of land as stock, and the association already owned some 7,000 fruit trees and a steam-boat. With these somewhat incongruous assets, the speaker gave the audience to understand, the colony was getting on finely. He objected to it because it was only a business venture; when enterprises of this kind had been started as business ventures they had always failed. What they wanted was to make moral and social development primary and business of secondary importance. [Applause.] This conference would before long show the people of New-York a genuine communistic experiment.

HOUSE-MAIDS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A London correspondent writes: "It will come like a shock to a good many people to hear that the House of Lords has house-maids. But it is a fact, and I believe that the domestics of that august assembly do their work very well. And they reach ages which are quite patriarchal the three senior ones being 70, 83, and 86 years old respectively, and having for many years employed deputies. I am glad, therefore, to learn that these old Abigails have been pensioned off, or rather I should say have retired upon allowances ranging from $100 to $185 a year. Such generosity on the part of any Government is truly remarkable, and deserves to be quoted whenever our rulers are accused of parsimony. In the meantime, I suppose the successors to those baudmaidens will have, after the fashion of the age, to be elected by a competitive examination in scrubbing and dusting held under the supervision of the the Civil Service Commissioners."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BANK INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO BEGIN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS THIS MORNING.

The Senate Committee on Banks, which is composed of Senators Wellman, St. John, and Coleman, will meet this morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel for reorganization, and to investigate the charges of neglect of duty made against Bank Superintendent DeWitt C. Ellis, by Mr. William J. Best, Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, of this City, which suspended business in July, 1876. These charges were sent to Gov. Tilden in October last, by Mr. Best, who alleges that the bank should have been closed by Mr. Ellis in July, 1874, at which time its condition was brought to his notice. A committee of the Board of Trustees, consisting of Messrs. Ira W. Gregory and William Floyd, made an examination at that time, which they claimed developed the bank's insolvency. The papers were sent direct to the Attorney-General, who replied that he could only proceed in the matter at the request of the Bank Superintendent. The data was, it is alleged, then submitted to Mr. Ellis, and he was asked to wind up the affairs of the institution, which he declined to do on the evidence presented to him. Mr. Ellis stated, however, that he would investigate the matter, and at once caused an examination to be made of the affairs of the bank, which resulted in the discovery of a deficiency amounting to $24,981 90. The President, Mr. Alfred T. Conklin, was notified that this must be made good, which was soon after done, and the bank was allowed to proceed with its business. There were among the assets at the time of the Superintendent's examination about $163,000 in Alabama 8 per cent. bonds, which had been purchased at 90. In January, 1876, the interest on these bonds was not paid, and soon after they became unsalable, having actually no market value. The Trustees, in their statement of the assets of the institution, estimated the value of these bonds at 70, that being the price then asked by holders. Mr. Ellis estimated the bonds at 50, and arrived at the deficiency on that basis, but it afterward turned out that the bonds had been repudiated, and were utterly valueless, so that the bank was insolvent. Mr. Best charges that the institution should have been placed in the hands of a Receiver in 1874, and that Superintendent Ellis was derelict in his duty in failing to have its affairs wound up. The investigation of the committee will be of the most exhaustive nature. The Receiver and the Bank Superintendent will both be present during the sessions, and among the witnesses to be examined are Messrs. Gregory and Floyd, the Trustees above mentioned, F. B. Belamy, John B. Manning, and D. A. Moran.

THE LIFE INSURANCE SUITS.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CASE AGAINST THE CONTINENTAL LIFE—MR. JOHN P. O'NEIL TO BE NOMINATED FOR RECEIVER.

No day has yet been fixed by Judge Westbrook for the settling of the order in the suit of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, and the parties interested in the funds of that institution, as well as the Receiver, are becoming impatient at the delay. The case excites considerable interest in insurance circles because of the many complications that appear to be the inevitable results of the litigation into which it has been plunged, and which, it is generally conceded, will only result in a loss to the policy-holders. It has been urged that Judge Westbrook cannot consistently reappoint the present Receiver, Mr. William R. Grace, who would thus be compelled to act under the orders of the same court in two different departments, but the point is now raised that the decision rendered in Ulster County a week ago does not question his title or right to hold the office, but merely decides that a stockholder or creditor cannot dissolve a life insurance corporation or distribute its assets. All of the counsel who have appeared in the case are in favor of Mr. Grace's reappointment, but it is understood that the Attorney-General will nominate Mr. John P. O'Neil, formerly the District Attorney of Philadelphia, who has been a resident of this City for the past three years. The report of Referee William Allen Butler, appointed in the action of John D. Hoyt, will probably be filed to-day, and will be very exhaustive. Mr. Butler has spent much time studying the evidence taken before him, and will in his report consider each of the questions herein set out relating to the company's business, among them those of commuted annuities, reinsurance, purchased policies, &c. It is understood that he will pass the accounts of the former Receiver, Mr. John J. Anderson, and suggest the sending to the Legislature of a short bill to cover the exigencies of this case.

INSURANCE NOTES.

It is understood that Judge Dykman will today render his opinion in the matter of the Universal, North America, and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies, which was argued before him, at White Plains, several weeks ago.

It is reported that the Insurance Department has revoked the certificate of the Life Association of America, the home office of which is at St. Louis, and that Mr. Hough is the President, permitting it to do business in this State. This institution has done a large amount of business in New-York State, its exhibit of policies on Dec. 31, 1875, showing that it had 2,279 policies in force here, insuring $5,539,228. No reason is assigned for the action of the Superintendent.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING A TRUCK.

Detectives Williamson and McConnell on Saturday night arrested Joseph Seymour, of No. 422 Grand-street, Williamsburg, and arraigned him before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of stealing a team and truck and four cases of straw goods from Patrick McCauley on Thursday last. McCauley, who is employed as carman by Messrs. Rowe & Co., of No. 142 Grand-street, was intrusted with the delivery of four cases of straw-goods, valued at $1,000, at one of the North River piers. On reaching Broadway and Leonard-street he was accosted by a man who said he had a box for delivery at the same pier, and requested McCauley to accompany him to the top floor of a house in Leonard-street. When they reached the place indicated the man, pretending that he had forgotten his keys, ran down stairs, leaving the carman waiting on the landing. He did not return, however, and when McCauley went to look after his truck and its valuable load they had disappeared. He at once reported the fact at Police Head-quarters, and detectives were assigned to the task of recovering the stolen property. On Saturday McCauley was informed by Jacob D. Blame, of No. 59 South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, that Seymour had driven the team, truck, and cases to a stable opposite Blame's residence. The detectives went there, and, having recovered the property, awaited the arrival of Seymour. At the court yesterday morning he said he was an express-man. He pleaded not guilty, but was held in default of $2,500 bail.

FUNERAL OF MISS PROUDFOOT.

Miss E. V. Proudfoot, the actress and elocutionist, who died on Friday, and a sketch of whose professional career was printed in THE TIMES of Saturday, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. Rev. Dr. Houghton, of "The Little Church Around the Corner," conducted the funeral services at the late residence of the deceased, No. 177 Lexington-avenue. A large number of Miss Proudfoot's personal friends were present, including members of the Sorosis, of which she was an honored member, artists, actors, and literary people generally. Moran, the marine painter, and his wife; Miss Lillian Eldridge and her mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, of Jarrett & Palmer's company, were among the mourners. The casket was covered with floral emblems, the most noteworthy of which was an anchor and cross presented by Mr. and Mrs. Moran. It seems that Miss Proudfoot's death, though directly caused by heart disease, was hastened by an accident which occurred to her on the train while en route from "Sardanapalus" in Providence. A "trap" was left unguarded, and it went down under her weight, the result of which was a severe shock to her system.

STEAM ON ATLANTIC-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

The property-owners on and near Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, opposed to the building of a steam railroad on that avenue, procured, through the Attorney-General, on Saturday an injunction from Judge Van Alstyne, in Albany, restraining the laying of sleepers and rails on the avenue, and the completion of the road. Mr. A. S. Barnes, Chairman of the Committee of Property-owners, said yesterday that the injunction had been served on the railroad company on Saturday night, and that work had ceased and would not be resumed until a decision has been given on a hearing before the Judge who granted the injunction. The property-owners, he said, were in earnest, and would fight the matter to the end.

A PERAMBULATING SEA LION.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the night engineer at the Aquarium was startled by observing a dark object rapidly moving from the rear of the building toward where he sat near the entrance on Thirty-fifth-street. He sprang from his chair, and was about to cry for assistance, when he discovered that the dark object was the large sea lion, which had left his home under the bridge to take a little exercise. Seizing a long whip, the engineer stepped in front of the monster and endeavored to strike him, with the design of driving him back toward his tank. Instead of doing this, however, the animal headed for the seal tank, over the rail of which he climbed without difficulty, and plunged into the water, to the evident terror and dismay of the seals, Ned and Fannie. Not relishing this too close companionship, the seals darted about, over and under the water, and set up an unearthly howling, which must have frightened the sea lion, for he immediately climbed upon a platform erected as a resting-place for the seals, and with wonderful agility bounded over the rail, and made off at a rapid pace to his own quarters, into which he was subsequently driven without serious injury.

TEMPERANCE CRUSADERS AT WORK.

MEETING AT COOPER UNION—OLIVER COTTER URGES THE PROSECUTION OF RUM-SELLERS—ALLEGED ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXCISE AUTHORITIES.

A large number of people convened in the large hall of the Cooper Union, yesterday afternoon, to participate in a demonstration, under the auspices of the American Temperance Union, against intemperance and the causes leading thereto. Rev. Dr. Loomis, of Brooklyn, opened the meeting with a prayer, in which he invoked conversion for rum-sellers and drinkers, and grace for legislators, that they might be preserved from making laws tending to encourage drinking habits. Mr. Oliver Cotter, the ubiquitous assailant of liquor-sellers in Brooklyn, was then introduced. Speech-making, he remarked, was not his forte. That might be all very good, but the time had arrived for action. The rum-selling element was powerful, and was also inaccessible to the influence of moral suasion. Those who would cope with it successfully must, therefore, drop verbal argument and take recourse to argument of another description. The licensing system carried on in New-York City was not only reprehensible—it was illegal, the Court of Appeals having decided that a law passed in 1857, providing that only those keeping inns, taverns, or hotels, should be granted licenses, had never been repealed. It should be insisted upon that the three Excise officers in the City of New-York, each of whom received a salary of $5,000 a year, do their duty. This would involve the suppression of most of the drinking shops, for few of them complied with the requirements of the statute of 1857. Mr. Cotter appealed to the abstinence men of New-York to prosecute the same work he was engaged in in Brooklyn, and bring to the bar of justice such as sold liquors illegally and at forbidden times.

After speeches from Mr. W. H. Mundy, Mr. Sherry, and Mr. J. L. Mitchell proposed the following preamble and resolution, which were carried unanimously:

Whereas, The Court of Appeals, on Ap il 5, 1877, rendered a decision to the effect, that under the present Excise laws, no license can be granted for the sale of liquors in quantities of less than five gallons to be drunk on the premises, except to persons professing to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel;

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the City of New-York, protest against any amendment of the present Excise law, and we hereby request the representatives of this City in the Senate and in the Assembly to prevent the passage of any such amendatory law.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, was celebrated at the church edifice yesterday by a profusion of floral adornments and a special choral service. The chancel and altar were beautifully decorated with lilies, tuberoses, and exotics, while the chancel rail was tastefully embellished with floral decorations of white and green. A large and select audience crowded the church during the morning, and listened with marked interest to every portion of the service. In addition to the regular morning prayer and the collect, epistle, and Gospel for the third Sunday after Easter, the following musical programme was rendered by the choir:

Procludium, in C	Mozart
Venite, in C	Old Gregorian
Gloria Patri, in D	Haydn
Te Deum, in A	Carl Walter
Jubilate, in E flat	Moritz Hauptmann
Psalm, &c., crown with light, immortal Sun, rise"	Tucker
Gloria Tibi, in C	Barnby
Hymn, "With one consent, let all the earth"	Mendelssohn
Recessional, postludium in E	C. Weber

The sermon, by the Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, was mainly of an historical character. The organization of the Church dates back to the 19th of April, 1852, its first church edifice being situated at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, on a portion of the property recently sold in 1864 and was consecrated April 21, 1865. The Rectors have been three in number, Rev. Edward Harwood, D. D., from 1852 to 1854; Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., from 1855 to 1874, and Rev. Arthur Brooks, the present incumbent.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD LADY.

Mrs. Roxana Pinney, 70 years of age, wife of Mr. Charles Pinney, a manufacturer of shades, who resides at No. 403 Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, has been afflicted during the last three years with nervous prostration, resulting in confirmed melancholy, so profound at times as to cause her to express a determination to destroy herself. She was of a literary turn of mind, and an occasional contributor to periodicals, her contributions being mainly in the form of poetry. Her husband is in good circumstances, and the family, including several grown-up children, move in good society, and reside in a handsomely-furnished free-stone house. A son, Dwight, is a well-known member of the Twenty-third Regiment. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Pinney went to the bath-room, and as she did not come out, her absence alarmed the family, and some of them went to the bath-room door, which was locked on the inside. Knocking secured no response, and the door was burst open. By this time all the family were present, and, entering the room together, saw Mrs. Pinney lying dead, face downward, in the bath-tub, which was nearly filled with water. She was immediately taken out and a physician called in, who said that life had been extinct for nearly an hour, so that she must have committed the act almost immediately on entering the room. In her dressing-room were found a number of mementos to her children, whom she dearly loved, and also a poetic farewell. The Coroner is to hold an inquest this morning.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society was held yesterday at their building, corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue. The following officers were elected: President, Jesse Seligman; Vice-President, Henry Rice; Treasurer, Morris Rindskopf; Trustees, Julius Bien, Henry Newman, Nathan Strauss, and Henry Nordstadter. The annual report, which was presented by Mr. Myer Stern, showed that the present number of inmates was 301, an increase of four over last year. Not a single death has occurred during the year. In the Industrial School the number of apprentices is 33. Twenty-three of these are in the printing office, and 10 in the shoemakers' shop. The report of the Finance Committee showed that the receipts for the year were $21,000, and the disbursements $73,302, leaving in the treasury $20,879.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ELIZABETH CALVIN.

A large number of prominent persons attended the funeral services of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Calvin, wife of the Surrogate, at the Judge's residence, No. 138 West Forty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were brief and of the simplest possible character, and at their conclusion the remains were taken to the depot and thence to Watertown, N. Y., where the Surrogate formerly lived. A procession of more than 50 carriages followed the hearse to the train. Mrs. Calvin had endeared herself to a large circle of friends by her amiability, charitableness, and generous hospitality, and by them she is sincerely mourned. A large number of those who were particularly intimate with her have gone to Watertown to be present at the interment.

A FUGITIVE FROM GERMANY.

The German Government has sent a requisition for the extradition of Henry Hasloch, a commission merchant and broker of Munich, Bavaria, who is charged with defalcations and forgeries amounting to about $35,000, by which he defrauded numerous firms in Munich, who intrusted him with their business. He fled to this country, leaving Bavaria in February, and coming to this City in the steamer City of London. A warrant for his arrest has been issued under the requisition, and, as he has been seen recently in New-York City and Brooklyn, in which latter city he is supposed to reside, he will probably soon be arrested. The proceedings for his extradition were instituted by Charles Kolowrat, of No. 371 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, agent for the defrauded Munich firms.

BURGLARY IN EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the store No. 40 East Eighteenth-street, occupied by Jean Kaiser, a merchant tailor, was entered by burglars and robbed of cloths and clothing valued at $350. Mrs. Sebil, who lives in the adjoining building, heard a noise in the store, and looking out of the window saw three men leaving the premises. She waited for over an hour for a policeman, but none came, and Mr. Kaiser first knew of the robbery upon his arrival at the store in the morning. He states that upon making known his loss at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house he was unable to obtain any satisfaction.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' TROUBLES.

A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' "Agitation Committee" was held yesterday afternoon at Germania Assembly Rooms for the purpose of discussing the present situation of affairs, and suggesting a course to be pursued by the committee upon its return to Albany. It is intended to hold a consultation at the latter city with the delegates of the different liquor dealers' associations from the interior of the State, with a view of adopting some plan of securing a speedy, and, if possible, favorable, settlement of the present difficulty. The committee are to start for the capital to-day or to-morrow evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The St. George's Society will celebrate its ninety-fifth anniversary at Delmonico's this evening.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold their annual dinner at Delmonico's on the evening of May 3.

John Coulter, who resided in Elizabeth, N. J., fell dead in Bleecker-street, near Wooster-street, yesterday.

Prof. E. Warren Clark will give a grand stereopticon entertainment to-morrow evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second-street and Madison avenue.

Rev. Edward O. Flagg, D. D., will lecture on "Alfred the Great" to the ladies of Van Norman Institute, to-morrow evening, at Rev. J. D. Wilson's church, Fifty-sixth-street, near Broadway.

James J. Morton, aged 17, was stabbed in the back by an unknown man at an early hour yesterday morning, on Crosby-street. His wound, which is a slight one, was dressed at the Fourteenth Precinct Station.

The first of a series of handicap games, open to all amateurs, will be given May 12, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the club grounds, Mott Haven, consisting of the following events: 100 yards' run, one-half mile run, and one-mile walk.

A reception, to be followed by a musical matinée and bazaar, will be held at the Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, May 2 and 3, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M., under the direction of the lady managers.

The Lee Literary Association will hold a dramatic and literary entertainment and reception for the benefit of the Chapin Home, next Wednesday evening at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will meet in full uniform at the Ninth Regiment armory, this evening, for dress parade and review by Brig.-Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade. A feature of the ceremony will be the presentation of marksmen's badges.

The ladies of the Hahnemann Homeopathic Association will give a "coffee party" at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on Fourteenth-street, on Thursday next. The proceeds are to be devoted to furnishing the new hospital on Park-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets.

In compliance with a telegram from the Oswego Police authorities, Detective McConnell, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested James Gantz, on the charge of picking pockets. He was taken before Justice Otterbourg at the Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded to await the arrival of an officer from Oswego.

John English, living at No. 93 Canal-street, was held for trial by Justice Otterbourg at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on the charge of abstracting a portemonnaie from the pocket of Mrs. Ellen F. Costello, of No. 93 St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, at Broadway and Fifteenth-street, on Saturday last.

The body of a man was found floating in the North River, near Pier No. 52 yesterday. He was about 40 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, light complexion, and mustache, and was attired in two black coats, dark waistcoat, and knit jacket and gaiters. The body was taken to the Morgue for identification.

Laura Adams, the wife of a shoe dealer on Eighth-avenue, was committed for trial in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, yesterday, on a charge of being a speak-thief. Twenty pawn-tickets were found in her possession, 16 of which represented dry goods stolen from Callan's store, on the corner of Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

During an altercation last evening between Eliza Flagherty and Eliza Rose, inmates of the tenement-house No. 410 Water-street, the woman Rose was stabbed by her antagonist in the forehead with a fork, and severely injured. She was taken to the Chambers-street Hospital, and her assailant was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

The committee appointed by the Working Men's Party of this City for the purpose of calling a mass meeting, to be held to-night at the Cooper Union, to enter a protest against the proposed Constitutional amendment, met last night at Jefferson Hall and completed their arrangements by the adoption of resolutions and the appointment of speakers.

The men and women, about 130 in number, who were arrested at midnight on Saturday in the low drinking saloon called "Liberty Hall," No. 14 Stanton-street, were arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and were all discharged with a reprimand, with the exception of Louis Duchterman, the proprietor, who was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the acclimatization of the Italian game of Pallone is to be held this evening. It is understood that a suitable *locale* for the game has been found in the vicinity of Seventieth-street and Madison-avenue, and that the preparations for the introduction of Pallone—which appears to be a manly, exciting, and picturesque sport—are progressing swiftly and smoothly.

Mr. Marcus C. Stanley states that the testimony of John Dunn in the case of Richard M. Jordan against John Daly and others, the gamblers, at the Yorkville Police Court last Saturday, was entirely false, in so far as he is concerned. Mr. Stanley says he never saw Jordan, never had any communication with him, directly or indirectly, and was never in his company at the Astor House, or elsewhere, nor does he know Messrs. Daly, Parsons, or Gerrish.

BROOKLYN.

There were 608 arrests in Brooklyn last week.

Daniel Clements, residing in Main-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $50 worth of books and crockery from No. 70 Greene-avenue.

John Lawler was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into the liquor-saloon of Charles McKeever, No. 77 Kent-avenue, and stealing $40 worth of liquors and cigars.

Mr. Verplanck Colvin, of Albany, will lecture to-morrow evening before the Long Island Historical Society, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

Hugh Sharkey was found in Henry-street, near

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7891. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN.

WARLIKE ASPECT MORE DEFINED.

THE CZAR AT KISCHENEFF—REVIEW OF THE NINTH ARMY CORPS—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS—FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR—NO HOPE OF OVERTURES FROM THE SULTAN—DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 23.—Reuter's Telegram Company have received the following dispatches from Kischeneff dated to-day:

The Emperor of Russia yesterday reviewed the Ninth Army Corps at Umerinka and Birsula. Addressing the officers at the latter place, the Emperor said: "If you should encounter the enemy show yourselves brave, and uphold the ancient glory of your regiments. I hope the young men among you who have not been under fire will not show themselves inferior to their veteran comrades. I trust you may soon return covered with glory." The Emperor also addressed the officers of the Eleventh Cavalry Division. He said he boned their regiments would display the same brilliant courage as ever. The Emperor spoke much as if war was determined upon. He began with the words: "Before your departure I give you my blessing," and closing, said to the officers, "Good-bye, gentlemen!" and to the men, "Farewell, my children!" The greatest enthusiasm prevails every where among the troops and people. The Emperor sleeps to-night at Tirespol, where a review will be held on Tuesday. His Majesty afterward goes to Ungheni for another review the same day, and will return to Kischeneff about midnight.

The *News* has a special from Kischeneff, which adds the following words to the Emperor's speech at Birsula: "I have done everything in my power to avoid war and bloodshed. nobody can say we have not been patient. We have practiced patience to the last degree, an t there comes a time when even patience must end. When that time comes I know the young Russian Army will show itself worthy of the fame which the old Army won in former days."

Reuter's dispatch from Paris to-night states that Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, has received Gortschakoff's circular announcing Russia's reasons for declaring war. He proceeded to the French Foreign Office at 2 this afternoon to communicate the circular to the Duke Decazes. The declaration of war is expected to-morrow.

Reuter's latest dispatch, dated Constantinople, April 23, night, says: "M. Nelidoff and the entire staff of the Russian Embassy have left Constantinople. The Russian arms have been removed from the door of the embassy. Previous to his departure M. Nelidoff caused a note to be delivered to Safvet Pasha, announcing the rupture of diplomatic relations, in consequence of the failure of the negotiations which have been carried on."

It is not considered probable that the powers will offer mediation between Russia and Turkey, as provided in the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris. It is stated that the Porte would not be disposed to accept it. War is now admitted on all sides to be inevitable.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23—It is believed that the Czar and the Empress will reside during the war principally at Ilinisk, near Moscow, The Czar will probably return to St. Petersburg from Kischeneff, before taking up his residence at Ilinisk.

JASSY, April 23.—The Prefect, magistracy, and clergy of this town have gone to Kischeneff to greet the Czar in the name of the Prince of Roumania.

PARIS, April 23.—The *Russian Telegraphic Agency*, commenting on newspaper rumors that the Porte intends to dispatch a mission to Kischeneff, says endeavors had been made at Constantinople to induce the Turks to send such a mission, but the Turks, in view of the vote of the Chamber were, not in position to make any serious offer. More courtesy would not meet the requirements of the present state of affairs, and Russia could not consent to take part in a comedy. Turkey's only object in sending a mission would be to act a conciliatory part in order to throw upon Russia the responsibility of war, and, perhaps, to attribute to her the odious intention of territorial aggrandizement.

The Russian Consulate at Kars has been attacked by some disorderly Turkish soldiers. The inmates were rescued by Turkish troops after a slight affray.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople says Prince Gortschakoff's circular containing Russia's ultimatum has been presented to the Porte. An immense crowd witnessed the removal of the Russian arms from the doors of the embassy.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna says the Russian circular note, which has arrived there, censures Safvet Pasha's recent note rejecting the protocol, from which it draws the conclusion that Russia finds herself under the necessity of proceeding single-handed in order to realize the wishes of Europe. The Russian representatives abroad are instructed to declare verbally that Russia, although compelled by the course of events to take energetic measures, only intends to obtain guarantees for thorough compliance with the demands of the great powers resolved upon in various conferences for the improvement of the condition of the Christians. Russia is not desirous of territorial aggrandizement.

Gen. Milutine, Minister of War, and Adjt.-Gen. Prince Dolgorouki, accompanied the Czar to Kischeneff. The imperial suite consisted of 300 persons. The military attachés of the Austrian and German embassies followed of their own accord in the next train from St. Petersburg.

After the passage of the Pruth by the Russians, Abdul Kerim will send a large force of Circassians to destroy the railways.

A later dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* announces that the Russian Army will commence its march to Roumania on Wednesday. The Russian naval authorities have suspended navigation between the Crimea and Caucasus.

A Vienna dispatch says: "A correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, under date of Galatz, April 22, gives a detailed account of Russian movements. He says one division of infantry, a brigade of Cossacks and three batteries of artillery have arrived at Kubei and Kitai, close to the Roumanian frontier. These are believed to be the advance guard of the Seventh and Tenth Army Corps, which form the Russian left wing. The centre and right wing are also on the frontier higher up on the Pruth. Ungheni, and Shuljeni, whither the Staff have removed, are at the junction of the Russian and Roumanian railways. The bulk of the artillery and large bodies of infantry are already concentrated there. When the eastward march of the Army begins, it is believed the headquarters will be transferred to Buzeo, and afterward to Pluejesent.

The *Times'* special from Berlin reports that a Russian force of 20,000 men is being concentrated on the Pruth, and will shortly be ready to cross.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Alexandria announces that Prince Hassan, Minister of War, will go to Constantinople. He intends to take command of the Egyptian Army Corps in the war with Russia. More troops were embarking yesterday.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent reports that the inhabitants of Rustchuk have been ordered to procure provisions for six months or leave the fortress.

A telegram to the *Daily News* from Giurgevo says battalions of troops arrive every day from Widdin. Fifty thousand men are to be concentrated at Rustchuk. The same dispatch states that Abdul Kerim has been recalled to Constantinople, on the petition of several officers.

The *Times* special from Vienna announces that the Sultan will start for Varna in a few days.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the *News* says the First Dragoman of the Russian Embassy will remain at Constantinople until Wednesday to deliver the declaration of war, which will be delivered in St. Petersburg to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires simultaneously with the publication of the imperial manifesto.

THE SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES.

AN IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM THE GRAND VIZIER TO THE PRINCE OF ROUMANIA—THE MONTENEGRINS IN MOTION AGAIN—MOVEMENTS OF TURKISH TROOPS FROM WIDDIN EASTWARD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The Grand Vizier, in a dispatch to the Prince of Roumania relative to the concentration of Roumanian troops at Kalafat, draws attention to the provisions of the treaty of 1858, and invites the Prince to arrange with Abdul Kerim to prevent the passage of the Russian Army through Roumania.

LONDON, April 23.—The dispatch of the Grand Vizier to Prince Charles, of Roumania, has produced a great impression. It is believed that Roumania intends to consult the guaranteeing powers as to the course she should pursue.

The *Times* Belgrade dispatch says Prince Milan has received Gen. Fadaieff, the Russian Pan-slavist, in audience.

The *Times* Ragusa dispatch announces that fighting in the Miridite country is suspended. The Turks are unable to advance because of the badness of the roads and want of supplies. Two thousand sick are in the hospitals at Scutari.

A Cattaro dispatch says: "The Montenegrin troops are in motion again. Gen. Vukovitch has occupied Krstac, and has received a reinforcement of 800 men from Zubci. The Turks threaten to force the Dugo Pass. Another detachment of Montenegrins has arrived at Baniani.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "The Servian semi-official press are again exceedingly hostile. Turkey demands that Servia participate in the war."

The *Times'* correspondent with the Turkish Army states that 10,000 men from Widdin have gone eastward to the seat of war.

LONDON, April 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* reports that Russia has promised the Prince of Roumania independence and a royal title.

The *Times'* dispatch from Pera says intelligence has been received from Crete that the Turks have lost all their authority in the country, and have little in the towns. The peasantry are all organized for insurrection in the mountains. There are only 7,000 Turkish soldiers in the island.

RELATIONS OF OTHER POWERS.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA—THE QUESTION OF AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA—ITALY UNTRAMMELED BY ENGAGEMENTS—A NEUTRAL POLICY—PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL INTERESTS.

LONDON, April 23.—The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch has the following: "Despite the assertion of the Russian Telegraphic Agency that a perfect understanding has been arrived at between Russia and Austria relative to Eastern affairs, there can be no manner of doubt that the Austrian semi-official organs which positively deny the existence of such an understanding are correct, and that Austria reserves to itself absolute liberty of action."

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says at a military conference held Saturday it was suggested that Austria should not occupy Bosnia if the tranquility of Servia was certain. If Servia shows the slightest tendency to insurrection, it is probable that the Austrian Army will at once cross the frontier. The same dispatch states that a messenger bearing Prince Gortschakoff's circular has arrived there.

The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says: "Every day it becomes more certain that the project of an Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is frequently being considered in leading circles. This, together with a possibly more or less extensive mobilization, and the eventual necessity of considerably strengthening the garrison on the Roumanian border of Transylvania, have been discussed in military circles. No dates, however, have been fixed."

There is a rumor in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night that the Government has resolved to send a fleet to the Suez Canal, and that the Earl of Beaconsfield has visited the Queen to obtain her Majesty's sanction.

ROME, April 23.—The Ministry, replying to the interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies, have made important declarations relative to the policy of Italy. Official reports summarize these declarations to the following effect: Both the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Council stated in most formal terms that Italy, after having acquitted herself of her mission as a power called upon to use her influence for peace and conciliation, had emerged from the negotiations free from any special engagement and holding excellent relations with all the powers. Italy was ready to resume her work of pacification as soon as circumstances permitted. She was resolved to preserve the independence and neutral character of her policy. Replying more particularly to the question whether the Italian Government intended to take any military measures, the Ministry declared that any such measures were entirely beyond their present anticipations. The Government would take no step without previously giving Parliament an opportunity to deliberate upon it.

VILLEFRANCHE, April 23.—The United States steamer Vandalia sailed for Constantinople Saturday. The remainder of the American fleet goes to Smyrna and the Syrian coast immediately.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The reports in some newspapers that special measures have been taken against American vessels on account of the transport of war material to Turkey are contradicted in official quarters. It is added that Russia's relations with America are excellent, and that any disturbance of them is carefully avoided.

LONDON, April 24.—The rumor is revived of Count Andrassy's impending resignation. This, however, is emphatically denied in well informed quarters, and it is stated that Andrassy is no longer opposed to military measures if needed for the prosection of Austria's interests.

The *Standard's* Pesth special represents that Russia is anxious to enter into a formal engagement with Austria to renounce all projects of annexation in Turkey, or on the Danube, as well as the idea of the eventual formation of new Sclav States under Russian protection. People in Pesth discrust Russia's assurances. Preparations are making there to mobilize the Austro-Hungarian Army, so the country may be ready for any emergency. Turkey has bought large quantities of timber in Transylvania for bridges over the Danube.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The return of the Austrian Ambassador here is announced. I may add that a kind of fear weighs on the minds of those competent to judge of the importance henceforth attaching to the movements of Austria. It is thus that by degrees the curtain seems rising on all this foreseen and dreaded complication which is expected to arise from the Eastern question as soon as the loyalty and wisdom of rulers shall have ceased to restrain them.

The *Times'* special from Rome reports that the Italian squadron which sailed from Taranto with sealed orders is bound for Salonica.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE RUSSIANS IN KHOKAND THREATENED BY THE AMEER OF KASHGAR.

LONDON, April 24.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says it is reported that the Ameer of Kashgar is assembling an army on the Russian frontier of Khokand. Thirty four cannon have been sent to Turkestan from Orenberg. Strong infantry reinforcements are on the road. Gen. Kauffmann has asked for reinforcements from Russia.

THE TRADE OF A GREAT CITY

WHAT RUINED IT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

POLITICS NOT THE CAUSE—POPULAR MISTAKES CORRECTED—THE CRESENT CITY BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW—THE OLD SYSTEM AND THE NEW—WHERE THE COTTON IS HANDLED—COUNTRY STORES AND TRADERS—THE SHIPMENTS TO THE EAST AND WEST MANY AND HEAVY.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 19, 1877.

The people of New-Orleans, or to speak more accurately, the white people of New-Orleans, profess to believe that the overthrow of Gov. Packard and the establishment of the Nicholls administration will be immediately followed by a resumption of trade that will eventually result in the return of the remarkable prosperity which undoubtedly prevailed here before the war. There is every reason to believe that these expectations will be sadly disappointed, for as I have been assured by Mr. E. C. Hanoock and other old residents of Louisiana, the present decay of the business of New-Orleans is to be mainly attributed, not to politics, but to natural causes. Of course, the political troubles have had some influence upon trade, and their final settlement will undoubtedly be followed by greater confidence and larger transactions, but that New Orleans will ever again occupy the position in the business world held by her 20 years ago is a dream which will never be realized. A brief review of the changes that have taken place in the Mississippi Valley during the period indicated will fully prove the truth of this assertion. It will be remembered that up to 1857, the railroads, at least those in this section of the country, were unable, and did not attempt, to compete with the steam-packet companies in the transportation of freight. As a consequence, the great Mississippi River, with its magnificent tributaries branching off in all directions, became the highway over which merchandise of all kinds had to be carried. The people of all that immense section of country known as the Mississippi Valley were dependent to a very great extent upon "the Father of Waters" for their communication with the outside world, and of all the vast region in question, New-Orleans was the great storehouse and distributing point.

A GREAT BUSINESS CENTRE.

The business of the whole section was done in the Crescent City, and the wealth of a considerable portion of the Union was controlled by the merchants and factors or agents of New-Orleans. They held mortgages on nearly all of the plantations, they had a lien on the crops before they sprang from the ground, and further than this, the capital invested in the labor that produced these crops was very often centred here. At this time, when the natural increase of the negro slave was estimated at 10 per cent. a year, and all the sugar and cotton that could be produced found a very ready market, the question of a planter's wealth was only one of speculation, and the extent of the production depended only upon the amount of labor he could employ. So, if a planter was particularly fortunate and made a remarkably good crop, its proceeds and whatever advances he could procure from his factor or agent in New-Orleans over and above the amount necessary for the running expenses of the ensuing year, were invested in purchasing more labor, and so little by little the great real estate owners bought up their small neighbors, and the whole country was divided up into immense plantations and ruled absolutely by the owners. Louisiana was, at the time in question, substantially one vast property, cultivated on the co-operative labor system, and to those who controlled it the result was most satisfactory. It was the business of the planter to raise crops; when that was done his work was at an end, and the labor of the New-Orleans factor commenced. He moved the crops, he stored them, he pressed the cotton, he shipped it, he graded it, he sold it, and in return he supplied the planter with whatever he needed for himself, his family, or his slaves. The planters were absolutely dependent upon the factors for everything they used. They were, to borrow the expression of an old resident, owned by their agents as completely as their slaves were owned by them. If their wives wanted dresses, boots, or hairpins, they had to apply to the factors; if their children wanted a spool of cotton, they had to go to their agents in New-Orleans, and if they themselves wanted a new carriage, a pair of horses, a new plow, or a pinch of snuff, they had to make their wants known to the same source. As a result of this system, the New-Orleans factor, in addition to being a great buyer and seller of sugar and cotton, became a great dealer, importer, and shipper of general merchandise. Then, being unable to do all his own business he was obliged to employ jobbers, and so there sprung up in New-Orleans one of the most extensive jobbing trades in the world. This was the great Southern and South-western centre for dry goods, groceries, and hardware, and the profits made were immense. The planter saw no end to his fortune, he kept no count of his expenses or income, and his obliging factor fleeced him right and left. For receiving and selling the crop the agent received 2½ per cent., for purchasing supplies he received the same. He charged another 2½ per cent. for making advances and accepting drafts made by the improvident planter; and other similar commissions for shipping and sampling. Ten to twelve per cent. interest was charged the planter for an advance made to him, and in addition to all this the agent made a snug little profit out of the fees charged for storage, packing, and insurance. It is impossible to tell accurately how much money cotton left in New-Orleans during the days of which I write, but it is estimated that the amount could not have been less than $10 or $12 a bale.

THE BANKS OVERFLOWING.

As a result of this system of conducting business, the banks of New-Orleans during the business season were always overflowing with money, and well known factors could get any amount they wanted almost for the asking. But even in transactions of this kind the planter had to "pay the piper," for when the agent needed money his mode of procedure was to send the notes of a number of his principals, indorsed, to the bank. The bank officers would select the paper which they liked the best, and advance the sum required, charging only eight per cent. interest for the accommodation. The factor on his part never thought of charging less than 10 per cent. for cashing a planter's note. This system, as I have before intimated, continued until 1857—indeed, in that year the business of New-Orleans was at its height. When the Memphis and Charleston Railway was finished, however, the trade of the city began to fall off slightly, much of the cotton in the upper and middle portions of the valley being diverted to Eastern ports. Then come the war, the abolition of slavery, the downfall of the purse-proud aristocracy that had long existed by the labor of others, and a complete overthrow of the old system of business.

Since the war, under the new order of things, instead of the crops being produced by hundreds or thousands of slaves under one head, every freedman has worked to a great extent for himself, the share system, already fully explained in these columns, has been established, and the great estates and plantations have in many cases been cut up into small farms. Now, every man disposes of his own labor, and to a very great extent is his own provider. To accommodate new demands, country stores, never known before the war, have sprung up in all directions, and in them the small farmer, black or white, sells his little crop or exchanges it for what he may need for the support of himself and his family. In this way the store-keepers established all over the State have, to a very great extent absorbed the trade which was formerly done in bulk in New-Orleans. In return for this loss the New-Orleans merchant receives nothing, for the store-keeper naturally goes for his wares to the nearest, cheapest, and best stocked markets, and these he finds in the great cities of the West. The immense jobbing trade of New-Orleans is now centred in St. Louis and Chicago, and no settlement of political troubles or change of State Government will ever bring it back into its former channels. The same may be said of the sugar and cotton handling trade, which New-Orleans has lost forever. As I have explained above, nearly every bale of cotton and pound of sugar grown in Louisiana, Mississiopi, and Arkansas before the war passed through the Crescent City. Now the bulk of each year's crop is collected in small quantities by the storekeepers and traders near the plantations upon which it is grown, and much of it is shipped to the North and East direct from railway stations in the interior. Instead of putting a planter under obligations for doing his business, the New-Orleans factor, when he now wants cotton or sugar, is obliged to send his clerks into the country to buy it. He must pay cash for everything he gets, and that cash he has to procure from the banks at a high rate of interest, to be paid by himself. Being the principal, and no longer the agent in all such transactions, he now handles the cotton in the cheapest manner possible. Many of the old commissions have been abolished, and today a bale of cotton passing through New-Orleans does not leave more than $3. The difference between that sum and the $10 or $12 formerly paid for handling is, of course, lost to the city.

The new system of economy has extended to all branches of the cotton trade. The fees of brokers, storehouse-keepers, packers, pressers, and others now amount to little or nothing, and the once extensive business of cotton buying and sampling is entirely done away with. Before the war every extensive mill-owner and cotton dealer in Europe had a cotton buyer and sampler in New-Orleans. It was his business to buy from sample, and he had to be an expert as to the color, grade, texture, and adaptability of various cottons. Within the last few years, however, there have been established in Liverpool and other large ports, boards of inspection, whose duty it is to examine and grade cotton on its arrival. The business of the cotton sampler is, consequently, at an end in New-Orleans. The work formerly done by him can now be performed by an ordinary clerk. Thus, by a number of natural causes, by the overthrow of slavery, the construction of railroads, the improved means of transportation, the establishment of country stores, and the growth of other cities, New-Orleans has been slowly but surely losing her importance as a commercial centre. That the establishment of the Nicholls Government or any other political change can bring back trade lost in the way I have described, is, of course, too ridiculous a proposition for serious consideration, and the sooner the people of Louisiana come to that conclusion the better it will be for them. In the future, New-Orleans, like other cities in the United States, must look for prosperity to the trade which naturally comes from its own vicinity. The improvement will be necessarily slow, for, as has been already stated, most of the importing and exporting trade has gone to other ports, never to return. Manufactories can never flourish here, for there are no natural advantages. Most of the white people are too lazy to work, and the negroes can do nothing but cultivate the soil, and consequently the city must look for its increase in agricultural products. Any improvement in trade. Emigration must be encouraged, and to this end the laws must be enforced and respected. There must be no more political murders, no more negro massacres, no more riots, no more bloodshed. There must be less idle talk, less useless speech-making about imaginary wrongs, and more—a great deal more—earnest, honest work. H. C.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE LEGALITY OF BALLOTS WITH THE CANDIDATE'S NAME INCOMPLETE — MR. FRANK JONES' CASE IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, April 23.—The Judges of the Supreme Court met here to-day, to consider certain questions referred to the full Bench by the Governor and Council, as to whether, in counting the votes for Representatives in Congress it is the duty of the Governor and Council to go behind the returns, and throw out, reject, or disregard any votes on the ground that the name on the ballot was not the legal name of the candidate; or on the ground that certain ballots did not contain the full Christian name of the candidate to be voted for. The case in question, of course, is that of Frank Jones, Congressman-elect in the First District, who, the Republicans say, was named Benjamin Franklin in his father's will, but who was voted for as Frank Jones. In an interview with one of the Judges, this evening, he declined to state whether an opinion had been made, or whether one would be rendered at all. It is understood that an opinion has been prepared which does not sustain that of the Superior Court of 1875, given in the case of Natt Head, the State Senator whose votes were rejected on the ground that the ballots did not contain his full Christian name.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

SIXTEEN PERSONS KILLED IN ALEXANDRIA, IN EGYPT.

LONDON, April 24.—The boiler in a flour-mill exploded in Alexandria yesterday. Sixteen persons were killed any many injured.

B. F. ALLEN INDICTED.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Grand Jury of the criminal court have found indictments against B. F. Allen, late President of the Cook County National Bank, for perjury and fraud. Allen was before the Grand Jury to-day and testified against Bienneshasett, Stephens & Co., who it is claimed were cognizant of all the movements made by Allen's bank. His testimony was corroborated by Receiver Burley and by Mr. Cleveland.

MURDER TRIAL BEGUN.

ST. ALBANS, April 23.—The trial of Edward Tatro, for the murder of Mrs. Alice M. Butler, at High Gate, Vt. June 2, 1876, was commenced this morning.

THE WOODIN COMMITTEE.

THE CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED.

EXAMINATION OF JUDGE DAVIS, SENATOR WINSLOW, H. W. HURLBERT, BALLARD SMITH, SENATOR PIERCE, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, AND JUDGE WATERBURY—EVERY ASSERTION OF THE WORLD DENIED—THE AUTHORS OF THE ARTICLE ADMIT IT TO BE BASED ON RUMOR ONLY.

The Woodin Investigating Committee of the Senate reassembled yesterday morning at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Among those present were Judge Noah Davis, Senator Woodin's son and his counsel, J. Thomas Spriggs, of Utica, Senator Waigstaff, Senator Pierce, Hugh Hastings, Judge Bixby, ex-Alderman Van Schaick, ex-Judge Ashbel Green, and Senator Winslow. Judge Davis was the first witness sworn. He testified that in 1870-71 he was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, and took an interest in political affairs. He was asked whether in 1870 he made a speech at Lockport, charging Republican members of the Senate with having been corruptly influenced to vote for the Tweed charter. He answered that in 1871 he did make a report to a conference of Republicans, held in Lockport—he would not call it a speech—in which he accused a Republican Senator of corruption, but he had no personal knowledge of the truth of the charge, and relied entirely on information from others; he had heard no charges whatever against Senator Woodin, and thought it due to that gentleman to say that, from all he had heard from various sources touching the Tweed charter, he was never mentioned as one of those parties—Senators—who were improperly influenced to vote for it. This ended Judge Davis' examination. Mr. Van Schaick stepped forward and desired to know what kind of testimony would be required of him. He was informed that his books, checks, vouchers, &c., for 1870 would be wanted, and he left, promising to have them and his book-keeper present at 3 o'clock. Senator Winslow was then sworn. Senator Carpenter thought that, the witness being a Republican Senator, the examination should be conducted by one of the Democratic committeemen. Senator Bradley accordingly did the questioning. Mr. Winslow testified that he had been a resident of Watertown for 34 years; he was engaged in merchandise, real estate, and banking business there from 1861 to 1876; he was a member of the Senate during the sessions of 1870-71-72-73; witness had had no acquaintance with Tweed previous to his election; their relations were not intimate at any time, and witness never conversed with Tweed or had any communication with him except in the Senate Chamber; he never was in Tweed's rooms except at committee meetings, or on occasions when a large number of persons were present on business relating to legislation; witness was on the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies with Tweed, [laughter;] Senator Banks was the other member; Tweed was Chairman, [renewed laughter;] the committee continued the same during the sessions of 1870 and 1871; William B. Woodin was a member of the Senate in 1870-71; witness did not know him previously; their relations were not intimate; they were members of the same party—the Republican;; witness gave no special attention to the Tweed Charter bill, but necessarily became somewhat familiar with its provisions; he voted for its passage; it was understood between the Republican members that it should be supported, in consideration of the passage by the Democrats of the Registry law; this understanding was reached in caucus; witness did not remember whether it was mentioned in the call for the caucus, and thought that other matters were brought up then also; the caucus took place two or three days before the passage of the charter—within a day or two possibly; witness did not know whether any Republican Senators had come to the conclusion to support it previous to the caucus; all, or nearly all, were present, including Senator Woodin, but he took no more active part in the caucus than others; neither did witness, nor any particular member that witness could recollect; most of the time of the caucus was taken up by Mr. Greeley, who was present, and who delivered a speech warning those present not to be deceived or cheated by the Democrats in the matter of the Registry law; Mr. Greeley did not express himself as opposed to the Tweed charter; on the contrary, he favored the passage of the charter in order to get the Registry bill through; he so stated in his newspaper; witness understood Mr. Greeley to be in favor of the charter, and received a communication from him to that effect; witness did not recollect any other person who said anything on the subject; he himself did not have a word of conversation with Tweed on the matter at any time or in any place, nor with any one not a member of the Senate; no one talked with him about the charter, or solicited his aid or support for it; he did not know that any means was used to obtain the support of any member for that bill, except the arrangement about the Registry law; he did not know that any money was employed or any valuable thing given to any one in its behalf; not a single farthing was placed in witness' hands, nor was any check given or promise or statement that a consideration would be furnished, made him; the statement in the *World* of April 17 that $200,000 was placed in witness' hands to secure the passage of the Tweed charter, the money to be divided between certain members of the Senate, of whom William B. Woodin was one, was false in every particular; there was not a shadow of truth in it; witness had no conversation with Senator Woodin in regard to the passage of that charter; he did not give Mr. Woodin any money or any article of value then or ever; he did not understand that corrupt means were being used to forward the passage of that bill; he received nothing to oppose the "Huckleberry Charter;" no one talked to witness on the subject of the latter bill; he knew its provisions; he gave his support to the Tweed charter in preference, because of the Registry bill, and because the Republican press generally pronounced it preferable to the latter; witness did not recollect whether in the outset the Republican Senators were opposed to the Tweed charter, nor could he remember any changes of view on their part while the matter was under discussion; during that portion of the session witness was out of health and confined much of the time to his room, and consequently was unable to talk much about it; he understood that the Republicans were satisfied to get what Mr. Greeley called "our share"—the Registry law; witness could not say whether this was introduced prior to the Tweed charter, but it was perfected and passed before the charter was passed; it had not been passed at the time of the caucus; some Democrats in the Senate opposed the Registry bill; witness did not remember whether Senator Thayer was present at the caucus; his impression was that he was not; he did not understand Senator Thayer's reason for opposing the charter after it had been made a party measure; if all the Young Democracy members had voted with the Republicans, there would have been enough between them to pass the Registry bill; witness did not recollect any provision of the Tweed charter that made it preferable to the Young Democracy charter, but considered it so on the whole; he understood that Horace Greeley did not oppose its passage; Mr. Greeley made a speech before the Committee on Municipal Affairs, but not in opposition to it; the speech was rather in favor of it; witness so considered it; witness knew of no money having been paid to Senator Woodin by anybody; nor did he know of any communication between Mr. Woodin and Mr. Tweed on the subject, nor of any influences having been used except those he had stated.

HIS ACTION INFLUENCED BY MR. GREELEY.

To Senator Schoonmaker—Witness could not tell who introduced the Registry bill into the Senate; his recollection was that it was an Assembly bill; he could not say when it was introduced into the Assembly, with reference to the Tweed charter; his recollection was that the charter had been introduced some time previous, as the Registry bill passed the Assembly before the Tweed charter passed the Senate; it was amended and passed in the Senate also before the charter; the Democracy had a majority in the Assembly; witness understood that the Registry bill was supported in the Assembly by the Democrats on the ground of a compromise; the Registry bill was amended and passed in the Senate, returned to the Assembly, the amendments concurred in there, and the bill passed before the Tweed charter was passed in the Senate; the amendments made the law more stringent; witness did not recollect what they were, though he fairly understood them at the time; witness was a member of the Committee on Banks; he was not on the Committee on Cities; witness did not think that the Young Democracy charter passed the Senate before the Tweed charter was introduced; his impression was that it had been introduced in the House likewise in regard to the other Young Democracy measures—the abolition of the Supervisors, and the re-organization of the Police Board—witness did not think they had been introduced in the Senate, but in the House; he thought they did not pass the Senate before the Tweed charter; witness did not know that he expressed any opinion in regard to the Tweed charter before the caucus; he had not reached any conclusion until then; his action was influenced by the caucus, but more particularly by Mr. Greeley, through a personal letter, through articles in the *Tribune*, through a personal interview, and through Mr. Greeley's speech before the Committee on Municipal Affairs. A copy of the letter spoken of was produced and put in evidence. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1870.

DEAR SIR: It is indispensable that out of the present feuds in the Legislature we get an honest election law. THAT IS OUR SHARE, and we must not fail to secure it. The bearer, Judge Waterbury, is a Democrat of the anti-Tweed stamp, who can indicate the reforms which are needed. I pray you hear and heed him. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. N. WINSLOW, Senate, Albany.

Witness' impression was that Judge Waterbury came there with an Election law, whose provisions were before the caucus; he thought the more important provisions of the Waterbury bill were embodied in the Registry law that was passed; Mr. Greeley, at the caucus, suggested the use of the amendments furnished by Mr. Waterbury; witness could not recall any of them; witness could not name any Republican Senators who were active in the caucus in advising others to vote for the Tweed charter; Mr. Greeley took up most of the time of the caucus with his speech; witness said most emphatically that Mr. Greeley's advice was to vote for the charter; he did not know whether the passage of the charter was the result of Mr. Greeley's remarks; they certainly had their weight, with himself, at least; witness did not know whether any conversation took place between Tweed and any Republican Senator before the caucus about the charter; it was stated in the caucus that the Republicans could have the Registry law by voting for the charter; witness did not say so, nor did Senator Woodin to his recollection; witness did not remember that anything was said at the caucus in relation to Tweed's views on the subject; what was said was that the Democrats would give the Republicans the Registry law in return for the charter; witness did not take an active part in the caucus; he was unable to say who made the statement spoken of; he did not know whether money was raised in New-York City to influence either branch of the Legislature; he heard nothing on the subject, he knew of no pecuniary consideration having been given to influence the action of any Republican member of the caucus for the purpose of securing the passage of any of the New-York bills; witness did not know what he understood by a "Democrat of the anti-Tweed stamp;" he did not understand that Mr. Greeley was hostile to Tweed; his business in Watertown was that of a private banker; his bank was known as the "Merchants' Bank;" he had no associates; during 1870 witness made his deposits in the National Trust Company, of this City; he presumed that he made some in March and April of that year; besides, he had a small account at home; his account with the Trust Company is still open.

To Senator Bradley—Witness could not tell who the arrangement for the passage of the Registry bill and Tweed charter was made with; Mr. Greeley was very tenacious about the Registry law, and was anxious lest the Democrats should cheat the Republicans; witness assumed that somebody made the arrangement on behalf of the Democratic members, but he did not know who; the leading member of the Senate of 1870 on the Democratic side, in witness' opinion, was Senator Hardenburgh; Senator Murphy was very prominent also; Mr. Tweed had a large controlling influence; witness' understanding was that there had been a caucus of Democratic members, and out of it had come the arrangement; he thought that the majority of the Democrats supported the Registry law; his impression was that the Tweed and anti Tweed quarrel was pretty well healed by that time.

Senator Schoonmaker here took up a pamphlet published by Senator Winslow in reply to an accusation by the *Tribune* that he had voted corruptly for the Tweed charter. The Senator's defense was that Mr. Greeley had advocated the charter, and that it was upon his representations that he (Senator Winslow) had voted as he did. This Mr. Greeley denied, and Senator Winslow answered by quoting extracts from the former's speech before the committee. All these and various other documents bearing on the controversy are embodied in the pamphlet. Senator Schoonmaker asked the witness in regard to Mr. Greeley's accusation. The answer was that it was drawn out by something witness said during the election canvass.

Senator Schoonmaker—Did Mr. Greeley use this sentence? (reading:)

"Mr. Winslow does not even assert, in his last card, that I ever asked him to vote for Tweed's charter. The best he can do is to pick out of the *Tribune* a few disconnected sentences, and so put them together as to seem, or pretend to have made out a qualified approval of or acquiescence in that charter, or parts of it, as preferable to no reform whatever. Thus he misuses my speech before the committee on Cities at Albany, when he knows perfectly well that the speech was against the Tweed charter, and that any fair report proves exactly that."

Senator Winslow (interrupting)—His statement was not supported by any evidence.

Senator Schoonmaker (continuing:)

"He does not attempt to deny my express statement that, in the only conversation I ever held with him on the subject—that in the side room of the Senate chamber on the evening before the charter was passed—I said all that I could against any Republican support of that contrivance, urging that its triumph would surely defeat us, and insure a sweeping democratic victory in the fall, as it did; I believe Messrs. Joseph B. Varnum and William Lindsey were present at that conference; at all events Hon. Francis C. Thayer, Senator from the Thirteenth District, who heartily concurred with me, is still living near Albany, and will, I cannot doubt, confirm my statement. The letter: I am sure I never spoke to Mr. Winslow in favor of any charter, except at this conference, and then I did my very utmost to persuade him to vote against it. But Mr. Tweed's arrangements proved too cogent than mine; if any wonder why, Senator Wood's case, when concluded, will doubtless show."

The witness said that those were not the facts. He asked permission to read some further extracts from the pamphlet, which was accorded. He then read an editorial article in the *Tribune* of March 31, 1870, in which the Tweed charter is spoken of as an improvement on the Frear charter, and the following expressions are used:

"Above all, beyond all, before all, give us a law by which voters will be protected." "We entreat Republican senators to look simply to time and to the Thermopylæ of the struggle." "Vote with any faction for any charter that will protect us against illegal votes. Vote for any charter that will protect us from a repetition of these frauds."

To Senator Bradley—After the passage of the charter Mr. Greeley said he had opposed it and had made a speech against it, but he had really made a speech in its favor. Witness was asked if he had a copy of the speech. He replied that he had a portion of it. He handed it to Mr. Greeley, who, after reading it, said he saw nothing in it. The witness, having obtained permission, went on to read two editorial articles from the *Tribune*, one of the date March 25, 1870, and the other March 30, same year. The first contains the following, on which special stress was laid:

"It is idle to talk of real, practical reform which does not begin by purifying our ballot-boxes." No reform of our Municipality can be worth a straw which is not based upon elections by legal voters." "Whosoever professes to seek Municipal reform, yet will not cooperate in securing honest elections by legal voters only, is a hypocrite and a swindler."

The second recites the points of the Tweed charter for the enlightenment of the *Tribune* readers, and approves of them generally. It adds:

"It has points of decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy." ["It shines me," interpolated Senator Winslow. "That text is commending. You mark his words."] But we must insist that an efficient election law, whereby fraduent voting shall be prevented and punished, is the first requisite of our present condition. No municipality chosen by repeaters and ballot-box stuffers can be honest and efficient."

The witness then read extracts from Mr. Greeley's speech before the Committee on Cities, which he said were derived from the report in the *Tribune*. The speech was delivered before the passage of either the Registry bill or the charter. They were very short, and simply advocated the passage of the Registry bill. Senator Bradley asked if that was all the speech, and witness replied that it was substantially the whole of it.

Senator Woodin's counsel, Mr. Spriggs, then took the witness in hand. He testified that it was after the delivery of that speech that

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS—THE PAYER OF AN UNACCEPTED BANK CHECK — RIPARIAN RIGHTS AS AGAINST PUBLIC NEEDS—A RAILROAD PATENT CASE—OTHER CASES.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 211—*First National Bank of Washington vs. Whitman.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case it is held that the payer of a check which has not been accepted by the bank on which it is drawn cannot maintain an action upon it against the bank. Until acceptance there is no privity of contract between the payer and the bank so held. When a check of the Treasurer of the United States upon a depository bank had been paid upon an unauthorized indorsement of the name of the payee, and where the action was brought by the true owner of the check, it does not alter the rule that there has been a settlement of accounts between the Treasurer and the bank. Another check in question was allowed in the account to the credit of the bank upon the supposition that it has been properly paid. Such erroneous allowances do not affect the real state of the accounts, but is open to correction when discovered. Payment to a stranger upon an unauthorized indorsement does not operate as an acceptance of the check so as to authorize an action by the real owner to recover the amount, as upon an accepted check. Reversed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 958—*Barney vs. the City of Keokuk, the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This was an affirmance of judgment against Barney in an action in ejectment brought by him against the city and several railroad companies to recover possession of certain lots in Keokuk, with tracks, depots, and other buildings on the bank of the Mississippi River. The question was upon the right to the use of the premises for the purposes stated. The plaintiff alleging that they belonged to him by reason of being frontage between his property and the river, by deeds from the city vesting him with title to the river's edge. The decision is, that the right of the riparian owner extends to high-water mark; but that between that and low-water mark the title is in the city, and that the city had the right to widen and improve to any extent by filling in below high water, and building wharves and levees for public use; and that title to the lands so made remained in the corporation. Affirmed. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Justice Miller, being interested in the case, took no part in the hearing or decision.

No. 140—*The Illinois Central Railroad vs. Turrill, and Four other Cases.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—These were suits for infringement of a patent for an improvement in the common anvil or swage-blocks used in welding up and reforming the ends of railroad rails when they have exfoliated or become shattered from unequal wear. In some of them the infringement is found and the judgments are affirmed, but in the others the judgments are reversed. The following are the orders: In this case the judgment is reversed; in No. 143—Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana vs. Turrill reversed; in Chicago and Alton vs. same, affirmed; in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy vs. same, affirmed; also, in case of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road vs. same. Justice Strong delivered the opinion; dissenting as to the estimate of damages, Justices Swayne and Field.

No. 196—*Gould vs. Day.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan.—This was an action against the defendant for selling lands of the plaintiff. The deeds had not been recorded, to other parties in the name of the apparent owner by the record, knowing at the time that they belonged to the plaintiff. The court sustains the ruling below, that the tax deeds were prima facie evidence that the title to the lands embraced in them was in the plaintiff, when the defendant, as attorney, attempted to convey them to others, and that, therefore, the plaintiff was not injured by the conveyance made. Affirmed. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 209—*Merrill vs. Yeomans et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This is the affirmance of a decree below, against the appellant, who sued for an infringement of his patent for an invention used in the preparation of oils; the court holding that as the defendants merely dealt in oils, using neither the complainant's process nor any other in their preparation, they are not liable for an infringement. Justice Miller delivered the opinion; dissenting, Justice Clifford.

No. 213—*Robertson et al. vs. Blake et al.*—Appeal and cross-appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was an action to recover for the infringement of a patent to Blake for a stone-breaking-machine. An infringement having been found, and the damages found to be nominal only, both parties appealed. The decrees are affirmed, the court remarking that as special damage was not proved it could not be awarded. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

Motion for a writ of prohibition to the District Court for the Eastern District of New-York to prevent the enforcement of wharfage claims against the bark John M. Welsh was argued. The owners of the bark state that she was charged with wharfage at the rate of $3 50 per day, under a law of New-York, when lying at the wharf for about 10 days, and it is argued that a Court of Admiralty has no jurisdiction over cases of wharfage, because the contract of wharfage is not a maritime contract, and because the maritime law gives no lien for wharfage; it is said Admiralty Courts cannot enforce local liens at all, except they arise out of contracts of materials, and that the law of the State gives no lien. It is also said that the act discriminates between the property of citizens of different States, and is therefore unconstitutional. E. D. McCarthy and J. E. Govern for the petition; F. A. Wilcox opposed.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 23.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following arguments were heard: No. 14—Ellen Matthews, administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. William F. Sheehan, appellant; argued by N. C. Moak for appellant, Esek Cowen for respondent. No. 304—Louisa Donail Wehle, respondent, vs. John G. Haviland et al., appellants; submitted for appellants; argued by Charles Wehle for respondent. No. 310—Ebenezer G. Benedict, appellant, vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent; argued by George W. Miller for appellant, Matthew Hale for respondent. No. 313—John S. Prouty, appellant, vs. Demas Barnes, respondent; argued by N. A. Halbert for appellant, D. P. Barnard for respondent; appeal dismissed, with costs. No. 316—John C. Addiken, respondent, vs. Mary A. Cantrell, appellant; argued by H. H. Morange for appellant, Daniel F. Robertson for respondent. No. 318—Mary McVey, respondent, vs. Mary A. Cantrell, appellant; argued by H. H. Morange for appellant, Daniel F. Robertson for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, April 24: Nos. 306, 295, 319, 273, 241, 303, 296, 282.

ANOTHER MAY DAY.

A few days ago Neptune Bowden, an accomplished swindler, who carried on the straw-bail business extensively, and also operated as a bogus commission merchant at No. 218 Fulton-street, swindling hundreds of persons in this and adjacent States, was convicted of perjury in swearing falsely on the bail bond of George F. Parker, an accomplice. Yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Russell called the case of George F. Parker, who was arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, on the charge of having obtained, by trick and device, a seal-skin sacque and muff, valued at $150, from John Konvalinka, of No. 36 Malden-lane. The accused, who has been implicated with Bowden in his manifold swindling schemes, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

IS A LIVERY STABLE A NUISANCE?

Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed against Maturin Livingston. The plaintiff sought to restrain the defendant from using a building which adjoined her property as a livery stable. She claimed that if his building were so used, her property would be depreciated in value on account of the noise, smell, &c. Judge Sedgwick says: "To direct an injunction, I must find from my own general knowledge or from the evidence, that a livery stable cannot be managed so as to prevent its nuisance, and, perhaps, unhealthy, incidents amounting to a nuisance." Judge Sedgwick says the cases hold that a livery stable is not of itself a nuisance, though it may become one. Under such circumstances he thinks it proper to refuse the injunction asked for. Should the livery stable, when in operation, prove a nuisance, he thinks it will then be sufficient time to ask for an injunction. He therefore dismisses the complaint.

BEATING A SLEEPING MAN.

Constantine Boglioli, an Italian candy vender, on going to his apartment at No. 43 Sullivan-street on Sunday evening, found that some money which he had left there had been stolen. Suspecting that a fellow-tenant named Giacomo Ruso was the thief, Boglioli waited until Ruso was sleeping soundly in his own room, when, arming himself with a large board, the candy vender entered the room and proceeded to belabor the sleeping man on the head. Ruso grappled with his infuriated assailant, and finding himself overmatched, called for a police man, who arrested Boglioli. He was taken before Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in default of $1,000 on a charge of felonious assault.

HELD FOR PASSING A WORTHLESS NOTE.

Jacob Kuhlke was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having defrauded John M. Moser, of No. 7 Beaver-street, by giving him a worthless note for $1,654 29 in part payment for 27 bags of hops. Kuhlke has been a hop broker, having an office at No. 32 South William-street. On January 9, it is alleged, he went to Moser and said he wished to purchase hops for a brewer, whose note he would give. Moser accepted the offer, and received the note and a check to make up the price of the hops, which was $1,138 36. The check was afterward cashed. A few days ago Moser learned that his hops had gone into the possession of a hop broker named Steinkamp, and that the latter, Kuhlke, and the brewer whose note had been given him were all insolvent. Kuhlke was held for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

COURT NOTES.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Murray, Edward C. Thatcher and Thomas F. Dunoan, General Clerk and Register Clerk respectively in the Excise Department, were charged with assaulting Timothy J. Donohue, the License Clerk, in the liquor saloon known as Dramatic Hall, No. 46 East Bonston-street, on Friday evening last. Mr. Donohue appeared in court with both eyes in deep mourning. Justice Murray required them to furnish $500 bail each to keep the peace.

Two divorce cases were before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The first of these was brought by Imogene A. Berthoff against Daniel V. H. Berthoff. The parties were married on Jan. 15, 1868, and have three children. Mrs. Berthoff claims her husband asandoned her in November last, and went to live with another woman. A reference was ordered. Judge Donohue ordered a reference also on the question of alimony in the suit of John Rueckner against Ann Elizabeth Rueckner. The plaintiff is a professor of music, and married the defendant on July 3, 1865. The parties have two children, twins, about 3 years old. Mr. Rueckner charges his wife with adultery.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Moritz Josephthal against John C. Steffen and others. The action was brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage. It seems that the mortgage was assigned to the plaintiff by one Warner Trautman, a minor, who sued by guardian. The guardian employed as attorney Adolf Levinger, who proved a defaulter. He raised $4,500 on the mortgage and gave Trautman only $800. Trautman sought to prevent the foreclosure of the mortgage, but Judge Van Brunt held that, as between him and the plaintiff, the former should suffer, because it was by his aid that Levinger was enabled to perpetrate the fraud. Judgment of foreclosure is ordered.

Testimony was taken before William Sinclair, as Referee, yesterday, in the matter of Charles Rivers, the 4-year-old boy who was taken charge of on the 5th instant by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The boy was trained, and had performed, as a rope-walker and circus rider. The society's officers say the boy was to have been taken to Topeka, Kansas, to perform in Sells Brothers' Circus. Michael Coyle, however, who claims to take care of the boy's interests, under a promise to the latter's father, insists that the boy was brought here to give him a musical education. William H. Gibson represents the society, and Col. George H. Hart appears for Coyle.

THE WALL-STREET INVESTIGATION.

The Grand Jury continued its inquiry yesterday into the source of the Wall-street rumors to the effect that the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had applied for a Receiver.

Thomas M. Taber, a reporter, was examined, and among the Wall-street men who testified were Messrs. Frank F. Dickinson, Edward E. Chase, William H. Henriques, Oakley, Beekman, Woods, Simpson, and Oliphant. The investigation will be continued to-day, a large number of additional witnesses having been subpœnaed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sparks vs. Pike.—I have had great difficulty in reading the papers in this case. If I correctly apprehend the case, there are two motions pending, to wit: First, a motion that an attachment issue against the judgment debtor for an alleged contempt in not appearing on the return day of the order for his examination in supplementary proceedings; and, second, a motion to compel the debtor to apply certain property toward the satisfaction of the judgment, pursuant to the provisions of section 292 of the Code. As the papers are discursive and in conflict in regard to the fact whether the original order was exhibited to the defendant when he was served, and as the defendant has since submitted himself to a very exhaustive examination, I am not inclined to grant the attachment in regard to the second motion, while it does not satisfactorily appear from what sources the wife derived the money with which the various articles were purchased which are returned in defendant's evidence, I cannot, in view of the positive assertion by the defendant in his testimony that he did not contribute any money for their purchase, make the order asked for. (Sackett vs. Newton, 10 How., 506.) If the plaintiff desires the appointment of a Receiver in order to try the question of title, he may apply at Chambers for an order to show cause why such Receiver should not be appointed, and for an order requiring the transfer of the property in the meantime.

Jamison vs. Jamison.—The order submitted by the defendant's attorney seems to me to be in accordance with the authorities. (Waco vs. Ward, 0 Abbt., N. S., 74.) Order granted.

Palmer vs. The Humphreys Specific Company et al.—The Administratrix may have an order reviving this action in her name if she so elects. If she does not so elect within 20 days from the entries of the order herein, then this action will be discontinued on the payment of the taxable costs and an allowance to the defendants of $100.

In the Matter of the Protestant Public School.—I cannot distinguish this case from the case of Anchmuty, heretofore decided by me. That decision was rendered in conformity to the decision of the General Term in the case of the Mayor, &c. (3 How., 481.) The motion to vacate the assessment is therefore granted.

Fuller vs. Hunt.—I think that the order submitted by the plaintiff's attorney is correct.

Lazarus vs. Bilgram.—Although it appears that the person under arrest is not E. S. Whipple, yet, as another person is joined with E. S. Whipple as defendant under the name of John Doe, if in point of fact the goods were sold to the representations of John Doe that he was E. S. Whipple, I think the plaintiffs are entitled to hold the order. The affidavit on which the order was issued was not as explicit as it might have been, but as the motion is made upon affidavits by the defendants the plaintiffs are entitled to support their case by additional affidavits, and the additional affidavits may clearly show that E. Benton Whipple was the person who ordered the plaintiffs to part with their goods. If the goods were procured by him for the benefit of E. S. Whipple, he is liable to an action for his fraudulent representations. Whether E. Benton Whipple was in partnership with E. S. Whipple is in that view of no consequence. If the plaintiff did not know the real name of defendant, they were justified in serving him under a fictitious name. Motion denied with costs, but with leave to renew on other affidavits if defendants are so advised.

Godfrey vs. Hendrickson.—The defendant has not been guilty of such laches as to deprive him of the right to make this motion, and under the case of Monroe vs. Upson, 5 Sick., 355, the defendant should be permitted to set up his discharge. If the composition was not carried out by the defendant it will be of no avail to him, and if it was, the plaintiff ought not to allowed to obtain an advantage over the other creditors. The case of Rudge vs. Rundell, 1 1., and C. B., 649, was decided on a very different state of facts from that which appears in this case. There the defendant had answered and contested the debt, and preceding a trial was sent before a Referee. The defendants were discharged in bankruptcy, being before the referee rendered judgment and omitted to file a supplemental answer setting up their discharge as a bar to the action. Their application to be allowed to plead their discharge was not made until many months after judgment was entered by default, and under circumstances which prevent me from holding that the defendant has been guilty of laches. I shall allow the defendant to answer pleading his discharge, on those conditions: The judgments and executions are to stand as security, the costs before notice of trial and costs of motion to be paid in each case, the answer to be served within five days from the entry of the order, and short notice of trial to be accepted for the 3lay Term.

Belleza vs. Stanford.—The motion to set aside the original answer must be denied for the reason that the plaintiff's attorney, by his consent of Feb. 15, agreed to receive the same and thereby waived all defects in the verification. The motion to compel action on the authorities as to whether the verification of the amended answer is sufficient. (See Standard vs. Mattice, 7 Howard, 4; see Fern vs. Latson, 5 Sandford, 650; Wilson vs. Hillman, 15 How., 225; People vs. Allen, 14 How., 234.) After accepting the original answer, with substantially the same verification, I think that the plaintiff was precluded from raising the question as to the amended answer. Motion to strike out answer denied with costs of motion. The motion for a commission should be granted without costs, said commission to issue and be returned within 40 days.

Wilson vs. Hall.—While it may not have been necessary to allow an inspection of the books and papers to enable the plaintiffs to draw their complaint, I think enough is shown by the affidavits to justify an order for the inspection of the books and papers to enable the plaintiffs to prepare for trial. Motion is granted, and the order may be settled on two days' notice.

Matter of Earle.—As it appears that the order in this case was completed when the act of 1872 was passed, the exception contained in the seventh section of that permits the petitioner to contest the validity of the assessment. (See opinion of Court of Appeals, per Allen, Jr., on the motion for a reargument in the case of Pasquet.) I therefore adhere to the view first expressed by me when this case came up before me in December, 1875, and the opinion that the assessment should be vacated. Motion granted.

Matter of the Guardian Savings Bank.—The appeal from the order in this case can be heard during the present term. There is no doubt that a stay of the decision of the appeal can be obtained if any exigency exists upon a representation of the fact to the General Term. I do not see any reason therefore for apprehending that the question of the Receivership cannot be determined formally long before the statute can run against the claims referred to in the affidavit of Mr. Roache. The Receiver is entitled to be heard on the appeal on such proper terms. Those terms will be the undertakings prescribed to place the cause on the May General Term calendar, to take short notice for such terms, and to argue the motion when first reached, and that in the event of a failure to argue said motion at said term, the appeal shall be of no force.

Otto vs. Fackner.—When I filed the memorandum of March 26, the certificate of the Referee had not been received for not allowing the plaintiff costs, and the case was sent back for a further and fuller certificate. That certificate has now been submitted; I am still of the opinion that if this case had been tried before me at the Special Term I should have deemed it proper to have allowed costs to the plaintiff, but as this is an equitable action, the costs are in the discretion of the Court, and all the issues having been referred to the Referee, his decision must therefore stand. It seems under the authorities to be conclusive until reversed upon appeal. The Court of Appeals held in Bunker vs. White 4 Abbott, N. C. 124, that the discretion of the Referee in awarding costs would not be controlled, except in a case of palpable abuse. See also Pratt, States, 17 How., 211, Stevens vs. Venariel, 2 Lansing 90, 3 Wait's Practice, 287, 288, and cases cited. The Referee's decision must therefore stand. The case is a hard one for the plaintiff's attorney, but as I am without power I cannot interfere in his behalf.

Matter of Mellen.—The Sheriff is entitled to hold the prisoner under the order and remand in the case of Sayre vs. Mellen, notwithstanding the executive mandate, unless the plaintiff in that action consents that the order of arrest be vacated, and there has been an appropriate order entered for that purpose, so as to save the Sheriff from all liability. (See Matter of Briscoe, 51 N. Y., 422.) It is stated in the affidavit of the attorney making this application that such consent has been given, but there is no copy of such consent in the papers, and certainly no order vacating the order of arrest has been made. Enough, therefore, is not shown to warrant the court in directing that the prisoner be handed over to the authorities of Pennsylvania. Another writ can be applied for on other papers, but this writ must be dismissed.

Foley vs. Rathbone.—Motion denied.

Matter of Wheeler.—A perusal of the evidence taken in this case convinces me that the proceedings of the judgment debtor have not been just and fair, and the application for his discharge is therefore denied, with costs: see Maas vs. La Rue, 6 Abbt. N. S., 219; matter of Watson J. E. D. Smith, 429.

Moran vs. Watkins.—The plaintiff can make no motion, and can do nothing in this action until the costs heretofore imposed on the denial of motions are paid. This motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Cantrell vs. Aiker.—What have I to do with vacating stay?

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Naylor vs. Meehan; Bolton vs. Terpenny; Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Voorhis, (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;) matter of De Witt; Borden vs. Lespinasse; Constant vs. Reiser; Sage vs. Sturges; Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Meehen; Matter of Jolly; Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Costigan; Levin vs. Villmar; Peck vs. Scott; Ferris vs. Sage; Bassford vs. Crichton; Brophy vs. The Mayor, &c.; Coburn vs. The Mayor, &c.; Grasmuck vs. Ranch; Moser vs. Kohlmeyer; Nicoti vs. Hamilton, (Nos. 1 and 2;) Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Seery; Miles vs. Viney; matter of Adams; Stacy vs. Billings; Snelling vs. Converse; Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Atlantic National Bank; Hubbard vs. Decker, (Nos. 1, 2, and 3;) Greer vs. Tiffany; New Fire Insurance Company vs. Platt; Berthoff vs. Berthoff; Ten Eyck vs. Decker.

Memorandums.—Showler vs. Showler; Brown vs. Ryerson.

Saynisch vs. Saynisch.—Referred to J. M. Levey.

Orders granted.—Lipman vs. Sachs; Flagler vs. Holdane; Hamilton vs. Hubbard.

Matter of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.—Have no power to act on the motion.

Shaw vs. Niles; Mowry vs. Phipps.—Motions denied without costs.

De Lavalette vs. Wendt.—Denied. Memorandum.

German American Bank vs. Vilmar.—Give notice of settlement.

Williams vs. Geisbrecht.—Motion to vacate denied without costs.

Frisbie vs. Young.—Order granted as amended.

Buechner vs. Buechner.—Reference ordered.

Eaton vs. Eaton.—To be kept by clerk until motion to reserve is heard.

Granted.—Reynolds vs. Packer; Hackeman vs. Arnstein; Gedney vs. Townsiee; matter of Ingles; Greer vs. Hungerford.

By Judge Robinson.

Memorandum.—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Company et al.

National Life Insurance Company vs. Fields.—The defendant Clapp must pay as a condition of being let in, $250 as a counsel fee, or as on account of the extra allowance heretofore awarded to the plaintiff herein, and $10 costs of this motion. In other respects the order should be drawn as to conform (so far as practicable) to that entered in the case of Florence.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Options.—Smith vs. Weed et al.; Peoples' Savings Bank vs. Francklyn; Josephthal vs. Steffen et al.

By Judge Barrett.

Davidson et al. vs. Alfaro et al.—There was no proof of the value of the attorney's services in the suit in which the lien thereier is claimed. The question therefore does not arise as to whether, in the absence of any special agreement, the lien is limited to the taxable costs. On the proofs, clearly no more than the taxable costs can be allowed. The findings are settled and signed as proposed by plaintiffs, and the defendants' proposed findings are disallowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Norwood vs. Kercher.—Order appointing Simon Sultar, Receiver, &c.

Wilson vs. Davis.—Order modifying order of the 11th of April.

Durant vs. Abernroth.—Ordered on day calender for April 24.

Herrman vs. Schnuderb, &c.—Order that defendants pay over to plaintiffs $550 84.

The Lockport Granite Company vs. Magnin.—Bond approved on justification.

Winchell vs. Winchell.—Commission ordered.

Wing vs. The Gas-light Company of America.—Ordered on short calendar for second Friday in June.

Order Granted.—Hall vs. O'Reilly; Fredericks vs. Klein et al.; Greer vs. Varian; National Park Bank vs. The Erie Railway Company.

Smith vs. Orrell.—Within adjustment of costs approved and affirmed.

Cram vs. Riggs.—Motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event and to be adjusted in favor of the prevailing party as costs in the cause.

Carpenter et al.—Motion denied without prejudice to an application for leave to institute suit against the Receiver.

Ferguson vs. Kennedy.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to complaint, with leave to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

Parker vs. Harrison et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Vanderpoot vs. Tiller.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Reed vs. Livingston.—The complaint should be dismissed, with costs, but no allowance. Opinion.

Hausell vs. Vilmar et al.—See memorandum for counsel.

Abeenis vs. Gray.—Case and amendments settled.

Boyce, &c., vs. Wright.—Motion granted, without costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Struthers vs. Talman.—The ex parte order dated April 1, 1876, is set aside and wholly vacated, with $10 costs, to be paid by the party on whose application such order was made.

Motions Granted.—Pirr vs. Murphy; Peters vs. Reilly; Lewis vs. Peters; Peters vs. Willis; Wallman vs. Meyer; Newcombe vs. Walter.

Fooraem vs. Hill.—Motion to overrule demurrer granted.

Simpson vs. Morgan.—Motion for judgment granted.

Ketterer vs. Racey.—George W. McAdam, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Pringle vs. Dunn.—Motion dismissed, with costs.

Hudson vs. McArthur.—Motion to amend complaint, &c., granted on payment of $10 costs, defendant to have six days to answer.

Toomis vs. Deecker.—Receiver's bond approved.

Bohne vs. Arnfahm.—Order vacating judgment.

Solomon vs. Storey.—Memoranda.

By Judge Alker.

Parsons vs. Reinhard.—Case settled and filed.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Metzinger vs. Welde.—Motion on minutes for new trial denied.

By Judge McAdam.

Manhattan Gas Company vs. Vercelli.—Findings settled.

Pfizenmayer vs. Welch.—Decision filed.

Brown vs. Thurber.—Opinion.

By Judge Goepp.

Bromberger vs. Conner.—Motion for new trial denied, without costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
16—Collins vs. Jewell.	254—Petzall vs. Louderback.
63—Anten vs. Anten.	256—Tanpenbeck versus Rosenburg.
65—Wills vs. Redwald.	258—Young vs. Marks, (2 motions.)
74—Kitchen vs. Jackson.	259—Young vs. Karl, (Nos. 1 and 2.)
83—Wolff vs. Phillips.	264—Eaton vs. Eaton.
112—Banks vs. Murtha.	266—Weymann vs. Tanenbaum.
134—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Seaman.	267—Bock vs. Bernin.
107—Convngham vs. The Mayor, &c.	269—Wright versus The Mayor, &c.
199—Tallman vs. Gillen.	270—Berul, va. Gesslein.
234—McVey vs. Cantrell.	
235—Taddiken vs. Cantrell.	
251—Harrison vs. Withers.	
252—Amundtown vs. Goldecken.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
287—Schwartz vs. Samuels et al.	350—Schwab vs. Higgins et al.
49—Mason vs. Libby.	295—Wallace et al. vs. Am. li. Thread Co.
264—The People vs. 23d-st. R. R. Co. et al.	308—Ford et al. vs. Cole et al.
261—The Bleecker-st. R. R. Co. vs. the Mayor &c.	318—Batt vs. Hartman.
323—Jackson vs. Bayles et al.	320—Murdock, &c., vs. Schleiultz et al.
151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory.	351—Kidd vs. Preston.
348—Weiler vs. Kiernan et al.	352—Williams et al. vs. Cosden.
65—The Female G'd'n Soc'y vs. The Mayor, &c.	353—Van Loon vs. Squires, &c.
184—Edwards et al. vs. Hawkee et al.	355—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
200—Bishop vs. Talman.	356—Tappen, &c. vs. Interborind et al.
223—Second Nat. Bank of Norwich vs. Arnold et al.	357—Same vs. Same.
225—Benedict vs. Newcomb.	358—Moore vs. Lucet et al.
229—Reiss vs. Conner et al.	360—Metz et al. vs. Burney et al.
265—Kleiner vs. O'Nell et al.	361—Allen vs. Norton et al.
303—Smyth &c. vs. Wallace et al.	362—Bachman vs. Ryant.
304—Smyth &c. vs. Lombarde et al.	363—Bauman vs. Greatsinger et al.
	364—Abrahams vs. Goldberg et al.
	365—Same vs. Same.
	367—Lovejoy vs. McCormack.
	368—Earle vs. Hammond et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3009—Hughes vs. Rubino.	99—Nolan vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
3679—Bogatzke vs. Bogatzke.	3285—Friedberg vs. Stern.
2895—Bischoff vs. Bauer.	155—Bunge et al. vs. Frings.
3103—French et al., &c., vs. Redman et al.	2721—Theleman, versus Emanuel.
3173—Smith vs. Overman.	1331—The Mayor, &c., vs. Same.
3271—Chamberlain versus Smith vs. Kayne.	1003½—Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.
3273—German-Am. Bank vs. Amkreyan et al.	1038½—Hyman vs. Mendelsohn.
2985—The Harlem Bank vs. Adams et al.	2933—Kochler vs. Schwartz et al.
4673½—Patterson vs. McCunn.	4517—Williams vs. Kobb et al.
777—Mellarg vs. Stratton	3943—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
3175—Smith vs. Kayne.	4647—Johnson et al vs. Engs.
2717—Haden vs. Coleman.	
3835—Seaver, &c., vs. N.Y. G. & H. R. Co.	
4723—Hoffman vs. Conner, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.	1341½—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2096—Hart vs. Taylor et al.	3349—Otter, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.	3065—Sanchez vs. Stone.
328—Ferguson vs. White.	1182—Stephens vs. Gregory et al.
2437—Reynolds vs. Baird et al.	1147—Patterson vs. Stephenson.
4783—Manning, &c., vs Hogan.	1026½—Sazio vs. The Mayor, &c.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, &c.	2352—Bigley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1558½—Sullivan, &c., vs. Doorbecker.	4493—McDermott vs. The Mayor, &c.
2775—Ham vs. Ham et al.	413—McComb vs. Excelsior Manuf'g Co.
4363—Meehan vs. The Mayor, &c.	419—McComb vs. Jones.
148—Jarvis vs. Furman et al.	433—Corwin vs. Kubler et al.
2159—Abrahams vs. Hyman.	1710—Reed vs. Saul.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
633—Matthews vs. Driscoll.	208—Walter, &c., versus Bernard.
256—Rogers vs. Hagen et al.	159—Meher et al. vs. Brennan, &c.
813—Whomington, &c., vs. Forty-second and Grd-st. F. R. R. Co.	1034—Morris et al. versus Gadeke.
704—Mason vs. Conover.	379—Lewis, &c., vs. Buckingham, &c.
886—Walling vs. Bensel et al.	1098—Webster Loom Co. vs. Whittaker et al.
887—Day vs. Bensel et al.	1100—Doty vs. The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
1252—Meade vs. The Mayor, &c.	1101—Waddell vs. Ford et al.
367—Quinn, &c., versus Dorrer's G.C. Starch Company.	1102—Dixon vs. Ruland.
339—Holmes vs. Bleecker.	1103—The First Nat. B'k of Chicago vs. Kohen.
217—Hagan vs. Dillon.	1107—Kingsbury et al. vs. Kirwan.
218—Same vs. Same.	1108—Hawes et al. versus Strauss.
916—Knabe et al. versus Farnham, &c.	
742—Davis vs. Blanvolt.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
538—Milne vs. Gallaher.	779—Havemeyer, &c., vs. Haymeyer et al.
540—Same vs. Same.	354—Risel vs. Byrne.
635—Parker vs. Conner, &c.	977—Highland vs. Barney &c.
644—Ammond vs. Conner &c.	999—Tripp et al. vs. Phinney et al.
474½—Clark vs. The Mutual Benefit Ice Co.	770—Moeuec &c. vs. Hamin
311—Winfield vs. Klein et al.	780—Costigan et al. vs. Mason.
565—Fackelman vs. Ehrlich.	541—Felton vs. McOlave.
825—Winant vs. Curtin.	788—Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society
552—Dunn vs. The Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.	594—Morgan vs. Strook.
554—Dunn vs. The Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.	1014—Kelly vs. O'Donnell et al.
395—Von Holsen et al. vs. Bloodgood et al. &c.	360—Klein vs. The Railway P. Ass. of Hartford.
1183—Ward et al. vs. Donohue et al.	772—Merrill vs. Conner, &c.
778—Hunt vs. Stevens. &c	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
799—Olwell, Asm'r, vs. Hasbroncket al.	835—O'Keefe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
613—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	1039—The Graphic Co. vs. Blood.
806—Simmons et al. vs. Kayser.	1042—McDonald vs. H. R. R. R. Co.
815—McCue, &c., vs. Dillon et al.	679—Van Opstal, Jr., vs. Conner, &c.
593—Mitchell vs. Cornell et al.	905—Scott et al. vs. Conner, &c.
1093—Meyer vs. Clarke et al.	1045—Waddingham versus Gadeke.
1096—Davis vs. Muhlker.	1048—Cashman vs. Atkins.
864—Grant vs. Gould, &c.	1063—Wyman vs. Blumgart et al.
588—Archer vs. Leubuscher, &c.	1076—Gumpert vs. Strauss et al.
596—Forstman et al. vs. Levenson et al.	684—Lo Grand vs. Manhattan Mercantile Association.
980—Glaser vs. Amity Insurance Company.	804—Wormser vs. Meyer.
792—Lord et al. versus Thompson.	1050—Dean vs. Kipp.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1182—Hodges vs. Muspratt et al.	1225—Decker, Adm'x, vs. Searles.
840—McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.	1192—Same vs. Same.
1518—Bolemius vs. Krepplet et al.	630—Edwards vs. Slamovits.
1519—Herman et al. vs. Kreppiel et al.	269—New-York Paper Box Co., vs. Herrman.
705—Bangs vs. Ocean Nat. Bank New-York.	1650—Roberts vs. The Mayor, &c.
27—Bolton vs. Same.	1637—McKinley vs. Conner
1186—Pierss vs. Gasser.	892—Shanley vs. The Mayor, &c.
698—Crosswell et al. Administrator, vs. Way.	953—American vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
571—Keller vs. Sorsbieter	887—Clews vs. Brewster.
1050—Lawrence vs. The Mayor.	1086—Same vs. Same.
224—Vredenburg versus Uhles.	1039—O'Neill vs. Barrue.
237—Lowry vs. New-York & Harlem Railroad Co	966—Amsdell vs. Garde, &c.
337—Herman vs. Fiske.	885—Dilger versus Mc-Donough.
714—Farley vs. N. Y. C. & H. Railroad Co.	965—Brigge, Jr., vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1130—Trask et al. vs. Solomon.	465—Sternberger vs. McGovern.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 23, 1877.

COTTON—A moderate business was reported for early delivery, with prices quoted off 3-16c. ₱ lb....Ordinary quoted to-day at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.@10 13-16c.; Middling, 11 3-16c.@11 5-16c. Sales same day officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,177 bales, (of which 540 bales were on last evening.) including 750 bales to shippers and 427 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been moderately active at easier figures. Cable advices again unfavorable. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,800 bales, of which 7,300 bales were on last evening and 32,500 bales to-day, with 5,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, April closing at 11.14c.@11.16c.; May, 11.15c.@11.16c.; June, 11.25c.@11.26c.; July, 11.36c.; August, 11.46c.; September, 11.36c.@11.37c.; October, 11.25@11.27c.; November, 11.16c.@11.18c.; December, 11.7c.@11.19c.; January, 11.31c.@11.33c.; February, 11.41c.@11.43c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 15@21 points, closing heavy.... The receipts at this port to-day were 631 bales, and the shipping ports 5,032 bales, against 4,974 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 10,309 bales, against 7,342 bales last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,789,010 bales, against 3 783,417 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding year. The consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 17,764 bales; to the Continent, 3,277 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 237,352 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 534,434 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Alx.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9⅜	9⅜
Strict Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	10	10
Good Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Good Ord	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
Low Middling	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Middling	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Good Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Mid	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅜	Low Middling	10 1-16
Strict Good Ord	9¾	Middling	10 9-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—The business in State and Western Flour was quite active to-day, the bone trade demand having been very good for most grades, suited to this interest, and the inquiry for stock for shipment having been somewhat brisker. Offerings desirable supplies were very light generally, and prices were again quoted up fully 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl.; some favorite brands, particularly of Spring and Winter Wheat Extras, having been held at an advance of fully 50c. ₱ bbl. The extreme figures claimed seriously impeded operations.... Sales have been reported since our last of 18,300 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, at $6 60@$7 30for extra State; $7 30@$8 25 for very inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $5@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 50 for about fair to choice, (though very inferior, 50 bbls. went at $5;) poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 30, mainly at $7 10@$7 40; poor to good Extra State at $7 40@$8 50, mostly at $7 60@$7 75; very good to choice do. at $7 85@$8 25; very fancy do. quoted up to $9 00; City Mills Extras, $8 25@$8 50; for West Indies, on the basis of $8 50@$9 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme, in new pks.;) do. for South America, $9 25@$9 75 for very good to choice; do. for English market, $8 50@$9 75 for common to very choice shipping Extras; $9 75@$11 for fair to very choice Trade and Family....The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $9 50@$10 75 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour is dull and nominal, with no further rates. We quote at from $5 25@$5 75 for ordinary to very choice State superfine; $5 90 for small lots of fancy do; $5 40@$5 65 for Superfine Pennsylvania; $5@$5 50 for superfine Western, and $2 50@$4 50 for poor to choice fine.... Sales reported of 650 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for good to very choice Superfine State, and $5 50@$5 65 for Superfine Pennsylvania....Corn-meal has been quoted steady, but with improvement within the range of from $2 85@$3 35 for poor to strictly choice Yellow Western; $2 90@$3 25 for Yellow Jersey; $2 85@$3 35 for White Western; and $3 55@$3 60 for brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, within the range of from $2 85@$3 35 from dock and store, and 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 55 from steamer.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in fair demand, within the range of $1 12½@$1 45 for common to strictly choice ₱ bag....Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $1 18 for City Mills....Oat-meal selling only in small lots, within the range of $6 25@$7 50 for fair to very choice Western and City; Canada, $7@$7 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat was quoted decidedly stronger, generally 3c.@5c. a bushel dearer, and offered very reservedly, which circumstances were against free movements, though an active demand was noted, mostly on export account. Winter Wheat was in very light supply, and held much more firmly, but was quiet....Sales have been reported to-day of 87,000 bushels, including very choice White Genesee, to arrive, 400 bushels, at $2 05, (closing with $2 05 bid and $2 10 asked;) and for extra choice White Michigan $2 15 asked;) Red Pennsylvania, ordinary, afloat, 2,000 bushels, for milling, at $1 80; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 10,000 bushels, for export, at $1 75, (with $1 75@$1 76 reported bid, and up to $1 78@ $1 80 asked toward the close;) choice new No. 2 Chicago do., in store, 14,500 bushels, at $2 73@$1 75, closing at $1 74 bid; prime old No. 2 do., in store, about 50,000 bushels for export, at $1 65; and ungraded Spring, in lots, at $1 50@$1 65, of which 3,000 bushels old crop, afloat at $1 59c....New crop Corn has been more active, in part for export, but, under freer offerings, prices yielded 2c.@1c. ₱ bushel....Sales have been reported since our last of 315,000 bushels, for delivery this and next month, (of which 119,000 bushels to carry delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed for early delivery, at 62c.@62½c.; closing at 62½c.; do., deliverable in April, 75,000, bushels, at 62c.; do., May, 100,000 bushels, at 59¾c.@60c., closing 59¾c. bid; New-York No. 2, here, at 62c.@62½c.; do. for May delivery, 15,000 bushels, at 61c.; New-York No. 3 at 62c.@63c.; closing at 62c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 61c.@63c.; New-York steamer Yellow, 14,000 bushels, for early delivery, including New-York steamer Mixed for early delivery, at 62c.@62½c.; closing at 62½c.; do., deliverable in April, 75,000, bushels, at 62c.; do., May, 100,000 bushels, at 59¾c.@60c., closing 59¾c. bid; New-York No. 2, here, at 62c.@62½c.; do. for May delivery, 15,000 bushels, at 61c.; New-York No. 3 at 62c.@63c.; closing at 62c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 61c.@63c.; New-York steamer Yellow, 14,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62c.@63¾c., closing at 63c.; do. steamer White, 63c., bid; No. 2 Chicago quoted nominal at 63½c.@65c., in store, for fair to prime; White Western nominal; White Southern, 10,000 bushels, afloat, at 62c., and small lots, from dock, at 63c.; Yellow Southern, in lots, at 63c.@64c. ....Prime Rye scarce and quiet; car lots state sold at $1 02@$1 02; boat loads held as high as $1 10; No. 2 Western, boat loads, also held above the views of buyers, holders asking as much as $1, and reporting 95c. bid....Of Barley, 2,000 bushels ungraded Canada West, sold at $1 02, delivered; market, very firm; stock of new crop now here, unimportant in amount. ....Barley-malt, in good demand, with very good to very choice new crop Canada quoted at $1 15@$1 30, cash and time, and State product as before....Sales, 3,000 bushels Canada West, very choice, at $1 30, cash; 2,000 bushels very good, $1 25, cash; 2,000 bushels unsettled....Oats were fairly active, but, at the close quoted less firm....Sales reported of 64,000 bushels, including White Western at 48c.@57c. as to quality; Mixed Western at 42c.@54c., as to quality, (of which 4,800 bushels very poor, afloat, at 42c.; No. 2 Chicago, old, in store, 13,000 bushels, at 50c.; White State, ordinary to very choice, within the range of 58c.@ 60c., mainly at 58c.@59½c.; No. 2 do., 57c.@59c.; Mixed State, fair to very choice, at 56c.@59c., mostly at 57c.@59c.; New-York Extra White quoted at 61c., bid; New-York No. 2 White at 51½c.@52c.; No. 3 White, 8,500 bushels, at 48 3-4c.@49c., closing at 49c. bid; New-York No. 2 Mixed, old lots, at 49c.; New-York No. 3,16,500 bushels, at 46½c.@47c....Feed firm and good demand at full rates; 40 and 50 lb. sacks Cracked Corn, $22@$22 50; ground do., $21@$22....Seeds as before....Hay has been less freely dealt in, purchases having been mostly of the more desirable qualities, to meet urgent trade requirements, at about previous quotations, including shipping qualities at 85c.@87½c., and retailing qualities at 70c.@81c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 65c.@75c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c....Straw continues inactive, including Rye Straw within the range of 50c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ₱ 100 lb....The stock of Grain to-day at this port to-day embraces 1,332,705 bushels Wheat, 650,121 bushels Corn, 211,706 bushels Rye, 221,537 bushels Barley, 310,289 bushels Malt, 421,041 bushels Oats, 9,656 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,227,905 bushels, as against 3,622,514 bushels last Monday, and 3,719,881 bushels on April 24, 1876.

The contract prices paid by City milkmen to the producers for a supply of Milk for April is 2½c.@ 3c. ₱ quart.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet to-day for early delivery, and quoted about steady....Sales 150 bbls. Mess, quoted at $15 12½@$15 25....Other kinds dull; Extra Prime quoted at $12 25@$12 75, the latter for fancy; and Prime Mess at $14 50@$15 for Western, and $17 for City....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been in moderate request, with April quoted at the close nominal; May nominal; June at $16 10@$16 15; July at $16 25@ $16 30....Sales, 1,750 bbls., June, at $16 10@$16 25, and 1,250 bbls., July, at $16 25....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, and quoted at 7½c.@7¾c. for light Pigs at 7¾c....Cut-meats have been moderately active, on a steady basis as to values....Sales include 39,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 5 15-16 to 10 lb., 8¾c.@9c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range....Also 75 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, part at 9½c....We quote City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.; Pickled Hams at 10c.@10½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8c.; Smoked Hams at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Western dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 20 to 25 lb., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at from 8¾c.@10c....Also quiet, with only Long Clear quoted at 8¾c.; Western do. at 8½c.; Short Clear at 8¾c.; Long and Short Clear, 8⅝c....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear at 8c.@8¼c....Western Steam Lard has been in less demand for early delivery, at about previous figures....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 300 tcs. prime at $10 25; and 100 tcs. off grade at $8@$9 75....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been comparatively tame, at irregular rates, closing more firmly....Western Steam for April, quoted at the close, nominal; May, $10 30@$10 32½; June, $10 42½; July, $10 52½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,350 tcs. at May, at $10 37½@ $10 42½; and 1,000 tcs., July, at $10 50....City Steam and Kettle in rather more request, quoted at the close at $10. Sales, 100 tcs....No. 1 quoted at $9 25....Refined Lard in light demand; quoted for the continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $10 62½; South America, $10 75, and West Indies at $8 75....Sales, 100 tcs. for West Indies, on private terms....Beef has been in generally fair demand, and quoted firm....We quote: $12 50@$13 for Extra Mess, $11@ $11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef has been in reduced stock and to-day quoted for export; quoted thus: Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22; Extra India Mess, $25, for City....Beef Hams have been rather more sought after, with choice Western quoted at $21....Sales, 25 bbls.... Butter and Cheese essentially unchanged, except in quite moderate request and quoted weak within the range of 12c.@15c. for fair to very choice....Tallow in fair demand and quoted firmer....Sales equal to 105,000 lb. Country and City at 8¾c., and 55 tcs. strictly choice at 9c....Stearine in more request with choice City, in tcs., at $11 25; choice Western, in tcs., $11. Sales 150 tcs. Western at $11 25....And oil Grease 108 pks. sold at 9c. ₱ lb....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cottonseed Oil, sales were made of 100 bbls., May option, at $1c.; 300 bbls., June, at 52½c.; 100 bbls., July, at 53c.; and 100 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at 47½c.

FREIGHTS—More demand was noted to-day, in the local market, for tonnage and charter, in good part for the Grain trade, on a generally steady basis as to rates. In the way of berths, freights, a somewhat better inquiry was also reported for accommodation for Cotton, Provisions, and Grain, with rates showing, in instances, more firmness....Market otherwise without important alteration ...For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton, at ½d.; and, by steam, 3,300 bales do., at ½d. ₱ lb.; 2,850 bxs. Bacon, at 25s.; 1,500 pks. Butter and Cheese, at 30s. ₱ ton; 400 tons Beef, at 45s. ₱ tierce; 100 bbls. Pork at 35s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 Hides and 100 pks. Tobacco on private terms; 900 bbls. Apples (part through freight) on private terms; 2,500 cases canned goods, and 3,500 Staves, reported also on private terms. Also, a British bark, 774 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For London, by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon and 400 pks. other Provisions, on private terms; also, a British bark, 890 tons, hence, with about 5,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d. and a Norwegian bark, 642 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do., at 4s. ₱ bbl.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 23, 1877.

The arrivals of Live Stock during this past week having been heavy, trade opened with a moderate demand in all branches and closed with a depressed feeling. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 10¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 8¾ cwt.; from 66 to 68 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows held on sale at our last quotations. No smooth quality Veals to hand. Coarse quality Calves slow of sale at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Shorn sheep sold at 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb.; Woolly Sheep at $5 95@ $8 ₱ cwt.; Shorn Yearlings at 6¼c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Hogs on live weight sold at $5 90@5 95 ₱ cwt.; City Dressed slow at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for sale of a mixed lot, as follows: 30 fair to choice Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt; 81 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt; 48 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt; 48 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt; 214 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 62 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt; 47 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. H. J. Burnham sold for Rankin & Thompson 21 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 28 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 42 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 29 head and $1 on ₱ head on 13 head; 16 lights 7½ cwt. 51 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weighs 7¾ to 8 cwt.; 13 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for Rankin & Thompson 69 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with a fraction off ₱ lb. on 17 head, and $1 on ₱ head on 16 head, weights 8⅜, scant, to 7 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 58 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 8½ cwt. and 7 cwt. Wheeler sold for I. McGlenen 14 fair Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; for self 31 good Illinois Steers at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 18 head, weight 5¾ to 6¼ cwt.; 83 Missouri Steers, from coarse to fair, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ to 7¾ cwt., for self; 7 fair Illinois 19 good Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for L. Rothschild 32 fair Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 13 fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 43 head, weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 17 good Missouri Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 19 Cherokee Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for N. Morris, 18 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ to 7¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 70 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with 75c. on ₱ head on 36 head, weights 6¾ to 6½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 92 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt. E. Vogel sold for N. Morris 21 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 69 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 9 head, and a few tops at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weighs 7 to 7½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for Waixel & Allerton 683 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold Waixel & Allerton 50 fair Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 31 head, and 50c. off ₱ head on 19 head, weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt., scant. W. S. Dudley sold for N. Morris 75 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt. Hegeman and Voorhees sold for self and Meyers 143 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 90 head, and 50c. off ₱ head on 53 head, weight 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 40 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 42 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 13 good Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for M. Moonshine 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for H. Kleper 157 generally good Missouri Steers at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for Waixel & Allerton 70 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c., with $1 on ₱ head on 51 head, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; only 4 Steers fetched the high-at rate, weights, 6½@6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Waixel & Allerton, 43 fair Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 61 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 16 head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 70 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Burns, 37 Illinois Steers at $7½ ₱ cwt.; 20 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 119 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 130 good Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ to 7 cwt., with 50c. off ₱ head on 6¾ head; 40 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold on commission 34 cars of horned Cattle. Sales as follows: For A. Browne 17 fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; for Kleper 72 fair Missouri Steers at 10¼

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. G. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—King Lear—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

EAGLE THEATRE.—The Hunchback—Miss Bessie Darling.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Rose Michel—Union-Square Company.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Dramatic Entertainment—Curiosities and Living Wonders.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. Rivers' Fancy Dress Soiree Dansante.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Illustrated Lecture by Prof. E. W. Clark—"Journeyings Through India."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The formal declaration of war by Russia will probably be made public to-day. Meanwhile, the Russian forces are being massed on the left bank of the Pruth, along the line of railroad which terminates at Ungheni on the Moldavian frontier. The passage of the Pruth will be, as it was in 1854, the first overt act of war, and the occupation of Roumanian territory which will follow that step will call for some positive action on the part of the powers which guaranteed the independence of that State. Roumania is, undoubtedly, destined to be the theatre of the opening hostilities of the campaign, though the Turks may not make any decided stand short of the strong places on the Danube which mark the southern boundary of the provinces united under the rule of Prince Charles. As that potentate has made an appeal for advice and guidance to the guaranteeing powers, Austria and England, at least, may be expected to define before long what interpretation they attach to their assumed obligation of neutrality.

Yesterday's session of the Woodin Investigating Committee was chiefly remarkable for the information obtained in regard to the methods of "cooking" news which obtain in the *World* office. When the readers of that remarkable journal peruse a dispatch purporting to come from Albany or from Washington, they are by no means warranted in the inference that all, or any part of it, comes from the place where it is dated. The editor has "personal" sources of information which enable him to expand the imperfect efforts of his correspondents, or to replace them altogether by "facts" which these industrious persons have failed to obtain. The plan is an admirable one for a newspaper which has a vital interest in keeping down its telegraph bills, and it is easy to see how it can be worked so as to dispense with the necessity of telegraph charges altogether. Of course, the amount of truth in the news thus published is in inverse ratio to the "personal" influence of the editor, but for a paper like the *World* that is of very little consequence.

The very interesting letter of our special correspondent at New-Orleans throws some much needed light on the question of how far the commercial prostration of New-Orleans has been due to political causes, and to what extent the process of recovery is likely to be accelerated by the establishment of the Nicholls Government. As will be seen, the causes which have deprived New-Orleans of its old-time prosperity lie very much deeper than the imperfections of the State Government, and the restoration of even a portion of that prosperity must depend upon the exercise of certain commonplace virtues for which the people of Louisiana have never been greatly distinguished. Now that there has ceased to be any excuse for the political agitation which has, of late years, consumed so much of the time and energy of the white population of Louisiana, it is to be hoped that an era of steady and well-directed industry will repair some of the ruin which has been wrought during the period of shiftless indolence and lawless outrage.

The amendments to the New-York charter known as the omnibus bill, consolidating and simplifying the departmental organization of the City, were ordered to a third reading in the Assembly last night. The tactics of the Tammany members, which rendered all discussion of the bill a mere device to waste time, compelled the sharp move on the part of the Republicans, and their defeat has saved the House much tedious and profitless debate. The bill is far from being so radical a measure of reform as might be desired, but it is at least a step in the right direction. It enforces a certain amount of economy official salaries, and ought to be a very effectual aid toward securing efficiency in administration. Its provision for a Spring election is one which has long been demanded by Municipal reformers, and it will be the fault of the people themselves, if that provision does not bring about the entire separation of Municipal elections from partisan politics.

At the meeting of the grain trade yesterday an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of terminal charges was considered, and the matter referred to the Grain Committee with power to treat with the railroads and report to the trade for ratification. By the recent agreement between the trunk lines, it was provided that the terminal charges should be the same in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It is strongly to be desired that this provision can be fairly carried out, though the difference in facilities between this City and Baltimore particularly, makes such an adjustment difficult. The importance of the matter to New-York is, however, very great, and it may, in one sense, be said to be the turning point in the rivalry between this City and its Southern competitor.

"FREE FUNDING."

It is to the credit of Mr. Sherman that he early recognized the important part which the bonds of the United States must play in any project for the resumption of specie payments. He has, at various times, proposed in the Senate measures which were based on the idea that, in default of the ability to pay the demand notes in coin on presentation, it was open to the Government to offer to the holders of the notes bonds which at the time would be equal to gold. One of his bills, and one for which he made a determined but unsuccessful battle, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should have discretion, at a given day, to pay such notes as might be presented in coin, or, in lieu thereof, to offer the holders bonds. This was, in practice, a somewhat indirect method of funding the legal tenders, and if it had been accompanied with the direction to the Secretary to at once destroy the notes so redeemed, and a prohibition to issue others in their place, it would have been a radical and, doubtless, a successful mode of resumption. While this, however, was the only valid objection to the proposition of the then Senator, it was not the one which secured its rejection. The measure was, in reality, in advance of the temper of Congress at the time, and, perhaps, in advance of what the country would have sustained.

But we have learned a good deal since then in the hard school of experience. The number of American citizens capable of earning their own living who imagine that "more money" would make "good times," or that the exchange of legal tenders for bonds worth their face in gold would postpone good times, is now very small, and it is becoming smaller every month. The remarkable surrender of their notes by national banks; the steady withdrawal of capital from banking business; the uninterrupted low price of money in financial centres, indicating the want of employment for it in trade or manufactories; the continual shrinkage of stocks in all sorts of enterprises, and especially in the coal and transportation companies, whose business is a fair gauge of general activity—these and many like facts have opened the eyes of those who were ready to listen to the fairy tales of the inflationists. The country has gradually settled down to the belief that it is best to bring our legal-tender notes squarely to par with gold, and to the expectation that the Government will do this in the simplest and quickest way open to it.

What this way is is also now a matter of very little question. It is what has come to be known as "free funding," that is, the offer to the public to exchange all notes that may be presented after a fixed date for bonds, dollar for dollar. The only questions which are now presented in this connection relate to the details of the measure—the term of years for which the bonds shall be issued, the rate of interest which they shall bear, the frequency with which interest shall be payable, the places at which it may be paid, &c. Concerning the essential principle of the proposition there can hardly be said to be any dispute or any doubt. If the Secretary were to request of Congress at the coming June session the authority to redeem the legal tenders after this fashion, we will not say that Congress would promptly grant it, for Congress cannot be relied on to fully express the feeling of the country on the subject; but we do not hesitate to say that if Congress did fairly represent that feeling, the authority would be given without any considerable opposition. It is the misfortune of American politics that the national Legislature is not, as a rule, chosen with reference to its probable action on a distinct issue, but only according to general preference for one party or the other, based on very indefinite notions of what may be expected from their Representatives. At the election last Fall, parties were not divided clearly on the financial question. The platforms on both sides were framed in such a manner that inflationists and hard-money men found little difficulty in standing together on each. Logically, the Republicans were pledged to the observance of the Redemption act, and practically, the Democrats were committed to its repeal. But bullionists, like Prof. Sumner and Mr. David A. Wells, supported Mr. Tilden as a resumptionist, and the followers of Mr. Kelly found the Republicans the most promising party for inflation. In such circumstances the Congressional elections nowhere turned definitely on the financial question, and the men then chosen may or may not reflect the general feeling of the country.

But we are convinced that Mr. Sherman would do well to put them to the test. He has nothing to lose and much to gain by doing so. We are given to understand that he is himself firm in the belief that free funding would bring the legal tenders to par with gold in a very short time, and without the slightest shock to business, and that this is absolutely the only measure which can accomplish that much wished for end. It is reported that he also entertains the opinion that his powers under the Finance bill of 1875 are sufficient to attain this object, and we can readily understand how that law can be very plausibly construed in this manner. But the condition of trade is such, and the general opinion of the country is so decided, that he would certainly do well to ask Congress to definitely establish funding as a specific and declared means toward resumption. The country would then be perfectly assured as to the policy which would be pursued. No possible change in the Treasury Department could affect its operation, and no set of politicians would be able to make capital by assailing the correctness of the Secretary's interpretation of the law. If Congress refused to sanction the proposition, there would be an occasion for the unmistakable expression of public opinion before the December session, and we have no doubt that such expression would be had. Since free funding is, in fact, the policy which must be adopted, the plainest and most open means of setting that policy in operation may well be chosen.

THE LATEST EXAMPLE.

Frauds on frauds accumulate. The Continental and the New-Jersey Mutual Companies appeared to embrace all possible rascalities in life insurance management, but they are eclipsed by the American Popular, whose suggestive story is told on the authority of the State Superintendent. To make the record complete, some more strictly professional pen will be required to show how impudently, and with the aid of how much respectability, quackery may don the garb of science, and under the pretense of improving a well-settled system may undermine all that is sound in its foundations. No prophet was needed to foretell the final result of an experiment which substituted guesswork for facts, and an untried and fanciful theory for the sober judgment of experience. Enthusiasm, however, is usually allied with honesty; devotion to a hobby is quite compatible with a respect for truth and fair dealing in financial matters. The damning disgrace of the American Popular is not that it is a failure, but that its mismanagement has been dishonest as well as chimerical. Fraud has tainted every branch of its business, and perjury has been added to make fraud successful. The capital stock has been represented to be greater than it was, and tricks of a scandalous nature have been employed to sustain the misrepresentation. The cash in hand has been overstated, and figures have been piled up to indicate assets which had no existence. Sources of income have been magnified, while liabilities have been as studiously concealed. Directors have co-operated with officers in efforts to hide the true condition of the company, and to impart to it an appearance of solvency by methods so palpably bad that they would seem to have been learned from the Swindlers' Calendar. The whole management is described by the Superintendent as "a deliberate swindle;" and though we might pause before accepting Mr. Smyth's opinion on a subject of which, personally, he knows very little, the data supplied by the experts he employed render any other conclusion impossible. No individual swindler, however audacious, ever perpetrated a more complete series of tricks to mislead the public than that which is chargeable against the American Popular Life Insurance Company.

The department holds out the hope that all concerned in the frauds now brought to light will be prosecuted. It is evident that the criminal liability is not confined to the officers. Theirs may be the principal guilt, but some of the Directors are directly compromised in the frauds, while all of them must bear the stigma of a mismanagement which would not have been possible had they done their duty. If the New-Jersey version of fiduciary responsibility could be imported for this occasion, there might be some hope of a lesson being taught which would open the eyes of Directors to the consequences of indirect participation in practices like those by which the managers of the American Popular deluded their policy-holders and the public. A clearer case of fraud and perjury cannot be conceived, and the Attorney-General can hardly escape the performance of an obvious duty. We beg to remind him, however, of the damage done to the cause of justice by delay in the proceedings demanded for its vindication. Promptitude is essential to the moral efficacy of a prosecution, and unfortunately this quality has not been conspicuous in other efforts of the Attorney-General to bring life insurance offenders to a reckoning in a criminal court. Unless the officials of the Insurance Department were at fault, the case of the bankrupt Security Company called for an energetic enforcement of the law. There had been fraud, embezzlement, and perjury. The Grand Jury found true bills against four of the officers, three of whom were available for trial. Months have since elapsed, and the Attorney-General has taken no further steps. The indictments are in the pigeon-holes, and the parties alleged by the department to be responsible for flagrant offenses against society and the law are free, to laugh at the pretense of prosecution. The Continental affords another illustration of the drowsiness of justice when dependent for vitality upon the action of Albany officials. Not one of the officers has been arraigned as a criminal. There was an abundance of criminality, according to the statements emanating from the Insurance Department, but the Attorney General has not been heard of in the case except as an obstacle to all proceedings not directed by himself. We shall now see with what alacrity he responds to the call made by the Insurance Superintendent. Not to comply with the request of the latter will be either to reflect unfavorably upon the accuracy of his exhibit in regard to the American Popular, or to declare that life insurance frauds may be perpetrated with impunity. The apathy shown by the Attorney-General with reference to the officers of the Security and Continental Companies does not warrant high expectations with reference to the American Popular. The shabby swindler goes to Auburn or Sing Sing. The corporate swindler appears to be a privileged character in the estimation of the power that sets in motion the machinery of the criminal law in this State.

The Legislature may usefully consider how far it is possible so to amend the law as to secure its prompt and energetic enforcement. For much is now left to the discretion of the Attorney-General, who has only to adopt a policy of procrastination to frustrate the ends of justice. Of course, he must be left to determine whether the facts reported by the Superintendent are a sufficient basis for criminal proceedings, but the onus of saying Yea or Nay without needless loss of time should be fastened somewhere. If yea, the proceedings should be quickly taken, and carried on as energetically as though the intent really were to make the law a terror to evil-doers. Upon another point the Legislature may take a hint from the report of the Referee in a suit instituted against the Continental Company. Mr. Butler adverts to the necessity of such an amendment of the law as shall facilitate the winding up of insolvent companies. Judge Westbrook's recent decision indicates an inequitable condition of the law as regards the Attorney-General's sole right to initiate proceedings for winding up a company, but the defects of the law in relation to all subsequent proceedings are even worse. The purpose in both respects is altogether unmindful of those whose title to consideration is the strongest—the policy-holders. The lawyers get the substance, the policy-holders the shadow. And the culprits, if such there be, contrive to keep the profits of rascality and to escape punishment into the bargain. This is not a pleasant aspect of the Life Insurance law, but the gentlemen at Albany have the satisfaction of knowing that it may easily be made better by a little effort on their part before the close of the session.

A QUESTION OF CASH.

If there be in New-Orleans any ardent patriot who has desired the era of good feeling, any friend of peace and concord who has longed with an exceeding longing for the time when the wolf should dwell with the lamb, he may now breathe the ejaculation of good old Simeon—"*Nunc dimittis.*" On Saturday last the lambs and the wolves lay down together, and the Democratic Kidd presented a "handsome gold-headed cane" to a negro member from Concordia (happy name!) with "a feeling address." This, and much more, may seem incredible to the uninformed reader, but it is a matter of record. It was on Saturday that a financial crisis supervened in what is known as the Packard Legislature. Up to that day, the members of the Legislature had stood by the glorious principles of '76, the palladium of their liberties, and some other things, with more than Spartan firmness. There was no money in the Packard Treasury, and no bran in the Packard crib. But these patriots were, like their forefathers at Valley Forge, resolved to die in their tracks, suffering starvation, rather than yield allegiance to a usurping power. There were members of the Legislature, document-folders, clerks, policemen, stokers, sweepers, pages, and a whole army of employes. Each man, though reduced to his last chew of tobacco and his last sup of whisky, would do or die with Packard.

In the final hour of trial it got out that Nicholls had money—$30,000 or $40,000, some said. It was a contingent fund, given to aid Mr. Nicholls in establishing his Government in Louisiana. It was a gloomy meeting in the Packard State-house when the last resolution was taken. There was the stalwart Warmoth, who had turned an honest penny by "bulling" and "bearing" the market for State bonds, and who found no chance at the Senatorship with Packard's Legislature; and there was a compact body of legislative wisdom which had not divided ten dollars since the session began. Suddenly, Warmoth, whose eye had been fixed on the deserters as they fled singly and surreptitiously to the rival State-house, said: "Why famish we here, while Nicholls has Senatorships and money enough and to spare, though we perish with impecuniousness." So he arose and marched down the street to Odd-fellows' Hall, followed by a body of colored members. It was a dramatic incident. And when the Nicholls Legislature passed a resolution paying mileage and per diem to the Packard members "who were not elected, but who were returned by the Returning Board," the scene was calculated to move the stoutest to tears.

In a neat speech announcing that they were ready to be forgiven, and to clasp hands over the moneyless chasm, Warmoth introduced himself and allies. Then Kidd, in "a feeling address," presented a gold-headed cane to the colored member as aforesaid, and O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, expressed his willingness to depart in peace since the Democrats had adopted Republican principles. Brewster trusted that the bloody scenes of Ouachita would not be repeated. With his eye on a warrant then being drawn for him on the Nicholls contingent fund, he expressed himself as firmly of the opinion that there would be no more "bull-dozing" in Ouachita. Johnson, of De Soto, also a Returning Boarder, made a truly Spartan speech, in which he said, with his hand on his heart, or thereabouts, "Give Johnson his mileage and let him go." Johnson has heard *Metamora* say, "If you don't want me, I'll go back to my home in the forest." But Johnson improved on the red man; he wanted his mileage. Mileage is a civilized rather than a natural want.

Then there was Henry Blair, who is rated as "colored" in the press reports, and who declared that he was ready to stand by the Republican ship as long as it was in sight. Blair's rhetoric is shaky. How he was to "stand by" the Republican ship while it was "in sight," and why he should "find himself in the wrong," as he said, when the aforesaid Republican ship "disappeared from sight," is not clear. But Blair's intentions were good, though his figures were mixed. He, too, wanted to take his mileage and go home. He was rejoiced that he had not done any more harm than he had done, and he believed that when he had his mileage and per diem, all would be well, and the ark of human liberties would sail on, just as though nothing had happened. So they all went into the Nicholls Legislature with one eye on the palladium of our liberties and the other on the contingent fund of the Nicholls Government. It was a question of dollars and cents. There was glory, possibly virtue, in standing by Packard. But there was per diem and mileage in the other camp; and, though the Spartan band believed in the immutable principles of human liberty as involved in the struggle of Packard, they resolved to stand by Nicholls as long as there was a dollar in his contingent fund.

Let no man scout this era of good feeling. Nicholls' contingent fund was well invested if it can induce the Democratic leopard to lie down with the Republican kid, (colored,) and not with the kid inside of the leopard. Does any subscriber to that contingent fund object to its final disposition? Let him gaze on the touching spectacle of Kernochan, Democrat, "unseated, by the arrangement admitting the Republicans," presenting "a handsome gold-headed cane to William Ridgeway, colored," who had resigned his seat in the interests of peace and harmony. There was a time when William Ridgeway, (colored,) might have received the handsome gold-headed cane from Kidd, Democrat, in a way that would have been unpleasant. Now that the millennium has come, and the bottom rail is on top, William Ridgeway can take his gold-headed cane back to Concordia with the calm satisfaction of a man who has done his whole duty and got his mileage and per diem. If he, and such as he, had stayed with Packard, there would have been for him neither cane nor money. As it is, the factions meet in amity; and, though they are not quite certain of each other, they dip their hands into the same contingent fund.

A WESTERN ROMANCE.

The course of true love can never run smoothly when complicated with cats. Of this great truth the Western town of Oshkosh has just furnished a striking example. Possibly, some punctilious inhabitant of that town may deny this latter assertion. He cannot, however, deny that Oshkosh is an excellent place for things to happen in, and, after all, the locality of any interesting Western event is a mere matter of detail. There were, then, until recently, two devoted hearts in Oshkosh which constantly beat as one, except in matters relating to cats. The owner of the feminine heart was passionately addicted to cats, while her lover abhorred them. The pair had reached the third and last stage of courtship—the period when the lover has a strong desire to enable his future father-in-law to economize in the use of kerosene, and when the loved one has become convinced that the parlor sofa is large enough for two. Now, a lover who has successively passed through the earlier pea-nut and gate-swinging stages, has good reason to believe that his future happiness is secured. He has no longer to hide the real purpose of his visits behind the pretext of seeking agricultural information from his sweetheart's father, and the frank and open way in which her parents promptly go to bed at 9 o'clock, leaving him a clear field, is the very next thing to the formal marriage ceremony. To this happy condition the Oshkosh man had attained a few weeks since, but now the parlor, the girl, and her revered parent seem to him only beautiful fragments of a broken dream.

Among the cats belonging to the expectant bride of Oshkosh was a large cat of a delicate grayish neutral turn, and of the gender which may be delicately described as Thomasculine. One Sunday evening the young man made his usual professional call at 8 o'clock, devoted an hour to a cheerful conversation upon the best method of grafting turnips, or some other equally fascinating agricultural topic, and bade an affectionate good night to the authors of his idol's being, as they went to bed at 9:07 P. M. Immediately thereafter the young lady seated herself in one corner of the sofa, and the lover, after having satisfied himself that no wicked waste of kerosene would ensue, sat down with the heavy lassitude of a happy man in the unoccupied corner of the sofa. Little was he aware that the gray cat was calmly sleeping in that precise spot, but he became rapidly convinced that such was the case. There was a wild feline shriek, and the young man, uttering loud and apparently irrelevant allusions to ancient "Gaul," together with remarks more fit to be uttered in the presence of dilapidated stockings than in that of an estimable young lady, sprang to his feet and rushed wildly about the room. That cat knew when he had a sure thing, if the expression may be allowed, and he held on with a tenacity which would have done credit to a bull-dog. Meanwhile, the shrieks of the young lady filled the room, and it was not until the rest of the family had rushed to the scene of uproar that the young man, by backing firmly against the edge of the open door, brushed off his tormenter, and flew to his lodging, where he received on the following morning a letter from his beloved object, in which cruelty to animals and gross intoxication were put forward as sufficient reasons for her withdrawal from the engagement.

The young man was not poor, but he was nevertheless proud. He did not answer the letter, but he swore a solemn oath that he would "get square" with that cat. With this end in view, he placed himself under the tuition of a respectable cat belonging to the landlady, and after a course of six easy lessons for one pound of meat, learned to mew with an admirable accent. This done, he provided himself with a meal bag and a pair of thick gloves, and made it his nightly practice to conceal himself behind the favorite fence of his gray enemy, and to try to allure him within reach by plaintive and tender mewing. For the first two nights he mewed until 1 o'clock in the morning without the slightest result, the gray cat evidently suspecting that there were treachery and large clubs in the air. On the third night, however, there occurred the simultaneous opening of the windows of the young lady and her father, whence issued, first, orders to scat, and secondly, bootjacks and crockery. Most lovers would have been saddened on receiving from the hands of a loved one a worn-out shoe of the usual Oshkoshtish tonnage, especially if the projectile hit him directly on the nose; but this particular young man, supported by the justice of his cause, bore even this humiliation. On the fourth night success crowned his effort. The gray cat had been convinced by the waste of crockery that a real cat of unusually good taste had been seeking an interview with him, and accordingly he fearlessly approached the fence, and after a brief conflict was swallowed up in the abyss of the meal bag.

The captor carried the cat home, won his confidence by kind treatment, developed his really brilliant mind, and finally taught him to fly at back hair, whether *in situ* or hanging from a hook, with the utmost apparent violence. One night this educated beast was dropped over his familiar fence, and in ten minutes the injured lover heard a despairing female shriek, and knew that he was avenged. The cat was subsequently slain by the order of his fair mistress, but the lover, disdaining to renew his courtship, went into exile, and in the distant settlement of Sheboygan, is now demonstrating the absurdity of Dante's declaration that "it is hard to lean over alien gates."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE OMNIBUS BILL PROGRESSED.

A LIVELY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE TACTICS OF THE TAMMANYITES—HOW THEY WERE DEFEATED—THREE MORE VETOES—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The omnibus bill being the special order in the Committee of the Whole in the Assembly this evening, its consideration was commenced at Section 23, that being the point reached when it was put over last week. The section referred to, with the three following it, relate to the Fire Department, and the attack opened with a motion of Mr. Galvin to strike out the section. Mr. Galvin has made one speech this session, and in support of his motion this evening he made his second. He had prepared himself with most commendable care for his effort, and actually delivered several consecutive sentences in which all his verbs agreed with their nominatives. The subject of his speech was the moral turpitude and depravity of Fire Commissioner Perley. Mr. Langbein replied in defense of Mr. Perley. Mr. Purdy moved that the gentleman referred to be named in the bill. Mr. Eccleslne supported the motion, and made some mild fun of both the attack and defense, and then the fire opened on the bill all along the line. Messrs. Grady, Spinola, and Mitchell turned their extremely noisy batteries upon it, and fired at everything but the subject in hand. Mr. Strahan replied to the proposition to specially name Mr. Perley, showing that it would be illegal, the Legislature being forbidden to appoint any one to office. Mr. Purdy's motion was voted down, and then Mr. Cozans offered an amendment, substituting for the section another utterly abolishing the Fire Commission and providing that the Mayor should appoint a head to the department, who should hold during the Mayor's term of office. This, after debate, was lost by a vote of 33 to 33, the Chair casting the deciding vote. Then Mr. Stein offered an amendment that the commission be two, and there was more talking, at the end of which it was voted down. Then Mr. Grady, to make ex-Speaker Hitchman the head of the department, offered another, and the talking began all over again; so that at the end of two hours the House was at exactly the same point where it commenced, namely, the twenty-third section.

The preconcerted tactics of the Tammany members had become apparent to the whole House, and it is a fact that several of the leading members of the minority from outside the City went to Mr. Fish and advised that he push the bill to a third reading by a party vote. "For," said they, "there will be no business done in the House for the remainder of the session if this sort of thing is to go on." Mr. Fish then went round among the country Republicans, and found they were willing to support him. This movement was in progress secretly while the debate dragged its slow length along, and at 10 o'clock Mr. Alvord moved to progress the bill. No one objected to this, but even while the Chairman descended from the chair to make his report to the Speaker, the sudden movement among the Republicans and Mr. Fish taking a stand right in front of the desk showed what was coming, and there was not a little excitement. Instantly the report was made, Mr. Fish moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be ordered to a third reading, and on this motion he moved the previous question. The rage and fury of some of the Tammany members, and their non-plussed attitude at being met with tactics as sharp as their own, was quite ludicrous. The previous question was ordered, and the vote showed that an unusually large number of Democrats were absent or not voting. The yeas and nays were then called on, the main question, viz., the ordering to a third reading.

When Mr. Cowdin's name was called he astonished the whole House by voting in the negative. Explaining his vote, he said he was in favor of all the provisions of the bill except that merging the Dock Department in the Department of Public Works. He had tried to convince his colleagues that they ought not to make the change; he could not, and therefore he should decline to vote for the bill. When Mr. Purdy's name was called he ironically congratulated his highly-respected friend from New-York on the bold and manly stand he had taken. Mr. Flecke voted with the majority. With the exception of these two votes the vote was a party one. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and any further amendments to it will be made when it comes up for passage. Mr. Cowdin's action is naturally the subject of considerable comment.

Three more vetoes came in from the Governor this evening, all of strictly local bills. In each case the Governor found that the objects sought to be accomplished by these bills could be reached under general laws now on the statute book, and his Excellency seems determined to discourage the business of passing unnecessary bills. He has already vetoed several bills on the same ground.

The Assembly adopted a resolution this evening to dispense with night sessions, and hold afternoon sessions instead. The fact that the atmosphere of the Assembly chamber becomes so foul at night as to make members sick caused this action to be taken.

The Senate, this evening, ordered to a third reading a number of bills of local interest; also the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for an additional Judge of the Supreme Court in the Second District. The Senate Committee on Cities will grant a hearing on Wednesday next on the bill that has already passed the Assembly providing for single-headed commissions in the City of Brooklyn.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Legislature of South Carolina meets today.

That tenacious old woman, Sojourner Truth, delivered a temperance lecture in a Michigan town one night last week.

M. T. Griggs, late Marshal of Sparta, Ga., has been sentenced to State Prison at hard labor for life for the crime of murder.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee will meet in Harrisburg, May 1, to fix the date for the State Convention.

The Prescott *Enterprise* says that immigration to Arizona is overdone, and altogether too many penniless men have gone there.

A Boston man squandered the property intrusted to his hands, and a Massachusetts paper of extravagant pretensions alluded to him as "the unfortunate lawyer."

The authorities of the University of Michigan have forbidden dancing at the coming reception of the graduating class, and the Seniors are accordingly in a state of exasperation.

One of the most radical Democratic papers in Virginia says that the admirable letter of the President to the Secretary of War, concerning Louisiana, leaves nothing to be desired.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the painful accusation that the attractiveness of some of the innocents at the baby show in that city was enhanced by false hair sewed to their caps.

The Pacific Coast States make a loud wail against the tramp nuisance. The climate is very favorable to these people, as they can sleep out of doors comfortably eight or nine months in the year.

A lawyer who a year or two ago was lecturing in Maine, and styling that State "the Enchanted Land," is building a $45,000 house for himself, but it is in Boston. Perhaps he has been disenchanted.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* anticipates an early visit to that city from Hon. Peter Cooper, and says that he has written that he expects to induce a friend of large means to invest in the erection of a new mill there.

A resident of Petersburg, Va., received last week a package from this City containing a lot of silverware stolen from his house 10 years ago, and 10 silver dollars, doubtless intended to pay the interest. The package was forwarded through a Roman Catholic priest.

Speaking for the ex-rebels, the Nashville (Tenn.) *American* says: "Bother your forgiveness. Keep it. We want no forgiveness. The trouble is that the Southern people are not in the business of being forgiven."

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who spoke in favor of the Prohibitory liquor law, says that he voted against the bill because it was made to exempt ale, lager, and cider, and its efficacy thus entirely destroyed.

The Lychburg *Virginian* says that Mr. Hayes has done for South Carolina and Louisiana all that was expected of Mr. Tilden, although not as quickly as the Democratic candidate would have done it, for reasons that may easily be understood.

A burglar escaping from a store in Ottawa, Ill., with his plunder, one night last week, was met by a twelve-years-old boy armed with a pitchfork. The burglar recoiled, and the boy stood guard until a policeman came along, when he delivered up his prisoner.

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Illinois have given Hon. William R. Morrison a "recommendation" for the position of Speaker of the new House. They say that his sterling integrity, distinguished ability, and long parliamentary experience peculiarly fit him for this exalted station.

A Chicago hotel-keeper says it is all very well to demand that rope ladders be placed in the upper rooms to fascilitate escape in case of fire, but what he wants to know is, who is to stand constantly outside to intercept the transient guests thus provided at all times with a ready means of slipping away without paying their bills.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* is not afraid of any change of policy now. It says: "The South is safe, whether Mr. Hayes changes his mind or not. The right of local government having been asserted, the people of the South will take good care to retain control of their State affairs, whether the Administration be favorable or otherwise toward them."

A Democratic paper in Iowa says that some of the leading Democrats of the State are considering the advisability of making a very radical movement in favor of President Hayes and his policy, it being no less than to send delegations to the Republican conventions, and not only participate in them but effect a union with the conservative element of the Republican Party, and perhaps, after a while, turn in and help hold the offices.

Mrs. Gaines is reported as saying that no poor person in New-Orleans shall be disturbed in the possession of the property awarded to her by Judge Billings' decision who has not been a party to the "fraud" of which she complains. Liberal and just compromises will be offered to all such. She chiefly looks to the city for the reimbursement of the money paid by these parties for the largest portion of the valuable and improved property for which she has judgment.

BROOKLYN ART EXHIBITION.

The Art Association of Brooklyn gave a reception last night at the Art Building and Academy of Music, adjoining, to which many artists sent pictures in oil or water-colors, and the Packard Institute contributed a series of drawings from the cast. The thirty-fourth reception brings together enough objects of art to cover the walls of two large galleries and two smaller rooms in addition. As usual, the collection is not entirely without canvases seen at other exhibitions, but the number of old acquaintances of this kind is not great, and in more than one instance their presence is very welcome.

The two corners of the main gallery near the entrance door are commanded by a pair of large figure pictures from Rome, done by Fidor Encke, with commendable boldness and no little solidity of workmanship. They are of the popular and rather unimaginative cast, being the half lengths of two women, of whom the one represents the lady of high degree, in a black hat; the other a peasant, in the well-known Roman costume. Between are an old example of Kensett, sunset and all, and an example of S. R. Gifford, which might be either new or old since he will not paint anything but the same one or two subjects over and over again. The present specimen is a Venetian sunset, gondola in foreground. Stanton Middleton is a painter who does work that arrests the attention, and if in the exhibition now at the Academy of Design his pictures do not call for especial mention, others may be said to show better here. Nos. 217 and 218 of the catalogue are worth examining for the promise they exhibit. Arthur Quartley has also a couple of sea-shore pieces, (Nos. 299 and 300,) which belong rather to his method in former years than the improved style he shows in several paintings at the Academy. Something of the same criticism might be applied to the specimens here of George Inness. His "Valley of the Tiber" (No. 324) does indeed possess that largeness of style which we see in his latest work, but the coloring seems to be still crude, comparatively speaking. Get far off from the picture, however—as far off as the room allows—and then observe how this crudeness softens away and leaves the fine, large qualities of the painting to show their full values. No. 432. "Pine-trees at Albano, South Italy," seems to point out a still earlier phase of his art, before he had broken away from the imitation of some real or imaginary master. On the other hand, a genre picture by Mr. Gilbert Gaul strikes us as much in advance of the one accepted this year by the Academy. It is under No. 466, and shows a young countrywoman dressed for a fair, and sitting with leather trunk, bandbox, and bag of carpet in a railway station. Her dress, pose, and face express clearly, and with delicate humor, the very spirit of rusticity. J. H. Beard is here with greyhounds and terriers, and J. G. Brown exhibits his specialty of boot-blacks and ragged boys. No. 492, "Too Old to Mend," has the same model, in the person of the cobbler, that will be found in the south room at the Academy. The last, that in the Academy, is perhaps the most successful figure we have seen by Mr. Brown. W. L. Sontag is represented by two small landscapes, very similar in feeling. Nos. 384 and 385. They are gray and sombre, their desolateness only touched here and there by a bit of colored leafage. W. F. de Haas has several marines, notably Nos. 69 and 329. The latter is a view of Boon Light from the sea, and the chief interest it presents will be found in the sunlight striking through the thin crests of green seas; they show beautiful shades of luminous color. It will be found in the second gallery, nearer to the Academy of Music. Not far from it, at the head of the room, is a great canvas by Marechal, under glass, which represents Columbus chained on the deck of a ship. It is a fearful, wild, and unreal performance, which must have occupied a great deal of the painter's time. The pictures in this room, on the whole, average much lower than in the first. But there is a landscape with water, by Homer D. Martin, that should not pass without careful scrutiny. To all appearance the picture is unsigned, but if that should spring from any misgiving on the artist's part, we think he underrates this picture. It is a bold piece of color—an essay, as it were, in the use of green and gold—but it only confirms our impression that the painter is a born colorist, who will some day come to general and hearty recognition. His boldness is not that of Winslow Homer; he has more suppleness—if that be a term allowable in painting—more warmth. Perhaps this particular canvas would not stand the test of ownership, but the quality of eye and hand that made it will some day be recognized.

There are two Schreyers here, neither large, but none the worse for that, and one inscribed as the first study ever made in horses by that artist. This first picture is a head of a horse well modeled, but hard and rather commonplace. Wyatt Eaton exhibits a picture which created a decided sensation in the Academy Exhibition two or three years ago. It is the head and shoulders of a woman, profile view, whose face is reflected in a mirror. There is an indescribable charm about this face, whether morally good or bad it would be hard to say. The expression is at once sad and imperious. It has this curious merit, quite aside from technical qualities of painting of a very high order. To the right of the "Review" is a picture by George H. Boughton in his favorite gray key. It is an English park, showing the lower part of the thick boles of the trees. A woman in the severe attire of the seventeenth century leads a child in a long old-fashioned dress along a path.

Harvey Young has two pictures not without cleverness. One is a landscape containing a sluggish stream, poplars, a distant village, and cattle; the other shows the corner of an old country house or farm-house in France, with a girl feeding ducks. Louis de Forest has a large Nile view, which is bold and direct. The right of the picture is filled by a bare clay bank, which the river has broken sharply off. The graceful yards of Nile boats and the line of a palm grove soften the second plane of the picture. It lacks atmosphere, and by atmosphere one understands a part of making the horizon of the real scene perceptible to the observer. Louis C. Tiffany has the same fault in a picture of palms against the sky, a sand-bank, and Arabs lying half in the shade of the trees. It is not hot, although otherwise the picture is able. As to the water colors, there is the same fruitful sea-coast view here by Georges Gassies, which hung in the corridor at the water-color exhibition in the Academy. R. Swain Gifford has a gondola, and one or two more are worth glancing at. The casts

WASHINGTON.

ASPIRANTS FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

GEN. BANKS LOOKING OVER THE FIELD—MR. RANDALL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—COL. MORRISON AND MR. COX BOTH IN THE FIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Gen. Banks arrived here to-day, ostensibly to attend to some business for his constituents, but really, it is believed, to look over the Speakership field, with a view of ascertainining his chances for election in a certain contingency. He expresses himself as fully in accord with the President's Southern policy, and will earnestly defend it upon the floor of the House, should such a defense be required. Mr. Randall is also here, and is confident that he will receive the Democratic caucus nomination. He was just as sanguine of success on the eve of the assembling of the Forty-fourth Congress, when he was signally defeated by Speaker Kerr. Mr. Randall is certainly at this time the strongest of the Democratic candidates, and he can only be defeated by the others combining against him. Mr. Morrison's candidature, though it may not be earnest so far as he is personally concerned, is certainly not in the interest of Mr. Randall, as was the case when that gentleman was seeking to succeed Mr. Kerr. Mr. Morrison is reported to be determinedly opposed to Mr. Randall, and if he cannot succeed in obtaining the nomination himself, it is believed that he will work to secure the nomination of Mr. Cox. It is believed that Mr. Cox and Mr. Morrison have a treaty offensive and defensive, by which whoever of the two develops the greater strength will receive the support of the other. The Blackburn element, embracing nearly all those who filibustered to defeat the completion of the Electoral count, will ultimately go to Mr. Cox. At best, Mr. Sayler will not do more than reach the third place in the race. His own delegation will not be solid for him. John Thompson, who is desirous of continuing to wield the mace of Sergeant-at-Arms, is against Mr. Sayler because the election of the latter would bring defeat to himself, both of these gentlemen being from the same State. Mr. Thompson controls the Democratic organization in Ohio, and will use it to elect Mr. Randall if he can, and to defeat Mr. Sayler in any event. Thompson's fight is for Thompson. He will try to win with Mr. Randall, but if he finds he cannot do this, he will rally his forces to nominate Mr. Cox. All the Democratic candidates are conducting their campaigns upon the theory that there will be no defection in the Democratic ranks. They affect to believe there will be no such defection, but the anxiety manifested by many of their friends with reference to this matter shows they are not entirely free from apprehension. After the issuance of the proclamation convening Congress, the contest for the Speakership on both sides will rapidly develop.

TO-DAY'S CABINET MEETING.

THE QUESTION OF CALLING AN EXTRA SESSION TO BE SETTLED—REPORT OF THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is expected that at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow the time for convening the Forty-fifth Congress in extra session will be definitely determined, and the necessary proclamation issued in a few days thereafter. The President has been importuned by many members of Congress to call the session for May 15, but the prevailing belief among those who have conversed with him upon this subject is that it will not be called earlier than June 4. The Louisiana commission is expected to reach Washington to-morrow morning, and it is probable they will make a report of their labors at New-Orleans in time to allow the President to lay it before the Cabinet.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSION.

THIRD MAN NOT YET SELECTED—THE PLACE OFFERED TO SEVERAL NEW-YORK MERCHANTS—TWO OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, left to-night for New-York for the purpose of assisting the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain a third man to complete the commission to be appointed to investigate the New-York Custom-house. Thus far the Secretary has been unable to obtain a third Commissioner, although it is understood the place has been offered to several New-York merchants. Mr. Robinson will confer with certain gentlemen in New-York, and has full authority to tender the third place on the commission to a proper man. Assistant Solicitor Robinson and Lawrence Turner, of the firm of Moses Taylor & Co., are the two Commissioners thus far designated.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $558,241 84, and from Customs $474,602 65.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day from Philadelphia a contribution of $50 to the conscience fund.

The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, which for some time past have been in charge of the military, will soon be turned over to the civil authorities.

Ex-President Grant arrived here to-night from Harrisburg, and took rooms at Willard's Hotel. He will remain here for a couple of weeks, and then leave for Philadelphia, from which port he will sail for Europe on May 12.

Hon. Mr. Tometa, representing the Educational Department of Japan, has arrived in Washington, and called upon Secretary Schurz, and subsequently upon the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Patents to-day.

Capt. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty under the orders of Major D. C. Houston, at Milwaukee, Wis., and ordered to proceed to Chicago, to relieve Major George L. Gillespie of all the duties under his charge.

The Trustees of Howard University will meet on Wednesday next, to elect a President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. P. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prof. Clarke, colored, of Cincinnati, Superintendent of colored schools in that city, will probably be chosen.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has arrived in Washington, and, in company with Senator Gordon, called upon President Hayes this afternoon, to pay his respects. The visit of the Governor has no political significance, his purpose in coming here being to receipt for the money due the State of Georgia on account of the Western and Atlantic Railway claim.

The market for the sale of United States bonds is somewhat affected by the condition of affairs in Europe, but not to an extent, it seems, as to interfere much with the frequency of calls from the syndicate upon the department. It is probable that within a few days the Secretary will issue the forty-sixth call for the redemption of $10,000,000 5 20 bonds.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, (including a special fund of $6,000,000 for the redemption of fractional currency,) $8,933,000; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $41,980,000; coin, (including $48,546,700 in coin certificates,) $91,693,169; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,294.

Lieut. Henry C. Hunter, Masters Samuel Seabury, and Dennis H. Mahan, and Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan, are ordered to the Supply at New-York. Master Charles F. Emmerick is ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado at New-York; Lieut. Robert E. Carmody is detached from the receiving-ship Wyoming at Washington and ordered to the Supply. Master James M. Wight is detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, and ordered to the Supply. Second Lieuts. William C. Muhlenberg and William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, have been relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and ordered to join their companies.

Last night a number of gentlemen organized the Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society. The name is given in compliment to that lady, owing to her recently declared disapprobation of furnishing wines at State dinners; and the Dahlaway Temperance Society passed a resolution congratulating the President and Mrs. Hayes upon the temperance reform established at the Executive mansion.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. ESSIPOFF'S CONCERTS.

Mme. Essipoff gave at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening, the first of a series of recitals of piano music. This artist's style and excellences have been so often referred to in these columns that to deal with either subject, at present, would be to waste both time and space. Mme. Essipoff's playing is still a marvel of elegance, fluency, and brilliancy, and in no piano performances within the memory of the present generation have precision and effectiveness been more happily commingled. The tremendous *fouque* of Herr Rubinstein is, indeed, wanting in the lady's execution, but as she never attempts to overtax the resources of the instrument, and confines herself to the production of tone of such volume as can be legitimately expected from the perfected clavichord of the period, no impression of lack of power or passion is ever felt by the listener. No pianist, it may be added, has ever been proved more trustworthy, so to speak, than Mme. Essipoff, in whose work clearness and tastefulness of delivery, and the nicest appreciation of light and shade are conspicuous elements. She interpreted, yesterday, a programme of familiar pieces, representative of Beethoven, Bach, Händel, and other ancient worthies. Her rendering of fugues is perfection itself, and this easily explains the finish of her general execution. To-morrow's selections are to be illustrative of Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Schumann.

EAGLE THEATRE.

Miss Bessie Darling acted in "The Hunchback" at the Eagle Theatre last night. We were in error when we referred to the intended performance of yesterday as the occasion of the lady's metropolitan début, for Miss Darling came forth at Booth's Theatre, last season, though in a rôle of considerably less importance than *Julia* in Knowles' well-remembered play. We cannot but express the belief that she would have done wisely to have limited herself to similar work, at least for the present. Miss Darling is not ill at ease on the stage, nor is her delivery unintelligent, but her face is heavy and inexpressive, and her readings are hasty and wanting in variety and emphasis, while her occasional attempts to depict outbursts of powerful emotion were simple failures. In the pathetic and impassioned outbreaks with *Clifford*, in the third act, Miss Darling was more successful, and although in these passages, she may have been somewhat deficient in spontaneity and suggested the conventional "business" of the theatre rather than acute sensibility or novel and forcible methods of expression, they were quite effective. Miss Darling can hardly be complimented upon unusual modesty in assuming so trying a rôle as *Julia*, and we are still less inclined to applaud her vaulting ambition on observing that she proposes to essay *Lady Macbeth* on Thursday evening, but we can at least record that her latest appearance in this City did not make known—as affairs of this kind often do—one of those aspirants to dramatic distinction who have not even sufficient schooling to move before the footlights like human beings. The general representation was feeble, with the exception of Mr. H. Leake's *Master Walter*. Mr. Haworth, as *Sir Thomas Clifford*, reminded one, in his secretary's garb, of an acrobat with a taste for poor but clean garments.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. McCullough, who is now in the last week of his engagement at Booth's Theatre, appeared there yesterday evening in "King Lear." Mr. McCullough's performances all bear testimony to the actor's careful and prolonged study, and to his great experience as a representative of the principal personages in tragedy. They are all, too, marked by intelligence and power, and now and then—as in "Virginius," in which piece Mr. McCullough is at his best—some touches of pathos and of simple dignity are observable as in very decided and welcome contrast with the purely traditional "points" he habitually makes. The tragedian's wholesome and robust style do not fit him to portray *King Lear* as successfully as most of his other rôles, and although the scenes with the sovereign's ungrateful daughters and the curse were exceedingly effective, yesterday, the feeling diffused by the spectacle of a mighty ruin, such as Mr. McCullough has not yet the art to depict, was wanting among the audience. "King Lear" is to be repeated to-night, and to-morrow "Virginius" will be represented.

BRIEF MENTION.

An original comedy from the clever pen of Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, of this City, is announced for early production at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

In consequence of Mr. Heller's indisposition, no performance occurred at the Wonder Theatre, last evening. It is believed, however, that he will be able to appear to-night.

The New Broadway Theatre has been leased for a term of years to Mr. James C. Duff. The house is to be enlarged and redecorated; a stock company is to be engaged, and arrangements are to be effected with a number of "star performers"—if these can be discovered between now and August next.

Mr. Max Strakosch has arranged with Miss Kellogg for a series of concerts and operatic representations to be given throughout the United States, and to begin in September next. Mr. Strakosch has engaged as members of the company to support Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Tom Karl, Verdi, and Conly, and Miss Annie Louise Cary.

Mr. John Vincent, stage manager of Booth's Theatre, is to benefit by a special matinée representation to take place to-morrow. Mr. McCullough, Miss Lillie Eldridge, the company from the Park Theatre—who appear in one act of "Our Boarding House"—and Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band are to take part in the performance.

BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

The Hippodrome was crowded last evening, and standing room could only be obtained with difficulty. The grand pageant entree, with its variegated army of gayly caparisoned elephants, horses, camels, and ponies, not to mention their glittering and bespangled riders, headed the list of arenic sports, and gave the assemblage a foretaste of what was to come. The ultramarine Capt. Constentenus, the Hiputian prodigy, the tumblers, and other attractions filled up the interval between the star performances most agreeably, while the unequaled excellence of Mr. Fish's bare-back riding and the grace, beauty, and intelligence of the famous "Trakene" stallions called forth repeated and emphatic plaudits. The quips and oddities of the clown, Messrs. Ben Magnly and Ted Almonte, kept old and young in continued merriment, and the comic act of the Miacos was greeted with similar tokens of approval. In the menagerie and museum department the various animal wonders drew large throngs of interested sight-seers. Several of the acts on last night's programme were entirely new, and will be continued throughout the week.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A HOTEL KEEPER.

The Police of Paterson, N. J., were looking yesterday for two ruffians, named Peter Finnigan and John Gotschiens, who are charged with having so violently assaulted Samuel Madden and Michael Gaffney, that it is feared they will die. Madden, who is the proprietor of the Erie House in Passaic City, had closed his place on Saturday night and was enjoying a game of cards with Gaffney, when the accused demanded admittance, which was refused, and the men forced the door. Gaffney and Madden resisted them, but Gotschiens and Finnigan were more than their match. The hotel proprietor and his friend were knocked down and beaten till they had been rendered insensible. Mrs. Madden, who was sleeping in a back room, was aroused by the noise of the disturbance. She threw herself between her husband and his assailants, but was driven off. Rushing into the street, she called for assistance. When she went back to the hotel she discovered that the ruffians had saturated the floor with kerosene oil and set fire to it, and left her husband and his friend lying on the floor apparently dead. She succeeded after hard work in extinguishing the flames. Mr. Madden lay in a critical condition yesterday, and doubts were entertained of his recovery. Gaffney, who was less severely injured, was taken to his home in Barren County.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

GOV. PACKARD TO MAKE A PROTEST AND LEAVE THE STATE-HOUSE—NOMINATION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY THE DEMOCRATS—A. H. STEPHENS' INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—It is now settled that Mr. Packard will make his protest to-morrow or next day, and then quietly retire. The Metropolitan Policemen who have supported him during the past month without pay threaten to make a disturbance unless they receive some compensation. It is probable that Mr. Nicholls will give them some part of their pay. Judge Spofford was to-day nominated by the Democratic caucus for United States Senator. This action was anticipated in one of my dispatches of last week. The nomination is equivalent to an election, the Democrats having a majority of nine on joint ballot. The nominee is a Democrat, but at the same time a Liberal, and an honest man of natural ability and of good education. Elaborate preparations are being made here to-night to celebrate the removal of the troops to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The following Republican members to-day presented themselves at the bar of the House and were sworn in: Messrs. Keating and Brown, of Caddo; Dinkgrave, of Madison; Hill, of Ascension; Gray, of St. Mary; Magloire, of Avoyelles; Brown, of Jefferson; Thomas, of Bossier, and Grocien, of Algiers. Mr. Dinkgrave, speaking for a number of his associates and himself, said they considered it their duty to follow the majority of their colleagues, but not to surrender their principles. They yielded to force of circumstances, and would co-operate in any measure for the good of the State. A letter of resignation from Lucius Early, who was returned from West Feliciana by the board, was read and received. There are now absent from the House four Republican members, and from the Senate three. Gov. Packard remains in the State-house.

In an interview yesterday, Judge Spofford, the Democratic nominee for the Senate, said: "The policy of President Hayes, as outlined by his inaugural address, and his official action since he was declared President by constitutional authority, has met my hearty approbation, and so long as he stands squarely up to that policy, he will have my humble support."

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens rode out to-day for the first time for several months, his health being very much improved. He first called upon ex-Speaker Randall, and Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and thence proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where he sent up his card to the President, regretting that he was too lame to leave his carriage to personally pay his respects to him. The President returned answer that he would see Mr. Stephens, and accordingly came to his carriage for that purpose. Mr. Stephens, after the introduction by friends who accompanied him, said that he was glad to see the President pursuing such a course as would bring together the discordant elements of the country in harmony, and that all the President had to do was to perform his duty to produce that desirable result. The President in reply remarked that it was his purpose, as well as his duty, to pursue the course he deemed best to secure the interests and harmony of the entire country, thinking the time had come when every effort should be made to that end. He expressed his pleasure in making the acquaintance of Mr. Stephens, and that gentleman reciprocated the compliment.

THE LAST REPUBLICAN PAPER IN ALABAMA REDUCED TO A WEEKLY.

MONTGOMERY, April 23.—The Alabama daily *State Journal*, the only Republican paper in Alabama, has suspended. It will continue a weekly issue.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. NICHOLS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—The morning papers of to-morrow will contain the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, April 24, 1877.

By direction of the President of the United States, the troops now stationed in the vicinity of the St. Louis Hotel and elsewhere within the limits of this city will be removed to their usual barracks at 12 M. this day. The welfare of the State demands and my official honor is pledged that the carrying out of this order will result in no disturbance. In furtherance thereof, I request and urge citizens of Louisiana to pursue their usual avocations and to abstain from congregating in the neighborhood of the St. Louis Hotel. FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
By the Governor, Governor of Louisiana.
WILL A. STRONG, Secretary of State.

FAILURES IN NEW-YORK STATE.

MIDDLETOWN, April 23.—Medad T. Morss, merchant, lumberman, and large real estate owner in Sullivan County, has failed, and filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities are $120,000, and the reported assets nearly $100,000. The liability was caused mostly by the failure of Jacob Hermance and of the Ellenville Glass Works.

Pincus A. Straussman, a heavy Middletown clothier, was thrown into bankruptcy by his creditors, and has offered 40 cents on the dollar.

A WESTERN RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIP.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—In the matter of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, the Judge, at Toledo, in Chambers, vacated the Receivership, but allowed an appeal to the District Court of Sandusky County. An appeal bond has been filed and accepted, and this action continues the railroad in the hands of the Receiver. The trial of the appeal is set for the May term, 1878.

TOLEDO, April 23.—Mr. J. D. See, Receiver of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, having declined to transfer the property of that company to the old management, in accordance with the recent order of the court, has been cited to appear here to-morrow before the Judges who rendered the late decision vacating the receivership, and show cause why he disobeyed their orders. This session will bring up the question of appeal, and will probably reopen the whole case.

THE REPORTED MINEVILLE ACCIDENT.

PORT HENRY, April 23.—The report of an accidental explosion at Mineville on Saturday last is erroneous. Part of the blast which failed on Thursday, because of the snow-storm, which damaged the electric wires, was fired, but not a stone or piece of ore touched the visitors' stand, which is as solid to-day as ever.

A SMALL BOAT RUN DOWN.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—Late last night the steamer Fawn, just after leaving her wharf en route to Louisville, ran into a skiff containing six men, two of whom, James Conley and Thomas Nash, employes of the Southern Railroad Company, were drowned. The men were under the influence of liquor at the time.

VERDICT IN THE RHINECLIFF BURNING

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 23.—A special to the *Eagle* from Rhinecliff says the Coroner's jury in the case of the burning of the woman and four children rendered a verdict of death caused by burning, and add that the fire was started by an incendiary to the jury unknown.

A SWINDLING AGENT.

CONCORD, April 23.—C. B. Mahan, agent of the Granite Agricultural Works at Lebanoo, N. H., was arrested for selling agricultural implements at Belfast, Me., taking notes, and failing to deliver the goods. His operations in New-England are said to be extensive.

GEN. GRANT GOING TO WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURG, April 23.—Gov. Hartranft gave a farewell dinner this afternoon to ex-President Grant and Mrs. Grant, who leave for Washington this evening.

CATHOLIC OPPOSITION TO FREE SCHOOLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—A dispatch from Victoria says Bishop Seghers, of the Roman Catholic diocese, last night preached a sermon denouncing the free school system of the colony, and proclaiming the policy of opposition to secular schools. The buildings and machinery employed in the harbor improvement work was burned last night. The loss is heavy.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL INQUEST.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES RESUMED—TESTIMONY OF A DAY BOARDER.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Previous to the opening of the Coroner's inquest in the Southern Hotel fire case this morning, the jury witnessed the operation of the Skinner fire-escape. The jury then repaired to their rooms at Four Courts, and proceeded to examine witnesses. Mr. D. Rankin, a day boarder at the hotel, testified to being at the fire; was on the parlor floor, and saw a large number of guests of the house; heard George Darling trying to quiet the fears of the ladies, by telling them there was not much fire, that it would soon be out, and using other expressions to pacify them; also saw Capt. Warner and heard him tell the guests to get out of the house as soon as possible.

At the afternoon session no testimony was given which threw any light on the origin of the fire. Phelim Toole, one of the heroic firemen who rescued so many people from the flames, gave a full account of the part he played at the fire, and Thomas C. Boyd and L. F. Kickham, Policemen, told the story of their exploits in rousing guests of the hotel and guiding them through the smoke-filled halls to the street. Mr. Nipher, Professor of Electricity and Magnetism at the Washington University, testified regarding the fire annunciator of the hotel. He said it was a very delicate and useful instrument, and when it was properly adjusted would do its work faithfully and well.

CHOLERA AND FAMINE IN INDIA.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF THE DISEASE IN AKYAB—THE FAMINE APPROACHING CULMINATION.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta states that a serious outbreak of cholera has occurred in Akyab. Twenty-five per cent of the small European population died in 30 hours.

The same dispatch announces that it is apparent that the famine shows traces of approaching its worst point, but there is good reason to hope that the maximum distress may be less severe than was anticipated.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

THE BRITISH AND EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE—ADVANCE IN SUGAR IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, April 23.—Silver was quoted to-day at 54½d. per ounce.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "Agricultural advices are still unfavorable regarding the progress of Spring sowing, which already tediously protracted, has been carried on more or less desultorily. The sodden condition of the soil has rendered it almost impossible to sow barley, and farmers are anxiously awaiting dry weather. In the low lands of Scotland farm work has fairly advanced, but in the north sowing has been stopped by the continued falls of rain and snow. Winter wheat has made slight progress, supplies have been very light at the country markets, and farmers have shown little disposition to sell their wheat except at extravagant prices, as 60 shillings for white, and 60 shillings for red. Provincial trade has been excited and prices irregular, under the prevalence of political excitement, but where sales were made prices have advanced 3 shillings and 4 shillings per quarter. The imports of wheat into London continue moderate, the arrivals from America being still insignificant. In the absence of more definite warlike news the excitement in the grain trade at Mark Lane has decreased since Monday, and our market is more subdued. Prices have not, however, declined, and the present attitude is one of eager attention. Heavy insurances are being effected, to cover the loss of profit arising from war or the prohibition of exports from Russian ports. With the small supplies immediately available, and the daily diminishing stock, the position of trade seems critical, as free importation from Russia has been rarely needed so much as at present."

GLASGOW, April 23.—Sugar is in good demand at 3 pence advance for all qualities except fine.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OFFICE BURNED OUT.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fifth floor of the six-story brick building No. 76 Beaver-street, owned and occupied by the *Journal of Commerce* Association. The flames were first seen coming from a pile of waste paper on a table in the editorial department, and the employes made an ineffectual attempt to extinguish them without giving an alarm. The fire gained headway rapidly, and the flames filled the editorial rooms before the Fire Department was summoned. The efforts of the firemen to confine the flames to the floor on which they had originated did not meet with success, and as they mounted to the sixth floor a second alarm was sent out, which was quickly followed by a third, which brought a large force of steamers and firemen to the scene. The engines which responded to the third alarm were not, however, brought into use, the flames having been extinguished before 9 o'clock. The fifth and sixth floors, which were occupied as the editorial and composing rooms, were completely gutted. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $8,000, which is covered by an insurance of $60,000. Besides this loss, the files of the *Journal of Commerce* since the foundation of the paper, and the private library of Mr. Stone, the editor, a valuable collection of books of reference, were destroyed. The files of the paper cannot be replaced. The second, third, and fourth floors are occupied as offices by a number of different persons, who sustain slight losses by water. Morse & Brooks, Oscar Hoffman, Denslow & Bush, Moody & Jennison, Andrew Devitt, and the Wine and Spirit Trade Company lose from $100 to $500 each. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

OTHER FIRES.

At 12 o'clock on Sunday night a fire broke out in a frame structure in the rear of Pioneer Block, Omaha, Neb., and, owing to the prevalence of a furious gale from the north, the flames were driven into the block, causing a loss of $18,000, with part of stock saved, nearly covered by insurance; among the uninsured property was $5,000 worth of diamonds. The section occupied by J. M. Pulree was totally destroyed; loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000. Also the section occupied by Simpson, tobacconist; the stock, valued at $10,000 or $12,000, was mostly saved, and the balance is covered by insurance. Creighton Hall was slightly damaged by fire and water. McKelligon, liquor dealer, and Meyer & Co., tobacconist, lose by damage by water; both insured. The fire is doubtless the work of an incendiary. A man was seen by two persons running away from the place where the fire broke out. The following is a list of the companies in which the property was insured and the amounts of their losses: The Le Caisse, of Paris, $2,000; Lancashire, of England, $2,000; Hartford, $2,000; Connecticut, $1,500; Continental, of New-York, $2,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $6,500; American, of Philadelphia, $4,000; Western, of Toronto, $2,000; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., $3,500; National, of Hartford, $3,000; Orient, of Hartford, $3,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $1,500; Commercial-Union, of London, $2,000; Underwriters' Agency, $3,000; Home, of New-York, $2,000; Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco, $2,000; Insurance Company of North America, $1,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,500; Ætna, $2,000. Total, $47,000.

Late on Saturday evening a fire broke out in Spencer's spectacle manufactory at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, and the building was entirely destroyed, the loss being about $60,000. The property is insured for about $30,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A piece of woods between the Coney Island road and the Ocean Parkway was set on fire on Sunday night. The Flatbush Fire Department was called out, and after working all night, subdued the flames.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the top floor of the five-story brick building, No. 39 East Broadway, occupied by Christopher Lange, causing $500 damage to building and furniture.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 24—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, clear or fair weather, and light southerly to westerly winds, with slight changes in temperature, and slowly falling barometer during the day.*

BASE-BALL.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—In a game of base-ball here to-day, the Cincinnati's defeated the Louisvilles by a score of 6 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The game of base-ball played here, to-day, resulted—Hartfords, 8; Athletics, 2.

THE STRIKE ON THE READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—There are no new features in the engineers' strike to-day. The strikers still profess confidence in their ultimate success. The trains of the Reading Road are running on time, and the company claim to have all the men they want.

FAILURE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—The Louisville Plate Glass Manufacturing Company went into bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $135,000; assets, $126,000.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TERMINAL RATES ON GRAIN.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ERIE AND NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROADS EXPLAIN THEIR POSITION—THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GRAIN COMMITTEE AND THE RAILROAD MEN FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

An adjourned meeting of members of the grain trade of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Managers' room to further consider the plan of equalization of terminal charges on grain in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore submitted by the Grain Committee and the representatives of the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies to a meeting held last Saturday afternoon. There were about 50 gentlemen present, and Mr. Hickox presided, and Mr. Quimby was Secretary. The statement of facts and the recommendations of the Grain Committee and the railroad men were read again, and exception was immediately taken thereto by several gentlemen. Mr. Worth said it should be understood that the Grain Committee and the railroad men had not come to an agreement on the recommendations; the latter had merely been drawn up by the railroad men to be submitted to a meeting of the grain trade, and were not binding on any one. Mr. Herrick said that no agreement should be entered into with the railroad companies which would alter the common carrier's risk as it was now understood. Mr. Husted said he hoped that no such agreement would be entertained for a moment, and then he claimed that the statement of facts submitted by the Grain Committee and the railroad representatives was erroneous. He said that, from the best information he could obtain, the charges at Baltimore were actually only seven-eighths of a cent per bushel, as the shippers received a rebate of three-eighths of a cent from the ship.

Mr. Husted offered the following:

Resolved, It is the sense of this meeting that the "statement of facts" as presented in the paper before the meeting, signed by the Grain Committee and the representatives of the railroads having their terminal in New-York, is based upon erroneous information, and is consequently incorrect.

Resolved, That from the best information at hand, the charges for delivering grain into vessels, including trimming, are at New-York 1 8-10 cents per bushel, and at Baltimore 1 4-10 cents per bushel, the terms of free delivery being four days at New-York and ten days at Baltimore.

Resolved, That, instead of New-York being called on to advance her charges one-quarter of one cent per bushel, the Baltimore elevators should advance their charges four-tenths of one cent per bushel, and reduce the term of free storage to four days.

Mr. J. H. Rutter, of the New-York Central, said that the Baltimore and Ohio Company had been asked to reduce the time of free storage in Baltimore to the same limit as in New-York, but it refused, and gave no particular reason for doing so.

Mr. Blanchard, of the Erie Road, denied the statement of Mr. Husted that the Baltimore and Ohio Road had ever paid or was now paying, directly or indirectly, a rebate to shippers. The New-York railroads were anxious to put New-York merchants on the best possible footing, but there were risks they would not take and expenses they would not assume.

Mr. Martin said the whole trouble was that the charge was greater in New-York for certain services on the part of the elevators than it was in Baltimore for similar services.

Mr. Herrick said there was an elevator combination in New-York that had contributed materially to raising the cost of elevating to a much higher figure than it ought to be. The railroads with stationary elevators could successfully compete with this ring; the roads without them could not.

Mr. Blanchard said it seemed to him as if the meeting wanted to saddle the elevator combination on the railroads, as well as a dozen other heavy burdens. He did not believe the New-York Central Road would use its permanent elevator to the disadvantage of the roads that did not have one.

Mr. Rutter said he feared the merchants would suffer considerable injury to business if they did not accept the proposition of the railroads, as submitted by the Grain Committee. They would be not find many of the railroads disposed to fight the Baltimore and Ohio any further. The New-York Central's contract with the Produce Exchange could not be abrogated without fair notice.

After some further discussion Mr. Martin moved, as a substitute for Mr. Husted's resolutions, that the whole matter be referred back to the Grain Committee with power to treat with the railroad men on behalf of the trade, and report the result for the ratification of the Board of Managers of the Exchange. Mr. Martin's substitute was carried by a large majority. The meeting then adjourned. A call was at once issued for a meeting of the Grain Committee, and it will confer with the railroad representatives at the Board of Managers' room at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

ST. GEORGE'S ANNUAL DINNER.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY—CELEBRATING THE DAY AT DELMONICO'S.

The gentlemen composing the St. George's Society of the City of New-York met at Delmonico's last evening to celebrate the ninety-first anniversary of its establishment, and to do honor to England and the society's patron saint, whose feast day it was. The dinner was sat down to by about 120 prominent business and professional men, and the speeches which ensued upon the introduction of the various toasts were apt and enjoyable. Among the notabilities invited, but unable to attend, were Sir Edward Thornton, Bret Harte, and the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine; while the guests present comprised Parke Godwin, Cyrus W. Field, Richard Whitehead, James Brand, T. Barbour, Postmaster James, Rev. F. Courtney, and Col. Bordon. The President of the society, (Mr. Charles E. Pellew,) occupied the chair, and speaking of the working of charitable organizations, touched upon the practice of those in charge using them to promote their own interests, and condemned it cogently. Rev. Mr. Courtney, in response to the toast "The day and all who honor it," spoke glowingly of the recommendatory qualities of England and Englishmen. Mr. Charles Whitehead championed the claims of America as the land of liberty and tolerance, and said he rejoiced to see so many Englishmen, regarding England as a good place to come from. Parke Godwin delivered a speech on Shakespeare and his works, and Cyrus W. Field, Postmaster James, and Mr. Goshenhofer descanted tersely and well on international intercourse. The proceedings were enlivened throughout with music, and the enjoyment appeared to be thorough on all hands.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

An assault committed in the rotunda of the Astor House at 2:30 yesterday afternoon provoked much comment and caused some excitement among the witnesses of the occurrence. The assailant in the case was John F. Chamberlin, the well-known gambler, and his victim was Marcus Cicero Stanley. Chamberlin is a large man, of powerful frame, and weighs about 200 pounds. Stanley is a very small man, and is rather advanced in years. He is slightly built, and weighs only about 130 pounds. He had come into the dining-room of the hotel, and had partaken of a lunch. He then came through the lunch-room, bearing his overcoat on his left arm, and carrying a cane in his right hand. As he went forward toward the passage to Broadway, he was struck a violent blow on the head by Chamberlin, who was standing to one side of him. Stanley stooped a little just at that time, and some of the force of the blow expended itself on the silk hat which he wore. As it was, however, he was felled to the pavement. He was assisted to rise, but was prevented by those present from rushing toward his assailant, who was also restrained by others. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, Mr. Stanley stated last evening that he did not know what induced Chamberlin to make the assault at that time, unless Chamberlin intended that as a payment of the $11,000 he owes him [Stanley] as rent for the use of the house at No. 8 West 32d-street. Mr. Stanley said he had seen Chamberlin frequently at the Astor House, but never saw him show the slightest feeling or temper in regard to him, and the assault was unexpected. Mr. Stanley said he had not yet determined on the course he should pursue, but would follow the advice of his counsel.

MARTIN HIGGINS, THE MONEYED MANIAC.

Martin Higgins, the maniac, is still confined in a padded cell in the Tombs. Already a contest over the custody of his property has begun. Herman Owendorf, residing in Brooklyn, applied to Warden Quin yesterday for permission to remove Higgins from the Tombs, so that he could care for him in a proper manner. As Owendorf could not show any proofs of a right to act as guardian, the Warden refused to deliver Higgins to him. Owendorf then employed a lawyer, and the latter procured from Judge Donohue a writ of habeas corpus and served it upon the Warden. The writ is made returnable to-day. In opposition to the efforts of Owendorf, a woman named Mrs. Lloyd, of No. 75 Main-street, Brooklyn, made an affidavit that he is not a proper person to have charge of Higgins and his property. She says that Higgins boarded in her house for four years, and she knows he has no relatives in the world. Mr. Church, the Chatham-street clothing merchant, to whom Higgins gave his bank-books and other papers on Saturday, appeared before Justice Kilbreth yesterday, and offered to give up the documents. The magistrate advised him to hold them subject to the order of other persons authorized to receive them. Among the papers is an order issued by Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn, in November last, vacating a previous order by which Higgins was adjudged an insane person.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

John G. Norman, a cutler doing business and residing at No. 104 West Eighteenth-street, was stabbed in the abdomen last evening by his mistress, Maria Norman, who inflicted a wound which, it is feared, may result fatally. They were both taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, where Norman gave the name of John Oxley. Dr. Satterlee dressed his wound and ordered his removal to Bellevue Hospital. The woman was detained at the station, and will be taken to Jefferson Market Court to-day.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

There are indications of trouble in Jersey City this morning over the succession to the City Government. The Commissioners who have filled the several boards of local government have heretofore been appointed by the Legislature. At the session of the Winter just passed an act was passed authorizing the people to elect their own commissions. Under that law an election was held on April 10, and the Democrats elected five out of six members. At the meetings of the several boards yesterday morning, resolutions were adopted declaring the act under which the election had been held unconstitutional, and declaring it also to be their duty to continue to exercise their several functions and resist the entrance of the elected members. The Police and Fire Board held a meeting last night to make preparations for the emergency. The Board of Works will hold a meeting for final action at 9 o'clock this morning. The Democratic Commissioners elect have concluded to meet force with force, and have called on the Sheriff for a posse to assist them in taking possession of their offices. Sheriff Laverty, acting under advice of Corporation Counsel Abbett, has sworn in between 500 and 600 armed deputies, who will attend the new Commissioners when they appear this morning to make their demand for their seats. From the present aspect of affairs, a conflict between the politicians of the two boards is inevit

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES TO have the care of a child at her own home. For further particulars address Mrs. J. Gregory, West Norwalk, Conn.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ORPHAN girl, American born, to do light chamber-work, take care of growing children, and make herself generally useful; a comfortable home and kind treatment more of an object than high wages. Inquire for two days at her present employer's, No. 122 West 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, age 22 years, or would assist with washing and ironing in a private family going to the country for the Summer; three years' reference from last place. Call or address all day, Maria, No. 670 3d-av., near 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress and do fine washing and ironing; no objection to country; prefers a home to big wages; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES a situation for a colored girl who has been employed by her, either as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Address Mrs. O., No. 216 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing in a private family; seen at her present employer's, where she has five years' reference. Call or address No. 284 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of growing child; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at her last employer's, No. 71 West 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; just left her place as chamber-maid and first-class laundress; has two years' good reference from last place; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 460 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART AND WILLing girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or to take care of children and do sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., room 2.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 372 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 401 East 29th-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting alone; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., front basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; willing to assist in washing, fine ironing, fluting; private family; good reference. Call at No. 333 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Laundress.—By a young woman; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 22 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—OR TO do fine washing in private family; no objection to country; good City and country reference. Call at No. 315 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as chamber-maid or fine washing in a private family. Call or address for two days No. 107 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Swedish girl; is a neat sewer; best of reference; country preferred. Call at No. 235 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to take care of grown children; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 31 West Washington-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and assist in waiting, or take care of a baby; best City reference. Address H. L., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 313 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 857 3d-av., entrance in 42d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 154 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is good operator; good City reference; no objection to country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 358 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do up-stair work and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 436 West 42d-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; country preferred. Call at No. 71 7th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and sewing; City or country. Call at 168 East 118th-st., Harlem.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference. Call at No. 563 3d-av., between 52d and 53d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl to do the chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; best reference. Call at 310 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 343 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, industrious girl; willing and obliging; City or country; reference. Call at No. 507 North 4th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or would wait on a lady. Call at No. 25 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BEST of City references. Apply at present employer's, for two days. No. 109 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 42 Park-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing. Call at present employer's, 66 East 34th-st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to take home washing, &c., or go out; would be glad to do house-cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 247 East 3 d-st., first floor, rear.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan widow woman; wishes to go out to house-cleaning or washing; good City reference. Call at No. 695 2d-av., second floor, back.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to house-clean. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st.

COMPANION.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, THE care of an elderly or invalid lady; will lug to assist in housekeeping; or to take charge of a gentleman's residence in the Summer; salary no object; references exchanged. Address F., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands meats, soups, and larding; is a good baker of bread, biscuits, and pastry; has the best of references from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call on Monday at No. 352 West 17th-st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress and assist with washing and ironing; no cards answered. Call at present employer's, No. 8 West 50th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESpectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; also young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to respectable boarding-house; wages no object; reference. Call at No. 298 1st-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, IN PRIvate family as cook or take care of a house for the Summer, and will assist with washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 345 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GOOD, plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Address, for two days, H. A., Box No. 237 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as first-class cook, other as first-class waitress; would be willing to do the work of a small family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 214 West 54th-st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls to go together, one as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as good chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 336 East 23d-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class laundress; in a private family; best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 29 West 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, aged 25; has the best City reference for the last eight years. Call at No. 1,055 3d-av., between 62d and 63d sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant American young girl; has best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 340 East 56th-st.; second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook; will assist washing; City or country. Call in basement of the church, 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook, and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is capable of doing any kind of cooking; has best of City references. Call at No. 324 2d-av., corner 44th-st.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS ENGLISH and American and Jewish cooking; excellent baker; will assist at washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 336 West 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; PERFECTLY understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries, jellies, and all kinds of fancy made dishes, boning, and terrapin; all kinds of ices and desserts; best reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 5C East 41st-st., stable.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as good plain cook; assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 424 6th-av.; ring bell.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook; is capable of taking charge of a kitchen; no objections to the country. Call, for this day, at No. 219 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD, PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 328 West 38th-st., in the rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as cook or chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best references. Call or address all the week No. 141 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; no cards. Call at No. 78 West 11th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD, PLAIN Cook; would do the coarse washing and ironing of a small family. Call at No. 321 West 46th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook; good City references. Call at No. 747 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., in fancy store.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters; three years' City reference from last place; no objection to coarse washing. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK who thoroughly understands her business; would like to go to Newport for the Summer. Call or address No. 202 East 63d-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS COOK (Protestant) a situation where there is a kitchenmaid; reference given. Call for two days at No. 300 West 37th-st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS good cook, washer, and ironer; first-class reference from last place; can be seen. Call for two days at No. 475 7th-av., near 36th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches; milk and butter; country preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 145 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands American and English cooking in all its branches; good baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a small family; willing to assist with washing; good baker; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 210 East 26th-st., rear, top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; in a private family; has best City reference, City or country, Newport preferred. Address, D. A., Box No. 327, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing or house-work in a small family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, and is an excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 17.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; four years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 249 East 52d-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS first-class cook in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 1st-av., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; good family pastry baker; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 1,237 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; City or country; best City reference. Address No. 163 East 31st-st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; has unquestionable City reference. Call at No. 314 5th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A WOMAN WITH A LITTLE GIRL 12 years old; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; references. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 17.

COOK.—WILL ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing; City or country; good City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO PERFECTLY understands all kinds of English cooking; is a good confectioner. Call at present employer's, No. 66 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; a good baker and pastry cook and all kinds of desserts; best City reference given. Call at No. 115 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference can be given from last place. Call at No. 305 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-Class cook in a private family; is a thorough cook and baker; City or country; five years' reference. Call at No. 336 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook in a first-class family. Call or address at present employer's, No. 3 Madison-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; GOOD CITY references. Call at No. 109½ West 15th-st., second door, front door, rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook; excellent family cook; best City reference. Call at No. 23 West 44th-st.

COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—IS FIRST Class in every respect; best City reference. Call at No. 205 west 41st-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-Class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN a private family, and assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family. Call at No. 243 9th-av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with the washing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 394 2d-av., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 538 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO do plain cooking and washing or light house-work; City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; would assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 240 East 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A PRIvate family; good City references. Call, or address No. 62 Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; NO OBjection to the country or coarse washing; best City reference. Call at 330 East 47th-st., top floor, front.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—NO Objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-Class plain cook; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; City or country; can wash and make cutter; good City references. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Catholic woman; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 545 16th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; the best City reference. Call at 126 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK Can be seen at her present place, 55 West 17th-st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MODERATE PRICES.—BY A thorough, first-class dress maker, having the latest styles for suits and Princess dresses, riding habits, and dolmans; first-class work; perfect fit; Taylor's system. Address M. Britton, No. 100 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., up stairs; entrance 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO goes out by the day, would like to find a situation for her sister; is a good sewer, very willing and obliging; would like the country. Address H., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker will go to families at $6 per week; fits and trims; reference. Address Mrs. T. S., 247 West 17th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF CULTURE, a home in a gentleman's family; perfectly understands marketing, management of house and servants; would expect reasonable compensation for services rendered; highest references given and required. Address S. E., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant working housekeeper to an aged gentleman, or to do light house-work in a small family where the washing is given out; good references; City or country. Call at No. 156 West 18th-st., up one flight.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 1,093 3d-av., near 54th-st., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work in small family; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call at No. 152 West 10th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 166 East 83d-st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work in a small private family. Inquire at No. 310 West 44th-st.

LADY'S COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman of excellent Christian character as lady's companion and attendant; a good home where she can be treated somewhat as an equal is more desired than high wages; answer immediately. Address G. G. C., No. 109 Willow-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objections to the country; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE No 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS maid and seamstress; dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines; willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 257 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH maid, who speaks three languages; has superior taste in hair-dressing and dress-making; would like to travel; excellent references; good wages expected. Address France, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; very good sewer by hand and machine; no objections to travel; City references. Address No. 861 6th-av., French confectionery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL FROM Paris, with best references, as maid and nurse with a family going to Europe. Address A. F., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; UNderstands hair-dresing and operating; good seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 169 West 25th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to wait on a lady and sew. Call at No. 294 Henry-st., in the store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT on lady and take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 51 Clinton-place.

LADY'S MAID.—TO TRAVEL WITH A FAMILY to Europe; good City reference. Address A. M., No. 235 West 46th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress in a private family, thoroughly competent in all branches, three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 906 6th-av. Store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who perfectly understands her work; is honest, neat, and willing; best reference from her present employer. Apply at No. 30 East 38th-st., between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Lady as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 220 East 47th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all branches; has first-class reference; City or country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., first floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, and assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 321 West 46th-st., present employers.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, and to help with chamber-work; best City references. Ring Mrs. Metzger's bell, No. 205 West 52d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 210 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl as laundress in a private family; City or country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Laundresses ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine work; good City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 120 East 40th-st., present employer.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER and ironer; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 831 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; HAS good City reference, and can see the lady. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 244 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 476 2d-av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in the country; good reference. Call or address No. 117 West 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has no objection to the country; best City reference from her present employer. Call at 119 West 48th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; first-class City reference; is a good operator. Address M. A., Advertisement office No. 554 3rd-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 305 East 41st-st., first floor; has good City reference.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; understands thoroughly bringing a babe up on bottle; good City reference given; would like to go in the country. Apply at No. 7 East 15th-st., at the Y. W. C. A.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; would take charge of a baby from birth, or would take charge of grown children; good seamstress; satisfactory City reference. Call on M. B., No. 22 East 45th-st., corner Vanderbilt-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS nurse, to take entire charge of infant; is a good operator; can do plain sewing; is willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 17.

NURSE.—FOR GROWN CHILDREN; GOOD PLAIN sewer; will go to the country; City references. Address B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress, or chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 112 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT as nurse and seamstress; willing to assist in chamber-work; four years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 118 West 40th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE, PROTESTANT girl as child's nurse; an excellent seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Tuesday or Wednesday, at No. 21 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL WITH A LADY traveling; take care of grown child; wait on a lady; City reference. Call at No. 443 West 29th-st. for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE and sewing; has good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR CHAMber-maid in a private family; no objections to the country for Summer. Call or address No. 264 East Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid or old lady; has no objections to traveling; best of City references. Call or address J. H., No. 314 East 15th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; good City reference from last place; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will assist with chamber-work if required. Call at 139 West 51st-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse; can take entire charge of children; good plain sewer; the highest testimonial can be given from present employer. Call at No. 64 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—FOR AN INVALID OR CHILDREN, BY an elderly person speaking French and German; highly recommended. Apply from 1 to 3 at Berkeley, No. 20 5th-av., Apartment No. 45.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 33d-st.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By a respectable Protestant young woman; can be recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 129 East 50th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 16 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG ENGlish Protestant as children's nurse; City or country. Call at No. 419 3d-av., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; SIX YEARS' reference from last place; no objection to a small child. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl to take charge of baby from birth, or grown children; best City reference. Call at 335 East 21st-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, OR to do light house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 401 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT NURSE to take charge of a baby; good City reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and chamber-maid; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 1,428 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take care of an invalid lady; best City reference. Call at No. 99 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLEaged Scotch woman as invalid's nurse and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 170 West 11th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; first-class City references. Call at No. 426 4th-av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-work; speaks German and English. Call at No. 161 East 53d-st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do sewing; over five years' best City reference. Call at No. 169 West 21st-st.

OPERATOR.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of fine white work. Address L. G., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARLOR MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as parlor maid or first-class chamber-maid in a private family; would like the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Address H. S., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENERGETIC PERSON as competent seamstress and dress-maker's finishing; can do lace work on Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox & Gibbs machines; willing to assist otherwise. City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 643 7th-av., near 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant person; good operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; nine years' City reference. Call at No. 27 West 44th-st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN FAMILY; CAN CUT AND FIT ladies' and children's dresses; by the day, week or month; can operate; City reference. Call at 224 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; cuts and fits for ladies and children; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on lady, or assist with children; best City reference. Seen until suited at present employer's, 57 West 46th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands family sewing, dress-making, plain sewing; would like a permanent engagement; no objection to country; would wait on a lady; good reference. Call at No. 244 West 33d-st.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and perfect operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like employment to go out by the day or week to families. Call on Mrs. Cummings, No. 338 East 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Seamstress; can cut and fit; can wait on young ladies or grown children; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference; no objection to the country, or to travel. Call at No. 15 East 12th-st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; assist with chamber-work; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference; lady can be seen. Call or address No. 408 West 36th-st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson machine; terms 75 cents per day; can assist with dress-maker. Address by letter only, Operator, No. 358 West 22d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, for tend growing children, or wait on a lady, or would travel to any part. Call at No. 42 Park-av., present employer.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Seamstress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing; would assist with chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 334 East 49th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress and take care of children. Apply or address N. Peak, No. 502 10th-av., corner 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in private family; understands all kinds of salads; can take waiter-man's place; the country preferred for the Summer months; three years' best City reference from last employer; no cards noticed. Call at No. 76 West 43d-st., first floor, near 6th-av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY giving up housekeeping desires places for two excellent girls; one as waitress; willing to assist in washing or up-stairs work; the other as chambermaid; unusually neat and trustworthy. Apply at No. 242 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as waitress, and willing to assist with light chamber-work, in a private family; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days No. 336 East 25th-st., Room No. 4.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands making all kinds of salads; also the care of silver and glassware; has unexceptionable reference from last place. Call at No. 483 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; takes excellent care of the silver and dining-room. Call for two days at late employer's, No. 247 Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family; is thoroughly competent; satisfactory references; City or country. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; will assist with chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging. City reference. Call at 205 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE AND capability as waitress; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 467 6th-av., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH laundress, with long experience and good reference, families' and gentlemen's washing; 50 to 75 cents a dozen; first-class style. Call at No. 238 East 36th-st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take in gentlemen's washing, or would take families; is capable of fluting and polishing; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Cunningham, No. 345 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A FEW gentlemen's or families' washing on reasonable terms; first-class reference. Call on or address Mrs. Leroy, No. 107 West 26th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fine washing; would like some gentlemen's or ladies' washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., first bell.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of finest pulling and fluting. Call at No. 243 West 35th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMan; go out by the day to wash or house-clean; good reference. Address W. B., No. 78 South 5th-av.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, WASHING AND house-cleaning. Call at No. 307 East 44th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A YOUNG man, native of England, who has had his head waiter and valet; is handy; experienced as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 691 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; ring second bell.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; reliable, competent, and obliging; best City reference. Address for two days, L., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WILL BE soon disengaged; has very good reference, and can be highly recommended from present employer Address T. S., at J. Cooper's, 47th-st. and 6th-av.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, who thoroughly understands his duties, in a private family; is of country; good references. Address E. P., Box No. 2 9 Times Office.

BUTLER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; NO OBjection to travel; would go to Europe; understands his duties thoroughly; good reference. Address R. H., Maleham's Hotel, No. 103 East 43d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR FARMER. Dairy and Poultry.—By a Scotchman and wife with no incumbrance; man is a good coachman and out-door gardener, and well experienced in all branches of farming, raising stock, &c.; can take charge if required; wife an excellent butter maker and poultry raiser; best City reference. Address I. G.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED. April 25|SCYTHIA.....WED., May 9
ARTHNIA...Wed., May 2|RUSSIA.....WED., May 16

Steamers are not marked to carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1877.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, May 17
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 24
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 31

First cabin, $80, $90, and $100, according to accommodations; return tickets, $140, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North river.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every 12 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Victoria...April 28, 3 P. M. | Alsatia.....May 12, 3 P. M.
Bolivia.....May 5, 11 A. M. | Anchoria.May 19, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Elysia.....April 28, 3 P. M. | Utopia.....May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $50 to $60; Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., April 28 | ODER.....Sat., May 12
MOSEL.....Sat., May 5 | RHEIN.....Sat., May 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..Saturday, May 19, at 10:3 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 2, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

*VILLE DE PARIS, Durand...Wed., April 25, 3:30 P. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 24, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $85, $65, or $75, according to state-room steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line.

Plier FLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HAMMONIA .....April 26 | WIELAND.....May 10
HERDER.....May 3 | FRISIA.....May 17

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Rail and Rhine, $100, gold; second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. S. RICHARD & DOAN,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....THURSDAY, May 3, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.....May 5 | Canada.....May 19, 10 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, April 25. Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 28, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GEO. LAWTON, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, May 2, Pier 19 East river, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 42 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 5, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and all Florida steamers

C. H. OWENS, Agent, No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, May 1

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1,

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, April 25
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....April 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....April 28
ANDES.....May 12

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,

CLARIBEL.....May 3
ATLAS.....May 24

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, May 2
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North river as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passages to Queenstown at the year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, May 26, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North river.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. L. GRIFFIN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars only, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington $1:10 P. M. Regular, at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant, and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday from Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:5, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 9:40, 10:10, and 10:30 P. M. Sunday 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:30 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, Trains leave Philadelphia 8:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1 P. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 8:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Dec. 25, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express with drawing-room cars to Rome, 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M. Express, with drawing-room cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets at 413 and 529 Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MERKEL, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers street Depot, 23d-st. (Fort 23d-st. as note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping car to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see timetables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:30 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Dobrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for boys and young men; four courses of study, ancient and modern languages; prepares for business or college; diplomas to graduates; summer term April 23, twenty years' successful experience. Circulars free.

J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., Principal, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, two children to take care of, where the comforts of home can be furnished with respect to their moral training; reference given if required. No. 440 West 36th-st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS from 7 to 20 years old.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR A SCHOOL IN THIS CITY, TWO ladies; one as resident governess for the primary department, teaching English, calisthenics, outline drawing, and penmanship; the other to teach the usual English branches; must be a good disciplinarian; hours from 9 until 12. Address Post Office Box 5,140.

A FOREIGN LADY, FIRST-CLASS PIANIST and linguist, desires an engagement up town for two hours daily, to teach classical and modern music, singing, French, German, English, and Italian. Address M. S., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, WITH intelligent advice concerning same, free to parents. Complete record of reliable tutors and governesses for families. All kinds Kindergarten material.

SCHERMERHORN'S School Agency, 30 East 14th-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF AMherst desires a position as tutor in a private family. Address A. M., care Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, New-York City.

BOOK-KEEPING, FRENCH, LATIN, GERman, taught by a gentleman of experience; terms moderate. Address C. L., Box No. 299 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES schools and families with competent European and American teachers for all departments of instruction. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th-st.

FINE ARTS.

MESSRS. RADTKE & CO.

HAVE NOW ON

EXHIBITION, FREE,

AT THEIR

Gallery, 35 Union-square, N. Y.,

A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

IN WHICH THERE ARE REPRESENTED

The Most Celebrated Artists

of the Modern and Old School, as REMBRANDT, VAN DYCK, GUARCINO, WOUWERMANN, TENIERS, VAN BREST, PROYON, GAINSBOROUGH, CABUT, DIAZ, PICOU, and others of equal celebrity. This Collection being one of the best ever exhibited, will be sold at Public Auction, at the ASSOCIATION HALL, on the EVENINGS of the 3d and 4th of May, 1877.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST manufacturers of low and half low down grates for either hard or soft coals, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass frames, fenders, and andirons of antique design for wood fires; gas logs, screens, shovels, and tongs, &c.; wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 368 Canal-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1877, for furnishing and distributing for and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1877.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

Bids are invited for two different styles of cards—the one of uniform color throughout, and the other with the face and back of different tints, the coloring matter to be in the pulp, and not merely on the surface of the cards; both to be prepared for and during a upon one style of card only. The cards must be three by five and one-eighth inches (3x5⅛ in.) in dimensions, and must weigh six and one-quarter pounds per thousand finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers, and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing in ink or pencil, and the same in color, quality, material, and in all other respects, (except perhaps as to weight, which is fixed above,) as the samples furnished by the department. The department reserves the right to change the color or colors whenever desired, but not so as to require a double-tinted card if the contract shall be awarded upon a card of uniform color.

PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die the property of the Government, in which the device will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of July. These plates are mounted, ready for the press, on two forms of 40 cards each, and spaced accurately so as to cut to the proper size on the cutter. The contractor may be required to procure, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being likely to require to be worn.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present cards, or for denominations of cards not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c., &c.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, subject to the approval of the department, and in separate apartments distinct from those in which any other work is done, and when finished must be placed for storage in a fire and burglar proof apartment, or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose. The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering and mailing packages of postal cards to be forwarded through the mails. The apartments, vault, and rooms for manufacturing, storing, and registering cards shall be immediately connected with each other by communicating doors, and they shall be constructed and fitted up to the satisfaction and with the approval of the department.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same. The contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, properly furnished, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government; and such rooms shall also be immediately connected with the apartments used for mailing and registering the cards. The Postmaster-General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the rooms, apartments, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of cards, and of the cards in course of manufacture or in stock. He shall when and in such manner as he may desire it, of the process of manufacturing the paper in all its several stages.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times, after one month from the commencement of the contract term, be required to keep on hand, subject to the control of the Department, not less than 10,000,000 finished cards, so that a full and every requisition from the department may be promptly filled as soon as received.

The department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its continuance, to furnish an extra quantity of cards, not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

PACKING.

The cards must be handed in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred (500) cards. The boxes must be such as are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the boxes shall be wrapped in one package, securely fastened, in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail, and when 2,000 or more cards are required, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron; but no case shall contain to exceed 25,000 cards. Shipping cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the department. Wooden cases containing the cards to be transported by water routes must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

It is expected that the contractor will be ready to commence the delivery of the cards on the 1st day of July, when the contract term begins, and thereafter they must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters. The cards may be required to be delivered in separate packages, as above provided for, at the post-office at the place where the same are manufactured, or at the nearest adjacent large post-office with adequate facilities for handling and mailing cards, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General; or in such quantities at the Post office Department, at Washington, D. C., as the Postmaster-General may direct.

PAYMENTS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the agent of the department in the presence of the contractor or his representative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

NUMBER OF CARDS REQUIRED.

The number of cards issued during the last fiscal year was 150,815,000, and it is expected that the issues for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach one billion, (1,000,000,000,) at least; but the contractor must furnish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate.

AWARD—PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Each bidder will state a proposal for either or both kinds of cards, stating prices separately per 1,000 cards, it building on both kinds, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and if the contract under this advertisement will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, complying with all the conditions herein, shall be the lowest on either kind of card furnished as samples to bidders.

Bids on samples other than those furnished by the Department will not be considered.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making the same, and when by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed; and it must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within five days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; and in such contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed, as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into such contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster-General, and so on until the required contract be executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties, or either of them, shall die, or become irresponsible, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice; and in default thereof, the contract may be annulled.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interest of the Government requires it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to those required by the contract.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, the contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

BLANK FORMS—SAMPLES—ADDRESS.

Blank forms for bids, with specimens of the two different styles of cards, will be furnished up in application; and all proposals must be made upon these blank forms, securely enveloped and sealed, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, until Monday, the 30th day of April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting new wings, and for alterations to Grammar School House No. 16, on West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work." "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
E. DENISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. KAY,
DAVID M. EARL,
Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated, New-York, April 16, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPT C. S.,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 22, 1877.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, May 17, 1877, (or at the office of the Post Commissaries of the Forts named, until 12 o'clock noon, May 19,) for furnishing the Fresh Beef required for issue to troops and for sale to officers at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y. H., from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878. The envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked on the outside, "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and be addressed to the undersigned (if by mail, to Box No. 140, Station A,) or to the Post Commissaries referred to, at the convenience of bidders.

Separate bids will be received for each post named, and bidders are required to state in their bids that they understand their proposals may be accepted for supplying Fresh Beef for issue, or choice cuts for sale to officers, separately, the one without reference to the other.

The contract for Fresh Beef will be construed not to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation by Congress for the purpose.

Information as to conditions and quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to the undersigned, to the Acting Commissaries at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

M. D. L. SIMPSON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and 8th sts, until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of May, 1877, and until 8:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School-house No. 28, on 40th-st., near 8th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
ADRIA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES R. CUMING,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated, New-York, April 18, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 26th day of April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting a new wing, and for altering and repairing Grammar School House No. 39, on 125th-st., near 2d-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID B. KNAPP,
ROSWELL G. ROLSTON,
CHARLES S. CRARY,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
GERMAIN HAUSCHELL,
Board of School Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated, New-York, April 12, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE PURCHASING A

LIFE INSURANCE TOPICS.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR FAILURE.

AN ORDER GRANTED DIRECTING THE COMPANY TO SHOW CAUSE WHY IT SHALL NOT BE DISSOLVED—STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT LAMBERT—HE DENOUNCES THE REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH AS UNTRUE.

The charges of gross fraud and mismanagement made against the officers of the American Popular Life Insurance Company of this City by Superintendent Smyth, in the report of his examination, created considerable surprise in insurance circles, the belief having been very general that the management of the company had always been honest. Its peculiar mode of doing business obtained little or no favor among the other companies, and being looked on more in the right of an experiment than as legitimate business, its failure has been looked for and prophesied by insurance men for the past two or three years. On the application of Attorney-General Fairchild, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order directing the officers of the company to show cause, at noon to-morrow, why the corporation should not be dissolved and a Receiver appointed to sequestrate its assets, &c. A temporary injunction was also granted restraining the officers of the company from transacting any business. The application to the court was based on the report of the Superintendent, verified by an affidavit of Deputy Superintendent John A. McCall, Jr.

At the office of the company business was suspended, and the occupants were found in a state of excitement. The President, Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, prepared a statement in answer to the charges of Superintendent Smyth, in which he characterizes the official report as not only unfair, but full of misrepresentations and positive untruths. The action of the examiner in inserting the word "nothing" in the statement of actual assets, instead of bills receivable $12,067 21, and "Agents balances, $42,019 05," is severely criticised and alleged to have been done from improper motives. The amounts in question, Mr. Lambert says, were regularly entered upon the books and were based upon facts. Of course the officers knew they would not be admitted as assets under the view of the department, but they had a right to report them as such, and furthermore, it was their duty so to do. The Superintendent allows the bond and mortgage account to stand, but says it is a common custom of the company to get the Directors to put up mortgages on real estate for worthless material billed off to them, and instances the only case which ever existed—that of Mr. Sharpe—as an illustration. This transaction, it is said, was a bona fide one. The mortgage was given to accommodate the company in 1873, because the officials made new regulations that year, and would not admit as assets what had been previously admitted. In regard to the charge made in the report that no money was lent to Mr. John F. Trow, Mr. Lambert says that the statement is untrue, and that the transaction was long and complicated. Mr. Trow received in the first instance property which he took at a valuation of $8,500 from the company, and gave two notes and one mortgage to the company for the full amount. When one of the mortgages depreciated in value he put in United States Publishing Company's stock in its stead. Mr. Lambert asserts that the Superintendent has no more right to throw out this collateral loan than he has to throw out the assets left in by him. The assertion that the premium rates and loans were cut down is also denied, as are the various charges of the Superintendent relating to the "cash in bank and office," and the stock certificates. The increase in the account of the company's liability on the reinsurance reserve, and the charges, has been fortunately validated to the certified valuation first made by the department, namely, $307,625. In concluding his statement, Mr. Lambert says: "Finally, the report goes for 'Biometry,' with all the vim of an 'old-plan' insurance agent. I do not know how the 1 correct ratio in stating our losses is made up in the report, but I do know that the company does not make up any ratio of 0.32 in its report to the department or elsewhere, and that the ratio of death losses to actual policy-holders is not truthfully presented by any such figures as 1.64, nor by half of that." Mr. Lambert then refers to the expressed wish of the Superintendent that the officers will be made to suffer the punishment which they appear to have so richly deserved," and characterizes it as an entirely gratuitous suggestion.

The following is a list of the Directors of the company: Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Mr. John F. Trow, Mr. B. F. Bancroft, Thomas S. Lambert, M. D., LL.D.; Mr. F. Shoinard, Moreau Morris, M. D.; Mr. A. Carter, Jr.; Rev. C. D. Buck, A. M.; Hon. C. L. Allen, and Mr. W. H. Dwinelle.

THE CONTINENTAL SUITS.

REPORT OF REFEREE BUTLER IN THE CASE OF JOHN O. HOYT—AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. William Allen Butler, Referee in the matter of the application of Stephen English, in the suit of John O. Hoyt, against the Continental Life Insurance Company, yesterday filed his report before Judge Pratt in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The report is very exhaustive, and affords interesting reading for the 19,000 policy-holders of the company regarding the disposition made of their money, and what ought to be done to afford protection to them in future against reckless and dishonest management. Twenty-two meetings were held, and at each of them, with a single exception, testimony was taken. The evidence, contained in 1,533 pages of the stenographers minutes, is submitted with the report, of which the following is a synopsis:

The condition of the assets of the company, and their proper care and management, the Referee says, are subjects of paramount importance to the policy-holders. The evidence on this subject shows that all the assets of the company which came into the hands of Mr. Anderson as Receiver, have been accounted for by him, and that the property in his possession has been duly transferred to Mr. Grace, his successor. The estimated value of the assets, as shown by the evidence relating to this subject, is $2,681,500. The total liabilities are, according to the testimony of the actuary of the company, in round numbers, $5,800,000. It is to be remarked that the estimate on the company's building may be somewhat less than its fair market value; the highest estimate placed upon it by any expert was $400,000; there are also other nominal assets mentioned in the report of Mr. Anderson, which, in the main, are of no value. Among these are the items, "temporary loans $110,448 34," and "agents open accounts $1,000,000," both appearing in the books, and stated in the Receiver's report as so appearing, but representing only a comparatively trifling amount of indebtedness. It is the right and interest of every policy-holder that the assets be made available with the least possible delay and expense, and in such manner as to produce, as near as may be, their full estimated value. In the present depressed condition of real estate it would probably be impossible to realize the amount due on the bonds and mortgages held by the Receiver by forced sales of the mortgaged premises, but the mortgage loans should be immediately called in and proceedings taken to collect the amounts due in all cases where default in payment continues after the lapse of a reasonable time. Upon the examination made and the evidence adduced, the Referee reports that the assets in the hands of the present Receiver, Mr. William R. Grace, are safe, and, in his judgment, will be so long as he is continued in office.

Under that part of the order of reference which directs the Referee to make a searching examination regarding the management of the company, a long history of the institution is given, and this branch of the examination is summed up under separate heads. The first showing that the annual statements were falsified in many particulars for the purpose of making a good showing for the company. The fictitious amounts carried as "cash," and the "commuted annuities" of the officers, the reinsurance of the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, the loans on Continental stock, the commissions and commuted commissions, the dividends on stock, the purchased policies, and the attempted reinsurance of the risks in the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, are all treated of at great length. Concerning the charges made against Mr. John J. Anderson, the former Receiver, of complicity, Mr. Butler says the evidence is insufficient to sustain them. The accounts of Mr. Anderson are passed and the several objections to the payment of counsel fees overruled, the testimony not being sufficient to sustain them. The objection to the passage of the account on the ground that he should be held liable for loss to the company, growing out of the transaction of reinsurance with the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, is also overruled. Regarding the claim of Mr. Anderson for commissions for his services, Mr. Butler suggests that it should not be allowed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SUIT.

Attorney-General Fairchild and the counsel for the policy-holders, creditors, &c., of the Continental Life Insurance Company, appeared before Judge Westbrook, in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to settle the form of the decree appointing a new Receiver of the company, in the suit of the Attorney-General, in the place of William R. Grace, who was appointed in the suit of a stockholder, and whose appointment was declared illegal by Judge Westbrook. The Attorney-General handed up to the court the form of a decree which provided that the Receiver, whoever he might be, should take charge of all the company's assets, excepting the $100,000 of securities deposited with the State Superintendent of Insurance. Raphael J. Moses, who represents William Hartwell and other policy-holders of the company, raised a preliminary objection to the proceeding by claiming that there was no reason why there should be any Receiver appointed. Under the act of 1853, he claimed, the company is solvent, it having sufficient assets to insure its outstanding risks. He admitted, however, that if the court should decide that the company comes within the purview of the act of 1869, it has not sufficient assets. Mr. Moses said that in case Judge Westbrook should decide this point not well taken, the decree should be amended in various particulars from the form proposed by the Attorney-General. The most important of the changes he proposed was one including, in the property, to be turned over to the Receiver, the $100,000 of securities held by the State Superintendent. After some argument, it was suggested that these assets be included, but that the Receiver should apply to the court, on notice, before withdrawing the funds. This seemed to be acquiesced to by all of the counsel. Mr. Moses then suggested that Mr. William A. Butler should be appointed Referee, he being familiar with the affairs of the company. Suggestions then followed with reference to the Receiver who should be appointed. The name of William R. Grace, the deposed Receiver, was presented as that of a proper person by District-Attorney Britton, of Kings County, who epitomized the charges and defense of Mr. Grace. Mr. Britton said that Grace could not withdraw from his position in justice to the court by which he had been appointed. If another were appointed the result would be that there would be two Receivers, whose acts would clash. Judge Westbrook suggested that in case Mr. Grace were reappointed there would be quite a serious question as to whom he should account, and there would hardly be any way of settling the matter. Ezra R. Dibblee, a retired merchant, was named for the position of Receiver, for which he is strongly recommended. A motion was also made to have the future proceedings in the case held in this county, and to have the Receiver file an inventory of the company's property, &c. Judge Westbrook reserved his decision.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL REFERENCE.

The hearing before Referee William Mitchell in the suit of William Geasa against the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and their respective officers, was resumed yesterday at No. 62 Wall-street. The first witness examined was Mr. Daniel J. Noyes, who testified that he acted as attorney for the New-Jersey Mutual at the time its assets were transferred to the National Capitol Company; witness' attention was first called to the projected reinsurance a few days prior to Jan. 26, when he was instructed to draw up the papers for the transfer; on that date Mr. Stedwell informed him that he desired to complete the reinsurance with the National Capitol, which embraced a transfer of all the property of his [Stedwell's] company; the papers were executed at witness' office on the morning of Jan. 26, when Mr. Stedwell, Benjamin Noyes, Mr. Henry D. Walker, Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne, and A. Goodrich Fay were present; Stedwell took the assets and went into an inner room to deliver them to Noyes; he brought out a receipt for them, with the items checked and Mr. Benjamin Noyes' signature attached. The seal of the company was also attached to this receipt, which was put in evidence for the purpose of showing that Noyes received $87,000 in United States bonds and $30,000 in cash, which he has not returned and claims never to have received. On his cross-examination Mr. Daniel J. Noyes stated that he did not know of his own knowledge that all the items in the receipt were transferred; he saw no transfer of assets; Mr. Stedwell had handed a separate package which he said contained them; saw no cash, but Stedwell drew two checks, for $12,000 and $18,000, respectively. The next witness was Mr. Henry D. Walker, who testified that he and Mr. Thorne were accidentally present on the occasion above mentioned; witness identified the signature attached to the receipt as that of Mr. Noyes. The hearing was then adjourned.

THE NORTH AMERICA LITIGATION.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Judge Dykman rendered decisions in the cases of Ethelbert Belknap against the North America Life Insurance Company and others, and Henry E. Tremaine against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company and others. Both cases were argued at White Plains. In the first-named a motion was made to vacate the order of reference appointing Mr. William H. Leonard, Referee, to visit and examine into the condition of the companies defendant. In regard to this Judge Dykman says:

"My conclusion is that the plaintiff cannot maintain this action, and that, therefore, the order appointing a Referee therein ought not to have been made, and should be vacated. Let no order be entered, therefore, vacating the order of reference hereinbefore granted."

In the other suit, a motion was made to set aside the order of discontinuance granted at the Brooklyn Special Term, which was denied in the following opinion:

"My conclusion is that Section 119 of the Code which provides that, when the parties are very numerous and it may be impracticable to bring them all before the court, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit of the whole, was intended to perpetuate the old equitable, or rather exception, that where the parties having a common interest are so numerous that it is impossible to join the whole in an action as parties, or it would be impossible to bring the suit to an end by reason of the necessarily numerous changes by death of parties, an action may be brought by or in behalf of the whole. In such action, however, the case proceeds to judgment in the name of the original parties, and its continuance must at all times be under the control of the plaintiff. This must include the right to discontinue, for as no other person could oblige him to enter into the litigation, so no one can oblige him to continue it. The order of discontinuance in this action was properly entered and the motion to vacate the same is denied."

SUIT AGAINST THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE.

Judge Larremore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit of William S. Carlisle and Mary A. Carlisle against the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, William S. Opdyke, Shepard Homans, the Universal Life Insurance Company, and Henry J. Furber, which came up on a demurrer by the defendants to the complaint. The plaintiff, William S. Carlisle, took out two policies in the Guardian Mutual Company. One of them is for $200, and falls due in 1879; the other is for $395, and is on his life. At his death the amounts of the policies were to be paid to his wife, Mary A. Carlisle. He alleges that the Guardian Company transferred its assets, amounting to about $4,000,000, to the Universal Company, and that the former has transacted no business since March 24, 1875. It is, he alleges, utterly insolvent. Its assets, which were transferred to the Universal, he says are in danger of being squandered and plundered by the officers of the Universal, and the same have been to a great extent lost and misappropriated. The Universal Company, it is claimed, is also now insolvent. The plaintiffs urge further that the transfer of assets by the Guardian Company to the Universal was made by unlawful and corrupt means, and by the payment of bribes and gratuities to Homans and Opdyke, who were connected with both companies. The assets of the Guardian, the plaintiff's claim, are unsafe in the possession of the Universal, they being largely appropriated by Furber and others. The complaint prays for a Receiver, an accounting and restitution of sums unlawfully taken, a decree declaring the agreements between the two companies fraudulent and void, and a final decree directing a just and equitable distribution of the property of the Guardian Company among its policy-holders. The defendants demurred on the grounds of insufficiency of facts stated, of misjoinder of parties, &c. Judge Larremore, however, overruled the demurrer, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with leave to the defendants to answer on payment of costs.

FUNERAL OF COL. JOHN W. DIX.

A LARGE CONGREGATION ATTEND THE SERVICES AT TRINITY CHAPEL—THE REMAINS INTERRED IN TRINITY CEMETERY.

A large congregation assembled at Trinity Chapel yesterday morning to witness the obsequies over the body of the late Col. John W. Dix. The services commenced at 10 o'clock. A procession of 30 choristers, followed by the officiating clergymen, Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, D. D., of St. John's Chapel, and Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, D. D., Rector of Trinity Chapel, entered the chapel from the vestry, and marched to the main entrance, where the body was received and borne up the central aisle to the foot of the altar, Rev. Dr. Swope chanting the opening sentences of the burial service, while the organist played a dirge. The body was inclosed in a casket covered with black cloth and ornamented with silver mountings. Upon a silver plate on the lid was the following inscription:

JOHN WILKINS DIX.
Born December 2d, 1812.
Died April 20, 1877.

The casket was covered with a purple pall, upon which was a large white cross with a scarlet border. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. William T. Lawrence, Joseph Burke, Frank Miller, D. Lydig Suydam, Charles A. Silliman, Sidney De Kay, George C. Burdett, and Leopold Schmidt. Upon reaching the altar the choir chanted the psalm beginning, "Lord, let me know my term of days," after which Rev. Dr. Swope read the lesson, selected from Corinthians, xvi. The choir next sang the twenty-ninth hymn, the first line of which is, "Oh, God! our help in ages past." During the singing, Bishop Potter took his position at the head of the bier, with Rev. Dr. Swope on his right, and Rev. Dr. Weston on his left, and at the close of the hymn scattered ashes on the coffin, at the same time pronouncing the words: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." The choir next rendered the anthem "I heard a voice from Heaven," and Rev. Dr. Weston recited the closing prayers. During the service, Gen. Dix, Mrs. Dix, and Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix occupied a pew immediately opposite the altar, adjoining the pall-bearers. No sermon was preached, and at the request of Col. Dix before his death, the altar was not draped in mourning, and no flowers were displayed. The interment took place in the family plot at Trinity Cemetery.

DID MR. ELLIS DO HIS DUTY?

A SENATE COMMITTEE INQUIRING.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT INVESTIGATED—THE DIFFERENCE IN THE REPRESENTED VALUE OF ASSETS A MERE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Senate Committee on Banks, consisting of Senators Thomas Coleman, Abijah J. Wellmar, and Daniel B. St. John, yesterday began an investigation of charges made against Bank Superintendent Ellis by William J. Best, the Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank. The investigation is the result of a message by Gov. Robinson to the Senate recommending an inquiry into the subject. The committee did not get at its work until noon. There were present, beside the members of the committee, Mr. DeWitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, and his counsel, Mr. Orlow W. Chapman, formerly Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Mr. William J. Best, the Receiver, was present with Mr. John McKeon, his counsel. Mr. Chapman and Mr. McKeon consulted in an informal way as to the best method of proceeding. It was considered best that the message of Gov. Robinson should first be taken up, with the accompanying letter of Mr. Best; then that the report of the Trustees, Floyd and Gregory, should be considered, and with it the accompanying schedules. It was found necessary to depart from this programme in some respects, but it was in the main adhered to. Mr. Chapman first read over the charges upon which Mr. Ellis' course was to be investigated. The charges are that the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank was insolvent in 1874, the deficiency being then about $220,000; that this condition of the bank was exposed to Mr. Ellis in September, 1874, by two of its Trustees; that Mr. Ellis then personally investigated the affairs of the bank, and that upon such examination he admitted that the bank was insolvent; that he was frequently requested by and on behalf of the two Trustees to take immediate proceedings to protect the creditors, and that he neglected to do so until June, 1876—a period of nearly two years. In support of the charges are submitted:

1. A balance sheet made out by George N. Pratt, who was at the time general book-keeper of the bank, and verified by his oath, showing a deficiency in July of $201,017 52.

2. The testimony of William Floyd and Ira W. Gregory, two of the Trustees of the bank, that they, as a special committee appointed in July, 1874, to examine its condition, reported a deficiency of assets as compared with liabilities of $194,503 71, and a deficiency in annual income, if the usual dividend of interest to depositors were declared, of $15,041 70. Mr. Floyd says further that the Trustees having, notwithstanding this report, declared the usual dividend, he, though F. P. Bellamy, his attorney, in September, 1874, had copies of the report of himself and Mr. Gregory, accompanied by a full schedule, before Mr. Ellis, and requested him to institute proceedings to protect the creditors; that thereupon Mr. Ellis went to New-York, and in person instituted an examination of the bank; that after such examination Mr. Ellis admitted to Floyd that the report of himself and Gregory was substantially correct, and that the bank was insolvent, and promised to take immediate measures to protect the depositors; that he, [Floyd,] between that time and June, 1876, urged Mr. Ellis to take some action in the matter, but that until the last named date he neglected to do so.

3. The deposition of F. P. Bellamy, the attorney of Floyd, sets forth that Mr. Ellis, after his personal examination of the condition of the bank, admitted to him that it was insolvent.

4.—The testimony of Mr. Gregory is confirmatory of Floyd's. The annual report of the Bank Department, dated March 5, 1875, exhibits this bank as possessing a surplus of assets over liabilities of $67,196 84; that of 1876 exhibits the bank with a surplus of $9,530 13. Mr Best alleges that at the time he was appointed Receiver, in July, 1876, the deficiency had reached a sum of $350,000, and, following, after recommending the removal of Mr. De Witt C. Ellis from the office of Superintendent of Banking, if the charges filed the charges to be true, closes by saying: "It is due to the depositors of any financial institution he has appointed before me and made explanations which seem to acquit him of any intentional wrong, but not, in my judgment, of culpable negligence.

Mr. William J. Best, called as a witness, testified that he was Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank; that he had never before been connected with savings banks; he was appointed in July, 1876; when he went into office he made no examination of the bank, so far as Mr. Ellis was concerned, but he had looked through the safe and found reports of several examining Committees—among them one by Ira W. Gregory and William Floyd; the report of the Trustees, Gregory and Floyd, was handed up, purporting to be an examination of the condition of the bank on June 30, 1874.

A dispute between counsel as to the propriety of admitting the report of Gregory and Floyd here ensued, Mr. Chapman objecting to its introduction, and saying that it was never presented to Mr. Ellis, when Mr. Best left the stand.

Mr. Ira W. Gregory was next called. He testified that he was an insurer of plate glass, and lived in Brooklyn; his office in New-York is No. 113 Broadway; he was connected with the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank in July, 1874, as a Trustee, and was on the Special Examining Committee with Mr. William Floyd; the object of this committee was to endeavor to ascertain the assets and liabilities of the institution, to discover the exact condition of the bank; they made a written report, the exact figures of which he could not remember.

A report was handed to Mr. Gregory, which he identified as a copy of his report.

To Mr. Chapman—I do not know that Mr. Ellis ever saw those papers.

The report was objected to by Mr. Chapman.

To Mr. McKeon—The condition of the bank at this time was insolvent, but the officers of the bank took no notice of the report of the witness and Mr. Floyd, and they concluded to go to a superior power; they went to Mr. Ellis, or rather communicated with him through Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Floyd's lawyer; Mr. Ellis, the witness said, told him that he had received information as to the unsoundness of the bank, and would make another examination; he came to the office of the witness in October, 1874, and the matter of complaint was brought up; Mr. Ellis said the report of the witness and Mr. Floyd was substantially correct, and that he had come down on purpose to examine the condition of the bank; he said substantially that the bank was in bad condition; after his examination was made the witness called upon him in the Metropolitan Hotel, on the afternoon of Oct. 7, and asked him what was the result of his investigation; he [Ellis] said he found a deficiency of about $25,000; the witness asked him how he made it out, and he named some securities which had been overvalued; these were $114,000 North Carolina bonds, valued at 30, which the witness considered worth only 16½; Mr. Ellis had averaged them, but the witness did not understand how his average could have kept their value up to the figure given. Some of them were better than others; $2,000 were worth more than the balance, $4,000 were worth 50, $2,000 worth 56, and the bulk of them 16½ or 20; the witness considered their value greatly overestimated; Mr. Ellis, he testified, did not say what he was going to do—made no suggestion about closing the bank, although the subject had previously been talked over; he had called attention to the report made by the Superintendent in March, showing $70,000 surplus, and spoke of the necessity of close examination, but nothing further was done at that time; he [the witness] believed the matter was in the hands of Mr. Bellamy; among the securities were Alabama bonds valued at 50 or 60, but there was no sale for them at the time, and they were not quoted at more than 35; they had two or three kinds of South Carolinas, but the witness could not recall what valuation was given to them; the witness said he also considered that Mr. Ellis had overestimated the value of a piece of property corner of President and Van Brunt streets, Brooklyn, which was put down in the Superintendent's report at $30,000; it was bought for $14,000 at auction, and the witness' impression was that he had directed Mr. Ellis' attention to the discrepancy; the property of the bank had always been put in the books at a higher value than they really were worth, and in Mr. Ellis' report it was estimated at the figures on the books of the bank.

To Mr. Chapman—The witness thought that at one time the bank had 50 or 60 Trustees, but the number had been reduced in 1874 to 15; he had been a Trustee since 1862; he was a member only of the Examination Committee in 1874; proxims to that time Mr. Conklin and Mr. Fisher made up their statement of values, and it was generally accepted as submitted; there was no ill-feeling among the officers, but there was a division of opinion as to the valuation of securities; the witness and Mr. Floyd were satisfied that the bank was unable to pay its indebtedness; he had helped to purchase some of the Southern bonds, and his impression was that the Alabamas were bought for 90 or more; they turned out to be really of very little value; the New-York State bonds had appreciated in value since the examination; the Brooklyn property, which had been bought for $14,000, had been put in the assets at $25,000 or $30,000; the property had been sold a few years ago for $50,000 and afterward for $44,000; the price of property had fallen in 1874; he believed that a letter was received from Mr. Ellis after his examination in the Fall of 1874, which was mentioned in the meeting of the Board of Trustees, but not read. The letter was read by Mr. Chapman, and was as follows:

ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1874.

A. F. Conklin, President:

By the recent special examination made by Mr. Reid and myself of the condition of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, it appears that the bank, instead of having a surplus, as heretofore reported, is deficient to the amount of $24,981 90. The assets of the bank consist largely of Southern stocks, which are very much depreciated, and the market for which is so unstable and fluctuating that it is a matter of opinion and judgment what the exact deficiency is. It would undoubtedly, in the judgment of some exceed the amount named, and in fixing the valuation of some of the securities where there is no determined valuation by sales in the market, it would perhaps be as fair and equitable to name a price which would increase the deficiency to $50,000 instead of the sum reported to me. It certainly is desirable for the bank to rid itself of this class of securities as fast as possible, with due regard to the ultimate interest of depositors, and substitute for them securities more permanent and certain. I regret to find a lack of harmony among the Board of Trustees, which tends to cripple the success of the bank. Co-operation on the part of the managers can only insure the growth and prosperity of the institution. In view of your present condition, it will be necessary for the Trustees to make good the existing deficiency to depositors, either by direct payments or by satisfactory personal bonds, guaranteeing the depositors against loss by the present impairment of assets.

I would also suggest that all expenses not absolutely requisite in running the bank be dispensed with. It would seem that one paid officer, with his clerks, would be all that would be needed until such time as your business is increased and your deficiency made good.

Trusting you will submit this letter to your board at the earliest opportunity, and awaiting their action and reply, I am, Sir, truly yours,

D. C. ELLIS, Superintendent.

Mr. Ellis said he would produce an answer to this letter when he was called as a witness.

To Senator St. John—The valuation of the banking property was set down in the statement of the officers at $100,000, but Mr. Homer Morgan considered it worth but $75,000; its original cost was $29,000, and in the report of witness it was put down at $65,723; he believed that the charter of the company did not authorize them to purchase the bonds.

Mr. Daniel A. Moran was called to give testimony as to the value of certain stocks, but left the stand to obtain further memoranda than those in his possession.

Mr. William Floyd testified that he was trustee of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank in July, 1874, and for 12 or 15 years before that date. He corroborated much of the testimony of Mr. Gregory. He said that the special committee of the bank had done more than the resolution of instruction required them to do. The witness had told Mr. Ellis that the bank would become worse and worse in its condition, if the officers continued in power, and he said Mr. Ellis got at the value of the bank property by asking a man whom he met on the opposite side of the way; he had heard the letter of Mr. Ellis referred to in meetings of the board, and the lack of harmony referred to consisted of a ring, to which he and Mr. Gregory did not belong.

To Senator Coleman—I believe the object of the ring was to make more money than they were lawfully entitled to.

To Mr. McKeon—The witness understood that the reason given for Mr. Ellis not proceeding against the bank was that he had been assured that by some financial movement the bank would make money enough to "lift it over the deficiency."

To Mr. Chapman—Could not say whether he had or had not protested against the purchase of the bonds which depreciated; in 1874 the assets were reported as $2,500,000, and a difference of 1 per cent in the estimates of valuation would make up the variation between the estimated and the real value; the value of the assets was merely matter of opinion, which was obtained by inquiry; he did not know what Mr. Ellis had done to ascertain the value of the assets, nor did he know that he then took steps to close it, although it was afterward closed; the witness did not object in the meeting of the Board of Trustees to the report for the year 1875, though the estimates alluded to were contained in it; he had brought suit against Conklin, President of the bank, and three Trustees; the object of one of the suits being to oust Mr. Conklin and put in the witness; three of the Trustees were turned out, but the effort to make him President failed; the idea in making him President was to enable him to obtain a Receiver for the company; in 1875 other papers were laid before the Attorney-General, and he instructed ex-Judge Davis to proceed against the company; the application had then been made for a Reciever, but had no communication with him, and had not seen him since; he met him in this City after his examination in the Fall of 1875; he did not know that the other 18 or 20 Trustees besides himself and Gregory considered them as objectionable persons to control the affairs of the bank, but had understood that they were spoken of by the depositors as "the right sort of men."

The investigation has adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Governor sent in to the Senate some additional charges against Mr. Ellis, Superintendent of Banks, which were directed to be forwarded to the Committee on Banks now in session in New-York. The Message was as follows:

To the Senate:

Since my Message to the Senate of the date of April 5, 1877, recommending the removal from office of Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Banking Department, upon charges and proofs then presented, I have received additional charges against the same officer, which I herewith submit for your consideration. Of these, the following are made by John Mack, of No. 365 Fifth-avenue, New-York:

First—That Mr. Ellis was informed in March, 1875, by George W. Reid and W. F. Aldrich, Bank Examiners, that the Bond-Street Savings Bank had made investments not authorized by law, and that it then had a deficiency of $2,000 in the annual income necessary to pay its dividends and expenses. The report of these gentlemen of their examination made in March, 1875, attached to the next subsequent annual report of the department, sustains this allegation. Mr. Mack adds that the bank was not put into the hands of a Receiver until the following year—1876.

Second—That Mr. Ellis was informed in November, 1875, by George W. Reid, Examiner, that the People's Savings Bank of New-York City had a large deficiency of assets, and a deficiency of $10,000 in annual income. The document previously quoted sustains this allegation. Mr. Mack adds that no Receiver was appointed until 1876.

Third—A similar charge as to Traders' Savings Bank.

Fourth—A similar charge as to the Abingdon-Square Savings Bank, reported by the Examiner in November, of 1875, as having violated its charter by certain transactions in real estate; sustained by the documents already quoted.

Fifth—A similar charge as to the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, reported in April 1875, as having a deficiency of $77,000, and allowed to go on till March, 1877, when it failed.

Sixth—Charges of neglect of duty in reference to the Bank of Lansingburg, the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, and the Loaners' Bank.

Seventh—A charge that in the Autumn of 1873 he (John Mack) personally urged upon Mr. Ellis the importance of an examination of the Security Bank, informing said Ellis that he (Mack) had reason to know that from $60,000 to $80,000 of its capital had been lost; that Ellis refused and neglected to make an examination; that in April, 1874, the bank failed, disclosing a loss of three fourths of its capital.

In addition to these, the following charge is made by Edward Mallon, of No. 434 West Twenty-eighth-street, New-York City, that Mr. Ellis was informed by George W. Reid and A. F. Aldrich, Bank Examiners, in a written report of an examination made by them of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, on the 22d and 23d of March, 1875, that the bank was then insolvent, having a deficiency of assets of $219,226 81, and an actual income of $44,791; that there was also an old deficiency of $115,000 discovered in previous years, for which last-named deficit the department had taken the personal bond of the Trustees of the bank. The allegations are sustained by the report of the Examiners, found in the Assembly documents of 1876, No. 97, page 330. Mr. Mallon alleges further that an additional deficiency of $100,000 had been covered up by adding that amount to the cost of the banking-house. He also alleges that the Trustees are now resisting payment of the bond for $115,000, on the ground that there was no consideration given. He also alleges that the same report revealed large investments in real estate not authorized by the charter, and that many of the other securities were of doubtful value, which allegations will be sustained by the report above cited. He also alleges that Mr. Ellis neglected to take any measures to close the bank, and that six months afterward—to-wit: in September of 1875—it stopped payment; that during these six months great wrong was done by the Trustees paying deposits of certain favored friends, and by the bank, in that period, including 600 new accounts to be opened with it; and that a statement made by Mr. Ellis in his report of March 30, 1876, to the effect that, in consequence of the examination made in March of 1875, he, the Superintendent, had caused the bank to be closed, is untrue; that the loss to depositors is about $1,200,000, the dividend being only 15 per cent.

As the Senate is already engaged in investigating charges similar to these heretofore presented, I have not deemed it necessary to submit those now made to Mr. Ellis for any preliminary explanation on his part. The allegations contained in these charges that Mr. Ellis was officially notified by his own examinations of the dangerous, and, in fact, insolvent condition of the institutions named, are in several instances amply sustained by the documentary evidence cited. Whether he was guilty in any of these instances of culpable negligence or of delaying proper action after he had been so notified, is a matter of very ready proof, or disproof, before you. That there may be no technical objection to the investigation of, and action upon, these charges, I again recommend the removal of De Witt C. Ellis from the office of Superintendent of the Banking Department, as well upon the charges transmitted herewith, as upon those heretofore presented and now under consideration in the Senate.

L. ROBINSON.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Lettis B. Steele died at Pascack, N. J., on the 20th inst., aged 102 years 7 months and 18 days. He was born at New-Bedford, Mass., Sept. 2, 1774, one year and nine months before the Declaration of Independence was signed. His father was Captain in the Massachusetts line, and was with Washington at Yorktown. Mr. Steele removed to Orangeburg, N. Y., 45 years ago, and was a prominent Whig politician when Henry Clay ran for President. He moved to Pascack, N. J., a few years ago. His funeral took place from the Congregational Church, at that place, and he was buried at the Middletown, (Rockland County,) now Pearl River, Cemetery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof Arnold, of the New-York University, will deliver his illustrated lecture on "Light and Vision" this evening at Chickering Hall.

The body found at Pier No. 52 North River, on Sunday, was identified yesterday as that of Theodore Cauch, of No. 350 West Thirteenth-street.

Bernard Flynn, who fell from the roof of a building at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, on the 13th inst., died yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about 25 years of age, was found yesterday floating in the North River, at the foot of Bank-street, and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

The public recognition services of Grace Baptist Church, Fifty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, will be held this evening at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. Drs. Thomas, Anderson, Armitage, Osborne, MacArthur, and others will make addresses.

Samuel A. Johnson, of No. 283 Monroe-street, fell overboard last evening at the foot of Dover-street, and was rescued in an exhausted condition by Patrolman Gardiner, of the Fourth Precinct, and sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Coroner Woltman was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Bernard Schanmer, a native of Austria, who died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a quantity of phosphoric fat paste, which he had eaten with suicidal intent on Sunday.

Susan Lilly, aged 55, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at the residence of her sister, Eliza Reed, No. 324 East Eleventh-street, and from the fact that an empty laudanum vial was discovered on a table near the bed, it is supposed that she either took an overdose of the drug or deliberately committed suicide.

William Killian, who has been employed in Kaldenberg's establishment in Fulton-street, has been missing since Saturday last. He is a native of Germany, 30 years of age, has dark hair, rather bald forehead, dark full beard and mustache, brown eyes, and a scar on the left side of his head.

St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society last evening presented their President, Rev. J. F. Kearney, with an address and a purse previous to his departure for Rome—he being chosen (as Father Kean said at the meeting) from among all her reverend clergy to represent this great arch-diocese at the feet of his Holiness in the approaching celebration of the fiftieth year of Pio Nono's episcopacy.

A meeting of members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society resident in New-York was held at United States District Attorney Woodford's office on Saturday. It was proposed to organize an association for social and literary purposes, to represent the "Honor men" of the various colleges in which the society has branches. The organization is to be completed on Saturday next, to which day the meeting was adjourned.

The Vetern Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment celebrated last night at their armory, Essex and Grand streets, the sixteenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment from this City to the seat of war. In the evening Presidential letters from John J. Foster read letters, regretting their inability to be present, from President Hayes, Mayor Ely. Addresses were delivered by Capt. P. S. Meehan, Col. Coonan, and Major Horgan.

A meeting of the Carnival Association was held at the Sturtevant House last evening. The Committee on Railroads reported that the passenger agents of the several trunk lines would probably adopt the Centennial rates for passengers. A circular letter to business men was prepared, calling upon them to subscribe to the carnival fund. The work on the floats was reported as advancing rapidly. Several new members were elected, after which the association adjourned.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Joseph C. Brady, the contractor, who died at his residence, No. 117 East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, on the 20th inst., from the effects of injuries received during a quarrel with James Lenahan. The jury decided that Brady's death was due to a fracture of the skull, the result of a fall from a blow at the hands of Lenahan, who, they believe, acted in self-defense. The prisoner was held in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN.

Officer John McGerr, of the First Precinct, died yesterday, at his residence, on Furman-street, near Montague, after a short illness.

The sixth anniversary of the Woodbine Lodge, No. 278, I. O. O. F., will take place at the Brooklyn Institute on Thursday evening next.

Gilbert L. Whiting, the book-keeper of the Brooklyn Bank, who stole $164,000 from that institution a few weeks ago, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury.

The agents of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches detected 18 dealers violating the Excise law on Sunday. All the cases will be sent before the Grand Jury.

Thomas and John Cain, brothers, resid

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7992. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM THE STATE-HOUSE IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE WHITE LEAGUE CELEBRATING THE VICTORY BY CANNON FIRING AND BELL RINGING—ELECTION OF JUDGE SPOFFORD TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—At noon to-day the United States troops were removed from the State-house of Louisiana. The Nicholls usurpation was complete. The soldiers marched out without any demonstration of note. Everything was conducted quietly, but when it was announced that the last blue coat had retired there was the wildest excitement in the city. Cannon were fired and the church bells rung. Gov. Packard will probably issue a proclamation and retire to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—The Legislature to-day elected Judge Spofford United States Senator, in joint session. Mr. Jonas put in nomination Judge N. M. Spofford as the choice of the Democratic caucus. Senator Allaine, on behalf of his constituents, said he seconded the nomination. He had been asked not to vote, but he hoped the Republicans would not adopt such a suicidal policy. He trusted the Republicans would cast their votes for the nominee, so that he could go to the United States Senate as the representative, not of one party, but of the whole people. Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, also advised his Republican friends to support Judge Spofford. Mr. Hahn said that he would like to vote for a Republican if there was any chance of electing one, but as there was not, he would cast his vote for Judge Spofford. He eulogized the ability of the nominee, and referred to his brilliant record on the Supreme Bench. Gov. Warmoth said that the Republican Party was now disbanded, and there was only one party. The vote was then taken, and was as follows:

Spofford	140
Wiltz	1
Blank	12
Total	153
Necessary to a choice	77

Judge Spofford, after his election, made an address before the General Assembly, in which he tendered his thanks to its members, and especially to the Republican members who so generously cast their votes for him. He endorsed the President's policy, and said he would take the concurrent resolutions, adopted last week, as his letters of instruction from the people of the State.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The following was received this afternoon at the military head-quarters:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, 12:15 P. M., April 24.

To Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chicago, Ill.:

The troops quartered at the Orleans Hotel in this city vacated it at 12 o'clock meridian today, and proceeded to Jackson Barracks. This hotel is the only building in the immediate vicinity of the State-house that has been occupied by the troops during the past year, and not once during that time have the troops occupied the State-house or any part of it.

C. C. AUGUR,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

REPUBLICANS TO GOV. PACKARD.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS—PACKARD'S FIDELITY COMMENDED—THE TROUBLE REVIEWED—DUPLICITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION—A REQUEST TO GOV. PACKARD TO REFRAIN FROM ASSERTING HIS RIGHTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—The following address to Gov. Packard has been issued:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.

To Gov. S. B. Packard:

SIR: The following address, adopted in a joint caucus of the Senate and House by the Republican members of the General Assembly of Louisiana, is respectfully presented for your consideration.

M. H. TWITCHELL,
ARISTIDE DEJOIE,
LOUIS W. SOUER,
Committee.

ADDRESS.

To Gov. S. B. Packard:

We recognize and appreciate the fidelity with which you have sought to carry out the obligations which you assumed when in presence of a legally organized quorum of both houses of the General Assembly, after a formal constitutional canvass of the votes, you took the oath of office as Governor of the State of Louisiana. The sympathies and active co-operation of the Republican members of the General Assembly have been with you and your associates in the State Government in your struggle to maintain your authority against overwhelming ostacles at home and abroad. One of the first acts of the General Assembly was to pass a joint resolution calling upon the President of the United States, under section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, to accord the legal Government support against domestic violence which threatens its overthrow. In response to that appeal, after some delay, an order was issued by President Grant setting forth that you had been legally declared Governor of the State; that the Supreme Court, violently set up by your opponent, was destitute of legal authority, and directing that if necessity for recognition should arise, recognition must be given to Packard, and not to Nicholls. Encouraged by the expectation thus held out—that the Government acknowledged to be the legal Government of the State would eventually be recognized by the President—the members of the General Assembly, faithful to their trust, though encountering many hardships, patiently awaited the action of the National Government. Rumors which soon took authentic shape were circulated that over-zealous friends of the President-elect, for whose success hundreds of devoted Republicans in Louisiana had laid down their lives, had bargained to give away the States of Louisiana and South Carolina to our political opponents. The outgoing President failed to take further action upon the application of our General Assembly. Reluctant to give even passing credence to these seemingly impossible reports, the General Assembly patiently remained in session, and after the accession of President Hayes adopted, with a quorum present in both houses, and transmitted to him a concurrent resolution reciting the domestic violence prevailing in the State, and requesting, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, his aid to suppress it. No reply has been vouchsafed to that request. The President sent to the State a commission of five gentlemen, who submitted a proposition for a reorganization of the General Assembly, which, though involving a waiver of undoubted legal rigots on our part, was accepted by the Republican members in deference to the understood wishes of the President. That proposition was rejected by our opponents, who, in turn, submitted a plan flagrantly unjust and violative of law. The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in joint caucus, which have been published, have explained by what means of cajolery, persuasion, and threats the members of the commission, professing simply to act in an individual capacity, but wielding all the power and influence of authorized agents of the President sent to the State for a specific purpose, induced a sufficient number of the Legislature to give to the opposing body a majority of members legally returned elected. This action of the commission was followed by an official order of the President, made at the request of Gen. Nicholls, directing the withdrawal of the United States troops and virtually sustaining the opposing Government. During the 110 days and more that have elansed since you took your seat as Governor, no word of encouragement, recognition, or support has been accorded you by the National Administration. On the contrary, a disposition has been clearly manifested to encourage, strengthen, and maintain by all direct and indirect means the Government of your opponent, already so strong in the overpowering, armed force it has mustered to its support in the capital of the State. Under these circumstances, while abating none of our belief in the rightfulness of your title, we cannot but feel that the forces which neither you nor ourselves are able to resist, render it impossible to entorce your rights at the present time. To attempt to do so would only add to the blood which has already been fruitlessly shed in defense of Republican principles in this State. We therefore are respectfully constrained to advise that, for the time being, you refrain from actively asserting your unquestionable rights, trusting to the future to vindicate your cause.

Gov. Packard has not yet replied to the address of the Republican caucus, but will do so to-morrow, and announce his withdrawal, for the present, from the contest. Arrangements, it is stated, have been completed for the payment of Packard's men. The rations on hand in the State-house have been divided among the most needy employes.

Late to-night or early to-morrow morning Gov. Packard will leave the State-house for good. By that time his entire force, consisting of about 300 Metropolitan policemen, who have been serving as militia, will have withdrawn, leaving probably one policeman in charge of the building. There will be no formal surrender. It is reported to-night that the clerks of the House and Senate have notified the clerks of the Nicholls Legislature that they will to-morrow turn over to them the records, &c.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSIONERS.

CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT—INFORMAL REPORT OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS—A ROSE-COLORED VIEW—GOV. KELLOGG'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Louisiana Commissioners called upon the President today, shortly after the members of the Cabinet had assembled for the regular Cabinet meeting. After a half hour spent in general conversation, the members of the Cabinet left the Commissioners alone with the President, when the result of the mission of the Commissioners was freely discussed. The Commissioners made a report to the President in writing covering 20 pages of foolscap. The report is confined to a narration of the experiences of the Commissioners at New-Orleans, relating the condition of affairs upon their arrival at that city, the progress of negotiations, and the results of the negotiations. A considerable portion of the report is taken up with a statement of the arguments made by counsel on both sides as to whether the vote for Hayes in Louisiana was the same vote upon which the election of Packard was claimed. The arguments of counsel are given by the commission without any expression of opinion whatever, nor do the Commissioners express their opinions upon any other branch of the controversy. The report will not be given out for publication for some time. In conversation, the Commissioners express themselves as highly pleased with their visit and the results of their labors. When they arrived at New-Orleans they found that both parties were indifferent toward them, and not disposed to enter into negotiations. By persistent effort this feeling was overcome, and they finally succeeded in establishing themselves upon good relations with the contestants, and by their mediation the bad feeling existing between the rival parties was removed. Independently of the political results accomplished, the commission believe they have been successful in removing the bitterness of feeling entertained by the two parties toward each other, and that they have paved the way for a genuine reconciliation. By meeting and conversing with all classes of people, the Commissioners were enabled to explain the real purposes and desires of the President, and to remove many prejudices entertained by leading Democrats toward the present Administration. They believe the Nicholls people are in earnest in making their pledges to administer the laws impartially, and to protect all classes of citizens alike, and express the conviction that their visit, in addition to bringing about a settlement of the political troubles, will result in lasting good to the people of the State. Upon their arrival in New-Orleans they found the two parties sustaining such inimical feeling toward each other that the Commissioners believe they would never have become reconciled without the mediation of disinterested persons.

The members of the commission dined with the President and Cabinet this evening at the White House, when Louisiana matters were informally discussed. The Commissioners will leave here for their homes to-morrow. In regard to the payment of their expenses, about which there has been some talk, it is said that the money has been supplied from the contingent fund of the State Department.

Some of the Commissioners, in speaking of the political settlement in Louisiana in connection with the claims of Gov. Kellogg to a seat in the Senate, state that Gov. Kellogg's claims are in no manner affected thereby. Whatever legal claims he had under the action of the Legislature in electing him remain, and it is for the United States Senate to decide upon them. They say that as a matter of fact Kellogg was chosen by a Legislature consisting of a quorum of Returning Board members, and no subsequent action can alter that fact.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, a member of the Louisiana Commission, now in the city, has just received the following dispatch:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24, 1877.—The national colors are displayed profusely in our streets and from our shipping. A salute of 100 guns has been fired. Twenty thousand people are on the streets. The Police force will disappear from the St. Louis Hotel to-night, except a small force to protect the property of the State. The Private Secretary of Gov. Nicholls, with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and House, will take possession of the building at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Everything has been amicably arranged.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THE EXTRA SESSION—THE ROLL OF THE WALLACE HOUSE ALONE CALLED—THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS' NAMES NOT CALLED—THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

COLUMBIA, April 24.—The General Assembly met in extra session, on the call of Gov. Hampton, at noon to-day. In the House the proceedings were confined to calling the roll of the Wallace House as it stood when it adjourned in December with 69 members. An adjournment until to-morrow was then ordered. The names of the members of the Mackey House were not put on the roll, and no action has yet been taken concerning them.

In the Senate the former Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Gleaves, called the body to order, and made a farewell address, insisting that he was legally re-elected, but that further resistance would be futile. Mr. Swails, President pro tem., took the chair, and a motion was adopted for a committee to wait on Mr. Simpson, the Hampton Lieutenant-Governor, to swear him in. Mr. Simpson came forward, and stated to the Senate that he had already been declared elected, and had qualified with Gov. Hampton last December, and no power on earth could make him take the oath of office again. After some discussion, the Senate reconsidered its action, and struck out the provision for swearing in. Mr. Simpson then took his seat, and delivered a brief address, urging harmony and a strict regard for the rights and privileges of all classes. A motion was then made to swear in the three Democrats from Edgefield, Laurens, and Abbeville, whom the Senate had previously refused to seat. Objection was made, but Mr. Simpson ruled that on certificates of election they were entitled to seats, subject to contest, and declined to entertain any apoeal from his ruling. The three Senators, with the Democrat elected since the adjournment to fill a vacancy in Barnwell, were then sworn in. The Senate now stands 15 Democrats to 18 Republicans, but one Republican usually votes with the Democrats, and another is in jail awaiting trial on criminal charges, so that the vote virtually stands 16 to 16, the Lieutenant-Governor having the casting vote.

The indications are that Associate Justice Willard, a New York Republican, will be nominated for Chief Justice by the Democratic caucus, and elected in accordance with Gov. Hampton's wish.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' VIEWS.

ANOTHER GENERAL EXPRESSION FROM THE VETERAN VALETUDINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The *Republican* of to-morrow morning will publish a conversation with the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in which he expresses himself as a prime supporter of the education of all classes, and says he long advocated the education of the colored race when slaves, because he believed that education would render them better capable to discharge even their most menial duties. He said that while the colored people of the South were in some places in a large majority, yet they paid no taxes. As a general rule taxation falls upon the white population, and the public schools, if maintained at all, would have to receive their support from the white people. He said further that the colored people were lacking in the skill required to run a large farm or plantation, and for this reason they would always, more or less, depend upon the whites.

Referring to the recent letter of Hon. Ben Wade, he said besides being a politician, Mr. Wade was a gentleman, and has held some important and distinguished positions. He has a personal dignity to sustain and a gentleman's reputation to maintain. The language of his letter was, to say the least, most inelegant and vulgar, and not becoming a man or Mr. Ward's position, "if you will pardon me saying it."

Mr. Stephens expressed the opinion that as the policy of President Hayes is enforced one by one those clamoring against him will hush their noise, abandon their opposition, and fall into the line of the advancing columns. "For myself," he said, "for the first time in 20 years I see a hopeful future for our common country. Black men and white men stand equal before the law. The affairs of State are left to be governed by local authority. Federal action is to be confined within its constitutional restrictions. There is dawning a most glorious future. It was a great mistake to think that the Southern people were hostile to the blacks! He expressed the opinion that the policy of the administration would not be the basis of the organization of the next House, but that it would be organized by the Democrats. He believed that a party organization based upon the policy of the President would not take form immediately. "What is to be the future of this subject in this country, no one can now safely venture an opinion." It will be principles that will give character to the organization which will spring up. He did not believe the old Whig Party could be revived. From Jefferson down to the time of President Lincoln every President was a Jeffersonian Republican. All this time the principles they advocated were the same as those embodied in the policy which Mr. Hayes announces in his inaugural. It will not do to force organizations. Let the people alone, and let the policy work its development as to nominal organizations in the future as in the past.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

LETTER OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE INDORSING THE NEW POLICY.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Col. Thomas B. Keogh, Chairman of the North Carolina Republican State Committee, is out in a letter announcing his support of President Hayes' Southern policy. He says in the letter: "President Hayes has undertaken the task of giving us that political rest and cessation from party strife which our people so much crave. Our press and our public men should give him hearty support in his noble efforts to bring about good feeling in the South, and remove the causes of our trouble. Republicans are with him, heart and soul. Tranquility and prosperity are within our reach, and can be secured if the Democrats will only join us in accepting these blessings at the hands of a Republican President. Time will show whether patriotism can conquer prejudice."

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—The following letter has been forwarded to President Hayes:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24, 1877.

To His Excellency R. B. Hayes, President:

HONORED SIR: The undersigned Republicans of Louisiana deem it their duty to assure you that, although they had hoped and expected a different result would have been arrived at in the settlement of the Louisiana question, yet they are satisfied you acted for what, in your judgment, was promotive of the best interest of the whole country. We are consequently resolved to carry out in good faith the settlement, and accord to Nicholls' Government our recognition and support, relying on it to carry out in good faith its pledges to the people of this State. We do not understand that you in the slightest degree, in this matter, abandon Republican principles, and your desire to promote the interests of the Republican Party, the legitimate offspring of the old Whig Party, through which we cherish the expectation that you will advocate our great internal improvement interest in Government aid for levees, Southern Pacific railroads, an outlet to the Mississippi River, and such other public works as are necessary to assist in developing the resources of our State and the whole country. Relying on your aid in these and all other matters tending to produce peace, concord, and prosperity in our State, we will give to your Administration our cordial support. We remain most respectfully yours, &c.,

John Ray, Edward Felton, R. M. Searcy, Charles S. Merrick, Elbert Gault, E. H. Ridoell, Louis Desmarals, R. T. Posey, W. J. Q. Baker, T. A. Burton, O. H. Brewster, F. A. Naffley, Henry C. Meyers, James Forsyth, Percy Baker.

CELEBRATING THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—This afternoon 100 guns were fired and a liberal display of flags made in honor of the withdrawal of the United States troops from the State-house.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—A salute of 38 guns for the restored Union was fired at 4 o'clock this afternoon, followed by a Presidential salute of 21 guns.

WATERTOWN, April 24.—There was general rejoicing in Malone to-day—flags flying and cannon firing—over the settlement of the Louisiana question.

DISASTER AT SEA.

JACKSONVILLE, April 24.—The schooner Flora Woodhouse, from New-York, reports having picked up Capt. McCobb, of the schooner Frank and Emily, from Rockport, for Wilmington, N. C., which sank in the gale of the 14th. The crew consisted of four men, besides the Captain, who are supposed to be lost. The Captain was picked up after being in the water 24 hours. The same schooner also, on the 21st, took off the crew of the schooner Charles H. Kelley, from Cardenas for Wilmington, she being in a sinking condition.

GORED BY A COW.

FLUSHING, April 24.—Hester Whitten, a child of Edmund Whitten, of Queens County, was fatally gored by a cow while crossing a lot in that place to-day.

A WHALE KILLED.

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, April 24.—A large whale was killed and landed at this place this afternoon.

THE CZAR DECLARES WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

MANIFESTO TO THE ARMY—PROTECTION OF CHRISTIANS AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PORTE'S REFORM PLEDGES—PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR ANNOUNCING THE DECLARATION OF WAR—THE RUSSIAN FORCES MOVE ACROSS THE FRONTIER WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

The circular of the Czar to the Army, setting forth the origin of the controversy with Turkey, and ordering the Army to cross the frontier, was promulgated from Kischeneff yesterday. Simultaneously, a note from Prince Gortschakoff, the Foreign Minister, was read by the Russian representatives abroad to the foreign powers to which they are accredited, announcing the fact that an order to advance into Turkey had been issued, and giving the reasons of the Russian Government for its action. Dispatches from the Russo-Roumanian frontier indicate that Russian troops have crossed into Roumania at various points, without protest from the Roumanian authorities, and were everywhere welcomed by the inhabitants.

THE CZAR'S ORDER TO ADVANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The Czar's manifesto to the Russian Army was promulgated to-day. Following is the text:

Our faithful and beloved subjects know the strong interest we have constantly felt in the destinies of the oppressed Christian population in Turkey. Our desire to ameliorate and assure their lot has been shared by the whole Russian nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan Peninsula.

The blood and property of our faithful subjects have always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude to preserve to Russia the benefit of peace. This solicitude never failed to actuate us during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria. Our object before all was to effect amelioration in the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations, and, in concert with the great European powers, our allies and friends, for two years we have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria from the arbitrary measures of local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements contracted by the Porte toward the whole of Europe.

Our efforts, supported by diplomatic representations made in common with the other Governments, have not, however, attained their object. The Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects, and has rejected the conclusions of the Constantinople Conference. Wishing to essay every possible means of conciliation in order to persuade the Porte, we proposed to the other Cabinets to draw up a special protocol comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople Conference, and to invite the Turkish Government to adhere to this international act, which states the extreme limits of our peaceful demands. But our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe, and did not adhere to the conclusions of the protocol.

Having exhausted pacific efforts, we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and our own dignity enjoin it. By her refusal Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms.

Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounced words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity, has now arrived. We expressed the intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary, and when Russia's honor should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier. ALEXANDER.

"Given at Kischeneff this 12th day of April, (old style,) in the year of grace, 1877, and in the twenty-third year of our reign." [New style April 24.]

A dispatch from Kischeneff, dated yesterday, and officially published to-day, announces that at the review of the troops by the Czar at Tiraspol yesterday his Majesty, addressing the officers, said: "I felt grief at sending you to the field of battle, and therefore delayed action as long as possible, hesitating to shed your blood. But, now that the honor of Russia is attacked, I am convinced you will all, to the last man, know how to vindicate it. May God be with you. I wish you complete success. Farewell until you return."

CIRCULAR TO FOREIGN POWERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The following is the text of Prince Gorischakoff's circular:

The Imperial Cabinet has, since the commencement of the Eastern crisis, exhausted all means in its power in order to bring about, with the co-operation of the great powers, the lasting pacification of Turkey. All the proposals made to the Porte, in consequence of the understanding between the powers, have, however, met with insurmountable resistance. The London protocol was the last expression of the united will of Europe. The Imperial Cabinet had, in signing it, offered its hand as a last attempt at conciliation. By its declaration accompanying the protocol it had marked out the conditions which, if loyally accepted and carried out by the Porte, were calculated to bring about the re-establishment and strengthening of peace. The Porte has answered by a fresh refusal. This eventuality was not provided for in the protocol. Europe had confined itself to stipulating that the great powers, if they were disappointed in their hopes of seeing the Porte carry out the reforms energetically, reserved the right to point out in common the means which they should think proper to secure the welfare of the populations and the interests of general peace. Thus the European Cabinets had foreseen the contingency that the Porte would not fulfill its promises, but not that it would reject the demands of Europe. At the same time Lord Derby's declaration had established that, since her Britannic Majesty's Government only consented to give its signature to the protocol in the interests of general peace, it was to be understood from the outset that in the event of this object, namely, mutual disarmament and peace between Russia and Turkey, not being obtained, the protocol should be regarded as null and void. The Porte's rejection of the protocol, and the motive upon which it is based, leave no hope that the Porte will accede to the wishes and counsels of Europe. They exclude every guarantee for the execution of reforms, and render peace with Montenegro and the execution of the conditions by which disarmament and pacification could be brought about, impossible. Under these circumstances the success of any attempt at compromise is excluded, and there remains only the alternative to allow that state of things to continue which the powers declared incompatible with their interests and those of Europe, or to try by coercive measures to obtain that which the unanimous efforts of the powers failed to obtain by means of an understanding. My exalted master has resolved to undertake that which he had invited the great powers to do in common with him. His Majesty has ordered his armies to cross the frontier of Turkey. You will bring this resolution to the cognizance of the Government to which you are accredited. In fulfilling the duty which is imposed upon him by the interests of Russia, whose peaceful development is impeded by constant troubles in the East, his Majesty is convinced that he, at the same time, responds to the views of Europe.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

PASSPORT OF THE TURKISH CHARGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Prince Gortschakoff has sent the following note, dated April 24, to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires here:

"Earnest negotiations between the Imperial Government and the Porte for a durable pacification not having led to the desired accord, my august master sees himself compelled, to his regret, to have recourse to force of arms. Be, therefore, so kind as to inform your Government that from to-day Russia considers herself in a state of war with the Porte. The first consequence of this is the rupture of diplomatic relations. I request you to kindly inform me of the number of persons composing the Ottoman Embassy here in order that you may be furnished with the necessary passports.

Ottoman subjects residing in Russia are at liberty, if they desire, to leave the country unmolested. Those who should prefer to remain may consider themselves assured of the full protection of the laws."

The Turkish Chargé has written to Prince Gortschakoff a note taking leave of him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Salvet Pasha has sent a dispatch to the representatives of the Porte abroad informing them that the Russian Charge d'Affaires had left with the whole staff, and that the Porte, while regretting the turn of affairs brought about by Russia, had followed the example of that power and instructed its representatives in Russia to break off relations with the Imperial Government. The members of the Turkish embassy at St. Petersburg accordingly leave to-day.

THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Jassy to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Detachments of Russian troops crossed the frontier, near Ungheni, at 5 o'clock this morning."

In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops crossed the frontier last night. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, in communicating the Russian circular to Lord Derby today, stated that a general order to cross the frontier had been given.

The following dispatch has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest: Twelve hundred mounted Cossacks passed through Kitilia, near Bucharest, on their way to Kalafat, on Saturday evening. A regiment of Roumanian cavalry has started for Kalafat. Great excitement prevails here.

According to the Berlin *National Zeitung's* military correspondent at Kischeneff, the advance corps for the passage of the Pruth, will be 25,000 strong, including cavalry. The correspondent thinks the Russians may suffer some reverses at first.

A Bucharest dispatch says: "The Roumanian Government, in reply to the Turkish Grand Vizier's dispatch requesting the Prince to make arrangements with Abdul Kerim, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army, to prevent the passage of the Russian Army, has declared that such a step is too serious to be determined by the Executive power alone. The Roumanian Chambers will be assembled on the 26th inst., to examine the question. The first Russian detachment, consisting of 40 sappers and an officer, crossed the Roumanian frontier yesterday at Bestinak. One thousand men are expected to cross to-day. The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Roumania, announcing the passage of the Russian Army, under his command, toward the Danube. Roumania, having received no preliminary notification, has declared that it yields to force, and has directed its troops to fall back to avoid a conflict."

A dispatch from Kischeneff says: "The Metropolitan of Moldavia welcomed the Czar at Ungheni. The Czar replied: 'I commend myself and my Army to the prayers of the orthodox. I hope to be met with friendly sentiments in Roumania.' During the review at Ungheni, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the Russian troops and among the Russian and Roumanian spectators. The Emperor's carriage was escorted to the station by the crowd amid the cheers of the soldiers and the people. At the station the Czar said to the officers: 'May God protect you! Uphold the honor of the Russian Army.'

On his return to Kischeneff a deputation from the town offered the Emperor bread and salt. To-night the place is illuminated, and great enthusiasm prevails."

Reuter's telegram from Jassy reports that the Grand Duke Nicholas, in a proclamation to the Roumanians, says:

"By order of the Czar my army, destined to combat the Turks, enters your territory, which has before joyfully received Russian armies. I declare we come as friends, desirous only of furthering your welfare and hoping to find among you such noble sentiments as your ancestors displayed toward Russian armies in former wars against the Turks. The passage of the Russian army through your territory will occupy only a short time. I invite you to pursue your usual avocations, and provide our army with means to satisfy their requirements. I have taken measures to charge the Military Treasury to pay without delay for all purchases. The army will nowhere disturb your tranquility.

Roumanians, our ancestors shed their blood for your liberty, and I believe we have a right to require your support for the Army which is traversing your territory for the sole purpose of helping the unhappy Christians of Turkey, whose distress has aroused the pity of Russia and all Europe."

LONDON, April 25.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Jassy says when the Czar returned to Kischeneff, after reviewing the troops at Ungheni, the Czarowitch, who had accompanied him further, remained with the Army. The appearance of the Russian troops is all that could be desired. The weather continues very wet.

A correspondent of the *Standard* on board a Danube steamer reports that the Turks have made a great movement from Widdin toward Rustchuk, in boats towed by steamers. It is reported, however, that they were brought back by night. The Turkish preparations for the defense of the Danube by means of gun-boats, iron-clads, &c., are most formidable. The Turkish troops are well armed and clothed, and are in good spirits and condition, although dysentery has appeared among them.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says: "The Turkish Ambassador here, when communicating to Count Andrassy the Grand Vizier's note to Roumania, expressed the opinion that Roumania would merely protest against, not resist, Turkish occupation of Kalafat. The immediate object of the Russian advance into Roumania is to protect the railway bridge at Barboseni, where the first collision is expected. If the Turks succeed in destroying the bridge, the Russians would have difficulty in procuring supplies."

Reuter's latest dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Turkish iron-clad squadron in the Bosphorus is ready to sail. It is believed that the British fleet will come to Constantinople. The Sultan will send a special embassy to the Ameer of Cabul.

On Tuesday, a correspondent at Constantinople says: "Great excitement prevails here. It is reported that a few shots have been exchanged between the advance guards of the Russian and Turkish armies in Asia."

The *News'* dispatch dated Vienna, Tuesday night, says: "The Russian advanced guard, which commenced crossing the Pruth at sunrise to-day, numbers 50,000 men, half cavalry and half infantry. They are taking the direction of Galatz. Five other divisions, with 40 cannon, are stationed at Kuseli. They will advance so as to reach the Danube at Ismail, Kilia, and Vilcof. Companies of sappers and miners, who have already passed through Bucharest, are going to Giurgevo to throw up defenses against Turkish raids."

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin states that the Porte has asked Servia to prevent Russian troops from crossing the Danuoe and entering that principality.

Telegrams from various points mention the continuance of rain and the badness of the roads in Roumania.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says he has trustworthy information that the Sultan has sent to the Khedive a requisition for a body of troops for active service. Russia has declared that she will consider herself entitled to make reprisals in Egypt compines.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special reports that since Monday no furloughs have been granted to officers holding commands in the Austrian Army. Fifty thousand Russians are said to be marching from Ta-tar-Bunar in the direction of Galatz, as well as the 50,000 who are crossing the river at Kemlalchin, Leowa, and Ungheni.

RESOURCES OF DIPLOMACY EXHAUSTED

LONDON, April 24.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Earl of Derby, replying to a question put by Earl Grey, said: "Some will doubtless say if we had taken some other course the result of the negotiations might have been different. Throughout the negotiations I have found on the part of the Porte a deep-seated conviction that, make what concessions they might, sooner or later war would be forced upon them. It is not for me to say whether that opinion was right or wrong; but that being the feeling of the Porte it was impossible for us to bring about an understanding. Looking at all the circumstances with the light of experience I do not see that any other course than that which we adopted would have had a more successful result. I believe that in endeavoring to maintain peace under the conditions that actually existed we were engaged in the solution of an impossible problem.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency publishes the following: "The language used by Mr. Layard at Constantinople has dissipated all illusions, and is now causing regret, which, of course, is too late. The powers do not appear disposed to comply with the Porte's desire for an attempt at mediation at St. Petersburg, as the dispute is not a private one between Russia and the Porte, but a rupture between Turkey and Europe."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "Mr Layard is stated to have informed the Porte that England had guaranteed the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire only under the conditions laid down by the treaties, stipulating for the exercise of control by the powers. The Porte having contested this right, it has forfeited the benefits guaranteed by those treaties, and England could not intervene with arms in its behalf."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* says: "Our telegraphic news is that final efforts in favor of peace are being made at Constantinople. Something of the same kind is occurring here. Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador, called twice to-day on Prince Gortschakoff, but the vote of the Turkish Parliament precludes all hope of peace. It is now too late."

LONDON, April 25.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Constantinople telegraphs Monday night as follows: I hear that Satvet Pasha will go through the form of addressing a note to the signatory powers protesting against the rupture by Russia as a breach of the Treaty of Paris. This may be considered Turkey's last, and, indeed, her only conciliatory measure.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF VON MOLTKE IN ADVOCATING INCREASED ARMY ESTIMATES—THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE POINTED TO AS A REASON FOR GRANTING THEM.

BERLIN, April 24.—In to-day's sitting of Parliament, the items of the war estimates which had been referred to the Budget Committee, came up for discussion. The increased grant for 105 new captaincies gave rise to a protracted debate.

Gen. Von Moltke insisted on the necessity of the grant. He said he wished for a long peace, but the times did not permit such hope. On the contrary, the time was not far distant when every Government would be compelled to strain all its strength for securing its existence. The reason for this war was the regrettable distrust of Governments toward each other. France had made great strides in her defenses. Uncommonly large masses of troops were at present between Paris and the German frontier. Everything France did for her Army received the undivided approval of her people. She was decidedly in advance of Germany in having her *cadres* for war ready in time of peace. Germany could not avoid a measure destined to compensate for it.

The increased grant for Captaincies was then adopted. The Progress, Centre, and Socialist parties voted against it.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch gives additional quotations from Gen. Moltke's speech in the German Parliament yesterday. The General stated that the French military budget exceeded the German by 150,000,000 francs a year, exclusive of extraordinary grants. He would not discuss the question whether France intended to bear this enormous burden for a prolonged period, or whether she was arming for definite purposes only; but he must needs say that as much as he desired peace he did not believe in it. The French journals were full of spite and hatred against Germany. France remembered how many times she had invaded disunited Germany. The French apprehended similar treatment now that Germany was united. Hence the haste, zeal, and uncommon intelligence with which the colossal work of French Army reorganization was being completed. Hence the locating of excessively large numbers of French troops, especially cavalry and artillery, between Paris and the German frontier, a measure which Germany would sooner or later be obliged to reciprocate. In France the Army was the pride of all political parties. Its defeats were forgotten, and its future was regarded with confidence. In Germany there was a marked disposition to be leggardly toward the Army. The new captaincies proposed were intended to prepare 122 important officers in peace for the work they would have to do in war. Depend upon it, these captains would have very little spare time for amusement if they were appointed.

THE WAR NEWS IN CHICAGO.

ACTIVE SPECULATION IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, AND RAPIDLY ADVANCING PRICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The war news has had the effect to create much excitement in the grain and provision market here. During the month wheat has been a speculative deal. The advance has exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine bulls. To-day there was a deep and intense feeling on the board. No. 2 wheat, June delivery, opened at $1 01, rose to $1 71, and closed at $1 70½, a rise of 9½ cents during the day, and 12 cents since Monday night. Operators are dazed, and between the rise and fall of wheat they do not know which way to turn. Since the 1st of April cash wheat has advanced 41¼ cents. Flour has advanced $1 per barrel within a week. To-day it went up from 25 to 50 cents a barrel. The sales of flour are almost unprecedented, and decidedly ahead of anything before in five years. Corn was also a speculative deal. To-day the advance was 4½ cents. Since April 1 it has gone up from 38 to 49½ cents a bushel. Next to corn, pork was, to-day, the heavy deal. The advance in price was 60 cents a barrel, and 40,000 barrels were sold. Since April 1, the price has gone up $2 15 per barrel. The receipts of wheat here are now light. It is generally believed that the amount held in the country is also light.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, April 24.—Prince Hassan will leave for Constantinople to-morrow, accompanied by two high officers. His mission will only be of short duration.

MALTA, April 24.—The British Mediterranean Squadron will leave Saturday for the Piræus.

THE WAR NEWS ON 'CHANGE.

The war news from Europe occasioned marked activity and excitement at the Produce Exchange yesterday. Flour went up 15 to 25 cents, and in exceptional cases 50 cents per barrel, on a comparatively free movement, chiefly for home use, though partly for shipment and on speculative account. A fairly active business was reported in wheat, at an improvement for the day of 7 to 10 cents; and a brisk trade in corn, for prompt and forward delivery, at an advance of 2 to 4 cents. Rye, oats, pork, and lard were also higher and in more demand. Ocean grain freights exhibited increased animation, and rates were decidedly stronger.

ADVANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA SHARES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—After the close of the Stock Board to-day, a number of shares of Pennsylvania changed hands among street brokers at from 35 to 36¾. Sales were reported as high as 37.

W. M. TWEED'S CONFESSION.

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Winter? A.—Yes, Sir; I was there once this Winter.

Q.—Do you know that several City bills are there pending? Yes, Sir; I do.

Q.—Is not the effect of those bills to decrease the salaries of City employes? A.—No, Sir; the general effect is not of that kind.

Q.—Does not one of them effect the Controller's office? A.—Yes; it does so far as to make the position a legislative one.

Q.—If that bill passes when will the present Controller's term end? A.—In May, 1878.

Q.—How much will that shorten the term of the present incumbent? A.—About two years.

Q.—Does not one of the bills reduce the salary of the Controller? A.—Is does.

Q.—And also the salaries of all the employes of the Controller's office above $1,500 a year? A.—It does.

Senator Schoonmaker—Mr. Kelly, you mentioned that you had given the *World* the facts upon which the article of the 17th of April was based. Will you state your authority for those statements? A.—Well, if you will permit me to tell you the whole story, I can do so in a very few minutes. About two months ago Attorney-General Fairchild called on me in relation to a letter written to Charles O'Conor, in which Tweed proposed to give information, by means of which a number of actions against the City might be defended. Mr. Fairchild then visited Tweed for the purpose of ascertaining in what way he could be useful to the City. Subsequently Mr. Fairchild called on me again, and a general conversation took place as to what Tweed was willing to do. Mr. Fairchild informed me that Tweed's statements could not probably be corroborated, and that he thought it hardly worth his while to hold any further communication with him unless he was willing to give a full statement, without any reservation whatever, and furnished witnesses; the matter remained for several weeks without action; meantime, Mr. Townsend, who had been employed by Tweed, without my knowledge, called on me and asked me whether Mr. Fairchild had been to see me; I answered that he had; Mr. Townsend then asked me what Mr. Fairchild wanted; I said, "a surrender of all the property in Tweed's possession, and evidence upon which the City could recover all the City moneys that had been paid to members of the Legislature, and others, at any time; in other words, that he should make a general surrender;" Mr. Townsend informed me that he had had several conversations with Tweed himself, and had told him that it would be nonsense for him to attempt to do anything for him unless he gave up the names of those to whom he paid money. Tweed, he said, was reluctant to do so; he did not like to expose his friends. After this the matter remained in abeyance for three or four weeks more. Then Mr. Townsend called on me again, and showed me some memoranda; I saw that some of the points were very important, and I asked Mr. Townsend to permit me to copy them; Mr. Townsend agreed, providing I would not use them. I answered that I would not, but I had already received the same points from the Attorney-General, and had a copy of them in my possession. Both memorandums agreed. After that I did not see Mr. Townsend for three or four weeks. In the latter part of March Mr. Hurlbert called on me, at my office, and while there a general conversation took place, in the course of which the flight of A. Oakey Hall came up in a general way. Mr. Hurlbert expressed sympathy for Mr. Hall, and said he believed him to be an honest man who was being persecuted. I said that he had better not be too sure of that. Mr. Hurlbert asked why. I answered that I had seen several recent articles in the *World* sympathizing with Hall, and I thought that it the writer knew all the facts in relation to the old Ring he would not have gone so far. That led to talk about other people who had been connected with the Ring. I said that there was nothing that hindered me from telling all I knew, but that I did not want Mr. Hurlbert to make the facts public until Tweed's confession should appear. After the delivery of the confession to the Attorney-General he could do as he pleased. Mr. Hurlbert asked whether I would see Mr. Smith when the confession was about to be sent to Albany. I answered that I would. Mr. Townsend came to my house on the Saturday evening before he went to Albany. He had promised to do so for the purpose of showing the confession to me and ascertaining whether it met the requirements of the Attorney-General, as it would be useless for him to go to Albany unless he was sure that it would. He read the confession to me in a general way. I told him I did not want to hear the names but only the general outline. Mr. Townsend ran over the document hurriedly, and it corroborated the statements I had previously heard in regard to Senator Woodin, Mr. Hugh Hastings, various members of the Senate and the Assembly, and other individuals not connected with either body. I paid no attention to these names. The reading occupied two hours. The confession is a very voluminous document. On the Monday following I sent for Mr. Smith. He was not in his office, but came over subsequently, and I told him that the confession was on its way to Albany by that time, and, according to my promise to Mr. Hurlbert I was ready to give a few facts in relation to it. I then gave what was afterward published in the *World*.

Q.—Did you give Mr. Smith all the names that appear in the article? A.—Not all, but nearly all.

Q.—Will you designate some of the names you did give? A.—I gave the name of Mr. Navarro, of Senator Woodin, of Hugh Hastings, of Senator Winslow, and I suppose most of the others.

Q.—Did you furnish the statement that William M. Tweed gave $2 0,000 to Norris Winslow? A.—I did. The confession contains that assertion.

Q.—Does it say anything about how the money was used? A.—Mr. Tweed says that Senator Winslow told him he had distributed the money among the five persons as directed.

Q.—Is there anything said in the confession about a check for $20,000 alleged to have been paid to Hugh J. Hastings? A.—The confession says that a check for $20,000 was paid to Mr. Hastings a few days after the passage of the charter, the understanding being, I think—I am not sure—that it was to be handed to Senator Woodin; that was in the memorandum at any rate.

Q.—Did you learn the names of the persons among whom the $.00 000 was divided? A.—The confession does not particularize the manner in which the money was divided, though it says that it was given to the five persons Tweed knew of.

Q.—Were there any vouchers attached to the confession when you saw it? A.—I do not recollect that there were; but it shows that Mr. Tweed has in his possession about 300 checks, which he paid out to various persons for corrupt purposes.

Q.—When did you first send Mr. Tweed's letter to Charles O'Conor? A.—It was brought to my house, in December last, by Mr. Bryant.

Q.—Who is Mr. Bryant? Mr Carolan O'Brien Bryant is a gentleman who has been connected with journalism in this City for many years; I know him to have been a correspondent in Albany 25 years ago; I was he, I believe, who wrote the article in *Harper's Weekly*, describing Tweed's travels.

Q.—Are there litigations now pending against the City arising out of the Tweed régime? A.—Yes, Sir; there are.

Q.—To what amount? A.—To an aggregate amount of about $5,000,000.

Q.—Will you mention some of them? A.—The Navarro claim is nearly $1,000,000; the claim of the Jones' heirs, $1,200,000, and others of $300,000, $200,000, $50,000, and smaller sums.

Q.—Who has charge of their defense? A.—Their defense is in the hands of the Corporation Counsel.

Q.—What is his name? A.—William C. Whitney.

Q.—Does Tweed's confession relate in any way to these suits? A.—I does in several points.

Q.—Was your motive to find out these points? A.—That was my only motive in having anything to do in the business.

Q.—Are the points of importance? A.—I think they are of great importance toward successfully defending the suits.

Q.—Did your action in relation to Tweed's confession have any connection with the bills now pending in Albany affecting this City? A.—None whatever.

Q.—In communicating this information to the editor of the *World*, did you have any design to affect legislation upon those bills? A.—No, Sir, I had not.

Q.—Has the publication of the *World* article affected such legislation in any way? A.—Not in the slightest.

Q.—Do you know Senator Woodin? A.—I am slightly acquainted with him.

Q.—Did you have any connection with him while at Albany this Winter? A.—He simply spoke to me while I stood inside the railing in the Senate Chamber for a few minutes.

Senator Bradley—Is the statement in the *World* of the 17th but a correct copy of Tweed's confession? A.—It is a correct summary of the confession, with the exception of a few slight inaccuracies.

Q.—Did you see any of the checks you have mentioned as being in Mr. Tweed's possession? A.—I did not. Mr. Townsend had simply a memorandum of the checks with him when he visited me.

Senator Sprague.—Were you in Albany at any time in the Spring of 1870? A.—I was not; I was in Europe at the time; I left here in April, 1869, and did not return until October, 1871.

Q.—Then you know nothing personally of the legislation of that period? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Was the confession in Tweed's handwriting? A.—It was not.

Q.—Or the memoranda? A.—Neither was.

Q.—Do you know in whose handwriting either of them was? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know of any person who could furnish the committee any facts in regard to the use of corrupt means to secure the passage of the Tweed charter? A.—I do not.

Senator Carpenter—Did you read any part of the confession yourself? A.—I read the preamble only.

Q.—Senator Woodin is Chairman of the Committee on Cities of the Legislature, is he not? A.—He is.

Q.—And he introduced the bills relating to the City now pending? A.—I believe he did.

Q.—Why did you go to Albany this Winter? A.—I went in answer to a subpœna. All the City officials who went were subpœnaed, or rather they were notified. I was notified—requested to go.

Q.—You made a statement before the committee, did you not? A.—I did.

Mr. Spriggs, (counsel for Senator Woodin)—In the *World* article there is something said about five persons who were willing to testify it granted immunity; is that in the so-called confession of Tweed? A.—I do not recollect whether it is in the confession; I am sure, however, it was in Mr. Townsend's first statement to me.

Witness continued: I was loth to have it understood that I broke no faith in furnishing the information to the *World*; although I promised Mr. Townsend not to use what he gave me, I had all his facts before from the Attorney-General, who imposed no condition of confidence upon me. Mr. Townsend's statements were merely corroborative of what I already had; it may be well to add also that Mr. Fairchild said to me on the occasion of our first interview on the subject, that it Tweed's only motive was to smiron people, he would have nothing to do with him.

Mr. Spriggs—Would you accept Mr. Tweed's unsupported statement? A.—Well, I can hardly answer that question.

Q.—Would you reject it? A.—I don't think I would, because I have obtained inferential corroboration of the truth of nearly all his assertions.

Q.—How? A.—By talking with all sorts of people.

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW J. GARVEY.

Andrew J. Garvey was sworn. He testified that he never took a very active part in political matters; he was for a short time a member of the Tammany General Committee, but was never consulted; he never held any office; he knew Tweed 20 years; their relations were friendly; witness never was in Albany except to do work on some churches there; the last time was in 1857; witness has knowledge that a large sum of money was raised for the purpose of corrupting legislation in 1870; he contributed to that fund $50,000; he was assured that it would be returned to him, however; in the latter part of March he received a note from William E. King, Jr., Tweed's deputy, asking if witness had any money that he could spare, as Tweed wanted some very badly; witness sent his check for $10,000; three or four weeks afterward he saw Woodward, who said that he had been assessed $50,000, and that witness would have to pay a similar amount; this was April 16, 1870; Woodward also said that George S. Miller, the master carpenter, had been assessed $25 000; John H. Keyser, the plumber, $25,000, and Archibald Hall, Jr., the master painter, $10,000; witness' $10,000 check was duly acknowledged by King; about April 18 witness passed his check to Ingersoll for $40,000; Ingersoll also received the moneys from the other parties named, and gave $50,000 himself; witness knew this because Ingersoll gave the money into his [witness'] hand; he also saw Keyser give a check to Ingersoll; the check was on an up-town bank, and to accommodate Ingersoll witness exchanged his own check for it and got it cashed—25,000 $1 notes; Ingersoll asked witness to get him a reliable messenger to go to Albany that afternoon with the money; witness did not see Hall pay the money, but Ingersoll told him that he had received it; witness went after his brother John and sent him to Albany with instructions to give the money to Tweed; it was carefully sewed in his waistcoat pocket; John telegraphed back that he had given the money to Tweed personally; during the ensuing Summer witness was instructed by Woodward to add to his bills gradually the amount he had advanced; in this manner he got it all back; witness did not hear what disposition was made of the money; he never knew of a Senator receiving a dollar.

To Senator Schoonmaker—During 1870 witness did not contribute to any other fund; the date of the $10,000 check was March 16; King is at present in this City; John Garvey is an invalid, and has been in Europe five months.

To Senator Bradley—Witness supposed he was giving the money as a loan; had he known how it was to be repaid, he would not have advanced it; he never had but one conversation with Tweed on the subject; that was after the latter's removal from the office of Street Commissioner; witness called on him, and asked if he had heard a report that a committee was to be sent by the Legislature to investigate the City finances; Tweed answered, "Never mind; we'll buy them up; we'll all contribute, and you must pay up, too."

To Senator Sprague—Alexander Frear and Walter Roche will be able to furnish the committee information.

To Senator Carpenter—The raised bills were not sworn to by anybody.

TESTIMONY OF SHEPPARD F. KNAPP.

A recess of five minutes was taken for private consultation by the memoers of the committee. At its conclusion Mr. Sheppard F. Knapp, Receiver of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank, was sworn. He testified that during 1870 there were no accounts kept at that bank by William B. Woodin; Mr. Woodin's name is not on the books at all; witness had made a thorough examination to see.

To Senator Sprague—No relative or friend of Senator Woodin had any business with the bank in 1870.

To Mr. Spriggs—Senator Woodin never deposited a check of $30,000 in the bank in 1870 or any other time.

To Senator Bradley—Witness did not examine the checks of the bank to ascertain whether Senator Woodin's indorsement appears on any of them.

To Mr. Spriggs—There is no evidence of any such deposit, as charged by the *World*.

To Senator Schoonmaker—Witness could not recollect whether any check of $30,000 was deposited in the bank in 1870.

The witness had a huge canvas bag full of books and vouchers with him, out they were not called for.

TESTIMONY OF COL. M. C. MURPHY.

Col. Michael C. Murphy was the next witness. He testified that he was a member of the Legislature in 1867-68-69-70; he was acquainted with Tweed and Woodin both; he had no knowledge that any money was paid to any member of the Legislature of 1870; he knew of no circumstances that would lead him to think that any individual member received money, although he believed money was paid; he knew of no money having been paid to Senator Woodin; if he had any knowledge on the subject he would state it.

To Senator Schoonmaker—Witness had no personal knowledge that money was raised to influence legislation in 1870; he had heard persons say they knew that money was paid; he heard Tweed say he had large amounts of money in his control, but never heard any one mention any names; Winslow was the only Democrat in the Assembly who voted against the Tweed charter; witness was not present at any Democratic caucus at which an oath was administered; there was a rumor that such a caucus was held, and an oath was supposed to be to support the "Huckleberry charter;" witness understood there was a pretty general attendance at that caucus; there was a great deal of activity among the lobbyists in the Spring of 1870, and much anxiety was displayed about the charter in New-York and Albany; the witness mentioned A. D. Barber as particularly active in lobbying; Mr. Tweed's parlor was a general resort for members of both houses in 1870; witness was introduced to Senator Winslow by Tweed there; Winslow was of so little account in the Senate then that no one paid much attention to him; witness saw him and Senator Woodin frequently in Tweed's room; witness saw nothing savoring of corruption in Mr. Tweed's rooms; the rooms were so arranged that Tweed could hold secret interviews without discovery.

TESTIMONY OF J. C. CRUIKSHANK.

A recess was here taken until 3 o'clock. After recess J. C. Cruikshank was sworn. He testified that he is Secretary of the National Trust Company; in 1870 he was Teller of the Broadway Bank; he had examined the books in relation to Senator Winslow's account between March and July, 1870; he found a deposit on June 2 of $2,675, and another on June 14 of $20,000; that closes the credit side of the account; a draft was paid June 2 of $2,500; one on June 14 of $10,000, and another on June 17 of $10,000; subsequently there was only a small deposit made and the rest of the credits consisted of interest; the account was closed inside of two months; witness could not tell whether the deposits were in checks or currency or who the drafts were indorsed by; he was instructed to look up the matter and send a statement to Senator Carpenter, in Albany.

There were no other witnesses present, and after waiting notil 4 o'clock, the committee voted to adjourn until 3 o'clock this afternoon, in Congress Hall, at Albany. They took the 5 o'clock train for that city. Among the New-York witnesses still to be examined are Fosier D-wey, William E. King, Walter Roche, Alexander Frear, James R. Ingersoll, Carolan O'Brien Bryant, and John E. Devlin.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS FAILURES.

At a meeting of the creditors of Tate & Osborne, stove dealers, at Ninety-first-street and East River, yesterday, before Register Fitch, Gilbert P. Suerwood was elected Assignee.

A meeting of the creditors of Samuel D. Gorman, shoes, at No. 632 Sixth-avenue and No. 212½ Spruce-street, was held before Register Dayton yesterday. Claims amounting to $25,000 were proved by 11 creditors, and Henry F. Anderson was elected Assignee.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of James H. Falconer, broker, of No. 49 William-street, to Samuel Quincy. The liabilities are $99,952 26; the nominal assets $14,405 12, and the real assets $1,721 82. The Assignee was ordered to give a bond in $10,000.

F. B. Nicol, J. T. Van Rensselaer, and Albert C. Fuller, importers of chandeliers, mirrors, &c., at No. 4 Great Jones-street, have been adjudicated voluntary bankrupts, and Register Fitch has received the warrant. The indebtedness is large, many of the creditors being in Europe. The first meeting has been called for June 29.

Noah Worrall and John Wesley Worrall, composing the firm of Worrall & Co., made an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors to Lawrence Worrall. The firm had been long established, and carried on a very large business as sugar manufacturers, iron founders, and machinists. Their office in this City was at No. 28 Elm-street. The factory of the firm was at Elizabethport, N. J.

LIABILITY OF A DEFAULTER'S BONDSMEN.

CONCORD, April 24.—The case of the National Savings Bank against W. W. Storrs and others, in which Hon. E. H. Rollins is one of the bondsmen of defaulting Treasurer Storms, to recover his [Rollins] proportion of liability, the trial of which was begun last week, was settled to-day in the Supreme Court. The parties decline to make public the terms of settlement, but Mr. Rollins is released from his liability as bondsman by it.

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.

HUDSON, April 25.—Impressive funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Keating take place at St. Mary's Catholic Church to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The remains were conveyed to St. Agnes' Cemetery, Albany, for interment on the 3:21 o'clock P. M. train.

LAW REPORTS.

NEGOTIABLE BUSINESS PAPER.

WHEN THE NEW-YORK USURY LAWS SHOULD APPLY—AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE WESTBROOK IN OPPOSITION TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit of Edward R. Dickerson against William Y. Edwards, which involves a point of great interest to business men. The action was brought on a promissory note for $300, made by the defendant, payable to the order of Bailey & Gilbert, and dated in this City, Nov. 14, 1874, and payable here. The defense was that the note was purely an accommodation one, made by Edwards, and loaned to Bailey & Gilbert, who had it discounted by the plaintiff at a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent., and that the claim was, therefore, void, on account of usury. The reply of the plaintiff was that the note was not a pure accommodation one, but that Bailey and Gilbert gave their note for the same amount to the defendant in exchange for the note in suit. It is conceded that the note was negotiated to the plaintiff by Bailey & Gilbert in Massachusetts, and that the interest received was no greater than that allowed by the Massachusetts laws, though more than that allowed by the laws of this State. The jury were charged that if the note in suit was given by the defendant to Bailey & Gilbert in exchange for their note of a like amount, their verdict should be in favor of the plaintiff for the sum due on the note. If, on the other hand, they should find that the note was purely an accommodation one, the verdict should be for the defendant. The jury found in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff's counsel thereupon moved for a new trial on the ground that the Judge's charge was erroneous in holding that an accommodation note dated in New-York, and payable in that State, and negotiated for the first time in Massachusetts at a rate of interest lawful there, could be declared void for usury, because the rate of interest thus taken was greater than that allowed by this State. Judge Westbrook, in a very interesting opinion written in the case, says; "The direction given in the charge was based upon Jewell vs. Wright, (30 N. Y., 259) which holds, 'where a promissory note made and dated in this State, and payable at a bank here, is negotiated in another State in laws of New-York are to control as to the defense of usury.'" As this was a decision by the highest State court, Judge Westbrook says "it was wise to follow it at the circuit that the question of fact which the case involved might be disposed of and then have the cause decided upon the pure legal question now involved. As the case will unquoubtedly be reviewed and the question of fact is disposed of, I see no reason why the conclusions of my own judgment should not now be followed, for, if wrong, they may be readily corrected." Judge Westbrook then refers to the case of Jewell against Wright and another case, in which the same ruling is made, and says: "The fundamental error, in my judgment, upon which those two cases rest is the assumption that in a case like the present the note or contract is made here. The form of the note or obligation may be written here, but it does not become a note or contract upon its delivery, and it is made when and where it is delivered. A and B may have an agreement drawn between them in this State, and they may sign their names to it here, but it does not yet become a complete contract until delivered. If, then, they carry away with them the paper and deliver it elsewhere, the place of delivery is the place of contract. A borrowed accommodation note handed to the payee by him to be negotiated when and where he pleases, is in the hands of the payee no valid agreement, but merely an undelivered contract which, handed to him without direction as to the place where or the person by whom it is to be discounted, is no promise delivered or valid in one when ever and wherever the payee negotiates it. When the note is negotiated by a third party, and wherever it is so negotiated the maker for the first time has contracted by making a valid promise to pay, and not before. It follows from this reasoning that the agreement or promise to pay, though written here was made in Massachusetts, where it was for that time negotiated and delivered as a valid instrument, and having been made in Massachusetts the law of that State governs." Judge Westbrook then refers to a similar case in the Federal courts wherein the Supreme Court of the United States held just the opposite of what the Court of Appeals decided in Jewell vs. Wright, and he adds: "As the plaintiff in this case is a citizen of Massachusetts seeking to enforce a contract made in that State in our courts, it is very proper in the final disposition of the cause, (article 3 of section 2 of the United States Constitution,) that the Supreme Court of the nation should have the power to set right the decision of our own State. Especially should this reason apply when the decision of the latter court has so often been doubted upon the question. For the reason stated, a new trial should be granted."

A FORTUNE-TELLER IN TROUBLE.

THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER OF "SNAKE MARY" SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

On July 17 last Mary Cole visited the apartments of "Aunt" Martha Clayton, a colored matron, living at No. 218 Wooster-street, with the intention of pursuing her art of fortune-telling. Mary was held in high esteem by the colored people of that neighborhood, being accounted unusually gifted by reason of her birthright as the seventh daughter of "Snake Mary," a renowned fortune-teller who dwelt in a cave at Glen Cove, Long Island. Mary offered to bring luck to the house for $1, but that sum not being at the disposal of Mrs. Clayton, a compromise was effected, and the fortune-teller prepared to begin operations. One condition she exacted was that she should be allowed to remain alone and undisturbed in a room for some time, and in accordance with this arrangement was ushered into Aunty Clayton's bedroom.

No sooner had she set foot in the chamber than she made an exhibition of her skill, which convinced the listeners of the potency of her spell. Pointing to a trunk which stood behind the door, she directed Mrs. Clayton to give her one of the crackers which it contained. The trunk did contain crackers, and Mrs. Clayton, awe-stricken, handed one of them to her visitor. The fortune-teller then waved the cracker without touching it to either party. The People ex rel. Folk, appellant, vs. The Board of Police and Excise of the City of Brooklyn, respondent—Judgment affirmed. Cameron et al., respondents, vs. Seaman et al., appellants; Chadwick, respondent, vs. Fonner et al., appellants; The Whitney Arms Company, respondent, vs. Brown, appellant—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide event. Goetchens, appellant, vs. Matthewson, et al., respondents—Order affirmed, without costs as to either party. Haight, respondent, vs. Haight, appellant—Motion granted, with costs of appeal up to time of giving notice of motion, and $10 costs of motion.

The following motions were heard; No. 444—The People ex rel. Cloe A. Wasson, respondent, vs. George W. Schuyler, Auditor, appellant.—Motion for reargument. A. J. Parker for motion, E. W. Page opposed.

The following appeals from orders were heard: No. 460—In the matter of Sarah F. Spelman, respondent, vs. Edmund Terry, appellant; argued by Edmund Terry for appellant, J. S. Davenport for respondent. Appeal dismissed. No. 445—Alfred B. Smith, Trustee, &c., respondent, vs. Abigail Wells, appellant; argued by B. F. Lee for appellant, R. F. Wilkinson, for respondent. No. 462—The People ex rel. Jacob Lorillard, Vice-President, &c., appellant, vs. William P. Clyde, President, &c., respondent; argued by Horace Barnard for appellant and Samuel Hand for respondents. No. 459—James Buchan et al., Executors, appellants, vs. James Rintoul, Executor, respondent; argued by Josiah F. Fitch for appellants, and John Davenport for respondent. No. 464—In the matter of Andrew L. Roberts, an imprisoned debtor; argued by Vedder Van Dyke for appellant, and R. C. Elliott for respondent.

The following cases on the general calendar were argued: No. 282—Peter B. Ross, appellant, vs. Joseph B. Perez et al., respondents; submitted. No. 295—Stanley D. Clapp, appellant, vs. Thomas R. Hawley et al., impleaded, respondents; argued by James Emott for appellant, and William H. Arnoux for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, April 25: Nos. 319, 273, 221, 306, 274, 320, 316, and 312.

MR. MUNDY HELD FOR CONSPIRACY.

Mr. William H. Mundy and a strong delegation of his temperance friends assembled at Justice Garrett's Court, Staten Island, yesterday, prepared to refute the charge of conspiracy preferred against Mr. Mundy by Mr. Walker for illegally appearing on behalf of Mrs. Peterson and prosecuting Mr. Walker for violation of the Excise law under the Civil Damages act. Mr. Victor, who appeared on behalf of the people, had rested his case, and Mr. Mundy, who conducted his own defense, examined several witnesses to prove that he was legally and constitutionally authorized by Mrs. Peterson to bring the suit in her name. Mrs. Peterson and her husband testified to this fact, but the latter admitted that the suit was brought without his knowledge, sanction, or consent; he had heard his wife say to Mr. Walker and Dr. Golder, during the progress of the trial for damages, that she did not employ Mr. Mundy, nor had she paid him a retaining fee; but by this she meant, the witness said, that she only told Mr. Mundy to prosecute Mr. Walker, without, however, knowing anything as to the time the suit would be brought, or how the case was to be conducted. Several other witnesses were examined on collateral issues, and then the case was submitted to the court. Justice Garrett promptly decided to hold Mr. Mundy in $1,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Mundy appeared before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and applied for warrants for the arrest of a number of liquor dealers who, he claimed, were violating the law. The magistrate on questioning Mr. Mundy found that the liquor dealers against whom he desired to enter complaint lived on the east side of the City, chiefly in the Fourth and Seventh Wards, and, furthermore, the complainant did not know the names of the persons for whose arrest he desired warrants, but intended to make complaints against them as John Doe, Richard Roe, &c. Under these circumstances Justice Otterbourg advised Mundy to obtain the names of the liquor sellers against whom he desired to complain, and then make application for the warrants at the courts in the districts in which these people resided or did business. Mr. Mundy left the court expressing his intention of conferring with the Police Commissioners on the subject.

AN UNGRATEFUL BEGGAR.

Patrick Riley, a resident of Birmingham, Conn., made a complaint yesterday before Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against Catharine Gallagher, who claims to be a domestic. Riley says that while passing through West Forty-first-street on Monday evening he was accosted by the woman, who told him a very piteous tale about being destitute and suffering from hunger. Taking pity on her, Riley took her to a neighboring restaurant and gave her a bounteous supper. After she had left him he found that he had been robbed of $44. He followed her and accused her of having robbed him. She denied the charge, but returned a $2 bill which she said she had found on the floor. He caused her arrest by Patrolman Puelan of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and the magistrate committed her for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Harrison vs. Witners; The Equitable Life Assurance Company vs. Seaman; The Vermont Savings Bank vs. Kapper; Bock vs. Prayer; Dawson vs. Carnes; Sage vs. Kno; Goldenberg vs. Hoff an; Myers vs. Harl; Gedney vs. Tounele; Laidwin vs. Mallory; Chesterman vs. Kopper, (No 3.)

Orders Granted.—Matter of Amsden; Gobel vs. Gobel.

Matter of Severen.—Must be proof of responsibility of guardian.

Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied.

Petzall vs. Louderback.—Motion denied, with costs.

Amsidown vs. Goedecke.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Betts et al. vs. Betts et al.—Motion granted.

Clancy vs. O'Gara et al.—Order granted.

Koch vs. White et al.—Findings and decree signed.

Koster vs. Ritter et al.—Motion granted, and cause set down for first Monday in May.

Cameron vs. Frost et al.—Motion denied, upon the ground that defendant's answer having been returned for irregularity, he has not sought to reserve it or asked to have it stand.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Westbrook.

Dickinson vs. Edwards.—A new trial granted. Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Motion Granted.—Hirsch vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company.

Fenchtwanger vs. Goldschmidt.—Reference ordered.

By Judge Larremore.

Carlisle vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs, or to reply on option.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Struthers vs. Tallman.—The ex parte order dated April 17, 1876, is set aside and wholly vacated, with $10 costs, to be paid by the party on whose application such order was made.

Boorgum vs. Hill.—Motion to overrule demurrer granted.

Simpson vs. Morgan.—Motion for judgment granted.

Keiterer vs. Bacy.—George W. Mcadam, Esq., appointed referee.

Pringle vs. Dunn.—Motion dismissed, with costs.

Hart vs. Conner.—Motion to vacate judgment, &c., granted; no costs.

Hudson vs. Mcarthur.—Motion to amend complaint, &c., granted on payment of $10 costs, defendant to have six days to answer, &c.

Motions Granted.—Bieing vs. Heraghty; Smith vs. Haun; Buchler vs. Dodbie; Frank vs. Delaney; Clemenson vs. Wilson.

Hilmers vs. Harteau.—Motion to amend answer granted.

Bellows vs. Holly.—Commission granted.

Tod vs. Fiske.—Judgment for defendant.

Williams vs. Connolly.—Attachment is set aside with costs, the action being ex delicto.

Hetherington vs. Grant.—Motion denied.

Hoerscheiman vs. Hoerscheiman.—Motion granted, order of arrest vacated and set aside, without costs, on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Fredrick vs. Hinrichs.—Attachment vacated on filing; undertaking approved, &c.

Paten vs. Benjamin.—Order amending docket.

Ritz vs. Peters.—Order of reference vacated.

By Judge McAdam.

Pierce vs. Plyer.—Opinion filed denying motion for new trial.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
35—Smith & Griggs M'f'g	234—McVey vs. Cantrell.
104—Tillinghast vs. Griffin.	243—Tedford vs. Cantrell.
109—Matter of the Security Life Ins. Co.	245—Berse vs. Berge.
112—Banks vs. Murtha.	261—Russell vs. Clark.
124—Schafer vs. Morehouse.	270—Barue vs. Hesselein.
125—Matter of Gray.	272—Morrison vs. Morrison.
152—Campbell vs. Campbell.	273—Scott vs. Wood.
	274—Brown vs. Gulager.
	275—Lindenoge vs. Young.
	277—Judaica vs. Tonus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
287—Schwartz vs. Samuels et al.	331—Herman vs. Stewart et al.
323—Jackson vs. Bayles et al.	343—Campbell vs. O'Neil et al.
151—Ter Kyck vs. Cory, &c.	369—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Sullivan, &c.
348—Walker vs. Kiernan et al.	370—Wells, &c., vs. Brown et al.
65—Thos. Female C'd'n Soc'y vs. The Mayor, &c.	371—Lacy, &c., vs. Nat. Trust Co.
184—Edwards et al. vs. Hawkes et al.	373—Waring vs. Somborn.
209—Bishop vs. Tallman.	374—Weston vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
225—Benedict vs. Newcombe.	375—Fleuerman vs. Gautier et al.
295—Wallace et al. vs. Am. Thread Co.	376—Shufeldt vs. Timpson et al.
352—Williams et al. vs. Cosine et al.	377—Edenburgh vs. Peck et al.
358—Van Loon vs. Squires, &c.	378—Houghton vs. Allerton et al.
356—Tappen, &c. vs. Rutherford et al.	379—Same vs. Same.
357—Same vs. Same.	380—Same vs. Same.
360—Martin et al. vs. Barney et al.	381—Same vs. Same.
364—Abrahams vs. Goldberg et al.	382—Greenleaf vs. Allerton et al.
365—Same vs. Same.	383—Same vs. Same.
367—Lovejoy vs. McCormack.	385—Smith vs. Russell et al.
368—Earle vs. Hammond.	386—Same vs. Same.
160—Dunne vs. Farley et al.	387—Same vs. Same.
	388—Same vs. Same.
	389—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3679—Bogatzke vs. Bogatzke.	2719—Raden vs. Coleman.
3127—Caesar vs. Kruger.	4723—Hoffman vs. Conner, &c.
3295—Bischoff vs. Bauer.	99—Solan vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
3103—French, &c., vs. Redman et al.	3285—Friedberg vs. Stern.
3153—Butler, &c., versus Whyte et al.	165—Budge vs. Frank.
3155—Butler, &c., versus Freundenfels et al.	2721—Bachman, &c., versus Emanuel.
3157—Butler, &c., vs. Dreyfous et al.	1381—The Mayor, &c., vs. Webb.
3173—Smith vs. Overman.	1003½—Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.
3271—Chamberlain versus Webster et al.	1038½—Hyman vs. Mendelsohn.
3273—German-Am. Bank vs. Andrevan et al.	2933—Koehlerv s. Schwartz
2985—The Harlem Bank vs. Adams et al.	4517—Williams vs. Kobb et al.
4673½—Patterson vs. McCann.	3943—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
777—McHarg vs. Stratton	4647—Johnson vs. Enga.
3175—Smith vs. Kayne.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 2096—Hart vs. Taylor et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
633—Mattnews vs. Driscoil.	1109—Dows et al. versus Kidder et al.
794—Mason vs. Conover.	1110—Hyde et al. vs. McKinney Sprague & Co
886—Walling vs. Bensel et al.	1113—Scheider vs. Brady et al.
887—Pray vs. Bensel et al.	1115—Brennan, &c., vs. Lewis et al.
159—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, &c.	1118—Niles vs. Lockhart.
1034—Morris et al. versus Gadeke.	1119—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
379—Lewis, &c., vs. Buckingham, &c.	1120—Schmidt vs. Heitner.
926—Durant, Jr., versus Asendroth et al.	1121—Allen vs. Woodhouse et al.
1098—Webster Loom Co vs. Whittaker et a.	1122—Bird vs. Austin.
1101—Waddell vs. Fox et al.	123—Turhill vs. Masters.
1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt	124—Fox et al. versus Wormser.
513—Gerzen vs. Conner, &c.	125—Zenner vs. Levy
	1126—Sydenham versus Wilder et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
539—Milne vs. Gallaher.	999—Trippet al. vs. Phenney et al.
540—Same vs. Same.	770—Moenck&c. vs. Hamm
635—Parker vs. Conner, &c.	780—Costigan et al. vs. Dillon.
474½—Clark vs. The Mutual Benefit Ice Co.	541—Felton vs. McClave.
566—Fackelman vs. Ehrlich.	788—Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society.
825—Winant vs. Curtin.	1014—Kelly vs. O'Donnell et al.
552—Dunn vs. The Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.	860—Klein vs. The Railway P. Ass. Co. of Hart

300	Pac. Mail	17	300	St. Paul	16
200	do.	17⅛	100	do.	16⅜
200	do.	17⅛	100	St. Paul pf.	42⅜
800	do.	17⅛	300	do.	43
100	N. Y. C. & H.	88¼	200	do.	43¼
900	do.	88	100	do.	43⅜
500	do.	87⅞	200	D., L. & W.	43⅛
800	do.	87⅞	200	do.	43⅜
300	do.	88⅛	200	do.	43¼
200	do.	88¼	300	do.	43
100	do.	88¼	500	do.	43⅛
200	do.	88⅜	300	do.	43⅜
200	Lake Shore	47⅜	500	do.	43¼
800	do.	47⅜	300	do.	43⅛
2800	do.	47	200	do.	43⅜
400	do.	47⅜	500	do.	43¼
500	Mich. Cen.	39⅜	100	do.	43⅛
500	do.	39⅜	200	do.	43
900	do.	39⅝	100	do.	43⅛
1200	do.	39⅝	100	Mor & Es.	67
100	Un. Pac.	66⅝	100	do.	66¾
100	North-western	66⅝	300	do.	67⅜
100	do.	66⅝	200	do.	67¾
100	do.	66⅝	100	do.	68
100	Pittsburg	84½	200	do.	68½
100	Fort Wayne	93			

TUESDAY, April 24—P. M.

The firm tone which characterized speculation on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon was again apparent to-day, when a higher range of prices was established for most of the leading shares. Opinions vary as to the causes underlying the improvement, but probabilities favor the conclusion that the change in the temper of the market is chiefly due to the manipulations of professional speculators, as certainly nothing has occurred within the past few days calculated to allay the feelings of alarm and distrust created among investors by recent events.

The coal shares were conspicuous in the advance to-day, and there were rumors afloat that a pool had been formed to sustain these stocks. Judging from the experience of the past, the benefits to be derived by shareholders from the operations of such a pool, if one has been organized, of which there is no evidence beyond the merest rumor, are very problematical. There is but one way in which the Directors of the solvent coal companies can restore confidence among investors, and that is by giving the latter the fullest opportunity by inspection of the books of the several corporations to satisfy themselves as to the actual condition of their property. The manipulation of an artificial advance in prices on the Stock Exchange, while it may put money in the pockets of speculative Directors, will not dissipate the clouds of suspicion engendered by late developments in regard to the management of some of the coal properties.

The total transactions reached 199,345 shares, which embraced 43,050 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 35,255 Rock Island, 23,900 Western Union, 25,550 Lake Shore, 17,820 New-York Central, 15,600 Michigan Central, 10,715 Delaware and Hudson, 8,896 Morris and Essex, 4,600 St. Paul, 2,700 North-western, 2,050 Pacific Mail, and 1,061 Union Pacific.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 46⅛ to 49, reacted to 47½, recovered to 48¼, and closed at 48⅛. Delaware and Hudson opened at 43½@44, against 42⅜ at the close yesterday, reacted to 42⅞, advanced to 45½, fell off to 44, recovered to 45, and closed at 44⅛. Morris and Essex advanced from 63 to 67½, reacted to 63, rose to 63¾, fell off to 66½, and finally recovered to 63½. Rock Island opened at 86@86⅛, fell off to 84⅝, and late in the day advanced to 86¼. Western Union rose to 53⅛, reacted to 57⅝, and closed at 58. Lake Shore advanced from 46¼ to 47⅛, reacted to 46½, and recovered to 47⅛ at the close. New-York Central ranged between 87⅛ and 88⅜, closing at the highest point. Michigan Central fell off to 38½ advanced to 40, reacted to 39¼, and finally sold at 39¾. St. Paul advanced from 16 to 16⅜ for the common, and from 42¼ to 43¼ for the preferred. North-western common was steady at 16¼@16½. The preferred advanced from 39½ to 40. Union Pacific rose from 65¼ to 66, and reacted to 65½. Pacific Mail sold at 16⅞@17¼, and Erie at 6⅜. Illinois Central advanced from 49¾ to 50¾. Among the investment shares Fort Wayne sold as high as 93, and Pittsburg 84½, a rise of 4½ ₱ cent. in both cases on the last sales of round lots yesterday. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced to 99, Chicago and Alton to 86½ bid, and Rensselaer and Saratoga to 95½ bid. Express shares were quiet, and somewhat firmer.

Money was in abundant supply, and the rates for call loans ranged from 2 to 3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½@4½ per cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption amounted to $750,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston, scarce, nothing doing; Cincinnati, very strong, buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial, 5-16, bank ⅜; St. Louis, 1-10 premium, and Chicago, 50 premium.

The manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia in which war is declared against Turkey, depressed the London market for Consols, which declined to 94½ against 94⅞ at the close yesterday, but had only a slight effect on United States bonds, old 1865s being unchanged at 102⅜, and 1867s, 10-40s and New 5s, ⅛ lower, at 107¾, 108, and 105¾, respectively. New-York Central opened at 47 and declined to 46⅛. Reading sold at 11⅛, Pennsylvania at 30½@31, and Erie at 6⅛@6¼ for the sommon, and 16 for the preferred. Bar Silver was quoted at 54⅛@54¼ pence ₱ ounce. The Bank of England lost £133,000 sterling, withdrawn on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined to 103f. 5c., and closed at 103f. 37½c., against 103f. 50c. yesterday.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, with actual business on the basis of $4 87@$4 87½ for bankers 60-day bills, and at $4 89@$4 89½ for demand.

Speculation in the Gold Room opened strong on the war news from Europe, and sales were made at 107¾@107⅞, against 107⅜ at the close yesterday. The market soon became weak, however, and under free sales the price declined to 107¼. For some time subsequently the sales were alternately at 107¼ and 107⅜, but at the close the price gave way to 107⅜. The decline was assisted by the firmness of United States bonds at London in the face of the declaration of war on the part of Russia against Turkey and the decline of British Consols. On gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 4 ₱ cent. for carrying, closing at 2½@3 ₱ cent.

Government bonds opened firm and a fraction higher, in sympathy with Gold, but afterward lost the improvement. In the early dealings 1865s sold up to 111⅛ for old, and to 110⅝ for new; 1867s to 113⅛, and 1868s to 115. In railroad mortgages the business afooted up $220,000. Of this amount $43,000 was in Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons, which advanced to 84, a rise of nearly 2 ₱ cent. as compared with yesterday's closing price. A lot of $25,000 Fort Wayne thirds changed hands at 100, the last reported sales having been at 104. In the afternoon Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 sold at 93. These bonds were yesterday offered at 90, the last reported sale, however, having been at 96½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Seconds and Chicago and Alton Income were 1 ₱ cent. higher, the former advancing to 107 and the latter to 105; Chicago and Alton Firsts sold at 113⅜, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 115, New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, at 107¼, Rock Island 7s at 107⅞. Central Pacifics at 107¼@107⅜, and Union Pacific Firsts at 104. Pacific of Missouri Firsts declined from 97 to 96½. State bonds continue quiet, Louisana Consols advanced to 73. Missouri Long 6s sold at 106. Sales of Tennessee new and new series were made at 43, seller 60.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,626,808, against $4,852,548 for the corresponding week in 1876, and $3,902,249 in 1875. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were $84,062,847, against $78,988,895 for the corresponding period in 1876, and $76,271,507 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1877.

Gold receipts	$529 582 95
Gold payments	113,691 28
Gold balance	76,827 466 71
Currency receipts	783,440 13
Currency payments	437 116 08
Currency balance	41,335 123 01
Customs	368,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	112¼	112⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	113	113⅛
Bills on London	$4 87½@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	87¼	88⅜
Rock Island	85⅜	86¼
Pacific Mail	17	17¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	15	16⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	42	43
Lake Shore	46¼	47⅜
Chicago and North-western	16⅜	16½
Chicago and North-western pref	39	40
Western Union	57⅜	58
Union Pacific	65	65½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	45⅞	48⅛
New-Jersey Central	73	73¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	42⅝	44½
Morris and Essex	63¼	68½
Panama	85	85
Erie	6⅝	6⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	3⅞	4
Harlem	136	136
Hannibal and St. Joseph	8	9
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	17	18
Michigan Central	38⅞	39¾
Illinois Central	49	50¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	88½	87⅛	17,820
Erie	6⅜	6⅜	400
Lake Shore	47⅜	46¼	25 550
North-western	16⅜	16¼	900
North-western preferred	40	39½	1,800
Rock Island	86½	84⅝	35,255
Fort Wayne	93	90⅛	362
Milwaukee & St. Paul	16⅝	16	300
Mil. & St. Paul pref	43¼	42¾	4,300
Pittsburg	84½	84½	262
Del., Lack. & Western	49	46¼	43,050
Delaware & Hud. Canal	45½	42⅞	10 715
Morris & Essex	68¾	63	8 896
Michigan Central	41	38½	15,600
Illinois Central	50¾	49¼	300
Union Pacific	66	65¼	1,061
C. B. & Quincy	99	98½	900
Dub. & Sioux City	39½	39½	174
Hannibal and St. Joseph	9	9	200
Han. & St. Joseph pref	18	18	100
Ohio & Mississippi	4	4	350
Panama	85	85	100
Western Union	58⅜	57⅜	28,900
Pacific Mail	17¼	16⅞	2,050
Quicksilver	13	13	100
Quicksilver Preferred	20	20	100
Total sales			199,345

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	107⅜	1:00 P. M.	107¼
10:30 A. M.	107⅜	1:30 P. M.	107⅜
11:00 A. M.	107⅜	2:00 P. M.	107⅜
11:30 A. M.	107⅜	2:30 P. M.	107⅜
12:00 M.	107⅜	3:00 P. M.	107⅜
12:30 P. M.	107⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124⅜	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	113⅛	113⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	107⅜	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	111¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	110¼	110½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	110¼	110½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	113	113⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	114⅜	115
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	114⅜	115
United States 10-40s, registered	112½	112½
United States 10-40s, coupons	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110⅞	111
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	112	112⅛
United States 4½, 1891, registered	108⅛	108⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $5,500 for interest, $93,000 for called bonds, and $1,700 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$36,724,000
Gold balances	1 395,550
Currency balances	1,500,171

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$74,408,888
Currency balances	2 839,694
Gold exchanges	5,117,649
Gold balances	677,038

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39½	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91.'92	
Alabama 5s, '86	39½	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '92.'93	
Alabama 8s, '86	39½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '93.'96	
Alabama 8s, '88	39½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	18
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	65
Arkansas 6s, funded	26	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. L. 8s	9¼	N. C. 6s, do. o. cnf. J. & J.	47
Ark. 7s, Memphis & L. R.	9¼	N. C. 6s, do. o. cnf. A. & O.	47
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	9¼	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act	63
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	9¼	N. C. new bds. J. & J.	11
Ark. 7s, Central R.	9¼	N. C. new bds. A. & O.	9
Conn. 6s	112	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Georgia 6s	97	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Georgia 7s, n. bs	107⅜	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Ga. 7s, indorsed	104	Ohio 6s, '81	107
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	108	Ohio 6s, '86	113
Illinois coup. 6s, '72-'03	110	Rhode Island 6s	110
Illinois War Loan	103	S. C. 6s	45
Kentucky 6s	103	S. C. 6s, J. & J	43
Louisiana 6s	42	S. C. 6s, A. & O	43
Louisiana 6s, n. bs	42	S. C. 6s, L. C. 89 J. & J	50
La. 6s, levee bonds	42	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	50
La. 7s, Penitentiary	42	S. C. Non-Fund. bs	2¾
La. 6s, Levee bonds	42	Tenn. 6s, old	43½
La. 8s, Levee bonds	42	Tenn. 6s, n. o	43
La. 7s, Consolidated	72½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s	43
Michigan 6s, '78-9..103		Virginia 6s, old	32
Michigan 6s, '86	7	Virginia 6s, n. bds	32
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102	Virginia 6s, n. bds, '67	32
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102½	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	82½
Mo. 6s, due 94-95	105½	Va. 6s ex mat. coup	70
L. bds. due 82-90	106,105½	Virginia 6s, def. bds	5
Asy. or Un. due '92	105½	D. C. 3.65s, 1924	74¼
H. & St. Jo., due '86	105	Dis. of C. Reg	74¾
H. & St. Jo., due '87	105		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Ala. & Sus. 1st bds	109	Clev., P. & A. old bs	105¾
Ala. & Sus. 2d bds	89¾	Clev., P. & A. new bs	105
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st	20	Buf. & E. new b'ds	105½
Chic. & Alton 1st	113⅝	Buf. & State Line 7s	104
Chic & Alton In	104	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	87
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108	D. M. & T., 1st 7s	1906,107
L. & Mo., 1st guar	86	L. S. Div. bds	104¾
Mich. Cen. 1st	106½	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106½
C. B. & Q. Sp. c. 1st	115	S. Cons. R. 1st	104⅞
C. B. & Q. Con. 7s	109¼	L. S. Cons. C. 2d	95
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	107¾	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902	103¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st new	107½	M. C. 1st, 8s '82 S. F.	109½
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con	52¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104
C. R. of N. J. Conv	47	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	103½
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	27	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	103½
M. & S. P. 1st, 8s P. D.	111	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C.	117½
M. & S. P. 2d 7-10 P. D.	93½	Har. 1st 7s, coup	120
M. & S. P. 1st 7s & G. R. D	85	N. Missouri 1st	98½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	82½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	84
M. & S. P. 1st I. & D.	82	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	83½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	81	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons	46
M. & St. P. 2d	85	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	107
C. & N. W. Int. bds	106	Cen. P., San J. B'ch	84½
C. & N. W. Con. bds	105¾	Cen. P. Cal. & O. 1st	86
C. & N. W. Ext. bds	100	West. Pacific bds	100
C. & N. W. 1st	105	Union Pac. 1st bds	103⅞
C. & N. W. 7 O. bs	93½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	100
C. & N. W. R. G. bds	80	Union Pac. S. F.	92½
Penn. 1st, Conv	102	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	113½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	111
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	108	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	100
Mor. & Essex 1st	115¾	Clev. & P. C. & S. F.	113½
Mor. & Essex 2d	102½	Clev. & P. C. 4th S. F.	106¾
Morris & Essex 7s	93	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st	29
Erie 1st Extended	114	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	102	Alton & T. H., 1st	108
Long Dock bds	108¾	A. & T. H. 2d Pref	86½
Bul. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	101	A. & T. H. 2d Inc	72
H. & St. Jo. 8s Con	69	I., P. & W., 1st, W. D.	86
Dub. & S. C. 2 1 Div	103	Tol. & Wab., Ex C.	88
C., St. L. & Min. 1st	73	Gt. West. ex-coup	83
M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	104⅜	Quincy & Tol. 1st '90	60
M. So. N. L. S. F. 7 p. c.	111	W. U. bds, 1900, R.	103
Clev. & Tol. new bs	104½		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	135	Leather M'f'r's'	130
City	200	Manhattan	137
First National	300	Merchants'	116½
Fourth National	99	Metropolitan	130
Fulton	145	New-York	115
Hanover	96	People's	130
Impt'rs' & Traders'	184	Union	130

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	13¼	Justice	9
Belcher	5½	Kentuck	4½
Best & Belcher	20½	Leopard	2½
Bullion	7	Mexican	2½
Consolidated Virginia	33½	Northern Belle	17¼
California	34	Overman	19½
Chollar	36¼	Ophir	14½
Confidence	4	Raymond & Ely	3½
Caledonia	2¾	Silver Hill	1½
Crown Point	7	Savage	23
Exchequer	3½	Segregated Belcher	21
Gould & Curry	7¾	Sierra Nevada	3¾
Hale & Norcross	4¾	Union Consolidated	4¾
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	7¼
Justice Consolidated	1¼	Eureka Consolidated	12½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17	Hides, No	42
Beans, bbls	286	Leather, sides	23,652
Cotton, bls	102	Molasses, hhds	90
Dried Fruit, pks	227	Pitch, bbls	9
Eggs, bbls	4,685	Pork, bbls	1,824
Flour, bbls	12,013	Beef, pks	170
Wheat, bushels	9,600	Cut meats, pkgs	2,183
Corn, bushels	99,780	Lard, tcs	1,010
Oats, bushels	49,880	Butter, pkgs	3,326
Rye, bushels	2 0	Cheese, pkgs	1,201
Malt, bushels	14,450	Skins, bales	1
Peas, bushels	741	Starch, pkgs	375
Grass-seed, bags	422	Stearine, pkgs	102
Corn-meal, bbls	800	Tallow, pkgs	200
Cotton-seed, bags	625	Tow, bales	9
Oat-meal, bbls	110	Tobacco, hhds	134
Grease, pkgs	104	Tobacco, pkgs	266
Hops, bales	170	Whisky, bbls	511
Hides, bales	229	Wool, bales	30

ASHES—Still slowly, with Pots quoted at $4 75@$5, and Pearl at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb., most holders yet claiming outside figures.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day for early delivery at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb., Ordinary quoted to-day at 9 7-16c.@9 9-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Middling, 11⅛c.@11⅜c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 516 bales, (of which 191 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....And for forward delivery business was moderately active at irregular figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 42,400 bales, of whom 9,700 bales were on last evening and 32,700 bales to-day, with 3,600 bales on the call on the basis of Middling, April closing at 11.12c@11.14c.; May, 11.13c@11.14c.; June, 11.24c@11.25c.; July, 11.37c.; August, 11.47c.; September, 11.32c@11.33c.; October, 11.22c@11.23c.; November 11.26c@11.28c.; December, 11.17c@11.19c.; January, 11.28c@11.30c.; February, 11.40c@11.42c. ₱ lb., closing firm. The receipts at this port to-day were 102 bales, and at the interior towns 3,963 bales, against 2,438 bales same day last week; thus far this week, 13 192 bales, against 10,100 bales last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,791,893 bales, against 3,944,008 bales for the corresponding period of the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,762 bales; to the Continent, 4,391 bales....Stock in New-York hoday, 237,133 bales; consolidated stock a. the ports, 582,773 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Strict Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Low Middling	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Strict Low Mid	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Middling	11	11	11¼	11¼
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Good Mid	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Fair	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 1-16	Low Middling	10
Strict Good Ord	9 11-16	Middling	10½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite actively sought, especially by home trade buyers, but business has been seriously checked by the unchanged and unsatisfactory views held by exporters. Market unusually strong, though much unsettled, influenced by the news from Europe....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,000 bbls. including 1,000 bbls. on the basis of $5 90@$6 10 for No. 2 and fair to good No. 1; $6 15@$6 40 for choice No. 1 and low extra; $6 45@$6 60 for choice No. 1 and low extra White Genesee; $6 65@$6 75 for choice No. 1 and low extra White Michigan, a small lot in store, at $6 20 (with very choice White Genesee quoted strong at $6 75@$7); Milwaukee Trade and Family Extra at $6 15@$6 45; Minnesota Patent and Straight Extra at $6 45@$6 75; Ohio Family Extra at $5 90@$6 10; and Southern Flour at $6 20@$7 50 for Baltimore and Georgetown Family, and $6 75@$8 for Richmond and Petersburg Family and Fancy. Rye Flour barely steady at nearly former prices, with sales from $5 40@$5 for ordinary to very fancy State Superfine; $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine Pennsylvania; $5 25@$5 65 for Superfine Western, and $5 75@$4 75 for poor to fair extra do.; the latter rate for 680 bbls. of lots, chiefly at $5 60@$6 for good to very choice Superfine State, (of which 130 bbls. at $6,) and $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine Pennsylvania....Corn-meal has been in fair request, within the range of former $ ₱ bbl....Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $1 15 for City Mills, and $1 17 for Baltimore....Oat-meal dull, within the range of $6 25@$7 50 for fair to very choice Western and City; Canada, $7@$7 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was in generally active request, mainly for shipment, though, in part, on speculation, and was quoted up 5c.@7c. in the course of the day ₱ bushel, and very meagre offerings, the market having been much excited, and the principal holders extremely confident in their views, under the influence of the warlike demonstrations from Europe....Sales have been reported to-day of 119,000 bushels, including extra White Michigan, a small lot, in store, at $2 20 (with very choice White Genesee quoted strong at $2 19); Milwaukee Club at $1 45@$1 46 in store and afloat, at $1 81½ (with up to $1 85 asked at the close, and a boat load reported sold at this rate); new No. 2 Chicago do., very choice, afloat, 8,000 bushels, for export, at $1 42½; and No. 2 Red Winter, old crop, 40,000 bushels, at $1 70@$1 78, mainly, in store, at $1 70; ungraded Spring, old crop, 43,000 bushels, in store, at $1 60; rejected Spring, very poor, in store, 5,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32½, and ungraded Spring, a small lot, leaving off buoyantly at the highest prices of the day under a very active demand for supplies, largely from speculative sources, though in good part also for shipment and for trade purposes....Sales have been reported since our last of 395,000 bushels, for delivery this and next month, (of which 235,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed for early delivery, at 62½c.@64c.; closing at 63½c. bid and 64c. asked; do., delivered in April, 45,000 bushels, at 62½c.@63c.; do., May, 155,000 bushels, at 61c.@63c.; closing at 63c.; New-York No. 2, here, at 63c.@64c; closing at 63½c., bid, and 64c. asked; delivery, 63c.; Milwaukee No. 1, New-York No. 3 at 62½c.@63c.; closing at 63c., bid; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 62½c.@64c.; New-York steamer Yellow, 27,000 bushels, at 63¼c.@64c.; closing at 63½c. bid and 64c. asked; do., delivered in June, 60,000 bushels, at 64c.@64½c.; do., steamer White, 16,000 bushels, for this week, at 62½c.; No. 2 Chicago, in store, 75,000 bushels, at 65c.@65¾c.; closing at 65c.; White Western nominal; Winter Red, nothing doing; Amber, at 63c.@65c.; Yellow Southern, in lots, at 63c.@65c.....Prime Rye, boat loads held as high as $1 10 for State, to arrive, on a very light offering; No. 2 Western, to arrive, quoted at 90c.@91c.; bids ranged fully 3c.@5c. lower, and negotiations made slow progress until near the close, when sales were reported of 30,000 bushels Western at 95c.@98c., of which 20,000 bushels, in store, at 95c....Barley, 2,000 bushels ungraded Canada West sold at $1; market very firm....A moderate call has been noted for Barley-malt, with very good to very choice new crop Canada quoted at $1 15@$1 30, cash and time, and State product as before....Sales, 6,000 bushels Canada West, very choice, at $1 30, cash; 3,000 bushels very good at $1 15....Peas are as yet very quiet and unsettled in price; quoted, in bond, nominal at $1.

....Oats were quite active, and quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, under very free buying, and the market was reported at 39,000 bushels, including White Western at 48c.@57c., as to quality, selling mostly at 50c.@54c; Mixed Western at 45c.@55c., as to quality; No. 2 Chicago, old, in store, at 50c.; White State, at 50@53c., ordinary to choice, within the range of 53c.@63c.; Mixed State, fair to choice, at 50c.@60c., mostly at 57c.@59c. (of which 6,000 bushels, afloat, at 59c.); New-York No. 3, at 52½c.@53c., nearly all at 52½c.; No. 3 White, at 49½c.; New-York No 2, at 50c.@52c.; New-York No. 3, 21,000 bushels, at 47c.@48½c., closing at 48½c.; New-York rejected at 44½c.....Feed in good request at firm prices 40 and 50 lbs. $24@$25 60, nominal; at $25; Rye Feed sold at $28....Hay, Straw, and Seeds as last quoted....Of Calcutta linseed, sales were made of 11,400 bags at $2 17½@$2 19, gold.

MILK—There is a steady and healthy demand to the producers for a supply of Milk for April are 2½c. @ 3c. quart. The average daily receipts of Milk during the week were: Via the Erie Railway, 2,930 cans; Harlem, 2,100 cans; Hudson River, 400 cans; scattering, 1,500 cans; total, 8,800 cans. Sales were made at the railroad depots to-day at the rate of $1 50@$1 70 ₱ 40-quart can.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans firm and in fair demand, within the range of 42c.@57c. for about fair to strictly fancy....Refining Cuba, 50 test, scarce and wanted; quoted at 37c.@38c.; Muscovado, 50 test, 33c.@34c.; Cuba, 300 hhds. Mayaguez, and 40 hhds. Trinidad, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for and quoted steady....We quote at $1 70@$1 75 for good Strained; $2 05@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 40@$2 87½ for No. 1; $3 25@$5 50 for Pale to extra Pale ₱ 280 lb....A moderate movement has been noted in Tar within the range of from $2 25@$2 12½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits of Turpentine has been in more demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 33c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 128 bbls.

PETROLEUM—A slow movement has been noted in Whale, Sperm, Red, Tallow, and Menhaden Oils at somewhat irregular figures, though quotations have not been altered materially. Lard, Cotton-seed, Palm, and Olive Oils have attracted little more attention within our range. Linseed has been of somewhat steadier sale at stronger rates....We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 30@$1 31; Unbleached Sperm, $1 60; Bleached Sperm, $1 65; Lard-oil, within the range of 82½c.@85c. for prime; 62½c.@72½c. for No. 1, and 53c.@60c. for No. 2; Red-oil, Saponified, 50c.@52½c.; Linseed-oil, 66c.@67c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 22½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 37c.@39c.; Bleached do., 43c.@46c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 42c.@45c.; Refined Yellow do., 49c.@55c., as to quality and color; White do., 56c.@58c.; Paraffine, 27c.@31c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c.; Resin-oil, 18c.@25c.; Tallow-oil, 67½c.@70c.; Mustard-seed oil, 65c.@70c.; Rapeseed Oil, $1 40; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 25; Cocoa-nut, 9½c.@12½c., here; Tanners'-oil, 40c.@42c.; Lubricating-oil, 20c.@35c.....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed oil sales were made to-day of 100 bbls., May option, at 51½c.; 100 bbls. June, at 52½c.; 100 bbls., July, at 53½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very moderately inquired for; quoted at the close at 9¼c.@10c., in bulk, and 12½c. in shipping order....Refined has been quoted weak at the close at 15c. for early delivery, here, on a restricted movement; sales 1,000 bbls. at 15c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.; City Naphtha at 10c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 15c....At Baltimore, 15¼c.

PROVISIONS—Under the war news, Pork and Lard ruled higher, though variable....Mess Pork has been in more request to-day for early delivery, and quoted dearer, closing buoyantly....Sales 170 bbls. Mess at $16 20@$16 35....Other kinds quiet. Extra Prime quoted at $12 50@$13, the latter for fancy; and Prime Mess at $14 50@$15 for Western, and $17@$17 25 for City....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been in more confident demand, with April quoted at the close nominal; May, $16 25 bid; June at $16 60; July at $16 60@$16 70....Sales, 250 bbls., May at $16 30; 2,000 bbls. June, at $16 45@$16 60; and 250 bbls. July, at $16 60.... Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 6¾ @7 5-16c.; light Pigs at 7⅜c.@7 5-8c....Cut-meats have been in demand and quoted steady....Sales include 35,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part at 3¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. ....Also 100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House.—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

EAGLE THEATRE.—The Hunchback.—Miss Bessie Darling.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Virginius.—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. S. Warde, Miss Maude Granger. Matinée.—Benefit Performance.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORES' GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Rose Michel.—Union-Square Company.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Grand Concert.—Mrs. D. G. Steele, Miss Arabella Root, Mr. Charles Roberts.

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NOTICE.

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The manifesto of the Czar, issued at Kischeneff, on Monday, closes with "the order to cross the Turkish frontier." It is, therefore, the open declaration of war for which the course of events has so long prepared Europe. The manifesto is clear and dignified. It avows the "strong interest" of the Czar "in the destinies of the oppressed Christian population in Turkey," his "incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, from the arbitrary measures of the local authorities;" "the formal refusal" by the Porte "of any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects," and its "rejection of the conclusions of the Constantinople conference," and finally, "the failure of the Porte to adhere to the conclusions of the protocol." Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S circular dispatch to the powers explains and enforces the declarations of the Czar.

It will thus be seen that Russia sets for herself the apparently simple and distinct object of securing effective protection for the Christian subjects of Turkey against the arbitrary acts of their immediate rulers. The first condition to this end will be to compel Turkey to practically abandon its sovereignty over these subjects, and to yield to Russia, with such co-operation as she may accept, or be compelled to accept, from other European powers, the determination of their affairs. This must mean to drive the Turks, as rulers, from Europe. Nothing short of this will protect the Christians now subject to Turkish power from the abuses of which they complain. Russia cannot govern the Christian provinces through the Porte, because the Porte could not, if it wished to, govern those provinces in any other way than that in which they are now governed. The power of the Sultan over the local authorities is a shadow, for which he may fight, but concerning which he could never give any satisfactory guarantees. If, therefore, the Czar is to be allowed by Europe to accomplish the avowed purpose of the war, it can end in nothing less than the substantial surrender of European Turkey by the Porte.

The day of the declaration of war by Russia was signalized by some significant declarations from Gen. VON MOLTKE in the German Parliament. On a provision in the budget for 105 new Captaincies, the General said "he wished for a long peace, but the times did not permit such a hope. On the contrary, the time was not far distant when every Government would be compelled to exert all its strength for securing its existence." He then referred to the "great strides" of France in her defenses, and to the "large masses of troops at present between Paris and the German frontier," and expressed the opinion that France "was decidedly in advance of Germany in having her *cadres* for war ready in times of peace," and "Germany could not avoid a measure destined to compensate for it." This is a perfectly plain declaration that the German Government looks forward to another war with France, believes that France is preparing for it, and is itself anxious to do likewise. Such a state of feeling is, unfortunately, provocative of war, and Gen. VON MOLTKE'S words give increased gravity to the events in Roumania, from which it is not impossible that a conflict may arise in which all the great powers will take part.

The Louisiana Commissioners made their report to the President yesterday. They are "delighted" with the result of their labors, and think that they have done a great deal of good in New-Orleans, especially in bringing about a state of good feeling between the opposing parties. They also express a great deal of confidence in the promises of NICHOLLS. We trust that the Commissioners do not rate their success too high, and that they will not be disappointed in what they expect from the Democrats. The Wheeler compromise was looked upon as the beginning of an era of good feeling; but it was followed by as great bitterness last Fall as has ever been known, and by as desperate lawlessness on the part of the Democrats. There is one reason now, however, for expecting these gentlemen to keep their promises. They have won everything they played for, and they may well be content to give up the tactics by which they won. The only genuine test of their sincerity will come when the Republicans make a serious effort to regain power at the polls.

What is known as the "Pool bill," which had already passed the Assembly, was yesterday passed in the Senate also, and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. Since its introduction in the Assembly, it has met with general favor from all parts of the State, and, though it has been vigorously opposed, the opposition has not represented any considerable public sentiment. Senator MORRISSEY, who is naturally not in favor of the bill, accepted it yesterday as a part of the inevitable, though he ventured to predict that it would drive ten millions of capital into New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Doubtless, this is in a measure true, but he greatly exaggerated the amount of real depreciation which racing-stock will suffer from the betting by pools being made illegal. On the whole, the State is to be congratulated on the passage of the law.

THE SPOKESMAN OF TWEED.

Mr. JOHN KELLY did something toward furnishing political and personal timber for the structure of fraud built up by the Tweed Ring. It was under his auspices that ex-Auditor WATSON entered public life, and it was on KELLY'S bills as Sheriff that WATSON first exercised that ingenuity which afterward became so costly to the City. CONNOLLY appears to have had a special regard for KELLY, and a remarkable amount of indulgence for his bills. KELLY graduated, like TWEED, from the lowest stratum of ward politics, and, like him, used the arts of the shoulder-hitter and the bully to push his fortunes in the scramble for influence in the Democratic primaries. The two men were products of the same system, and looked for support precisely among the same constituency. KELLY went to Europe in time to miss the hey-day of Ring supremacy, and came back in time to collect its scattered political effects, and to construct a new Tammany organization on the basis of the one which seemed likely to sink out of sight under its accumulated load of infamy. The old "Boss" was reluctantly dethroned; the new one stood ready to wield the idle sceptre. Scattered and demoralized as were the hungry cohorts of TWEED, they soon rallied to the call of a leader whom they readily recognized as one of themselves, and who was so evidently fitted to secure for them once more the spoils of office and the sweets of victory.

How well KELLY fills the place of TWEED is made sufficiently obvious by his evidence before the Senate Committee yesterday. He is nominally City Controller—an office for which he has rather fewer qualifications than for that of Catholic Vicar-General—but that is by no means the limit of his functions. The Attorney-General finds it necessary to take his advice before acting on a matter which solely concerns the law department of the State; the Corporation Counsel seems to be considered a nonentity when Mr. KELLY is at hand to give his views regarding the prospects of suits pending against the City. The ruler of Tammany Hall is tacitly acknowledged as a person who combines the authority of Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel, and who is, therefore, the only official worth consulting about matters which vitally concern the welfare of this community. The new "Boss" is obviously quite as great a personage as the old one, and the readiness with which both the prosecutor and the defender of TWEED confide their plans to him is extremely edifying. That TWEED was quite prepared to put himself in KELLY'S hands was shown when he retained JOHN D. TOWNSEND as his counsel. Mr. TOWNSEND was marked out as favored of KELLY when he was two years ago intrusted with the task of finding evidence to break down certain local office-holders who stood in the way of Tammany Hall. TWEED knew what he was about when he selected so good a medium of communication between himself and KELLY.

The farce of negotiation between the persons chiefly concerned seems to have been conducted in this way: The Attorney-General called on KELLY to find out what he wanted from TWEED; then TWEED'S counsel called on KELLY to find out what the Attorney-General wanted. There was thus brought about a general agreement among all three as to what TWEED should say and do. As KELLY was the fountain-head both of advice and information, the net result appears to be that TWEED discovered what kind of "confession" would satisfy JOHN KELLY. Naturally enough, Mr. KELLY was mainly concerned about the recovery of money paid to members of the Legislature. Report had connected the receipt of money for legislative services chiefly with the names of Republicans, because the Democrats were always ready to vote, without pay, for TWEED'S bills. As there is some danger that a Republican Legislature will undermine the foundations of Mr. KELLY'S power, and as one of its ablest members was a member of TWEED'S Senate, the brilliancy of KELLY'S suggestion becomes as obvious as its disinterested patriotism. TWEED took the cue with the greatest readiness, as, with so ingenious a counsel, it would have been rather amazing if he had not. So long as KELLY was satisfied, it was of little consequence to him that the comparatively unknown Senator WOODIN of 1870 was a very different factor in politics and legislation from the Senator WOODIN of 1877, and that it would never have entered into his head to select the former as a prominent agent in any legislative intrigue. So with the charges against Senator BIXBY and Recorder HACKETT. These were among the men with whom KELLY wanted to "get even," and TWEED was quite willing to oblige him, throwing in by way of padding a fling at ex-Mayor HALL, and other promiscuous allegations of more or less value.

KELLY could not wait for the slow process of examining TWEED'S "confession" and deciding upon the action to be taken in regard to it. The Legislature was making progress with its anti-Tammany legislation while the confession was still in preparation, so he must needs fire off his ammunition of slander as soon as he could find a pretext for doing so. Unfortunately, he did not bring down his men, but he did bring upon himself a Committee of Investigation. To them he quotes as his authority memoranda received from the Attorney-General before that official had received the "confession" of TWEED, and other memoranda submitted by Mr. TOWNSEND before the confession was prepared. Of course, he professes that his sole motive was to get evidence to be used in defending the City against suits now in litigation, though a defense to these was prepared long before Mr. KELLY was thought of in connection with the Controller's office, and though about nine-tenths of the "confession" is devoted to assaults on personal character, without the slightest relevancy to the suits in question. Altogether, Mr. KELLY'S testimony leaves the impression that he is a person quite capable of using the most despicable means to attack people who stand in his way, and quite mean enough to leave in the lurch the agents whom he has used to inflict cowardly stabs on the reputations of better men.

PROTECTION THAT DOES NOT PROTECT.

Unless Mr. ELLIS, the State Superintendent of Banks, can show that he is the victim of a conspiracy, it is not easy to see how he can escape the charge of culpable negligence which the Governor has preferred against him. Corrupt connivance with mismanagement is not alleged, either by the Governor or any witnesses who have been examined in connection with the affairs of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank. But the evidence adduced shows clearly that that institution was allowed to continue in operation long after the existence of a serious deficit had been brought to the knowledge of the Superintendent. There was evidently a diversity of opinion as to the value of some of the real property held by the bank, and also as to the extent of the loss incident to investments in Southern State securities. The law which admits of such securities being held at all as assets by the managers of a provident institution is obviously defective. But the Superintendent was bound to take the testimony of competent persons as to the value of the real estate, as well as of the Southern bonds; and having satisfied himself, as Mr. ELLIS apparently did, that an impairment had occurred to an extent sufficient to destroy the solvency of the bank, he had but one duty to perform. He should have required the Trustees and managers to cover the deficiency or submit to the institution being declared insolvent; and pending the determination of this question the doors should have been closed. It is a scandal to the system of State supervision that it not only failed to hold the managers of the bank to a rigid accountability, but that it permitted them to continue the receipt of deposits after their inability to pay dollar for dollar had been demonstrated.

Unfortunately, this case, bad as it looks, does not stand alone. Similar accusations are brought with reference to various other savings banks whose insolvency had been established by investigation, but whose doors were nevertheless allowed to remain open. With the motives of the Governor in pressing the inquiry now in progress we have nothing to do. If, as he declares, documentary evidence proves that the Superintendent was cognizant of the fact of the insolvency of these institutions, and failed to act promptly for the protection of the interests of the depositors and the public, the mere removal of that official will be an inadequate vindication of justice. The details recited by the Governor in his statement of supplementary charges are a sorry commentary upon the condition of a certain class of financial institutions and upon the lax administration of the department. It is idle for Mr. ELLIS to plead that in his policy of delay he was not actuated by mercenary considerations. His individual honesty is not an excuse for official negligence and inefficiency. He cared more for the convenience of managers who had forfeited all claim to forbearance than for the public, of whose interests he was the appointed guardian. This is not a pleasant judgment to pronounce upon one whose integrity is not directly impugned, but it is the only judgment which is admissible in view of the facts thus far reported.

Whether Mr. ELLIS succeed or fail in his promised attempt at self-vindication, the system of which he is for the time the embodiment must be condemned. From whatever cause, the wholesome control which it is supposed to provide is unworthy of reliance. The protection it promises, it does not afford. The theory on which it proceeds is that the State shall, by a vigilant exercise of supervisory power, prevent the continuance of mismanagement, and, as far as may be, mitigate its consequences. It cannot pretend to prevent insolvency, but it virtually promises to detect insolvency and to guard the rights of depositors. The New-York system has been supposed to possess these characteristics, and the public have gone on intrusting money to institutions with a firm, though vague, belief that the watchfulness of the State Department constituted an assurance of safety. Recent experience has shown that this pretense of vigilance is a snare. Savings banks have been allowed to continue business months after their insolvency was susceptible of demonstration. Systematic examinations would have detected the insolvency at its beginning, and a proper exercise of authority would have reduced the mischief to a minimum, by compelling the prompt adoption of a process of liquidation. In other particulars the worthlessness of the system is not less apparent. It prescribes duties, but exacts no proportionate penalties. The responsible administrator of the system may neglect the obligations imposed upon him, and dismissal is the heaviest punishment that can befall him. The Trustees or managers of savings banks may, for their private advantage, invest the money intrusted to them in doubtful securities, and they are not called to an account, civil or criminal. They may speculate with the depositors' money in real estate, and the depositors have no redress. What might happen if the Superintendent did his whole duty, and if the Attorney-General were ready to help him, we cannot say. What we do know is, that certain of the savings bank failures which are embraced in the Ellis investigation are aggravated with gross violations of trust on the part of Trustees and officers, none of whom have been criminally arraigned.

The State supervision of savings banks is, then, exactly like the supervision of life insurance companies. Each invites a confidence which experience does not warrant. The harm which each does is more manifest than the good. The two departments need to be so reconstructed that their respective heads shall have no excuse for evading examinations, or for postponing the decisive action which a discovery of insolvency or even of mismanagement should entail. The failure of the Superintendent of either department to do his duty should be punishable, not as a peccadillo, but as a grave offense. Moreover, if ever justice is to be paramount in corporate management, the right to institute criminal proceedings against negligent or dishonest officials must be open to all aggrieved parties. The concentration of this right in the hands of the Attorney-General is an obstacle to justice which cannot be too soon removed. There is no equitable reason for denying to defrauded policy-holders of a life insurance company, or swindled depositors in a savings bank, the privilege of instituting criminal proceedings against faithless officials, or of directing the winding-up process with a due regard to their own interests. At present, according to Judge WESTBROOK'S decision, only the Attorney-General can control the affairs of an insolvent life insurance company, and the poor policy-holders must stand aside while all that remains of the fund they created is squandered in litigation. So also with regard to the criminal responsibility of officials who have abused their trust. Unless the Attorney-General proceeds against them, they have nothing to fear. The laws which render this condition of things possible do not challenge admiration. They are among the worst features of that system of governmental protection which deludes the public with pledges of a security that has no tangible existence.

A SCRAP OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

It is not a little singular that the venerable ex-Senator WADE, after so many years of political retirement, should reappear as the sledge-hammer critic of a Republican Administration. People who recollect the circumstances of his furious onslaught upon LINCOLN'S reconstruction policy will not fail to recognize in this latter charge the same sturdy self-assertion, and the same wrong-headedness which characterized the earlier essay. If it should happen that the newest indictment of the chief magistrate should fall as harmless as the older one, nobody else would be surprised, whatever the author might think. Now, as in LINCOLN'S time, earnest Republicans are ready to excuse much to the unthinking candor and the unquestioned patriotism of Mr. WADE. But the time has long since passed when he could be safely trusted as a leader, or even as an exponent of public opinion on political questions.

The Reconstruction bill of the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress was a pet measure of B. F. WADE, then in the Senate, and of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, then in the House. Briefly, the bill provided that the President should appoint a Provisional Governor for each of the so-called rebellious States; that this officer should be charged with the civil administration of the State until a State Government should be organized; that as soon as the rebellion should be suppressed and the inhabitants had returned to their allegiance, the Provisional Governor should procure an enrollment of the white male citizens, and when a majority of these were found qualified to exercise the suffrage, elections for delegates for a constitutional convention should be ordered. It was the purpose of the framers of the bill to provide for the erection of a new civil government in each State by these means; and in order to insure the loyalty of the citizens participating in this reorganization, it was stipulated that no person who had held civil or military office under the Confederacy should vote for or be a candidate for Governor, delegate, or member of the Legislature. This bill, after much debate, passed both houses of Congress, the final passage being secured, after an all-night sitting, on the last day of the session, July 4, 1864. It was well known that the President was opposed to any plan of reconstruction which should tie him up to a single mode of operations in all of the unreconstructed States. When he received the Wade-Davis bill, during the last hour of the session, he calmly laid it aside. WINTER DAVIS sent repeated messages to ascertain the fate of the measure; but there was no sign of its being approved. It began to be whispered about, in the tumult of the closing hour, that the President had "pocketed" the Reconstruction bill. Congress adjourned without any Message on the subject. The bill was dead.

Four days afterward the President issued his famous proclamation, in which he gave his reasons for refusing to sign the bill. He said he was unprepared to abandon the free State Governments already formed in Louisiana and Arkansas, and that he was also unwilling to approve a bill which inflexibly committed the Executive to any single plan of reconstruction. He, accordingly, recommended the scheme of restoration contained in the bill to such States as might favor it, and announced his intention of appointing Military Governors to facilitate the measures proposed to be carried out under its provisions. In private conversation, LINCOLN good-humoredly said, with that queer pretense of unfamiliarity with history and fiction which he sometimes affected: "The Wade-Davis bill reminds me of an old fable of a man—Procrustes, wasn't he?—who made a bed of iron on which his victims must lie. If they were too short, he pulled them out to fit; if they were too long, he chopped them off accordingly. That's the way this bill was to be applied to the rebellious States."

The authors of the bill were furious. A manifesto signed by B. F. WADE and HENRY WINTER DAVIS followed the President's proclamation. It was as vehement and bitter as Mr. WADE'S recent letter on the policy of President HAYES. It was published just as the Presidential campaign of 1864 was opening. LINCOLN had been renominated at Baltimore. There had been no time to judge of the effect of his proclamation upon the people, no time to judge of the effect of his policy in the South. A more ill-advised, passionate, and indiscreet performance was never made by any professed party politician. There existed some discontent among the more radical Republicans, and the names of FREMONT, CHASE, and others were freely canvassed by those who favored an "advanced Republican nomination." WADE characterized LINCOLN'S course as the result of "personal ambition." If Presidential Electors were to be chosen in Louisiana or Arkansas, he said, "a sinister light would be thrown upon the motives" of the President. By his policy he was shown to be "striding headlong toward anarchy." He was "defying Congress," "presuming on the forbearance of the supporters of his Administration;" and of his course in this matter it was said that "a more studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people has never been perpetrated."

How familiar all this sounds now. Again, Mr. WADE is filled with indignation and bitterness of soul. Again he has been "deceived, betrayed, and even humiliated." This time by HAYES; before it was LINCOLN. As in 1864, he thinks that the President is certain to destroy the party that elected him; and the President "defies" public opinion now, as he did then. In 1864, Mr. WADE did not believe in Military Governors; now he does. The grievance is all the same, however. In either case, the President must be warned that he is trifling with the supporters of his Administration. History says that when Congress met at its next session, after this furious fulmination of the valiant Ohio Senator, LINCOLN'S policy in the South was so well approved that its opponents were nowhere to be found.

DRUNKENNESS AND CROWS.

Although the crow is said to be a favorite article of diet among professional politicians, it may be fairly called an unpopular bird. Poetic descriptions of happy lovers lingering in sunlit woods, entranced by the sweet song of the soaring crow, may read well enough, but the poets themselves know that the song of the crow is even more unmusical than that of a wagon-load of girls returning from a picnic, and noisily addressing one another as "darkeys," while absurdly pretending to weariness of heart in consequence of the absence of the old folks at home. The crow has more objectionable qualities than have ever been combined in any other style of bird. He has a rooted objection to being shot, and a wonderful power in the discernment of fire-arms. Whene'er the farmer takes his walks abroad with a walking-stick, how many crows he sees; but whenever he substitutes a gun for his usual stick, not a crow will venture within gunshot of him. Ever since the ill-luck of the legendary Nimble Dick, who bent his bow to shoot a crow, and accidently shot a vague cat in an unspecified window, people who have fired at crows have universally missed them. As for destroying crows' nests, and thus exterminating the unhatched and unfledged crows, there is no living small boy who would dream of so impossible an undertaking. The crow builds its nest on the summit of the tallest tree, where the leaves conceal it until late in the year. A bird that so persistently refuses to be killed is obviously destitute alike of principle and of kindness of heart.

That the crow is an habitual corn-thief is one of his worst features. In the popular faith in scare-crows—a term evidently closely related to chromo-lithographs—as an efficient means of protecting the corn-field, the truly philosophic mind perceives the last remnant of the fetichism of our remote and semi-simian ancestors. The native African, who is a type of the thorough barbarian, believes that by placing a fetich at the door of his house he can prevent the entrance of evil spirits, and the modern farmer believes that a scare-crow set up in the middle of the corn-field will drive away crows. It must be admitted that the farmer is in this matter not much superior to the Central African. The crow is not to be imposed upon by any such thin and preposterous device. The scare-crow is usually dressed to represent a combined Connecticut Deacon and tramp, having the black hat and coat of the former, and the almost impossible rags of the latter. The crows watch this scare-crow for an hour or two after it is first put in place. Thus they ascertain that it does not go to the front door and ask for roast beef rare, two kinds of vegetables, and a bottle of claret, and that it also refrains from going down to the village and discussing politics with the Postmaster. Having thus ascertained that the scare-crow is neither tramp nor Deacon, the crows treat it with utter contempt, and proceed to steal with all the energy and success of the officers of a flourishing life insurance company.

There has, however, recently been invented a remedy for crows which certainly has the appearance of efficiency. An Oswego man invented it, and his neglect to obtain a patent is quite unaccountable. This man, whenever he plants his corn, leaves in a conspicuous position in the field a box full of corn which has been thoroughly soaked in alcohol, and remarks in a loud though apparently careless voice, that for his part he likes crows, and is determined that they shall have their fair share of corn. Thus encouraged, the crows flock to the feast as soon as the farmer's back is turned, and in the course of one or two hours are rendered as drunk as an equal quantity of boiled owls. At this point the farmer returns with a club and a double-barreled gun. With the former he beats out the brains of the drunken crows with the skill of a model policeman, and with the latter he shoots those who are sober enough to stagger away in search of safety. The few who can still manage to fly escape, and their description of the infamous character of that particular farmer, and the degrading and fatal consequences of indulgence in his adulterated corn, readily influences all the crows to shun the field in which intoxicating corn is dispensed. The ingenious farmer who invented this stratagem will have the gratitude of all other farmers; but there is certainly a question as to the strict morality of his plan.

This whole question of crows trenches upon the province of the moralist. The scare-crow is either a relic of fetich worship, or it is a deliberate lie, an effort to convince the crows that a bundle of rags and a black hat is a dangerous Deacon or a murderous tramp. The farmer may adopt either of these explanations, but either one has a plain tendency to sear the agricultural conscience. As for willfully setting intoxicating corn before a sober crow, and thus enticing him to degrade himself below the level of a man, it is difficult to see how the act differs in its moral quality from the atrocious crime perpetrated by persons who deliberately offer wine to the guests whom they entertain at dinner. The crow may be a sinful bird, as the parrot notoriously is, but have we any more right to lead the crow into drunkenness than we have to teach profanity to the parrot? This is a question which the Brick Lane Branch and every other branch of the Ebenezer Temperance Association should instantly discuss. Are the crows of this continent to be dragged down to drunkards' graves by unprincipled farmers without a single protest from the friends of the total abstinence of all other people from intoxicating drinks? It is time that seventeen women and three men should form a new Crow Temperance Society, and procure the passage of a law making it a felony for farmers to place intoxicating corn within the reach of crows.

GENERAL NOTES.

One patient in the Maine Insane Asylum is but 11 years old.

A Nebraska paper already complains of the number, vigor, and persistency of the mosquitoes.

Some bones of a mastodon have been found twenty-five feet below the surface at Hanover, Kan.

Maryland and Nebraska pay male and female teachers exactly the same wages for the same work.

The Troy *Whig* wants the power to elect the President to be bestowed upon the Governors of the several States.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that President Hayes has carried out his policy to a fuller extent than could have been expected.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Post* appeals to all Christian philanthropists to pray that the war in Europe may be averted.

A Seneca Falls paper says that ex-Congressman Clinton D. McDougall has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, with liabilities amounting to about $96,000.

Wade Hampton declined an invitation to deliver the address in Augusta, Ga., on the Confederate Memorial Day because of the meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina.

The Troy *Times* prints a report that Scott Lord, in a letter to a gentleman in Washington, thoroughly indorses President Hayes' policy, and declares that "there is no such other man living."

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has appealed to members of his denomination to observe April 26, as appointed by the Governor, as a day of fasting and prayer that the ravages of the grasshoppers may not this year be repeated.

Col. R. A. Alston and ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, have indulged in some very belligerent correspondence, gradually toning down, and finally shaking hands, with mutual concessions of being quite satisfied with the explanations given.

The corporators of the proposed Adams Nervine Asylum, at Boston, have organized, with Samuel Eliot as President. The late Seth Adams left property valued at $500,000 for the asylum, which is to be maintained for the care and relief of debilitated and nervous persons who are not insane.

An industrious school teacher in San Francisco, who had supported her thriftless and abusive husband until patience ceased to be a virtue, lately applied for a divorce, and found that her own father had employed a lawyer to defend the case, the husband being among those arrested for arson at Chico.

The sons of the late ex-Mayor Saunders, of Lawrence, Mass., have discovered among his papers three receipts for $100 each from ex-Gov. Andrew for substitutes placed in colored regiments during the war. The ex-Mayor was a Democrat, and exempt by age, and the first intimation his sons had of the patriotic action was obtained by the discovery of the receipts.

From its advertising columns the Chicago *Tribune* draws the information that in that city real estate has begun to move; that plenty of money is offered for investment at low rates; that activity prevails in the departments of literature, art, and the theatre, and that every variety of merchandise is put up for sale with the confident expectation that it will find a ready and profitable market.

Mr. Wendell Phillips lately lectured in Syracuse for the benefit of a hospital, stipulating that he should receive $150, his usual price being $200. The night was stormy, and only $100 was received above expenses. This, the committee thought, Mr. Phillips would accept under the circumstances. He replied: "Your folks are manlike and generous in being willing 'to neither make nor lose'—sending me the net result. Now let me have my way. I wish I could return them all, but my pensioners prevent. My trip to Syracuse cost me $10 extra. The $90 left must be divided between their pensioners and mine, so I inclose my check for $45 for St. Joseph's."

OBITUARY.

ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN.

By the death of Mr. Adolphus F. Ockershausen, Wall-street is bereft of one of its oldest and most respected merchants. The deceased, who died at his residence at Middletown, Staten Island, after a brief illness, was one of the firm of Ockershausen Brothers, sugar refiners, whose business is among the leading ones of its class. Mr. A. F. Ockershausen was 63 years of age at the time of his death, and had acquired during his career as a business man an enviable reputation for integrity, never having surrendered to temptations to behave dishonorably to those who reposed confidence in him, even when the opportunity to do so and escape from expiation presented itself. A high tribute to his uprightness is afforded by his action toward his creditors some 20 years ago. At that time he was constrained to compound his debts at fifty cents on the dollar. Afterward, when improved business had yielded profits which justified the outlay, he convened his half-paid creditors at a dinner, and handed them the balance of their dues, plus 7 per cent. interest for the time it had been withheld. This circumstance is well known to the older denizens of Wall-street, and is often cited as a salient example of commercial probity. As a business man he was shrewd and a good administrator; as a citizen, he took a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs. He was for several years Vice-President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; was one of the principal stockholders in the Staten Island Railroad; had acted as Vice-President and as Treasurer of the Volunteer Fire Department, and took an active interest in the Lutheran Church organization, and various charities. The deceased has been a sugar refiner for over 50 years, having, when quite a boy, assisted his father to carry on the business in Rose-street, and his success placed him in affluence. His estate, real and personal, is estimated to be worth about $100,000.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Joseph Jones, until recently Pastor of St. John's Independent Methodist Church, in Baltimore, died on Monday, aged 48 years. He was Chaplain of the First Michigan Regiment during the late war, and previous to that held several pastorates in Michigan. He was a native of England.

William S. Adams, who was connected for several years with the *Sun* office as an assistant editor, died on Monday last at his residence in Rahway, N. J., in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Adams was the son of a New-England Congregational clergyman, who is yet in fine health in the 90th year of his age. The deceased was connected for some time with journalism in Boston, from which place he came to this City about six years ago. Mr. Adams, while attending an election at Rahway, a couple of months ago, caught a severe cold. Subsequent exposure produced a congestion of the lungs, which ultimately caused his death.

ALBANY.

THE POOL BILL PASSED.

DEBATE ON THE THIRD READING OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE—IT IS PASSED BY A VOTE OF 21 TO 0—BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE—MR. BRADLEY'S BROOKLYN CONSOLIDATION BILL PASSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 24, 1877.

The Pool bill came up on its final passage in the Senate this morning, when Mr. Jacobs moved to recommit with instructions to so amend the bill as to exempt all incorporated race-courses from its operation. He said the original bill did not include race-tracks, but they were added to it during an excited debate in the Assembly. To pass the bill as it came from the Assembly would involve the destruction of all the great race-tracks in the State, and a reduction of two-thirds in the value of race-horses.

Senator Cole opposed the motion to recommit, and argued that pool-selling on horse-races was just as demoralizing as on elections.

Senator Starbuck said that so far as this country was concerned pool-selling was a modern invention. Stock-breeding flourished before it was known, and, so far as his acquaintance went, the best stock-breeders in the State were with the community generally in favor of this bill.

Senator Morrissey said he supposed no Senator in the hall had so great an interest in this bill as he had. He owned the larger part of a race-track that cost $250,000. After the experience of last Fall in pool-selling on elections, the public demanded that it should be stopped; the original bill only asked for this. The public did not ask that that pool-selling should be prohibited on race-tracks; no country in the world prohibited it. He supposed that $3,000,000 was invested in race-tracks in this State, and he believed the passage of this bill would destroy $10,000,000 in New-York, and inure to the benefit of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Still, if the bill were to be recommitted now it would be charged that corrupt means were used to kill it, and he hoped Mr. Jacobs would withdraw his motion. He would not vote for the bill himself, and as he was interested he should ask to be excused from voting at all. And yet he hoped the bill would pass just as it is, and he was confident that after a year's experience of its effects, the Legislature would repeal it.

Mr. Jacobs said that one motive for his motion was the receipt by himself and many other Senators, this morning, of an anonymous letter from New-York in the nature of a threat against any one who opposed the bill. He said this was part of a system of intimidation that had been practiced for years upon the Legislature. Senators had told him that they did not think this bill ought to pass, but that if they voted against it their motives would be impugned. Nevertheless, at the request of Senator Morrissey, he would withdraw his motion.

Senator Harris thought these anonymous communications came from enemies of the bill and not from friends.

Mr. Starbuck thought this occasion ought not to pass without the Senate putting its mark of condemnation on these anonymous letters, and also on the habit of newspapers of imputing corrupt motives to Senators who did not happen to agree with them on the propriety of certain legislation. It was a direct insult to every member of the Senate.

The bill then passed by a vote of 21 to 0—every Senator present voting for it except Mr. Morrissey, who was excused by the rule as an interested party.

The Senate then resumed the third reading of the Supply bill, and had a long discussion on a motion to recommit and strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for the Catholic Protectory. The motion was lost and the appropriation stands subject to the decision of the Controller, when the money is called for, as to whether any of the inmates of the Protectory come under the legal definition of "juvenile delinquents," for whose support the Constitution authorizes appropriations to be made. On motion of Mr. Woodin, the appropriation of $30,000 for the deaf and dumb institution at Rome, which was defeated in committee of the whole, was restored to the bill.

Mr. Bradley passed his Brooklyn "consolidation" bill this morning, but it had a narrow escape, only getting through by one vote. There have been several warm contests over this bill, Mr. Tighe leading the opposition to it; and this morning he came up fortified with "conversations he had had with leading citizens of Brooklyn since he went down on Friday," which citizens had all condemned the bill as mischievous, unnecessary and uncalled for. Singularly enough this was exactly what Mr. Spinola and all his party friends told the House in regard to the omnibus bill last night. They had all held prolonged conversations with leading citizens of New-York since they went down on Friday, and every leading citizen had condemned the bill. Mr Tighe moved to recommit the consolidation bill, with instructions to amend in such way as to destroy. Mr. Marvin opposed the motion; the previous question was moved and ordered, and the vote taken. Mr. Bradley, explaining his vote, asserted that there was not a single section or clause in the bill which could be called partisan, and he appealed to his fellow-Democrats on the floor not to cast a party vote against it. But they did, of course, and he privately declared them to be a set of hypocrites. They could not, however, prevent the passage of the bill, and "Father Bradley" scored another victory, second only to what he gained in the passage of his Single-headed Commission bill.

The whole session of the House was devoted to routine business, being third reading of bills. About 33 were disposed of, and the bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery was killed. This bill was reported from the Committee on Public Health as a substitute for a bill on the same subject introduced by Peter Mitchell, but neither the substitute nor the original bill recommended itself to the House. At 1:30 the House, under the resolution adopted last evening, took a recess until 4 o'clock, to sit till 7:30.

JOHN KELLY'S TESTIMONY.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED IN ALBANY—SENATOR MORRISSEY'S PROPHECY—AN ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—The testimony of John Kelly before the Woodin Investigating Committee, excites a good deal of comment here. When the *World's* story was first published, Senator Morrissey said that if it was ever traced to its source it would be found to have emanated from John Kelly, and that its animus and sole purpose was to defeat the passage of the New-York bills by smutting the character of the man most prominent in advocating them. Kelly's testimony proves the correctness of Morrissey's surmises, and it also places the Attorney-General and John D. Townsend in an awkward position. Both of these persons have declared that they did not disclose to any one any part of Tweed's confession, while Kelly asserts exactly the contrary. People are beginning to inquire how it happens that the Attorney-General finds it necessary to consult with such a man as John Kelly in the discharge of his professional duties. Kelly certainly cannot afford him any legal assistance, and it has not heretofore been supposed that politics generally, or the interests of Tammany Hall in particular, entered into the legitimate duties of the prosecuting officer of the State of New-York.

THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

DISCUSSING THE SUPPLY BILL—THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE NEW CAPITOL RETAINED—THE THIRD READING OF THE BILL COMPLETED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—The evening session of the Senate was spent in discussing the appropriation in the Supply bill of $1,000,000 for the new Capitol. Mr. Gerard moved to strike out the item requiring the Commissioners to complete the exterior of the building according to the original design. This motion was lost by a vote of 8 to 12. Mr. Kennaday then moved to strike out the appropriation of $1,000,000 and insert $25,000 for the purpose of protecting the building from decay, all further work on the structure to cease. In support of this motion, he said he thought before any further work was

done on the Capitol, an opportunity should be afforded for an expression of the people of the State as to the propriety of locating the Capitol in some other city than Albany. Mr. Starbuck made an elaborate speech in support of the motion, and argued that the new Capitol would cost, before it was finished, upward of $20,000,000, and, after it was completed, would cost from $200,000 to $500,000 annually to keep it running. Mr. Woodin opposed the motion. He said the people undoubtedly lamented they had got this job of a new Capitol on their hands, and were sorry they ever undertook it, but having got into it, and expended $7,000,000 in it, they now expected it to be completed. It had, undoubtedly, been to a great extent a fraud from its inception, but what securi y was there that if it were abandoned, and another building undertaken in some other place, that would not also turn out a fraud. The motion to strike out the appropriation was lost—yeas 7, nays 15. The third reading of the Supply bill was then completed, but owing to the absence of a large number of Senators the final vote on its passage was postponed till to-morrow.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A MINISTER.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A CHURCH FUND AND FEAR OF EXPOSURE THE APPARENT CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Suspicious circumstances, developed to-day, go to show that Rev. Joseph Jones, of the Independent Methodist Protestant Church, who died suddenly here on Monday, really committed suicide, in fear of exposure of his pecuniary transactions. He came here from Michigan four years ago, and took charge of St. John's Methodist Protestant Church, which is independent, and does not recognize any conference authority. He was an able and eloquent preacher, and attracted large congregations, and was particularly strong in revivals. The church has a fund of over $50,000, the bequest of a deceased millionaire. Jones persuaded the Trustees to let him have control of a large share of the money, representing that he had opportunities of investment that would realize heavy income. It was discovered, six months ago, that he had used the funds for his own benefit, and he was requested by the congregation to resign. He did so, and ever since then he has been endeavoring to square his accounts with the Trustees. Their investigation, however, only showed his affairs to be hopelessly involved, and that he was standing on the verge of exposure. On Monday morning he was found dead. It was represented that erysipelas carried him off, but facts have to-day come to light making it certain that he poisoned himself after retiring on Sunday night, probably with prussic acid. At his funeral to-day it was well understood that it was a case of suicide, and the manner of the services and the remarks of the minister officiating bear out this theory. As there were insurance policies to the amount of $10,000 on his life in the New-York Mutual, the matter will probably go into the courts through the company resisting claims for payment.

A SUSPICIOUS DISCREPANCY.

OFFICIALS OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD UNDER SUSPICION—WHAT THE PAYMASTER HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—A Baltimore dispatch published the in *Enquirer* this morning announces the discovery of a defalcation amounting to $200,000, in the Marietta and Cincinnati branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The arrival in Cincinnati of John King, Jr., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the circulation of the rumor that he came to investigate the irregularities in the accounts, gave some color to this report. An examination of the facts to-day, however, has shown that the story was greatly exaggerated. There is a difference in the accounts of Charles F. Lowe, Secretary, and S. L. Campbell, Paymaster, amounting to between $10,000 and $20,000. Officials abroad say that this discrepancy is due rather to carelessness than dishonesty, and as Mr. Campbell stands ready to adjust the balance, the road will suffer no financial loss. Mr. Campbell declares that the circulation of the story is due to political spite, growing out of the famous Burnet House soldiers' meeting last Fall. He says he has handled millions of money for the company within the past seven years, no adjustment of accounts ever having been made, and states that whatever may be the outcome at the present examination, he will meet it.

A BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

AN INFURIATED BLACKSMITH SHOOTS POLICE OFFICER ROGERS, AND THE FORMER FATALLY SHOT BY OFFICER MURTHA.

About 10 o'clock last night, Officer Murtha, of the Third Precinct, while passing the tenement-house No. 659 Henry-street, Brooklyn, heard cries for help. A number of people came running out of the house, and told him that a man named Antonio Lox was murdering his wife. Murtha dashed up stairs, and, entering Lox's apartments, found him in the act of choking his wife. The woman lay on a bed, and her husband was tightly clasping her throat. Murtha, who is a tall, slight man, grappled with Lox, but the latter, who is powerfully built, easily threw him to the floor, and then taking a shot-gun chased him out of the room. The officer ran to the street for assistance. Meeting Officer Rogers, of the same precinct, he hastily informed him of the facts, and both returned to Lox's apartments. As soon as Officer Rogers entered the room Lox raised his double-barrel shot-gun and fired at him. The charge of shot struck in Rogers' shoulder, and glancing off entered his left arm. Rogers fell back, and Officer Murtha pulled out his revolver and fired at Lox. The ball struck the latter over the right eye and entered his brain, causing a wound which will probably prove fatal. By this time the Police of the Van Brunt-Street Station, in whose precinct the shooting occurred, arrived on the scene and took charge of the wounded men. Officer Murtha went to the Third Precinct Station-house, and, giving his pistol to the Sergeant in command, related the facts of the shooting. Both Lox and Rogers were taken to the Long Island College Hospital in an ambulance. The officer's wound is not serious, but Lox, in the opinion of the surgeons, cannot recover. Lox is a blacksmith, and about 40 years of age.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mme. Essipoff plays at Steinway Hall, to-night.

The concert by which Mr. J. B. Pendleton is to profit, will occur at Chickering Hall, this evening.

No performance of Italian opera is to take place at the Academy of Music, this evening. The season has come to a close.

Mr. F. Bergner will give his annual benefit concert at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening. He is to have the co-operation of Mlle. Corradi, Mr. S. B. Mills, Dr. Damrosch, and Mr. Matzka.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

There are now in the City two of the Commissioners appointed by the Treasury Department to examine into the management of the New-York Custom-house. Mr. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, who was recently appointed a Commissioner, arrived from Washington yesterday, and the other Commissioner is Mr. Lawrence Turnure, of the firm of Moses Taylor & Co., of this City. A dispatch from Washington, received last night, states that Hon. John Jay has been appointed the third Commissioner, so that it is probable the commission will organize immediately.

CARLISLE VS. THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mention has from time to time been made, in the columns of THE TIMES of proceedings in the suit of Carlisle against The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which suit we were joined as defendants. Although we supposed that perhaps the plaintiff's officiousness had aided the vigilance of your reporters, still we have preferred to try the case in the courts, and not in the newspapers. But the report in your issue of yesterday leaves it to be interred that we had demurred to the plaintiff's complaint, and thereby admitted the charges made against us. Justice to ourselves compels us to ask you to state that we both promptly answered the complaint, denying solemnly and in the most positive and emphatic manner each and every of the charges; and we may add that such charges were made without the slightest foundation in fact, and, we believe, without any reasonable suspicion justifying the libel.

WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
SHEPPARD HOMANS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24, 1877.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION LAW.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON A SUBMITTED QUESTION—HOW THE VOTES SHALL BE CANVASSED—A UNANIMOUS DECISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, April 24.—Following is the substance of an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court upon a question submitted by the Governor and the Council, whether in counting the votes for Representatives in Congress or State Senators, it is the duty of the Governor and the Council, or whether they have any power to go behind the returns and throw out, reject, or disregard any vote, on the ground that the name on the ballots was not the legal name of the candidate, or on the ground that certain ballots do not contain the full christian names of the candidate intended to be voted for. "This is a question of law, and so far as it relates to power, it necessarily means legal authority, what is legally right and what is legally wrong. It is settled by a decision of the court (in 53, N. H., 473, 641) that the Constitution of New-Hampshire requires the Governor and the Council to ascertain not who are chosen, but who appear by the returns to be chosen State Senators. It is also settled by that decision that the returns to be counted are the town clerks—true copies of the town clerks' true records. The duty of making this computation being imposed upon the Governor and Council by the Constitution, they cannot be authorized to violate it. This duty is not to count a part of the returns, but to count them all. Whether some or all shall be counted is a matter not submitted to their discretion. The plain meaning and legal construction of the Constitution is that the returns which it requires the Governor and Council to count it forbids and disables them to reject, and the statute requires them to count the returns of votes for Representatives in Congress in the manner in which the Constitution requires them to count the returns of the votes for Senators. Our opinion is based on these reasons, which are in our judgment conclusive. The question is, whether in counting the returns of votes for Representatives in Congress and State Senators the Governor and Council have any duty or power to go behind the returns and throw out, reject, or disregard any votes. Our answer is, No!"

Five of the six Judges constituting a full bench sign the opinion. Judge George A. Bingham was excused from sitting. This opinion reaffirms the previous decisions, and totally denies by inference the legality of the action of the Democratic Executive in throwing out the votes cast for Natt Head in 1875.

SEVERE STORM AT GALVESTON.

A SIXTY MILE GALE—STEAMERS BLOWN ASHORE OR DAMAGED—FREIGHT SHEDS BLOWN DOWN AND BUILDINGS UNROOFED.

GALVESTON, April 24.—A very severe gale, accompanied by rain and hail, visited this coast at 6:45 this morning. It lasted only 10 or 15 minutes, but during that time the wind blew at the rate of 63 miles an hour. Considerable damage was done to buildings in the city and shipping in the harbor. The following are among the losses: The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad freight sheds, 300 feet long, were blown down, and part of the round-house demolished. Eleven freight cars were wrecked. The Morgan Line freight sheds were destroyed. Parts of the walls of the Gulf City press, Buyers' press, and Shippers' press were torn down. Turnley's warehouse, Taylor's warehouse, Sorley's block, Nicholl's block, Rosenberg's block, Moody & Jamison's block, and the Fox Building were partially unroofed. The Francis block is a complete wreck. Several residences in various parts of the city were demolished. The Morgan Line steamer City of Norfolk was blown ashore near the breakwater, but was got off at high tide this evening without material damage. The steamer George W. Thomas lost her chimneys, upper works, and rudder. The pilot-boat Eclipse was driven ashore. The yacht Cygnet was capsized. The schooner Elizabeth Lee, of May's Landing, N. J., was slightly damaged. No loss of life is reported.

THE MUNICIPAL ROW IN CAMDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Nothing of an exciting nature occurred to-day in the matter of investigating the different departments by the Finance Committee and their expert accountant, Mr. Hafty. Mr. Hugg, solicitor, through his counsel made application to Judge Woodhull for a writ of replevin to regain possession of the books belonging to his office, which were taken away by Mr. Hurty on Monday. The writ was granted, directing them to be returned within 24 hours. Unless the Finance Committee take other legal action in the matter, the books will be returned to Mr. Hugg at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Jackson, Receiver of taxes, has deposited with the City Treasurer a certified check for $32,619 71 on account of his deficiencies, which leaves a balance of $13,932 35 to be made up. Jackson expresses his willingness to make good the balance.

A DIPLOMAT IN TROUBLE.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—After a drive about town this evening, Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, objected to the charge of the hackman. Hot words ensued, when Señor Peralta struck the hackman on the head with a cane. An arrest for the assault followed, and the Minister was taken to the Middle District Station-house, where he is held at present, (11 o'clock P. M.) The Police Justice has been sent for to hear the case.

A GOVERNOR'S POWER IN COUNTING VOTES

CONCORD, April 24.—The Supreme Court, having been asked by the Governor and Council if the latter have authority to go behind the returns and throw out votes for representatives in Congress and State Senators, where the ballots bear a name different from the legal one of the candidate, decides that the Governor and Council have no power so to do.

THE KANAWHA CANAL.

RICHMOND, April 24.—Col. C. S. Carrington to-day resigned the Presidency of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company and the Buchanan and Clifton Forge Railroad Company. John W. Johnson, of Baltimore, was elected his successor. A resolution was adopted by the stockholders of the canal company looking to a vigorous prosecution of the work or completing the railroad.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, April 24.—Statistics show that there are 125 temperance reform clubs in this State, with a total membership of 65,000, of which 27,000 are men over 21 years of age, and over 10,000 were habitual tipplers. New-Hampshire has, in proportion to her population, more names upon the pledge than any other State in the Union.

A DEFAULTING TAX RECEIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—An examination of the accounts of A. C. Jackson, ex-Receiver of Taxes, at Camden, N. J., made by order of the City Council, discloses a deficit of about $47,000. Jackson has refunded $33,000 of the money, leaving a deficit of $14,000, which he claims he will make good.

THE END OF A STRIKE.

NEW BEDFORD, April 24.—At a meeting of the Wamsutta operatives to-night, it was voted to accept the proposition of the corporation and resume work next Monday at the February prices. The vote was 458 in favor and 103 against resuming work.

THE ST. LAWRENCE OPEN.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Navigation is now open between this port and Quebec.

QUEBEC, April 24.—The ice blockade at Cape Rouge has given way, and the channel is now clear. The clipper ship Lake Erie has arrived at Father Point.

VERDICTS IN LIBEL SUITS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 24.—In the case of Dr. Charles F. Starkweather, of this city, against the Springfield *Republican*, asking $10,000 damages for libel, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1.

DETROIT, April 24.—On the second trial of the case of C. J. Reilly, Judge of the Circuit Court, against James E. Scripps, editor of the *Evening News*, for libel, the jury to-day rendered a verdict for $5,000, which is an increase over the judgment given one year ago.

FATAL OUTRAGE UPON A CHILD.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—A daughter of Christian Peyer, 5 years of age, died from the effects of an outrage committed on Friday by a negro, who escaped.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—George Williams, colored, convicted of killing his step-child by beating and roasting her, was executed to-day at Springfield.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1877.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $246,642 50, and from Customs, $559,723 07.

The position as one of the Commissioners to examine into the management of the New-York Custom-house has been tendered to John Jay, of New-York.

John Taffee, of Nebraska, has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at North Platte, Neb., and William Anyan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Grand Island, Neb.

J. Wiley Wells was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury several days ago, though not to enter immediately on the duties of the office. This information was confirmed in official quarters.

Some excitement was produced in the Treasury Department to-day owing to a rumor that a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue was to be appointed and other important changes made in the bureau, but on inquiry at the Secretary's office the rumor was pronounced false.

The Louisiana Commission have returned to Washington. They speak in warm terms of the kind manner in which they were received at New-Orleans by both parties, and appear to be perfectly satisfied with the result of their mission. Gen. Harlan will leave for Kentucky to-night.

John M. Jameson was to-day commissioned Revenue Store-keeper and Guager for the Seventh District of Kentucky, and Thomas D. Magers for the Sixth District of Missouri; Henry H. Havens Store-keeper for the First District of California, and George L. Taylor Gauger for the Second District of Illinois.

No business of any importance was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, which continued only for about 30 minutes, in consequence of the introduction of the Louisiana Commissioners. Some appointments were considered, the principal one being that of Public Printer, but nothing was determined. It is probable Mr. Clapp will retire from the charge of the Government printing office at the close of the present fiscal year. Nothing was said about the extra session of Congress.

Postmaster-General Key to-day concluded a contract with John B. Adams, of Little Rock, Ark., for a weekly mail service by steamboat from Camden, Ark, by the Wachita, Black, Red, and Mississippi rivers to New-Orleans, a distance of about 1,000 miles. The service will commence May 1, 1877, and expire June 30, 1878; that being the end of the contract term for service in the Southern States. The compensation is at the rate of $40,000 per annum.

Orders have been issued from the War Department to remove one company of the Second Artillery forom Morgantown, N. C., and another company of the same regiment from Raleigh, in that State, to Washington, D. C., to take the place of the two companies of the Third Artillery, recently ordered from this city to duty in New-York Harbor. But one company is left in North Carolina, and that is stationed at Fort Johnston. No other companies will be sent to North Carolina to take the place of those ordered to this city.

The President and Mrs. Hayes entertained at dinner this evening the members of the Cabinet and ladies, and members of the Louisiana Commission now in the city. There were present Secretary and Mrs. McCrary, Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Key, Attorney-General Devens, Secretary Thompson, Secretary Schurz, Assistant-Secretary and Mrs. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Gen. Harlan and son, Gen. Hawley, Judge Lawrence, Col. Rogers, private Secretary to the President, and Col. and Mrs. Bryan, of Texas, who are guests at the Executive Mansion.

Among the callers at the White House this morning was Mrs. Sarah Davis, who has shaken hands with every President from Washington down. She is 90 years of age, and resides near the Navy-yard in this city. She was accompanied by Dr. Isaac Cole, of Maryland, and sent her card up to President Hayes, who shortly afterward came into the East Room and received her. She told the President that when a little girl she saw Washington lay the corner-stone of the Capitol. The President expressed himself gratified at meeting her, and hoped she would live to shake hands with other Presidents to come.

The following circular has been sent to all United States Depositories by A. U. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States: "In your character as a United States Depository, you are requested to redeem in currency, or by certificate of depos it payable in subsidiary silver coin, in multiples of $1,000, in accordance with department circular No. 43, March 23, 1877, all fractional currency that may be presented to you. The fractional currency so redeemed should be forwarded as a transfer of funds to this office in sums of $500 or multiples thereof, at the expense of the department. The package to be marked on the outside wrapper, 'for credit in account.'"

The President has commissioned the following Postmasters: Mrs. Mary L. Ross, Newport, Ky.; Herman Sagehill, Kenton, Ohio; Frederick N. Keil, Port Wayne, Ind.; James Irish, Clinton, Wis.; Benjamin F. Wayne, Plattville, Wis.; John A. Rathbun, Mystic Bridge, Conn.; George C. Merrifield, Mishawaka, Ind.; Jerome H. Fee, Adrian, Mich.; William M. Conner, Franklin, Ind.; J. T. Clarkson, Amesbury, Mass.; S. B. Anderson, San Jose, Cal.; Edward S. Smith, Batavia, Ill.; Francis M. Bell, Tyrone, Penn.; Charles G. Powell, La Porte, Ind.; George W. Graham, Rushford, Minn.; Wallace Vail, Plainfield, N. J.; E. F. Meyers, Dennison, Iowa; John W. Harris, Lock Haven, Penn.; Benjamin F. Judson, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Mrs. Eden D. W. Hatch, Rolla, Mo.

The Treasurer of the United States has received a letter from New-York containing a $10 treasury note of the Confederate States, which the writer desired should go to the conscience fund. The letter reads:

NEW-YORK, April 21.

To the Treasurer of the United States:

SIR: In 1863 I stole $10 from the Treasury of the Confederate States at Richmond. I dared not use the money for fear of its being traced to me, so I laid it away and kept it hid till the rebellion was over, and I have since then kept on keeping it. Recently I have been attending a revival meeting, and my conscience has been so stirred up that I can't keep the money any longer. What there is left of the Confederacy belongs to the United States, and so I send you this bill.

REPENTANT THIEF.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Major J. O. Dewey, Paymaster United States Army, recently relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, has been ordered to temporary duty in the Department of Dakota.

Capt. William E. Hopkins has been ordered to command the receiving-ship Independence, at Mare Island, California, on the 1st of June, in place of Capt. Thomas Pattison, detached from the command of that vessel and placed on waiting orders. Commander B. F. Day has been ordered to the command of the Rio Bravo, at Brownsville, Texas, in place of Lieut.-Commander Henry L. Johnson, detached from the command of that vessel and placed on waiting orders. Pay Director J. C. Eldredge has been ordered to duty as Purchasing Paymaster at New-York, in place of Pay Inspector A. H. Gerdine, detached from that duty and ordered to duty as Inspector of provisions and clothing at the New-York Navy-yard; Pay Inspector C. P. Wallace has been ordered to duty at the New-York Navy-yard in place of Paymaster L. G. Billings, detached and ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado at New-York; Paymaster Edwin Stewart has been detached from duty as Inspector of provisions and clothing at the New-York Navy-Yard, and ordered to duty as Inspector of flour and baking bread at New-York. Paymaster D. P. Wight is detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, and ordered to settle accounts; Paymaster John Parry is detached from duty as Inspector of flour and baking bread at New-York, and ordered to settle his accounts.

A DETROIT LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 24.—The second trial of the libel suit of Circuit Judge C. J. Reilly, of this city, against the *Evening News*, which published some time ago what purported to be an abstract of a complaint charging him with adultery, the complainant being half-witted, and the complaint having, in fact, never been filed, and being admitted to be false, ended to-day in a verdict for the plaintiff of $5,000. The first jury found $4,500 for the plaintiff, but the Supreme Court reversed that verdict on law points, and ordered a new trial. The *News* is a sensational paper, given to publishing scandal and personalities, and public feeling has been strongly with Judge Reilly, who is a young man and had just been elected to the Circuit Bench when the libel appeared. It is believed that this verdict will stand.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 24.—The annual election of Directors of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, (a part of the Lake Shore line,) was held in this city to-day, and Augustus Schell, E. D. Worcester, W. L. Scott, Amasa Stone, Jr., Henry B. Payne, Charles Paine, George B. Ely, C. P. Leland, Albert Keep, Philo Morhous, and John Newell were chosen.

KILLED AT A CHARIVARI.

OTTAWA, April 24.—C. P. Gray was shot and instantly killed during charivari at Chapeau last night.

NEW-YORK'S ICE SUPPLY.

A FULL CROP AND CHEAP PRICES.

ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE THOUSAND TONS ON HAND—RATES TO BE LESS THAN HALF WHAT THEY WERE LAST YEAR—CONDITION OF THE BUSINESS.

The ice crop of last Winter was the most successful for many years, and prices this Summer will be correspondingly cheap. A TIMES reporter called yesterday at the offices of the various companies that supply New-York City, and secured full details of the present condition of the ice business. Mr. Maclay, President of the Knickerbocker Company, said that his company had gathered a full crop. Their store-houses, which have a capacity of 900,000 tons, are all filled. Last year's crop was only about half this amount, and in January last, when the cutting began, the company had only 200 tons left. The ice is of fair quality. Some of it was taken from Rockland Lake, some from Lake Mahcagh, and some from the Hudson River at Verplanck's Point. The company have 30 store-houses in New-York and Brooklyn, all connected by telegraph with the general office. Mr. Maclay said that a great many difficulties were experienced last Winter in gathering the crop. The principal obstacle was the number of heavy snow-storms. Ice has to be "cultivated" from the moment it begins to form. It must be kept clear of snow, which lies on it like a blanket, and prevents it from thickening. A V-shaped plow is used to remove the snow. It is drawn by horses, and several men stand on it to weigh it down. Shortly after the first heavy fall of snow there was a general strike for higher wages, and the snow was permitted to lie. Then came more snow, and then rain, which afterward froze, forming snow-ice of great thickness. On top of this more snow fell before the trouble with the men was settled. Then a great deal of costly labor had to be expended in removing the snow-ice. A peculiar plow was used, which shaves off only two inches at a time, so that the entire surface had to be gone over several times. After this the cuttings had to be cleared away, and meantime the real ice had had no opportunity to form. Thus double the expense that should have been necessary was incurred, and a good deal of the crop was necessarily of an inferior quality. Mr. Maclay said that his company had not fixed its prices yet for the Summer, but they would probably be about half what they were last year. The Knickerbocker does not export much ice. Formerly it did, but Boston has succeeded in taking the greater part of that trade from New-York, because the freights from that city are cheaper. There was a time when the Knickerbocker shipped 70,000 tons per year to Philadelphia alone. Now it does not ship a pound to that city. The schooners which carry coal from Philadelphia to Boston are glad to get ice to carry back in lieu of ballast, and take it for almost anything. That is how the New-York trade was killed.

Mr. Robert Burns, President of the National Ice Company, said that his company has 120,000 tons on hand—60,000 on Croton Lake, in Putnam County; 20,000 on Bronx Lake, in Westchester County, and 40,000 on the Hudson River, near Catskill. Last year they had only 70,000 tons all told. The ice is of first quality. Mr. Burns never saw finer; it is "clear as glass and hard as crystal." Mr. Burns said that there is very little business doing in ice now, and prices will not be fixed until May 1. Last year they were from 60 to 70 cents per 100 pounds to families taking small quantities, 40 cents per 100 pounds to hotels, and from $5 to $8 per ton wholesale. This year they will probably be from 40 to 50 cents per 100 pounds to families, 20 cents per 100 pounds to hotels, and from $2 to $3 per ton wholesale. The National employed 800 men to cut the ice during the Winter at $1 50 per day, but extra men were given $1 75. The strike bothered the company a good deal on the river. Their own men did not strike, but they were interfered with by a number of rowdies from other parts, until, becoming angry, they rose up in a body and drove the rowdies off. The company has been organized since 1867. It employs 65 wagons in the City.

William P. Earle, Treasurer of the Consumers' Ice Company, said that his company has 70,000 tons at their stores at West Camp, on the Hudson, and 40,000 tons additional in their five houses on the Kennebec River. Last year they had only about half that quantity. The ice is of excellent quality. Prices will be about half those of last year. The Consumers' was organized by a number of hotel proprietors in 1871, for the purpose of securing a cheap supply for themselves, but it has since gone into the business generally. It employs 37 wagons.

Mr. Winch, President of the New-York City Ice Company, said that his company has 55,000 tons on hand on the Hudson, near Catskill, against 4,000 tons last year. The company is in its third year, and employs 40 wagons. The ice was gathered by 300 men, with the aid of 42 horses. The men were paid from $1 25 to $1 75 per day. The strike commenced Dec. 20, just as the season opened, and the best ice was lost on account of it. The New-York City's men did not complain of their wages, but they were compelled to go out with the rest, some of the companies refusing to pay more than $1 25 per day. Mr. Winch said that he could not get all the ice cut he wanted in consequence. He expected to have 15,000 to 20,000 tons more. The price, he thought, would probably be $2 per ton wholesale, against $5 last year, and from $3 to $8 per ton retail, against from $8 to $15 last year. Ice could not be sold at a profit at less than $2 per ton. Even at that price it was difficult to clear the expense incurred, as there was more than 50 per cent. of waste on all shipments. It costs from $2 50 to $3 per ton to deliver ice to families in small quantities.

The Mutual Ice Company does only a wholesale business. It has on hand 80,000 tons at Tarrytown and Stroudsburg, on the Hudson, and at Highland Lake, above Peekskill. Its price will be $2 per ton this Summer, against $5 last year.

The Hudson River and Kennebec Ice Company is another wholesale concern, and was established only last September. It has 30,000 tons stored at Four Mile Point, on the Hudson River, of average quality. Its price will be $2 50 per ton at the depots delivered on the wharf. Mr. Braidsted, the President, said he expected to get a much larger quantity of ice this season from Round Lake and Long Lake, in Orange County, but the heavy weather prevented the completion of the company's railroads between those lakes and the river. Next year he hopes to harvest at least 400,000 tons.

THE COUNTRY OF ROUMANIA.

Our dispatches this morning state that 50,000 Russian soldiers have crossed the River Pruth. This force is the advance guard of a mighty body of armed men soon to "cross the Turkish frontier." In view of this state of affairs some reference to the country through which this army must pass to reach the Danube seems necessary. Roumania, a tributary State to Turkey, consists of the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and includes a portion of Bessarabia annexed from Russia by the Treaty of Paris. The northern half of the new State is made up of the country of Moldavia, and is separated from Bessarabia by the River Pruth. It is traversed in the north and west by various offshoots of the Eastern Carpathians, through which several passes lead into Bukowina and Transylvania. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Pruth, and the Sereth, all three of which have numerous affluences. Wallachia is the larger part of Roumania, and is bounded on the north by Transylvania and Moldavia, on the east and south by Bulgaria, and on the west by Servia and Hungary. The Carpathian Mountains separate it from Hungary and Transylvania, and the Danube River from Bulgaria and Servia. This river forms five-eighths of the frontier, and the whole country is drained by its tributaries, of which the principal are the Sereth, Buseo, Yalomitza, Arjish, Veda, Aluta, and Shyl, all navigable.

In December, 1861, the permanent union of these two principalities, under the title of Roumania, was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy. The inhabitants number about 4,500,000, and consist of Moldavians proper, of the Wallach race, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Franks, and Gypsies. The dominant religion is the orthodox Greek. About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture and cattle breeding. In 1874 the aggregate length of railroads in operation was 600 miles. The same year the public debt amounted to $37,000,000, exclusive of $3,000,000 in Government bank notes. The budget for 1875 estimated the expenditures at $18,700,000, and the revenue at only $17,600,000.

The Constitution of Roumania is a limited monarchy, the head of which bears the title of Prince, with male succession. There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Every tax-payer has the right to vote. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 33 districts, which are in turn divided into 162 subdistricts. The standing and territorial armies in time of peace number about 60,000; on the war-footing, 95,000. The total active national force, including the Militia, is more than 150,000, besides which there is a cadet force, organized in 1874, in all the public schools. The Roman Catholics are estimated at from 50,000 to upward of 100,000, and the Protestants from 25,000 to 50,000. There are but few Mohammedans. There are eight Greek theological seminaries and one Catholic. The number of schools in 1873 in town and country was 4,591.

Alexander John I., of the House of Cuza, was elected Prince of Moldavia on Jan. 17, 1859, and of Wallachia, Feb. 5. He then obtained recognition of the Sultan, and on Dec. 23, 1861, formally proclaimed the permanent union of the two principalities. He was forced to abdicate Feb. 23, 1866, and was succeeded by a provisional Government. Prince Charles I. of Hohenzollern was elected Prince by the people April 14, 1866, was confirmed by the Legislature May 12, and in July took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. His reign since that time has been disturbed by partisan agitations and by financial troubles. Roumania pays an annual tribute to Turkey, but in most other respects the country is virtually independent.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

TUNISIAN DECORATIONS FOR PROMINENT CENTENNIAL OFFICIALS—GERMANY AND CUBAN TAXATION—CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI NOT DEMANDED BY GERMANY FROM ITALY—THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 24.—In consideration of their services during the International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, the Bey of Tunis has sent his decoration of Nisham el Ittihar to the following gentlemen: Mr. John Welsh, President of the Financial Commission, grade of Grand Officer; Mr. Henry Pettit, Chief of Bureau of Installajion, International Exhibition, grade of Commander; Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks, inventor of the platform scale, grade of Commander; Mr. Myer Asche, Secretary of the Director-General, grade of officer.

A dispatch from Madrid to the *Standard* says: "In Cuba all that Germany has obtained is the suspension of exeention against its subjects for non-payment of arrears of industrial taxes. Spain reserves the right to exact from foreigners all imposts, territorial and industrial, since the extraordinary war contribution was nominally abolished and assimilated to ordinary taxation by Captain-General Joveliar.

LONDON, April 24.—A Rome dispatch to the *Times* says the statements made by various journals regarding the extradition of Cardinal Ledochowski are altogether unfounded. The judgment of the tribunal has simply been transmitted to him in the usual course.

There is a further outbreak of the cattle plague in the Parish of Willesden, Middlesex. One hundred and twenty-four head were slaughtered to-day.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Shaw, member for the County of Cork, moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the nature, extent, and grounds of the demand made by the Irish people for a restoration of the Irish Parliament. After a heated debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 417 to 67. The Marquis of Hartington and Messrs. Forster and Gladstone concurred with the Government speakers in expressing the most unqualified opposition to home rule in Ireland.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Standard* says it understands that the British Admiral on the Pacific coast has reported upon the illegal imprisonment of a British subject in Iquique, Peru, and now awaits orders as to further action, should the Government deem it necessary.

EXCITEMENT IN MEXICO.

THE EFFECTS OF CONCENTRATING UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE—PRESIDENT DIAZ QUITE ANXIOUS ABOUT IT—SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

MATAMORAS, April 24.—Considerable excitement prevails on this frontier on account of what appears to be a well-founded rumor that Gen. Ord, military commander of Texas, has directed the concentration of a considerable force of United States troops at Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande, immediately opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This movement at a time when the frontier is remarkably quiet, and taken in connection with the fact that Col. Shafter recently crossed a force of United States troops into Mexico, near Piedras Negros, with Gen. Ord's knowledge, and the presence of Gen. Escobedo, who is the chief military partisan of ex-President Lerdo at San Antonio, Texas, which is the head-quarters of Gen. Ord, is regarded as a menace on the part of the United States military authorities on the Rio Grande, as against the Government of President Diaz, which, if persisted in, is likely to lead to serious complications if not open hostilities between the United States and Mexico. Several arrests have been made within the past few days of Mexican Army officers on this frontier who are known to sympathize with the movement in favor of the restoration of President Lerdo, and important documents implicating others are found in their possession.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

FIRST DAY OF THE EPSOM SPRING MEETING —THE CITY AND SUBURBAN WON BY JULIUS CÆSAR.

LONDON, April 24.—The Epsom Spring meeting commenced to-day. The chief event was the City and Suburban Handicap, for which 23 horses contested. The following is a summary:

The City and Suburban Handicap of 15 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, and only 5 if delared by noon on Tuesday, Jan. 30, with 200 sovereigns added; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; about one mile and a quarter; (127 subscribers, 39 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each.)

Mr. T. Gee's b. c. Julius Cæsar, by St. Albans, out of Julie, 4 years, 107 pounds	1
Lord Rosebery's br. c. Touchet, by Lord Lyon, out of Lady Audley, (sister to Buccaneer,) 3 years, 84 pounds	2
Mr. G. Lamoert's ch. g. Babrigram, by Solon, out of Christmas Pie, 5 years, 93 pounds	3

The betting was 8 to 1 against Julius Cæsar, 6 to 1 against Touchet, 9 to 1 against Babriggan.

AID FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN WRIGHT OF PENNSYLVANIA — PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO EMIGRANTS.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, has declined an invitation to address the laboring men of Scranton and vicinity, and in lieu thereof has written them a letter in which he says:

"That you have all my sympathies and best wishes for you, as a class, the last 10 years of my life affords ample proof. That I have acted with sincerity of purpose, and for your good only, no honorable man who knows me will, I think, deny. In this hour, then, of deep depression and to many of you, want and destitution, let me enjoin upon you an observance of the laws, and to make an earnest appeal to those who can grant you temporary relief. It is the only reasonable course that I can advise you to pursue. You must bear in mind that the privations you are now enduring, for want of employment to furnish you with the necessaries of life, are not local and confined to the limits of your own city. It is the complaint every where throughout the broad land. There is a dark cloud suspended over the business and industries of the country. In the whole of my long life I have not witnessed so great and universal distress among the people. It is a calamity that no human foresight could have prevented. It is upon us, and we must meet it in a spirit of manhood. It cannot be averted by insubordination. We must yield to the pressure which it is hoped, will be but temporary, and until business recovers from the general shock, those of you who cannot find occupation must, in a measure, rely upon the generosity which the good sense of those who have means to aid and assist you will suggest. Did I stand before you face to face I should not counsel violence, nor a resort to illegal acts. Those people whose labor and services have put in comfortable positions should do all that is reasonable and just to aid and assist you in the hour of your want and destitution. In making an appeal to them, I have no doubt of a generous response. Many of the leading business men of your city have given me this pledge. Should we have met in council this would have been my advice. I therefore suggest that you name a committee of your number who will ask in respectful language that they give you such assistance as they can in bridging over the present trouble.

If my life is spared to me it will be my honest effort to make some national legislation in your behalf. I have already furnished one of your members with a project of law that meets my approbation. You will have a friend in Congress who will do his best to procure the passage of this law, the main feature of which is, in addition to the homestead already established, to furnish the emigrant means and means for labor and leave him some money to begin his improvements; this to be repaid in a long series of years

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY (WIDOW) WITH SOME MEANS would like charge of a gentleman's house while in the City, or if absent from the City, without compensation; best references. Address Mrs. Morris, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES TO have the care of a child at her own home. For further particulars address Mrs. J. Gregory, West Norwalk, Conn.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly competent and obliging girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing, ironing, or general house-work. Call at No. 151 West 15th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., near 29th-st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has the best City reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av., upholstering store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 155 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or parlor-maid; very good reference. Call for two days at No. 18 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as chamber-maid and sewer; would like to wait on growing children and sew; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 13 East 52d-st

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, and assist in washing and waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for upstairs work or waitress, in a small family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 158 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would ass at with washing; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 238 9th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good operator; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and assist in washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 154 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City references. Apply at No. 796 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference from her last employers, City or country. Call at No. 210 East 26th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as the country as chamber-maid and do sewing, or waitress; first-class reference from a first-class family. Call at No. 171 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call at present employer's, 10 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, in instrous girl; willing and obliging; City or country; reference. Call at No. 607 North 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or would wait on a lady. Call at No. 25 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference. Call or address No. 220 East 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; country no object; good city reference. Call at No. 414 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman as chamber-maid or nurse. Call at No. 150 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 3 d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 219 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl; first-class reference. Apply at No. 342 East 66th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BEST City reference from last place. Call at No. 232 East 46th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; MEAT AND pastry; in hotel or restaurant; no objection to country; first-class plain carver, and understands the hotel business. Apply at No. 453 8th-av., near 33d-st., over the furniture store, or address A. B., Box No. 117, *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, and game in all styles; boning and larding; does the duties of valet; would like to go to Newport with a family; reference from highest families. Address B. W., Box No. 266 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; will try to give entire satisfaction; wages moderate; good City reference from last place. Address A. B., Box No. 216 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls to go together, one as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as good chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 336 East 24d-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class laundress, in a private family; best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 22 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; willing to assist with washing and ironing; has best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st., over Moares' dry goods store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, in a private family; competent to do all kinds of good cooking; no objection to assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 357 West 25th-st., candy store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French and American cooking, and can bring the best of references for honesty, sobriety, and economy. Call or address No. 212 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; would assist with the washing in a private family; has three years' reference from last place in the country. Call or address No. 247 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 343 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; fully capable of taking charge of kitchen; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 9 West 9th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, aged 25, has the best City reference for the last eight years. Call at No. 1,055 3d-av., between 62d and 63d sts.

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COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS ENGLISH and American cooking; also bread and biscuit baker; will assist at washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 336 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; will do the coarse washing; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 181 West 25th-st., church basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable catholic woman; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 545 East 16th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook, in a family going to the country for the summer; best City reference. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERStands all kinds of family cooking; soups, meats, game, and desserts; satisfactory reference given; country preferred. Call at No. 320 East 29th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BEST City reference from last place. Call at No. 232 East 46th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; MEAT AND pastry; in hotel or restaurant; no objection to country; first-class plain carver, and understands the hotel business. Apply at No. 453 8th-av., near 33d-st., over the furniture store, or address A. B., Box No. 117, *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, and game in all styles; boning and larding; does the duties of valet; would like to go to Newport with a family; reference from highest families. Address B. W., Box No. 266 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls to go together, one as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as good chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 336 East 24d-st.

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COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISters in a private family; one as excellent cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; six years' City reference. Apply at No. 417 East 17th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT SERVANT AS Cook in a small private family, and assist with washing; good City reference. Address K. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT; CITY or country; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; references from last place. Address G. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND to assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Apply at 329 East 29th-st., one flight up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 412 7th-av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; excellent baker; also meats and soups; good City reference. Call at No. 11 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS FIRSTclass City references. Call at No. 747 9th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Good plain cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 305 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A SPLENDID COOK; GOOD BREAD and pastry baker; best City reference. Call at No. 848 2d-av., crockery store.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—COUNCity preferred; best country reference. Apply at No. 217 East 25th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD Cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and to do washing and ironing; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 293 5th-av.

DRESS-MAKING—MODERATE PRICES—BY A thorough, first-class dress maker, having the latest styles for suits and Princess dresses, riding habits, and dolmans; first-class work; perfect fit; Taylor's system. Address M. Britton, No. 100 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., up stairs; entrance 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; operates on machines; children's dresses, shirts, wrappers, hats, underwear; $1 per day. Address M., Box 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—WORK BY THE DAY OR week in a private family; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 126 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; cuts, fits, and trims in the lastest style. Address P. R., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; terms very moderate. Call at No. 1,076 3d-av.; third bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by day or week. Apply at No. 694 3d-av., third story, back room.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED; LIKE A FEW cus-tomers, to go out by the day. Call or address for two days at No. 307 West 20th-st.; ring four times.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call for two days at No. 211 West 36th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF CULTURE, a home in a gentleman's family; perfectly understands marketing, management of house and servants; would expect reasonable compensation for services rendered; highest references given and required. Address S. E. Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELand woman as housekeeper or invalid's nurse, or take the charge of an infant; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 715 6th-av., in the millinery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, to do general house-work in a small family; City or country; references. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 824 2d-av., near 44th-st., second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant German girl, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 30th-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work; has a boy 3 years old; best City reference. Call at No. 435 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker and seamstress, or would assist with grown children; understands all the machines; would like to travel or go in the country; excellent reference. Address M. A., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objections to the country; good City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Lmaid and seamstress; dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 257 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; no objection to take charge of one child, or assist in the care of children; excellent City reference. Call at No. 118 West 49th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; speaks French and English; will travel; good seamstress and hair-dresser; City reference. Address N. W., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; very good sewer by hand and machine; no objections to travel; City references. Address No. 861 6th-av., French confectionery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant maid and seamstress; good hair-dresser and operator; best City reference. Call at 4 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Sisters; one as first-class laundress, pulling and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress or waiting, in a private family; six years' references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 128 East 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; would take care of the house; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 351 3d-av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 West 35 st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to assist with chamber-work; City or country; good reference from last place. Call or address No. 52 West 41th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as a first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 241 West. 25th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS IN A private family; good City reference and can see to-day. Call at No. 602 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent to do all kinds of work; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 47th-st., in bakery.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, Land to help with chamber-work; best City references. Ring Mrs. Metzger's bell, No. 205 West 52d-st.

LAUNDRESS. — FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS fine business; would go in the country; would assist in chamber-work if required. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., rear, third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family, as her people now leave for Europe; two years' best City reference from last place. Can at No. 21 East 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Llaundress in either City or country; good City references. Apply to No. 347 East 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Apply at 451 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at present employer's No. 119 West 45th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; reference from last place. Call at No. 201 Lexington-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant or wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing, and would assist with chamber-work; no objections to the country. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 450 4th-av., near 30th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY or country; by an English Protestant nurse, who can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or the care of grown children; can furnish undeniable references as to character and capability. Call at No. 317 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of a baby or grown children; can bring a baby up on the bottle if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 157 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE, and to do plain sewing; willing to assist with light chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; OBLIGing and capable; can sew well; no objection to the country; two years' reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE for growing children, or understands taking the entire charge of infants; the best City reference. Call at No. 41 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—A NURSE TO GROWING CHILDREN; speaks French, German, and English; will do plain sewing; Jewish family preferred. Call at No. 388 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; good City reference from last place; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will assist with chamber-work if required. Call at 135 West 51st-st.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, EXPERIENCED English Protestant girl, a nurse; City or country. Address No. 419 3d-av., third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-EDUCATED young girl to take care of children; would assist with chamber-work, or do plain sewing. Call or address No. 1,087 1st-av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse to take care of an infant or growing children; highest City reference from last place. Call at No. 44 East 43d-st., Chapel Holy Trinity.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress, or chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 112 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse for a competent and thoroughly experienced Protestant woman; best City reference. Call at No. 671 5th-av., corner 53d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse; can sew by hand or machine, or will do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 45th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE or seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; best City reference. Call at No. 203 East 44th-st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO TAKE care of a baby; travel with the family; good plain sewer; can do silk, crewel, and embroidery; 12 months' references. Call at No. 445 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 210 West 16th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish woman; will do chamber-work and be generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 205 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse, or would do the light house-work; no washing. Can be seen at No. 266 West 34th-st., second floor, back.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE. Either in City or country, for growing children; is a good seamstress by machine. Call or address Room No. 6 Alexandra Building, corner of 6th-av and 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE to grown children; assist with chamber-work; three years' City reference. City or country. Call for two days at No. 266 West 17th-st. Cards not noticed.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; good City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chamber-maid; three years' reference. Call or address No. 431 East 16th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl to take care of children and do chamber-work; best reference. Call at 308 East 31st-st.

NURSE.—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE; REFERS TO her present employer. Call for two days at No. 628 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can thoroughly do grown children; and sewing; will be highly recommended. Call at 159 West 51st-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE FOR children; will assist with the chamber-work; reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; good City reference. Call from 10 to 3, at No. 30 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COMPEtent nurse and plain sewing; six years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN BE SEEN at present employer's, No. 328 West 58th-st.

OPERATOR.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, and all kinds of fine white work. Address L. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress in a private family; can work on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, or any other sewing-machine; can give the best City reference. Address K. W., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO out by the day or week as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has her own machine; terms moderate. Call at No. 425 West 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as seamstress; can cut and fit; is good operator; can wait on young ladies; is willing and obliging; has fine pearl City reference. Call at No. 17 West 44th-st., ring bell No. 3.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit and sew on different machines; no objection to washing or to children; best references from last place. Call at No. 456 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant as seamstress and chamber-maid; can wait on young ladies or grown children, and teach German, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 164 West 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A Respectable girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City references. Apply at No. 334 East 49th-st.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, and to assist with other light work; operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; is out or in country; best City reference. Apply at No. 419 3d-av., bell No. 3.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSon as seamstress and care growing children or wait on a lady; country no objection. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 42 Park-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR month or would take a situation in a nice family; can cut, fit, and operate on machine; terms moderate. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS. -BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS SEAMStress; can operate on several machines; has no objection to taking care of grown children; first-class City reference. Call for two days at 140 East 10th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IS FAIRLY CAN CUT AND FIT Ladies' and children's dresses; by the day week or month; can operate. City reference. Call at 924 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress and take care of children. Apply or address N. Peak, No. 502 10th-av., corner 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Seamstress, and to take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 237 East 45th-st., grocery store.

TO TRAVEL.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON OF EXperience in the management of children to go to Europe, or travel with a lady as attendant or nurse; is a Protestant; can give first-class City references; is a good sailor. Call, or address S. G., Gramercy Park House.

UP-STAIRS WORK—OR MINDING CHILDREN, by a respectable Protestant German girl; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 30th-st., rear.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed; will be willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Call or address No. 305 East 32d-st.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY giving up housekeeping desires place for two excellent girls; one as waitress; willing to assist in washing or upstairs work; the other as chambermaid; unusually neat and trustworthy. Apply at No. 242 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent person; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 154 7th-av., or address.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 54 West 48th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 906 2d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR A first-class waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 West 43d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out or take in washing and ironing; is a first-class house-cleaner; best City reference. Apply at No. 108 West 33d-st

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman; gentlemen's or families' washing by the dozen or month; good City reference; best City reference. Call at 526 West 37th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMan to go out by the day to wash or house-clean; good reference. Address W. K., No. 78 South 5th-av.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN. WASHING AND house-cleaning. Call at No. 307 East 44th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY a respectable young Englishman in a private family; thoroughly understand's his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BY A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GENTLEMAN laboring under aberration of mind; three years' reference from last place. Address F. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY MAN AND WIFE; Coman as coachman; is good steady driver; City or country; strictly sober; understands his business in all its particulars; wife a good cook or laundress; both thoroughly understand their duties; best City and country reference. Call or address T. W., No. 17 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and plain gardener; can milk; has had nine experience in the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is safe and careful driver; is steady, industrious, and respectful; always attentive to his duties; can produce six years' satisfactory reference. Address H., Box No. 20 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Coman; strictly sober; is a safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness in every respect; four years' reference from his last place. Address Thomas, No. 110 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman who has lived with him for the last four years; is steady, sober, and is careful driver, and in all respects a reliable man; no objection to the country. Call or address M. D., at the private stable, No. 7 West 9th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Coman; age 30; good City driver; also care of gentleman's road horses; willing and obliging; good gardener if required; no objection to any part of the country; first-class reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED Coman; no incumbrance; excellent City recommendations from late and former employers; disengaged on account of horses. Call or address J. S., 0, at Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st., or address Coachman, No. 523 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; eight years' reference; disengaged on account of his present employer going to Europe. Call or address No. 149 West 20th-st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—BY a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; good practical gardener; capable of taking the care of a country place; low wages; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass single young man; an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would assist in gardening, if required; City or country; best references. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man and wife: man as coachman; also understands all kinds of work on a gentleman's place in the country; wife as laundress; both first class; best City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; is a good in-door servant and a good milker; willing to help the gardener; can lay carpet, black boots, and make himself generally useful; best references. Address Groom, Box No. 272 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNDERstands his business in all branches; good groom; careful driver; willing and obliging; would go to the country; best City reference from his last employer. Address D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE FOR this coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good, sober, honest man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; highly recommend him as first-class driver in City or country. Address E. J., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—IS A GOOD, CAREFUL DRIVER and first-class groom; will be found willing and obliging; 10 and 4 years' references from two last employers. Apply at or address, present employer's residence, No. 54 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN OR WAITER—CHAMBER-maid and Nurse.—By a colored man and wife; both thoroughly understand their business; country preferred; best City reference. Call or address No. 423 Bergen-av., Jersey City Heights.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR PLAIN GARdener.—By a Protestant single man of long experience in either employment; has lived with good families for years; best of reference given. Address J. K., No. 9 East 10th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; has lived with some of the best families in the City, by whom he can be recommended for sobriety, honesty, and industry; has no objection to the country. Address G. B., Box No. 238 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, (Swiss,) competent in all branches of his business; sober, honest, and trustworthy; no objection to the country; can furnish the best City reference. Call on or address J. L., No. 154 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest and trustworthy; no objection to the country; can furnish the best City reference. Call on or address J. L., No. 154 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, who understands his business; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Address J. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle man; thoroughly understands both branches; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good City and country references. Address L. J., Box No. 290 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE; IS FIRST-CLASS; Understands his business; is trustworthy; would do some gardening; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Address for two days, W. L. Box 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored man, with good City reference, as first-class coachman and horse-doctor; City or country. Address J. R., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST CLASS MAN; ONE who has had experience in driving four-in-hand both in the country and here; can furnish the best of City reference from last employer. Call, or address, until engaged, Coachman, No. 15 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; NO INcumbrance; long experience; excellent City references from late employer; no objection to the country. Address J. V., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SOBER MAN, single; understands his duties thoroughly; careful City driver; good groom, honest, sober, and obliging; his wife can also wash. Call or address No. 140 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families and has first-class references, and can be highly recommended by his employers. Call and or address No 104 West 3:st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Coman; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest, and trustworthy; no objection to the country; can furnish the best City reference. Call on or address C. L., No. 154 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SEVERAL Years' City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, at Meyer's harness store, No. 1,373 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTClass horseman and a st adv, careful driver; good City reference. Call, or address Thomas, No. 15 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Coman; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call, or address J. H., No. 15 East 34th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARried man; 10 years' reference from former employer. Call or address present employer, No. 7 North Washington-square.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, A PLACE FOR HER Coachman, who has been in her employ for the past five years. Call at No. 13 East 52d-st., or on John D. Locke, No. 44 Cliff-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—By a Swede, aged 21; no

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 24:

M. A. J. Lynch & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and attic brick store, with lot 38.6 by 90, No. 35 Front-st., south side, between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, for $14,100, to Walter E. Brush, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., north side, 262.6 feet west of 11th-av., for $5,800, to Marie Despaigne, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, James P. Albright, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story Mansard-roof frame house, with plot of land 125 by 150, on Broad-st., southwest corner Garden-st., Elizabeth, N. J., for $3,000, to M. Nicoll, plaintiff in the legal action.

Louis Mesier, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold the buildings, with lease of a plot of land, 60 by 46 by 63.9 by 33.1, on East 62d-st., south side, 52 feet west of 1st-av. Also, buildings, with lease of lot of land 123 by 15.2 by 32.6, on East 62d-st., south side, 152 feet west of 1st-av., for $12,000, to Lucy M. Jackson, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West 71st-st., north side, 630 feet west of 9th-av., for $10,000, to Citizens' Saving Bank, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, William Mann, Esq., disposed of a mansion-house, with plot of land 375 by 129.11, on West 139th-st. and Hudson River, 425 feet west of Boulevard, for $25,500, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

George M. Holbrook at an Executor and Trustee's sale, Henry Henning, Esq., Executor and Trustee, disposed of a one-story and attic frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 150th-st., south side, 350 feet east of Cortlandt-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 118.5, on 151st-st., south side, known as lot No. 280 on map of village of Montrose South, for $4,270, to Joseph Henning and others.

The following auction sales were adjourned: Sale by Bernard Smyth of building, with lot on Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., to May 1, and sale by William Kennelly, of the house, with lot No. 50 West 19th-st., east of 6th-av., to same date.

The public auction sale announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co. to-day of the property on West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four frame buildings with three lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 546, 548, and 550 West 44th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 11th-av.; also, the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 36 West 46th-st., south side, 467 feet west of 5th-av.

By James M. Miller, Assignee sale, H. E. Bradford, Esq., Assignee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 125, on 8th-av., north-east corner 117th-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 16 by 60, on 3d-av., east side, 131.8 feet north of 14th-st.

By John T. Boyd, supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Welch, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11 on East 121st-st., south side, 165 feet east of 4th-av.; also, a house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11 on East 121st-st., south side, 198.4 feet east of 4th-av.; also, two houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11 on East 131st-st., south side, 231.8 feet east of 4th-av. Also similar sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11 on West 142d-st., north side, 175 feet east of 11th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 75 feet west of 1st-av.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David Dominick, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st av.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 110 th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot, 23.9 by 79.9 on Park-place, north side, between Washington and West sts. Also an Executor's sale, to close the estate of William Close, deceased, comprising the following improved City and Brooklyn real estate: One two-story and basement brick-house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 79 Madison-st., north side, 150 feet east of Catherine-st. Two three-story and basement brick houses, with plot of land 50 by 32 by 53.6 by 9.9, Nos. 23 and 25 Minetta-lane, south side, 45.3 feet east of Carmine-st.; two five-story brick tenement-houses, with lot 25.2 by 77.2 by 25 by 74, No. 202 Houston-st., north side, running through to No. 97 1st-st., 239.4 feet east of 1st-av. Also, a two-story and a three-story brick house, with plot of land 51 by 61.3, Nos. 145, 147, and 149 North 1st-st., 16.6 feet west of 4th-st., Brooklyn. Also, an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Mary Gleffer, deceased, of the three-story and basement frame and brick house, with lot 22.7 by 71 by 22 by 65.11, No. 450 Broadway, south side, running through to No. 21 Throop-av., 91.3 feet west of Walnut-st., Brooklyn.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 149.1, on Oddyke-av., north side, 700 feet east of 2d-st., Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

NEW-YORK.

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son.

1 four-story and attic brick store, with lot, No. 35 Front-st., s. s. between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, lot: 25.6@90.....$14,100

By John T. Boyd.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 45th-st., n. s., 262.6 ft. w. of 11th-av., lot 18.9x100.5..... $5,800

1 two-story and Mansard-roof frame house, with plot, Broad-st., s. w. corner Garden, Elizabeth, N. J., plot 125x150.....mem. 3,000

By Louis Mesier.

Brick buildings, with lease of plot of land, east 6 d-st., s. s., 52 ft. w. of 1st-av., plot 60 x48x3.9x38.1; also, brick buildings, with plot of land, East 62 -st., s. s., 152 ft. w. of 1st-v., plot 1.3x15.2x2.6; leased May 1, 1868, term 14 years.....$12,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 71st-st., n. s., 630 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 20x102.2.....$10,000

1 mansion house, with plot of land, West 139th-st. and Hudson River, 425 ft. w. of Boulevard, plot 129.11x375..... 24,800

By George M. Holbrook.

1 one-story and attic frame house, with two lots, 150th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av; also two lots, 151st-st., s. s., known as lot No. 280 on map of village of Montrose South, each lot 2ox118.5..... $4,270

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 23.

Mill Brook, 23d Ward, Benjamin Ritter and wife to Jacobina F. Fischer..... $900

113th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x56.11; Joseph Hays and wife to Henry J. F. Hagen. 1,800

47th-st., n. s., 394 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2. Mark McEvoy to James McEvoy.... 2,000

58th-st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of 8th-av., 41.6x100.5; also, 64 ft. n. s., 375 ft. w of 8th-av., 50x 100.5; Elizabeth D. Sanderson and husband to New-York Building and Improvement Company.....nom.

Elm-st., e. s., 20x71.6; Noah Waveall to Wesley Pimm.....10,000

East Broadway, s. s., 168.9 ft. e. of Montgomery-av., 20x78.5; William B. Smith and wife to W. B. Smith.....nom.

Same property; Ward B. Smith to W. B. Smith.

26th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21.10x92.9; Abby F. Thompson and husband to Lawrence B. Kerr.....20,000

30th-st., n. s., between 8th and 9th avs., 20x 92.9; Elijah Stiles and wife to John J. Noble. 13,000

Grand-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Goerck-st., 25x75; Catharine Hopp and husband to William Sohn. 10,400

61st-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x 100.5; Thomas Wall and wife to Edward Jones.....14,000

62d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2; same to same.....12,000

208th-st., n. s., 135.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15.9x92; George A. Black and wife to Henrietta Mob. Wright.....8,000

78th-st., s. s., 317.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x 102.2; Gustav A. Plach and wife to James Cavanagh.....5,800

8th-av., w. s., s. of 31st-st., 24.8x100; Thomas Wall and wife to James A. Braker.....30,000

4th-av., w. s., 112 ft. n. of 24th-st., 18x75; Levi Gursky and wife to Abraham Gursky.. nom.

121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x 100.10; Michael Murray and wife to Ellen B. Bennett.....nom.

Lexington-av., w. s., 79 ft. s. of 41st-st., 19.9x 87; John H. Watson and wife to Rebecca B. Hildreth.....nom.

Pearl-st., No. 3, Dorothea Kuchen to Jacob Klast.....10,000

11th-av., e. s., 25.3x100; Kingsford, Referee, to Clarissa F. Houghton.....2,000

1st-av., s. w. cor 40th-st., 13x98.9; E. D. Gale, Ref., to George McC. Miller.....27,000

73th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; A. Uckal, Referee, to Julius Lipman.....5,000

5th-av., e. s., 46.6 ft. n. of 48th-st., 27x100; J. Lindley, Referee, to Elizabeth F. Brokaw.. 72,750

52d-st., n. s., 110ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.6; George F. Langbein, Referee, to Charles R. Parlin.....9,500

Amity-st., No. 31; W. F. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....25,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 125TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—A three-story brick house, containing modern improvements and in good order. (Plot, 38.9x100 feet.) Full particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL—A DESIRABLE corner house; price extremely low; others, all sizes, at low prices. W. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT, 25X100, on 57TH-av., west side, between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a two-story frame house, centrally located, fronting the park; possession immediately; gas and furnace; good cellar; lot about 198x220 feet. Inquire of A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J., or No. 42 Duane-st., New-York.

A FINE LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent, located on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, may be had by applying to the SECRETARY of the company, No. 197 Reade-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM, Within five minutes' walk of Bartow Station, AN ELEGANT STONE MANSION and 62 ACRES OF LAND. ALL NECESSARY OUTBUILDINGS, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, 70 ACRES, large new house and barns; spring water in house and stable; fruits of all kinds; extensive view; pure mountain air, free from musquitoes, and fever and ague; perfectly healthy; a desirable residence, three-quarters of a mile from depot; one and a quarter hours from New-York City by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to WILLIAM MACKAY, Finderne, Somerset County, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LARDS, and village lots for sale at great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate situate at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half-street,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,

to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, fronting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half-street, and containing 21,684 square feet. There is a 25-foot alley in rear of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard roof fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone front, and known as the FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.

Also, a large two-story frame building with tin roof, and a large three-story brick dwelling.

This property, apart from the banking office on first floor, which is in the occupancy of the Commissioners, is now under leases aggregating an annual rent of $21,000.

An accurate plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the residue in equal annual installments of one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser.

A deposit of 2 per cent. required on acceptance of bid, and all conveyancing to be at cost of purchaser.

Terms to be fully complied with within seven days from day of sale, under penalty of a resale at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIFOLD,
Commissioners Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 57TH-AV. AND 82D-ST.

By order of the heirs of Martha E. Coles.—

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, No. 320 Fifth-av., north-west corner 32d-st; house is 32 feet 11 inches front by 75 feet deep, including dining-room and library extension; is very substantially built, in fine order, and contains all conveniences; private stairs, &c; lot 25.100 feet.

Also adjoining, immediately in the rear, the two-story brick stable, 20x35 feet, No. 3 West 32d-st. Lot 23.6 x98.9.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Maps and permits to view premises may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 35 WEST 46TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—The beautiful four-story big-stoop brown-stone house, No. 36 West 46th-st., 20x100 feet, with extension, about 14 feet. Complete in all its appointments, elegantly frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. Bay window, &c. Lot 100.5 feet.

$17,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., at the option of the purchaser.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF

NO. 603 5TH-AV.,

beautifully located between the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels, handsome four-story high stoop BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE,

22.5x70, and CONSERVATORY Extension; lot 100 feet; at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, THURSDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock. Terms, Maps, &c., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Offices 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot NO. 258 LIVINGSTON-AV., BROOKLYN, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, APRIL 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway.

The house has court-yard in front and contains modern improvements. Gas-fixtures sold with the house. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Maps and particulars at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer, No. 74 Cedar-st.

LOUIS MESIER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, with out reserve, on THURSDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the fine four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 42 East 49th-st.; 21.6x55; lot, 100.5x; foreclosure sale and positive.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE NO. 320 5th-av., north-west corner of 32d-st., will be sold at auction THURSDAY, the 26th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room. Particulars, maps, &c., of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not to far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, station D.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

EAST MINSTER APARTMENT HOUSE, NO. 130 East 59th-st.—Best arranged flats on the East Side; steam heated throughout; private halls; servants' stairway; janitor in attendance; one flat vacant May 1, rent $67 50 per month; also, physician's office in basement, rent, including gas, $15 per month. Apply to A. B. OGDEN, Agent, on the premises.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets near the Park: three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $500 to $4,500. Apply to H. A. WARREN, No. 671 Madison-av.

NO. 13 WEST 47TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED DWELLING, furnished or unfurnished; low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

CHOICE APARTMENTS—NO. 265 WEST 25th-st., Tenterden, for small refined families all improvements; extensive rear play-ground; Summer house; janitor; moderate rents; light; ventilated; luxurious garden.

NO. 39 WEST 45TH-ST.—CHOICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone medium-size dwelling; hard-wood finish; in exquisite order; rent exceedingly low. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—SEVERAL DESirable houses, between 15th and 34th sts., on the west side; rents, $500 to $1,200.

S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—CORNER HOUSE, NO. 179 WEST 47TH-st., facing Broadway and 7th-av., three-story brown-stone, and in fine order, will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A nicely furnished second flat on Lexington-av; convenient to the park; possession from May 1 to Nov. 1; $65 per month. Inquire for two days, of P. H. McMahon, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 14.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years. references exchanged.

$700 RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses; improvements. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP, Owner.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE; all modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $950 per annum. Inquire from 1 to 3 P. M. at No. 412 West 47th-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR LOWER PART OF THE three-story high-stoop stone-front house, No. 316 West 46th-st; in first-class order and location. Inquire on the premises.

A GEM OF A HOUSE—FULLY FURNISHED, all conveniences, living place, near Westminster Hotel; great concession in rent to desirable parties. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

THE ROCKINGHAM, BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.—Absolutely fire-proof; nine rooms; hard-wood finish; elevator, steam heat; ventilation and plumbing perfect. Apply on the premises.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—Three-story and basement, frame; improvement; rent moderate. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

HARLEM.—HOUSE, GROUNDS, AND STABLE, No. 54 West 124th-st; rent, $600. Address OWNER, No. 24 West 10th-st.

TO LET—A LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 142 Morton-st., with improvements, to a quiet, respectable family; no boys. Inquire on the premises.

MORRIS B. BAER & CO., NO. 72 WEST 34th-st., offer houses and flats at greatly reduced rents; revised printed lists ready.

TO RENT—GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR BROADway.—A four-story brick house, 25x60. Full particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—THE LOWER PART OF a first-class house, six rooms, in perfect order, to a small family. Inquire on premises, 44 Macdougal-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS house, No. 331 West 34th-st.; rent low. For permits, etc., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EXTENSION BEDROOM, PARLOR, KITCHEN, unfurnished or unfurnished, No. 237 East 49th-st, reasonable; rent, $50.

FRENCH FLATS, ALL LIGHT ROOMS.—All modern improvements. Inquire J. M. EDGAR, No. 369 West 19th-st.

TO LET—NO. 154 WEST 15TH-ST., THREE-story high basement; all conveniences, good order; $624 to 3108. Inquire at No. 148 West 14th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

$480.—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY Philadelphia-brick houses, 17x46. 10 rooms each.

CROTON WATER, GAS, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

High elevation; fine boating; no malaria; neighborhood unexceptionable in every respect; situation, 149th-st. ridge, bank of Harlem River. On account of lateness in season, will rent for price named. Reference required. Apply to M. C. TURNER, Mott-av., corner 144th-st., near Mott Haven Depot.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND-ST., south side.—To let—A handsome two-story cottage, in perfect order; Croton water, gas, furnace dumb-waiter, bath-room, water-closet; hot and cold water in bedrooms; railroad depot at foot of street; time to 30th-st., 21 minutes. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,289 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, No. 48 West 33th-st.; location first class; to be seen from 12 to 2; permits next door, No. 50.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's-av., on south side of next block above Brooklyn-av., Brooklyn; comprising six lots of ground, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable, and coach-house in next street; the house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms and all modern improvements, and just put in perfect order; offered at low rent of $700 per annum. Apply to W. H. BUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Turner Building, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FORMER RESIDENCE of the late Gen. Bartlett, at Pittsfield, Mass. A first-class modern villa, with garden, stable, and all conveniences for a gentleman's residence. The house is spacious and roomy, and situated in the most salubrious and fashionable section of the city. Hot water and gas throughout the house, and all the buildings and grounds handsomely laid out. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with garden, hot and cold water, barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas-st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—FOR RENT OR sale, Glenn-av., Llewellyn Park; desirable residence; 11 rooms; garden; barn; three acres; the situation unsurpassed for neighborhood and healthfulness, facing New-York, with mountain prospect in rear. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMMER, a country residence, with all modern improvements, in most pleasant village; garden, barn, fruit, &c.; situation unsurpassed for the road is conducted by the Erie Railroad Company under a lease, and all repairs and expenses are commuted at 65 PER CENT. of the gross income, which is paid over monthly to the Company. The property is a growing one, and cannot fail to prove as it has done, a remunerating one. The STOCK will be sold in lots of 50 SHARES and upward, thereby giving residents on the line of the ROAD an opportunity to become interested in the property and assist in the management.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Office 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before April 30. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 23 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK April 3, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the above named office on the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the company's interests in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and secure the pooling of unemployed portion of it. Also, to consider the policy and mode of extending the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's road west of the Missouri River. Also, to decide on the ways and means, by mortgage or otherwise, of finishing and equipping the company's road in the Territory of Montana, and extending the road from Kalama to Portland, Oregon.

SAMUEL WILKESON, Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Hannibal and Naples Railroad.

The Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bondholders are notified to deposit their bonds with the Trustee, to be held on account of the Protection Committee, appointed April 19, 1877, to protect the interest of said bondholders in buying in the road at the foreclosure sale on their account. Immediate attention to this is necessary.

GEORGE W. PARSONS, Chairman of Committee,
A. B. DAVIS, Trustee,
No. 41 Exchange-place.

THE MINING RECORD—PRICE $3 PER ANNUM. Published every THURSDAY at No. 60 Broadway. Next issue will contain a complete table of the mines of NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, and COLORADO, extent of feet and mineral veins, number of shares, capital stock, par value, assessments to date, dividends paid to shareholders in each.

A. R. CHISOLM, Proprietor.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOR SALE—TWENTY SHARES OF NEW-YORK Transfer Company's stock, paying 10 per cent. on par value. EDWARD W. CONNELL, No. 74 Franklin-st., New-York.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. H. GERICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 105 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

ELECTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 12 N. FOURTH-ST. ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of four directors of the second class and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before them, will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books of said company will be closed on the 4th day of May, 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 5th day of June, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad Company, on the 1st MONDAY of May, 1877, for the election of thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year, and also for the election of three inspectors of election. The meeting will be held at the office of Messrs. Hunter & Morrison, No. 113 Broadway, New-York City. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, and closed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated April 18, 1877. E. B. HINSDALE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 28, 1877.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1877. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 25th day of April until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 16th day of May.

C. VANDERBILT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 8th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 14, until the morning of May 9. By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK April 23, 1877.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next.

The poll will be open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 26 until the morning of May 8, 1877. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF CUMMINGS & MASTIN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of stock brokerage will be continued by J. EDWARD MASTIN, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Signed: CHARLES P. CUMMINGS,
New-York, April 23, 1877. J. EDWARD MASTIN.

THE FIRM OF GEORGE SMITH & BROTHER, heretofore existing, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE SMITH pays in liquidation.

GEORGE SMITH,
GODFREY SMITH.

Dated New-York, April 23, 1877.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this bank held FRIDAY, April 13, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the rescinded capital stock was declared, (free of tax,) payable on and after May 10.

The transfer books will be closed from April 30 to May 10, both inclusive.

Holders of certificates are requested to surrender the same and take out certificates for the new shares before the closing of the transfer books, in order that they may receive their dividend.

GEORGE R. A. RICKETTS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, Corner Bowery and Broome-st., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to May 1, 1877. GEO. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent., payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1.

J. B. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1877, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds, issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.

WM. B. MOCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the first day of May next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE per cent., payable on and after the first day of May next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MONDAY, NEAR NO. 308 BROADWAY, a small sum of money, which will be mailed to loser, (less cost of this advertisement,) by their sending sufficient proofs of ownership to C. E. PALMER, No. 344 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY

6s and 7s.

NEWARK 7s,

Due 1895.

ELIZABETH 7s,

1878 to 1896.

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

A Prime Investment.

JERSEY CITY

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS.

DUE 1913,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31,	282,	350,	530,	603,	1,158,	1,191,
1,223,	1,431,	1,471,	1,482,	1,485,	1,673,	1,744,
1,774,	1,813,	2,054,	2,105,	2,121,	2,187,	2,205,
2,305,	2,415,	2,536,	2,630,	2,678,	2,729,	2,765,
2,808,	2,912,	2,965,	2,970,	2,995,	3,006,	3,124,
3,245,	3,309,	3,315,	3,452,	3,508,	3,559,	4,073,
4,172,	4,309,	4,388,	5,030,	5,256,	5,294,	5,298,
5,326,	5,462,	5,473,	5,617.			

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

2,500 SHARES OF STOCK OF NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 2,500 SHARES NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, $100 EACH. The road is among the best managed and in excellent order. The bonded debt is $400,000, and no floating debt. The daily income is collected by the officers of the Northern Railroad Company, and deposited in bank. The operation of the road is conducted by the Erie Railroad Company under a lease

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

CHARGES AGAINST HIM EXAMINED.

THE CASE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK RESTED — TESTIMONY OF JAMES P. JACKSON, FREDERICK BELLAMY, JOHN B. MANNING, AND OTHERS— FURTHER HEARING TO BE HAD ON MONDAY—THE NEW CHARGES TO BE TAKEN UP SOON.

The investigation of the charges against Bank Superintendent Ellis by the Senate Committee on Banks, was resumed yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In addition to the members of the committee, there were present Superintendent Ellis, Receiver Best, the counsel on both sides, and Mr. George W. Reid, the Bank Examiner. The new charges against Mr. Ellis were the subject of general conversation. The members of the committee have not yet received official notification to embrace the new subjects in their investigation, and it may be that they will return to Albany before enlarging the inquiry. Mr. Ellis will require time to prepare answers to the numerous new charges, many of which are considered wild and general. The investigation did not begin until nearly 12 o'clock. The first witness was Mr. James P. Jackson, who said he had been connected for the past 16 years with the Lorillard estate.

To Mr. McKeon—He knew the property of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank in the Bowery, which he would say was worth about $50,000 in 1874; he made no appraisal of the property before the sale; about two weeks ago he appraised it for Mr. William Marin.

Mr. Chapman objected to an appraisal of the property in 1876, when the purpose of the examination was to show what it was in 1874; the Superintendent could not be held responsible for the depreciation of property in two years; the question is, what was Mr. Ellis' opinion as to the value of the property at the time of his examination; not what was the exact value of the property now.

The Chairman decided that no testimony was admissible relative to the value of the property after July or August, 1874.

To Mr. Chapman—The witness' attention had not been directed to the subject of the value of the property before the present moment; had no particular knowledge of any sales of property in the neighborhood in 1874; the Lorillard estate owned property immediately opposite to the bank; it was not until 1874, in the Fall, that real estate began to decline, and it had fallen 40 to 50 per cent. since.

The next witness was Mr. Frederick Bellamy. To Mr. McKeon he said he was an attorney, and in September, 1874, was retained by the Trustees, Floyd and Gregory, to look into the condition of the bank; on the representation of the Trustees he prepared a summons and complaint, which he showed to Mr. Ellis.

Mr. McKeon offered the complaint and schedules annexed, sworn to Sept. 29, 1874, by Mr. Floyd, and the affidavit sworn to by Mr. Gregory.

To Mr. McKeon—Did not recollect the precise words of his conversation with Mr. Ellis, but told him that the bank was insolvent, from $130,000 to $2 9,000, and that Floyd and Gregory felt their responsibility too great as Trustees to delay further in laying the matter before the courts and applying for a Receiver; called Mr. Ellis' attention particularly to the Southern securities; Mr. Ellis expressed his surprise at the condition of the bank, and after some conversation he immediately came to New-York; had not seen Mr. Ellis since; he said at the time that he felt disposed to protect the people; the witness wrote to him and received a reply, which was identified; a month later he wrote again, inquiring about the condition of the bank, but received no further communication from Mr. Ellis.

To Mr. Chapman—He might be mistaken as to the number of letters which were sent to Mr. Ellis; the paper which was drawn up was first presented to Mr. Fairchild, the Attorney-General, and afterward to Mr. Ellis; it was made up with the view of the Attorney-General commencing the action, but he found that he could not do it; the witness and Mr. Ellis compared the items of the report, and found two differences in the estimates in value to be on the Southern securities; Mr. Ellis did not hesitate to come down to the City, and came down with him on the boat, and thought very likely he made the examination; the witness did not know that Floyd and Gregory had given three different statements of the value of the assets.

John B. Manning, a banker and broker, testified that he was acquainted with the classes of bonds of South Carolina in the market in 1874; there were three classes, two of which were fundable and one non-fundable—bonds that had been repudiated; the witness produced his memoranda, showing that the fundable stocks brought 17, and the non-fundable 6; the old South Carolinas were quoted at 20; the price-lists were published daily, but there was little fluctuation in them; the last sale of Alabamas (Railroads) at 90 was made in 1870, but in 1874 he did not believe they were worth 10 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Chapman objected to the admission of the last testimony, as it would be impossible for the witness to give the market value of securities for which there was no sale.

To Mr. McKeon—The Tennessees were all quoted at 54; the witness had given the quotations to which he had referred from the list published by the Stock Exchange.

To Mr. Wellman—The State of Alabama never paid any interest on the railroad bonds, but the interest was paid for a time by the railroads.

John F. James, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, testified in answer to questions by Mr. McKeon, that the property owned by the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, at the corner of President and Van Brunt streets, was worth about $14,000 in October, 1874.

To Mr. Chapman—The cost of the building was much more than that; the cost of the land in 1870 or 1871 would probably have been $8,000, and the building would have cost perhaps $30,000. Property began to decrease in 1872, and it has been constantly falling, so that the decline had been fully 33 per cent. Figures on estimates of real estate values were a good deal matter of opinion.

Mr. William J. Best, the Receiver, said the bank had paid 65 cents on the dollar; there are still bonds and mortgages to the amount of $50,000 or $60,000 in process of foreclosure, besides real estate—four parcels—the same that the company had in 1874; North Carolina and South Carolina bonds, furniture, and very little cash; perhaps a few thousand dollars are available.

Daniel A. Moran recalled, produced a list of values of stocks in September and October, 1874.

To Mr. Chapman the witness said that there would be a difference in many of the stocks, whether it was for buying or selling, of from 1 to 5 per cent. They were bought as cheaply as possible and sold for as much as could be got.

Mr. Best recalled: The minute-book was referred to. Mr. Chapman suggested that it should be shown, before the minute-book was used, that it had been brought to the notice of the Superintendent. Mr. McKeon said he proposed to show that Mr. Ellis, if he had looked at the minutes of the bank, would have found, as early as April, 1873, suggestions about the weakness of the institution, and that he was guilty of neglect in failing to examine the minute-book. By this book Mr. Best proposed to show that the bank was from 1851, when it was organized, controlled by a few men—not the best or most capable—and that from that time on deficiencies arose; in 1867 the bank had $1,400,000 of United States bonds, which it got rid of, purchasing with the proceeds of the sale bonds which, in part, proved to be worthless; most of these purchases of bonds appear to have been made through O. W. Josiyn & Co., personal friends of President Hankin; the Trustees from time to time voted in their meetings large sums to each other for "services rendered." After a long consultation it was decided by the committee that so much of the minute-book as referred to the financial condition of the bank during the time of Superintendent Ellis' alleged negligence would be admitted, when the prosecution rested. The extracts from the minute-book will be presented at the next sitting of the committee. The committee then adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock, when the defense will proceed.

THE VACANCY IN THE POLICE BOARD.

Messrs. Rush C. Hawkins, Jackson S. Schultz, and Sinclair Tousey, a committee appointed by the Municipal Society to urge the renomination of Mr. Joel B. Erhardt for the vacant Police Commissionership, waited upon Mayor Ely yesterday in the City Hall, for that purpose. Col. Hawkins, after announcing the object of their visit, stated that the grounds for the request were that Mr. Erhardt had considerable experience as a Police Commissioner and had greatly improved the discipline of the force. He had shown himself on all occasions independent of party, so much so, indeed, as to receive the commendation of all parties. He was not responsible for the condition of the streets, because he was occupied in attending to Police duty and in improving the condition of the force. Mr. Schultz said that Mr. Erhardt was a Republican, but not a partisan, and he had discharged his duties in an impartial manner. Mr. Tousey referred to the personal character of Mr. Erhardt, and said that his conduct as Police Commissioner had a very beneficial effect on the force. The Mayor said he would consider the matter, after which the committee retired. A deputation of citizens residing in the Nineteenth Ward also called upon the Mayor, and requested him to nominate ex-Alderman Jacob Hess for Police Commissioner.

PARDONED BY PRESIDENT HAYES.

Alexander Strouse, a mail clerk for Mr. Robert Bonner, was convicted in the United States Circuit Court in June last of stealing registered letters, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. His previous character had been good, and there were other extenuating circumstances, which were brought to the attention of President Hayes by influential gentlemen who interested themselves in the matter, and a pardon was granted to Strouse, who was released from the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday on the presentation of the pardon by Marshal Payn.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE IMMEDIATE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION—CIRCULAR OF THE CHICKERING HALL COMMITTEE.

Notwithstanding the appeal made through the public meeting held at Chickering Hall a short time ago by Secretary of State Evarts and other members of the Municipal Commission, when they explained the nature and scope of the important amendments proposed to be made to the State Constitution, there appears to be great danger that the Legislature will overlook or neglect to pass them before the end of the session now rapidly approaching a close, by which neglect their final adoption would be postponed for two years. The feeling in regard to these amendments is correctly represented by the committee in the subjoined appeal, and nothing but the pressure of other and perhaps less important business will prevent the passage of a measure of so much interest to the tax-payers of the cities of this State. The report of the committee appointed at the Chickering Hall meeting is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1877.

The committee appointed at Chickering Hall, especially for promoting the constitutional amendments proposed by the State Commission created under Gov. Tilden, having entered upon the discharge of their duty of aiding the formation of an intelligent opinion on the subject, feel called upon to ask public attention to the danger there is that the people may be denied the opportunity of acting upon the amendments at all.

We hardly need say that the primary condition of such action, by the people is that the Legislature shall pass the proper resolutions for bringing the subject before them.

We are more and more convinced that there is a deep and pervading feeling in favor of the amendments, and that the better they are understood the more vigorous will be the support they will command. It would be strange indeed if such a measure, inaugurated by a Governor of the State, brought before the Legislature by a carefully selected commission—appointed by him irrespective of party—a measure bearing upon the most serious perils of our time and obtained by the highest sentiment among the people, should be arrested by the refusal of the members of the Legislature to allow it the opportunity of a popular judgment.

But, unlikely as it may seem to some that such a responsibility will be assumed at Albany, no needless risk should be taken, and we deem it proper to suggest that by every legitimate means those inclined to suppress the reform at the outset should be made to appreciate the state of public feeling on the subject.

Letters of citizens to members, as well as the voice of the public press, can give emphasis to this feeling. If the Legislature fails to act favorably, it is, we believe, generally known that a popular vote will be thereby delayed for two years.

When proper action is assured at Albany, the committee will be at liberty to carry forward their policy for bringing the merits of the measure more fully before the public mind.

JAMES M. BROWN,	ROYAL PHELPS,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	THATCHER M. ADAMS,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,	WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN,	HENRY F. SPALDING,
D. B. EATON,	SIMON STERNE,
P. VAN VOLKENBURGH,	W. H. WEBB,
RUSH C. HAWKINS,	OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
O. B. POTTER,	L. P. MORTON,
	CHARLES S. SMITH.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL OF REFORM.

A stated meeting of the Council of Reform was held on Monday evening, in its rooms on Twenty-third-street. The committee appointed to secure the adoption by the business organizations of this City, of the amendments to the Constitution of the State, proposed by the Municipal Commission, reported that they had been approved by nine organizations, representing the greater part of the business interests of the City, and that they had been supported with great unanimity. It was also expected that three other commercial organizations would take similar action. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the concurrent resolutions for amending the Constitution of the State, as recommended by the late Municipal Commission, now pending in the Legislature—Senate bill No. 372, in relation to the improvement and management of the docks of this City; Senate bill No. 240, for reconstructing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; Senate bill No. 232, for the repeal of the Parade Ground Act of 1871; Assembly bill No. 254, offered by Mr. Fish, in relation to the local government of the City of New-York; Senate bill No. 231, known as the "common bill;" and Assembly bill No. 19, original, in relation to the reduction of the salaries of the officials of the City of New-York, offered by Mr. Lang etc.—are, in their main provisions wise and needful measures for the relief of this City from the public evils that are fruiting the taxpayers and business of the City with insupportable burdens and making the administration of its public affairs infamous, and that this Council has the opportunity of knowing that the great body of the responsible and right-minded electors of this City heartily concur in these views. The principal exception that this Council makes to this general approval is to that amendment of the dock bill that merges the administration of the system of docks into a bureau of the Department of Public Works.

Resolved, That we earnestly request all the members of the Legislature who would permanently advance and secure the highest interest and welfare of this City and at its popular ion to give their immediate and effective support to these measures, and that we shall deeply regret and deplore if any members who have hitherto merited the public confidence shall be found wanting in such support.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to each of the members of the Legislature.

THE LIFE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

THE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE STILL DENOUNCING SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH—FAULTY MANAGEMENT OF THE CONCERN.

The officers of the American Popular Life Insurance Company feel very much incensed over the charges made against them by Superintendent Smyth in his report of the examination of the company's condition, and assert that they are able to convince any honest and fair-minded person of their falsity. When the argument is heard to-day upon the order to show cause, obtained by the Attorney-General, Hon. George Bliss, the company's attorney, will present facts to the court which, in the opinion of the officers, will result in the company's being allowed to continue its business. They claim that there is no deficiency, and say that if, upon a careful examination, any should be found, the Directors are ready and willing to make it good. A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for to-day, and some plan will doubtless be agreed upon for continuing the company's business. Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, the President, still remains firm in his assertion that the official data of the examination were in the possession of the company at the time the report was made, and that in consequence of this fact the assets and liabilities could not have been properly arrived at by the department.

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday had a conversation with one of the Directors of the company, who has been a member of the board since its incorporation, and who had spent the entire day examining the company's affairs for his own satisfaction. He stated that $136,000 of the reserve, as calculated by the department, was upon whole life policies which had been changed by the company, and which are now in its safes and cannot necessarily be charged against them as a liability. There was no doubt, the gentleman said, that the business management of the company had been faulty, and that considerable money had been invested in advertising under the peculiar style of the President, by literary documents and circulars setting forth his theories. They, [the Directors,] however, believed that the general system of the company was a good one, and they did not propose to see it go out of existence, if money was all that was necessary to keep it alive.

TWO GRAND JURORS WHO OUGHT TO RESIGN.

In an interview yesterday concerning the affairs of the Newark Mutual Life Insurance Company, Secretary of State Kelsey stated that last August President Sledwell and Secretary Brinkerhoff had asked him to certify to the soundness of the New-Jersey Mutual, in order that they might reinsure the Nashville Life, which wanted to wind up its affairs. He declined to do so until the next annual report had been filed, and so claims to have saved the Nashville concern from being wrecked. He also advertised to the fact that two of the stockholders of the Newark company, who are alleged to have received a bonus of 50 per cent. on their stock, are sitting on the Grand Jury which is now engaged in an investigation of the case. The case, he stated, is now out of his hands, and in the hands of Receiver Parker. He nevertheless considered the retention of these men on the Grand Jury as at least extraordinary, and thought that common respect for the propriety of things would seem to demand their withdrawal.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The opinion of Judge Dykman in the suits against the North America and Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Companies will be appealed from at an early day.

The fact that Benjamin Noyes' receipt for the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company was produced at the reference on Monday has created considerable surprise, inasmuch as Noyes has always asserted that he never gave a receipt, nor received either cash or Government bonds. His explanation is looked for with eagerness.

A FALSE RUMOR.

A rumor on the Stock Exchange yesterday to the effect that the Lehigh Valley Coal Company had made overtures to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western for the transfer of the lease of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the former had the effect of forcing up the stock of the latter road from 63 to 68¾, and effecting an improvement of 2 to 2½ per cent. in the shares of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Moses Taylor, on behalf of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, says that there is no truth whatever in the report.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

SECOND COMPETITION FOR THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE TEAMS—FAIR WEATHER BUT INFERIOR SCORES.

The second competition by the members of the Amateur Rifle Club for places on the senior and junior club teams took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired, but as most of the marksmen are beginning the season with new guns and strange sights and ammunition, the scores were not as good as may be expected later in the season. When the shooting commenced at the first range at 800 yards yesterday there were 14 entries, but four of the gentlemen met with such disastrous results at the first range that they withdrew from the match, and confined their attention during the remainder of the day to private practice over the same ranges. Probably another reason why the individual scores in these competitions are so far below those made in former years is that no "spotting" or "coaching" is allowed. Each man is required to ascertain the force and direction of the wind, and the deviation in the elevation necessary for himself, and no one is permitted to keep the record of a competitor. This makes considerable difference in the score of some marksmen, as a very inferior shot, by careful "coaching," frequently makes an excellent score. Following is a list of the scores, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
H. Stuart	67	70	60	197
William Hayes	73	69	51	193
Thomas Everett	70	70	51	191
T. Spencer	68	64	57	189
W. Lawrence	62	68	51	181
A. Anderson	58	64	43	165
E. R. Madison	57	54	48	160
L. Getzer	66	54	55	155
A. J. Hamilton, Jr.	51	48	46	145
Isaac L. Allen	62	57	26	145
J. P. Waters	58	44	35	137

The total number of points made by the first eight competitors was 1,431 points. As the monthly meeting of the National Rifle Association occurs next Tuesday, the competition of this series by the club will take place on the following day.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Spring meeting of the American Rifle Association will open at Glen Drake Range, Pelhamville, on Thursday, May 3. Following is the programme: 1. All Comers—Distance, 200 yards; position, off hand; any rifle within rules; entrance fee, $1; five scoring shots; two sighting shots allowed; prize, a valuable field glass. 2. Military—Distance, 200 yards; position off hand; rifle, military, 50 calibre, State pattern; five scoring shots; two sighting shots; entries not limited; entrance fee, $1; prize, Holden rifle. 3. Subscription No. 1.—Distance, 200 yards; position, off hand; rifle, any within rules; five scoring shots; two sighting shots; entries not limited; entrance fee, $1. 4. Subscription No. 2.—Distance, 200 yards; position, any; rifle, State military; five scoring shots; two sighting shots; entries not limited; entrance fee, 50 cents. Firing in the above matches will begin at 1 P. M. A special match will be shot on Saturday, May 5.

THE NEW BOARDS OF JERSEY CITY.

The new boards of Jersey City took peaceable possession of their offices yesterday. None of the old Board of Police Commissioners put in an appearance at head-quarters during the day, and at 8 o'clock Messrs. Monks, Joyce, Fowler, Schick, Bird, and Hough, accompanied by Corporation Counsel Abbett, walked into the building and took formal possession. The board organized at once by selecting James T. Hough President, Daniel McAgnon Clerk, and Michael Nathan Chief of Police. No further business was transacted, and an adjournment was taken till this evening at 8 o'clock, when it is expected an Inspector and four Captains will be appointed. Messrs. Parsons, Meehan, O'Donnel, Wendecker, and Kreugler, the five Democratic members of the Fire Board were accompanied by Corporation Attorney Trenhaven when they went to the Fire Head-quarters on Hay-street, to enter upon the control of the department. John T. Denmead, the clerk of the retiring board, handed them the resolutions of protest adopted Monday. The new Commissioners then organized by the choice of Charles L. Krugler as President, of James B. Doremus as Clerk, and of John Coyle as Chief. When the new members of the Board of Works assembled in the Board's building on Jersey-avenue, Mr. Halsey, President of the retiring board, read the resolutions of protest. They were ordered filed and the board proceeded with its organization by the election of James F. Crandall as President. No other officers were elected. The board adjourned for a week. The new Boards of Education and of Aldermen will meet to organize on the 8th of May.

THE CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Origen Vandenburgh, as the owner of the franchises, &c., of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company, served notice, through counsel, on the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works yesterday, notifying the latter "to respect the rights, powers, and property of the successors" of the company to enter into and upon the soil to construct, &c., an underground railway from the City Hall to Forty-second-street, and elsewhere. The railway company was organized under chapter 239 of the laws of 1868, and chapter 824 of the laws of 1869, and given the right to construct and operate an underground road by means of a tunnel. The company put a few holes in the ground in Great Jones-street and in Madison-avenue, and laid a little masonry, in order to prevent its franchises from lapsing. The franchises were foreclosed by Mr. Vandenburgh in January, 1876, and the road was sold to the latter, who insists that the franchises have not lapsed. His claim is based on section 11 of the act of 1868, as amended by that of 1869, which says: "And no omission to construct any portion shall work a forfeiture of this franchise in respect to any section of said tunnel and railway which may have been commenced or completed." Proceedings for contempt are threatened against the City officials in case of their interference with the franchises of the old company.

THE TERRIBLE DEATH OF JOHN B. YOUNG.

An investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John B. Young, who fell out of a third story window at No. 212 Broadway on the evening of the 18th inst., was held by Coroner Woltman yesterday. Mr. Richard L. H. Finch, a nephew of the deceased, testified that Mr. Young arrived in this City from Cincinnati several days previous to his death, and visited the witness on the morning of the 18th. He was somewhat despondent owing to financial troubles, but did not appear to be tired of life. At 5 P. M. Mr. Finch suggested that it was time to go home, but Mr. Young said he would like to wait for a gentleman with whom he had made an appointment. He looked out of the window several times, and requested Mr. Finch to go down stairs to see whether the gentleman was on the sidewalk. Mr. Finch on reaching the street found that his uncle had fallen out of the window and was impaled on an iron rod. Dr. Cushman testified that he made an autopsy of the body of Mr. Young at the Chambers-Street Hospital, and found that death was caused by laceration of the abdomen, internal hemorrhage, and laceration of the intestines. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT OF SILK WEAVERS.

The silk weavers employed in the factories on Jersey City Heights and in West Hoboken are supplied with looms which their employers fit up for them in their respective homes. Yesterday Antheime Berg, a foreman in one of the West Hoboken factories, went into some houses on Leonard-street to remove looms from the houses of weavers engaged in the strike. As soon as the object of his mission became known he was attacked by a crowd of infuriated weavers, and obliged to draw his pistol in self-defense. He escaped violence by the appearance of two officers, who arrested him for carrying concealed weapons. The strikers subsequently went into several of the houses and broke the looms into fragments, to prevent them from falling into the hands of their owners. Some of them went armed to the factories and demanded work on their own terms. Their attitude was so threatening that a serious riot was feared, and Sheriff Laverty was called upon to preserve the peace.

THE INSANITY OF MARTIN HIGGINS.

A return to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Nathan or Martin Higgins, the maniac, was made by Warden Quinn, of the Tombs Prison, to Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning. No action in the matter was taken, however, beyond remanding the prisoner back to the Tombs until the 27th inst. Warden Quinn was yesterday served with an order informing him that Justice Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, had issued a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, and commanding him to produce Higgins before a commission composed of James C. Bergan, Dr. Charles W. Vrooman, and Abel Dennison, which is to investigate the mental condition of the prisoner. This writ was issued on the application of Harmon Olendorf, who desires to become the custodian of Higgins.

MR. MULLEE'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Congressman Nicholas Muller stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had no intention of relinquishing his seat in Congress under any circumstances. He would not be induced to do so either for money or for any place under the City or State Governments. Muller called upon Mayor Ely a few days ago, but the Mayor states that his visit was of a social character, and had nothing to do with obtaining an office in the City Government.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The lecture season at the Working Men's Free Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich-street, closed last evening.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Ocean National Bank will be held at the office of Messrs. Bloodgood, No. 19 Nassau-street, basement, at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

The Controller yesterday opened bids for $713,500 of City stock, to redeem a like amount of stock falling due May 1, 1877. The bids ranged from par to 101.23.

The Petersburg Jubilee Singers (formerly slaves) will give a concert in the One Hundred and Eleventh-street M. E. Church to-morrow evening for the benefit of the church.

The Post Office Department has been notified that the steamer Huntsville, from this port with mails for Porto Rico, will be dispatched to-day, instead of on the 27th inst. as heretofore announced.

Michael Quinn, aged 27, of No. 344 East Thirty-second-street, while insane, yesterday, jumped out of a second-story window of his residence and fractured his right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A grand Testimonial Entertainment for the benefit of Mr. J. B. Pendleton, will be given this evening at Chickering Hall. A number of well-known artists will lend their assistance, and the programme is varied and interesting.

A grand entertainment, consisting of readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, will be given for the benefit of the Second Universalist Church, of Harlem, at La Favorita Lyceum, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, on Thursday evening, April 25.

A meeting for the purpose of forming a Tandem Club will be held on May 1 at Arcularius' Hotel, Pelham, or, should the weather prove unfavorable that day, on the first fine Saturday thereafter. A number of owners of dog-carts have already signified their intention of being present.

The 77th birthday of Mr. Charles S. Wright was celebrated yesterday at Grammar School No. 3. About 600 boys assembled at the school-house, and each class presented the veteran, in the cause of education, with an appropriate motto or address, and a bouquet of flowers. Class A presented the old gentleman with a gold-headed ebony cane.

Louis Bottcher, aged 50, a German cigar-maker, who lived in Robins-avenue, near One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, was found dead in a field at Beach avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street yesterday, he having cut the arteries of his left wrist with a pocket knife while subject to despondency arising from business troubles.

The report of ex-Judge James C. Spencer, passing on the accounts of the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company for the month of February, 1877, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. From this it appears that the balance of cash on hand on Feb. 1 was $299,745 70. The receipts during the month were $2,250,616 17, and the expenditures $2 066,913 70. The balance on hand March 1 was $483, 448 17. Receiver's certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $441,436 10 were issued during February.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange held a private meeting yesterday to further consider the report and recommendations on terminal charges submitted to the Exchange on Saturday last. The only railroad representative present was Mr. Gossler, of the Pennsylvania Central. After some discussion the committee adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion. It is said that a large and influential element in the Exchange are in favor of accepting the basis proposed by the trunk lines.

BROOKLYN.

August Vandeveldt, mate of a vessel lying at the Atlantic Dock, died yesterday at St. Peter's Hospital from injuries received by falling from the deck of the vessel to the dock.

Emily Terrell, of Utica, N. Y., who attempted to commit suicide by jumping from one of the Fulton ferry-boats on Monday, was yesterday sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

Dr. T. J. Mullen, of the Board of Health, who was reported to the Police yesterday as missing has been discovered. He was found at the residence of his uncle, No. 376 Bond-street, where by reason of severe illness, he is confined to his bed.

The commission appointed to ascertain the value of the Cowenhoven estate, a strip of land on Atlantic-avenue, which the City appropriated without any legal right, have decided that the property is worth $60,167, which amount the heirs will receive.

Justice Walsh yesterday sent James A. Hanna, an ex-Mason, who has obtained, by false pretenses, money from a number of prominent Masons in this City, to the Penitentiary for 60 days. Hanna was some years ago Secretary of a lodge in Baltimore County, Md.

Mrs. Emma Brown, has commenced suit against Sheriff Daggett in the City Court to recover $2,500, the value of goods alleged to have been illegally seized. The Sheriff claims that the goods were the property of Mrs. Brown's husband against whom he had an execution.

John Donohue, of First-street, near North Seventh-street, was run over yesterday by a dummy engine at the wharf of the Erie Railway Company, foot of North Fourth-street. Henry Harrall, the engineer, was arrested. Donohue had very imperfect sight and did not see the signals.

The Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor, will meet to-day in the Mayor's office to appoint a Board of Elections. The men appointed will serve for four years. The board is now Republican being composed of Franklin Woodruff and R. D. Benedict, Republicans, and William H. Neve, Democrat. As the Controller and City Auditor are Democrats it is probable the political complexion of the board will be changed.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. Jacob Berg, a butcher, residing at No. 94 Fifth-avenue, discovered two burglars in the act of stealing a set of harness from his stable. Mr. Berg attacked the thieves and they fled leaving behind them a horse and wagon. The wagon contained four sets of harness which the burglars had presumably stolen. Police Property Clerk Muldoon is now in possession of the horse and wagon and the stolen harness.

STATEN ISLAND.

The County Court, without jury, meets to-day at New-Brighton Hall, to hear appeals from questions of law only.

Supervisor Frean, District-Attorney Croak, and William M. Mullen have been elected members of the State Bar Association.

James Sims was committed yesterday to the Richmond County Penitentiary, for three months, by Justice Kassner, for assault.

The Staten Island Base-ball and Cricket Club has elected the following officers: William Krebbs, President; W. H. Clarke, Vice-President, and M. C. Eyre, Secretary.

The Base-ball Club of Richmond Village has organized for the season by electing D. H. Carteiyon, President; J. W. Goddard, Secretary, C. Metcalfe, Treasurer; and J. M. Sharott, Captain.

Constable Peter Golden told a TIMES reporter yesterday that a respectable resident of Clifton had suddenly dropped dead from heart disease. The Constable told a malicious lie, thinking thereby to cause pain and anxiety to the relatives of the man reported dead, some of whom reside in New-York and other cities.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday at the Treasurer's office, Vanderbilt Landing, to consider the report of the expert accountant appointed to investigate ex-Treasurer McKobert's accounts, in order to be prepared to report at the regular meeting of the board to-morrow.

Two unknown men purchased goods yesterday to the value of $2 at Mr. Payne's fancy store, Tompkinsville, and tendered $5 in payment. They received their change and left. The bill was a counterfeit. They are supposed to be connected with a gang of counterfeiters, one of whom was arrested and convicted for passing spurious coin recently.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

John Smith, a lad aged 10 years, while playing around the railroad depot at Dobbs Ferry, on Monday afternoon, was struck by the 4 o'clock Poughkeepsie express train from New-York and mangled to such an extent that he died in a few minutes.

NEW-JERSEY.

The April term of the Passaic County Courts was opened at Paterson yesterday by Judge Dixon.

The First Baptist Church of Paterson has extended a call to Rev. Dr. Burlingham, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

Information was received in Jersey City yesterday that Edgar De Motte, a resident of that city, was killed at Utica, at midnight of Monday, by being run over by a railroad train.

John H. Hoagland, a resident of No. 176 Grand-street, Jersey City, fell dead on the corner of Van Voret-street yesterday morning. Heart disease is the supposed cause of death.

The committee of the Board of Education have exonerated Mrs. Wright, the principal of No. 4 school from the charge of cruel treatment of pupils preferred against her by John D. Harrington.

James Dolan was engaged at work on the new reservoir on Seventh-street, Newark, Monday evening, when the embankment gave way, and he was buried beneath it. When his body was taken from the débris life was extinct.

An examination of the accounts of A. C. Jackson, formerly Receiver of Taxes in Camden, resulted in the discovery of a deficiency of $47,000. Mr. Jackson restored $33,000 of the money, and declared that he will pay whatever else may be due from him upon the settlement by the Finance Committee of his accounts with the city.

At the annual meeting, at Paterson, N. J., of the New-York branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Julia M. Olin. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Caroline R. Wright, St. Paul's Church; Mrs. R. Vanhorne, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Albert Mann, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. H. G. Fay, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. A. Robinson, Bedford-Street Church; Mrs. Dr. Kidder, Madison, N. J.; Mrs. Dr. J. N. Reid, New-York; Mrs. J. H. Stout, Brooklyn; Mrs. Charles Hall, New-York; Mrs. H. B. Lane, St. Paul's, ——, N. J.; Mrs. G. S. Riley, Jersey City. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Harriet Skidmore. Recording Secretary—Mrs. Dr. Crane, Paterson, N. J. Treasurer—Mrs. J. M. Cornell. Assistant Treasurer—Miss Helen Miles.

LIGHT AND VISION.

A scientific entertainment was given at Chickering Hall last evening for the benefit of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital by Dr. J. W. S. Arnold, Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York. Though it was announced that a lecture would be delivered on the subject of "Light and Vision," the Professor's remarks could not be called a lecture in any sense or that term. He very properly informed his audience at the outset that the topic of the evening was altogether too comprehensive to be handled in any one lecture, however carefully it might be prepared, and he wisely confined himself to superficial explanations of certain screen pictures illustrative of the nature of light and its operation on the human vision. He explained by diagrams how impressions of distances, forms, and colors were received by the eye and communicated to the brain, and then went on to the consideration of light and color and the manner of their transmission. The methods used by him in illustration are similar to those employed by Prof. Silliman and other distinguished scientific lecturers, and they never fail to interest the spectator. Dr. Arnold's explanation of the fundamental principles of color, and how by the blending of these other colors are found, was, perhaps, the most valuable part of his entertainment, and was certainly plain enough to be understood by every one. The last picture thrown upon the screen was an illuminated card of the Manhattan Hospital, setting forth the necessity for such an institution and the work it proposed to accomplish among the suffering poor of the City. Dr. Arnold closed by calling the attention of his hearers to the annual meeting, and hoped that he would not allow its appeal for recognition to pass unheeded. There was quite a large audience present, and the hospital realized a handsome sum from the entertainment.

TRINITY COLLEGE ALUMNI.

A meeting of the New-York Alumni Association of Trinity College was held last evening at St. Ann's Church, in West Eighteenth-street, Judge William E. Curtis, the President, in the chair. Dr. Pynchon delivered a brief address, describing the present condition of the institution, and urging the necessity of activity on the part of the Alumni to insure the future of their alma mater. In conclusion, he suggested that a special committee be appointed to look after the welfare of the institution and to awaken an interest in it among the schools of this City. The suggestion having been carried into effect by the appointment of a special committee of five, a motion was made for the appointment of another committee to secure a larger representation of the Alumni in the Board of Trustees of the college. The motion was carried and the committee appointed. Mr. William E. Curtis, Jr., and Mr. J. B. Hurd were next elected, respectively, to the offices of Treasurer and Secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

At its regular meeting yesterday, the Board of Police dismissed the complaints against Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, and Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who were charged with neglecting to prohibit alleged indecent performances at Columbia Opera-house and Egyptian Hall. The following named patrolmen were promoted to the rank of roundsmen, and assigned to the precincts named: McGirr, of the Eighth Precinct, to the Tenth; Maslan, of the First, to the Ninth; Lucas, of the Thirty-second, to the Thirty-fifth; Hanlin, of the Eighth, to the Twenty-second; Thompson, of the Twelfth, to the Thirty-fourth; Brady, of the Twentieth, to the Nineteenth; Schick, of the Eighth, to the Seventeenth; Reed, of the Twenty-first, to the Sixteenth; Mullin, of the Twenty-seventh, to the Eighth; Gallagher, of the Eleventh, to the Thirtieth; Cassidy, of the Ninth, to the Eighth; Ryan, of the Twelfth, to the Twenty-third, and O'Toole, of the Fourteenth, to the First.

THE CREDITORS OF JAMES CROOK.

A meeting of the creditors of James Crook, a voluntary bankrupt, will be held in Judge Barcalow's office, in Paterson, N. J., to-day. A statement of their claims shows a total indebtedness of upward of $300,000. Among the principal creditors are Samuel Pope, Paterson, $10,000; John J. Brown, $15,000; Madison Park Land Improvement Company, Passaic, $35,000; Paterson Land Improvement Company, amount unknown but large; Thomas Gould, $35,000; Garret Demorest, $15,000; John N. Terhune, $48,000; S. S. Sherwood, $10,000; Henry A. Williams, $10,000. There are a large number of claims ranging from $2,500 to $10,000, and a still larger number of small amounts. Many of the claims are secured by real estate, and it is said that only about $40,000 of the whole amount stands without any collateral at all. Among the creditors is ex-Speaker Garret A. Hobart, of Pater

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7693. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

THE ADVANCE MOVEMENT OF RUSSIA

NOT A SHOT FIRED YET IN ROUMANIA—JASSY THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS—THE TURKISH MOVEMENT FROM WIDDIN—REPORTED FIGHTING ON THE ASIATIC FRONTIER—FEELING IN CONSTANTINOPLE OVER THE MANIFESTO—PREPARATION IN MOSCOW FOR THE WOUNDED.

VIENNA, April 25.—A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence*, dated Bucharest, Wednesday, says: "Yesterday 15,000 Russians occupied the railway bridge at Barboschi. Up to yesterday evening 50,000 Russians had entered Roumanian territory. The Turks up to that time remained perfectly passive on the banks of the Danube. The Roumanian Army has retired from the Danube into the interior, where it is divided into two bodies—one at Bucharest, and the other at Krajova. The inhabitants on both banks of the Danube are fleeing en masse into the interior of Roumania.

Reuter's telegram from Bucharest reports that as soon as the Russians arrived at Barboschi the Roumanian troops retired. Two British gunboats have entered the Danube. One is anchored off Galatz. So far not a shot has been fired. The Turks are leaving Widdin in great haste in the direction of the Dobrudscha, where they appear to expect the principal Russian attack. The Turks have not yet made any movement to occupy Kalafat, Gurigevo, Altenitza, or Marguel, on the left bank of the Danube. The Russians continue to enter Roumania by way of Bulgrad, Leova, and Jassy. The Russian head quarters will be transferred to Jassy in a few days.

A Reuter dispatch, dated Constantinople, Wednesday evening, says: "The Russians who have entered Asiatic Turkey appear to intend attacking Kars. News of an engagement on the Asiatic frontier is momentarily expected."

It is rumored that the Sultan will review the Army of the Danube. He has sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Commander-in-Chief, with orders that it be read to the troops.

The authorities recommend that the newspapers observe moderation in their comments on passing events. In the mosques Mussulmans are advised to keep cool and on good terms with their Christian fellow-citizens.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day several Christian members protested against Russia's assertion that she declared war for the protection of the Christians in Turkey. They declared they did not desire the protection of Russia. The Christians were ready to take part in the defense of the country.

MOSCOW, April 25.—After the promulgation of the Czar's manifesto the municipality voted funds to provide 1,000 beds for the wounded, and an additional million of roubles for hospital appliances. They subsequently appointed a special committee to draw up an address to the Czar. A solemn service was held in all the churches of the city.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Standard's* Bucharest correspondent says a telegram from the Austrian Consul announces that 12,000 Russians have occupied Galatz and Braila, securing an important railway bridge. The Turks are throwing up vast earthworks at Rustchuk. There are two lines of defenses and an entrenched camp before the town.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Constantinople announces that five Turkish iron-clads are in the Danube.

It is reported that a slight engagement has occurred in Armenia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says a fight is imminent near Barboschi for the railway bridge over the River Sereth. The Turks unaccountably missed the opportunity of forestalling the Russians in seizing the bridge, and the Russians are now prepared to defend it. Three Turkish gun-boats have entered the river to destroy the bridge. The Russians will continue to cross the Pruth by four pontoon bridges for the next few days.

A *Standard* special, dated Wednesday night, says: "The Turks crossed the Danube to-day at several points and sent out flying corps to destroy the railways before the advance of the Russians."

The Grand Duke Michael has chosen Erivan as the head-quarters of the Caucasian Army. A war manifesto has been published there.

It is announced from Tiflis that the Russian-Caucasian Army commenced operations to-day by marching in two columns toward Erzeroum and Batoum.

The *Times'* special from Berlin says two St. Petersburg journals have been suspended within a month for stating that the entire Russian Army is being mobilized. There can be no doubt that the mobilization is extending, although the above statement is probably exaggerated. A strong reserve force is being drawn together near Kieff. Torpedoes are placed at exposed points on the Baltic shores.

The *Times'* dispatch from Bucharest states that the Roumanian militia is being mobilized as rapidly as possible.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says it seems there are grounds for believing that, if it were possible, Roumania would prefer to avoid a collision with the Turks and maintain its present attitude of semi-neutrality.

The same correspondent confirms the report that the Roumanians are everywhere retreating from their positions along the Danube, while the Russians are hastening to replace them. Kalafat particularly is mentioned as one of the places which has been evacuated. All the Roumanian troops go to Bucharest. Even if not much credit can be attached to the report that misunderstandings have already arisen between the Russian Commanders and the Roumanian authorities, the backward movement would indicate that there is no intention to make, at least for the present, common cause with the Russians, but that, on the contrary, all the Roumanian forces are being collected to act according to circumstances.

The *Times'* Belgrade special dated Wednesday says: "The Servian Government yesterday received the Czar's manifesto. Volunteer officers are leaving to-day for Gladova on a Government steamer. The second class of the Timok Corps and heavy artillery have been ordered to be ready.

Gen. Ompptics arrived from Shabatz to-day, and went instantly to the council of Ministers.

The Porte has asked Servia for a permit for Turkish troops to traverse Servian territory, in order to cross the Danube between Gladova and Radojevatz. The Servian Government replied that strict neutrality would be observed, unless the Turks violated or crossed the Servian frontier.

A telegram to the *Daily News* from Kischeneff reports that on Tuesday the Czar read his manifesto to the troops amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm.

ATTITUDE OF OTHER POWERS.

BRITISH OFFICERS ON LEAVE ORDERED TO REJOIN THEIR REGIMENTS—THE CABINET SESSIONS—AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Post* publishes the following prominently: "We hear that the British officers on leave have been ordered to rejoin their regiments. The British fleet at Malta will proceed eastward. [The latter announcement possibly refers to the departure of the Mediterranean squadron for the Piræus, which has already been announced.]

The *Post*, in its leader, says there was a Cabinet council yesterday, and another will be held to-day. This is significant of anxious discussion and of weighty determinations. The subject of the discussion is probably the reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular.

The Danube Commission, composed of delegates from the six great powers, will meet at Galatz on May 7. They will attempt to secure the solemn engagement of both combatants to religiously respect neutral navigation, and also the works in progress for the improvement of the navigation of the Lower Danube.

The Czar has sent the Emperor of Austria an autograph letter repeating the assurances that Russia wishes for no annexations.

The *News'* Vienna correspondent reports that Hungary is disposed to waive objection to the occupation of Bosnia by Austria provided Servia be occupied simultaneously for the time being, in order to prevent any Sclavonic rebellion which might gather strength in South Hungary.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Vienna says: "I am authorized to state that Austria has no present intention of occupying Bosnia. She might, however, be induced to do so, if the Czar, after a successful campaign, should not adhere to his engagement to avoid annexation.

The *News'* Berlin dispatch reports that the powers will probably make no attempt at mediation until one or two serious engagements have been fought on the Danube. It is certain Germany will take a more active part than heretofore in any new negotiations.

TALK OF DIPLOMACY STILL.

THE TURKISH ANSWER TO THE MANIFESTO—AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE POWERS FOR MEDIATION—THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—Safvet Pasha, in reply to the manifesto of the Czar, has sent a long circular dispatch to the great powers. It protests against a declaration of war, pointing out the efforts of Turkey to improve the position of the Christians, and satisfy the demands of the powers. In the absence, therefore, of any provocation on the part of Turkey, Safvet Pasha declares the Porte is at a loss to understand Russia's attack, and consequently appeals to the Treaty of Paris and the mediation of the guaranteeing powers.

VIENNA, April 25.—The *Political Correspondence's* special from Constantinople states that the Porte's request for the mediation of the powers has been completely unsuccessful.

BERLIN, April 25.—The *North German Gazette* says: "The firm basis of the alliance of the three Emperors for the peace of the Continent is not shaken even now. It will now have to stand the real test of localizing the conflict which might otherwise assume the character of a general war."

LONDON, April 25.—A Vienna dispatch to the London *Times* says it is reported that the contracts made by the Russians in Roumania do not indicate any intention on the part of Russia to send the whole Army immediately to the Danube, but show that it is possible an opportunity for negotiations, between Russia's first overt act in crossing the Pruth and her final attempt to force the passage of the Danube, will be given the Turks.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says the Russians have crossed the frontier of Asiatic Turkey at Alexandropol on the road to Kars. No hope is entertained in Constantinople that mediation of the powers would be successful at the present stage.

OPINIONS ON THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO

UNANIMOUS DENUNCIATION OF THE CONDUCT OF RUSSIA BY THE LONDON PRESS — THE LACK OF ASSURANCES AGAINST ANNEXATION CONSIDERED OMINOUS.

LONDON, April 25.—The London press unanimously condemn the Russian manifesto. Even the *Daily News*, which is most favorable to Russia, says: "We have to deal with a Russia in whose policy better or worse motives mingle. Unfortunately the action of the British Government has tended to drive back nobler influences, and foster a more ignoble and self-seeking one. The solitary action of Russia will almost necessarily be action primarily for Russian interests. The best hope of the Turkish Christians is the poor one of transference from Turkish to Russian despotism."

The *Times* says: "Russia has hastened to stop all further negotiations, and to act as if she alone had an interest in the tranquillization of Turkey; thus she has forfeited any right to speak in the name of Europe. Nor has she given the powers the assurances they have a right to expect. Nothing is said in the same strain as in the Livadia declarations, that Russia had no annexationist objects. It would doubtless be rash to infer from this that the Czar purposely leaves open the possibilities of annexation. His words at Livadia are as binding a pledge as he could have made in his manifesto, and we may presume he would, moreover, be restrained by obvious overwhelming motives of prudence; still the omission of assurances against annexation from the manifesto is a grave error. The Czar's manifesto and Prince Gortschakoff's circular are disappointing in their reticence, and betray hastiness of action which invites severe condemnation."

Several French and English papers comment on the omission of any assurances against annexation.

The *Standard* considers the omission a most striking and ominous circumstance, which will cause and justify the darkest forebodings. It considers that the attempts of the manifesto to throw the responsibility of war upon Turkey are beneath notice, and says: "Never was there a more unfortunate specimen of imperial logic."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "We have been tricked and duped by Tartar diplomacy, but in policy and action we shall not be so easily dealt with, for we shall now have for a single consideration national interests. The nation waits unanimously to support whatever measure the Government may judge necessary to safeguard those interests."

The *Post* says: "The conduct of a despotic and overbearing Empire will be resented by every free people. For ourselves we may safely affirm that we shall not look on patiently while the Cossacks trmple down the Turkish Constitution and bar our own road to the East."

WAR NOTES.

RAGUSA, April 25.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, and his staff have gone to the Albanian frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—An imperial order was promulgated to-day declaring Bessarabia, the littoral District of Kherson, and the provinces of Tanreda and Crimea in a state of siege.

ODESSA, April 25.—Ships arriving here will be boarded at the Middle Fountain. The master and crew will be obliged to go below, and a Russian crew will navigate the ship to or from Odessa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The Turkish papers to-day state that Suleiman Pasha has passed through the Duga defile, after repulsing the Montenegrins, and is now marching to Nicsics.

PORTLAND, Me., April 25.—The Oriental Powder Mills Company of Granby, on the Penobscot, have a contract nearly completed for a quarter of a million dollars' worth of powder for Russia.

LONDON, April 25.—Reuter's dispatch from Cattaro announces that the Montenegrin forces are advancing toward the frontier of Albania. The Miridites, fearing they might be surrounded by 14 Turkish battalions and 2,000 Bashi-Bazouks, have abandoned their positions, which were occupied by the Turks on Sunday.

The *Daily News'* Vienna special states that the Russian Imperial family have given 40,000,000 roubles from their private purse for the expenses of the war.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE IMPRESSION MADE BY GEN. VON MOLTKE'S SPEECH IN PARIS AND BERLIN.

PARIS, April 25.—A majority of the Paris papers, particularly the *Republique Francaise*, express the opinion that Gen. Von Moltke's declarations in the German Parliament yesterday were not intended as hostile to France.

LONDON, April 25.—A special telegram to the second edition of the *Times* from Berlin says Gen. Von Moltke's speech attracts as much attention here as the Russian manifestoes. It is generally assumed that Gen. Von Moltke intended to tell the French that Germany is watching their armaments, that she is acquainted with the peculiar disposition of their troops, that she cannot conceive their immense military efforts to aim at anything save revenge at the first fitting opportunity, and warning her that Germany will not permit her to profit by Oriental troubles for the possible pursuit of anti-Teutonic plans.

The leading evening journals of Paris and the *Temps*, *Debats*, and *Moniteur Universel* consider the only object of Von Moltke's speech was to induce the Reichstag to vote the desired grant.

BERLIN, April 25.—The *Poste* regards Von Moltke's speech as a pacific demonstration, because it showed the groundlessness of the French apprehensions of attack from Germany, and Germany's ardent desire for peace, the limit to which was only where the safety of Germany came in question. Gen. Moltke has chosen the right moment for making the declaration when it is still possible to dissipate distrust by mutual amicable explanation.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says Von Moltke's speech caused a gloomy feeling there notwithstanding the tranquillizing assurances of the French papers.

RESUME OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSTILITIES—A REVOLT IN A TURKISH PROVINCE—THE GREAT POWERS IN CONSULTATION—HOW THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES WERE MADE PUBLIC—STUBBORNNESS OF THE PORTE.

The circumstances attendant upon the present controversy between Russia and Turkey are of comparatively recent date. The beginning of the strife which has just ended in a hostile demonstration of armed force on the part of the Emperor of Russia dates back no longer than 1874. Just after the harvest of that year a dispute took place in Herzegovinia between some tithe farmers and some Christian peasants, and an outbreak at once followed. The strife continued until January of 1875, when the peasants, to escape from exactions and imprisonment, fled to Montenegro. Soon after the Governor of Herzegovina, at the request of the Prince of the country in which they were refugees, agreed to let them return home, and offered them an amnesty. But they were stopped on the frontiers by Turkish troops, and two of them were killed. In justification it was claimed that the troops acted without orders; but after the people had returned, they were exposed to outrage and insult. Their houses were burned, some of them were beaten, and one was put to death. The month of June, saw the beginning of a desultory contest, brought on partly by political motives. The peasants, it is claimed, listened to the promptings of Servia, and were likewise pushed on by by a man named Pezzia, who, 18 years before, had been a brigand in Bosnia, and had lately escaped from confinement. It is more than likely, however, that the real causes of the disturbance had long existed in the constitutionof Mohammedan society, and the grinding exactions of Ottoman rule. The rebellion followed, and foul outrages and atrocious murders are charged against both sides.

A couple of months later the more prominent European Cabinets tried to quell the revolt by sending their Consular agents to confer with the insurgents, but the attempt, after weeks of negotiation, signally failed. The insurgents did not dare to lay down their arms unless assured of protection against the Agas and the Zaptiehs. Soon afterward they formally stated their grievances and demands. After complaining of the heavy advance in taxation, they said that Christians were made to undergo forced labor on the public roads, that their horses were used for the service of the Army, that the Agas were tyrannical, the courts corrupt, and property, life and honor insecure, and that some Christians had been killed simply for going to see the Emperor of Austria on the occasion of his journey through Dalmatia. The Christians added that they would rather die than suffer such slavery, and begged either for a territory to which they might all emigrate, so that Bosnia and Herzegovina might be formed into an autonomous State, tributary to the Sultan; or that the European powers would protect them with troops until better laws were established. Meanwhile, the Porte had sent a Commissioner, in the person of Server Pasha, to the country, and he had made numerous promises. In September, 1875, he gave a pledge that there should be no more arbitrary or vexatious acts; that justice should be given to all who had been wronged, and those unjustly imprisoned should be set free. These promises were approved of by an Imperial Hatt. The insurgents, however, refused to listen to these offers, and the Porte declared that the tithe would be lowered to the old rates; that all arrears of taxes should be abandoned; that the several religious communities should be represented in the Administrative Councils, &c. On the 11th of October Server Pasha gave a further list of the reforms intended by the Porte, and on Dec. 13 all the principles of these reforms were set forth in an imperial firman. The rebels received the firman with indifference, and the rebellion rapidly spread throughout the country. In October, 1875, several Christians who had come back to their homes from Dalmatia were massacred, and this deepened the bitterness of the strife. Many persons took refuge in Austria. Numerous skirmishes occurred, and the insurgents were afforded secret aid by both Servia and Montenegro. Prince Milan, in a speech delivered before the National Assembly of Servia, said it was impossible longer to remain indifferent to the fate of these suffering Christians, and material as well as verbal help was furnished them. At the same time the more warlike of the Montenegrins joined in the fight against their hereditary foe.

THE ANDRASSY NOTE.

In the meantime Russia, Germany, and Austria had been taking counsel together as to the better way to remove the cause of dispute. To Count Andrassy was left the task of stating the common views of the three imperial courts. The result was the famous Andrassy note, which was made public late in December, 1875. The note, so-called, established a system of reforms in the shape of specific demands, in which it was held that complete religious liberty should be established, the system of farming the taxes abolished, the revenue derived in Bosnia and Herzegovina from indirect taxation should be applied to the annual purposes of the Ottoman Empire, while the income obtained from direct taxation should be spent on the Province itself, and that the State should sell portions of its waste lands to the Christian peasantry on easy terms. This note was adopted by the powers, though England gave her support none too readily, and then only because the Porte urged her to do so. The document was presented to the Porte Jan. 31, 1876, and all of its demands accepted save the one defining the purposes to which the indirect and direct taxes of the revolted Provinces should be applied. This reply was sent out in a circular note to the powers, and little more was ever heard of the famous Andrassy document. The rebels in the meantime continued their fighting, preferring the sword to the pledges of the Porte. An amnesty was offered them by Ali Pasha, Governor-General of Herzegovina, on March 24, but they refused to accept it at the price of surrender. Six days later an armistice of 10 days was agreed upon, to enable an envoy of the Austrian Goverment to negotiate with the insurgents. He found that their demands had grown with the rebellion. They insisted that a third of the land should become the property of the Christian peasantry, the Turkish troops should be concentrated in the garrison towns, the houses and churches destroyed by Mohammedans should be rebuilt by the Porte, the peasantry should be given food and agricultural implements for at least a year, they should be freed from taxes for three years, be perpitted to keep their guns until the Musulmans were disarmed, and, finally, that the money for the compensation of the Christians should be paid to a European commission. All these demands were promptly set aside by Count Andrassy, though Princes Gortchakoff thought that at least they might have been discussed.

The rebellion spread from one district to another. Servia and Montenegro grew daily more and more threatening. On the 6th of May, 1876, an outburst of Mohammedan fanaticism was displayed in the murder of the French and German Consuls in Salonica. The excitement spread to Constantinople, and so great was the fear that the Mussulmans would rise and massacre the Christians that Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador, telegraphed to Jaffa, where the British squadron was lying, urging Admiral Drummond to bring the fleet to Besika Bay, to which point it proceeded May 24. On the 30th of May Sultan Abdul Aziz was dethroned, and was succeeded on the same day by his nephew Murad. On the 4th of June Abdul Aziz put an end to his own life, and on the 31st of August Murad, in turn, was dethroned, on the ground of hopeless mental incapacity, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Sultan. Only a short time subsequent to the dethronement of Abdul Aziz, the Turkish Minister of War and the Minister of Foreign Affairs were assassinated by an officer in the Army.

THE BERLIN NOTE.

Once more the three imperial powers made another and bolder attempt to restore peace. On the 11th of May Gortschakoff, Bismarck, and Andrassy framed the Berlin note, so called because it was prepared and signed in that city. In brief and peremptory terms, it stated that as the Sultan had given the powers a pledge to execute the reforms specified in the Andrassy note, he had at the same time given them a moral right to insist that he should keep his word. It was essential, said the note, to "establish certain guarantees of a nature to insure beyond doubt the loyal and full application of the measures agreed upon between the powers and the Porte." Further, the imperial powers demanded a suspension of arms for two months, and it was proposed that the Porte should restore the dwelling-houses and churches which had been destroyed, and if the armistice should fail to bring peace "the three imperial courts are of opinion that it would become necessary to supplement their diplomatic action by the sanction of an agreement, with a view to such efficacious measures as might appear to be demanded in the interests of general peace to check the evil and prevent its development." France and Italy agreed to support the note, but England jealously declined to accept a plan in the preparation of which it had not been consulted, and which it was claimed would not succeed.

Meanwhile a rebellion had broken out in Bulgaria, the first authentic details of which appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. One of our special European correspondents happened fortunately to be in that immediate vicinity at the time, and his letters to this journal were copied not only at home but abroad. At first it was said the danger was trivial, but the results of the investigations of THE TIMES' correspondent, (which were subsequently confirmed by Mr. Eugene Schuyler, of the United States Legation at Constantinople, and by other reputable gentlemen,) showed it to be one of the most horrid of modern times. The public feeling everywhere, but especially in England was aroused, and this feeling was in no wise calmed by a speech made by Disraeli, in which he compared the leaders of the agitation to the authors of the massacre. Public opinion soon convinced the British Government, and on Sept. 21 Lord Derby expressed the indignation of the country in a dispatch, in which he called on the Porte to punish the chief authors of the Bulgarian atrocities. They were never punished.

On the 30th of June Prince Milan formally proclaimed that Servia's arms would be joined to those of Herzegovina and Bosnia to secure the liberation of the Slavonic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. At the same time Montenegro went to war with Turkey. The progress of the war was graphically described at length by THE TIMES' own correspondent. From June to September there were constant skirmishes with more or less success to either army. Servia was, however, not so successful as Montenegro. Early in September England proposed an armistice, which, however, the Porte declined to grant. Instead, it offered peace on conditions so disagreeable that they were declared inadmissible by all the powers. Another basis of discussion was proposed by Lord Derby on Sept. 21, but the proposals were promptly rejected by Prince Milan, much to the annoyance of the British Government. War broke out again; reinforcements from Russia arrived in Servia, and Gen. Tchernayeff managed to resist the Turkish troops till Oct. 31, when Alexinatz fell, and Russia intervened with an ultimatum.

PROPOSALS OF THE POWERS.

Before this, however, Count Schouvaloff informed Lord Derby that, in the opinion of the Czar, force should be used to stop the war and put an end to Turkish misrule. It was proposed that Russian troops should occupy Bulgaria, that Austrian soldiers should occupy Bosnia, and that the united fleets of the powers should enter the Bosphorus. On October 3, the British Government gave notice that it would not support this plan, but that it would sustain an armistice of not less than a month. On the 5th, the British Ambassador at Constantinople was instructed to press the Porte to grant such an armistice, and in case of refusal he was to leave forthwith. It was also suggested by the British Minister that the granting of an armistice should be followed by a conference. The diplomatic calculations were, however, suddenly upset by an offer on the part of Turkey for an armistice of six months, and the promulgation of a general scheme of reform. England, France, and Austria accepted this six months' truce, but Russia held that Servia could not accept so long an armistice, because she could not keep her army on the war footing for such a length of time without putting too severe a strain on her resources, hence it was insisted that the armistice should be for only a month or six weeks. In this view Russia was supported by the Kingdom of Italy. The influence of Germany was sought by England, but Prince Bismarck replied that although an armistice of six months seemed acceptable to his Government, he could not put pressure on any other power to make secure its sanction. The war continued; Alexinatz was captured, and then came Russia's ultimatum.

In an interview at Livadia with the British Ambassador, the Emperor of Russia "pledged his sacred word of honor, in the most earnest and most solemn manner, that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should oblige him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would be provisionally, and until the peace and safety of the Christian population are secured." The Czar further earnestly urged the Ambassador to do his utmost to dispel the cloud of suspicion and distrust of Russia which had gathered in England. These assurances of his Majesty were accepted by the British Cabinet with expressions of great satisfaction, notwithstanding which, Mr. Disraeli, on the evening of Nov. 9, made a speech, in which he found fault with Russia for rejecting the offer of a six months' armistice, and ridiculed the ultimatum already referred to. That this speech was telegraphed to the Czar seems certain, from the fact that the very next day, in speaking to the nobles and Communal Council of Moscow, the Emperor of Russia said he hoped that a conference would bring peace, but that "should this not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain such guarantees as are necessary for carrying out what we have a right to demand of the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently, and I am convinced that the whole of Russia will respond to my summons should I consider it necessary, and should the honor of Russia require it." The speedy mobilization of a large part of the Russian forces followed.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE.

Meanwhile Turkey was yielding nothing. On the 22d of December Midhat Pasha was made Grand Vizier, and the next day the Porte proclaimed the new Constitution. It had been prepared by the new Grand Vizier, and intimated that the Sultan had become a constitutional monarch; that the Minister should be responsible to a Parliament composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, and that these chambers should pass all the laws requisite for the pacification of the Empire. That same day was held the first regular sitting of the famous Constantinople conference, which was attended by the representatives of all the great powers. Much ado was made by this conference, but its final results were absolutely nothing. All the propositions were rejected, the conference was closed, the representatives quit Constantinople, as did the other Ambassadors, and the diplomatic business was left in the hands of Chargés d'Affaires.

Then Russia at once represented to the powers that inasmuch as the demands of the conference had been rejected, it devolved upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. The Porte sent telegrams to its Ambassadors at the various courts, informing them that while rejecting the proposals it undertook to faithfully extend the new constitutional liberties to all its subjects. About the same time Turkey began to treat for peace direct with Servia, this stroke of diplomacy being calculated to force Russia to show her hand. To this, however, Russia offered no objection, and it soon became understood that Turkey's effort was simply a desire to appear magnanimous in the eyes of Europe. Finally, however, Prince Milan accepted the conditions of the Porte, and either on the 9th or 10th of February peace between Servia and Turkey was agreed upon at Belgrade.

The complications continued. Several Christians were appointed to be Governors of Turkish provinces. The Czar expressed a pacific disposition, and for this was charged with desiring to have an excuse for not going to war. Ship-loads of war material arrived in Turkey from the United States, and both armies were ready for the strife. Russia, believing that she could support the strain of mobilization longer than Turkey, kept a large force on the frontier; reinforcements were moving to the front on both sides, and the outlook was a gloomy one. Midhat Pasha, the author of the new Constitution, was dismissed as Grand Vizier, and was succeeded by Edhem Pasha, the Turkish member of the late Conference, and who in its sittings most violently opposed all the proposals of the European powers. This change was most significant, showing as it did that the promises of reform on the part of the Porte were not likely to be carried out. In the meantime peace negotiations were begun between Turkey and Montenegro. Prince Nicholas' demands were refused by the Porte. Those negotiations have never been concluded.

Early in February the Russian Prime Minister sent out another note, but it contained no suggestion of anything which properly could be called a threat. Prince Gortschakoff said: "Before deciding on a course he may think it right to follow, his Majesty the Emperor wishes to know what course will be determined upon by the Cabinets with whom Russia has acted." The circular was simply a continuation of Gen. Ignatieff's policy during the conference. The powers declined to participate in any measures of coercion against the Porte, and also declined constituting Russia their mandatory. On Feb. 26 a rumor was circulated that Russia was about to cross the Pruth, but this was soon denied. That country repeated officially that she had no wish to go to war, and would be happy to desist from hostilities were some regard paid to her feelings and to the position in which she was placed. Stock-jobbing reports continued to be circulated. One was that Russia was demobilizing her Army; another, that Prince Gortschakoff had resigned. Both of these were untrue, and the complications were still unsolved. It was officially stated that a Turkish commission had acquitted some of the more responsible agents in the Bulgarian atrocities. The Secretary of the English Legation and Mr. Schuyler both considered their acquittal contrary to the evidence. Soon afterward the London *Times* printed the following in prominent type: "Dark tales of Mussulman violence and rapine continue to reach us from many provinces, especially from Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Albania, where public security, either on the highway or in isolated houses or small hamlets, seems altogether at an end. Those who are willing to give Turkey one or three years to mature reforms may see what elements are at work for future improvement, either in the Government or among the people. Not one Zaptieh has been dismissed the service; no tithe-gatherer has been stopped in his career of unlawful exaction, and no step is made toward the establishment of public security or the administration of fair and equal justice."

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, who, with the others, had left Constantinople at the close of the conference, went on a tour of Europe, ostensibly for his health, but in reality to give verbal explanations of the future policy of Russia. On March 3 the powers agreed to acknowledge the meritorious zeal of Russia on behalf of the Christians in Turkey; her retreat from her threatening position was made comparatively easy, and it was suggested that the Porte be granted a term for the execution of the reforms. To this Russia offered no objections, only stipulating that the Sultan should sign a protocol, accepted by the powers, containing collective guarantees to Europe for the execution of such reforms. On the same day the Turkish Parliament, so-called, met, and was opened by the Sultan in person. His speech from the throne repeated his promises of reform, but contained no guarantees. On the 10th of March were announced Count Schouvaloff's definite proposals for the solution of the pending questions. These were in the shape of a protocol. The Porte offered counter proposals by issuing a note specifying 11 measures of reform which it was already putting into operation; but there was considerable difference between it and the protocol, and Russia refused to accept it. On the 13th of March the English Cabinet met to consider the terms presented by Russia. Many councils followed, and after some amendments the protocol was accepted. England, desirous of dictating terms, demanded that Russia should demobolize at once, but this was decisively rejected by the other powers. Count Andrassy proposed that Russia and Turkey should demobolize simultaneously. England did nothing, promised nothing, and exhibited only distrust and condemnation of Russia. Then Russia yielded assent to Count Andrassy's plan. Prince Bismarck signed the protocol on condition that it was first accepted by Austria. Then England consented to sign it. On the 31st of March it was officially announced that the protocol was signed by all the powers. What followed is still fresh in the minds of our readers. The protocol was presented to the Porte, and that body refused to entertain any of its demands. Turkey insisted that the lamentable events in Bulgaria were due to foreign intrigue, and refused, absolutely, to disarm until Russia had first done so. This answer of the Porte was communicated to the great powers early in the present month.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

CONTINUED ADVANCE IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS — LIVELY SCENES AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A scene of the greatest excitement prevailed on the Board of Trade to-day, owing to the war news. Wheat opened at $1 70, and in less than five minutes it advanced to $1 80. The excitement at this rose to a tremendous pitch, from which it did not subside until noon. The price dropped gradually down to $1 68, then rose to $1 71, where it stood until the afternoon. In the course of the afternoon the price went up again to $1 74, where it closed, being four cents advance upon the closing price on Tuesday. The leading option was "Seller June." No. 2, cash and "Seller May," closed at $1 70.

The afternoon excitements were in corn and pork, in which large actual dealings have been made within a few days. Corn has advanced 25 per cent., and to-day it made another advance which would have laid out many shorts had people generally been particularly alive to that market instead of wheat. As it was, there was only one failure, and that a small one. The leading option was June, for No. 2, and the day's range was from 57¾ cents to 60½ cents. The closing price was 59¼ cents, or 3½ cents higher than on Tuesday evening. "Seller May" closed at 56¼ cents. Pork ranged from $16 55 to $17 20, and the close found the price at $16 65, which was 25 cents a barrel higher than at the close on Tuesday, "seller June," of course. Oats and lard each advanced during the day, closing the first named at 2¼ cents and the other at 2½ cents higher than on Tuesday evening.

The calls for margins were the heaviest that have been known for years. The deposits on margins at the Corn Exchange Bank alone aggregated $267,000. At the Merchants' there was a deposit of $132,000, and at the Union, North Western, and Third and Fifth National, and other banks, authorized to receive margins, the estimated aggregate deposits are but $2,000 or $3,000 short of $1,000,000. The day, in every aspect, was one of the most remarkable. When the excitement was at the highest pitch in the forenoon, there could not have been less than 5,000 men on the Exchange, fully 3,000 of whom were on the floor of the hall undergoing, apparently, the most agonizing description of paroxysmal insanity. From the look of things this evening, it might be inferred that the worst is over, but there is no safety in saying that the whole bottom may not fall out of everything to-morrow morning.

THE EFFECT ON TRADE ELSEWHERE.

THE MARKET IN BALTIMORE—A CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The market here to-day was much excited by the war news, and the transactions were heavy, at a considerable advance in prices. Maryland wheat advanced to $2 25 per bushel, and flour went up 50 cents per barrel. But the dealings were principally in corn, which jumped to 67½ cents for spot, 68 cents for May, and 69 cents per bushel for June delivery. The transactions amounted to over 500,000 bushels in all, but were mostly speculative, based on an anticipated rise within 60 days. The market is embarrassed by the difference between shippers and shipmasters. The shippers refuse to pay more than six English shillings per quarter on corn to Cork for orders, and nobody will give a charter for less than seven shillings. This seriously interfers with immediate deliveries, and meanwhile consignments from the West are pouring in, the elevators are full, and loaded cars are commencing to accumulate on the track. To-morrow an effort will be made to bring about an agreement between the parties to the controversy on a basis of mutual concessions.

THE WAR NEWS ON 'CHANGE.

The markets on the Produce Exchange were unusually excited yesterday, especially in breadstuffs. Speculation was particularly active, but more as regards the future demand than on present business. There was a very marked advance in prices, which hindered transactions. Flour sold at an advance of 25 cents, and in some cases of 50 cents per barrel, and the business done amounted to a fair aggregate. The bulk of the transactions was to buyers for the home trade, but a part was speculative. Shippers were out of the dealings altogether, not being able to secure any lots. Wheat was very much excited and unsettled at the opening, and prices advanced from 10 to 15 cents per bushel in the asking rates. The business done was moderate, mostly for export. On the Spring grades there was an advance of about 5 to 7 cents. Corn was from 3 to 4 cents higher, and was also very active and excited. The business done was largely speculative, though a good part was taken for export and home use. The market closed less firmly. Rye advanced from 5 to 12 cents on a speculative demand, and closed firm. Oats advanced about 2 cents, and were in brisk demand for trade purposes. Provisions were also higher and excited. Ocean freights were very much unsettled, the very marked advance in prices of exportable stuffs interfering with purchases for export. The freight interest was accordingly unusually quiet, and rates were more or less nominal. Ship-masters were looking for an advance, but were not very enthusiastic about it. The markets throughout the country were reported excited and decidedly higher, and speculation everywhere was unusually brisk. The impression is current on the Produce Exchange that the market here has been manipulated by outside operators for a week or two past. Among others it is said that ex-Sheriff O'Brien has been fortunate to the extent of over $60,000. He is reported to have gone to a prominent broker a few weeks ago with $1,000, which, it is said, he borrowed, and which he put up on a margin for a rise in grain. This venture turned him $15,000 profit, the whole of which he immediately "put up" again, with the result as stated. It is added that, overjoyed at his good luck, he has made handsome presents to the Pastors of several churches in the Twenty-first Ward for the use of the poor.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE PLAGUE IN PERSIA SPREADING—THE SILVER MARKET—OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

TEHERAN, April 25.—The plague has appeared at Resht, and it is causing three or four death daily. The mortality is likely to increase. Sanitary measures are being taken by the Persian Government. There were 176 deaths at Bagdad from the plague between the 16th and 23d inst.

LONDON, April 25.—Silver is quoted to-day at 54d. per ounce. India Council bills were alloted to-day at 11 16d. per rupee decline.

MADRID, April 25.—King Alfonso in person opened the session of the Cortes to-day. In the speech from the throne he declares that the relations of Spain with foreign powers are more cordial than ever. The slight difficulties with England, the United States, and Germany have been settled, including the Sooloo Island affair. He expresses the hope that the pacification of Cuba will shortly be effected. The state of political affairs prevents any reduction of the military or naval establishments.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Party Señor Canovas del Castillo declared that the Liberal-Conservative Party could not relinquish power, as it had not accomplished its task. The Constitutional Centralist Deputies have resolved not to participate in the debate on the reply to the royal speech.

LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—At Dover, Tenn., on Tuesday last, armed men removed William Mackbee from jail, after overpowering the jailor. They conducted him to the spot where, one year ago, in conjunction with Jack Wilson, he murdered Wiley McClish. A *Courier-Journal* special says they placed a rope around his neck, and first hanging him to a tree, shot him to death. Wilson is under sentence of death. Mackbee would have escaped death by reason of a technicality of law.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL INQUEST.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The testimony before the Coroner's jury in the Southern Hotel disaster inquest yesterday, was either a repetition of that already reported, or had no special bearing on the origin of the fire or the particular questions sought to be solved. The inquest will probably be closed to-day.

The reception of testimony in the Southern Hotel inquest was finished to-day, and a verdict will probably be rendered to-morrow or Friday.

A BURGLAR KILLED.

BETHLEHEM, April 25.—Six burglars, while attempting to enter the store of William McKeen, were surprised by an officer,

perior force. I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that one by one Republican State Governments of the South have been forced to succumb to force or fraud or policy. Louisiana, the first State rehabilitated after the war, is the last State whose Government thus falls, and I believe it will be among the first to raise itself again to the plane of equal and honest representation. I advise that you maintain your party organization and continue to battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these, and not for man or men. It grieves me beyond expression that the heroic efforts you have made, and the cruel sufferings you have undergone to maintain Republican principles in Louisiana have had this bitter ending. To those who have so gallantly stood by me in the long contest we have passed through, I tender my heartiest thanks. To all I counsel peace, patience, fortitude, and a firm trust that eventually right and justice will prevail.

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

The members of the Legislature in a body at 2 P. M. proceeded to the State-house, headed by Gov. Nicholls.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow sine die. The Nicholls Secretary of State, Strong, and Auditor Junel took possession of their offices in the State-house to-day: The Nicholls military authorities made a *faux pas* this morning in the matter of taking possession of the State house. After Packard's forces had departed and Boylan's Police were in possession, a company of Militia were ordered by their commander to take possession of the building, and did so, notwithstanding the protest of the Police.

Later in the day, when Secretary of the Senate Clegg and Clerk of the House Fresevant, by order of the Nicholls Senate and House, went to the St. Louis Hotel to take charge of the legislative halls, they found the Militia in charge. Mr. Trezevant stated that he had refused to organize the House in that building in January last because of the presence of the military, and he now refused to have anything to do with the building until the military vacated it. The Militia were soon thereafter ordered out, leaving the civil authorities in charge.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

THEIR MODE OF PROCEEDING—OUTLINE OF THE SITUATION ON VISITING THE STATE—LEGALITY OF THE RIVAL GOVERNMENTS—NECESSITY FOR A UNITED LEGISLATURE AND HOW IT WAS SECURED.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following is the report of the Louisiana Commission, given out by the President this afternoon:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 21, 1877.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: In accordance with your request, the undersigned have visited this city and passed the last 16 days in ascertaining the political situation in Louisiana, and endeavoring to bring about a peaceful solution of its difficulties. In view of the declaration in the letter of the Secretary of State that we should direct our efforts to the end of securing the recognition of a single Legislature as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana, leaving, if necessary, to judicial or other constitutional arbitrament within the State, the question of ultimate right, and in view of your determination to withdraw the troops of the United States to their barracks as soon as it could be done without endangering the peace, we addressed ourselves to the task of securing a common Legislature of undisputed authority, competent to compose the existing political contentions and to preserve the peace without any aid from the National Government. To this end we endeavored to assuage the bitterness and animosity which existed on both sides, so as to secure a public opinion less unfavorable to such concessions as were indispensable to our success in obtaining such a Legislature, and such a general acquiescence in its authority as would insure social order. We have had full conferences with the two gentlemen who claim the Gubernatorial office, and with many other members of their respective Governments in their executive, judicial, and legislative departments. We have also conversed very freely with large delegations or men of business, with many of the District Judges, and with hundreds of prominent citizens of all parties and races, representing not only this city, but almost every parish in the State. We have also received many printed and written statements of facts and legal arguments, and every person with whom we came in contact has shown an earnest desire to give us all possible information bearing upon the unfortunate political divisions in this State.

The actual condition of affairs on our arrival in this city may be briefly stated as follows: Gov. Packard (we shall speak of both gentlemen by the title they claim,) was at the State-house with his Legislature and friends, and an armed Police force. As there was no quorum in the Senate, even upon his own theory of the law, his Legislature was necessarily inactive. The Supreme Court, which recognized his authority, had not attempted to transact any business since it was dispossessed of its court-room and the custody of its records on the 9th of January, 1877. He had no organized Militia, alleging that his deficiency in that respect was owing to his obedience to the orders of President Grant to take no steps to change the relative position of himself and Gov. Nicholls. His main reliance was upon his alleged legal title, claiming that it was the constitutional duty of the President to recognize it, and to afford him such military assistance as might be necessary to enable him to assert his authority as Governor. Gov. Nicholls was occupying the Odd-fellows' Hall as a State-house. His Legislature met there, and was actively engaged in the business of legislation. All the departments of the City Government of the city of New-Orleans recognized his authority. The Supreme Court, nominated by him and confirmed by the Senate, was holding daily sessions, and had heard about 200 cases. The time for the collection of taxes had not arrived; but a considerable sum of money, in the form of taxes, had been voluntarily paid into his treasury out of which he was defraying the ordinary expenses of a State Government. The Nicholls Legislature had a quorum in the Senate upon either the Nicholls or Packard theory of the law, and a quorum in the House on the Nicholls, but not on the Packard theory. The Packard Legislature had a quorum in the House on his own theory of the law, but as already stated, not in the Senate, and was thus disabled from any legislation that would be valid, even in the judgment of its own party. The commission found it to be very difficult to ascertain the precise extent to which the respective Governments were acknowledged in the various parishes outside of New-Orleans. But it is safe to say that the changes which had taken place in the parishes after the organization of the two Governments on the 9th of January, 1877, were in favor of the Nicholls Government. The claim to the legality of the Supreme Court composed of Chief Justice Manning and associates, who were nominated by Gov. Nicholls, and confirmed by his Senate, rests upon the same basis as the title of Gov. Nicholls and his Senate. The claim to legality of the Supreme Court, composed of Chief-Justice Ludeling and his associates, rests either upon their right to hold over in case the Nicholls court is illegal, or upon the legality of the Kellogg-Packard Senate which confirmed the Judges upon the nomination of Gov. Kellogg, and while it had a returning board quorum.

We have briefly sketched the actual position as we found it. We will now state the legal question upon which the rights of these respective governments depends. The Constitution of the State of Louisiana requires that "Returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State." It also provides that "the qualified electors shall vote for Governor and for Lieutenant Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives. The returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the other hand, it is insisted by counsel for the Packard Government, that the Legislature has the power to create this Returning Board and give it the authority with which the act clothes it. It is also claimed by them that the constitutionality of the act has been settled by the Supreme Court of the State, but the Nicholls party denied that the question was decided by the Supreme Court in a manner that could be considered authoritative. It should be further stated that it is not claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls Government that the Legislature could not create a Returning Board and clothe it with those powers in regard to the appointment of Presidential Electors, since the provisions of the State Constitution on which they rely relate only to the election of the members of the Legislature, of Governor, and of Lieutenant-Governor. We quote the following sentence from one of their printed arguments: "Indeed, as to Presidential Electors, the mode of their appointment is by the Constitution of the United States left to the discretion of the Legislature of the State; therefore the General Assembly of Louisiana might create any tribunal whatever, and confide to it the appointment of Electors for President and Vice-President; consequently it may properly authorize such a tribunal in the case of the election of Presidential Electors by the people, to count the votes, and decide and declare who were entitled to seats in the Electoral College."

As matters stood on our arrival here, the legal title of the respective claimants to the office of Governor depended upon the question we have stated. There was no judicial tribunal acknowledged to be authoritative by both parties by which it could be solved, for the reasons already given. The only hope of a practical solution was by a union of so many members of the rival Legislatures as would make a Legislature with a Constitutional quorum, in both the Senate and House, of members whose title to their seats is valid under either view of the law. With a Legislature of undisputed authority the settlement of other questions could, as stated in the letter of instructions to our commission from the Secretary of State, "be gradually worked out by the prevalent authority which the legislative power, when undisputed, is quite competent to exert in composing conflicts in the co-ordinate branches of the Government."

Within the last three days the first great step in restoring peace to the State has been accomplished. In consequence of a withdrawal of members from the Packard to the Nicholls Legislature, the latter has now 57 Returning Board members in the House and 32 Returning Board members in the Senate. Sixty-one members constitute a constitutional quorum in the House, and 19 in the Senate. It is proper that we should say, in conclusion, that it was in view of the foregoing facts, especially the consolidation of the Legislatures, and our knowledge of the condition of Louisiana, derived from personal contact with the people, that we were induced to suggest in our telegram of the 20th inst. that the immediate announcement of the time when the troops would be withdrawn to their barracks would be better for the peace of Louisiana than to postpone such announcement to some distant day. The Commissioners, holding various shades of political belief, readily well concur in any sketch of the past or probable future of Louisiana. We have forborne in this report to express any opinion on the legal questions arising upon the foregoing statement of facts, because our letter of instructions seemed to call for a statement of facts rather than an expression of opinion by the Commissioners. We all, however, indulge in confident hopes of better days for all races in Louisiana. Among the reasons for these hopes are the resolutions of the Nicholls Legislature and the letter of Gov. Nicholls herewith submitted, and which have already been given to the public.

With an earnest hope that the adjustment which has been made of the political controversies of Louisiana will be of lasting benefit to that State, and will be approved by the patriotic people of all sections, we have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

CHARLES B. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
JOHN M. HARLAN, JOHN C. BROWN,
WAYNE MACVEAGH.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

SPEECH OF THE LATEST CANDIDATE PRESENTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25.—After the ballot yesterday the Lieutenant-Governor declared Judge Spofford elected Senator for the long term. On motion, a committee was appointed, composed of Senators Robertson and Allaine and Messrs. Young, Stewart, and McMillan, who waited upon Judge Spofford and escorted him to the Speaker's stand. The Senator-elect made the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA: Words are inadequate to express my gratitude for the confidence you repose in me. The compliment it implies is announced by the tact that you are fully aware of the critical circumstances that surround the State, and you have had before you the names of so many true and able men, who might, perhaps, have served the State better than myself, it will be my endeavor to show, by future acts, the gratitude that cannot be proved by present words. When I consider the vast responsibility of this office at this time, I feel no elation even at the great honor it confers. I feel rather like invoking the aid of a power higher than the power of man to enable me to do something, however humble, toward restoring fallen fortunes and reviving the ancient glories of Louisiana. I tender my profound thanks, especially to the Republican members, who have so generously cast their votes for me. I beg to say that I shall take the concurrent resolutions adopted last week as my letters of instruction from the people of the State. These resolutions are in harmony with my own convictions of our duty in the new era that is dawning before us so brilliant with promise. The heart's desire and prayer to God of the American people is now for peace—peace between sections, peace between races, aye, peace even between parties—peace everywhere, and if it be possible, peace forever more. There is a wide-spread belief that the fullness of time has come at last when those bitter partisan hates that ultimately led to intestine war, to the subordination of reason to force, indifference to questions of right and wrong, thriftless habits, greed of plunder, and reckless disregard of human life that war leaves behind in its dismal train, should be supplanted by nobler aims. It is a growing public sentiment that magnanimity cannot longer be banished with safety from the domain of politics. If the Administration of President Hayes shall grant to the land white-winged peace, industrial progress, and an honest civil service—but these three things—it will be crowned with the benedictions of a grateful people. To do what in us lies to promote a policy so grand, (which I understand to have been announced by the public utterances of the President,) I understand to be the pledge embodied in the resolutions to which I have referred; and, in taking leave of you now, be assured, gentlemen, that whatever of ability and zeal and influence I may command shall be faithfully devoted to the redemption of your pledges. [Applause.]

The joint Assembly then adjourned, and many friends of Judge Spofford hastened to congratulate him.

A MEMORIAL FROM COLORED MEN.

THE LAST APPEAL IN FAVOR OF PACKARD—VIEWS OF THE COLORED MEN ON THE SITUATION—THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Gen. T. Morris Chester and James M. Vance, of Louisiana, presented to the President to-day a memorial of the colored citizens of that State in regard to its political situation, in which they ask that Gov. Packard shall be sustained. The bearers of the address said to the President that this address would be the last of its kind he would be likely to receive from the representative colored men of Louisiana. They recognized the present condition of affairs as unalterable, and accepted the situation; and although the new policy suggested some fears, they were hopeful of a happy issue. They also hoped that should any change be made in the Federal officers of Louisiana, gentlemen of eminence and character would be selected, who had the respect of the whites and the confidence of the blacks. In reply, the President said he had no doubt the policy adopted would bring ample protection to the colored people, and a happier condition of affairs to the State. In this policy he had no idea whatever of deserting the colored people, and in the event of changes in the Federal offices of Louisiana, representative colored men would be recognized.

THE COAL TRADE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, April 25.—The shipment of coal at Pictou commenced earlier than usual this season. Last week 1,226 tons were shipped.

WASHINGTON.

TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

ALLEGED CONCENTRATION OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS—NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT—A STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of War has received no intelligence from Gen. Ord, Military Commander in Texas, with reference to an alleged concentration of United States troops at Laerdo, on the Rio Grande, as stated in a general press dispatch from Matamoros, published to-day. The Secretary says there can be no truth in the report, for the reason that Gen. Ord has no troops at his disposal to concentrate. Some time ago three guides claiming to be American citizens, were arrested on the Mexican frontier by the Mexican military authorities, who charged them with being engaged in a movement against President Diaz and in the interest of Lerdo, the deposed President. These men were condemned to suffer death, and Gen. Ord sent one of his officers to consult with the Mexican authorities in reference to the matter, upon whose intercession the execution was postponed until further inquiry can be made as to the offense of the condemned men, and until the fact of their nationality can be definitely ascertained. It is believed at the War Department that the statements made in the Matamoros dispatch have grown out of these facts. The Secretary says there have been no authorized movements of troops on the Mexican border that can in any sense be construed as a menace against the Government of Diaz, nor has anything transpired on the border calculated to disturb the friendly relations existing between the United States and Mexico.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS AND THE PRESIDENT—NO CHANGE OF POLICY CONTEMPLATED.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Board of Indian Commissioners, commonly known as the Indian Peace Commission, now in session in this city, composed of John D. Long, of Maine; C. A. Stebbing, of New-Jersey; William H. Lyon, of New-York; A. C. Barstow, of Rhode Island; William Stickney, District of Columbia, and C. M. Kingsley, of New-York, accompanied by Secretary Schurz and Indian Commissioner Smith, called upon the President to-day for the purpose of learning his views on the Indian peace policy inaugurated by President Grant at the beginning of his administration. Mr. Long addressed the President in relation to the result of the peace policy, and in the course of his remarks said they hoped their peace policy with the Indians would go as successful as the peace policy of President Hayes in the South. The President replied that he had not consulted with his Cabinet on the subject, but he knew no reason why the Indian policy of the late Administration should not be continued. Secretary Schurz remarked that while in private life he had given his earnest support to this policy, and he saw no reason why he should not sustain it as the Secretary of the Interior. The commission were much gratified with their interview.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIRST QUARTERS OF 1876 AND 1877.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following statement, showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States, during the three months ended March 31, 1877, compared with the corresponding period of 1876, has been compiled in the Bureau of Statistics, from the British "Trade and Navigation Account:"

Commodities.	—Three months ending March 31,— 1876.	1877.
Alkali, cwt.	452,493	492,529
Apparel and Slops	£17,801	£13,649
Beer and Ale, bols.	7,181	4,144
Copper, unwrought, cwt.	20	20
Copper, wrought, cwt.	117	222
Cotton, piece goods, yards	23 893,200	19,686,500
Earthen and China-ware	£148,004	£131,715
Haberdashery	£116,484	£88,939
Hardware and Cutlery	£113,643	£77,419
Iron, pig, tons	6,913	11,033
Iron, bar, angle, &c., tons	574	831
Iron, railroad, tons	85	762
Iron, tin plates, tons	21,643	22,778
Iron, cast, and all other manufactures, tons	1,412	657
Iron, old, tons	1,351	947
Steel, unwrought, tons	1,724	1,372
Lead, pig, tons	320	367
Linen, piece goods, yards	30,560,500	29,841,600
Machinery	£71,935	£33,442
Paper, writing, or printing, cwt.	534	592
Paper, other kinds, cwt.	670	1,429
Salt, Rock and White, tons	55,068	57,438
Silk, broadstuffs, yards	90,129	119,472
Silk, Ribbons	£2 469	£1,579
Silk, other articles of	£21,378	£18,168
Silk, and other materials	£14 4 4	£8,913
Spirits, gallons	9,169	12,208
Stationery, other than paper	£17,789	£17,402
Tin, unwrought, cwt.	3 416	6,732
Wool, pounds	69,500	323,900
Woolen Cloths, yards	726,800	463,900
Worsted Stuffs, yards	17,719,300	11,466,200
Carpets, yards	518,600	203,100

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $285,615 20, and from customs $603,768 82.

The President to-day notified A. M. Clapp, Public Printer, that his resignation would be acceptble. The name of Mr. Clapp's successor has not transpired.

Ex-President Grant, to-day visited President Hayes for the first time since his inauguration. To-morrow the ex-President and Mrs. Grant will receive friends at the residence of Rev. Dr. Newman.

Rev. W. W. Patton, a Congregational Minister of Chicago, was to-day elected President of Howard University, receiving 9 of the 16 votes cast. Prof. Clarke, of Cincinnati, received 5 votes, and ex-State Treasurer Cardoza, of South Carolina, 2.

The Postmaster-General has received a notification from the Public Printer that the appropriation for printing blanks for the Post Office Department is exhausted. This will cause some temporary embarrassment until the deficiency shall have been supplied by Congress at the extra session.

Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, is considerably muddled over the Southern policy of President Hayes. In a letter to a friend in this city he writes: "The Administration runs the Democratic policy as cleverly as though it had been born to it. Is Mr. Hayes a Democrat, or am I a Republican? Really, I don't feel quite sure of my political identity."

The Treasury has during the present month paid off a large number of Southern claims. The receipts and expenditures of the department for the present month have been about the same as they were during this month last year. It is believed at the department that the debt statement will show such a reduction on the 1st proximo as was exhibited on the 1st of the present month.

A special term of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Hughes to preside, will be held at Alexandria, Va., on the 26th inst., to try the case of the United States against W. H. Ottman et al., for the recovery of that portion of the $47,000 stolen from the United States Treasury deposited in the German Savings Bank of Alexandria.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, (including $6,000,000 special fund for redemption of fractional currency,) $8,962,181; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,310,000; coin, including $49,511,500 in coin certificates, $93,621,233; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,214.

The President's proclamation to convene Congress in extra session on the 4th of June is in a state of forwardness, and will probably be issued within a few days. Its preparation has of late been delayed to await the settlement of the Louisiana difficulty, and also with a view to receiving full reports from the various executive departments as to what legislation in the nature of deficiency appropriations, &c., should be recommended.

A committee of non-officeholding soldiers of the late war, F. Thorpe, of Ohio, Chairman, representing an organization of soldiers, had an audience with the President this morning for the purpose of ascertaining his views regarding the appointment of soldiers to office. They found him in perfect accord with the law of Congress which provides that, other things being equal, the soldier in all cases shall have the preference of appointment.

Hon. Charles H. Adams, late member of Congress from the Albany, N. Y., district, was married to-day, in this city, to Miss Judith Crittenden Coleman, of Louisville, Ky., a granddaughter of John J. Crittenden. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. William C. Young, of Chicago, a cousin of the bride, at the residence of her uncle, Gen. Crittenden, on Connecticut-avenue. There was a large and fashionable attendance. The newly married couple will visit California on their bridal tour.

The Independent Order of Odd-fellows of this District will to-morrow celebrate the fifty-eighth anniversary of the introduction of the order into the United States. An address will be delivered in the afternoon, after which the uniformed encampment branch will have a dress parade. President Hayes will review them. It is understood that the President is a member of the order. Public business only, he says, will prevent his attendance at the reception at night to be given in Odd-fellows' Hall.

The President has been occupied throughout the day and a portion of the evening with business matters requiring his personal attention. He left his office, however, for a short time this evening to join Mrs. Hayes in receiving social calls from ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fish, Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, Chief-Justice Waite, and Gen. Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Fish called to say good-bye, as they have made their arrangements to leave Washington and resume their residence in New-York next Saturday. Ex-Secretary Morrill has postponed his departure for Portland until Friday.

Dr. J. B. Blake, Secretary of the National Washington Monument Society, takes issue with the military engineers who recently reported against the sufficiency of the foundation of the monument, saying no fault was found with this until after the development of a desire to ornament another part of the city with the monument, when it was first suggested that the design of the monument was not in good taste, and afterward that its foundations were insecure. He says a whole generation of most competent architects and engineers have been satisfied both as to the design, the site, and the solidity of the monument.

Gordon Cumming, son of the late Sir Alexander Cumming, of Scotland, now a resident of Maryland, and Miss Eames, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Eames, of Massachusetts, were to-night united in marriage at the Church of the Epiphany in this city. The wedding was attended by nearly all of the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, and a large proportion of the most distinguished society of Washington. Among the bridesmaids were the daughters of the British Minister, ex-Secretary Fish, ex-Minister Bigelow, and Commissioner Phelps, of the District of Columbia, and Misses Gouverneur, of New-York, and Thayer, of Boston.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular letter to disbursing officers of the Navy calling their attention particularly to sections of the Revised Statutes requiring all contracts made by virtue of law, or in any manner connected with the settlement of public accounts, to be deposited in the office of the First Controller of the Treasury, and copies of such contracts, together with all the papers connected therewith, duly sworn to, shall be forwarded to the returns office of the Department of the Interior. The penalty of any violation of these sections is a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500, and imprisonment not more than six months.

Commodore J. C. Howell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy Department, has been promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral in place of Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, whose name was placed on the retired list yesterday, on account of long and faithful service. He has also been detached from duty as President of the Board to Examine Officers for retirement or promotion, and Commodore George H. B. Cooper has been ordered to duty as President of the board to fill the vacancy.

Ensigns William E. Whitfield and John O. Nicholson have been ordered to the training ship Constitution.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Elbert Wheeler, First Artillery, to take effect June 12, 1877.

CALIFORNIA CROPS.

LESS PROMISING REPORTS FOR GRAIN—FRUIT EXCELLENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Crop reports throughout the State telegraphed this evening are hardly as promising as previous returns. In the northern portion of the State, including Sacramento Valley, the mildew noted in the last report has to a great extent disappeared under the influence of dry north winds, but, on the other hand, the same winds have dried up the fields, and while Summer fallowed lands promised fairly, Winter sown-grain will yield a very light harvest. In Napa and Sonoma, and the northern coast counties, prospects continue excellent. In San Joaquin Valley there will be little, if any, wheat for export, except in the lower portion, where there is a likelihood of a fine crop. In the counties bordering the southern portion of San Francisco Bay, and southward to Los Angeles, the outlook is very discouraging for wheat and barley, though Los Angeles will raise an unusually large crop of corn. On the coast of Monterey Bay the crops are in good condition, but further South, though better than in the interior, they are still far from promising. All reports indicate an excellent fruit yield.

In Oregon there is a most encouraging prospect. Throughout the great Williamette Valley the fields never promised better, and the acreage sown to wheat is greatly in excess of that of any previous year. The eastern portion of the State will also produce an abundant harvest, and good judges estimate that Oregon and the eastern portion of Washington Territory will have 5,000,000 of bushels for export.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The mill property of Hope Brothers, at Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the building, stock, and machinery is $9,500; partially insured. The Kensington Dyeing and Finishing Mills, occupied by John Somers, were also damaged by fire. The loss on stock and building is $16,000; fully covered by insurance.

Vanstone's planing mill and several frame houses, owned by Messrs. Collins, at Kincardine, Ontario, were burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 26—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States cool north-east to north-west winds, rising barometer, and clear or fair weather, followed during the night by falling barometer, and in the southern portions threatening weather and possibly rain.*

For New-England, cooler clear or fair weather, light northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	43°	57°	3:30 P. M.	60°	66°
6 A. M.	42°	57°	6 P. M.	48°	63°
9 A. M.	45°	60°	9 P. M.	43°	59°
12 M.	49°	64°	12 P. M.	41°	56°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 59 1/2°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 45 1/2°

THE SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The Judiciary Committee heard the Supervisors to-day and resolved to instruct the City and County Attorney to commence a suit in equity against the Spring Valley Water Company to quit their title to Lobos Creek and Mountain Lake and adjoining lands, which are claimed by the company under an alleged grant from the city, but which is claimed by the legal counsel of the city to be fraudulent and void, as a portion of the property is believed to be the property of the United States, being included in the Presidio reservation. A resolution will also be drawn up authorizing an application to Congress for a grant of the lands in question.

BASE-BALL PLAYERS.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—The Alleghenys defeated the Louisvilles at base-ball here to-day by a score of 3 to 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—The Syracuse Stars and Indianapolis Club played a game of base-ball here to-day. The former were the victors by a score of 5 to 3.

THE YALE-HARVARD RACE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.—The Yale-Harvard race will be rowed here June 29. Harvard having fully consented to the Connecticut River course.

AN OYSTER'S PRIZE.

A paper printed in Maryland contains the following: "Capt. John T. Ford brought to the *Comet* office on Wednesday evening an oyster, between the shells of which was firmly fastened the bill of a pheasant duck. The duck while feeding had evidently inserted his bill into the open mouth of an oyster, which shut down on it and held it fast. The duck came to the surface, dragging with him the oyster, which was so large and heavy the duck could not keep its head above the water. In this condition they were found by Mr. Edward Hunt, who caught the duck, but could not get the oyster loose. So he cut the duck's head off, and bill and head will remain held by the oyster until it is opened."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

WHOLESALE BREAKING OF PLEDGES

NO REPUBLICAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE IGNORED—EXCLUSION OF REPUBLICANS FROM THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, April 25.—The conciliatory policy is being admirably carried out by the Democrats in the State Legislature, which met here yesterday under Hampton's call. Democratic Senators from three counties were sworn in by the Lieutenant-Governor, as President of the Senate, notwithstanding their cases were before the Committee on Elections, and in spite of the protest of the Republican majority he refused to entertain any motion or appeal from the Republican side. In the same way another Democratic Senator, elected to fill a vacancy, was sworn in without the returns of the election being even opened. In order to still further reduce the Republican majority in the Senate, one of the Republican Senators has been arrested, committed to jail, and denied bail. It is proposed to oust two other Republican Senators in a similar arbitrary manner, upon the ground that they were Hayes Electors.

In the House for the past two days the Republicans who formerly constituted the Mackey House have been denied admission as members, their cases being referred to a committee, who have decided to seat some and exclude others. Among those to be excluded are E. W. M. Mackey, who acted as Speaker of the Mackey House, and T. B. Johnson, for the reason that he was a Hayes Elector. It is rumored that the 18 Republican Representatives from Charleston, who were elected by majorities ranging from 6,000 and upward, are also to be excluded.

SUICIDE OF TWO WOMEN.

HOW A MOTHER SAVED HER DAUGHTER FROM SHAME—THE SAD FATE OF TWO SHAKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—This morning two women were found dying in a room in the Farmers' Hotel, with a half-emptied bottle of morphine lying near them. The facts, as far as they are developed, are of painful interest. They were mother and daughter, and had come here about a month ago from a small Shaker settlement at Whitewater. The girl, who was about 16 years of age, had been reading novels, and had formed an ambition to see city life, that no arguments could dispossess her of. Her mother accordingly, rather than have her run away, consented to accompany her to the city. Very little is known of their life, except that they found their means too scanty to live upon, and were unable to get suitable employment. The mother wanted to return to the Shakers, but the girl would not consent. Starvation and ruin were staring them in the face, and it is believed that the woman, rather than have her daughter yield to a life of vice, deliberately poisoned her and then killed herself. They had arrived at the hotel only the day before, and were registered as Sallie Dill and Mary Dill, Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

IT IS TO BE LEASED BY BUSINESS MEN AND CAPITALISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—A corporation was formed to-day of several leading capitalists and business men of Cincinnati for the purpose of leasing and operating the Southern Railroad. This road, which runs directly south through the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and connects with the Southern system of railroads at Chattanooga, is now nearly completed. It has been built entirely by the City of Cincinnati, and has cost, so far, $16,000,000. Two millions and a quarter more will be needed to complete the road-bed, build stations, and put the entire road in running order. But this sum the tax-payers are loth to advance. A law has accordingly been secured authorizing the formation of a common carrier company to lease the road from the city and advance the money necessary for its completion. The prospect of a combination of Eastern capitalists getting possession of the road under this law, and of operating it without reference to the interests of Cincinnati, has put our own merchants and manufacturers on their mettle. Books will be opened at once for subscriptions to stock, and it is expected that a portion of the road already completed will be put in operation at once.

LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, April 25.—A dispatch from Clarksville to the *American*, states that a party of 70 men took Mockbee out of the jail at Dover, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, hanged him to a limb, and fired eight shots into his body. Mockbee was an accomplice in the murder of Willis McClish, last August, and the community was greatly excited at the prospect of his escaping the penalty of his crime by change of venue.

The sentence of Israel Thomason, who was to have been hanged at Columbia on Friday for the murder of Rufus C. Jackson, having been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life on the recommendation of the Supreme Court, he was brought here to escape lynching to-night. The people of the State have been divided as to whether Thomason should be hanged on circumstantial evidence, and considerable feeling was manifested. An indignation meeting over the commutation of Thomason's sentence was held at Columbia to-night. The Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court were burned in effigy. Dispatches do not state the number of persons who took part in the affair, but it is thought to be small.

RAILWAY LITIGATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The case of the Union Trust Company, of New-York against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, asking to have itself appointed Receiver of that road, came up in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Judge Dillon laid it over until June 1, in consequence of a long affidavit filed by the plaintiff, and issued an order that the plaintiff might have until May 15 to file additional affidavits, the defendants until May 25 to file answers, and the plaintiff till May 29 to file affidavits in rebuttal. In the case of Samuel G. Ward against Thomas Allen, R. J. Lockland, and the above-named railroad company, being a suit to restrain that company from issuing or disposing of 45,000 shares of stock of the corporation, the same order was made as in the first-mentioned case.

DID NOT COMMIT SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The statement that circumstances developed after the death of Rev. Joseph Jones, of St. John's Independent Methodist Church, on Monday last, which tended to show that he committed suicide for fear of exposure of his pecuniary transactions, is pronounced a cruel injustice to the deceased and his family. The physician who attended Mr. Jones in his last illness says there was no symptom of poison, and Mr. Jones died of congestion of the brain. He was insured in the New-York Life Insurance Company for $10,000.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OTTAWA, April 25.—In the House of Commons, this morning, a vote was taken on Dr. Tupper's resolution, which was to the effect that the House disapproves of the policy and course pursued by the Government with respect to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The vote stood, for the Government, 105; against, 59.

A PACIFIC TRAIN SNOW-BOUND.

OMAHA, April 25.—The Union Pacific train from the West which was due here at 3:45 P. M. to-day will not arrive until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It was snow-bound at Granite Cañon in consequence of a heavy snow-storm that was raging yesterday and last night on the hills. All the trains have been moving since morning.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

BOSTON, April 25.—The twelfth annual meeting of the New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held here to-day. Ex-Gov. E. A. Straw, of Manchester, was chosen President.

THE BODY OF MR. MORAN RECOVERED.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The body of Michael Moran, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was employed in dredging the harbor, and who has been missing for three weeks, was found to-day floating in the river. The body is held to await the arrival of friends.

BURNING OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

A BRIDGE ON THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD ROAD DESTROYED.

NEW-HAVEN, April 25.—Early this morning the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's bridge at Cos Cob was burned, with the exception of two iron sections on the New-York side between the draw and the land. The fire has caused an interruption of travel. The Washington and Boston express train passed over the bridge at 1:20 A. M. Fifteen minutes later, fire was discovered at the top of the structure, near the east end. Some 560 feet in length, including the draw, was burned, and the ruins fell into the river at 2:10 A. M. The loss will be not less than $100,000. Passengers and baggage now have to be transported about two miles around by the turnpike bridge. A temporary foot-bridge will be put up to-morrow. It will probably take 10 days to rebuild the bridge so that trains can pass.

A portion of the same bridge was burned in 1866, and was replaced by an iron structure, and this is all that was left by the fire of this morning. Workmen are now busy laying a pontoon bridge. The detention of trains is about two hours. This will be much reduced when the pontoon bridge is completed, which will probably be to-morrow morning. The Western Union Telegraph Company's wires are working on both sides up to the bridge, and two wires out of 27 across the water have now been restored.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

DIAZ ENDEAVORING TO STRENGHTEN HIS POSITION—NO REDRESS OFFERED FOR THE OUTRAGE ON CONSUL SUTTER—CORTINA LIBERATED ON PAROLE.

HAVANA, April 25.—The steamer City of Havana, from Vera Cruz, arrived this morning. She brings the following news from the Mexican Republic:

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.—Political arrests continue to be made. Senor F. Mejia, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under President Lerdo, has been imprisoned for alleged malpractices during the past two years.

Gov. Jiminez, who arrested Mr. Sutter, the American Consul at Acapulco, without cause, and kept him in confinement three weeks, released him by order of President Diaz, but without redress. The American residents here are very indignant at the outrage.

The *Courrier de l'Europe* has suspended publication. The *Two Republics* will probably discontinue its issues on May 1. Both journals have all along favored President Lerdo.

President Diaz has declared the House of Deputies illegal as a Congress. The Senate is called to meet in September, when both bodies will form a Constitutional Congress. The Church party are indignant because Diaz disavows any alliance with them. The original Tuxtepec party show signs of dissatisfaction with Diaz, and threaten to oppose him. A formidable conspiracy has been discovered in San Luis Potosi, and a number of arrests have been made in consequence. Juan Mendez will probably succeed Senor Ogosa as Minister of War. Gen. Cortina has been set at liberty by Diaz, on parole.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES EVENT—THE RACE WON BY JOHN DAY.

insist that her Treasury is exhausted, and that there is disaffection in her Army. Others declare this only to be a ruse to promote a reckless confidence at Stamboul. It is rumored in official circles that the Czar has written with his own hand to Queen Victoria, declaring that, in presence of the attitude of Turkey, he can no longer resist the pressure of his people. Whether this be true or not, the crisis is so critical that war is regarded on all hands as the only arbiter between the deadly foes whom Europe has striven in vain to conciliate.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday night there was an unseemly scene between Mr. Sullivan, an Irish journalist, and Dr. Kenealy, brought on by the member for Stoke during the debate in regard to the registration of newspapers. Mr. Sullivan, roused by the blatant impudence of Kenealy, denounced him by inference as "a coward," "a libeler," and "a wretched individual who had shocked and outraged the public morals and conscience of this country;" "a wretched man who had starved and ill treated his illegitimate child." Mr. Sullivan mentioned no names, and he hung his description of "the slave and coward" upon Dr. Kenealy's own reference to such a person. But the House of Commons knew to whom Sullivan referred, and they cheered his mad Irish eloquence and invective to the echo, for Dr. Kenealy is regarded with contempt and treated with silent scorn by both sides of the House and by all parties. During a division, while passing into the lobby, Dr. Kenealy accosted Mr. Sullivan and called him a liar. This fact was brought before the House, and, on a unanimous vote, he was called upon to withdraw the offensive expression and apologize to the House for using it. The honorable member for Stoke complied with that humility which has always characterized him when the orders of "Mr. Speaker" have enforced active contrition or assumed repentance. On Thursday night, however, Dr. Kenealy returned to the charge by giving notice that he would, on the next day, ask the Home Secretary whether he would lay on the table of the House a copy of the case of The Queen against Kenealy, tried on the 4th of May, 1850, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell, copy of the sentence pronounced on the defendant, and copies of the affidavits produced in court. He also gave other notices, which it is not necessary to mention, all bearing upon the incident of the previous evening, his chief object being to make the House believe that the assault for which he had years ago been imprisoned was only a trifling matter. At the close of his remarks he said that Mr. Sullivan's epithets had provoked a retort, which he did not regret, although he had been compelled to apologize for it to the House. After a brief discussion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that, in deference to the honor of the House, Dr. Kenealy should at once withdraw the remark that while he had apologized for an offensive expression he did not regret it, once more Dr. Kenealy "bowed to the feeling of the House," and withdrew everything, his notice included. It is a pity he does not withdraw himself from the assembly and return to the foolish electors of Stoke the trust which he has abused.

With reference to the papers and reports for which he professed to move in the vindication of his honor, I am in a position to give you a resumé of the trial and sentence of this same learned Doctor, gathered from the records of the courts and the file of the *Morning Advertiser*. The case was heard on the 12th of May, 1850, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Patteson and a common jury. It was an indictment charging the defendant in the first count with having put a rope round the neck of Edward Hyde, a boy of six years of age, and hanged him up to a peg. Other counts charged him with an aggravated assault on the boy. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Crowder and Mr. Huddlestone, (now a Judge,) were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Whateley and Mr. Sergt. Murphy appeared for Kenealy. Mr. Crowder, in opening the case, said the prosecution had been instituted by the Poor-Law Guardians against the defendant, who was charged with a very serious assault on a little boy, his illegitimate child. Mr. Kenealy's position as a member of the liberal profession of the law made the case all the more painful. The facts were short and simple. On the 13th of July in the previous year a policeman, passing through Skinner-street, found a child which appeared to have been lost. He took it to the station, where it was discovered that the little outcast was bruised and wounded in various parts of the body. There was a mark around its neck as if it had been partially hanged. From the nape of the neck down to the posteriors he had been striped and bruised. There were similar marks thence down to the ankles, and the arms were also bruised. The sufferer was taken before the magistrate at Guildhall, and thence to the West London Union. It was ultimately ascertained that the child was the natural son of Mr. Kenealy. He was called upon to answer on an indictment at the Sessions, but the case was removed by certiorari to the Court of Queen's Bench. Evidence was given as to the finding and condition of the child. But the statement of the surgeon, Mr. Bucke, who was called in, is sufficient for all purposes. He said he found on the child a horizontal mark round the neck from ear to ear. On the front of the throat the skin had been moved, apparently by the pressure of a cord. Scabbing had taken place on some parts, and other portions were undergoing suppuration. That was in front of the throat. The whole of the back, from the shoulders to the posterior, and downward to the ankles, was covered with bruises made by a cane or rod. Great violence must have been used. Evidence was given as to what took place before the magistrates. Mr. Wood, the chief clerk at Guildhall, said the boy stated that he was beaten with a stick by a gentleman. "It is the gentleman who had me up. He tied my hands and put me on a nail and then beat me. He promised to give me the cat-and-nine tails." Here it seems Kenealy cross-examined the child with the following result: "You told me you beat me because I told lies; I used to tell lies; I used nasty words; the night you beat me I slept with you; the next morning you washed me; you told me to tell nothing at all; you taught me to spell and to read, and gave me pictures; the lady was very fond of me; you often told me to be good without beating; you often gave me a fine description of heaven, where good boys go to, and of hell, where the bad go to." In re-examination he said that Mr. Kenealy beat him in the room where they slept for not learning his lessons. "All my clothes were off except my shirt; my neck was hurt by a rope that was put round it by Mr. Kenealy; no caught hold of the other end of the rope and squeezed it; I did not try to get away; he hurt me round my neck; he then flogged me; the flogging was all at once; after that I went to bed; it was night." The next day he went out, and on the following day he got lost. The defendant put in an affidavit with a view of showing that, finding on a visit to Ireland, the moral and intellectual training of his child had been neglected by the nurse to whom he had consigned him, he brought the boy to London to have him properly educated; that he had subsequently taken a lively interest in the child's welfare; and what correction he had thought it necessary to inflict on him had been to cure him of a habit of lying, and the nature of the chastisements had been greatly exaggerated. The two counsel for the defendant urged that Kenealy's conduct toward the child had been unvaryingly kind except in this one instance, and they dwelt upon the touching character of the defendant's affidavit, indicating an affectionate intercourse between parent and child, and they both bore testimony to his high character as a fellow-student, and to his great attainments as a barrister. Mr. Crowder said his client did not press for a severe punishment, but they felt that they were discharging a public duty in instituting this prosecution.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Patteson delivered the judgment of the court in terms of great forbearance and consideration, giving the defendant full credit for his paternal interest in the child, and anxiety for its welfare. The court found that the assault in question was the only one he had committed on the child. At the close of a long charge to the prisoner the Judge said: "With respect to whether he was tied up or not, the assertions are contradictory; you do not seem to have wished to do him any very great harm, and you punished him with a small cane. At this moment one of two things must have occurred—either you must have been so exceedingly indiscreet that you must have inflicted a much more severe punishment than you could be justified in doing, or some circumstances must have occurred in the course of the punishment which made you lose your temper, and that may account for your carrying the punishment further than you intended. If so, it is much to be regretted, for I think that if ever a man is called on to control his own temper it is when obliged to punish children under his management; for if children see persons above them losing their temper, not only does the punishment lose its effect, but the respect of the children is gone. Taking all these circumstances into consideration the court, believing that there is no ground for imputing to you an intention to do anything wrong, but that you inflicted a punishment in an excessive manner, which cannot be justified, feels that it is bound to inflict a punishment on you, by way of example to others, to show that persons who have the management of children must take care not to exceed the bounds of moderation in chastising them. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for the period of one calendar month, of course in the first class."

That is the story which Dr. Kenealy wishes to be known in its naked truth. There were motions afterward to make the prosecutors pay the costs of the trial, but in all these legal attempts to still further neutralize the real facts Dr. Kenealy was worsted. It will, no doubt, be some consolation to have it known in America (he intends to visit the States) that if he cannot claim to be a first-class man, he was, at least, a first-class prisoner. The son who became acquainted with the Kenealy temper at so early an age has acted as his father's publisher and "blind" in cases of libel, and was offered by the magnanimous parent as a candidate for Parliament during the last general election. Dr. Kenealy has been peculiarly fortunate in sitting in the present Parliament, with its long lease of life, for it is certain that he can never hope to be returned again.

The budget recently presented by the Chancellor is an evidence of timidity rather than hopefulness. The prevailing idea of the fiscal statement is, "let well alone;" the next year cannot be worse than the last. Therefore, while there is to be no remission of taxation, there will be no increase. The Ministerial side of the House loudly cheered this statement, and the budget is regarded as fairly satisfactory by the Opposition. "Rest and be thankful" might be its motto; but, like everybody else, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is playing a waiting game. It is difficult to conjecture what the next fiscal year may bring forth. There are signs of improved trade here and there, but at present all calculations are affected by the state of affairs in the East.

Visiting one of the pleasantest country houses near London last night, I found THE NEW-YORK TIMES discussed as familiarly as if there were no sea between your City and London. The house was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, (Miss Braddon, the novelist,) and the topic was interviewing, and some remarks made in a London letter to THE TIMES in regard to the working hours of the accomplished lady of the house. It had been stated, as opposed to the report of the London *World*, that Miss Braddon had at one time so overworked herself that she was incapable of finishing one of her best novels. Her husband asks me to state in THE TIMES, (whose correction of the *World* has been much quoted in American journals, and sent to Miss Braddon,) that the illness which struck his wife down during the run of *Bound to John Company* was the result of her mother's death. A woman of intense feeling, and loving her mother with almost painful devotion, she nursed her through a fatal illness, and the sufferer died in her arms during the night, when no one was by. The novelist suffered so much from the shock that Mrs. Cashel Hoey was called on to finish the *Belgravian* novel. When Miss Braddon recovered, the work of the supplementary author was canceled, and in order the more effectually to wipe away the memory of it the novel was rechristened, and now known as *Robert Ainsleigh*. Miss Braddon, in spite of her genius, modesty in regard to her work, is jealous of the good opinion of America, and her husband is keenly alive to the position of THE TIMES. I found among the guests at a little dinner Mr. Johnson, London correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, and his wife; M. Capoul, the French tenor; Mrs. Nye Chart, manageress of the Brighton Theatre, and half a dozen other men and women distinguished in art and literature. M. Capoul sang to us some reminiscences of "Faust," in which he made his great Parisian success. The opera is to be pronounced specially for him by Mr. Eyo at Covent Garden during the present season. During the evening the Richmond town-band played on the lawn, (the rain notwithstanding,) and their performance was eminently creditable, though it did not prevent a journalist who was among the guests signalizing their departure by a somewhat cruel, if indirect, criticism. Turning to the host's daughter, who is a fine *pianiste*, he said, "Now, that band has gone, let us have a little music."

A KNIGHT OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

A correspondent of the *American Register*, writing from Tübingen, March 27, says: "When the place of one's tomb has been bidden for hundreds of years, there would be but little chance of its being found at last. The preparations for the coming four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Tübingen, have, however, brought some strange things to light. Last Monday the workmen employed in restoring the way from the castle to the beautiful prospect-tower, "Schüzzle," came accidently upon a hollow ringing spot, digging out and opening the same it was found to be the old forgotten subterranean passage from the castle to the Wurmlinger Chapel, sung by Uhland. This passage is known to have existed at the foundation of the Schloss, but during the siege, in the time of Duke Ulrich, it was filled up. The visitor to the castle is shown the entrance to it on visiting the cellars, where also the chamber of the "Vehmgericht" is shown, and niches in the walls, where the condemned were immured, some of them like the old-fashioned New-England oven. The investigations were pursued through the passage, the walls of which are of strong masonry, till the workmen came upon a well-preserved suit of armor, containing a skeleton and remnants of clothing. Though somewhat injured, one can distinctly see from the style of the work on the shield that it dates from the tenth or eleventh century. The shield is divided into three parts—green, silver, and black; in the upper division the Imperial eagle, in the lower a golden lily; these being the arms of the long since extinct family of Schwarzenburg, this is without doubt the armor of Count Schwarzenburg, who fell in the battle of Tübingen, A. D. 1064, and whose body, according to the authentic chronicles of Tübingen, was not to be found upon the battlefield. The Count, who fought on the side of the Palatinate (the Ghibellines,) being severely wounded, probably sought refuge in this passage, and here died a lingering death.

CHURCH IDOLATRY IN SPAIN.

A correspondent, writing of the King's visit to Seville, thus describes the royal party's visit to one of the churches: "On a small platform, brilliantly lighted up, were figures made of wax or carved wood to represent the death of our Saviour, and the Virgin standing with the Apostles at the foot of the cross. These weird pantomimes of sacred history are got up with great splendor, and the roses of the figures are made of velvet embroidered with gold. The ladies of Seville lend their diamonds and jewelry to adorn the Madonnas. One of these images carried $75,000 worth of jewelry. Each in turn was advanced to the balustrade of the royal dais, while military bands played sacred music and the priests sent up all around clouds of incense. The scene was the more striking when the last processions marched past at nightfall, and the square was lighted up by the tapers; the Royal dais was the only spot illuminated with gaslights."

A NEW WAY TO ESCAPE PAYING DEBTS.

A gentleman has just died in Paris who owed most of his celebrity to the quaint manner in which he managed to disembarrass himself of his creditors. No sooner did a dun present himself than he was ushered into a room hung round with a variety of mirrors, some convex, others concave, &c. In one the unfortunate creditor beheld himself with a head as flat as a flounder, in another his features were nearly as sharp as a knife, in a third he had several heads, in a fourth he was upside down. Here he had the broad grin of a clown, there the long-drawn visage of an undertaker. On one side of the room he saw himself all head and no body, on the other side it seemed as if a dwarf had put on the boots of a giant. No applicant, however pressing, was known to resist this chamber of horrors for more than a quarter of an hour.

DUELING IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Two youthful volunteers in garrison at Vincennes quarreled and came to blows. News of the encounter reached the Colonel, who decided that the laws of honor required that a blow must be washed out with blood. The lads were stripped to the waist and ordered to hack and hew at each other with sabres. The fencing master, or *maître d'armes*, was ordered, according to custom, to preside over the duel—to ward off with a stick any unfair thrust. The combatants let fly at each other, slashing furiously. The *maître d'armes* interposed, and received a tremendous gash in his thigh, a *contre-tempts* which brought the duel to a pleasant conclusion for all the parties interested save the unfortunate *maître d'armes*, who was carried to hospital on a stretcher.

LAW REPORTS.

INS AND OUTS OF RAILWAY BUILDING

HOW A MAN WENT TO PERU TO BUILD ROADS, AND RETURNED TO BE PUT IN A PHILADELPHIA JAIL—A CURIOUS PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied a motion to open a default in the suit of Dolan Barrell against Peter Herner. In this case, judgment by default for $31,673 13 was taken against the defendant in June last. The application to open the default and allow the defendant to put in an answer to the suit, was based on an affidavit made by George E. Herner, the defendant's son. In the affidavit he says that the plaintiff and defendant, on Oct. 17, 1871, entered into a partnership for five years, the object of which was to carry on the business of macadamizing roads building railroads, &c., in Peru, South America. The partnership capital was only $6,800. In December, 1871, the defendant went to Peru, and in the following June he obtained from the Peruvian Government, in the name and through the instrumentality of Pedro Telmo Larrañaga, a contract for the building of the Salaverry and Trujillo Railroad. The road was to be 85 miles in length, and the contract price was 3,400,000 Peruvian soles. The cost of obtaining the contract was very great. The defendant entered upon the work of constructing the road, but was interrupted in August, 1872, by the breaking out of a revolution in the country. This upset all plans, and rendered property rights very insecure. Great sacrifices had to be made to prevent a total loss of both plaintiff's and defendant's interests. The contract for building the railroad was, therefore, sold out by Herner for 74,225 soles, equivalent at that time to $55,668 75. On a contract for building a bridge 4,000 soles were lost. Herner claims that the expenditures altogether amounted to over $73,000, and that he paid Barrell his share. Herner also claims the latter is now indebted to him. Barrell obtained judgment against the defendant by default, but said they could settle the matter amicably. Instead of this Barrell had the defendant arrested at Philadelphia and lodged in jail on the evening of Good Friday of the present year. Herner is still in jail.

In answer to these allegations, the plaintiff put in an affidavit, making very serious charges of fraud and duplicity on the part of the defendant. Burrell averred that there was no revolution in Peru, even according to Herner's own showing, in 1874, when the latter sold out the contract for building the railroad. The price for which the railroad was sold was not 74,225 soles, but 84,225 soles, and the value of the soles was also misstated by Herner. According to the true value, Burrell says, Herner cheated him out of $30,000 on this one item alone. Among the expenses claimed by Herner is one item of $13,000 for salary to George E. Herner, the defendant's son. Even admitting that the latter did perform services, yet, according to the rate claimed by the defendant, the charge for salary should be only $3,000. Another salary item is for $14,700 in favor of Samuel Herner, the defendant's brother. This latter person, Burrell avers, never was in Peru and never performed any services whatever. Another matter charged against the defendant is a fraud in his manner of computing the value of a Peruvian sole in American money. Thus, in estimating its value for money paid out by him, he put the value of each sole generally at over $1 and never at less than 95 cents, whereas, in dealing himself with money received, he put the value of a sole at about two-thirds of a dollar. Burrell also averred that he caused the arrest of Herner because the latter was endeavoring to escape to South America and not pay the amount of the judgment for $31,673 13. Herner, he says, put in no answer to the suit, because he could make no answer. The case was sent to a Referee, who reported in Barrell's favor.

THE INDICTED MILK DEALERS.

The Court of Special Sessions was occupied yesterday in trying the cases of the indicted milk dealers which had been postponed from the previous week. Police Justices Wheeler, Murray, and Wandell were on the bench, the latter presiding. There were nine cases on the calendar, two of which were adjourned until next Tuesday to oblige counsel. The most important cases were those of Joseph Cullen and Conrad Plate, of No. 280 Avenue B. Joseph Cullen was in the employ of William Lynch, a wholesale milk dealer doing business at No. 118 Hester-street. On the morning of March 17, Dr. Rowland, of the Board of Health, was crossing the North River on the Desbrosses-Street Ferry boat, when he saw the defendant dipping water from a can and pouring it in the cans of milk on his wagon. He thereupon made a complaint against the defendant. Counselor Wachner made a good fight for the prisoner, the case looking too strong against him, and Cullen was fined $100. In the case of Conrad Plate, his counsel, Mr. Hathaway, produced a voluminous amount of legal documents to prove that the Board of Health was acting without authority. The plea was overruled, however, and the defendant was fined $50. The other prisoners were fined as follows: Catherine Cullen, No. 448 West Fortieth-street, $25; Mary Harkins, No. 149 West Seventeenth-street, $5; Diedrich Mehrtens, No. 241 West Seventeenth-street, $25; John Schmidt, No. 70 West Broadway, $100, and C. M. Stemmerman, No. 337 West Seventeenth-street, $10.

NEGLECTFUL CRIMINAL LAWYERS.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a case of shoplifting was called. As usual in three-fourths of the criminal cases, the lawyer who had received his fee failed to put in an appearance. Assistant District Attorney Herring complained of the almost invariable custom among the lawyers practicing in these courts of entering into numerous engagements in different courts and neglecting their clients after accepting fees. He thought it was high time to put a stop to this practice of allowing lawyers to make a convenience of the court, and would therefore ask his Honor to assign other counsel to the prisoner. Judge Gildersleeve agreed with Mr. Herring, and ordered the trial to proceed. The defendant, Mrs. Annie Rehback, who was charged with stealing property valued at $6 52 from Macy's store, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. It was shown that it was her first offense, that she was now in a precarious state of health, and Judge Gildersleeve after mature deliberation, said he thought the ends of justice would be satisfied by sending her to the City Prison for 15 days.

AN EMBEZZLING TREASURER SENTENCED.

For some weeks past it has been noticed by President Michael Norton and the officers of the St. Ann's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society that William Birmingham, of No. 94 Fourth-avenue, Treasurer of the organization, has neglected to disburse the moneys intrusted to his care, and an accounting was called for. Birmingham refused to surrender the books and papers in his custody, whereupon the officers of the society had him arrested for embezzlement, and, through their counsel, Mr. John C. Keeler, brought suit before Justice Dinkel for the possession of the papers. The suit was decided in their favor, and on recovering the Treasurer's books it was discovered that that official had embezzled sums amounting in the aggregate to over $500. He was thereupon indicted, and was called for trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Birmingham pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to six months in the Penitentiary.

THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK ARBOR.

Jane Catherine Lattimer brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the proprietors of the Hotel Brunswick to restrain the latter from building a proposed extension at the back of the hotel. She owns the adjoining property, and claims that under a contract they have no right to build in the rear more than 50 feet distant from Fifth-avenue. She alleged that they were engaged in fitting up a Summer restaurant which extends beyond the 50-feet limit. Application was made in her behalf to Chief-Justice Daly for an injunction against the hotel proprietors. The latter in answer alleged that they were simply putting up an arbor with a canvas covering. This structure is merely temporary, and being flanked with shrubbery and flowers, is ornamental, and cannot injure the plaintiff's property. They also alleged that they are now paying $75,000 per year rent for the hotel property, and they claimed that if they are enjoined from putting up the proposed arbor they will lose about $400 per day. Chief-Justice Daly denied the injunction.

QUEER DEFENSE TO A NOTE SUIT.

The suit of A. L. Grabfelder and another against Abraham Cohn was brought to trial before Judge Larremore and a jury, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiffs sued to recover the amount of a promissory note for $314 82. The defense was that a man named Henry S. Mack, in April, 1875, insured his life for the benefit of the defendant's two children, at the defendant's request, and that the note in suit was given for the premium on the policy of insurance. The policy, the defendant insisted, being a wager-policy and therefore void, the note given was likewise void. Judge Larremore, however, refused to see this finely-drawn point, and it appearing that the plaintiff had really advanced the money on the note, he directed a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest. B. F. Einstein appeared for the plaintiff, and Charles F. Smith represented the defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 25.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, present Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice, and associates, the following business was transacted: No. 295—Hawley D. Clapp, appellant, vs. Thomas R. Hawley et al., respondents; argument resumed and concluded. No. 319—Gamaliel G. Smith et al. appellants, vs. Daniel L. Pettee et al., respondents; argued by John M. Whiting for appellants, and Thomas Darlington for respondents. No. 273—Hannibal Potter, respondent, vs. Nicholas Watts vs. Parker; Hughes vs. Stollinger; McCann vs. Sexton; Tabbrick vs. Purssell; Schalck vs. Michel.

Miller vs. Bode.—Motion for reargument granted on payment of $20 costs, which payment is imposed as a condition. The reargument to be confined to the subject of keeper's fees; but the papers submitted to Judge McAdam were defective.

Mude vs. Shafer.—Motion granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
74	Kitchen vs. Jackson.	243	Matter of Gallaud.
85	Wolff vs. Phillips.	245	Schoendelsimer vs. Aronheim.
97	Dale vs. Mowe.	246	Berge vs. Berge.
111	Purdy vs. Conner, &c.	257	Brewster vs. Coll.
112	Banks vs. Murtha.	282	Scott vs. The City Iron Works.
126	Longfellow vs. Howard.	283	Jocket vs. Coll.
130	Springer vs. Herman.	285	Hull vs. Schlesinger.
130	Rogers vs. Stillman.		
227	Greene vs. Graham.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 49—Mason vs. Libby. No further day calendar this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 3127—Cæsar vs. Kruger. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1096—Hewlett vs. Wood. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1611	Dickinson vs. Dudley.	3349	Otto, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
328	Ferguson vs. White.	3065	Sanchez vs. Stone.
2237	Reynolds vs. Baird et al.	1182	Stephens vs. Gregory et al.
3161	Donovan vs. Conner, &c.	1147	Patterson vs. Stevenson.
1558½	Sullivan, &c., vs. Doesbecker.	1026½	Nagle vs. The Mayor, &c.
2775	Ham vs. Ham et al.	2352	Bigley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
4363	Meehan vs. The Mayor, &c.	4493	McDermott vs. The Mayor, &c.
148	Jarvis vs. Furman et al.	413	McComb vs. Excelsior Manuf'g Co.
2159	Abrahams vs. Hyman.	419	McComb vs. Jones.
1341½	Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	433	Irviu vs. Kutter et al.
		1710	Read vs. Saul.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
886	Walling vs. Bensel et al.	916	Knabe et al. vs. Farnham &c.,
837	Pray vs. Bensel et al.	1191	Heimmuller vs. Abbott.
389	Holmes vs. Bleecker.	228	Heimmuller versus Gray, &c
1034	Morris et al. versus Gaedeke.	1085	Beadelston vs. Wiswall.
926	Durant, Jr., versus Abendroth et al.	1127	Geneldt versus Ahrens.
513	Sherreen vs. Conner, &c.	1128	Gutweiler vs. Bauer.
1113	Scheider vs. Bondy et al.	1129	Vanderboest vs. Herring.
1115	Brennan, &c., vs. Lewis et al.	1130	Pool vs. Underhill et al.
1118	Niles vs. Lockhard	1133	Wing vs. The Gas-light Co. of America
1125	Zenner vs. Levy.	1134	Sheahan vs. National Steamship Co.
762	Van Pelt vs. Harden.	1135	Judd vs. Hoffman.
270	Thurber vs. Hall et al.	1136	Hart vs. Harrigan. et al.
927	Schulte vs. Bookhahne		
124	Frollchstein et al. vs. Heller et al.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
539	Milne vs. Gallaher.	1014	Kelly vs. O'Donnell et al.
540	Same vs. Same.	360	Kleine vs. Railway P. Ass. Co. of Hartford.
635	Parker vs. Conner, &c	772	Merrill vs. Conner, &c.
474½	Clark vs. The Mutual Benefit Ice Co.	770½	Donovan, &c., vs. The Board of Education.
563	Fackelman vs. Ehrlich.	605	Garside vs. Conner, &c.
552	Dunn vs. The Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.	971	Roetlisberger vs. Peter.
554	Dunn vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co	972	Gerber et al. vs Peter.
778	Hunt vs. Stevens, &c.	869	McDermott vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
779	Havemeyer, &c., vs. Havemeyer et al.	1137	Dinssy vs. Valentine.
977	Highland vs. Barney &c.	1139	Rodman et al. vs. Strauss.
770	Moench &c. vs. Hamm	1140	Hirsch vs. Strauss.
780	Costigan et al. vs. Dillon.		
541	Felton vs. McClave.		
788	Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
593	Mitchell vs. Cornell et al.	1042	McDonald vs. H. R. R. Co.
1093	Meyer vs. Clarke et al.	679	Van Opstal, Jr., vs. Conner, &c.
1096	Davis vs. Muhlker.	905	Scott et al. vs. Conner, &c.
688	Archer vs. Leubischer, &c.	1048	Calhausen vs. Atkins.
596	Forstman et al. vs. Levenson et al.	1063	Wyman vs. Blumgart et al.
980	Glaser vs. The Mayor, &c.	1076	Gumpert vs. Strauss et al.
792	Lord et al. versus Thompson.	684	Le Grand vs. Manhattan Mercantile Association.
835	O'Keefe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	804	Wormser vs. Meyer.
1039	The Graphic Co. vs. Blood.	1050	Dean vs. Kipp.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1067	Thompson vs. Gray.	1769	Haswell vs. The Mayor, &c.
143	Hunt vs. Roberts.	560	Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.
1311	Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	954	Dettelbach versus Berdan.
1129	Brown vs. Freeman.	1679	Gremmler vs. The Mayor, &c.
860	McManus vs. Gavin.	1679	Gremmler vs. The Mayor, &c.
1068	Leech vs. McComb.	789	Ebner vs. Morgan.
175	Newitter vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	516	Silk vs. Derby.
587	Gross vs. Trimble.	108	Locke vs. Howard.
1040	Smith vs. Parmentier.	1127	Godward vs. Conner.
		385	Buckingham vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1054	Follett vs. Leech Automatic Mac. Co.	1796	Bowne versus The Mayor, &c.
403	Curtis versus The Mayor, &c.	1267	Johnson et al. vs. Phelan.
1078	Leopold vs. Freund et al.	1268	Weaver vs. Dodd et al.
1279	Carney vs. Solomon.	924	Finckite vs. O'Neill.
1115	Vande Wiele versus Callahan.	1077	Woodruff et al. vs. Mason.
493	Brower vs. Dayton.	1262	Loverson vs. Scott.
1120	Strauss vs. Josephthal et al.	1252	Dowley vs. Merritt.
1284	Sullivan vs. Bour.	1274	Bateman, Jr., vs. Mason.
42	Loughran vs. Kelly.	1212	Young vs. Hopkins.
1029	Thomson versus Brunjes et al.	1205	Merriam vs. Malcolm.
889	Smith vs. Kelly, &c.	1264	Keeler vs. Wood.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
6489	Durian vs. Central Union der Hermaus.	8811	Thurston vs. Loewell
9593	Harte vs. West.	8829	Allen, Jr., vs. Gitsky et al.
8566	Tremoyer vs. Kelter.	8831	Klein et al. versus Schneider.
6928	Curry vs. Farley.	8712	Levine vs. Mendelsohn.
8715	Stewart vs. Stein.	8822	Eggert vs. Wagner.
8898	Israel vs. Dickheyer.	8803	Crowell et al. vs. Stokem.
9168	Heyman vs. Rindskof.	8804	Gebalt et al. versus Siebrecht et al.
8806	Thacker vs. Mullary.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Richard O'Keefe, homicide.	Francis Meehan, burglary.
John Jarivanni, rape.	Abraham Goldstein and Max Levy, burglary.
Fritz Engleking, felonious assault and battery.	James Wilson, burglary.
John Boyle, felonious assault and battery.	Henry Drane, burglary.
Louis Kahn, burglary.	John Deerin, grand larceny.
Daniel Sullivan and John Manning, burglary.	Frank Eberhardt, false pretenses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas Cusick, homicide.	John Daly et al., homicide. Continued.
William Korn, robbery.	
Duke Orwesby, assault and battery.	

COURT NOTES.

A Dr. West was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of pointing a pistol at and threatening to shoot William A. Mason, of No. 235 West Thirty-first-street. The case was remanded for further hearing to-day.

Edward Joues and Thomas Coppinger, firemen on the steamer City of Berlin, were held yesterday by Commissioner Shields to answer a charge made by Special Agent Charles N. Brackett that they had smuggled 12 dozen ivory and pearl handled pocket-knives into this port.

Henry S. Gassert, a truck driver, of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue, who was indicted for an atrocious outrage upon the person of a little girl, pleaded guilty yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett sent the scoundrel to the State Prison for six years.

John Wilson, of No. 229 East Sixteenth-street, was held in default of $1,000 bail, at the Tombs Police Court, by Justice Kilbreth, yesterday, for snatching a pocket-book from the hands of Miss Berthe Andre, a guest at the New-York Hotel. The robbery took place in Park-row on the previous day.

Daniel Moran, of No. 14 Roosevelt-street, preferred a charge of burglary against Mortimer Shea, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. The prisoner was caught by the complainant while in the act of emerging from a rear window of his saloon, carrying in his arms several boxes of valuable cigars. Justice Kilbreth held the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The Grand Jury was to have continued its investigation into the origin of the injurious rumors relating to the financial condition of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday, and had subpœnaed Henry Clews and other Wall-street notorieties, who, however, did not attend. Peremptory summonses compelling the attendance of the witnesses to-day were issued last evening.

The will of John Kress, a lager beer brewer, who left an estate of about $300,000, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The testator leaves all his property to his widow, Susanna, on condition that she does not remarry; if she does, it is to be equally divided between her and her children. At her death the entire estate falls to the children. She is made the Executrix of the will, and is to continue the brewery business.

The lottery cases of "Duff & Co." and "Jackson & Co." are to come on for examination before Commissioner Shields on Monday next, the defendants having determined not to plead guilty and pay a fine, and their counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, having concluded to have the constitutionality of the law tested in habeas corpus proceedings if the defendants are held by the Commissioner.

George Sidney, an errand boy in the employ of Dr. Marceline, was arraigned yesterday on complaint of Miss Mary Keller, of No. 27 West Twenty-first-street, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Sidney was sent to deliver three artificial teeth, and received $10. He retained the money, but refused to surrender the teeth, as he did not receive the full amount he was told to collect. Upon the money being returned to Miss Keller, Justice Murray discharged the prisoner.

Catherine Smith, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Bertha Coben, No. 207 Grand-street, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, charged by her mistress with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $175, a broché shawl worth $75, and a lace shawl valued at $100. Detective Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, testified to having arrested the prisoner, in whose possession were found pawn tickets representing the stolen articles. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bonds for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, confirmed the report of F. H. Churchill, E. Z. Lawrence, and George H. Swords, the Commissioners of Estimate, &c., in the matter of the opening of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, between the King's Bridge road and Tenth-avenue. The total amount of the awards is $63,427, and the costs and expenses amount to $1,221 92, making the entire cost of the opening to be

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

EAGLE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Bessie Darling.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—VIRGINIUS—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. S. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT.—Mr. F. Bergner, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mlle. Corradi.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—BARNUM'S GREAT CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, AND MUSEUM. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROSE MICHEL—Union-Square Company.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—COFFEE PARTY.—Music, Dancing, and Flowers.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIME

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The report of the Louisiana Commission is simply an acknowledgment that the result of their labors has been a surrender, not a compromise. All the legal arguments are on the side of the Packard Government. The kernel of the whole controversy is to be found in the relative positions of the Returning Board and the State Legislature. The Commissioners cite the law which requires the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to be sealed up and transmitted by the proper Returning Officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, by whom they shall be submitted to the General Assembly for the purpose of being counted and the result declared. There can be no question that the Returning Board were the only legal returning officers of the State, that they transmitted the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor as required by law, and that these votes were canvassed by a legally constituted General Assembly possessing a quorum for the transaction of business, with the result of declaring PACKARD the duly elected Governor of the State. Had the returns been again canvassed by the Nicholls Legislature, the result would have been the same, because they showed on their face the result which was declared in January. The Returning Board simply exercised their constitutional powers in excluding the votes of parishes where fraud or intimidation had obviously vitiated the election, and after their action no possible ingenuity could have made the figures yield a different total from that which was announced by the Packard General Assembly. From these facts there can be but one inference—viz., that the installation of the Nicholls Government is a piece of flagrant usurpation.

The Legislature is getting through with its work in a more or less satisfactory fashion. The Assembly passed a Brooklyn Salary bill yesterday, from whose provisions police and firemen were not excepted, and the Senate amended the Woodin Charter bill so as to strike out such an exception in favor of the police and firemen of this City, which the Assembly had introduced into that measure. The Assembly, with the aid of the entire City delegation, voted to reduce canal tolls, and thereby diminish canal revenues by some $700,000, half of which must, ultimately, come out of the pockets of City tax-payers, while, as an offset to this piece of political cowardice, it passed the bill abolishing the Marine Court. The Senate also did some service to the City by passing the bill enabling the Board of Health to suppress nuisances like the Hunter's Point oil smells, which are at present beyond their jurisdiction. It would be interesting to hear from some of the "leaders" in the Assembly what are the influences which are keeping back the bills in regard to the offices of Commissioner of Jurors and Coroners. Reasons more "solid" than respectable are spoken of in this connection.

The *World* is happy in having vindicated its title to be the only official organ of JOHN KELLY—a distinction which the *Express* can very well afford to surrender to it. The *World's* creditors would be still happier if JOHN KELLY, or any other person who is worth suing, could be induced to declare himself one of the proprietors of the *World*. A man who sponges on his club, and who labors under a chronic disability to pay his tailor's bills, does not offer a very tangible security for an accumulated mass of newspaper debts. It is a pity that the sharp lawyers who hold the majority of the *World's* stock for some persons unknown, cannot be tempted to emulate the frankness of Mr. KELLY. But the *World* has unquestionably vindicated itself as possessing all its old talent for doing the work of rascals in the clumsiest and least reputable fashion. Garbled extracts from a "confession" made to order, filtered first through the dense intelligence of JOHN KELLY, and then, subjected to the tinkering of an addle-pated person, who is decidedly more familiar with *Burke's Peerage* than with affairs of the State of New-York, bears about as close a resemblance to the truth as TWEED must one day tell it, as the *World's* bogus dispatches about the Franco-German war did to the events which they professed to record.

It is highly desirable that the position of JOHN KELLY in this matter should be clearly understood. He alleged that his sole reason for having "anything to do with the business" was to find out the points wherein TWEED'S "confession" related to certain suits against the City, growing out of the Ring régime, which are now in litigation. This was obviously untrue, since in all the matter communicated by Mr. KELLY to the *World*, there are not more than half a dozen lines which have the remotest bearing on these suits. Besides, these suits are, fortunately, in the hands of Mr. WHITNEY and not in those of Mr. KELLY. It is the Corporation Counsel and not the Controller who is responsible for their proper defense, and it is to be hoped that any pretensions of the latter authority to dictate as to their conduct will be promptly disposed of. Whatever may be said of his predecessor, Mr. KELLY has certainly never furnished an iota of evidence to help the City in defending the Navarro suit or any of the other claims growing out of the frauds of the Tammany Ring, and it would not be very consoling to reflect that he possessed the power to order their compromise or the discontinuance of their defense. It is a very cheap affectation of virtue on the part of KELLY and his newspaper admirers to call for the publication of the Tweed confession in full. After the garbled version of it which has been given out, it must be made public. Mr. FAIRCHILD asserted that he had never seen it, while he was engaged in communicating to JOHN KELLY memoranda of what it would contain, and Mr. TOWNSEND has tried to make its publication contingent on the release of TWEED. All this game of falsehood and evasion must stop, and the community whom TWEED robbed must be granted the right of judging as to whether his "confession" is a fair equivalent for the compounding of his felonies.

It is supposed that the burning of the Cos Cob bridge, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, yesterday, was the work of an incendiary. As incendiaries are generally supposed to have some motive for their crime, one must be found for the present wanton destruction of property. It is reported that the bridge was old, dangerous, and frequently complained of. Therefore, it is said, some philanthropic, but indignant, person set fire to it in order to destroy what a parsimonious management refused to replace. This is a novel, but not unreasonable, theory. At any rate, it is a striking commentary on railroad management. The bridge was half burned eleven years ago. The traveling public will be glad that the patched structure no longer threatens life and limb.

The number of rich men who during their lifetime make use of their wealth for the furtherance of the noblest of public ends is never likely to become so large as to make such beneficence too familiar for special mention. The recent erection of a magnificent hall for the Princeton Theological Seminary by Messrs. ROBERT L. and ALEXANDER STUART of this City, at a cost of $150,000, is one of the latest examples of public spirit directed by the most elevated of motives. The Messrs. STUART amassed a large fortune as sugar refiners, and retired from business several years ago. While still in business their good deeds were proverbial, and during the last thirty years they can hardly have expended for religious and benevolent purposes less than $50,000 a year. Since their retirement their sphere of well-doing has certainly not been contracted, and the record of their munificence is well calculated to excite the emulation of the wealthy, as well as the admiration and gratitude of the community at large.

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

Mr. PACKARD'S valedictory lacks the dignity which the address issued by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in similar circumstances, possessed, but it is more incisive, and as an argument against Mr. HAYES' Southern policy is perhaps more effective. Simply as an argument, from the Republican point of view it is unanswerable. It is impossible, by any logical process, to discard the title of Mr. PACKARD to the Governorship without impairing the moral foundations of Mr. HAYES' title to the Presidency. There is, indeed, this essential difference: the legality of Mr. HAYES' election has been attested by a duly organized constitutional authority, whose judgment was declared in advance to be decisive; while the plea in behalf of Mr. PACKARD'S election is inferential merely, has had no judicial indorsement, and was practically disregarded by Mr. HAYES' predecessor. Gen. GRANT, in effect, declined to recognize PACKARD, and the order to Gen. AUGUR is intelligible only on the supposition that it was designed to deprive the Republican claimant to the Governorship of the last vestige of Federal support. As the latter now shows, the pretense of maintaining the *status quo* as between himself and his antagonist was virtually a strong point in favor of NICHOLLS, because it acknowledged the results of his usurpation realized at that time, and so enabled him to consolidate quietly the various forms of authority which he had by sheer violence acquired. In the case of Louisiana, therefore, Mr. HAYES has merely finished what Gen. GRANT began, and has acted in pursuance of well-defined opinions, both as to the measure of his own constitutional jurisdiction, and as to the consequences of what he did. Whether his action is consistent, and, on its merits, defensible, is a question to which even Mr. PACKARD'S farewell statement will not impart a living interest. The work is, so far, finished. It cannot be undone by Congress, or the Courts. And, apart from a comparatively small class, attention will now be directed to the operation of the policy in its bearing upon the material condition, and the political combinations of the State.

A consideration which, in the present circumstances of the country, will reconcile the major portion to the change is the promise of business and industrial improvement. The period of depression has lasted so long that most men are prepared to welcome any substantial gain in this direction, without pausing to balance over-nicely the pros and cons of a vexatious political controversy. Some allowance must, of course, be made for the rose-colored representations of those to whom, politically, recent events are acceptable. Naturally, they will be desirous of showing that the expectations they held out are being fulfilled. Still, after the due exercise of caution, the tidings that come from South Carolina are suggestive of better times. Business is improving. Capital is emerging from its hiding-places. Real estate is once more acquiring a market value. Confidence generally is manifesting itself in forms that indicate faith in the industrial and commercial future of the State. Nor are the reports marred by any sign of unpleasant relations between whites and blacks in regard to labor. On the contrary, there seems to be good reason for the belief that in the matter of labor contracts and the rental of land, animosities have disappeared, and the two races are pulling together with a degree of good feeling not recently known. Similar results may probably be looked for in Louisiana. Our special correspondent, now in New-Orleans, and who, as his letter proves, cannot be suspected of partiality toward the President's policy, writes that in that neighborhood also a decided improvement is apparent. "Already," he writes, "there are many evidences of a revival of trade." Basing his opinion on careful inquiries among all classes, he predicts that "the material condition of all classes will be bettered, confidence will be generally restored, and money will find its way into new works and great enterprises." "Thus far," he adds, "the new Southern policy will undoubtedly be a great success." And success of this nature, we need hardly say, will be accepted by all but violent partisans as valid compensation for the logical defects of the President's plan, and even for his abandonment of some of the traditional ideas of the Republican Party.

Concerning the probable political consequences of the steps taken by the President, our correspondent reaches a conclusion which in the main has been anticipated in these columns. We ought not to wonder that the Louisiana whites indulge in no professions of gratitude to the President for what he has done in their behalf. He has been actuated by a sense of duty, and they, in turn, regard his service as that which he owed to them and the country. The circumstance is honorable to both sides—infinitely more honorable than a calculation as to effect on one side or the other. We must assume, however, that the President has in his own mind weighed the possible tendencies of his proceeding so far as the future of parties in the South is concerned. Some of his Cabinet advisers have expressed themselves hopefully upon this aspect of the question, and their views have been echoed in journals that have been loudest in the advocacy of the new policy. The opinion they have adopted is that this policy will gradually disintegrate the Southern Democracy, and will either draw to the Republican standard men who have for years acted with the Democracy, or will lead to the formation of a new organization, with old Whigs as its leaders and traditional Whig principles as its distinctive features. We have more than once pointed out the unreasonableness of these expectations. There is nothing whatever to sustain them, so far as we have been able to estimate the tendencies of Southern opinion. Our correspondent's observations in Louisiana verify this conclusion, at any rate as regards that State. The spirit there dominant in the Democratic councils is an unyielding spirit—one that is not likely to make terms with Republicans, or to abate one jot of the regular Democratic demands. Old Whigs are now among the most malignant of the Democrats; and the more moderate men are powerless within the party. Hence the folly of building up hopes as to the formation of an Administration party in the South consequent upon the declared appreciation of the President's motives and conduct.

The only gratitude which the South is likely to accord to Mr. HAYES is that lively sense of favors to come which will embarrass rather than help him. No one can doubt that if any extreme Republican is unwise enough to raise an issue with him involving the merits of his action in South Carolina and Louisiana, Southern Democrats will, in a division, more than atone for Republican defection. It is impossible to forget, however, that every Democratic promise of support that has come from the South is founded upon the proviso that he shall carry forward the policy he has inaugurated. What this means, we can only infer from the suggestive vagueness of the assurances received from Columbia and New-Orleans. As far as they go, these assurances are sufficiently satisfactory. They are incomplete—not to say suspicious—because they omit all reference to the constitutional guarantees, and the attendant Federal legislation, whose validity the Democrats have heretofore denied, but whose maintenance is essential to the rights of the enfranchised freedmen. If, then, it be insisted that the Administration shall lend itself to changes which shall formally or practically annul these guarantees, the support received from the more extreme Democrats will be precarious. Material favors of another sort may, meanwhile, constitute a ground of expectancy. But the Southern aid which must be purchased by lavish subsidies will not be worth its cost; and we are not prepared to believe that Mr. HAYES has given encouragement to the anticipations upon this head which obtain expression in friendly Southern journals.

WHERE WILL THE WAR END?

Although no hostile shots have yet been exchanged, war between Russia and Turkey has practically begun. The advance guard of the Russian Army has crossed the Pruth. This is invasion. The passage of the boundary brings the Russians upon Roumanian soil; and Roumania is a Principality, tributary to Turkey. The resources of diplomacy have been exhausted, and the two combatants are at last face to face in the nominally neutral territory which lies between the Danube and the Pruth. We say "nominally neutral," for Roumania, while it is politically a Turkish province, is anti-Moslem, and wholly anti-Turkish. The mixed population of the Principality have nothing in common with Turkey—nothing to hope from Turkey. Their sympathies are with Russia, as with any people which is hostile to the Ottoman rule and the faith of ISLAM. The Roumanians have no hope of deliverance except from Russia. Their ruler is a Hohenzollern, and their religion is that of the Greek Church. The first engagements of the coming struggle must be fought in a country whose inhabitants are friendly to Russia, and most unfriendly to Turkey. The appeal to the Treaty of Paris, which guarantees the neutrality and autonomy of the two provinces constituting Roumania, will be of no avail.

For the present, then, we must look to the above-named territory for the skirmishes which will mark the opening of the war. Bulgaria is the objective point of the Russian campaign. The occupation of this Principality will be no easy task. Russia never made war under more favorable conditions than in 1828, when Gen. DIEBITSCH crossed the Danube with 158,000 men, and utterly failed to force a passage of the mountainous line of the Balkans. In the succeeding year he was more successful. By adroit manœuvring, he deceived the Turks, who massed their forces at Shumla, while the passes of the Balkans were left weakly defended. Before the Turkish commander discovered his error, 30,000 Russians were on the road to Adrianople. That important point was surrendered without a blow. Resting there with a largely depleted force, outnumbered by the gathering army of the Turks, the Russian dictated a treaty which gave him the greatest advantage over Turkey which he has ever gained. Then Russia held sway on the Black Sea; the army of DIEBITSCH rested on a Russian fleet as a base of supplies. All this is changed. The Black Sea is patroled by a splendidly-equipped Turkish fleet. The Danube is covered with Turkish gun-boats. Evidently the Russians will not "promenade" to Constantinople.

But is Constantinople the objective point of Russia? According to the manifesto of the Czar and the circular of GORTSCHAKOFF, the sole purpose of Russia is to deliver the oppressed Christian populations of Turkey. It is complained that the Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of any effective guarantee for the protection of its Christian subjects, and has rejected the conclusions of the Constantinople Conference. Turkey, in her answer to this declaration, points to reforms which have lately been set on foot, and complains that Russia has declared war with suddenness, and without adequate cause. If Russia goes to war, as a last resort, for the purpose of delivering the Christian thralls of Turkey, can this deliverance be accomplished by any means short of conquest? And, if territorial acquisition is the ultimate object of the war, where will that acquisition stop? It is too late to say that the object of this new crusade will be accomplished when Russia, flushed with possible victories, shall have been able to exact from the Sublime Porte the guarantees which are now refused. Notwithstanding all the diplomatic talk about guarantees of reform with which Europe has been amused, it is perfectly well understood that the Turkish Government is not, and never will be, in a position to make any promise worth the paper on which it is written. A Turkish bond is a delusion and a snare, as thousands of English and French investors have learned to their sorrow. A Turkish promise of political reforms and enlargements, however guaranteed, is, if possible, yet more worthless.

Some weeks ago, while Gen. IGNATIEFF was assuming a high and mighty bearing toward European Cabinets, and giving his views to the reporters, he said that the Czar would not take Constantinople if it were handed to him on a golden dish. Assuming that the ambassador spoke by authority, what will the Czar be satisfied with, if he stops before he reaches Constantinople? This is the question which now concerns all Europe. It is pointed out that neither the Czar's proclamation nor the circular of GORTSCHAKOFF so much as mention the subject of territorial acquisition. Conquest is neither threatened nor disclaimed. But the absence of the often-repeated disclaimer is ominous now. As we have pointed out, the Russian has no security for the future unless he captures and holds territory. A Russian protectorate established over Bulgaria, provided this were possible, would be Russian conquest. The erection of Roumania into a nominally independent Kingdom, with the present Prince as sovereign ruler, would be a Russian victory. Practically, Prince CHARLES would change his nominal allegiance to Turkey for a more substantial fealty to Russia.

It is impossible to conceive of the independence of Roumania and the Russian occupation of Bulgaria being accomplished without a general European disturbance. If no other result should follow such a radical change on the map, agitations and complications would inevitably spread into Bosnia and the other Danubian Principalities. It is difficult to see how Austria and Germany could long keep out of the tumult which would arise; and where the conflict, once begun, would end, no man can tell. At present the issue seems simple enough. Russia desires to avenge and protect the Christian subjects of Turkey. To this end, after exhaustive peaceful measures, the Czar declares war. But whether the war is to end when Turkey is soundly whipped, or whether it shall continue until Russia conquers enough territory to indemnify herself, and guarantee the future fair treatment of the present Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte, is a grave question. If the war is to be admonitory, or punitive, so far as Turkey is concerned, it will soon be over. If it goes beyond this, it will be the most tremendous conflict of modern times.

THE EUROPEAN WAR AND AMERICAN TRADE.

The war which has just broken out in Europe naturally affects our markets. Russia is one of the great powers; Turkey's position is so peculiar that other powers may be brought into the struggle, and the opinion is universal in this country that, in the proportion that the war extends, we shall profit by it. The opinion is not without justification, though it may easily lead to grave errors. That it has already had a great influence is shown very strikingly by a comparison of prices at the present moment and those of only a short time since. Following is such a comparison with reference to prices of grain and provisions for three dates, the 25th of March, the 12th of April, and the 25th of April:

	March 25.	April 12.	April 25.	Adv. per cent.
Flour—				
Western Ship'ng	$5 85@$6 20	$6 80@$7 50	$7 50@$8 00	30
Southe'n Ship'ng	7 50@ ..	6 45@ 7 00	8 50@10 00	23
Wheat—				
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 46@ ..	1 61@ ..	1 95@ ..	33
Corn—				
Steamer Mixed	55@ ..	60@ ..	64@ ..	16
Pork—				
Mess	14 90@ ..	15 15@ ..	17 00@ ..	14
Beef—				
Packet	13 50@ ..	14 00@15 00	15 00@ ..	11
Bacon	7¾@ ..	7⅞@ ..	8⅜@ ..	..
Tallow	7⅞@ ..	8 @ ..	8¾@ ..	..

This is certainly a considerable advance. It ranges from 11 per cent. on beef to 30 per cent. on flour, and 33 per cent on wheat. It would be difficult, we think, to point to any facts, which, reasonably weighed, would justify so extreme a movement.

The present European war must affect our markets for any great length of time according as it is confined to the present contestants, or extended to other European nations.

1. If confined to Russia and Turkey, it will, in the ratio of its duration, lessen the production of grain, and increase the consumption of the materials of war—that is, of the ordinary munitions and of clothing and the materials employed in transportation, and it must add to the consumption of food by the large amount of waste which occurs in feeding armies. The reduction of production of grain in this case is likely to be the most important factor in the problem of the probable effect of the war on American markets. The other elements are remote and indefinite. According to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the export of wheat and maize which can be influenced by the war is in all 72,000,000 bushels a year, including that of Russia and Roumania. This is about seven-tenths of our own exports of the same articles during the year ending the 30th of last June. Adding our exports of wheat flour, or their equivalent in wheat, and the exports which can be affected by the war are not more than 50 per cent. of our own for one year. When we reflect that the war can only check a portion of the exports referred to, and that a reduction of one-half of the amount would be very remarkable, we can see that if we were to gain all that was lost from Russia and Turkey—in other words, if we were called on to make up all that they failed to supply—it would be extravagant to suppose that our exports would be increased by as much as 25 per cent. Of course, we shall not be called upon to make up all of whatever deficiency may take place; that will be distributed over all the sources of supply, and our share would be proportionately less. Keeping these facts in mind, is it reasonable to expect that an advance of from 30 per cent. to 33 per cent. in wheat and flour can be maintained on any consequences of the war, if confined to Russia and Turkey?

2. The war may affect our markets by its extension to other nations, and especially to Germany, France, and Austro-Hungary, all grain-exporting countries. But the prospect of any such extension is somewhat problematical, and operations in grain based upon its probability are much more of the nature of speculation than of legitimate trade.

We need not point out that whatever operations in breadstuffs or provisions are speculative—that is, are based on mere chance, and not on intelligent calculation of probabilities—must in the end bring grief to somebody. Sharp operators may get the benefit of a sudden and factitious rise, but whoever happens to be heavily stocked when this false increase of value is reduced to reality will suffer. It is for our merchants themselves to decide how far the present advance can be relied on with prudence. Every one knows, of course, that a great part of it is due to pure gambling. Dealing on "margins" in wheat is not so common, we hope, as a similar form of betting is in the Stock Exchange, but it is "too common" at best. That it is in every way a dangerous practice, that it saps the foundations of credit, that it exposes legitimate trade to grave and unnecessary peril, are conclusions which every prudent business man has arrived at long ago. Judiciously accepted and acted on, the influence of a European war on our trade might be made a source of much-needed prosperity; but if it is to be used as the occasion for reckless gambling, we may very easily be the worse instead of the better for it.

THE PRIZE-PACKAGE BROTHERHOOD.

It is predicted by many far-seeing men that the recent revolt of the Reading Railroad Company against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will prove a death-blow to the power of that formidable organization. The traveling public and the railway companies need not, however, imagine that the overthrow of this one particular brotherhood will give them freedom and independence. Before these are won, the Brotherhood of Prize-Package Boys must be conquered, and this will prove a task of vast difficulty and danger.

The Brotherhood of Prize-Package Boys is understood to be thoroughly organized. Its ramifications are coextensive with all the lines of railway in the country, and its power is wielded by boys of unquestioned ability and unswerving devotion to its interests. Travellers are completely at their mercy, and railway conductors and brakemen are bribed with newspapers and tobacco, and are both unwilling and powerless to protect the passengers. With the despotic manner and ruthless cruelty which characterize the prize-package boy we are all familiar. He converts a railroad journey into a series of successive torments, surpassing those described in FOX'S *Book of Martyrs*, or other similar chronicles of religious persecutions. He begins his operations as soon as the train containing his victims is in motion, by distributing what he comprehensively calls "daily and weekly papers." In their distribution he never fails to leave on the lap of each victim precisely the paper or magazine which the victim regards with peculiar abhorrence. Illustrated papers containing frightful pictures of murderous crimes are laid on the laps of helpless women, while magazines which a professional idiot would scorn to touch are handed to every intelligent gentleman, with the implication that he looks entirely capable of reading and enjoying them. This shower of literary rubbish is afterward collected by the boy, who exhibits the utmost contempt toward those who decline to purchase his periodicals, and departs to his lair in the express-car with an evident determination to spare neither age nor sex in his next lawless raid. Presently he returns laden with the devastating pea-nut and with pop-corn, the use of which was expressly prohibited by the Geneva Convention as a weapon unfit for civilized warfare. This time he captures a number of passengers whose children insist upon pea-nuts and pop-corn, and threaten, if their depraved desires are not gratified, to promptly fill their eyes with cinders and howl during the rest of the journey. A baleful fire of wicked triumph lights up the eyes of the prize-package boy as he makes his third raid, laden with packages of prize candy. Weak-minded men are usually so demoralized by this time that they buy more or less packages, and while thus displaying their cowardice and degrading themselves in their own eyes, stimulate their persecutor to commit the final outrage of bringing a choice collection of the writings of "Ouida" and Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, and assuring each passenger confidentially, though in a loud tone, that they are precisely the sort of books which will suit his taste. Having thus tried all the chief instruments of torture in his possession, he remorselessly repeats his programme, with occasional slight variations in the nature of impossible apples and sour oranges, and with select incidental outrages which are maddening in the last degree. The prize-package boy is constantly accusing innocent passengers of attempts to embezzle the *Waverley Magazine* or a prize package. He makes it a point to thrust the sharp corners of his tin tray into convenient female shoulders, or to knock off new hats belonging to obstinate men. The gross amount of misery thus inflicted is incalculable, and the helpless passenger is without the slightest remedy.

It may be asked by ignorant persons why some heroic passenger does not throw an obnoxious magazine out of the window or hurl a prize package at the tormentor's head? To this it is sufficient to answer that the law would characterize the first-mentioned course as larceny, and the last as assault and battery. Still more dangerous would it be to destroy the boy and throw him away. The common Game law which prevails both in this country and in England prohibits the destruction of boys under 18 years of age in any circumstances. After that age the boy may be shot with impunity by any woman, or by any husband who is willing to swear that his victim had tried to estrange the affections of his wife with pea-nuts; or he may be quietly destroyed by a model policeman with a stout club. The prize-package boy, however, always retires from business at the age of 16, when he doubtless becomes a professional burglar or life insurance agent. Thus we see that his suppression is a task so difficult that in comparison with it the breaking up of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would be mere child's play.

Nevertheless, this giant evil must be confronted and overthrown, unless our railway-trains are to become mere wildernesses, howling with prize-package boys. If the railroad companies can be induced to side with the suffering public, the thing will be easily accomplished. It would only be necessary to place a trap-door opening with a spring in the floor of each car, and to confide to some determined passenger the method of opening it. As soon as the boy places his foot upon the trap it should be sprung, and both boy and pop-corn launched into that part of eternity situated immediately under the train. The steady and total disappearance of prize-package boys would soon strike terror into the survivors, who would hasten to abandon their nefarious practices, and to dissolve their lawless brotherhood. Thus, without any trace of cruelty, and by a method to which the most humane person could find no possible objection, the prize-package boy would be abolished. This plan should certainly be given a fair trial, and if it proves unsuccessful, it will then be time enough to resort to more forcible and harsher measures. Immediate action is, however, imperative. While we are yet delaying, the Brotherhood of Prize-Package Boys may be proposing to add pies and Bologna sausages to their list of tortures, and the lives of thousands of passengers may thus be brutally sacrificed.

THE DENNISON CANAL CASE.

ALBANY, April 25.—In the Dennison Canal suit to-day, the prosecution having closed its evidence, Mr. Roger, on behalf of the defendants, said that it was suggested and consented to by the counsel for the plaintiffs that the argument on the motion for a non-suit, which it was proposed to make, should be submitted for the consideration of the Referees on written or printed points, the counsel on each side to make out their points and exchange, with the privilege of each replying to the points of their adversaries. The Referees, after consultation, however, decided that the oral argument on the motion should be proceeded with at once, permission being accorded counsel to read in their briefs during the adjournment which should follow. Mr. Roger then proceeded to argue his motion for a non-suit, claiming that the plaintiffs had failed to prove the cause of action set out in the complaint.

THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY

ITS EFFECT ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE COTTON STATES—THEY ARE AND WILL BE UNITED ON ALL PARTY QUESTIONS—WHY THEY CANNOT BE DIVIDED—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS DEMAND AND WHAT THEY GIVE IN RETURN.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 21, 1877.

Daniel H. Chamberlain, the legal Governor of South Carolina, has been driven from the Executive office by Wade Hampton's shotgun army. S. B. Packard, the lawfully-elected chief magistrate of Louisiana, has been officially deserted by leading men in the Republican Party. The Southern policy of the National Administration has been fully and decisively put into practice, all the cotton States are now under Democratic rule, and the South is solid in more than name. Such being the case, it becomes important to know what effect this new order of things will have upon the politics of the country, what the result will be to the two great parties that have so long striven for supremacy. That the President's experiment, if it can be so called, will effect an immediate and decided improvement in the business of this section of the Union there can be no doubt; already there are many evidences of a revival of trade. The material condition of all classes will be bettered, confidence will be generally restored, and money will come out from bank corners, where it has long been hidden, and find its way into new works and great enterprises. Thus far the new Southern policy will undoubtedly be a great success. Considered from a political standpoint, however, it is almost equally certain to be a most disastrous failure. This statement I make after careful investigation and extended conversations with all the representative men of Louisiana and many leading politicians from other cotton States. When it was known in this part of the country that Mr. Hayes had been successful, and that he was to take the Presidential chair, the white people, the rank and file of the Democracy, gave up the fight, and in many instances were ready to give up the party under whose standard they had so often met defeat. A few prominent leaders were alone confident that they could make terms with the Republican Administration, and when the new Southern policy was announced it was as great a surprise to the white Democrat as it was to the black Republican. That it was a grateful surprise to the white people there is no cause to question, but that they should feel any gratitude to President Hayes for what he has done for them has never entered their minds. They expected nothing, they have received much, more, perhaps, than they could have looked for under Mr. Tilden, but they take their good fortune as a matter of course, and have no idea of returning thanks to the man who has gone out of his way to benefit them. Senator Morton was not mistaken when he said, "There is no gratitude in politics." Of course, there are a few men in the South who believe, or profess to believe, that the new policy will have the effect of breaking down old party lines and dividing the white and colored vote.

WEAKNESS OF THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENT.

Let it be distinctly understood, however, that the men in question never have been, or have long ceased to be, prominent Southern leaders. They, like D. B. Penn, of this State, are the men who, because of their good sense and quiet conservative advice, have lost all caste and influence among the violent and uncompromising partisans who compose the Democratic Party of the South. They are the men who protested against the massacres of Colfax, Vicksburg, and Ellenton; they are the men who demanded that political murders should cease in the South. How much effect did their demands have? What was the result of their protests? Nothing. The massacres went on as before, their feeble efforts were laughed at. Hamburg-massacre Butler has been sent to the United States Senate, and in Louisiana to-day there is hardly a White League leader who has not been appointed to an office.

All these things go to prove the utter folly of the idea that the small conservative element of the South, the element which now gives a lukewarm support to President Hayes, will ever be able to divide the Southern Democracy on national questions. The element in question was unable to save the life of one unfortunate negro in all the dark days that are gone. Is it reasonable to suppose that the few men who compose it will now be able to divide the people whom they then appealed to in vain? Every important event in the history of parties in this section goes to prove that they will never succeed in doing so, and just here I may state that the national Republicans have less to expect from what are known as Old Line Whigs than from any other class of the political community.

Before the war the Whig element in Louisiana, as in other Southern States, was made up of the land owners—the aristocrats. "Sugar and protection" made them Whigs, and they regarded the Democrats as not quite so good as well-kept negroes. When the war came, however, and these rich men, because of Lincoln's proclamation and the events which followed it, lost all their slaves and most of their other property, they joined with the Democrats and "out-Heroded Herod" in their hatred of the Yankees and of the Republican Party. They lost everything by the war; the Democrats, the poor whites who owned no slaves, lost comparatively nothing. Consequently, the Whigs are to this day the most bitter and unsparing in their denunciation of the North and of Northern institutions. So long as they were ruled with the strong hand of power they were quiet, and the country was at peace, but the moment they found an opportunity of reasserting themselves they resumed their old arrogant ways, and became again overbearing and intolerant. To prove the truth of this statement, I need only refer briefly to the political history of this State since the war. Just after the surrender, under the strong Republican rule of Lincoln, the people of New-Orleans and Louisiana generally evinced a decided disposition to be reconciled to the North and "let bygones be bygones." Under this condition of things Madison Wells, the best known Union man in the State, was elected to the Governorship, and a new era of fraternal good feeling and good-will seemed likely to be inaugurated. But just then came the Johnson conciliation policy, as it was called, and immediately the whole situation changed. The old aristocratic element again made itself felt, and in nearly all the large business houses it became a rule that employment should not be furnished to Northern men. Feeling their way little by little, the former Whig slave-owner and the negro-hating poor white, now joined under the banner of the Democratic Party, recognized the Johnson policy as their grand opportunity. Finding themselves in power, they were not slow to take advantage of their position. Their first move was to procure the passage of the infamous black laws, by which the negroes were again reduced to a condition very little better than slavery. For instance, it was enacted that no person should carry arms over any plantation or property without the consent of the owner, and in this

way the great mass of the colored people were prevented from bearing arms, a right which has ever been jealously prized and guarded by their white employers. Another statute authorized any Justice of the Peace to require every person accused of vagrancy to give a bond for his future good behavior and industry for the period of one year. Failing to give such bond the Justice was required to issue his warrant to the Sheriff to hire out the accused for a period of 12 months, under such regulations as might be made by municipal authorities, provided, however, that if the accused should have abandoned a former employer, such employer should be allowed the preference of again putting him to work. In this way it was in the power of every local magistrate, on summary process, to remand the negro laborer to a condition which was practically slavery. Still another of the black laws provided that any person who should feed, harbor, or secrete a man or woman who left the service of his or her employer without permission should be subject to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for 12 months.

RESULTS OF THE JOHNSON POLICY.

Becoming alarmed at these and similar enactments, the old Union men and Republicans came together and arranged for the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention, which had adjourned in 1864 subject to the call of the presiding officer. In July, 1866, the convention met, and then occurred the Mechanics' Institute massacre, which will forever be a reproach and a disgrace to the Democrats of Louisiana. The members of the convention were unarmed, they assembled for a peaceable and lawful purpose, and in the midst of their deliberations they were set upon by a mob of Democratic cut-throats and butchered in cold blood—murdered because they had expressed a determination to protect the rights of the freedmen. The history of the world tells of no riot so destitute of justifiable cause, and so terribly fatal in its results. Two hundred and sixty persons were killed when the attack was made. Some of the unfortunate men in the hall sought safety by jumping from the windows; they were shot as they fell, and then beaten to death by the crowd in the streets; others, disfigured and desperate from many wounds, fought their way down stairs to the door, only to be shot or cut to death on the threshold. After the slaughter had ceased, the dead and dying, black and white, were thrown together in heaps and carted off. This was the first great victory which the Southern Democrats achieved under the compromise policy of the well-meaning President Johnson. It is needless to say that no further attempt was made to abolish the black laws.

When the Reconstruction acts were passed, however, a Constitutional Convention was called, and as the Democrats refused to participate, it was controlled entirely by the Republicans. In the Spring election of 1868, which was held under the Constitution adopted by this Convention, the Democrats refused to go the polls, hoping by such action to cast discredit upon and eventually break down the Reconstruction acts. Just prior to the Fall election for President, however, emboldened by the successful operations of the Kuklux in Kentuckv and Tennessee, they formed a similar organization in Louisiana. It was under the command of Col. De Blanc, the same gentleman who was recently made a Supreme Judge by the Nicholls Administration. Political murder was now the programme, and hundreds of unoffending black men were put to death because they expressed a determination to vote the Republican ticket. The election of Gen. Grant, and the understanding that with his inauguration the Johnson policy was to cease and the South be governed with a firm hand, put a stop to these outrages, and the election of 1870 passed off fairly and quietly, the Republicans carrying the State by a majority of 20,000. But in 1873 the Democrats were again encouraged; they gained new strength from the weak double-dealing and uncertain action of the Senate regarding the case of Gov. Kellogg, and were made hopeful by the President's recognition of Baxter in Arkansas. The White League was again organized, "murder was once more let loose," and the Colfax massacre followed. From that day to this the Mississippi plan has been followed in Louisiana, and at last it has been successful. There are politicians here, and they have more influence than all the honest conservative men of the Penn stamp put together, who openly declare that the success of Hampton and of Nicholls is the success of Democratic bravery over Republican cowardice—or, in other words, of Democratic cut-throats over unarmed and defenseless Republican negroes. These men, and thousands like them in all parts of the South, give President Hayes no thanks for the magnanimous course he has taken toward them. They regard his policy as the result of a trade, and attribute the success of Hampton and Nicholls to what is known as the Foster-Matthews bargain. These are plain truths, but they are truths, and they might as well be told now as at some later period. The average Southern man believes that Mr. Hayes obtained his seat with the distinct understanding that Chamberlain and Packard were to be overthrown. In the words of an old Alabama planter, with whom I conversed on the subject, "The Southern Democrats gave Hayes his seat, he has given them their own Governments; he was a little long about it, but it's all right now, and the account is square."

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

The people of the South, as a class, read very little and think less; they are carried away by their impulses, and these impulses are guided to a great extent by a few shrewd leaders. They have some prejudices, however, which no leader or set of leaders can ever hope to remove. One of these is their deep-seated hatred of the Republican Party. Any attempt to bring them to the support of that party could only result in the political ruin of the man who made the attempt. The Southern leaders know this, and they will undoubtedly guide themselves accordingly. Their programme is "to support the National Administration as long as the present policy is continued;" and when it is remembered that, up to the present, they have received everything and the National Administration nothing, the wisdom of their determination is manifest. And just here may be asked, What do the Southern Democrats mean by a continuation of the present policy? Fortunately, this question can be easily answered, for the leaders of the party referred to make no secret of their intentions. They have now secured all their State Governments, the Mississippi plan has succeeded in South Carolina and Louisiana, and two legally elected Republican chief magistrates have been overthrown. So far so good; but the present policy must be continued if the National Administration is to have the support of the South. There are no more State Governments to overthrow, and consequently it can only be continued in one way, and that is by giving to the South everything which may in the future be demanded by that section. In the first place, all the Federal offices must be given to Southern men, and as Col. Alston and Senator Gordon, of Georgia, significantly remarked, they will not accept them as Republicans, but as Southern gentlemen who desire the prosperity of their section. Having received all the Federal offices, the South will next demand money for internal improvements, and already every Democratic Congressman in the cotton States is preparing a bill with which, before long, he will be knocking at the door of the National Treasury. But these are minor affairs, and in the midst of more important matters deserve only passing notice. The three great schemes in which the entire South is interested, and which will be at once pressed upon the attention of the country, are the bills providing for the completion by the National Government of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the completion and maintenance of the Mississippi levees, and the opening and maintenance of a heavy draught ship channel from New-Orleans to the sea. If President Hayes will lend his influence to all these schemes the South will consider that he is continuing his present policy, and he will be upheld and praised accordingly; but if, on the other hand, he should believe it to be his duty to oppose these measures, he may forever bid good-bye to the interested support which has been promised him from this section. In either event the National Republican Party can and will gain nothing, for, at the best, the Southern Democrats will only be personal adherents of President Hayes, never supporters of the party that elected him. There is no doubt that in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and perhaps Louisiana, the white men will shortly divide on local and State questions, but it is equally certain that they will be firmly united on all matters of national importance. For 16 years they have fought under the Democratic banner; for 16 years they have sustained defeat and still renewed the fight. They have now been victorious, and they have no intention of disbanding their forces. They know their power; they know that by carrying one or two Northern States they are sure of a majority in the Electoral College, and unless every sign fails they will cast a solid Democratic vote at the next Presidential election. H. C.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are seven cotton factories within 25 miles of Charlotte, N. C.

A North Carolina grower promises to send us 25,000 baskets of peaches.

Boston is to have a new theatre on Washington-street, to open in September.

The vessel-owners of the lakes are to hold a general meeting in Detroit in May.

A negro murderer in Texas has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for 50 years.

A Kentuckian is before the court on a charge of assaulting a colored man 110 years old.

Ex-Congressman Charles P. Thompson, of Massachusetts, has resumed the practice of the law.

Thomas Day, of Boston, smoked a pipe nearly 90 years. He has just died at the age of 102.

A brother of Thomas W. Piper, the executed murderer, of Boston, has had his name changed to Raymond.

Hon. Alfred M. Waddell calls upon the North Carolinians to enter largely into fish culture as a source of great revenue.

New-Hampshire claims to have more names on the Temperance pledge than any other State, in proportion to population.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* estimates that the South gained about a dozen votes in Congress by the freeing of the negroes.

The Syracuse *Journal* prints a conversation to this purport: "Hollos! what's the good word?" "Oh, nothing special. My wife has just lost her mother."

A Massachusetts clergyman has caused discussion by a sermon on "Peevish Saints," using the elder brother of the prodigal son as the frightful example.

Judge Henry M. Spofford, the latest United States Senator elected from Louisiana, is a native of Connecticut, but has been a resident of the South since early life.

The Roman Catholics of Ottawa will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope by two days' rejoicings, to be closed by a display of fireworks and illuminations.

A Kentuckian of immense leisure has ascertained that there are in one of the unabridged dictionaries 335 words of seven syllables, 24 of eight syllables, and three of nine.

The grasshopper region of Minnesota, according to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, has an area of 150 miles in breadth by 350 miles in length. It embraces nearly two-thirds of the State.

A Covington (Ky.) physician has been compelled to pay $5,000 for using impure vaccine matter on the arm of a child. The child died, but another child, vaccinated at the same time, did well.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a telegram from Carbondale, Ill., intimating that Gen. John A. Logan is there arranging his business affairs with a view to a speedy trip across the water for a foreign mission.

The Chinese theatres in San Francisco close their performances at 2 o'clock in the morning. A few nights ago a squad of Police took possession of the exits and searched every Chinaman present for concealed weapons. Not a soul was found carrying one.

The *Methodist Advocate*, of Atlanta, Ga., expresses its appreciation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES thus: "When its ability, enterprise, reliability, and consistent support of national measures are taken into account, it must be given the first place among the papers of New-York."

Maine had five Governors in the year 1843-4. Gov. Fairfield resigned; Mr. Kavanagh, the President of the Senate, becoming Governor, resigned; Gov. Dunn, Speaker of the House in 1843, was superseded by Gov. Dana, President of the new Senate, and Gov. Anderson was then elected.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* says that among the inmates of the insane asylum in that city is a negro woman who lives almost entirely upon grass, which she obtains from the lawn in front of the building. She has a great antipathy to weeds, and suffers none to grow within the inclosure.

The British residents of Petersburg, Va., announce that they will celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24, with many formalities, and promise the co-operation of nearly all the Dominion dignitaries. They invite the attendance of members of all the British societies in the United States and Canada.

A battle, fierce and prolonged, recently occurred between a pair of hawks and another and larger one in Gaysville, Vt. When last seen the larger hawk was making rapid but unsteady progress for the woods, while one of the smaller birds was perched upon his back and hammering away at its head in good earnest

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Tuesday says: "The Administration so far displays the Constitution as its chart for the guidance of the Government once more. It is national, not sectional. It is impartial among the States, and just to all the people. As long as it continues in that course we intend to stand by the President and uphold him."

A Montreal paper prints an advertisement which reads: "An elderly gentleman of fortune, amiable disposition, would be happy to correspond with a truly Christian Protestant gentlewoman of affluence, matrimonially disposed, from 40 to 50 years of age. Address only in sincerity. Approved letters will be promptly and faithfully answered, with references, in due course. 'A Christian.'"

The Psi Upsilon fraternity will hold its forty-fourth annual convention at Middletown, Conn. May 9 and 10, and this will probably be the last convention of the society held in New-England for several years. Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, will preside. The orator will be ex-Gov. J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and the poet, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Cornell. The convention song was written by Mr. J. G. Saxe, and has been set to music by Prof. C. S. Harrington, of Wesleyan. The literary exercises and convention supper will take place on the evening of May 10. Many distinguished members of the fraternity are expected to be present.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

MR. BRADLEY'S BROOKLYN SALARY BILL—CANAL TOLLS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE MARINE COURT BILL—THE NEW STATE CAPITOL—THE BOARD OF HEALTH BILL IN THE SENATE—THE SUPPLY BILL PASSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 25, 1877.

Mr. Bradley's bill for the reduction and regulation of salaries in Brooklyn was passed by the Assembly this morning, by a vote of 91 to 14. The bill as originally introduced was not satisfactory to the Kings County delegation, and, to avoid a long and doubtful contest on the floor of the House over the bill, it was agreed to refer it to a special committee, consisting of the delegation from that county, and they came to an agreement upon the matter and reported the bill complete. Mr. Tighe, however, was not content with the action of his colleagues, and tried to get the bill recommitted, proposing to exempt the firemen and policemen from its operation. His associates were not inclined to favor Mr. Tighe's vote-seeking movement, and voted it down by a heavy majority, and then passed the bill by a heavier one.

The vote was taken in the Assembly this morning on the resolutions relating to the reduction of canal tolls for this year, and they were adopted. Three sessions have been spent in the consideration of the subject, and a contest just as long and even more hardly fought took place upon it last year. It was then proposed to reduce the toll-sheet from what it had been before. The opponents of the reduction predicted at the time that there would be no increase of freight if such a reduction were made, and the actual result would be a loss to the State of revenue very serious in amount. The friends of the reduction insisted that the increase of freights would make up the difference. The actual result has been just as was predicted. There was no increase of freights, and the revenue fell off so seriously that there is an actual deficiency in the amounts necessary to meet expenses, to say nothing of paying the interest on the canal debt. Notwithstanding the fact that the Auditor of the Canal Department, in his last report, gave the best of reasons why no further reductions should be made, the low toll men, meaning the Buffalo, Lockport, Syracuse, and other people along the canal, insist on another reduction of 50 per cent., and actually talk about making the canals free, and the cost of their maintenance a direct tax upon the State. To do this, the recently adopted constitutional amendment would have to be set aside, which prohibits taxation for the maintenance of the canals, and requires nor less. The bill will be speedily passed by the Senate.

The Supply bill came down from the Senate this afternoon, and on motion of Mr. Husted the Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee appointed, this being the usual course. The amendments made are so numerous and so various that it had made almost a new bill of it.

Senator Harris, Chairman of the Finance Committee, seems to have been distributing favors with a most lavish hand, the idea being that by giving something to every one who asks he will get what he wants given to him. What he wants specially is the item appropriating $1,000,000 for the continuation of the new Capitol, which is to be continued on the old plans abandoned over a year ago. Senator Harris, like *Joe Bagstock*, is "devilish sly." He knows that if he can get his item through it will be all right, while about two-thirds of the little "plums" he has been distributing for the purpose of getting it through, will certainly be vetoed by the Governor. Gov. Robinson has been State Controller, and he has a wonderfully sharp eye for just such things as these. Mr. Harris, however, cannot give favors to the House, and it is hardly likely that the House will allow such a flagrant job to go through as this Capitol item. The requirement that the old plans be readopted should be struck from it and no compromise listened to on the subject at all. To adopt the new plans for the interior and the old ones for the exterior, as proposed, is mere nonsense. The matter rests with the House. The Constitution wisely requires that appropriation bills shall pass only by a two-thirds vote. They must have the consent of both parties to become laws. Senator Harris has tried his hardest to get his party friends to support him on party grounds in his persistent attempt to erect an enormously expensive and an abominably bad building, of the erection of which he has had control. He cannot complain if the minority in the House insist, with equal pertinacity, in supporting Mr. Dorsheimer, who, whatever may be said of him otherwise, has undoubtedly a more thorough knowledge of architecture than any non-professional man in the State, and has given constant thought and attention to the erection of the new State building. It was due to him that the new plans were adopted, and his whole work in connection with them has been a labor of love. With Senator Harris it is all local politics.

The session of the Senate to-day was mostly occupied in the discussion of the bill to enable Boards of Health of cities to go outside of the city limits to procure the abatement of nuisances detrimental to the health or comfort of citizens. It is a general bill, but the maintainers of the petroleum refining nuisance at Hunter's Point profess to think that it was specially intended as a drive at their stink-pot, and the two Senators from Brooklyn always rush to their defense with as much alacrity and zeal as though Hunter's Point were the pet nosegay of the City of Churches. Mr. Wagstaff explained the purport of the bill, which was simply to give Boards of Health a standing in court outside of their bailwick, by which nuisances affecting their constituents could be examined into, and, if found to be injurious, suppressed.

Mr. Jacobs was the first to oppose the bill, which he treated as a device aimed solely at Hunter's Point, and to be resisted to the death by everybody who has the good or bad fortune to live in Brooklyn. He boldly charged that the New-York Board of Health was working for its passage, and that their object was to reach a new victim to their black-mailing propensities. He said they had cleaned out and bled everybody they could get their hands on in New York, and now they want to go to Brooklyn to bleed the people there. They protected under their own noses far worse nuisances than Hunter's Point, while they were asking for power to abate nuisances three miles away. In supporting this assertion he read from THE TIMES a report of a hearing before a Committee of the New-York Board of Aldermen, on the complaint of property-owners against the fat-rendering establishment in Forty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

Mr. Gerard supported the bill, and showed that it interfered with no legal rights, but was only intended to give Boards of Health a standing in court so as to test the fact whether a nuisance existed or not. It it was proved not to exist no harm could be done. Mr. Bixby also supported the bill, and read from Jacobs' home organ, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, to show that the Hunter's Point establishment was such an intolerable nuisance that people were made sick by it while riding through that place on the cars. He said it was simply a question whether 10 or a dozen men should be protected in a business which endangered the health and lives of half a million people.

Mr. Jacobs' colleague, Senator Kennaday, then came to the rescue and reiterated the charge of black-mail against the New-York Board of Health, which, he said, sought, by the passage of this bill, to reach new victims of their greed in Brooklyn. He denied that the odors complained of by the dwellers on Murray Hill came from Hunter's Point, and said he had tested the question by a personal examination.

Mr. Woodin said the Senate were not here to settle questions of fact, and it made no difference to them where the odors came from. The principle of the bill was one only fitting to be looked at. The question was whether circumstances existed, or were liable to exist, which would make the powers granted by this bill proper to be exercised. Mr. Schoonmaker was of the opinion that it was a proper bill, and that such a law was needed, independent of its application to New-York or Brooklyn. The discussion closed by ordering the bill to a third reading.

The Supply bill was then put upon its final passage, and carried by a vote of 23 to 7—Messrs. Cole and Prince voting against it on the ground that it contained several items which they believed to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Woodin next called up the bill for the better administration of the Government of the City of New-York, which was ordered to a third reading several days ago. He moved an amendment, which was adopted, constituting the Board of Apportionment of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Tax Commission, and four tax-payers to be appointed by the Mayor. He also moved an amendment striking out the clause which exempts firemen, policemen, and school-teachers from the list of officials whose salaries may be reduced by the Board of Apportionment.

Mr. Wagstaff opposed this amendment with great persistency, but it was finally carried. In the meantime so many Senators had left the Chamber for their dinners, that when the bill was put upon its final passage it could only muster 16 votes in its favor—one less than enough to pass it. Messrs. Wagstaff, Morrissey, Hammond, and Starbuck voted against it—the first two avowedly for the reason that it gave the Board of Apportionment power over the salaries of firemen, school-teachers, and policemen. Mr. Morrissey said that John Kelly had committed himself in favor of the reduction of the salaries of this class, and he would not vote to give him the power. The bill having been declared lost for want of the necessary vote, Mr. Woodin moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table. There is no question that the bill will pass whenever there is a full Senate. Mr. Gerard supported it, and took occasion to allude to a communication in THE TIMES of Sunday last, signed "A Real Estate Owner," accusing him of being led by John Kelly, and opposing reform legislation for New-York. He scouted the idea of his being guided by John Kelly or any other man, in his legislative duties, and denounced the author of the communication as a "cowardly cur," who, if he would have the manliness to disclose his name, should receive the treatment he deserved.

THE HAYES RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE EMOTT BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE IN THE INTEREST OF THE GILBERT RAILWAY COMPANY.

ALBANY, April 25.—The House Judiciary Committee this afternoon had a hearing on the Hayes Rapid Transit bill, and were addressed by Judge Emott. After stating that he appeared in place of Judge Porter, he said he represented the interests of the Gilbert Railway Company; that he had been furnished with a copy of the argument delivered by Judge Comstock a few days ago, and also a copy of the bill. New-York, said he, has been in need of rapid transit for many years and wants it now. There was an argument made before you at some period that these proposed roads, or any road of that character, would be inadequate and insufficient for the needs of the City of New-York; and it was said that all that would answer the purpose would be an underground railway like that which exists in Fourth-avenue, and on which it is said persons are carried from Forty-second-street to Harlem, three and one-half miles, in from six to ten minutes. These trains which are now running on the New-York Elevated Railway occupy some 53 minutes in running from Thirty-ninth-street to the Battery. If you could find another avenue like Fourth-avenue, and then construct a road upon which you would have four tracks, you might have the means of running trains that would stop as they run along, and also express trains that might be run from the upper end of the Island to the Battery in much less time than they can be run on the elevated road and less time than they could be run where they have to make stoppages. The difficulty is in stoppages. The objection to the trains which now run on the New-York Elevated Railway, and those to be run on the Gilbert Elevated Railway, is that they are light trains. The engines are small, and the trains consist of two cars each. These trains can go off along slips as they do, and make stoppages as they do in about two minutes, whereas to stop a train on an ordinary road would require nearly as much time as it requires to run a train from Forty-second-street to Harlem. Unless you can have an avenue running the whole length of the City, giving room for side tracks to make stoppages, you cannot have any place where they will go through as quickly as those now running on the elevated railroad. In the structure belonging to the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, covering the whole width of the avenue, there will be space for two extra tracks, and those answer the requirements which Gen. Viele said were indispensable for rapid transit. Does anybody believe it is in the future that anywhere in New-York you can get an avenue for that purpose? Does anybody believe he can have a viaduct road? I cannot see where, in the present condition of things, the money is to come from, and cannot see any hope for rapid transit in the City of New-York, except in the methods regarded as the best by popular opinion, enterprising capitalists, and the various commissions that have sat on the subject. The practical experience of the New-York Elevated Railway Company has demonstrated that the thing could be done. Here is this road carrying 10,000 people daily. People are going down town by this route from the extreme east side, from away over on the east side of the Park, because they can get from Fifty ninth-street down more easily and rapidly than they can in any other way. Here is a proposal to put the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway Company on a certain route, by a commission selected under this Rapid Transit act. The commission was an intelligent body of men, composed of Gen. Dix, Gov. Seymour, and other citizens of equal character, and when you say they have done wrong and made mistakes in their selections, you impugn the character of the men. Now, you come in with a bill, which, by Judge Comstock's own admission, would stop the construction of the roads. That is the true meaning and object of the bill. I read his argument in the Sixth-avenue case and other cases, and expect to hear him make substantially the same argument to-morrow. That part of the argument which requires any clients to make connections is special legislation; it is not for a general law, and it is obnoxious to the Constitution; it is unconstitutional and void; and yet he comes in here and says he wants you to pass an act in relation to proceedings in courts, or otherwise to provide compensation to owners for the property taken for public uses, to reach the case of two railroads that are in operation in the City of New-York, and to prevent their going any further in what he considers to be an injury to property-owners. Here is another remark he made in the course of his argument: he declared he had great sympathy for the poor people, and asked whether anybody would propose to build such a road in Fifth-avenue. He referred to the Husted bill in 1875, in which Fifth-avenue and Broadway were excluded, and said that was throwing a road with its annoyance and inconvenience, on the poor working men, and he was willing that the aristocrats should have it in front of their houses. It is easy to say that, but I am sure such remarks can have no weight whatever with this committee. When a road is to be constructed does it not go in that part of the town which is of least value? Is there not always one set of streets for residences, and another where persons who have to earn their daily living have to reside, and property is of less value, where these roads go? In New-York there must be avenues for residences; and I say if you look into the investigations made by various commissions, or the testimony given before you, or if you go to New-York and examine for yourselves the operations of any Elevated Railway business, you will find it is not injurious to property along the line of the street where the road goes. You and I would not live in that street, but Mr. Chenout testified he had lived for a Summer and Winter upon Ninth-avenue when that Elevated Railroad went within 14 feet of his windows and he experienced no inconvenience from it. He had a family, and he said he would rather live where there was not a road. So would I; I would not like to live in Fourth-avenue, where I would have to move my carriage to get it out of the road of a horse car. There must be a road to furnish these conveniences, and some of the public must suffer for the benefit of others. A man coming to the City must expect in return for the benefits and advantages he enjoys to suffer some inconvenience to pay for those privileges. It is said these elevated railroads are going to destroy the sacredness of the second story in buildings. What is the sacredness of the second story? No one would think that of the first story. It is thought when you elevate your railroads to the second story it is an invasion, and should be stopped. Suppose you had what Judge Comstock's clients have devised, those second-story horse cars, out of which, as they go along at a small pace, a man can see twice as much in the windows of six brownstone as they can riding 20 miles an hour on the elevated road? The truth is, a man who goes to live in a frequented street, where the stream of travel is flowing up and down continually must take the consequences, and expect, while having the advantages of living in a great avenue, to take the inconveniences. In regard to the poor people. In the first place you go and ask them what they want, and they will tell you if you give them some contrivance to get to their work 10 or 15 minutes faster than they do now they would give up any privacy they now enjoy or would be deprived of. I would like to have you go and compare the present condition of Ninth-avenue and its history since this road has been completed through it, with Seventh-avenue, between Sixth and Eighth-avenues. Seventh-avenue is the most miserable street in the City. There is no growth in it, South Fifth-avenue is in the same condition, and if it is ever converted into a place of business it will be by this road. Ninth-avenue has been made a business street by the operation of this very road and the consequent development of the side streets. This bill is to change the whole law, and substantially the Constitution of the State of New-York, in regard to the rights of adjacent property owners and the construction of railroads. He then referred to the fact that Judge Comstock in different cases, had delivered arguments to the effect that this proposed bill was not good in law. He referred to Judge Comstock's argument, delivered before the Judiciary Committee a few days ago, and stated that he would be almost willing to accept it as his own. He then criticised the argument at some length, and continued as follows: I say, to apply one law to those two railroads and not to the State at large is making a distinction that is not called for or justifiable. If you should come to the conclusion that the rule of damages to be paid or assessed on taking property for public works should be extended, make it a general law; make it apply to all classes of corporations and all works throughout the State. Do not discriminate against these public works which are so necessary to the City of New-York. If there be a necessity for this proposed change in the law, it is a necessity which applies everywhere, and just as much to the great railroads that traverse the surface of the State—I might say to horse railroads as much as it does to the proposed elevated railroads in the streets of New-York.

Judge Emott having concluded, the committee adjourned until 3 P. M. to-morrow.

STOLEN DOCUMENTS RESTORED.

VALUABLE STATE PAPERS RECOVERED—AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ALBANY, April 25.—The following official paper explains itself:

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, N. Y., April 25, 1877.

The Secretary of State desires to avail himself of the courtesy of the press to acknowledge the restoration of the following documents, cut and abstracted from the collection of historical records of the State Department, in addition to those received and acknowledged on two previous occasions. They came by mail in envelopes postmarked "Brookville, Penn., April 23," but with no other indication of the name and address of the person to whom the State is indebted for their restoration.

Letter in Dutch from Rev. Godevridus Dellius, missionary among the Mohawk Indians, relating to a French woman, a prisoner among the Indians, 22d of July, 1691. Translation left in its place.

Minutes of the House of Representatives for 28th of April, 1692, signed by I. Graham, Speaker.

Report on a petition of Thomas Jones, of Long Island, Sept. 17, 1708.

Affidavit of Peter Herring, relative to church affairs, 24th Sept., 1709.

Report on a petition of Johannes Vedder for land cut off from the said petitioner, April 10, 1713.

Three warrants drawn by Phillip Schuyler upon Mr. Livingston, Treasurer, for the payment of bills incurred on account of the province of New-York, all in Dutch.

THE WOODIN INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Senate Investigating Committee met at Congress Hall, this afternoon, at 3:30, but, as there were no witnesses present to examine, they went into executive session. It seems the witnesses subpœnaed were summoned to New-York, and have gone there. They will be recalled.

TWEED HIDING HIS MONEY.

A well-known lawyer of Richmond County, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday, that, while he was recently conducting a case in Boston, he was credibly informed that William M. Tweed had placed in the hands of Mr. Charles Dewey, (a brother of Foster Dewey,) an amount of stock of the Johnston Harvester Company, of Brookport, Monroe County, for Tweed's own personal profit, of the value of $55,000.

THE CHICO MASSACRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Oroville says: "John Mahoney, another of the Chico incendaries, was on trial yesterday and today. Two of the Slaughter boys, his alleged companions in the crime, who had made confessions implicating the defendant, denied their sworn statements, and the jury found a verdict of "Not guilty." James Fay was then placed on trial, and was convicted of arson in the second degree. This closes the trials for arson, six in number, all the accused being either convicted or pleading guilty, with the above exception. The murder cases will follow.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. F. Bergner's concert occurs at Steinway Hall, this evening. A quartet by Rheinberger, and Beethoven's sonata in A, for violoncello and piano, are conspicuous elements of a very interesting programme.

A concert will be given for the benefit of wounded Cuban patriots at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening. Mrs. Gulager, Mme. Carreño-Sauret and several well-known artists will take part in the performance.

The last performances of "The Princess Royal" can now be witnessed at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The box-sheet for Miss Neilson's farewell engagement opens on Tuesday morning next, the lady's representations commencing on Monday week.

"Othello" will be acted, for the benefit of Mr. John McCullough, at Booth's Theatre, on Friday evening. After the performance of the tragedy it is announced that a testimonial of regard from the company and attachés of the house will be presented to Mr. McCullough.

Mme. Essipoff played at Steinway Hall, last evening, the programme embracing none but familiar pieces and being representative of Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Schubert. The "Rossmunde" impromptu by Schubert, and six of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words"—which last compositions should be specially referred to as offering perhaps the best proof yet afforded of the artist's wonderful command of almost vocal tone—were made particularly prominent by a performance of uncommon brilliancy and elegance. To-morrow night, Mme. Essipoff is to interpret a series of miscellaneous works by Chopin.

THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 25.—The ship Lake Erie, from Glasgow, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. This is the first arrival from sea at this port this season. A schooner with 30 pilots on board left for Bic this morning. A steamer from Montreal is expected to arrive to-morrow.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL

Ever imported. Selected especially for, imported and bottled by, Caswell, Hazard & Co., druggists, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING and Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street; also No. 132 Thames street, Newport, R. I. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

Never too Late to Mend.

Procrastination, with many, is the besetting sin. Business and health alike suffer. Everything is postponed until "to-morrow." The hacking cough and the torpid liver are unheeded and unaided until consumption, jaundice, or abscess of the liver, becomes established. With the old method of medication these maladies were incurable, but by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY an entire cure is speedily effected. Under this positive tonic and searching alterative, "it is never too late to mend." Thousands in this, and other countries, who have been given up to die by eminent physicians, have taken it as a last resort, and been healed.

NEWTON, Kan., July 3, 1876.

Dr. Pierce:

DEAR SIR: I suffered with Liver Complaint and was unable to work for four years. Three different physicians said that abscesses had formed, and that I could live but a few weeks. Through a friend's advice, I purchased a bottle of your Discovery. It helped me. I continued it for six months, at the end of which time I was completely cured, and have remained so ever since.

Gratefully yours, DAVID THOMAS.
—*Advertisement.*

Imported Natural Mineral Waters.

Sold by all grocers, druggists, &c.

APOLLINARIS Pure, Sparkling Water for table use.

HUNYADI JANOS. Best Natural Aperient.

Genuine only with agents' name, McCULLAGH & CO., New-York, on labels.

HUNYADI JANOS.—As a laxative, I prefer the HUNYADI JANOS to any and every other mineral water, and for the following reasons: The dose is small, the taste is not unpleasant, it acts promptly, it does not oppress the stomach, it does not gripe and it is efficient.
—*Advertisement.* J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New-York.

Best Value in French Champagnes.

Sold by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrall & Co.
Louis Duvau's Extra Dry.....$15 per case.
—*Advertisement.*

Jules Mumm's Celebrated Champagnes.

Sold by all grocers, wine merchants, &c.—*Advertisement.*

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, S. R. WELLS & Co. examinations daily. No. 737 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Grass.

BLUE GRASS WHISKY,
distilled by alex. Young, marked and branded
A. J. & C.
Sold only by
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

The Ladies' Pronunciamento,

While protesting against all the old worthless dentrifices now in the market, the ladies, with one consent, have adopted the SOZODONT as the one thing needful to insure the integrity of the teeth and a fragrant breath.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use.
For sale by grocers and at No. 1,150 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BUCKMASTER—STRATTON.—On Wednesday, April 18, 1877, in Union Church, Newburg, by Rev. C. C. Hall, H. JULIET, daughter of the late Nathaniel M. Stratton, to H. C. BUCKMASTER.

GILFILLAN—COOKE.—At Ripon, Wis., April 19, 1877 by Right Rev. J. H. Brown, D. D., Bishop of Fond du Lac, Rev. J. A. GILFILLAN, of Minnesota, to Miss HATTIE W. COOKE, of Ripon.

LE FEVRE—CONKLIN.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, April 25, 1877, by Rev. D. G. Wright, LILLIE LE FEVRE to ALBERT CONKLIN, of Brooklyn.

RIKER—ODELL.—On Wednesday, April 25, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, by Rev. Mr. Atkins, Rector, JOHN H. RIKER to FRANCES R. ODELL, daughter of samuel Rockwell, Esq.

SWALM—HARTWELL.—April 18, 1877, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. S. S. Hartwell, at Oak side cemetary, near Unionville, N. Y., by Rev. H. F. Wadsworth, Mr. GEORGE A. SWALM, of Middletown, N. Y., to Miss ANNA M. HARTWELL, late of Washington, D. C.

WALCOTT—HUESTIS.—On Wednesday, April 25, at the residence of the bride's brother, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. D. Cole, FRANK E. WALCOTT, of Chicago, to KITTIE, daughter of Wm. H. Huestis, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y.

☞Chicago papers please copy.

WATSON—SUTTON.—At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, assisted by Rev. MeW. B. Sayes, ARTHUR W. WATSON to ANNA JOSEPHINE, daughter of G. W. Sutton, Wednesday, April 25.

WELSH—APPLEBY.—On Tuesday, April 24, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., by Rev. R. A. Russell, WILLIAM B. WELSH to A. OLIVIA, eldest daughter of Stephen V. Appleby.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Monday, 23d inst., ANN S., wife of John G. Brower.

Funeral services on Thursday morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the University-Place Church, corner of 10th-st. (Rev. Dr. Booth's.) Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Please do not send any flowers.

BURROWES.—On Monday, April 23, ELIZA MORRELL, widow of the late Enos Burrowes, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Clark, No. 125 East 112th-st., on Thursday, April 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUSSELL.—On Monday, April 23, ALFRED BUSSELL, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, April 26, at 10:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 232 East 33d-st.

CRUM.—In Nyack, N. Y., on Monday, April 23, JANET McD. RAFF, wife of John A. Crum.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Thursday, 26th inst., upon the arrival of the 9:45 A. M. train via the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Chambers-st.

GIHON.—At Yonkers, Tuesday, April 24, ANDREW, youngest son of John Gihon, aged 29 years.

Funeral services on Thursday at 12 M. at St. John's Church. Trains leave Thirtieth-Street Depot at 10:30 and Grand Central at 11 o'clock.

GREACEN.—On Tuesday, April 24, of acute Bright's disease, GEORGE HENRY, youngest son of Robert and Sophia Greacen, aged 19 years 4 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Charles-Street United Presbyterian Church, between 4th and 5th avenue-place, at 1 o'clock on Friday, the 27th inst. Interment in Green-Wood.

HILDT.—On Wednesday morning, April 25, JOHN McLEAN HILDT, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mrs. J. G. Jerome, Anlubon Park, 152d-st., on Friday, 27th inst., at 1:30 P.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CARE OF A CHILD, &c.—BY A LADY, A place for a Protestant girl who has been with her over 22 years. Any one wanting a reliable servant to take charge of a growing child and to do plain sewing will please to call for two days at No. 14 West 22d-st., between 10 and 2.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; would take washing home; best City reference. Call or address A. L., No. 340 East 34th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Cyoung woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and washing; has seven years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 858 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Cyoung girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; no objection to the country; seven years' reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 343 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Cwoman as first-class chamber-maid; would take care of one or two children; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL Cas chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and fine washing; understands her work; two years reference. Call at present employer's, No. 418 West 23d-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Cyoung girl as chamber-maid and fine washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 315 5th-av., corner 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—BY two German girls, together or separate, in the country; both first-class; have twelve months' reference. Apply at 113 West 30th-st., rear; no cards.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Cyoung woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 210 East 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL Cas chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress, in City or country; has three years' reference. Call at No. 243 West 35th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Cgirl as chamber-maid; would assist with washing or washing; eight years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A COLCored girl whom she has employed, as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Address Mrs. O., No. 216 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Cyoung woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at her present employers, No. 340 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL Cas chamber-maid or chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen from 10 to 12 at No. 39 Park-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WILLING TO Assist.—In a private family; five years' City reference from last place; country or City. Call at No. 573 3d-av.; ring two bells.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL Cto do chamber-work and washing, or would take charge of a baby; best of City reference. Call at No. 796 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Cchamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is an excellent girl; makes all kinds salads. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, 9 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTCant German girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a small private American family; would like to go to the country; good City reference. Call at 241 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBERCmaid and waitress; is a good sewer; 3 years' best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 223 West 2d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL Cfor upstairs work or waitress, in a small family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 158 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL Cas chamber-maid and laundress; country no object; good City reference. Call at No. 414 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; Cis willing to take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 238 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMCber-maid or waitress, or both; four years reference. Call at No. 15 East 52d-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBERCmaid and plain sewer; or would do waiting; has seven years' reference. Call at No. 140 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Cyoung German girl; first-class City reference. Call at No. 156 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—CAN Cdo plain sewing; good references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 205 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL Cas chamber-maid; will assist with washing; best reference. Call at No. 224 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL Cas chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 345 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a Protestant girl in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 235 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Cchamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 239 East 55th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS Call kinds of family cooking, both English and American; soups, fish, meats, pastry, creams, and desserts of all kinds; splendid baker; will take full charge of the kitchen if required; best of City reference; City or country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Cwoman as good cook; understands her business, and has no objection to city or country; understands the care of milk and butter, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 98 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY WOMAN AS Cexcellent cook; would do the coarse washing in a private family. Satisfactory reference. Address C. B., Box No. 225 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SIS-Cters in a private family; one as excellent cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; six years' City reference. Apply at No. 417 East 17th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE Cfamily; understands all kinds of family cooking; will take entire charge; Newport preferred; city reference. Address C. P., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; Cunderstands all kinds of soups, poultry, game; excellent baker; best reference. Address W. G., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF REFCerence given as to cooking and putting up French dishes, pastry, and desserts; no objection to the country for the summer. Call at present employer's, No. 6 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTCclass cook; understands boning and made dishes, desserts of all kinds; good pastry cook; no objection to the country, in a gentleman's family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY Ctwo girls; one as good cook, excellent washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress and do washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN Cas cook in a private family; understands her business; willing to assist with washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 616 2d-av., near 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTCclass cook; is an excellent baker; willing to go in the country; no objection to a respectable boardinghouse; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK AND EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, Cor would do house-work; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 4th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; Cthoroughly understands her business in all branches; no objection to country for summer; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 28th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT SERVANT AS Cook in a small private family and assist with the washing; good City reference. Address K. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERCstands soups, game, poultry, &c.; best City reference; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 179 Lexington-av., grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; Cthoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of a kitchen; unquestionable City reference. Call at No. 314 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Cwoman as first-class cook; wishes to go to the country with a family for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY Ctwo sisters; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 244 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD Ccook, bread, and biscuit baker; no objection to coarse washing; in a small family; four years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 306 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON; THORCoughly competent in all its branches; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 103 West 48th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT Cwoman as cook; understands American and English cooking; seven years' reference. Call at No. 318 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRSTCclass cook in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Ccook; understands all branches; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 540 3d-av., corner of 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A Cprivate family; references from last place. Address C. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN Cas good plain cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th-st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; NO WASHING; Ccity reference. Call at No. 128 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN Ca private family; best City reference. Call at No. 324 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Cwoman in a private family as first-class cook; country preferred in Summer. Apply at 601 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, Cwasher, and ironer; has three years' good reference from last place. Call or address 141 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL IN A PRICvate family to cook, wash, and bake; best City references. Call at No. 225 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED YOUNG Cwoman as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 243 East 77th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; Cwould assist in washing; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 443 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHCly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 17th-st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO Ccook, wash, and iron; good City reference; two years in last place. Call at No. 310 East 39th-st.

COOK AND PLAIN WASHING.—BY A PROTCestant woman; would go to country; good reference. Call at No. 415 West 29th-st., Room No. 3.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTCclass cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK Cin a private family; willing to assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 319 East 34th-st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; BEST CITY Creference from last place. Call at No. 205 West 41st-st.; first floor front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE Cfamily; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 140 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 315 5th-av., corner 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. CALL AT OR Caddress No. 18 East 49th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY; BEST OF REFCerence. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

DRESS-MAKING—MODERATE PRICES—BY A Dthorough, first-class dress maker, having the latest styles for suits and Princess dresses, riding habits, and gentlemans; first-class work; perfect fit. Taylor's system. Address M. Britton, No. 100 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., up stairs; entrance 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY DAY OR WEEK, IN A Dprivate family; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED; LIKE A FEW Dcustomers, to go out by the day. Call or address for two days at No. 307 West 26th-st.; ring four times.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEDments by the day or week; very reasonable rates. Call at No. 434 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSDmaker a few more engagements in private families. Call at No. 751 3d-av., near 47th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRHland woman as housekeeper or invalid's nurse, or take the charge of an infant; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 715 6th-av., in the millinery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Hwoman to do general house-work; willing and obliging; or would do chamber-work and washing; good reference as to honesty and sobriety; only private family need apply. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Hgirl to do general house-work in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No 140 East 53d-st.; no cards answered.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Hwoman by the day at house-work; would work in a hotel as cook, or wash dishes. Call at No. 317 East 39th-st., second floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO Hhouse-work; good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Hwoman to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 317 East 35th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL Hto do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 317 East 59th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN Hto do general house-work; good washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 304 East 33d-st.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN Lady, or to take charge of children; speaks French fluently, good reader, musician, experienced housekeeper; City reference. Call at or address No. 33 East 74th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSLmaker and seamstress, or would assist with grown children; understands all the machines; would like to travel or go in the country; excellent reference. Address T. A., Box No. 250 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Lgirl as lady's maid; can speak French; has no objection to assist with anything about the house; would like a good home; first-class reference. Call at No. 70 West 37th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS MAID; Lto an old lady preferred; is a good seamstress and operator; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 9.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN Lperson to one or two ladies; lived many years in Europe and in this City; reference. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 48 1st-av.

LADY'S MAID AND HAIR-DRESSER.—IS Linured to traveling; very obliging; good City reference. Address No. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; UNLderstands hairdressing; good seamstress and machine sewer; willing to forego. Address C. B., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Lthoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 317 East 3d-st., Room No. 16.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT Llaundress; puffing, fluting, &c; best City reference for excellent work; country preferred. Call at No. 158 West 28th-st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THORLaugh, competent laundress and assist with chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 West 47th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lin a private family; best City reference from last place. Address N. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lin a private family; best City reference; over two years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR HER Lchamber-maid, whom she can recommend. Call at No. 29 Union-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lin a private family; best City reference; no objection to chamber-work. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Lgirl as first-class laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 315 5th-av., corner 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; HAS Lgood City reference. Can be seen at No. 262 West 18th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE Lfamily; understands all branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 317 East 59th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTMant young woman, or would take charge of grown children; first-class City references. Address K. M., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av., near 37th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY Nor country; by an English Protestant nurse, who can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or the care of grown children; can furnish undeniable references as to character and capability. Call at No. 317 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE, YOUNG NGerman girl, Protestant, to take care of children; would assist with chamber-work and make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for one day at No. 555 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., third floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; CAN TAKE Nentire charge of an infant or invalid lady; City or country; best City reference. Address E. W., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANTS' Nnurses; can take full charge of baby from birth; several years' City reference; would travel or go to the country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE Nand seamstress; competent to take charge of infant or growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 337 East 23d-st.; third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN Nas nurse and sewing, or would assist with chamber-work; City or country; good City reference, no cards. Call at No. 232 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Nwoman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 35d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKeeping, a place for her nurse and seamstress who has been in her employ 11 years. Call at No. 152 West 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND Nexperienced woman as child's nurse; best City reference; two years' from last employer. Call at No. 242 West 27th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE CARE Nof children and do plain sewing; three years' reference from last place; City or country. Address H. L., No. 914 8th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, Nwith highest reference, as experienced infant's nurse, or a growing child and plain sewing. Call at No. 119 Madison-av. from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN Nas infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE AND Nseamstress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 308 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AGE 19, TO TAKE Ncare of children and do chamber-work; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 250 West 47th-st., in store.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS INFANT'S Nnurse for a competent and thoroughly experienced Protestant woman; best City reference. Call at No. 671 5th-av., corner 53d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGNlish woman; will do chamber-work and be generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 205 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INNtaut's nurse; good City reference. Call from 10 to 3, at No. 30 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, EXPERIENCED Nnglish Protestant girl as nurse; City or country. Address No. 419 3d-av., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE Nin a private family; can do plain sewing, and has nine years' experience. Call at No. 64 East 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL IN A PRIVATE Nfamily to take care of a child and sew. Address No. 410 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO ONE OR TWO Nchildren; good reference. Call at No. 171 Montrose-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTNestant; five years' City reference. Call at No. 228 7th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE Nand seamstress, best City reference from last place. Call at No. 329 East 29th-st., one flight up.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS Nnurse and chamber-maid; City references. Call or address No. 215 West 15th-st.

NURSE OR WITH A FAMILY TO GO TO Europe; or would give her services for passage to England. Address B. S., No. 769 7th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTNestant woman; will be found willing and obliging; Call all the week at No. 324 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE; REFERS TO Npresent employer. Address No. 628 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN BE SEEN Nat present employer's, No. 328 West 58th-st.

OPERATOR.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR Oon the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of fine white work. Address L. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSstress; cuts and fits for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady or take care of children; best City reference; seen until suited. Call at No. 57 West 40th-st., (present employer's.)

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Sgirl, as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds family sewing; would assist with chamber-work or mind children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 233 East 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; understands dressmaking. Would assist in chamber-work or mind grown children; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 131 West 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PERSON AS Seamstress and dress-maker; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children or light chamber-work; first-class City reference. Address M. W., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERSman Protestant as seamstress and chamber-maid; will take care of grown children and teach German in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 167 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR Son fine white work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; a few engagements to go out by the day. Address K. T., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON Sas seamstress; can cut and fit; is good operator; can wait on young ladies; is willing and obliging; has nine years' City reference. Call at No. 17 West 44th-st., ring bell No. 3.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Sgirl from the country; can cut and fit well; will assist with children; can work any machine. Call for two days at No. 450 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress as head dress-maker and maid, or would care for grown-up children; first-class reference given. Apply at No. 200 West 28th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Good operator; no objections to the country; several years' City reference. Call or address for two days No. 223 West 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A French girl to take care of growing children or wait on a lady; best City references. Call at No. 383 6th-av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRSTCclass waitress and chamber-maid; City reference; no objection to the country. Also, by a Protestant woman to sew and mind grown children. Call at No. 204½ West 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN Ca private family; understands all kinds of salads; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Wgirl as first-class waitress; likes the country for the Summer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 45th-st., in grocery store.

WASHING.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS; Ladies' or gentlemen's or families fine washing; the clothes will done up and carefully attended to; first-class reference; call at No. 153 East 52d-st., between 3d and Lexington-a's.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO Wdo the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies at her own house, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 896 3d-av., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO Wgo out by the day to do washing or house-cleaning. Address E. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Wsome gentlemen's or ladies' washing; understands fine washing; uuexceptionable reference. Call at No. 1222 West 3d-st., first bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Wwoman; gentlemen's or families' washing by the dozen or month; or also willing to go out by the day; City reference. Call at 526 West 37th-st., first floor.

MALES.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY Ba respectable young Englishman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; Bunderstands his business in every respect; has the best of reference. Address or call, R. A., No. 100 West 22d-st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHLY Bunderstands his business; City references. Address Albert, No. 110 West 24th-st.

BY A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GENTLEMAN Blabouring under aberration of mind; three years' reference from last place. Address F. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; MEAT AND Cpastry; in hotel or restaurant; no objection to country; first-rate carver, and understands the hotel and confectionery business thoroughly. Apply at No. 453 8th-av., near 33d-st., over the furniture store, or address A. B., Box No. 117 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTCable young man; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; understands proper treatment of horses and carriages; make himself generally useful; eight years' reference; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—ANY GENTLEMAN REQUIRING AN Choicest, sober, trustworthy, and industrious coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; I have sold my establishment, and am anxious to procure him a good situation; is skillful with horses; particularly handy; willing, and obliging. Address XX, No. 713 7th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; Cthoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; no objections to the country; best City references. Call or address P. B., No. 221 West 41st-st, private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTCant man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging; careful driver; discogged, his employer having to part with his horses; 12 years' reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. W. B., at Wood Brothers,' 1,350 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTACble single young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; first-class driver; can milk if required; no objection to country; best City reference. Address, for two days, John, Box No. 202 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTACble single young man; will be found willing and obliging and not afraid of work; has good reference from last employers; country preferred. Address F. K., Box No. 247 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTCant; understands the management of horses, carriages, a good driver; has six years' reference from last employer; City or country; strictly sober. Address J. S., No. 1,316 Broadway, near 36th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Csingle; disengaged in consequence of employer going to Europe; is strictly sober, honest, and trustworthy; long experience with horses; will be found willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Address C. W., No. 140 5th-av., Brewster's warerooms.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERCman Protestant; single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is also a good gardener; is sober, industrious, and obliging; best City reference. Address M. B., Box No 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTCclass single young man; as experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would assist in gardening, if required; City or country; best references. Address J. B., Box No. 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—BY a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; good practical gardener; capable of doing two work of a country place; low wages; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTCable single young man; thoroughly understands his business as first-class man in every respect; willing and obliging; temperate and respectful; eight years' first-class City reference. Call or address J. K., Box No. 223 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cman who thoroughly understands the business; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wages moderate; can milk and take care of stock; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 225 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cyoung man; experienced City driver; also care of gentlemen's road horses; willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country; first-class City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERCstands the care and treatment of road horses; is a good driver; careful and steady; strictly sober; willing and obliging; not afraid to work; wages moderate; good reference. Address Obliging, Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORCoughly understands his business; eight years' reference; disengaged on account of his present employer going to Europe. Call or address No. 149 West 29th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, (Swiss,) competent in all branches of his business; sober, honest, willing, as former employer will certify; is a trustworthy man; no objection to the country. Address J. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN—COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY Ca man and wife; no children; man as coachman; is handy, useful, and industrious; wife as cook or laundress; both strictly temperate. Call or address Coachman, No. 516 East 18th-st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Cgroom as a stylish driver; understands the breaking of colts; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; can furnish the best of testimonials. Address J. A. W., Box No. 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE SINGLE Cyoung man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and do gardening if required; most highly recommended by last employers in City and country. Address H., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO Cthoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families and has first-class references, and can be well recommended by his employers. Call or address No. 514 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle colored man, aged 27, as first-class waiter, in a private family; don't object to go in the country; best City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS A THORCough driver; has been all his life accustomed to the care of horses; as private coachman. Apply at Saltwell's, No. 1,315 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARCried; no incumbrance; seven years' excellent City recommendations from late and former employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 523 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORCoughly understands his business; first-class City and country references; can be highly recommended by his last employers. Address W. B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cman; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest, and trustworthy; no objection to the country; can furnish the best City reference. Call on or address C. L., No. 154 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT Coachman in a good family; has lived nine years in last place and five in present one; very best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 308 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cyoung man; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness in every respect; willing and obliging; seven years' best reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—IS A GOOD, CAREFUL DRIVER Cand first-class groom; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference from two last employers. Call or address P. R., present employer's residence, No. 58 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Cyoung man who thoroughly understands the business, with the best City references; is temperate, willing, and obliging; no objection to the country. Call on or address P. S., 644 6th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTCant man who understands his business; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Address J. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Cyoung man; has best of reference from last employer; also is a first-class vegetable gardener. Address T. K., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THORCoughly competent; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 38 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, whom he can recommend in every respect, as he is going abroad. Call or address James, No. 3 East 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THORCoughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; seven years' best City reference. Address J. K., 25 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN Cand groom; is a stylish driver; City or country; has the best City reference. Call or address William K., No. 131 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMCpetent English coachman, with excellent City references, to be recommended by Sigmund Goge and Charles M. Wyant, of the County of New-York, of the United States, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden in the City of New-York, in said district, on the eighth day of May, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—BY a Swede, aged 21; no objections to the country; good references; thoroughly capable and reliable. Address A. N., Box No. 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARCried man; 10 years' City reference from former employer. Call or address present employer, No. 7 North Washington-square.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTCestant man as coachman; no objection to City or country; best of reference from present employer. Address W. M., Bay Ridge, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-C

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COST OF LIVING ABROAD. By CHARLES TOLL BIDWELL, her British Majesty's Consul for the Balearic Islands. London: SAMPSON LOW & Co.

"Where to live in these dear times is," the author truly remarks, "a matter for serious thought to the head of many a household, and what it costs to live abroad is a subject that has occupied the mind of many who are not detained at home by business, duty, or inclination; but few have hitherto been able to form a correct idea of the cost of living in a foreign country until actually settled there." This might have been written quite as well for our own country as for England. In fact, there are probably many more Americans than English now seeking a home abroad. Mr. Bidwell gives anything but a cheering account. Wherever we turn the prices have in the last 20 years apparently increased at least 20 per cent., and we suspect that certain of our own countrymen have contributed not a little in many cases to the rise, so far, at least, as hotels are concerned.

There was a time when London was reckoned the most ruinous place in Europe, but that has long gone by, and St. Petersburg has now that proud pre-eminence. Since 1853 the cost of living in the Russian capital has increased 75 per cent. The British Ambassador reports that a bachelor could not rent the smallest unfurnished apartment under $75) a year, and that the rent of a furnished room in the highest story of a hotel was $50. Men's clothes are about 75 per cent. dearer than in London. The chances are that the rise will continue, Russia being terribly embarrassed and taxation on the increase. The cheap days of France, on which Sydney Smith dilated so appreciatively in the letters he wrote to his wife on his first visit there, are not likely to return. Parisian prices are, of course, no guide to those of the provinces—fashionable watering-places excepted—but taxation has raised prices everywhere, and railroads have tended toward equalizing them.

There was published some years ago in the *Charivari* an admirable sketch by "Cham" depicting a bill-sticker putting up on a wall a notice which begins "Additional Taxation," while beneath run the words, "The End of all Revolutions." It is too true. These convulsions have trebled the cost of living in France, not merely in Paris, but in almost all parts. Even since 1853 the rise has been enormous. At Bordeaux, for example:

	1853.	1876.
House rent	$400 00	$800 00
Carriage hire, per day	3 00	5 00
Meat, per pound	12c. @ 15c.	20c. @ 25c.
Firewood, per ton	6 25	10 00
Coal, (English)	7 50	10 00

At Brest, $500 was demanded for rooms let in 1858 at $300. At Calais, meat has risen from 70 to 80 centimes in 1853 to 1 franc 20 centimes and 1 franc 40 centimes; butter, from 1 franc 50 centimes to 2 francs 25 centimes; fish costs 50 per cent. more. At Nantes, in 1866, the price of superior meat was 15 cents (American) per pound; it now is 23 cents; every other necessary has risen in price at the same rate. In Paris, house rent in 1870 had trebled since 1852, and certainly doubled since 1853; since the war it has fallen one-fourth; coal, $10 in 1858, is now $12 50.

The following were prices paid in the Winter of 1875-6, (Barrière de l'Etoile:)

	Francs.
Apartment, unfurnished, comprising 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, 6 bed, 4 servants, coach-house and stables, with taxes	9,300
Apartment, furnished, by month	3,000
Apartment, furnished, 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, 4 bed, 2 servants, per month	1,000
Entresol, unfurnished, 1 drawing-room, dining-room, 4 bed, 2 servants, a year, with taxes	3,000
Wages—	
Coachman, with board	100
Maître d'hôtel, with board	100
Valet, with board	80
House-maid, with board	60 to 100
Nurse, with board	70
Keep of horses per month	112

At St. Malo there has been an immense rise.

From nearly all parts of Germany comes the same story. At Leipsic, lodgings which were $375 in 1853 are now $560, but meat does not seem to have risen in proportion, beef being only two cents more. In Amsterdam, the rent of second-class houses is 50 per cent. more than in 1853, and, with the exception of bread and fuel, other prices have risen considerably. The Hague is about as dear as London. In Rotterdam the price of necessaries is much the same as it was 10 years ago.

At Lisbon, the British Consul says: "The rent of the apartment used by my predecessor for his office was raised in 1866 from £30 to £66, and this is by no means an extreme case. Commodities have risen from 30 to 100 per cent."

In Spain, Alicante has remained stationary. Living in the Balearic Isles, once so delightfully cheap that a good house could be obtained for $5 a month, has woefully increased, a line of steamers having made the islands farms and gardens to Barcelona and Valencia. Barcelona is to an English family about as dear as London. Cadiz is 70 per cent. dearer than in 1853.

In Italy, we hear that "prices have risen enormously" at Genoa. At Ancona house rent has risen 40 per cent. since 1853. At Civita Vecchia, rent has risen greatly, but provisions have not, and Leghorn is one of the very few places which show but slight change, except in the matter of servants' wages. At Naples, rents have risen one-fourth and prices of provisions one-third. At Rome, rents have doubled. Commodities are 33 per cent. less in actual cost, but, on the other hand, the requirements of life are much greater.

In Sicily, the general rise has been from 75 to 100 per cent. Bread cost 28 cents the rototo then; now it costs 40 cents. In fish of the coarser kind, the rise has been 300 to 400 per cent. Wine has risen 40 per cent. Clothing is bad, and costs far more than in England; indeed, there is no doubt that it is cheaper in the latter country now than anywhere. The enormous increase in the cost of Sicilian life is mainly due to taxation. In Piedmont and Lombardy, food has risen since 1853 from 25 to 30 per cent. In Venice, food and clothing is about 15 per cent. dearer than in 1853. The Empress of Russia has sent prices up at Sorrento, but both that place and Capri are still moderate.

In Switzerland, we learn that in Geneva house rent is as high as in most of the great European capitals. Living is very expensive. Lausanne is more moderate, and is set down as about 25 per cent. less than England as regards necessaries of life. But it threatens to grow dearer.

However, as compared with England, and a portion of New-York, there are still many cheap places, though prices have so greatly increased. At Brussels any single man who has gumption can live very comfortable for $15 a week, and a family of five could live at a provincial town in Belgium with great comfort on $4,000 a year, and in Brussels in the same style on $6,000. You cannot live so cheaply in Brussels as in some parts of Germany, but you can live at the same time cheaply and thoroughly comfortably at a lower price than in any German town. In Belgium you will get plenty of fuel, cheap, open fires and a french *cuisine*. In Germany you will get none of these things, and to live in Germany, in American or English style, is by no means particularly cheap, and very few of us readily accommodate ourselves entirely to German ways. One of the cheapest places in the world now is Ireland. Quite a nice house can be had, even in the neighborhood of Dublin, for $350 a year. Wages, fuel, and food are very moderate, and articles of dress far cheaper than in most parts of the Continent. Horses and their keep, moreover, cost about half what they do here. There are few places where a gastronome could live so cheaply and so well as in the neighborhood of Dublin, provided, only, he supplies himself with a good cook. Another very pleasant, moderate place still is Stuttgardt, and Munich, though rapidly getting dearer, is still cheap, according to our notions. Mr. Bidwell's little work really supplies a want, and will, we doubt not, find many consulters. It is, moreover, valuable as putting on record the scale of prices at certain periods.

TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR. A Drama. By BRET HARTE. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1876.

When a playwright makes a fiasco with his play, it is one of the commonest resources within his power to issue the drama in book form and appeal to the literary critics against the tyranny, or at least the poor judgment, of the dramatic critics. In certain cases this may be successful. The play that will not draw a house may be just the one to read in a book; the drama that actors murmur against and spectators receive with the outspoken hisses of an interested European audience, or the frozen silence of an American house, that very drama may be the most capital closet-play in the world. For the circumstances are entirely different. In the one case there is the stage manager who has a finger in the general set up of the piece, the actors who have their individual ideas of their parts, and the spectators, who have come at a certain fixed hour and are liable to be affected by a hundred private affairs which may upset their humor or give them a grudge against the entertainment. But with a book how different it is. The chances are that it is taken up in a spare hour of quiet, with no one by, and no immediate pressure exerting a harmful effect on the appreciation of the reader. Then the pages fly by under a practiced look, the points are taken, one by one, without interruption, and the last scene closes on a theatre of the imagination which lies safely guarded from such worries as stage-managers, prompters, scene-shifters, and cranky actors.

Under very much such circumstances we have read Mr. Harte's *Two Men of Sandy Bar*. The first impression as one reads, and the one which remains till the very last, is the intense and unmitigated vulgarity of all the personages, without an exception. Don José is the only gentleman of the lot, but he, too, shows signs of being false Castile. As for the others, they are so shockingly vulgar that one shrinks at the thought of having anything to do with them. It has often been said that one great difficulty a good play would meet would be the finding out of actors and actresses who could really not only conceive, but (a very different thing) represent a real lady or gentleman on the stage. In this play, however, the question generally is, How vulgar can the actor make himself? Starbottle spoils his Virginian braggadocio by showing himself a coward and would-be swindler; Old Morton his reformed life by getting drunk on the stage and coming into the next scene drunk; Oakhurst is supposed to be doing a fine thing in love ethics when, for the sake of winning Jovita, he passes himself off as Morton's son. Sandy Morton never shows a spark of good grit even when sober and horrified into teetotalism by the sight of his father drunk. Jovita is unwarrantably forward and brazen about her engagement to Oakhurst, and even Mary Morris, the schoolmarm, does not show sufficient cause why she should accept the Mortons' hospitality after their behavior to her brother and herself.

This may sound harsh, but the case deserves it, and it Mr. Harte has as much in him as some of his early work warrants the belief, he will use the present play as a warning for his future ventures. He seems to us to have made the very common mistake of supposing that the people who were interesting and amusing in print would be the same when put on a stage by living actors. But he must have totally overlooked the reasons for the favor these characters found in book-readers. He took degraded people, rough people, cowardly and ignorant people, and showed only so much of their doings as would prove among them, lodged somewhere or other, the spark of love, or self-sacrifice, or genius, of pity or generosity, as the case might be. But when it came to putting them there on a stage in the flesh, they had to be consistent, and to be consistent they had to be disgusting, for the real people, whom he sketched from some picturesque or moral view, were themselves disgusting. The drama in book form may be somewhat better than when it is played by the average run of actors, but it is not sufficiently better to warrant existence. The original prose sketches from which it is drawn should be left alone. They are fine in themselves—the best work by all odds that Mr. Harte has given to the world.

A MODERN MEPHISTOPHELES. No Name Series. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877.

The new novel of the No Name Series is beyond question the work of a feminine hand, but probably not by any one of the women who have been prominent as writers heretolore. The characters are Jasper Helwyse and Mrs. Olivia Surry, Felix Canaris, who is half Greek, and a girl named Gladys. Needless to say that the modern Mephistopheles is no who bears the name allusive to the infernal regions. Before Mrs. Surry married they had loved, but when an accident laid him up for a couple of years, and left him a sufferer for life, she sought another mate. She is now a widow and returned repentant to Helwyse, who amuses himself by tormenting her. Canaris he picks up and makes his secretary, using his name for his poetical effusions, which gain great applause. Gladys he falls in love with, after first trying the experiment of his fascinations on her and marrying her to Canaris. Gladys thinks Canaris a poet. The situation is therefore in some places that of Goethe's *Wahlverwandtschaften*, for at first the normal loves of Helwyse for Olivia, and Canaris for Gladys respectively, are in danger of being mixed after the fashion of that celebrated novel, since Canaris proposes to Olivia and Helwyse casts his thoughts on Gladys. However, the main plot runs somewhat more definitely in the old Faust channel, Helwyse playing Mephistopheles to Canaris' Faust. In the end Gladys, who has been inveigled into becoming nurse and reader to the ailing Helwyse, discovers that her young husband is no poet at all, but that all the books have been dictated by Helwyse. This causes her to die in child-birth. Canaris renounces the service of his Mephistopheles, and on the wretched Olivia devolves the task of soothing the last moments of the cultured villain who has killed the only woman he can really love, namely, Gladys.

This book is somewhat of the lurid Byronical order, but there is no reason why it should not please a good many people. It bears skimming wonderfully well, and may be safely recommended for railway reading. If the "situations" of the actors are not always accordant with the ideas of propriety held in old-fashioned neighborhoods, the moral of the tale is of the best, and the general air of frank unreality deprives of force any objections on that score.

A WREATH OF INDIAN STORIES. By A. L. O. E., Hon. orary Missionary at Amritsar. New-York: CARTER & BROTHERS. 1877.

A. L. O. E. stands for A Lady of England, and the lady is Charlotte Maria Tucker, whose father and brothers served in India in the governmental service, and who finally resolved to devote herself to the well-being of the Indian populations, Hindu and Mahommedan. For this purpose she went to the Punjaub, and, having mastered Hindostanee, began to teach the poor. The present work is one of the results of her labors. Having perceived that the Oriental mind requires a stronger system of imagery to excite it, Miss Tucker felt that the ordinary Sunday-school book would make no impression on her native scholars. She therefore wrote the stories to be found in this "Wreath" with special reference to the habits and tastes of the Indian people. It is needless to say that so far are they from shocking the Western mind that, on the contrary, they appear to be the most successful Sunday-school stories yet published. The setting is Indian, but all the more interesting for that reason, while the moral conveyed by each is clear, convincing, and by no means touched with the pious dogmatism too often found in literature of the class. "The Church which Grew out of One Brick" is a lesson meant for selfish English residents as well as the native population, but like a good fable it cannot be mistaken in its application to all the world. "The Pugree with a Border of Gold," is directed against the thoughtless habit of borrowing which natives of India are exceedingly addicted to. A *pugree* is a strip of very thin stuff wound many times around the head into a sort of turban. "The Pink Chaddar" conveys to the native mind, hardly able to conceive of anything wrong in the practice, the wickedness of lying. A *chaddar* is a large veil, (literally sheet,) worn in the house as well as out of it, throughout the Punjaub. These tales, meant to instruct Hindus, give a wonderfully vivid idea of the home-life and habits, as well as the modes of thought, of many millions of subjects belonging to the new Empress of India. "The Radiant Robe" is a story founded on a very noble and imaginative idea, belonging to the class of poetical thoughts which we find in the Hebrew and Arabian writers.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Roberts Brothers will republish Mr. Hamerton's *Life of Turner*.

—Forty-two thousand copies of the two shilling edition of the *Pickwick Papers* were recently ordered in England in advance of publication.

—Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi's volume on *The Question of Rest for Women*, delayed for a further elaboration of the sphygmographic illustrations, is now nearly ready.

—Dr. Charles E. Knox's very able and thoughtful article on "Problems for Educated Minds in America in this Century," in the *Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review* for April, is entitled to special attention.

—The new poem by the author of *Mrs. Jerningham's Journal*, called "Harry" will be republished in a fine American edition made especially for this market by Macmillan & Co., lately of Aster-place, but now about to occupy their new shop in Bond-street, No. 22.

—The *Saturday Review* awards unusual praise to Whitaker's *Life of Gen. Custer*, published by Sheldon & Co., and says at the close of a long review that few of the multitude of military biographies to which the war has given rise can be read with so much pleasure.

—Among the future issues of G. P. Putnam's Sons are a new novel by Miss Warner, entitled *My Soldier*, and a work by Dr. William A. Hammond on a subject of some special novelty and interest, *The Influence of the Maternal Mind Over the Offspring During Pregnancy and Lactation*.

—Everett, Bancroft, Lawrence, Adams, and Motley are contributors to the "Royal Literary Fund Corporation," of London, the members of which pay 10 guineas on joining, and afterward as much as they choose. Barry Cornwall, on being asked to join this, or a similar institution, declined, on the ground that he was about to be married.

—The publication of the translations of the chief *Works of St. Augustine*, edited by Rev. Dr. Marcus Dods, and brought out by T. & T. Clark Edinburgh, is now nearly completed. The only volumes remaining are the third volume of the "Anti-Pelagian Writings" and the "Life of St. Augustine," by Principal Rainy, and these may be expected shortly.

—The *Christian Apologist* for April, published by Williams & Morgate, London, contains two articles which will be sure of general reading. One is "Social Science from a Christian Standpoint," by Rev. E. J. Hardy; the other is, "Everlasting Punishment no Part of the Catholic Faith," by Rev. F. N. Oxenham; not the H. N. Oxenham who wrote "Catholic Eschatology and Universalism."

—The great authority in Boston upon intellectual matters is Rev. Joseph Cook. He says what he thinks on Mondays, and everybody tries to think like him. Few will disagree with him in the list of religion, books which he considers specially worth reading. They are Taylor's *Holy Living and Dying*, Thomas à Kempis' *Imitation of Christ*, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* and *Holy War*, with Macaulay's "Essay on Bunyan" as a preface, Pascal's *Thoughts on Religion*, Bushnell's *Sermons for the New Life*, and Bishop Huntington's *Christian Believing and Living*.

—The *Edinburgh Review* for April has an unusually attractive list of articles, showing that balance between papers relating to the past and the present, which seems to be the invincible tradition for a quarterly. It opens with "The House of Fortescue." Its political articles are "Wellington and Gentz on Eastern Affairs" and "Native Policy in South Africa." It has two literary papers on "The Dramas of Alfred Tennyson" and the "Life and Letters of Charles Kingsley," and the general articles are "Jebb's Attic Orators," "Wallace's Russia," "Brigandage in Sicily," and "Gregor Samarow's *Cross and Sword*."

—Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week the long expected work by Prof. Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, entitled *Ancient Society; or, Researches in the line of Human Progress Through Savagery and Barbarism to Civilization*. It will be partly made up from articles first printed in the *North American Review*, and seeks to reconstruct ancient society upon such a basis as the scientific investigation of the facts will permit. Prof. Morgan enjoys a high European reputation as an archæologist, and his forthcoming volume is not more entertaining and lively in style than it is sensible and thorough in matter.

—Henry Holt & Co. are preparing a book by Lewis H. Morgan on Ancient Society. Mr. Morgan has made a specialty of ancient marriages, and contributed a number of papers on that and kindred subjects to various publications by learned societies, which do not reach the general public. This work is expected to bring him before the world at large in a department of research, not very dissimilar to that occupied by Tylor and Lubbock. It will be a contribution to the knowledge of early man on the earth. The same publishing firm are about to issue *Idols and Ideals*, with an *Essay on Christianity*, by Moncure D. Conway.

—Julius Payer's *New Lands Within the Arctic Circle* will be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co. It was announced some time ago, but has been delayed at the press. They are about to issue a new novel, by Christian Reid, entitled *After Many Days*, in 8vo, paper and cloth editions, and also the story in verse, called *Two Women*, 1862, which appeared in *Appleton's Journal* for January and February of the present year. The same publishers announce a new book of elementary English and French conversations for young students and home teaching, with models of juvenile correspondence in French and English, to be entitled *Petites Causeries*, by M. Achille Motteau.

—The late Dr. Henry B. Smith, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, and one of the editors of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, was one of the ablest reviewers in this country, the peer of Dr. Brownson in the grasp of his subject and in logical power, and always adding something to the work under discussion. This gives the scattered articles in periodical literature which, now that it is found that his lectures on "Systematic Theology" cannot be given to the world, are to be the most substantial published memorials of his work, a peculiar value for the large number of clergymen who have been educated under his hand, and the early gathering of them into a volume is eagerly anticipated. These contributions range over a period of 17 years, and include such subjects as these: "Unitarian Tendencies," "Hamilton's Theory of Knowledge," "British Sympathy with America in the Civil War," "Renan's Life of Jesus," "Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe," "Bishop Hefele on Pope Honorius," "The New Faith of Strauss," and "Christian Apologetics." In such a republication Prof. Smith's contributions to THE TIMES, some of which were remarkable criticisms of works in philosophy and religion, should not be overlooked.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons are among our most active publishers. They will shortly bring out Prof. William G. Sumner's *History of Protection in the United States*. They will publish an edition of the *Letters of Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen*, for which scholars on this side of the Atlantic will thank them. They will also issue a new work by Leonard Woolsey Bacon, of Geneva, the man who wrote *The Mistakes of the Temperance Reformation*, entitled *Church Papers, Essays Relating to the Church and Christian Society*. Under the general title of *Pulpit Teachings on Great Subjects* they will bring out several volumes of sermons, the first of which will be called *Witnesses to Christ*, the sermons to be issued first in pamphlet form, the general subject being *The Nature and Work of Christ*. Dr. Howard Crosby begins the list; Dr. H. W. Bellows comes next, and Dr. E. A. Washburn, Dr. E. H. Chapin, Dr. L. H. Bevan, Mr. Chauncey Giles, Dr. J. D. Voss, Dr. William F. Morgan, Dr. J. D. Anderson, and Dr. Thomas Armitage are to follow. The series cannot fail to be deeply interesting, and will be looked for with special interest.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*A Modern Mephistopheles.* No Name Series. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*The Judicial Trial of Rev. W. C. McCune.* Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1877.

—*The Herald of Health* for April, 1877. Wood & Holbrook, No. 13 Laight-street, New-York.

—*From Traditional to Rational Faith.* By R. Andrew Griffin. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*Shakespeare's Tragedy of Macbeth.* Edited with notes by William J. Rolfe, A. M. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*Bryan Walter Proctor,* (Barry Cornwall.) An Autobiographical Fragment and Biographical Notes. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Education of the City and County of New-York for the year 1876. New-York: Hall of the Board of Education. 1877.

—*Why the Earth's Chemistry Is as It Is.* Three lectures by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S. Manchester Science Lectures for the People. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*Modern Magic.* A Practical Treatise on the Art of Conjuring. By Prof. Hoffmann. With 318 illustrations. Second edition. London and New-York: George Routledge & Sons. 1877.

—*The Succession of Life on the Earth.* Three lectures by Prof. W. C. Williamson, F. R. S. Manchester Science Lectures for the People. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Paper.

—*Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.* Addressed to Richard Hengist Horne. With a Preface and Memoir by Richard Henry Stoddard. New-York: James Miller. 1877. 2 vols., cloth, 16mo.

—*United States Blue-book.* A Register of Offices and Clerkships and other Civil Positions under the United States Government 1876-7. Washington Publishing Company, Washington, D. C. 1877.

—*Peru.* Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas. By E. George Squier, M. A., F. S. A. With illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Cloth, royal octavo; 598 pages.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The New-Haven *Journal* prints the following summary, more complete than any we have yet seen, of the provisions of the new law of Connecticut in relation to the property rights of married women: "In all marriages hereafter contracted neither the husband nor wife shall acquire, by reason of that marriage, any right to any property held by the other before the marriage, or acquired after the marriage, during the life of both parties. After the death of the husband or the wife, however, the survivor shall be entitled to the use for life of one-third of the property of the deceased, after the settlement of the estate, such third to be set out by distributors appointed by the Court of Probate. That to this third cannot be defeated by any other disposition of his property by the will of the deceased. Furthermore, where there is no will the survivor shall take such third absolutely, and if there are no children, or representatives of children, shall take one-half absolutely in lieu of one-third. When the Judge of Probate thinks it necessary, the wife shall be allowed a reasonable sum from the estate of the husband for her support, and that of her family during the settlement of his estate; but in that case shall not take her statutory share till after the expiration of the time for which such allowance is made. During the life of both parties, the husband and the wife, as we have stated, the separate earnings of the wife are to belong to her solely and entirely. She may make contracts with third persons, and transact business with them, just as if she were unmarried. Her property is also to be liable for her debts, but not for her husband's debts; and the husband is not to be liable for the wife's debts. All purchases made by either the husband or the wife are to be presumed to be on his or her private liability; but both are to be held liable where any article purchased by either shall have gone to the support of the family or for the joint benefit of both, or for the reasonable apparel of the wife, or for her reasonable support if abandoned by her husband. It shall, however, be the duty of the husband to support his family, and his property when found shall be first applied to satisfy any such joint liability; and the wife shall in equity be entitled to an indemnity from the property of the husband for any property of her own that shall have been taken, or for any money that she shall have been compelled to pay, for the satisfaction of any such claim. These provisions only apply to marriages hereafter contracted, but in the case of marriages already existing any husband and wife may, during their marriage, enter into a written contract with each other for the mutual abandonment of all rights of either in the property of the other; which contract, having been duly recorded, the parties to it shall be subject thereafter to the provisions of the new law."

A KING WASHING THE FEET OF PAUPERS.

King Alfonso, who recently made the tour of Spain, on his arrival at Seville, signified his desire to conform with the traditional custom on Holy Thursday for Kings to wash the feet of 12 aged paupers, and then to attend on them at a sumptuous table laid out at the expense of the Crown. Referring to this fact, a correspondent writes: "About 200 persons alone had been invited to witness this scene in the Hall of the Ambassadors. The old Moorish Alcazar is very beautiful, and its patios and principal courts have been restored in the style originally designed from the Arabic models. The doors, the ceilings, the pavements, and the light, airy architecture, carry you back to the days of the old conquerors of Andalusia, though modern innovations mar the splendor of every part of the structure. In the Hall of the Ambassadors a high table had been raised for the old men, and facing it was a platform for Queen Isabella and the Infantas. They soon appeared, dressed in pale blue silk, with long white lace mantillas. The crowd pressed forward despite the efforts of the halberdiers and of the servants of the Royal household. In that Moorish court were assembled the very élite of Sevillan society, and at least half those present were faces well known in Madrid. The ladies all wore the black or white mantilla, and uniforms were not scarce. When the King appeared, surrounded by the officers of the royal household, and by the Gold Keys, the greatest trouble was to get a glimpse over the fair occupants of the front rank. By dint of perseverance we secured a corner, and witnessed the King's part in the ceremony. After a short prayer said by the Archbishop, clad in fine vestments of gold and embroidered satin, his Majesty went through the operation of washing the feet of the poor, who were led to the table by the chamberlains and equerries. They handed King Alfonso the dishes laden with meat, bread, and fruit, which the young monarch set before his aged subjects with a good-humored smile. Several times, indeed, his Majesty laughed outright when an awkward chamberlain nearly upset a plate or dish, at the imminent risk of spoiling gilt cloak and brilliant uniform. During the whole time the band played selections from the "Ave Maria" of Gounod, and other sacred music. When King Alfonso, surrounded by his grandees and officers, and escorted by the halberdiers, crossed the court-yard to repose before the procession hour came on, he appeared rather fatigued."

CHEAP RESTAURANTS IN PARIS.

The cheap restaurants in Paris known as the "Bouillons Duval," increase in favor, as is proved by the following return giving the number of meals served during the last six years: In 1871, 2,356,991; 1872, 2,409,760; 1873, 2,590,849; 1874, 2,639,828; 1875, 2,925,093; 1876, 3,045,801. The average cost of each meal to the consumer has been as nearly as possible 34 cents, and the profit on each to the company is less than three cents. The receipts of the different restaurants during 1876 were $1,095,210, and from the butchers' shops attached to them $455,924, making in all $1,551,134, or about $60,000 more than in 1875. The expenditure for 1876 was $1,570,266, leaving a net profit of $20,868 for distribution among the shareholders.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EVERY-DAY SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE COAL QUESTION.

THE PRESENT ONE OF THE TIMES OF DEPRESSION TO WHICH THE BUSINESS IS LIABLE—CHEAP COAL WHICH STARVE THE MINERS—WHAT AN ADDITIONAL DOLLAR ON EACH TON MIGHT EFFECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The amount of anthracite coal arriving at tide-water was, in 1862, 7,481,790 tons, and in 1872, 20,747,141 tons. During this period there were years when there was a falling off from the preceding year's production. The gains, however, were so much greater than the recurring diminutions that, taking the entire decade, there was a total increase that nearly trebled the production of the year 1872 as compared with 1862. We are now in the midst of one of those periods of depression to which the coal business is periodically liable. But reading the future by the light of the past, we may expect that the close of the decade ending in 1882 will show an increase over the amount produced in 1872—that is, the demand will call for an increased supply. If this be so, the reasonable conclusion is that the holders of coal stocks are likely to be the gainers by holding on to their property, instead of sacrificing it at the prices ruling in this period of depression.

In the meantime, let us consider the present aspect of the situation, growing out of the breaking up of the so-called coal combination. Coal is now mined, brought to market, and sold at a price that fails to yield return of profit to the producers. Is this a healthy state of things? Is it a healthy or desirable state for any great leading industry? If it is not, is there any good reason why the public should object to an arrangement or combination limiting production and the offerings to such an amount as the market would take at prices yielding a profit? The old combination, so far as it tended to keep the limit of production within the demands of consumption, had a tendency to correct the extremes of alternate excessive production glutting the markets and forcing ruinously low prices, followed by the reaction of closed mines, non-production, and excessively high prices. These in their consequences were alike unprofitable for the producing organizations, the miners, and the consumers of coal. In so far as it corrected these evils, the combination worked for good results. For good, because, firstly, to the producing organizations it secured such a profit on their product as enabled them to give the miner comparatively steady work at fair wages. Secondly, it enabled them to pay their stockholders and bondholders interest on their investments, and, thirdly, it enabled the consumer to calculate with a degree of certainty what his coal was going to cost him. It was more satisfactory, and, in the main, greater economy, for him to know that his coal would cost him this year and the next about the same that it did last year, say $7 per ton, than that it should be now down to $5 and anon jump to $10. During the past decade we have seen it selling at $14. Aside from the absence of economy, resulting from this irregularity in price, the temporary saving to the laboring man and mechanic of $1 or $2 per ton when laid in at low prices on the two or three tons he uses in a year, while he is getting $2 or $3 per day for his labor, is no offset in beneficial effect to the misery brought upon the working miner by the closing of the mines under the reactionary effect of ruinously low prices for coal. But in point of fact, the laborer or mechanic derives no such benefit as is above supposed from laying in his coal at low prices, for he buys from hand to mouth, and what he saves on that bought at a period of low prices he loses on his purchases at high prices. Practically, the consumer does not appear to have been a severe sufferer by the limited production policy. How is it with the other interests referred to, viz., the miners and the investors?

It is clearly evident in the light of recent events that the miners have reaped only loss and suffering from the abrogation of that policy. As to the investors, how many families, how many women and children, have looked to their investments in these several coal properties, investments hundreds of millions of dollars, for a principal or, at least, a material item in their means of subsistence?

It is difficult to perceive any beneficial results that offer an equivalent compensation for the losses of this class. Let us be just to all, and likewise generous—if we can. In looking at the consumers' interests, as they have appeared to us in the light of the all-compelling necessity for cheapness, we need not necessarily ignore the claims or the existence of other interests. Were it possible to estimate the amount of benefit conferred upon the public by the breaking up of the combination, and to effset it by aggregating the sum total of injury inflicted thereby, it would doubtless be found that the injurious effects far outweighed the resulting benefits.

Finally, we now have cheap coal, and, with that blessing, cheap properties, cheap investments yielding no revenue, and cheap labor. Therewith we should be happy, if we are to believe the doctors economic. But we are not. No; prostrate industries, starving miners, and women and children stripped of their incomes, forbid it. Suppose we were to pay a dollar or so more for our coal than we are paying. It might help to lift up some prostrate industries, feed starving miners, and give incomes to widows and orphans. But why clamor for cheap coal only? Why not shout cheap bread and butter? Before the war we consumers used to pay $5 to $6 per ton for our coal, and $5 to $6 per barrel for our flour. Then a 50-pound tub of butter cost $10. Now we get our ton of coal for $5, while we pay $11 for our flour, and our tub of butter cost us the past Winter $20. Apparently, there is more reason to shout anathema against dear bread and butter than against coal, even if the latter were at the much decried "combination price," say $7 per ton. Cheap coal is a blessing, but would it be dear coal if it cost us a trifle more than at present?—and any the less a blessing? Again—let us be just, even if we cannot be generous—if we must preach the gospel of cheapness, let us be consistent, and not look for sinners only in the coal veins, though they be the traditional color of his satanic majesty.

D. P. BARHYDT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 23, 1877.

WILL THE PRICE OF COAL INCREASE?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 20th day of March last the Board of Education opened proposals for furnishing the coal required, 10,500 tons, for the use of the public schools for the year ending June 1, 1878. Among the several bids was one from the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at $4 67 per ton, through their representative. Owing to informalities in the bids, they were thrown out and the matter readvertised. About the 1st of April the so-called coal combination, of which the above-named company is the largest member, had a series of meetings, and finally resolved to curtail production for the year 25 per cent., and advance the price of coal 50 cents per ton on June 1. On the 14th day of April the Board of Education opened their readvertised proposals, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, through their representative, took the contract on a bid of $3 99 per ton, 68 cents less than their bid for the same service three weeks before, and after they had in the meantime resolved to advance prices 50 cents per ton on June 1. Conclusions to correspond may be drawn. F.

THE DISPOSAL OF STREET FILTH.

SUGGESTIONS WHICH DESERVE ATTENTION —THE OCEAN THE PROPER PLACE IN WHICH TO DUMP REFUSE MATTER WHICH CANNOT BE OTHERWISE UTILIZED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the complaints about the condition of the streets I have observed but two really practical ideas advanced regarding a remedy for their filthiness. One is the cremation of garbage, and the other the construction of hopper or trap scows for dumping the refuse matter of the City out in the ocean. Dr. Carpenter defines common sense as a resultant of mind force; that is to say, that an individual who is observant, and stores up the ideas of others and his own experiences, and concentrates them to practical purposes in a single force which acts without confusion, possesses what is known as common sense. Measured by this standard, New-York, as a city, is eminently devoid of common sense. It will take New-York a long time to fill up the ocean, and any individual of common sense would at once decide that that is the proper place to dump all the refuse matter which cannot be cremated at a small expense, or utilized in some way which will not produce a nuisance in and around the City. Clean ashes are good filling for lots or swamps; if they cannot be obtained clean, they must go to the ocean. Dead horses, &c., can be boiled down and utilized; but if they cannot be given to parties who will take them to some desert island which will always be to the leeward of the City, they should be dumped in the ocean. Garbage is good pig feed, but pigs should not be allowed within the City limits. Garbage will burn when mixed with sufficient fuel to dry out the water and maintain combustion. Housekeepers could burn their own garbage, but most of them won't; so the City must dispose of it. A well conducted city with an ocean front should have dumping docks so constructed that carts could dump into scows without further handling. Such docks should be covered with a building to prevent bad odors from escaping into the streets. Such buildings could be ventilated by tall chimneys and fires in which the garbage could be consumed and the bad odors elevated clear of the City. But docks, and chimneys, and scows cost money, and New-York, like other fools, having period with its money, is now poor and proud. It would like to be clean and wear good clothes, but it can't. It was brought up in luxury and does not know the ways of the poor. Let us consider a remedy. Scows, even if they are built to go a considerable distance to sea, do not want cabins with hard wood finish, and consequently would not cost $80,000 apiece. Let us ask some sensible ship-builder what he will build a scow for; then, as soon as the money can be raised, let us build one scow, if we cannot afford more; in a little while we can build another, and in time we will have enough scows to carry off all the dirt, and we can provide the other appurtenances in the same way. What can we do for our immediate salvation? There are lots of old hulks around the City, like the Delaware, at the Navy-yard, waiting to be burned or broken up, which could be had for the asking or for a small sum, and they could be used for the time being as scows, and could be towed far enough out to sea to clear the coast from danger of the filth washing ashore.

I would like to whisper another little idea to whom it may concern. On many quiet streets, where every neat people live, they send the servant out every morning and sweep the street as clean as the parlor—that is, all but the centre, where they leave all the dirt, which soon blows back again. Suppose they should go just a little further, and use a dust-pan and put the dirt in their ash barrel. If they should do this every morning they would be astonished at the small amount they accumulated in a week.

The wants of New-York being almost endless, it will be just as well to stop right here, and save my pearls, but I will throw out just one more for our rulers. Why not take a smaller percentage on the improvements and make all the more show for the money. It will take several hundred millions of dollars to put New-York into good shape for business, comfort, and beauty; there is no one living who will outlive the need of public expenditure, so if you do not get a chance at one thing you may at another, by enlarging operations, and still keep the goose in existence. R. A.

COST OF AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

THE DISTANCE BETWEEN CITY HALL AND FORTY-SECOND STREET—FIGURES AND FACTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inquiry is made about the cost of an underground railway from the City Hall to Forty-second-street, and the following facts will, I think, give a reasonably conclusive answer:

1. The Fourth-avenue improvement, with four sets of tracks, the temporary tracks, and everything that could be thought of—for the City paid one-half—cost $6,301,000. It is four and a half miles in length, over one-fourth longer than from City Hall to Forty-fifth-street. The cost was a mere trifle over $1,500,000 per mile, and at the rate of $750,000 per mile for two sets of tracks. Four tracks were made relatively some cheaper than two could have been; but this work was let and done when labor and materials were at about double present prices, and is by far the most expensive of its kind—open, opened, and then covered—that has ever been made above the water level.

2. The distance from the City Hall to Forty-fifth-street is less than three and a half miles, and the excavation and masonry for the subways for the double tracks, with every item and element of underground work, including sewers, rails and ballast, can now be made for $650,000 per mile, aside from driving tunnel through rock.

On an offer from Mr. John C. Goodridge, Jr., of the extensive Brookly

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$42,000 N. W. C.C. G. 84
300 Del. & Hud..... 45¼
100 do..... 45⅜
200 do..... 45⅝
100 do..... 45⅞
100 do..... 44⅞
100 Pac. Mail..... 17⅝
10 Un. Pac..... 66
10 0 West. Un.....83. 58¾
500 do..... 58⅝
2400 do..... 58
100 do..... 57⅞
100 do.....83. 57¾
100 do..... 57⅞
300 do..... 58
100 Lake Shore..... 87⅛
600 do..... 87¼
100 do..... 87⅜
100 do..... 87½
200 do..... 87⅝
100 do.....83. 87¾
100 do..... 87⅞
200 do..... 88
100 do..... 88⅛
200 do..... 88¼
100 do..... 88⅜
100 do..... 88½
100 do..... 88⅝
200 do..... 88¾
100 do..... 88⅞
100 do..... 89
200 do..... 89⅛
200 do..... 89¼
100 do..... 89⅜
100 do..... 89½
100 do..... 89⅝
100 do..... 89¾
100 do..... 89⅞
100 do..... 90
100 do..... 90⅛
100 do..... 90¼
100 do..... 90⅜
100 do..... 90½
100 do..... 90⅝
100 do..... 90¾
100 do..... 90⅞
100 do..... 91
100 do..... 91⅛
100 do..... 91¼
100 do..... 91⅜
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
100 do..... 91¾
100 do..... 91⅞
100 do..... 92
100 do..... 92⅛
100 do.....

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 25, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

E. H. Ludlow & Co. at public auction disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 36 West 46th-st., south side, 467 feet west of 5th-av., for $22,000, to C. E. Delevan.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story building, with lease of lot 23.9 by 79.9, No. 101 Park-place, north side, between Washington and West sts., for $10,000, to Henry Weil, plaintiff in the legal action; leased May 1, 1866; term, 21 years; ground rent, $500 per annum. Also the same auctioneer, at an Executor's sale, to close the estate of William Close, deceased, sold the following list of City real estate: Two five-story brick tenements and stores, with lot 25.2 by 74 by 25 by 77.2, No. 202 Houston-st., north side, extending through to First-st., 289.4 feet east of First-av., sold for $18,000, to Harvey Woods; one two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 79 Madison-st., north side, 148.3 feet east of Catharine-st., sold for $10,100 to Thomas Melville; two three-story and basement brick houses, with plot of land 50 by 82 by 58.6 by 49.9, Nos. 23 and 25 Minetta-lane, south side, 45.3 feet east of Carmine-st., sold for $19,000 to W. J. Freeman. Also disposed of the following Brooklyn property: One two-story brick house and a three-story brick house, with plot of land 55.6 by 61.3, Nos. 145, 147, and 149 North 1st-st., north side, 16.6 feet west of Fourth-st., sold for $3,200 to Adam Villing. Mr. Harnett, at an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Mary Gieffer, deceased, disposed of the three-story and basement frame and brick house, with lot 22.7 by 71.8 by 65.11, No. 450 Broadway, south side, extending through to No. 21 Throop-av., Brooklyn, for $3,000 to Herman Hoffman.

James M. Miller, at an Assignee sale, disposed of of a plot of land, 100.11 by 125, on 8th-av., north-east corner of 117th-st., for $9,500, to Mr. Valentine.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick building, with lease of lot 18 by 60, on 3d-av., east side, 131.6 feet north of 14th-st., for $6,000, to John Webber.

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John A. Welch, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following City real estate: One three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 121st-st., south side, 165 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $4,580 to R. H. Bull, plaintiff; one similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 121st-st., south side, 198.4 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $5,381 to William McKane & Co.; and two similar houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11, on East 121st-st., south side, 231.8 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $4,580 each to R. H. Bull, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, disposed of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 142d-st., north side, 175 feet east of 11th-av., for $11,100, to Gustave Reynaud, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Miron Winslow, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 1st-av., for $7,000, to S. B. Fish. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, disposed of a similar house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, adjoining above, for $7,000, to S. B. Fish, and under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold a similar house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, adjoining above, for $7,000, to S. B. Fish, and under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold a similar house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, adjoining above, for $7,000, to S. B. Fish, and under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold a similar house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 110th-st., south side, adjoining above, for $7,000, to S. B. Fish.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 100 by 149.1, on Opdyke-av., north side, 700 feet east of 2d-av., Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, for $2,000, to Excelsior Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

The property announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., known as Nos. 546, 548, 550 West 44th-st., east of 11th-av., was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, by order of the heirs of Martha E. Coels, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot, 32.11 by 100, No. 329 5th-av., north-west corner 32d-st. Also the two-story brick stable, with lot, 23.6 by 98.9, No. 3 West 32d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av. Also supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Parsons, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 34 by 125 by 30.9x123, No. 79 5th-av., east side, 100 feet north of 15th-st. Also foreclosure sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 22.11 by 78.9 by 22 by 84.3, No. 1,439 Broadway, east side, 30.11 feet south of 41st-st. Also public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, (front,) and a three-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 109 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.

By R. V. Harnett Supreme Court partition sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 77, No. 212 Fulton-st., south side, east of Green-wich-st.; also two two-story and attic brick houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 76 and 78 Norfolk-st., east side, south of Delancey-st.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Merzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 92.9, on West 39th-st., south side, 375 feet east of 10th-av.; also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 112 Ridge-st., east side, 125 feet north of Stanton-st.; also, similar sale, W. C. Reddy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.11 by 80, on 2d-av., south-east corner of 121st-st.; also a house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East 121st-st., south side, 80 feet east of 2d-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.5 by 80 by 6 by 30.9 by 49.8, No. 510 Broome-st., north side, 80.4 feet east of Thompson-st.; also, similar sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 2d-av.

By Steven & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. H. Churchill, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 92, on East 138th-st., north side, 372 feet west of 2d-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the very desirable four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22.5 by 70, No. 603 5th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 24.11 by 65.9 by 37.2 by 14.1 by 100, on Baxter-st., west side, 21.11 feet north of Canal, rear of lot on Canal-st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 23.3 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 17th-st. Also, building, with lot 30.4 by 92, on West 17th-st., south side, 199.11 feet east of 10th-av.

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., north side, 281.3 feet west of 11th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. Sprout, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot —, on West 110th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly, Administrator's sale of two lots, each 25 by 81.1, Nos. 134 and 136 West 25th-st., south side, west of 6th-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21.6 by 100.5, No. 42 East 49th-st., south side, 86 feet east of Madison-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.5 by 90, on Lexington-av., south-west corner 56th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.1 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. C. Tranhagen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 68.8 by 16 by 67.10, East 62d-st., north side, 143 feet east of 4th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 36 West 46th-st., s. s., 467 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 20x100.5 ..... $22,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 five-story building, with lease of lot, No. 101 Park-place, n. s., between Washington and West sts., lot 23.9x79.9. Leased May 1, 1866, term 21 years, ground rent $500 per annum $10,000

2 five-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lot, No. 202 Houston-st., n. s., extending through to 1st-st., 289.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 25.2x74.4x25x77.2 18,000

1 two-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 79 Madison-st., n. s., 148.3 ft. e. of Catharine-st., lot 25x100 10,100

2 three-story and basement brick houses, with plot of land, Nos. 23 and 25 Minetta-lane, s. s., 45.3 ft. e. of Carmine-st.; plot 50x82x53.6x49.9 10,000

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

1 two-story brick house and a three-story brick house, with plot of land, Nos. 145, 147, and 149 North 1st-st., n. s., 16.6 ft. w. of 4th-st., plot 55.8x61.3 ..... $3,200

1 three-story and basement frame and brick house, with lot, No. 450 Broadway, s. s., extending through to No. 21 Throop-av., lot 22.7x71.1x22x65.11 3,000

NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

By James M. Miller.

1 plot of land, 8th-av., near 117th-st., 100.11x125 ..... $9,500

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 four-story brick building, with lease of lot, 6d-av., e. s., 131.6 ft. n. of 14th-st, lot 18x60. $6,000

By John T. Boyd.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 121st-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.8x100.11 ..... $4,580

1 similar house, with lot, East 121st-st., s. s., 198.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.8x100.11 5,381

2 similar houses, with lot, East 121st-st., s. s., 231.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.8x100.11 each. 9,160

8 lots, West 142d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 25x99.11 11,100

By Hugh N. Camp.

4 four-story brick houses, with lot, East 110th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., each lot 25x100.11 ..... $21,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 plot of land, Opdyke-av., n. s., 700 ft. e. of 2d-av., Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward, 100x149.1 ..... $2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 24.

45th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24x94.5

William H. Carroll and wife to John F. Carroll, Henry-st., s. corner Jefferson-st., 23.10x100; Mary Crosby to Francis Vogel ..... nom.

53d-st., n. s., 282 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x100.4; Eleazer Goldsmith to Mary Loeb $6,500

13th-st., n. s., 217 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x103.3; Lucy J. Hunt and husband to August Liess.. 14,000

53d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.5; Annie L. Harroun and husband to Joseph A. Monell 14,540

53d-st., n. s., 282 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x100.4; Leopold Loeb to Eleazer Goldsmith 18,000

Avenue A, n. e. corner 120th-st., 16.9x71.3; David N. Rowan and wife to Cathrina W. Hochstaetter 14,000

1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 48th-st., 25x75; John Cronogue and wife to Caroline Westheimer 15,000

112th-st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; Mary M. Gent to Michael Lyoch 14,600

11th-av., w. s., 84 ft. n. of 134th-st., 35.11x150; Asensia S. J. Snowden to O. A. Snowden 9,480

11th-av., w. s., 28 ft. n. of 134th-st., 36x150; Aspasia S. J. Snowden to Eleanora S. Tracy.. nom.

Springfield-st., s. s., 25x100, 23d Ward; John Adelhardt and wife to John Veth 675

29th-st., s. s., 78 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x123.5½; Frank H. Allen to Cordelia A. Graham 20,000

26th-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., 25x98; Mary A. Cashman to Edward Mulvaney 12,000

89th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6x100.8; Laura Manley to Lois H. Lyman ..... nom.

89th-st., n. s., 178.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6x100.10½; Laura Manley to Cornelia K. Manley ..... nom.

89th-st., n. s., 204.5 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6x100.8½; Laura Manley to Julia A. M. Weeks. nom.

Broadway, No. 603, 25x103.6; Joseph B. Priest to Charles T. Chester 8,500

1st-av., e. s., 74.2 ft. n. of 41st-st., 24.7x75; Elizabeth to William A. Sweeny ..... nom.

1st-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 61st-st., 14x95; Frederick Schuck and wife to Adolf Klaber.. 18,000

52d-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; same to same 15,000

52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Union Dime Savings Bank to Albert Corueli.. 44,500

84th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of of 11th-av., 50x102.2; Louisa Wall to James Slattery 4,100

53d-st., s. s., 137.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.8x100.5; August F. Hoily and wife to Emily Stewart.. 17,000

133d st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; Adaline S. Raedle to James E. Stuart 1,600

Wooster-st., w. s., 50x100; P. T. Ruggles referee, to Harriet Hall 32,500

71st-st., n. s., 630 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; J. A. Goodlett, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank 10,000

Front-st., No. 35, 28.6x90; A. T. Brown, Referee, to Walter F. Bush 14,100

49th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; A. McIntyre, Referee, to K. M. Wallach 11,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

the well-built four-story house

NO. 21 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH,

with stable in the rear; house 25x60 feet, and dining-room and butler's pantry extension.

IN GOOD ORDER.

Stable new, three-stories; lot 138 feet; leasehold, ground rent $775 for 20 years, with perpetual renewals.

PRICE $15,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; lot in fee; house has an superb dining-room extension; finished by Herter Brothers, and in elegant order; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 603 FIFTH-AV.

will be sold at auction TO-DAY. See auction column.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE.—ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY A house on Madison-av. very low for cash may call at No. 2 Pine-st.; four-story brave-stone front; perfect in finish, ventilation, and drainage.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—Thirty-fifth-st., very near 5th-av.; four-story high stoop; good order; a great bargain; only $23,000. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT A LOW FIGURE—The first-class house No. 331 West 34th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT, 25X100, on 5TH-av., west side, between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DE Forest Manice, Queens County, Long Island, 14 miles from New-York and one mile from Queens and Creedmoor Stations, Long Island Railroad, containing 55 acres. The buildings consist of a large dwelling-house of wood, filled in with brick, of Gothic style, and in good order, large and fully-stocked greenhouses, graperies, peach, and other glass-houses, carriage-houses and stables, a large ice-house with refrigerating-rooms, and a gardener's cottage. The place contains several hundred choice evergreens and shrubs of full growth, many high and choice hedges, pear and other fruit trees of the best varieties, and full growth, large fine asparagus and kitchen gardens, and every variety of fruit and vegetable that can be cultivated in this climate. It is supplied with water from a large reservoir, affording a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. For beauty and finished cultivation this place is not excelled in this country. Part of the house furniture and rare and valuable plants will also be sold. For full particulars, apply to W. H. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 40 Pine-st., New-York.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE LINE OF THE New-Jersey and New-York Railway, in Bergen and Hudson Counties. Frequent trains and low rates of commutation; a beautiful and healthy region of country. Information free concerning places for sale or to rent, board, &c. Call or address A. N. DE VOE, office of the company, No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a two-story frame house, centrally located, fronting the park; possession immediately; gas and furnace; good cellar; lot about 193x220 feet. Inquire of A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J., or No. 42 Duane-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale; one hour from the City; one-half to five and one-half acres. Although a private residence, it is admirably adapted for a hotel, seminary or any public institution. Price, $20,000 to $43,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Backwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Great Neck, on the Sound, with 50 acres of land; half cash. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The Elegant House and Stable,

NO. 320 5TH-AV.,

North-west Corner of 32d-st.,

WILL BE

SOLD AT AUCTION

Thursday, the 26th Day of April,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.

Particulars, maps, &c, of

R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.

By order of the heirs of Martha E. Coles.—

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, No. 320 Fifth-av., north-west corner 32d-st; house is 32 feet 11 inches front by 75 feet deep, including dining-room and library extension; is very substantially built, in fine order, and contains all conveniences; private staircase, &c.; lot 100 feet.

Also adjoining, immediately in the rear, the two-story brick stable, 20x55 feet, No. 3 West 32d-st. Lot 23.6 x98.9.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Maps and permits to view premises may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot NO. 258 LINTON-AV., BROOKLYN, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, APRIL 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway.

The house has court-yard in front and contains modern improvements. Gas-fixtures sold with the house. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Map and particulars at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF NO. 603 5TH-AV., beautifully located between the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels, handsome four-story high-stoop BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, 22.5x70, and CONSERVATORY Extension; lot 100 feet; at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, TO-DAY (THURSDAY) AT 12 O'CLOCK. Easy terms. Maps, &c., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Offices 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Choice Brooklyn Lots near Prospect Park,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2,

At 12 M., at Exchange sales-room, New-York.

Four fine lots and a small dwelling on 8th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., about 700 feet from the great Park. Maps at auctioneer's.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer, No. 74 Cedar-st.

LOUIS MESIER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, without reserve, on THURSDAY, April 26, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the fine four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 42 East 49th-st.; 21.6x55; lot, 100.5.; foreclosure sale and positive.

FOR SALE—IN FORECLOSURE, THREE-STORY and basement brick house, No. 510 Broome-st., between Sixth-av. and Thomoson-st., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (J. T. Boyd, auctioneer,) on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock noon; particulars of COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 68 William-st., Kemp building.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE NO. 320 5th-av., north-west corner of 32d-st., will be sold at auction THURSDAY, the 26th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. Particulars, maps, &c., of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, Station D.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED,

No. 5 WEST 50TH-ST.,

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, finely and expensively built, and in perfect order; is richly and completely furnished, will be leased for a series of years. Address or apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau-st., or No. 3 West 50th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 45TH-ST.—CHOICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone medium size dwelling, hard-wood finish, in exquisite order; rent exceedingly low. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

NINTH WARD—TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF three-story houses, No. 109 Bank-st. and No. 774 Greenwich-st.; also a desirable second floor at No. 686 Washington-st.; all improvements; good yards and rear; moderate rents. RUFUS KING, owner, 67 7th-av.

TO RENT.

CHEAP HOUSES; CHEAP STORES;
CHEAP LOFTS; CHEAP APARTMENTS;
CHEAP ST. BLEE'S; CHEAP WORK-SHOPS.
JAMES PRICE, No. 209 Hudson-st.

TO LET—CORNER HOUSE, NO. 179 WEST 47TH-st., facing Broadway and 7th-av., three-story brown-stone, and in fine order, will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished second floor on Lexington-av.; convenient to the park; possession from May 1 to Nov. 1; $65 per month. Inquire for two days, of P. H. McMahon, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 14.

TO LET—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on Madison-av. and side streets, near the Park; three and four stories, cabinet finish, with mirrors, &c; rent from $800 to $1,500. Apply to H. A. WARREN, No. 671 Madison-av.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES OF ADULTS IN A FIRST-class house in Ninth Ward, with all improvements, just altered, floors of five or six rooms; owner lives in house. Apply at No. 146 Waverley-place, west of 9th-av.

A PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, WITH use of kitchen, near 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., to let to a desirable tenant; terms moderate. Address E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

THREE OF THE FINEST CORNER FLATS in the City; location unsurpassed; mirrors, cornices, &c.; others; street entrance. Open evenings. YATES, No. 888 6th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years; references exchanged.

$700 RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses; improvements. Inquire on premises, 105th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP, Owner.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR CARTMEN AND others, parts of houses Nos. 48 and 34 Watts-st., with stables in rear; low rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 209 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE; all modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent, $950 per annum. Inquire from 1 to 3 P. M. at No. 412 West 47th-st.

TO LET—IN THE MOST COMMODIOUS FRENCH apartment house in this City; nine rooms, all lighted; private stairs, hard-wood finish, janitor, &c. Apply at No. 109 East 56th-st.

THE ROCKINGHAM, BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH-ST.—Elegant fire-proof; nine rooms; hard-wood finish; elevator, steam heat; ventilation and plumbing perfect. Apply on the premises.

NO. 33 WEST 47TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED DWELLing, furnished or unfurnished; low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

THREE AND FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE houses, furnished and unfurnished, 5th and 6th avs; others at reduced rents. YATES, No. 888 6th-av., open evenings.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS IN FRENCH flats, pleasant location on East 79th-st., near 2d-av.; airy, light, and perfect order; rents reduced. Apply on premises, No. 311.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 17 West 39th-st. E. P. HOYT, No. 19 West 39th-st.

TO LET—A LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 42 Morton-st., with improvements, to a quiet, respectable family; no boys. Inquire on the premises.

A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, SUITable for a physician, No. 437 4th-av., and cheap flat above.

AN UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 42 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; possession immediately.

A FINE OHIO-STONE DWELLING—West 47th-st., near Central Park; rent low to a good tenant. W. H. FALCONER & SON, No. 1,003 4th-av.

TO LET—A NO. 1 FLATS ON 55TH-ST., AND ON 6th-av. Apply to A. MEAD, No. 992 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 22x52 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Three-st. is the cars which run bells to the entrance to the park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to EDA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN DWELLINGS, 17 MINUTES from ferries; three-story; 20x40; 12 rooms; in splendid order and neighborhood; rent, $600. Call on premises No. 573 Lafayette-av., corner Nostrand-av., or at No. 79 Maiden-lane, New-York; E. VAN ORDEN; also two tower parts, very fine, six rooms, $35.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

$480.—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story houses, Philadelphia brick fronts, brown-stone trimmings; substantially built and elegantly finished throughout.

CROTON WATER, GAS, AND ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Houses really worth $1,000; lateness of season accounts for low price given; neighborhood unexceptionable in every respect; location on banks of Harlem River; excellent bathing; only 15 minutes from 42d-st. Apply on premises, Buena Hugar, 142d-st., near Mott Haven Depot. M. C. TURNER.

TO RENT—AT SHORT HILLS, N. J., ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a country place; house fully furnished; contains 19 room; billiard cottage, greenhouse, laundry, stable, &c; fruit and vegetable garden, lawn, pasture, woodland, &c. For terms and particulars, address T. M. B., Box No. 2,662.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT FOR $200, a country place, one mile from Hudson River and one hour from City, with outbuildings, and 10 acres of ground. Apply to G. BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, house located in the most desirable part of the town; two acres of ground, abundance of fruit and shade trees, fine garden. Address V., Morristown N. J.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER, MEDIUM-SIZED house; grounds, with fruit trees; good stables; near depot; rent, $400. Apply to E. H. DORLAND, No. 307 4th-av.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, NEW HOUSE, WITHIN three minutes of steam-boat ferry, and cars; 10 rooms; water, gas, and all modern improvements; rent $400. JACOB F. WRIGHT, Astoria, Long Island.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, STATEN ISLAND; furnished, 14 rooms; 10 minutes from depot, fruit, shade, and lawn; fronts on Sound; 5 acres. POWERS, No. 595 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, NEAR WOODLAWN—HARLEM RAILroad—a large house, well furnished, with lawn, garden, and stables; by the season or year; fruit and shade. S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

APPLY TO

GEORGE JONES,

TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS No. 4 WALL-ST., Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 31, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST., Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 38 BROAD ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

No. 71 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE AND APARTMENTS NO. 131 Waverley-place, next door to corner 6th-av.; new plate-glass and silver-or-zinc show-window, front, $37 50 per month; anti-liquor and tobacco; also basement store No. 46 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month; key with J. Schmidt, up stairs. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT—MARBLE-FRONT Building No. 163 Chambers-st., to rent; excellent location for butter and cheese trade; also three lofts at No. 153 Chambers-st.; very low rents. JAMES PRICE, No. 209 Hudson-st.

LOFTS TO RENT—ON BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE sts., near the Post Office, 185 feet deep; hoistway and entrance on each street; divided to suit; excellent for leather, paper, or other trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 209 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS LOFTS NO. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,) size about 37x100; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 35 EAST 10TH-ST.—TO LET—UNFURnished second floor, suitable for business or light house-keeping; has been occupied by a dentist for several years.

CLIFF-ST.—TO LET—NO. 52 CLIFF-ST., A WELL built four-story store at low rent. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 90 CHAMBERS-ST., 150 feet west of Broadway. Also, first and other lots. Apply or address OWNSIE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WHARF PROPERTY TO LET—PIERS AND Slips Nos. 2 to 4 East River. Apply to J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONE, Station No. 18 4th-av.

FINANCIAL.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Committee of Reorganization under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1876, advise that there have been deposited, assigned, and transferred to them, under said agreement the following securities, viz.:

First mortgage sterling bonds	$3,449,000
First mortgage funded interest bonds	1,798,920
First mortgage Tennessee substitution bonds	1,539,000
Second mortgage bonds	873,736
Convertible bonds	412,500
Total	$8,073,156

Holders of additional amounts have assented to the scheme, but have not yet deposited their securities, making an aggregate represented by the Committee at this date of upward of $8,250,000.

The total amount of the above issues is $11,492,127.

By an entirely unanimous consent an amicable reorganization would have been perfected; but this has thus far been prevented by the opposition of a very small minority, so that a sale may be rendered necessary.

This contingency is provided for by the agreement, and as the Committee now represent sufficient to secure to those in the scheme the advantages to be derived therefrom, they have fixed the limit of time within which parties not yet assenting may deposit their bonds, and announce that those desiring to unite in said agreement must do so before MAY 15, 1877.

W. H. HAYS,
W. S. PIERSON,
T. H. DU PUY,
Committee of Reorganization,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

21st April, 1877.

NEW-YORK CITY

6s and 7s.

NEWARK 7s,

Due 1895.

ELIZABETH 7s,

1878 to 1896.

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

A Prime Investment.

JERSEY CITY

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

DUE 1913,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1877.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY—The undersigned stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, after informal consultations among themselves and with many of our stockholders, have deemed it advisable to recommend to the stockholders of the company the appointment of a committee to obtain full information as to the liabilities and resources of the company, with a view to devising and adopting a plan to relieve it from its existing embarrassments, to confer with the Receiver, and to take such action for the protection of the interests of the stockholders as such committee may deem expedient. The undersigned have no information, and at present no means of information, as to the condition of their property. Their interests are wholly unrepresented and unprotected. The necessity for organization is most urgent and vital; and if the proper action is taken, the undersigned believe that the company can be restored to solvency, and that the stock will recover much of its lost value. The undersigned, therefore, request you, if you approve of the action proposed, to send without delay to Messrs. Day & Heaton, No. 29 New-street, New-York, authority to the undersigned to act for you in the selection and appointment of the committee, stating the number of shares owned or represented by you. Owners of over three million and a half of stock have already assented.

WARD CAMPBELL & CO.,
WILLIAM MOS & GUION,
R. L. CUTTING, JR. & CO.,
JAMES M. BARTHORNE,
E. P. DIMPFEL,
WILLIAM D. F. MANICE,
WILLIAM H. COX.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 Nassau-street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS b

LIFE INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR FRAUDS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HEARING UNTIL MONDAY—FACTS FURNISHED BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT SUSTAINING THE CHARGES OF IRREGULARITIES.

The hearing on the order, obtained on Monday last by the Attorney-General, to the officers of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, to show cause why that institution should not be dissolved, and a Receiver appointed to distribute its assets, was yesterday adjourned until Monday next, on the application of Hon. George Bliss, the company's counsel, who, by that time, expects to be in possession of ample evidence to show that the company should be allowed to continue business. Meanwhile, the company is prevented from transacting any new business under the injunction granted by Judge Donohue. The Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Mr. John A. McCall, Jr., was yesterday questioned by a reporter of THE TIMES concerning the condition of the concern, and said it would be a work of supererogation for him to add anything to the report of Superintendent Smyth, published on Monday, which spoke for itself. So far as its truthfulness was concerned, the department was in possession of ample evidence to prove the conclusions of the Superintendent. Concerning the assertion made by the President, Dr. Lambert, to the effect that no opportunity was given them to make good any deficiency, Mr. McCall said that the result of the examination was communicated to an officer and a Director before the report was made. Both of these gentlemen went to Albany, and when the Superintendent read portions of his report to them, they quietly withdrew from the office. Referring to Dr. Lambert's statement that he opposed the nomination of Mr. Smyth, Mr. McCall stated that he did not believe he [Dr. Lambert] had ever known of the existence of such a being until after he was nominated.

From information obtained yesterday, which is furnished by the department for the purpose of showing that its report is founded upon facts, it appears that gross irregularities have been committed, as alleged, by the company's officers, for the purpose of reducing the reserve on its outstanding risks, increasing the capital stock by means of "conditional certificates," and making a good showing of cash apparently "on hand" at the end of the year, in that way. These conditional certificates were, as stated in the report of the Superintendent, portions of alleged profits of the company, given in its annual statements as a surplus. These transactions, however, will be best understood by a perusal of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors published below, held in the early and latter part of 1872. On Jan. 31, in that year, a committee, appointed "to consider the distribution of the profits to be awarded to the past and present members of the Executive Board," reported as follows:

First—That to the past members of the Executive Board and others who have performed their duties in part, the following awards of conditional certificates be made:

To Dr. T. S. Lambert, full period	$16,500
To B. F. Bancroft, full period—two-thirds time	7,000
To Frederick Shoonard, full period—one-third time	4 500
To E. W. Keyes, one and a half years	2,500
To E. E. Mingan, full period—one-quarter time	1,500
To A. J. Reed, to 1st September—six months	1,500
To Frank McConain, extra service	100
To Henry K. Herr, extra service	100

These profits, so called, it may here be stated, were discovered by calculating the company's liability on a basis of 7 per cent. instead of 4½ per cent., as required by law. At the meeting of the board held Oct. 30, 1872, the following report of a "Special Committee on the Distribution of Surplus" was entered upon the minutes:

First—We recommend that 7 per cent. rated ages be the basis of computation for the reserve of the company, and if this basis is adopted, and if 30 per cent. be discounted from the surplus now in possession of the company for contingencies that may arise, the amount of $600,000 remains to be covered by conditional certificates, and we, therefore, recommend that such certificates be issued on the basis of distribution recognized by the charter of the company, i. e., 6-10 to the stock registered Dec. 10, 1872, and 4-10 to the Executive Board, in proportion to the time devoted by them respectively to the service of the company, said certificates to be issued and executed by the Finance Board on and after the 10th of December, 1872.

Second—The committee recommend also that $30,000 of the conditional certificates issued in 1871 be purchased on or after the 1st of January, 1873, by the Finance Board, and that a corresponding amount of new stock of the company be issued on or after Dec. 10, 1872, to stockholders registered on the 1st of December, 1872, pro rata according to the number of shares held by each respectively.

Third—The committee further recommend that 7 per cent. be paid annually on the stock in January of each year, and that 3 per cent. be paid on the conditional certificates in July of each year, subject to the order of the Board of Directors, and that the 3 per cent. that would have been due in accordance with the above recommendations in July, 1872, be paid with the stock dividend on the 1st day of Feornary, 1873, subject to the authority of the Board of Directors.

Fourth—The committee would also recommend that the members of the Executive Board devote their entire time to the service of the company, be allowed to draw, as an advance, the sum of $1,500 per annum, or $125 per month, at their option, to be charged to their account of unrivided surplus or division, recognized by the charter as a basis of distribution of surplus.

W. E. SHELDON,
ERASTUS BROOKS,

Under the last clause in this report, checks were given, Mr. McCall asserts, by the stockholders, in return for the money received by them, which have ever since been kept in the office, and have appeared on every annual statement as "cash on hand." They went to make up the amount in the last statement, under this head of $20,775 19. While the examination was in progress, the officials called for the "log book" of the company, and were informed that no such book was kept. The fact was commented upon as somewhat strange, and the officers endeavored to explain it, by saying that it was needless, as they had few losses. It was subsequently learned, however, that the proofs of loss, as soon as received, were turned over to counsel to be contested. For this reason much difficulty was experienced in arriving at the amount of death claims, and finally, the Superintendent was compelled to address a letter to the estate of each of the deceased policy-holders in order to learn their condition. The following reply to one of these communications is a fair sample of a large number received:

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 18, 1877.

Hon. John F. Smyth:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th inst. duly received. I have a claim under a policy in the American Popular, the number I do not remember, as it is in the hands of a lawyer the past two years and has never come to trial. My husband died Oct. 2, 1874, and had all premiums paid up. I never made an offer to compromise, but they refused payment. Is there any possibility of my ever recovering it? I need it badly, as I have to support myself and three children on a very small income. Trusting and hoping in a kind Providence, I am yours, Mrs. M. LEVERTY.

The officers of the company claim that the reserve as calculated by the department, is $136,000 more than it should be, and that it is so on whole life policies which they have changed for new ones, many of them long term policies. Replies were received by the Superintendent from numerous policy-holders, whose policies were changed in this fashion, so that the reserve might be saved to the company, and all state that the inducement held out to them was in the shape of a "Centennial dividend." One policy-holder became suspicious that all was no right, and asked the officers for an explanation. He received a reply from Dr. Lambert, stating that the transaction must be covered by the signatures of all the officers, and there was no room for all this to be written upon the policy. The "Centennial dividend" was in the shape of an addition to the policy ranging all the way from $10 to $40. One man replied that they must have guessed at the amount due him, for they gave him $10 on a $1,000 policy, and $160 on a $4,000 policy.

The Board of Directors held a meeting yesterday and appointed a committee, to whom was referred the matter of the Superintendent's charges.

THE LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT—A PETITION THAT THE RECEIVER BE DIRECTED TO HOLD THE DIRECTORS OF THE SECURITY COMPANY PERSONALLY LIABLE.

An important legal question touching the liability of Directors in trust corporations came up yesterday before Judge Donohue, holding Supreme Court, Chambers, on the petition of Charles K. Foote, of Mobile, Ala., and numerous other policy-holders, represented by Barnes & Hanover, in the suit of the People of the State against the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company and William H. Wickham, Receiver. The petitioners ask the Supreme Court, in the exercise of both its legal and equitable jurisdiction, to direct and empower the Receiver to enforce by a proper action or actions the personal liability existing under the general provisions of the Revised Statutes, against the Directors of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, for declaring and paying unlawful dividends of profits to both stockholders and policy-holders of the company in violation of the provisions of the charter of the company and of the said Revised Statutes. In support of the petition it is claimed that the Directors having illegally distributed to the policy-holders over $1,000,000 of the assets of the company, the court should unquestionably direct and empower the Receiver, either alone or jointly with representative stockholders and policy-holders, to prosecute an action or file a supplemental bill or petition to enforce the Directors' liability. The State of New-York, it is held, is under obligation to the other States of the Union to pursue to the utmost limit all possible legal remedies to redress the infamous outrages inflicted on thousands of families that have recently failed in New-York; that if the courts of this State fail in this respect, the confidence of the public in financial institutions in the City of New-York will not be restored in half a century, and trade in business and mercantile honor will not and ought not to be given. Under the sanction of New-York State charters, these corporations have entered into the inner sanctuaries of thousands of households, not only in this but in every other State of the Union, and for a series of years have reaped therein their golden harvests. Since the incorporation of the Security Company, $1,156,567 73 have been paid in dividends to policy-holders, exclusive of the dividends paid to stockholders.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

INCREASING EXPENSES AND DECREASING BUSINESS—A BAD YEAR FOR FIRE INSURANCE—STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS—SOME FACTS THAT THE BOARD DO NOT WISH TO MAKE PUBLIC—IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was begun yesterday morning at No. 156 Broadway. There was a full attendance. Contrary to precedent, the proceedings were secret, and only such portions were given to the press as the officers chose to make public. Mr. George L. Chase presided, and Mr. E. Alliger acted as Secretary. The President's address was read. It begins by congratulating those present that, notwithstanding the financial depression of the past three years, not a dollar has been lost to the public through the failure of any member of the organization. Last year was reported as a particularly bad one for the fire insurance business, and a reduction of rates was rendered necessary. The capital employed for the year shows an increase from $55,383,020 to $56,623,440, upon which a dividend of 13.67 per cent. was paid. This latter is an increase which appears exclusively in the New-York companies, and is rather deprecated by Mr. Chase, who suggests that a better policy would be an increase of surplus. The aggregate of premiums received for the year 1876 was $45,173,275 70, against $49,808,256 98 for the previous year, a decline in premiums of $4,634,981 28. The losses paid amounted to $23,118,1-3 20 for 1876, against $24,076,604 68 for 1875, a decline in losses of but $958,421 48. Mr. Chase concludes from this that the rate is decreasing and the losses increasing. The ratio of expenses to premium receipts in 1876 was 35.88, the largest percentage ever known. This, says the address, tallies with the general belief of every individual underwriter that the business is becoming every year more expensive. The problem to be considered is what measures can be devised to prevent the percentage of expenses and losses increasing, until they shall ultimately absorb the entire premium receipts. Although the premiums have fallen off over $4,500,000, the expenses have only decreased $500,000, an amount considerably less than the usual agency commissions upon the differences in premium receipts. As regards strength, Mr. Chase says: "We have touched high-water mark, and the tide is slowly but surely ebbing. While in 1875 the amount written to the amount lost was as 227 91 to one, this last year it was but 222 49 to one." The number of local boards at the present time is 1,217, with a membership of 9,503 agents, an increase in the number of boards of 106, and in members of 506. The address recommends that the board relieve the Executive Committee hereafter of legislation, and that the Committee on Statistics be empowered to collect full fire statistics from agents throughout the settled portion of the United States in order to expand the present discreditably limited knowledge of the causes and methods of prevention of the destructive element. In regard to the question of States requiring deposits, Mr. Chase says: "The time will come when we must decide as companies, if not as a board, whether we will keep in our own hands and under our own control, our funds, or intrust them to the various State officials. There is here the promise of another conflict, with the right on our side, and the apparent power on the side of the State."

The Security, of New-Haven; the Armenia, of Pittsburg; the Royal, the North British and Mercantile, and the Lancashire Companies resigned during the year, and the Sun Company, of Cleveland, retired from business, leaving the present membership 58, of which the National, of New-York, and the Northern, of Watertown, have given notice of withdrawal.

A number of reports of committees were afterward presented. That of the General Agent points out the fact that there are far too many local agents in the majority of localities. The practice of members of local boards undercutting rates is condemned. The reduction of commissions is advised, and the doubling of rates is considered as a question of the utmost importance. That of the Committee on Construction of Buildings is rather interesting. It recommends that steam-pipes should never rest against wood, but upon metal brackets never closer than one inch from wood, and if running over a floor should rest on gas-pipes not less than one inch in diameter. Wood is not prescribed in the structure of a building, but hollow floors, ceilings and walls, are strongly deprecated. The committee are opposed to warehouses covering an immense area of ground. They consider brick better than stone, and infinitely better than iron for resistance to fire. Iron fronts to warehouses, they say, are a serious error. A properly constructed wooden door, at least two inches thick and completely metal clad, and properly hung, will resist fire much better than the average iron door. So will wooden columns, pillars, and supports, as opposed to iron. The committee commend the bill now before the Legislature in regard to the construction of theatres, and say that not only amendments to the present building laws, but a strict enforcement of them, which the public do not now get, is needed. The proposed transfer of the Bureau of Public Buildings to the Fire Department is also commended.

Several other reports were made, the details of which were refused for publication. One of these relates to the advisability of dissolving the board. This provoked a long discussion, and a new committee was appointed to further consider the matter. The Secretary refused to make public the names. The following committee was appointed to consider the recommendations of the President's address: Henry A. Oakley, of New-York; S. C. Preston, of Hartford; J. M. Hare, of New-York; F. W. Arnold, of Providence; T. S. Chard, of Chicago, and W. S. Davis, of Philadelphia. The following committee on nominations for officers for the ensuing year was appointed: M. Bennett, Jr., of Hartford; W. G. Crowell, of Philadelphia; E. A. Walton, of New-York; E. W. Crowell, of New-York; W. S. Denny, of Boston; J. H. Dewolf, of Providence, and George P. Cran, of St. Louis.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock until 11 o'clock this morning.

A SUSPICIOUS COAL SALE.

The sale of 75,000 tons of Scranton coal advertised by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, took place yesterday at noon in the Exchange sales-room. There was a large attendance. The coal offered was classified as follows: Steamer, 7,000 tons; grate, 25,000 tons; egg, 16,000 tons; stove, 22,000 tons; chestnut, 5,000 tons. The steamer sold at $2 92½ to $2 97½, an advance of 15¾ cents on the last month's prices; the grate at $2 82½, an advance of 5 cents; the egg at $2 95, an advance of over 5 cents; the stove at $3 35, an advance of nearly 8 cents, and the chestnut at $3, an advance of over 15 cents. The sale occupied but 14 minutes, and a single firm, who appeared to force the binding, were almost the sole purchasers. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by dealers who were in attendance for the purpose of making bona fide bids, and it was freely asserted that the whole affair was nothing more nor less than a "wash sale." This view of the case caused a great deal of comment among the trade during the afternoon, and the fact that subsequent sales were made in private at last month's prices was cited in corroboration.

THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE STRIKE.

Captain Leary, of the Thirtieth Precinct, reported by telegraph to the Central Office last night that the strike of the laborers on Riverside Drive, which was begun several days ago, is still in progress, and that the interference of the Police was required yesterday to protect the Italian substitutes from attacks. The object of the strike is to compel the contractors to increase the wages from $1 to $1 25 per diem, a demand which they peremptorily refuse to comply with. Last evening, at the close of working hours, the Italians, who are employed at the rate of $1 per day, were escorted to the Eighth-avenue cars by a guard of officers.

THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS.

The following accidents, resulting fatally, were reported to the Coroners' office yesterday: Thomas Reinier, of No. 13 Dry Dock-street, who died at St. Luke's Hospital of injuries received by falling from the third story of the public school building in West Twenty-eighth-street, while cleaning windows on the 21st inst.; Helena Brauer, who died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a fall in her residence, No. 23 Avenue A, on the 5th inst., and Thomas F. Thorne, of No. 57 Frankfort-street, who died of injuries caused by a fall on the 5th inst.

PROBABLE MURDER AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 25.—At noon to-day the dead body of Samuel Kull, formerly employed at the dye-house on George-street, Highlands, was discovered in a shed attached to the establishment, with every evidence that murder had been committed. The skull was fractured and there were signs of a severe struggle. The Police are actively investigating the affair. Kull was last seen alive on Sunday night, and a man who was with him at the time has been arrested on suspicion.

A BOATING CHALLENGE.

ST. JOHN, April 25.—Wallace Ross has issued a challenge to Warren Smith, of Halifax, to row a three or four mile race on the Kennebecassis or Bedford basin, for from $300 to $500, during the month of June.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF ANTONIO LUX—DANGEROUS CONDITION OF OFFICER ROGERS—OFFICER MURTHA SUSPENDED.

Antonio Lux, who was shot in the head at No. 659 Henry-street on Tuesday night, died from the wound at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday morning. Officer Rogers, who was shot by Lux at the door of the latter's apartments, is in a precarious condition. The whole of the biceps of the left arm is carried away, leaving the bone, from the elbow to the shoulder, exposed. The hospital surgeons held three consultations yesterday, to consider the advisability of amputating the limb, but it was finally decided to put off the operation until to-day. Rogers, when told that in order to save his life it might be necessary to cut off his arm at the shoulder, said that he was satisfied to submit to anything that the surgeons might deem best. Even in the event of amputation, the recovery of Rogers is doubtful. Much sympathy has been expressed for the wounded officer, who has been on the force for 14 years and has an excellent reputation for faithfulness and efficiency. Rogers has a wife and six children. Lux, who shot Rogers, and received his death-wound from Officer Murtha, had a very bad reputation. He had been frequently arrested for drunkenness, and but a short time ago served a term in Raymond-Street Jail for wife-beating. A post-mortem examination was held yesterday. The ball fired from Murtha's pistol being found in the brain of the deceased, the cause of death was apparent. Capt. Leary, of the Third Precinct, although convinced that Officer Murtha was perfectly justified in using his pistol, deemed it wise to suspend him from duty until the Coroner shall have investigated the case.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

THE INJUNCTION OBTAINED AGAINST STEAM ON ATLANTIC-AVENUE REMOVED — WORK TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

The Attorney-General held a conference at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Buckingham Hotel with the representatives of the property-owners opposed to steam on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. The city authorities of Brooklyn were represented by Corporation Counsel DeWitt, and E. B. Hinsdale, Secretary and counsel of the Long Island Railroad Company. William Richardson, President of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, and Mr. J. Richardson, Secretary, were also present. Among the property-owners in attendance were Harvey Farrington, A. S. Barnes, Henry Hentz, J. Carson Brevoort, and A. S. Burnham. Mr. Simon Stern appeared as counsel for the property-owners. Attorney-General Fairchild listened to arguments by the counsel representing all the interests involved. Mr. De Witt, for the city, argued in favor of vacating the injunction granted by Judge Van Alstyne of Kings County, prohibiting the construction and operation of a steam railroad on Atlantic-avenue, in the City of Brooklyn. Mr. Stern opposed the vacation of the order of injunction. Replies were made by Messrs. De Witt and Hinsdale, after which the Attorney-General agreed to vacate the order applied for by him on behalf of the people, and to allow the completion of the steam railroad tracks in Atlantic-avenue and the protecting railing as ordered by the Common Council of Brooklyn.

Work, which was stopped on the Atlantic-Avenue Road on Monday last, will be resumed this morning, and pushed forward to completion without delay. The order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted prohibiting the construction of the road, obtained on the 16th inst., is returnable before Judge Gilbert on Saturday next. The modification of the order agreed to by the Attorney-General yesterday is without prejudice to the right of either party in the further prosecution of the suits.

THE OIL TRADE.

ADOPTION OF ADDITIONAL RULES—APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE ON OILS.

The Oil Trade of the Produce Exchange held a supplementary meeting in the Managers' room yesterday afternoon, and adopted the following additional rules for the government of the trade:

At the end of Rule 33 add the following:

Verbal contracts, when satisfactorily proved, shall have the same standing as written contracts; but a case under such contract must be made out before the day of the alleged transaction, or on the next business day thereafter.

MARGINS.

Rule 35.—Either party to a contract, prior to or upon signing the same, shall have the right to call an original margin of $1 per barrel, and either party may call for margins to meet variations in the market of not less than 2½ cents per gallon or $1 per barrel. All margins on contracts must be deposited in one of such trust companies, banks incorporated by the State, or national banks, as may have been designated for this purpose by the Finance Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange.

When margins are called for before 2 P. M. they must be deposited before 12 o'clock M. of the next day. In case of failure of any bank or trust company in which such margins have been deposited, it shall be the loss of the party or parties to whom they may be found due the, being the average loss of like deliveries on the day such bank or trust company failed as a basis of settlement.

When margins are called, original or for variations in the call, certified checks must be drawn to the order of the bank or trust company in which they are to be deposited. Checks must be sent to the Superintendent of the New-York Produce Exchange, who shall deposit them and get a certificate of deposit, made payable to the order of the Superintendent of the New-York Produce Exchange and to the order of the buyer and seller. As soon as the Superintendent has received the certificate, he shall send it to the party making the deposit, and an abstract of the same to the party calling the margin. In settlements, the Superintendent shall ascertain the amount due each of the parties in interest, and shall indorse the amount due each on the certificate over his own signature, as instructed by both parties. In case the two parties do not agree as to the amount due on a margin receipt either of them may refer the matter to the Committee on Oils for decision, which shall be final. On the decision of said committee, the Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, on being informed thereof, shall promptly indorse to each party the amount each shall be entitled to by such decision. In case of the absence of the Superintendent of the New-York Produce Exchange, the Chairman of the Finance committee shall act in his stead under this rule.

Rule 36 gives the form of contract.

Subsequently the Board of Managers of the Exchange appointed the following Committee on Oils: Edward A. Johnson, Thomas E. Hunt, P. M. Milspaugh, Sidney W. Knowles, and William J. Bowen.

THE KILLING OF FRANK J. REILLY.

John Daly, a youth of 20, residing at No. 216 Delancey-street, was placed on trial for murder in the second degree, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The circumstances of the case, as proved by Assistant District Attorney Herring, are as follows: On the night of March 3, Frank J. Reilly, a truck driver, living at No. 6 Ridge-street, was drinking with his brother, Edward Daly, and others on the east side. A quarrel ensued between Frank Reilly and McDonogh, one of Daly's friends in which Reilly was assaulted, but the fight was broken up by the appearance of a Police officer. Subsequently Reilly was attacked at the corner of Stanton and Lewis streets by Daly, together with Francis McCormick, James Lynch, John, alias "Crab," Daniels, James Dongherty, and Theodore Ware, all notorious young ruffians, known to the Police as members of the East Side Gang. Here, as alleged, Reilly was stabbed by Daly, struck on the head with a club by Dongherty, battered with a stone by Lynch, and beaten and bruised by the others. On the appearance of a Police officer they fled, and Reilly was taken to the station-house, where his wound was dressed. He then started for home, but on his way thither was again attacked and beaten by the gang, and reached his mother's residence in a horribly mangled condition. After lingering until the following evening, he died, and the above-mentioned members of the gang were arrested. Mr. William F. Howe, who appeared for Daly demanded a separate trial for his client, which was granted by Judge Gildersleeve. Mr. Herring proved the above facts by William Kapp, a saloon-keeper of No. 320 Stanton-street, who witnessed the deadly assault, the brother and mother of the deceased, and others. The trial will be continued to-day.

THE MURDER OF THOMAS J. POYNTZ.

The Suffolk County Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Pratt presiding, convened at Riverhead, on Monday. The civil calendar is a heavy one, and has occupied the attention of the court since the opening, although no cases of public interest have yet been tried. On Tuesday afternoon an extra panel of 50 petit jurors was ordered, as a preliminary to the trial of Nathaniel Evans and his wife for the murder of Thomas J. Poyntz, of Bay Shore, on the night of Sunday, the 28th of January last, and the trial was set down for to-morrow morning. Evans has elected to have a trial separate from his wife, and the latter will be tried first. The District Attorney says that if she cannot be convicted, there will be little use of attempting to convict her husband. Regret is expressed that the case has never been placed in the hands of a good detective; and, that it has not been, is regarded as another proof, added to the many already existing, of the lax administration of criminal justice in Suffolk County. Poyntz, it will be remembered, was found dead in bed, at the house of the Evans', near Holbrook Station, and under circumstances rendering it certain that the stab-wound in his breast, evidently made with a carpenter's gouge, or some instrument resembling it, was inflicted by one of the inmates of the house at the time. And yet the crime is not fixed with certainty, and the instrument of death has never been found.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Hon. John Jay yesterday telegraphed to Secretary Sherman his willingness to serve as one of the Custom-house Investigating Committee. Mr. Jay was one of the first persons selected but declined. On being pressed, however, he gave a reluctant consent. Messrs. Jay, Turnure, and Thompson, the three members of the committee, visited the Custom-house yesterday afternoon and formally organized by the election of Mr. Jay as Chairman. They also resolved to begin the investigation at noon to-day. Their sessions will be held in secret.

A HOST ASSAULTED BY A GUEST.

On Tuesday evening Charity Commissioner John Raber, as the representative of the Montrose-Avenue Savings Bank of Williamsburg, took formal possession of the mammoth brewery, corner of Lorimer and Scholes streets. Mr. Caspar Illig, the proprietor, having become embarrassed, transferred all his right, title, and interest in the place to the bank. The Commissioner, to celebrate the event, gave a reception, to which all his friends and those of the late owner were invited. Among those present was ex-Justice Obernier, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. This gentleman is a son-in-law of Mr. Illig. Shortly after midnight Col. Obernier, who had up to that time appeared in the best possible humor, struck the Commissioner, who was seated with his family and some friends at a table adjoining that occupied by the Colonel, his wife, and her parents. As he struck at the Commissioner he arose from his chair and called the Commissioner "a contemptible swindler." Mr. Raber, surprised at the sudden assault, attempted to get up from his seat, but was again struck on the crown of his hat by Colonel, who, tearing off the brim, pulled it down over his nose and ears until it rested on his shoulders. Mr. Raber, as he staggered about, falling over the chairs, which the terrified women and excited men overturned in their anxiety to gather about their friends, was pushed and shoved here and there by the Colonel, who continually shouted, "You contemptible swindler." Messengers were dispatched to the station for officers. On their arrival they found the place in the greatest confusion. On the bar were a number of men yelling for order and madly gesticulating, Commissioner Raber, with his hat battered out of shape, was evading the onslaughts of the Colonel, who, as he chased the Commissioner about, was himself followed by friends begging him to desist. It was not until after 2 o'clock in the morning that quiet was restored in the neighborhood. Mr. Raber thinks the cause of the Colonel's ill-feeling was "because the brewery has passed into the possession of the bank, which institution," he adds, "will gladly give it back if Mr. Illig pays the $10,000 due to it."

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the New-York Society Library took place last evening, Rev. Dr. Osgood presiding. From the annual report it appears that the finances of the institution are in a flourishing condition, no less a sum than $55,000 having been recently added to the treasury by gift and bequest. It was also stated that two additional bequests have been made, which, when paid over, will increase the amount to $70,000. As the society is always kept free from debt, being supported by annual payments of its members, this will constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which will be applied to the purchase of books, and thus greatly enhance the resources and benefits of the institution. Twenty years having elapsed since the present Librarian entered upon his duties, resolutions of thanks for his faithful services were unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees: Frederic de Peyster, Richard E. Mount, Henry C. Dorr, Evert A. Duyckinck, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Charles E. Strong, Stephen P. Nash, Edward Scholl, Frederick Sneldon, Henry Dilsler, Federic J. de Peyster, Francis A. Stout, Richard T. Auchmuty, Stephen C. Williams, Adam T. Sackett.

THE NEW HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

The ladies who have the management of the New-York Hahnemann Hospital will hold a "coffee party" in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, today. The Armory will be open during the afternoon and evening, and between 3 and 5 o'clock, some special entertainment will be given for the children. Good music will be provided, and from 8 to 12 o'clock there will be dancing for those who desire to part cipate in it. The object of this entertainment is a worthy one, being to raise money to furnish the new hospital building on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, which is now nearly finished, and which is entirely free from debt in every other respect. Contributions of flowers or refreshments should be sent to the Armory this morning, where they will be gratefully received by Mrs. Gordon W. Burnham, Mrs. E. J. Bartlett, Mrs. William Hegeman, and other ladies of the Managing Committee.

THE EMMA MINE JURORS.

In the Emma Mine case yesterday, Judge Wallace gave a decision on the proposition that each side should deposit $2,500 with the court, to be distributed among the jurors at the conclusion of the trial, as extra compensation, in view of the long duration of the case. He said that while he appreciated the motives which prompted the making of the proposition, and also the fact that the trial had entailed great sacrifices on the jury on account of its unusual length, he could not assent to the proposition. The law fixed the fees of jurors, and they could not be increased by the individual efforts of the court. To accept the proposition would be tantamount to an exercise of power to increase the jurors' fees; and, in addition, would be the creation of a precedent which might work much mischief in the future. After the decision, Mr. Stoughton resumed his summing up for the plaintiffs, and will continue to-day.

THE VACANCY IN THE POLICE BOARD.

Mayor Ely stated yesterday that he would probably not send in any nomination for Police Commissioner to the Board of Aldermen to-day, and that he had received an informal opinion from the Corporation Counsel, reciting that the law did not require him to select a candidate for the position at any specified time, after the first name had been rejected. He would therefore, he said, consult with his friends before making another nomination. During the day the Mayor received several deputations, who urged him to appoint various candidates, Gen. Sickles and Gen. Patrick H. Jones, the Register, called upon him, and pressed the name of Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. A committee of citizens who reside in the Nineteenth Ward asked him to nominate Mr. Christopher Pullman.

RAID ON UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.

Mr. William H. Mundy appeared in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth, yesterday, and obtained warrants for the arrest of the following liquor dealers, who were charged with violating the Excise law: Lewis Lange, southeast corner of Water and Roosevelt streets; William Frazier, south-east corner of Water and Roosevelt streets; Margaret Lee, alias "Liverpool Mag," No. 237½ Water-street; Michael Healy, alias "Butch," No. 311 Water-street; John Reilly, No. 141½ Dover-street; Thomas Martin, No. 277 Water-street, and the proprietors of the premises Nos. 313 and 225 Water-street. The warrants were granted, and before the adjournment of the court, in the afternoon, Mr. Mundy appeared with his prisoners, and produced as witnesses two well-dressed young men, aged 16 and 17 years respectively. One of these youths, in cross-examination, testified that he was a student in the College of the City of New-York, and the other claimed to be an employe in a Broadway mercantile house. Both were members of the Water-Street Temperance Society, and visited the beer in the places named. The object of the prosecution, as Mr. Mundy informed a TIMES reporter, was to prevent the prisoners from annoying Jerry McAuley in his mission work. Those who were proved to be the proprietors of the places raided on were held in $100 bail to answer, and the others were discharged.

A DISTRESSING CASE OF SUICIDE.

Mrs. Mary Wilson committed suicide at her home, No. 285 Third-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. A few days ago her only child died from small-pox. The death depressed Mrs. Wilson very much, and she since spent most of her time in gloomily brooding over her bereavement. Tuesday night she requested her husband to procure a glass of water for her, and when he returned he discovered that she had cut her throat from ear to ear. The bed in which she lay was saturated with the blood which had poured from the wound. A physician was summoned at once, but she died before he reached the house. Coroner Gannon, who was summoned, concluded that an inquest was not necessary, and granted a permit for the burial of the remains.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FRANCIS HART.

Mr. Francis Hart, founder of and senior partner in the printing house of Francis Hart & Co., was buried yesterday from his late residence in Brooklyn, the funeral services being performed by Rev. John W. Chadwick. The funeral was well attended by his friends in the book and printing trades, who gathered in large numbers to pay the last tribute of respect to one of the oldest master printers of this City. The pall-bearers were Mr. Roswell Smith, of Scribner & Co.; Mr. David Wolfe Bruce and James Lindsay, of George Bruce, Son & Co.; Mr. John McKillop, of McKillop, Sprague & Co.; Mr. D. B. Halsted, President of the New-York National Exchange Bank, and Mr. Clement Beebe.

A SUSPICIOUS OUT ON A DEAD BODY.

An officer of the Twenty-second Precinct yesterday afternoon found the body of an unknown man floating in the North River at the foot of Forty-sixth-street. In appearance it is that of a man about 40 years, 5 feet 6 inches in stature, dark hair and moustache, and is clothed in a dark suit, including a beaver overcoat and new gaiters. A suspicious circumstance connected with the case is the fact that the throat of the dead man bears a laceration evidently produced by a sharp instrument.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A reception was held yesterday at St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, No 407 West Thirty-fourth-street.

The annual reception of the Five Points Mission School will be given by the children tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Mr. D. N. Botassi will lecture this evening on "The Eastern Conflict," at the Xavier Union, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street.

The steamers Bothnia, Ville de Paris, City of Vera Cruz, and Huntsville took out yesterday 26,283 letters, 313 registered letters, and 49 bags of newspapers.

The school-ship Mercury, which was surrendered by the Department of Charities to the City, was to have been sold yesterday, but the sale was postponed until May 5.

Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., will lecture at the Holland Reformed Church, No. 279 West Eleventh-street, for the benefit of the church, this evening. Subject—"The Holy Land."

Joseph Nelson, aged 15, of No. 313 East Fifth-street, accidentally fell through the hatchway from the second to the first floor of No. 83 Mercer-street yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Eugene Smith, aged 8, of No. 449 Greenwich street, was run over and killed last evening at the corner of Desbrosses and Greenwich streets by a hack driven by George Jennings, who was arrested.

Alexander Buckin, a German cigar-maker, was found insensible from the effects of a dose of landanum in his room at No. 8 Rivington-street yesterday morning, and died in Bellevue Hospital last evening.

There will be a meeting on Saturday next, at 3:30 P. M., in the office of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney, Post Office Building, to organize an Alumni association of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Alexander Buskin, aged 30, a German cigar-maker, was found insensible in his room, at No. 8 Rivington-street, yesterday morning, from the effects of laudanum, which he had taken with suicidal intent. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The annual festival of the Olivet Mutual Sewing Relief Association, at No. 63 Second-street, will take place to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. The exercises will consist of singing and recitations by the school, an address by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., and the distribution of prizes.

The Committee on Church Property of the Vestry of Trinity Church decided yesterday to close that edifice until the completion of the improvements now being made therein. With the exception of brief prayers on Saturday next at noon there will not be any service in that church until early in June.

Messrs. Brayton Ives and John T. Denny having refused to serve longer than their present terms as members of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, the Committee on Nominations of the Exchange met yesterday afternoon and nominated Messrs. H.G. Sleobins and G. L. Haight in their place.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday added to the regular list a new issue of 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated Oct. 2, 1876, payable Oct. 1, 1901, numbered 1 to 2,500 inclusive, each for £1,000, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

The $12,500,000 6 per cent. mortgage loan, offered by the Chicago, Rock Island and North-west Railway Company, to take up the old $10,000,000 6 and 7 per cent. mortgage, and leave a reserve of $2,500,000 for construction purposes, was withdrawn yesterday, having been unsuccessful. Mr. Towne, the Secretary of the company, said that about $2,000,000 of the old bonds had been taken up. The remaining $8,000,000 might be offered again in July, or in October, so as to give those who might wish to make the exchange an opportunity of doing so before Jan. 1, 1878.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Robert Dickey, the young man who had died from hydrophobia on the 17th inst., caused by the bite of a cat which he received on the 2d of January last. The following Doctors composed the jury: P. E. Donlin, C. G. Stanley, Allan McLHamilton, James R. Healy, C. E. Billington, John Bowden, and Stephen J. Clark. After hearing the testimony, the substance of which has already been published, the jury rendered a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $772 105 28.

Pauline Brochoff arrested by Detective, Folk for pocket-picking, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh.

Charles W. Parker, aged 32, of No. 53 Irving-place, has been missing from his home since the 21st inst. The missing man is supposed to be slightly deranged.

A number of persons convicted of grand larceny, burglary, and assault with intent to injure were remanded for sentence at the Court of Sessions yesterday.

Minerva Sipple, aged 19, has commenced an action for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at $10,000, against Henry Ochs, a builder, of No. 43 McKibbon-street. The complainant was a domestic for some time in the employ of Mr. Ochs.

It is proposed

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7994. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE THEATRE OF THE WAR.

BULGARIA AND THE BALKANS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE — A THRIFTY AND AFFECTIONATE RACE—CONFUSION OF NATIONALITIES — THE CRAVING AFTER LIBERTY — THE RELIGION OF THE COUNTRY—THE DANUBE RIVER AND THE RAILROADS—A MONUMENT OF TURKISH GLORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BELGRADE, Monday, April 9, 1877.

The peace patched up between this Principality and the Porte has put an end to Servia's mission in the Eastern question, at least for the moment, but no one believes that a final settlement will be made without a new appeal to the patriotism of the population to take up arms again, not in defense of Slavonic aspirations, but, as the word of order has been given, for the cause of Christianity. At present all the interest here is centred in Bulgaria, which is to be the theatre of the coming war, and of which, although much has been said and written, so little is really known.

Officially the name is applied only to the district north of the Balkans; in reality the whole Peninsula, from the Danube to the southern slopes of the Pindus, belongs to the Bulgarians, whose Czars, during the Middle Ages, reigned over Servia and Albania, and more than once dictated terms to the sovereigns of the Byzantine Empire. The origin of this race, which, in point of numbers, is certainly the first in European Turkey, can only be traced back to the fifth century, when the appellation of Bulgari was given by the Greek chroniclers to a tribe of the Ougri, who, following in the wake of Attila, devastated the western shores of the Euxine. It is supposed that they came from the neighborhood of the Volga, whence they derived their name, and that they were of kindred race to the Samoyedes, as their language bore a close analogy to that now spoken by those degraded inhabitants of Polar Russia.

THE CHANGES WROUGHT BY CENTURIES.

But during the centuries which have elapsed since their invasion the Bulgarians have become completely Slavonized, and not a trace can be found among them of their ferocious ancestors, whose name, modified into "Ogre," has remained a synonym for ugliness and brutality in the jargons and nursery tales of Christendom. As early as the fourteenth century they understood the Servian tongue. Soon afterward they abandoned their own. Their dialect is less correct, and is coarser than that of their neighbors, but as they have no national literature, and are without any political cohesion, they have never been able to give any distinctive character to their idioms, and are as thoroughly Slavs as are the Serbs and Russians. Their prodigious facility of imitation, and the natural amalgamation of the conquering with the conquered races, similar to what took place in England between Normans and Saxons after the battle of Hastings, will account for this transformation. In personal appearance the Bulgarians are short in stature, with large, coarse heads set upon broad, sturdy shoulders, not unlike the peasants of Lower Brittany. Frequently a decided Kalmuck type is met with, and in the vicinity of Phillippopolis the men shave their heads and cultivate a pigtail, after the manner of John Chinaman. By the Greeks and Wallachians they are turned into ridicule as dull and unintelligent, but the reproach is undeserved. Although without the vivacity of the Wallachian and the suppleness of the Heilene, the Bulgarian is by no means stupid. Centuries of persecution have crushed his spirit, and in the southern provinces, where he is oppressed by the Turk and cheated by the Christian, he has become a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for his masters. On the northern plains, however, and in the mountain haunts, where he has suffered less, his face has none of that sad, careworn expression which is characteristic of the Thracian rayah, his bearing is more manly, his speech less servile, and his mode of life more in accordance with what is generally conceived to be the existence of a human being. In one of the high valleys of Rhodope, south of Phillippopolis, there is a tribe—the Pomaris—whose tall stature, dark eyes, and enthusiastic temperament would seem to point them out as descendants of the ancient Thracians, a theory which gains some weight from the fact that their popular chants still celebrate the exploits of Orpheus, the divine musician, the charmer of birds and men and deities.

Elsewhere the people have lost all remembrance of the past, and their village bard, unlike his Servian brother, never sings of aught save the sufferings of some oppressed serf in a petty domestic drama where the "modest Zaptieh," in his quality of policeman, always plays a leading part. In short, the Bulgarian is a quiet peasant, with none of the would-be warlike swagger of the Servians, honest after his lights, thrifty and laborious, a good husband and father, fond of his fireside, and devoted to plum brandy, of which he can absorb an inordinate quantity without any perceptible effect. Almost the totality of Turkey's agricultural exports are due to his labors, and even with the most primitive and imperfect instruments he has converted a vast portion of the plains of the Lower Danube into fields of wheat and corn rivaling in productiveness those of Hungary and Roumania. The only flour judged worthy of the Sultan's table comes from the farms of Eskri Zagra, and the single district of Kezanlik, at the foot of the Hæmus, is a parterre of roses shadowed by groves of mulberry trees, which exports annually far more than 20,000,000 francs of attar of roses and cocoons to the other provinces of the Empire. Nor are the Bulgarians deficient in the industrial arts; every village has its specialty, and there are few of the native workmen who, in the manufacture of carpets, pottery, and metallic ornaments, have not given proofs of skill and taste which would compare favorably with the productions of civilized Europeans.

THEIR YOKE TOO HEAVY TO BE BORNE.

But this pacific people, so well broken in to toil and slavery, have begun to weary of their yoke. Of themselves, they would never have dreamed of open revolt, and their few partial insurrections, always quenched in blood, have been the work of the mountain Heydukes, or of agents sent among them from Russia or Servia. Still the craving after liberty is there, and, after her lethargy of nearly a thousand years, Bulgaria has awakened to the fact that her sons have rights to assert as well as duties to perform. The first step toward the reconquest of her independence was religious. At the time of the Turkish invasion many of the inhabitants became Mussulmans. Some years later a few embraced the Latin creed, but the great majority remained faithful to the creed of their ancestors. Naturally, the influence of the "orthodox" clergy over their flocks was unbounded; they were their guides and comforters during long ages of persecution; their churches were the only refuge of the oppressed peasant. But, within a few years, the Bulgarians have lost confidence in these ecclesiastics, who did not deign to even speak their language, and who pretended to submit them to the direction of a nation so dissimilar to their own in customs and tradition as are the Hellenes. They would repudiate any idea of a schism, but they demanded to be freed from the control of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and at last, in spite of Phanariot opposition, and of the ill-will of the Porte, always jealous of everything tending to the emancipation of its subjects, the separation between the Greek and Bulgarian Churches became complete. It would have taken place sooner, perhaps, but for the opposition of the women, who denounced all change in the celebration of the rite or in the costume of its ministers as an abominable heresy. Leveled, apparently, against the Greeks, this pacific revolution has a most important bearing against the Osmanli. From the Danube to the Wardar the Bulgarians acted in concert, and thus, perhaps unconsciously, formed a new element of resistance to Turkish oppression, by giving a definite cohesion to the populations of Slavonic origin. That the Osmanli appreciate the danger is evident, since the first of the "reforms" (!) promised by the new Constitution is to be the reunion of the Churches under the direction of the Constantinopolitan Patriarch—a boon for which this benighted people are, I fear, not particularly grateful. There are few Turks in Western Bulgaria, except in the large towns possessing some strategic importance. They are the preponderating element in the East, where, from the Danube to the Gulf of Bourgas, their "holy places," in great odor of sanctity, abound, whereas scarcely a Christian church can be met with in a day's ride. Here the population is intensely fanatical, and may be regarded as the representative type of the Turkish nation in the Balkans; elsewhere, these masters of the country are looked upon as foreigners and intruders.

THE CONFUSION OF NATIONALITIES.

Next in political importance to the Turks are the Greeks, but these are neither numerous nor influential in the north. South of the Hæmus, although in feeble proportion to other races, a colony of them can be found in every village, where their cleverness, to call it by a mild name, and indefatigable activity have given them the lead in trade and finance. They have large and prosperous communities in Phillippopolis and Basardjik, and in a valley of the Rhodope possess a city, Steinmacho, of 15,000 inhabitants, where neither Turk nor Bulgarian has ever been allowed to settle. The ruins of ancient edifices, the dialect of its inhabitants—containing about 200 words of Hellenic origin, unknown, however, to modern Romaic—and a few half effaced mural inscriptions have proved to the satisfaction of archæologists that Steinmacho was built 2,000 years ago by a colony from Eubœa. North of the Balkans the preponderating element is Wallachian. The superior intelligence and enterprise of this people have gradually driven out the original natives, and the whole right bank of the Danube from Tchernavoda to the sea has become so completely "Roumanized" that in the course of another generation it will have entirely changed its customs and its language.

This confusion of nationalities becomes even greater in the district of Dobrutscha, where a tribe of Nogäi Tartars, banished from the Crimea for their sympathy with the allies during the war, lead a semi-nomadic existence under an hereditary Khan, subject to the authority of the Sultan. Toward the end of 1864 about 400,000 Circassians sought an asylum among their Turkish coreligionists, and were installed in Western Bulgaria, with the vain hope of thus breaking the ethnical cohesion between the Bulgarians and the Serbs. The peasants were obliged to cede their lands and their stock, and to build villages for the new-comers. But these, true to the predatory habits of their race, declined to work, and, planting their swords in the ground, simply took possession of such spots as pleased them informing the inhabitants that they were the masters of the soil, and must be supported. Famine, epidemics, and the climate—so different from that of their native mountains—soon made frightful ravages among them, and, at the end of the first year nearly one-fourth of their number had succumbed. Perhaps from want, more probably from ancient custom, the traffic in human flesh soon commenced, and such were the profits accruing to the local Turkish functionaries, that it is more than likely that this wretched people was designedly starved. The harems of Constantinople were glutted with Circassian girls and boys, sold at one-eighth of their ordinary price, until the traders were obliged to send over their surplus stock to be disposed of in the slave markets of Egypt and Syria. Within the last three or four years, however, these "gentle savages" have become acclimatized, and are in the same hygienic condition as the natives, with whom they are represented as living in much concord and harmony. How far the panegyrics of their admirers are justified may be judged from their eccentric conduct during the last Summer's atrocities in Bulgaria.

Still another colony, and, in this instance, a prosperous one, inhabits the extreme northeastern corner of the Dobrutscha, where some Ruthenian Tartars, of the sect known as "Old Believers," settled at the close of the last century. Driven from Russia by the persecutions of Catherine II., these people were kindly received by the more tolerant Sultan, and their descendants, although preserving their national costume, their language, and their religion, have always manifested their gratitude to their adopted country by a stanch defense of its frontiers during its wars with Russia. As a matter of course, they are an especial abomination in the eyes of their "orthodox" neighbors beyond the Pruth. A Polish colony, a few German villages along the southern branch of the Danube, a group of some thousands of Arabs, several wandering tribes of Ziganes or gypsies, and finally the individual representatives of every people of Europe and Asia who, from a spirit of speculation or in search of occupation, have flocked to the Port of Sulina, complete this species of ethnological congress established in the Dobrutscha. But the difference is very marked between the nationalities living isolated in the interior and this cosmopolitan population which swarms in the avenues of the commercial centres, where the characteristics of distinctive races are gradually blending into the common type of the Levantine.

Sooner or later, however, the mixture of Greeks and Franks, English and Armenians, Maltese and Russians, Wallachs and Bulgarians, which forms so remarkable a feature of the Delta, must be reproduced in the interior of the Peninsula, for in no other country are the main international lines of communication more distinctly traced by nature.

IMPROVED FACILITIES OF TRAVEL.

For centuries the Danube has been the highway of nations in their commerce with the East, but the great river is too slow a channel for modern enterprise. The first attempt at abridgment was a railway through the Dobrutscha to Kustundji—the Pomis of Ovid, where the poet mourned in exile the splendors of the imperial city. This was followed by another from Rustchuk to Varna, where trains run regularly twice a week, in connection with the mail boats to Constantinople. Two more are in contemplation, one through the depression in the Balkans south of Shumla to Adrianople, the other by Tirnova, from the Lower Danube to the shores of Thrace. The great line destined to make Constantinople the direct port of exchange between Europe and Asia has as yet only been partially completed, but if a more healthy political and administrative régime be ever established in the country, it will connect with a railway from Belgrade to Rodosto, along the line of the military road followed by the Roman legions in their march from Pannonia to Byzantium. Thanks to their admirable geographical position upon this main artery of traffic, all the great stations of antiquity have before them a most brilliant future. Sofia, the Sardica of Constantine, once contemplated by him as the seat of his Eastern capital; beautiful Philippopolis, with its "triple mountain," commanding the valley of the Maritza; Nisch, placed like a sentinel to guard the entrance to the Morava basin, will become prosperous commercial centres as soon as they are in definite and regular intercourse with the Western world. How far sympathy with the Moslem will increase is another question, when travelers gaze upon the hideous pyramid of Kelo-Kilissi, built of the skulls of a Christian garrison, who, during the war of Servian independence, blew up their redoubt rather than fall alive into the hands of their enemies. A few years ago a Pasha, more enlightened than his predecessors, urged the demolition of this abominable relic, but Mussulman fanaticism prevailed over the dictates of humanity, and it still stands at the gates of Nisch a monument of Turkey's "glory," and of the real sentiments of Islam toward the Giaour.

A people as imitative and as malleable as the Bulgarians must necessarily soon modify its customs and its morals under the influence of Western civilization, and no one who has not visited the country can form a just idea of its need of a social regeneration. The Albanian element has been rendered savage by war, the Bulgarian has been debased by ages of servitude more terrible than were the worst days of Southern slavery in America. Their women, particularly in the large towns, presented a spectacle of the most shameful corruption, and by their immorality and their gross disregard of every law of common decency, merited the just contempt of their Mohammedan sisters. But a change for the better has even already begun. The influence of foreign missionaries has made itself felt, and, if not very successful in the way of proselytism, it has at least taught the people that without education there can be no real progress. Schools and colleges have been founded, books are published, young men are sent to European universities, and in many districts every family makes up a purse in order that its children may be rescued from the slough of ignorance. The young Bulgarians take the lead in the mixed lyceums of Constantinople, and only ask for the opportunity of turning to practical account the results of their studies. This is a sign of wonderful vitality, and if "traditional policy" does not, in its egotism, create new obstacles, this race, so long suppressed from history as a nation, will once again assume its place upon the stage of the world. In the Peninsula of the Balkans, in Austro-Hungary, from the shores of the Baltic to the Egean, there are peoples, or fragments of peoples, of common origin and creed, who demand an equality of rights and a political autonomy, and these are seeking to group themselves together according to their natural affinities; preparing themselves, as it were, by moral solidarity for the establishment of free confederations.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

REPORTS OF FIGHTING ON THE ASIATIC FRONTIER—A SUCCESS CLAIMED BY THE TURKS—EIGHTY THOUSAND RUSSIANS IN ROUMANIA—FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND TURKS IN THE WIDDIN DISTRICT—REPORTED OCCUPATION OF KALAFAT BY TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The announcement is officially made that Safvet Pasha has addressed the following dispatch to the Turkish Ambassador at London:

"The first engagement has just been fought at Tchurukson, near Batoum. After some fighting the enemy was defeated and put to rout with the loss of 800."

LONDON, April 26.—The Constantinople newspapers report that an engagement has taken place on the Asiatic frontier near Ardahan, and the Russians were compelled to fall back. Fresh skirmishing occurred at Gumro in the vicinity of Kars, but no important engagement has yet been fought.

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest reports that not a shot was fired up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The greater part of the Russian troops are moving in the direction of Bolgrad to apparently secure a passage through Dobrudscha which, it is stated, is expected to be the object of the principal attack. It is thought doubtful that the Turks will be able to arrive in time to prevent the passage of the Russian Army. The telegraph lines between Roumania and Turkey are interrupted.

Later dispatches to Reuter from Bucharest say no news had been received there up to 5 P. M. to-day of any engagement. The number of Russians who have entered Roumania is estimated at 80,000. They are concentrating at Barboshi. No Russians have crossed the Sereth or the Danube. These telegrams confirm the report that the Russians are apparently advancing upon the Dobrudscha.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "An Austrian surgeon attached to a Turkish battalion stationed at Lompalanka told me that there are 70 battalions of all arms in the Widdin district averaging 800 men each. All foreign officers in the Turkish service are promptly paid, but the native officers and soldiers are not paid at all."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Turkish troops are reported to have occupied Kalafat."

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Pascani, Moldavia, dated Wednesday evening, says 15,000 Russians have passed through Ungheni, 10,000 through Leova, and 35,000 through Bolgrad. These troops are to effect a junction at Galatz and Braila.

The following is the Sultan's proclamation to the Army: "Russia has declared war. We are forced to take up arms. We have always wished peace, listening to the advice of the powers in this respect; but Russia wants to destroy our independence, and so, it Russia attacks us, God, who protects right and justice, will grant us victory. Our soldiers will defend with their blood the country gained by their ancestors, and, with the help of God, maintain the independence of the Osmanli. The nation will protect the wives and children of the soldiers. Should it be necessary the Sultan will go to the Army and raise the standard of the Khalifat and the Sultanat. The Sultan is ready to sacrifice his life for the honor and independence of the country."

The *Standard's* special from Constantinople reiterates the report that the Turks have occupied Kalafat. The Pesth correspondent of the *Standard* reports that Osman Pasha has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Kalafat assuring them that they need not fear the Turks, who will occupy the town as friends. The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch states that the Prefect of Kalafat has been instructed to receive the Turks as friends.

The first battle, according to the same dispatch, may be expected to take place at Tultscha, in the Dobrudscha, where the attempt of the Russians to cross the Danube may be looked for very shortly.

The *Standard's* Pesth special says it is feared that a Russian column has passed over the Danube near Gladowa. The Vienna dispatch of the *Standard* says: "An incident is reported from Belgrade which creates a great sensation in Vienna. The Grand Vizier notified Servia that a Turkish detachment will occupy Gladowa on account of the approach of the Russians from that side. Abdul Kerim telegraphed to the same effect to the Servian General who commands on the frontier. Servia has replied that she will resist by force of arms any attempt at the occupation of Gladowa.

The waters of the Danube are so high that pontooning would be extremely dangerous and almost impossible below Widdin. The Turks have as yet made no attempt to cross.

A tremendous storm of rain and wind was raging at Galatz last night.

THE MANIFESTO AND THE REPLY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TURKISH ANSWER—AN ABJECT APPEAL TO THE POWERS—ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS—A RUSSIAN JOURNAL ON THE CONTROLLING INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY ON THE WAR.

LONDON, April 26.—The following are the most important passages of Turkey's reply to the Russian manifesto. The reply, after quoting the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Paris, says: "Although it is not the Ottoman Government which threatens and takes the initiative of aggression, and although consequently it was by rights the part of Russia to appeal to these stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, the Imperial Government, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, applies to the signatory powers to use their good offices in the grave circumstances in which it is placed by applying the article before mentioned, and thus putting an end to the dangerous tension affecting the relations of the two States. The Porte expresses the conviction that the friendly powers, true to the feeling of benevolent interest which they have never ceased to manifest to the Ottoman Empire, will seize this opportunity to arrest the outbreak of a great war, thus sparing those countries the painful extremities with which they are threatened, and Europe herself the trouble and danger resulting from a conflict between the two States, a conflict of which the Sublime Porte can justly repudiate the entire responsibility." The *Times'* Paris correspondent remarks the abjectness of this appeal, but thinks it comes too late.

The *Times*, in its leading article, reviewing the argument that the Czar was irresistibly impelled to war by the will of the people, says: "This is consistent and intelligible, but it is not the language of a reasonable being. It is the language of Northern hordes thrust or starved out of their forests to seek food wherever it could be found. The world will not long permit the earth to be desolated by a struggle begun in an interchange of defiances, and if left to itself pretty sure to last as long as one party has strength to hurl defiance at the other. Wars begin in reason may spontaneously end in reason; the weak may bow to the strong; but here there is neither reason nor wisdom. A long score of mutual injuries has led to the accumulation of hatred which must be drowned in blood. Civilization acknowledges no such dire necessities. Unfortunately the struggle is not one far distant from the territory of civilization, but it is an awful and present danger. In self-defense civilization will have to confine it to the smallest possible limits, and secure its speedy extinction if she can."

The Berlin dispatch of the *Times* calls attention to the following notable passage in the St. Petersburg *Golos*, which is considered the chief Russian diplomatic organ: "It remains for our diplomacy to determine whether military operations are to be carried on energetically and with the full strength of our active forces, or whether we are to content ourselves with a predetermined movement for the occupation of a certain limited locality." The Moscow *Gazette* is in despair at the latter contingency being suggested.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The imperial manifesto was read in all the churches of the Empire. It was everywhere enthusiastically received."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Sultan has issued a proclamation addressed to the officers and men of the fleet, especially recommending them to protect the Mussulman population of the Crimean and Caucasian coasts, now groaning under the Russian yoke."

POSITION OF OTHER NATIONS.

ADDRESS OF PRINCE CHARLES TO THE ROUMANIAN CHAMBERS—THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE WAR—RUSSIAN EFFORTS TO ALLAY DISQUIETUDE IN EUROPE—BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 26.—A Bucharest dispatch says: "At the opening of the extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chambers to-day the Message of Prince Charles was presented. He said: 'Our representation to the Porte and the powers to obtain their recognition of the neutrality of Roumania was unsuccessful. Roumania, abandoned by all, must rely on her own resources. We must undergo every sacrifice to prevent Roumania from becoming the theatre of war.' The Prince will fight if necessary for the integrity of the frontier. The Czar has declared that he had no intention of violating our rights. As proof of this Bucharest will not be occupied by the Russians. While waiting for the decision of the Chamber, the Government has and will preserve an attitude of reserve."

A dispatch from Paris says: "A dispatch from Ragusa states that the Prince of Montenegro has sent a note to the powers, accusing the Turks of having broken off negotiations because Montenegro required that refugees from Herzegovina should be restored to their homes, and the Kutchi prisoners liberated. The Prince declares that, alone, without allies, but relying upon the abnegation of his subjects, he will, as in former times, desperately defend his territory against superior forces, hoping that, if he is defeated, Christian Europe will save the women and children."

A Brussels dispatch says: "*Le Nord*, the Russian organ, states that no disquietude should be caused by the absence in the Czar's manifesto and Gortschakoff's circular of an engagement pledging Russia against acquisition of territory. Russia naturally cannot bind herself beforehand by a declaration which would deprive her of one means of action against an adversary. *Le Nord* is convinced that the balance of power on the Continent will not be affected by the conflict."

The *Globe*, in its latest edition this evening, publishes the following: "A telegram was received at Plymouth yesterday from the Controller of the Navy ordering full particulars to be sent him of all ships in reserve at Devonport which could possibly be made ready for sea by June 1."

A Naples dispatch says: "The British ironclad Sultan, after conveying the Prince of Wales hence to Marseilles, will sail east to join the British fleet."

LONDON, April 27.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* says Spain will send an iron-clad squadron to the Levant.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that there is great activity in Naples, where Italian men-of-war are being prepared for sea.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch reports that Germany intends to put into commission several additional men-of-war.

The *Advertiser* understands that a declaration of neutrality will immediately be promulgated in the Queen's name forbidding British subjects from aiding either belligerents.

The *Standard* reports that the leaders of the Opposition in the British Parliament have declined to accede to the request of several Radical members to move a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The *Post*, in its financial article, says in the afternoon there was a decided reaction on the Stock Exchange on reports that the British Government was chartering vessels to convey troops to the East.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says foreign officers have received intimation not to leave Servia. All the administrative officers who served in the last war have been ordered to place themselves at the disposal of the War Minister. The permanent Committee of the Skuptschina have again been summoned to Belgrade, so that some responsibility might rest upon them, and not on the Ministers alone.

The *Times'* correspondent at Athens represents that the impatience of the Army for active service causes anxiety lest its control should pass out of the hands of the Government, whose weakness affords both excuse and opportunity for those who are disposed for war. The Greeks consider that war may become inevitable, but they wish to obtain international advantages from it when necessary by proceeding constitutionally.

Abdul Kerim wishes the Servians to occupy all the important points on the Danube, laying great stress on the fact that Servia is an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and bound to support the interests of the Porte.

A *Times* dispatch dated Ragusa, 21st, mentions a report that Italy intends to occupy Albania as soon as Austria enters Bosnia. The Austrian part of the plan is believed to be quite beyond question, and will be undertaken on purely humanitarian motives. The refugees are thinning out so rapidly that it is believed by some statisticians of the Benevolent Committee that a third of the whole number who crossed the frontier during 1875 and 1876 are now dead or have disappeared to return to their homes before seed-time is over. Only the protection of Austrian bayonets can induce the bulk of the refugees to return. They will, if they fail to receive that protection, rather die of starvation here. Everything here is ready, and when the troops come they can march into the country, having abundant supplies of everything necessary for a most difficult campaign. I have conversed repeatedly with military men within the past few days, and they have all agreed that a movement will be made the moment the Russians lead the way, and that it will be in cordial co-operation with Russia.

The Turks seem to look at it in that light, and make defensive preparations. I was told yesterday that they are making arrangements to ferry the head from Ragusa to Trebinje. The Turkish forces are very weak at the junction of Dubrawa. Four hundred men have died within the past two months. At Trebinje there is a garrison of 2,000 healthy men and 800 sick. About half the troops are Asiatics, who fall very rapidly.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says he has confirmation of the intelligence of the threatening language used by Russia toward the Khedive. Russian reprisals would take the form of a blockade of Alexandria.

The *Telegraph's* Paris dispatch gives the text of another Turkish note protesting against Russia's entering Roumania before her declaration of war could reach Turkey, as contrary to rules usually observed by civilized States.

The Russian telegraphic agency says war with Persia is expected in Turkey.

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH NAVIES.

ACKNOWLEDGED INFERIORITY OF THE FORMER, BUT COMPARATIVE USELESSNESS OF THE LATTER — EFFECTIVE COAST DEFENSE OF RUSSIA—OBSERVATIONS OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

CRONSTADT, April 26.—The *Journal Yachta*, the Russian Admiralty organ, admits the impossibility of the Russian Black Sea fleet opposing the Turkish iron-clads, but says the Turks will be unable to effect a landing, all accessible points being protected by fortifications and torpedoes. The Turks will be in the same position as the French were in the Baltic in 1870. As the Turks will constantly have to detach part of their fleet to fetch supplies from the Bosphorus, opportunities may arise for Russian torpedo boats to do effective service.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A private letter received here from an officer on board the United States steamer Gettysburg, for several weeks past anchored in the harbor of Constantinople, says a large number of Turkish men-of-war were in the harbor. The Turks have first-rate ships, and he expresses the opinion that they will give the Russian vessels a stubborn fight. On the other hand, the Russians do not seem to have much confidence in their navy in the Black Sea, and are not favorably impressed with their "Popoff" iron-clads. Foreign officers in that vicinity look upon the Turkish vessels as the most formidable.

It appears from a recently-printed report of Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, on European ships-of-war, &c., that the Russian Navy is now composed of 29 armored ships and 196 other vessels of all classes, carrying altogether 521 guns. The *personnel* of the Navy consists of 81 flag officers of all ranks, 1,224 other officers, 513 mates, 210 artillery officers, 145 engineer officers, 545 mechanicians, 56 constructors, and 260 medical officers. Except for coast defense, the report states, the Russian fleet is rather numerous than powerful. The Peter the Great and the Minin are the only two vessels on the list of sea-going armored ships which approach the modern standard of fighting efficiency. For coast defense, Russia has a considerable fleet, of which the circular-armored ships Novgorod and Admiral Popoff are mentioned as very formidable. The speed of all her monitors is given at from six to eight and a half knots, and they are not provided with spurs for ramming, and must, therefore, be considered as weak vessels, fit only for operations in shallow water.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Pera says it is reported that the Turkish fleet under the command of Hobart Pasha, left on Tuesday night to take up its position before Odessa. The telegraph wire at Ibraila has been cut by Cossacks, who are 3,000 or 4,000 strong there. A dispatch from Pera to the *Advertiser* asserts that a Turkish fleet is bombarding Chefketil.

The *Times'* special from Pera reports that Hobart Pasha is at Rustchuk on board an ironclad, and must force his way past Ibraila and Galatz in front of the Russians in order to return to the Black Sea.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera confirms the report that the Turkish ships have commenced an attack on Chekteik.

The *Times'* special from Bucharest, Thursday, says Hobart Pasha has assured the British Consul at Galatz that he will not interfere with the neutral navigation of the Danube.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

CRITICISMS UPON GEN. VON MOLTKE'S SPEECH—ITS EFFECT IN THE PRESENT CRITICAL CONDITION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Times*, reviewing Gen. Von Moltke's speech in the German Parliament on Tuesday, says: "Gen. Von Moltke feels, as we all feel, how easy it would be to extend the area of war so as to include a majority of the European powers. We have been told again and again that if peace is once broken we should enter upon a war of which no man could see the end. The German Government know this, and they desire to prepare for the worst, while hoping for the best. We regret this policy, because they were apparently perfectly prepared before, and because preparations in critical times excite counter preparations, and jealously excites jealousy, until we bring upon us what we would prevent by our very anxiety to prevent it. But we do not interpret the speech as meaning anything more than the resolution of a strong man armed to hold his own in peace." The *Times* also says: "Gen. Von Moltke's speech does not deprive us of the hope that the present war will remain localized, but it is a sore provocation to despair."

BERLIN, April 26.—In the Reichstag to-day, during a debate on the Budget, Gen. Von Moltke took occasion to explain his speech of Tuesday. He stated that when he spoke of compensatory measures which must sooner or later be taken by Germany for the massing of French troops near the frontier, he meant measures having no offensive or aggressive character. He added: "Our policy is necessarily pacific, without on that account renouncing our freedom of action." This was received by the House with cheers. The Budget was finally adopted.

ROUMANIA'S POSITION.

AN INDEPENDENT NATIONALITY WELL SITUATED FOR AIDING MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The announcement made in a cable dispatch published in another column, to the effect that the Roumanian Parliament was about to declare war against Turkey, gives additional interest to the possible part that country may play in the great struggle now pending. The geographical features, resources, &c., of Roumania, were explained in THE TIMES on Wednesday. A brief statement of Roumania's position as a semi-independent nationality, occupying geographically a singularly favorable position for aiding the military movements of either of the great contending nations, may at the present crisis prove interesting. It is not necessary to go further back than the Treaty of Paris, which was the crowning point of the great Crimean war, when Russian influence in the Slav principalities and in Roumania was for a time checked. The parties to that treaty were England, France, Russia, Austria, Turkey, and Sardinia. The now celebrated "four points" which were at first submitted were these:

1. That Russia should abandon all control over Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia.

2. That Russia should relinquish her claims to control the mouths of the Danube.

3. That all treaties calculated to give Russia a preponderance in the Black Sea should be abrogated.

4. That Russia should renounce the claim she made to an exclusive right to protect the Christians in the Ottoman dominions.

These "points" were warmly debated by the representatives of the great contracting powers, and were considerably modified. The points referring to the abandonment by Russia of all control over Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, and of exclusive right to protect the Christians in the Ottoman dominions, remained practically as they were originally drawn. In 1871, while France was engaged in the war with Germany, Russia took advantage of her weak position, and made her first attack on the Treaty of Paris. By that treaty she was confined to placing not more than six small ships of war on the Black Sea. The result of the diplomatic negotiations entered into in London was that the neutralization of the Black Sea stipulated for by the Treaty of Paris was abrogated, but the Porte was allowed to open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to the ships of friendly or allied powers whenever their presence appeared to be necessary for the maintenance of the treaty. This first successful attempt to set aside the Treaty of Paris has now been followed by Russia assuming to be the protector of the Christian subjects of Turkey; and more particularly of Roumania and other semi-independent principalities. Three years after the signing of the Treaty of Paris Wallachia and Moldavia became united, and Prince Alexander John I., of the House of Cuza, became ruler of the united principalities, now called Roumania. He was recognized by the Sultan, whom he in turn acknowledged as his suzerain, and as a mark of subjection agreed to pay certain tribute. This Prince had but a brief, troubled reign, and was finally compelled to abdicate in 1836. A few months after, the present ruler, Prince Charles a scion of the great German house of Hohenzollern was proclaimed. He also acknowledged the suzerainty of the Sultan, and however reluctantly, paid tribute. The great preponderance of Christians over Mohammedans has lead to constant troubles in Roumania, and the Jews, who are by far the wealthiest class in the country, have been fiercely persecuted. Turkey has not dared to overrun Roumania with hordes of murderous Bashi-Bazouks, or let loose on the Christian people the fanatics who believe that "there is but one God, and Mohammed is his prophet." In his remarkable "Political Survey," Mr. Grant Duff thus speaks of the position of Roumania in her relations to surrounding nationalities: "Although really quite separate from Turkey, it is nominally still a part of that Empire, and thus the authority of the suzerain actually becomes a barrier to prevent the great powers, who disapprove of the intrigues that are going on, doing anything effective to stop them, while Russia, whose interest it is to keep up a perpetual Witenes' Sabbath along the Lower Danube is, of course, only too happy to afford Mr. Bratiano and his friends every help in its power. One can hardly blame the Czar's Government. To it the extension of Russian power all over these regions must seem a mere matter of manifest destiny." It may be as well to state that although the Roumanians do not speak the Slavonian dialect, "they are cut off by many a league from the Latin, and Russia looks upon them as destined to be a mere inclave in a Slavonic Empire which shall extend from Montenegro to the Black Sea and the Bosporus." With reference to the great advantages (from a geographical point of view) to be gained by Russia in the event of Roumania entering the field against Turkey, the evidence of an observant traveler who explored the whole country in 1876 may be quoted. He states that "the great number of roads in West Bulgaria, as compared to the small number both in the east and central part of it; further, the weak forts on the long Western Danube line, the want of strong fortifications between the Danube and the Balkan, the short distance between the two lines of defense, the numerous passages across the Balkan, and the want of large fortresses on the other side, are all weighty reasons for removing the basis of operations to the west, a manœuvre rendered easier by the railway from Galatz via Bucharest to Vercirols." The Russian engineers, it is stated, are thoroughly familiar with every mountain pass across the Balkan; with every rood of land in Bulgaria, and all the surrounding principalities. In their surveying labors in Roumania they were gladly assisted by the peasantry of that country, but recent travelers maintain that this feeling was not universal, and the opinion is borne out by the British Consul at Bucharest, who, in one of his recent reports, refers to the very strong sentiment of distrust entertained against the Russians by a very large section of the population of Roumania. They scarcely have left the yoke of Turkish suzerainty, and the tribute-money, about $190,000 per annum, is a mere trifle. They are afraid that under the much more powerful sway of Russia, in the event of the Turks being driven across the Bosphorus, they will not share so much freedom from foreign interference. That Roumania will be able to furnish supplies of every description for men for a long campaign is one of the most important facts to be considered. The elaborate report recently issued by the British Consul at Bucharest shows that the resources of the country are great, and the peasantry are, comparatively speaking, remarkably prosperous. Roumania must, therefore, prove a valuable ally, and a formidable enemy to such an impoverished state as Turkey.

WAR NOTES.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Alexandria to the *Daily News* says: "It is rumored that the Khedive will send the Sultan 18,000 men."

A dispatch from Athens says: "The inhabitants of the Greek island Hydra have refused to obey the law calling out the extraordinary reserve, and made a seditious manifestation against the authorities. The conscript lists were destroyed, and the telegraph connecting the island with Athens was also destroyed."

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times*, dated Tuesday, says: "It is stated that Prime Minister Ristics intends to resign."

NEW-YORK, April 26.—The Turkish Minister authorizes a positive denial of the truth of the report that a journalist has been confined in chains in a prison of Constantinople.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires and the staff of the Embassy left the city this morning.

The Municipality of St. Petersburg have decided to open subscriptions for the Russian wounded.

THE WAR NEWS ON 'CHANGE.

The markets on the Produce Exchange were much less active yesterday than the day before. The export demand was comparatively light, being checked in part by advanced rates of ocean freight. Speculation was less rampant generally, and as regards wheat and flour, it seemed very tame. The home trade demand was generally moderate also. Corn advanced from 1 to 1½ cents on a fair business, but at the close it reacted ½ cent. Oats were strong and were wanted for trade purposes. Wheat was held higher, but the market was very irregular, and business was limited mostly to ungraded and low grade Spring. Flour sold very moderately. Rye was again much higher. State sold at an advance of 15 cents per bushel. Rye flour also advanced considerably, with free purchases for export. Ocean freights were decidedly higher, especially on grain, provisions, and general cargo for British ports, with more demand for accommodations. The rate for provisions advanced fully 10 shillings per ton—from 25s. to 35s.—to Liverpool. Foreign advices report the market strong.

THE SOUTHERN SURRENDER

"THE POLICY" IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

EFFECT OF DELIVERING OVER THE REPUBLICANS, BOUND HAND AND FOOT, TO THE CONFEDERATE DEMOCRACY — EVERY WHITE REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE EXCLUDED FROM HIS SEAT IN THE H

should also be charged with the duty of reporting to the General Assembly, at its next regular session, the precise character of all obligations of doubtful validity or clearly fraudulent, with the specific facts or testimony upon which their conclusions are based. As all the records and books showing the amount of consolidated bonds now outstanding, with the nature of the securities on which they were issued, have been withheld by the late officials, I am unable to state with any degree of accuracy what portion of the public debt has been converted into consolidated bonds, and what portion remains to be funded. But from the best sources of information before me, I estimate the amount yet to be funded at about $3,000,000, which, at the rate established for funding, will require the issue of $1,500,000 of consolidated bonds. Under the act of 1873, these bonds bear date of Jan. 1, 1874, and the annual tax provided by the act for the payment of the interest on the entire consolidated debt has been regularly levied every year, and the amount unexpended for interest should be in the Treasury to meet the past due coupons of these bonds as soon as issued. I have no reason, however, to believe that there is any such unexpended balance available for this purpose, and if the conversion of the debt into consolidated bonds continues as provided by the existing act, it will be necessary to provide by legislation for these arrears of interest. I suggest for your consideration the propriety of funding these arrears up to the time of convertion in new bonds, payable at such times and under such conditions as in your judgment shall be equitable to the State and to its creditors.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the necessity of reducing the expenses of every department of the Government to the most economical scale consistent with the dignity and security of the State. You will find many offices which are not only expensive, but useless, and others which, while necessary, can be well filled for compensation much less than is now paid. It is, I am sure, only necessary to invite your attention to this subject to secure your wise and cordial co-operation in lightening the burdens which have so greatly oppressed the energy and industry of our people, but, after the most rigid reduction, the expenses of the Government, funds for the common schools, and to meet the interest of the public debt must be provided, and this can only be done by a tax on the real and personal property of the citizens. It is one of our gravest difficulties that we have come into control of the Government after the period at which taxes can most easily be paid. Ours is essentially an agricultural community. Our products are harvested in the latter part of the year and sold in the earlier, and the rule which has always obtained of calling for the taxes in January and February had its origin, not in the arbitrary will of the legislature, but was the natural outgrowth of our industrial system. The late political struggle has been protracted until the proceeds of the past year's crop have been exhausted, and the present crop is not sufficiently advanced to enable the farmer to realize anything upon it. Every available dollar of cash or of credit is the control of the farmer is already applied to the growing crop, and the levy of a tax, payable at an early day, would seriously embarrass not only the agricultural, but every other interest of the State. The money is not in the country; it could only be raised by loans to the farmers by bank keepers or merchants, and it is questionable if it could be raised in this way. It is, therefore, incumbent on you, while reducing the tax to its minimum, to arrange for its collection at such times and in such manner as will lighten the burdens of the people as much as possible. A portion of the tax, absolutely necessary, could be called for in June, and the residue, which should be the larger portion, in October, when the proceeds of a part, at least, of the crops will be available for the payment of taxes.

While on the subject of finances I beg to call your notice to the bills of the Bank of the State, for this question presents a difficult problem. There is a widespread belief that a considerable amount of these bills will be found missing from the Treasury, having been reissued in place of being canceled or destroyed. It is well, therefore, at this juncture to construct whether or not these bills should be receivable in payment of taxes. Before they come in for taxes, the most rigid investigation should be had, with the view of ascertaining the amount for which the State is clearly liable, and what portion is tainted with fraud, in order that suitable provision may be made at the next session of the Legislature for the redemption of the former, and for the protection of the State against the latter.

Here Gov. Hampton dwelt at some length upon the penal, charitable, and educational institutions of the State, and said:

Akin to this subject is that of free schools, and I earnestly ask that you will use every effort to establish such a system as will place the means of education within the reach of all classes in the State. The present system, as it has been administered, is a mere mockery, under which the children have been imperfectly taught, the teachers have been swindled out of their pay, and the money of the people has been squandered. There have been honorable exceptions to the rule, but these are few. Before I can now become a teacher's pay certificate, to which the Board of School Trustees, consisting of three members, have each affixed his cross-mark as his signature. As this paper is a striking illustration of the new system of public education inaugurated in this State, and is besides a literary curiosity well worth preserving, it is submitted for your inspection. While such a disgraceful condition of things is allowed to exist, we shall hope in vain to see the work of education prosper. The time may be too limited at this session to enable you to perfect a system which will meet the requirements of our whole people, but such legislation should be had as will carry out public instruction until the next regular session. We are bound alike by every consideration of true statesmanship and of good faith to keep up in the State such a system of free schools as will place within the reach of every child, the poorest as well as the richest, black as well as white, the means of acquiring an elementary and honorable education, and to this end I shall most cordially second any efforts on the part of the Legislature. I shall look with confident hope to your aid in carrying out the reforms and fulfilling the pledges to which we are solemnly committed. A great work—the greatest to which a patriotic people can be called—is before us, and a heavy responsibility rests upon us. We have to create a new State, which can of right demand and take the proud and honorable position she once held in the sisterhood of this great Republic. We have to restore her credit; to bring back her good name, and to develop her boundless resources; to heal her wounds; to secure equal and exact justice to all her children; to establish and maintain the supremacy of law; to diffuse the blessings of education, and to strive to bind all classes of both races in the bonds of peace, fraternity, and piety.

Gov. Hampton does not make any allusion to the President's policy.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—The Legislature today adjourned sine die. All the State officers elected with Gov. Nicholls are now in undisputed possession of their offices and records. The city is very quiet.

THE CINCINNATI SHAKER TRAGEDY.

THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WHO WERE DRIVEN TO SUICIDE—MELANCHOLY DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The story of a mother and daughter who were found dead in the same bed yesterday morning proves to be one of pitiful interest. For 16 years, from the infancy of the girl, they had lived in a dull, quiet settlement of Shakers at Whitewater. The mother, who was a woman of intelligence and personal beauty, was devoted to the order, but as the daughter grew up she was headstrong and restless under the restraints of the community, and was determined to escape. Her mother finally agreed to accompany her to Cincinnati. Here they found employment in a pleasant home, but long associations with the Shakers had untitted them for such a life, and they were soon anxious to return. The Shakers, however, declined to take them back, and driven to despair they sought refuge in death. It is now conclusively known that the daughter took poison at the same time with her mother. Letters which they addressed shortly before death to gentlemen who had befriended them here, show that they deliberately chose that to the worse fate that they thought awaited them. The peculiar circumstances of the affair have excited much interest throughout the city. Those who knew them declare that in appearance and manner they were more like sisters than like mother and daughter. Mrs. Dill was 35 years of age, and the girl between 16 and 17. The husband of the widow was killed early in the war, and his young wife sought refuge with her infant among the Shakers. He was the son of a formerly well-known clergyman named Dill, of Indianapolis.

DECORATION DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued the following general order in reference to Decoration Day:

HEAD-QUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. }
PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 26, 1877. }

In accordance with the annual custom, Wednesday, May 30, 1877, will be observed as "Memorial Day," in commemoration of our dead comrades.

It is fitting that we should turn aside from our accustomed pursuits to do honor to those who have given the strongest testimony of patriotic devotion, and for a general observance of the day the active participation of the members of societies, the children of the various schools, and the citizens generally is earnestly invited. Every effort should be made to mark the last resting place of each soldier and sailor, and we should also remember with tenderness those who died away from home and kindred, and now rest in distant or unknown graves. Each Post will be the judge of the manner in which it may best perform this duty, but concert of action should be had wherever practicable. Wherever there are no Posts of the Grand Army to lead in the good work, the Commander-in-Chief, in behalf of their surviving comrades, asks the citizens to take steps to decorate the the graves of the gallant dead, and secure a proper observance of the day. By order

ROBERT B. BEATH, Commander-in-Chief. JOHN P. HAKTRANFT, Adjutant-General.

THE WOODIN COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF TWEED'S SECRETARY.

FOSTER DEWEY SEARCHINGLY EXAMINED.

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE—HIS RELATIONS WITH TWEED—WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT THE CONFESSION—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF EX-SENATOR WINSLOW.

ALBANY, April 26.—The Senate committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Woodin met at Congress Hall at 5 P. M. Foster Dewey, sworn by Mr. Carpenter, testified as follows:

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I have been employed as private secretary to Mr. Tweed.

Q.—Are you in his employ now? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been in his employ? A.—I was in his employ, say five years.

Q.—State the commencement, the time of employment, as nearly as you can. A.—First I was contract clerk for the City in his department; prior to that—

Q.—State first the time. A.—Say since the latter part of 1871.

Q.—What was your occupation prior to that? A.—Contract clerk for the City.

Q.—In Mr. Tweed's department? A.—In Mr. Tweed's department.

Q.—How long were you employed in that capacity? A.—Two years.

Q.—Now state as nearly as you can the commencement of that term of your employment—the time. A.—It began immediately after the passage of the new charter in 1870.

Q.—Well, fix the date as nearly as you can. A.—April or May, 1870.

Q.—Do you know William B. Woodin, Senator of the Twenty-fifth District? A.—I do not; never met him.

Q.—Were you in Albany in the year 1870, during the session of the Legislature? A.—I was, several times.

Q.—Did you take any part in advocating or opposing any measure before the Legislature here? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you know of any money being raised in New-York City to aid in the passage or defeat of any bills in the Legislature that year? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know of any money being paid in any manner to influence the vote of any member of the Legislature? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know of any promise of money or any other valuable thing to influence the vote of a member of the Legislature? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you in your possession any voucher, returned check or draft contract, agreement or memorandum, in reference to acton upon any bill before the Legislature that year? A.—I have not.

Q.—Or in reference to any member of the Senate or Assembly? A.—No.

Q.—Have you in your possession any memoranda, voucher, paper of any kind, or papers referring to Senator Woodin? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any means or influence used in regard to his action or vote during the session of the Senate of 1870? A.—I have not, Sir.

By Mr. Bradley—Were you in the employ of Tweed before the passage of the charter of 1870? A.—No, I was not; I was intimate with him.

Q.—What do you mean by being intimate with him. Socially? A.—Socially.

Q.—Were you with him at Albany during any part of the time that the Legislature was in session during 1870? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you in Albany at his request? A.—Not especially.

Q.—Were you generally? A.—Think not.

Q.—Were you familiar, to any extent, with the proceedings of the Legislature respecting the legislation relating to New-York City that session? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Tweed kept books during that time or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are his books now in your possession? A.—No.

Q.—Have they been? A.—No.

Q.—Than your duties as private secretary don't require you to take charge of the accounts of Mr. Tweed? A.—No, not necessarily.

Q.—Have you ever examined the accounts that he kept in 1870, prior to the time you became Secretary? A.—He kept memoranda; I don't know as he ever kept any accounts.

Q.—Are these memoranda under your control? A.—They are; I don't know that he kept any books.

Q.—Did you perform any services for him, of any sort, while you were at Albany in 1870? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you know Senator Woodin at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—So you can't tell whether you saw him at Mr. Tweed's apartments in the City or Albany during the session of 1870 or not? A.—I cannot.

Q.—In your relations to Mr. Tweed have you seen any entries upon his books or any memoranda in his possession respecting the use of money at Albany for any purpose? A.—I have not; I have no knowledge upon the subject whatever.

By Mr. Schoonmaker—What was your business at Albany during the session of 1870? A.—Well, I was quite intimate with Mr. Tweed and came to Albany to pass the time away.

Q.—Did you stop with Mr. Tweed? A.—No, I stopped at the Delevan House.

Q.—Did you come to Albany for any business purpose whatever? A.—Can't say as I did.

Q.—Did you come at the solicitation of any person? A.—I think not; was not sent for by any one; came on my own responsibility; was not a guest of Mr. Tweed while I was here; I visited him frequently.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him about any matters of legislation? A.—Nothing specially.

Q.—Or about any Senators? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you become acquainted with Senator Winslow at that time? A.—I think not; knew there was a Senator by that name, but don't know how I knew it.

Q.—Did you perform any services for Mr. Tweed while you were at Albany? A.—I think not.

Q.—Have you looked over the memoranda of Mr. Tweed in regard to affairs at Albany during the session of 1870? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you know anything about those memoranda; what they relate to? A.—I do not particularly; I can't say as I do more than I have seen in the papers.

Q.—What do you refer to you have seen in the papers? A.—His alleged confession.

Q.—Do you mean to state that you have seen anything upon his memoranda that you have seen in the papers? A.—No; I have read the articles which appeared in the papers, and that is about all I know about it.

Q.—Well, have you seen anything in the memoranda of Mr. Tweed of the kind that you have read in the papers? A.—Something of a similar nature; I saw a portion of the statement.

Q.—What statement do you mean? The original statement? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you see it? A.—In Mr. Tweed's possession.

Q.—Did you assist in the preparation of it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see him prepare it? A.—I can't say that I did.

Q.—Did you see any one prepare it? A.—No.

Q.—At what stage of the preparation of that paper did you see it? A.—In the beginning, I think.

Q.—Did you see it after it was completed? A.—No; I saw portions of the statement.

Q.—Did you see any memoranda from which the statement was prepared? A.—No; I think not.

Q.—Did you see any checks in the possession of Mr. Tweed? A.—Yes; I didn't notice them particularly.

Q.—When did you see checks in the possession of Mr. Tweed? A.—All the checks for the past five or six years.

Q.—Did you see any checks in his possession relating to any of the matters contained in that statement? A.—I might; don't know whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you examine any of the checks? A.—No; the checks were old matters to me, and I didn't pay any attention to them; don't know how many I saw in his possession; think I saw the checks at the time the statement was made; they were in a box upon the table; I had no conversation with Tweed on the subject of those checks.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him in relation to the statement? A.—Yes; saw Tweed last evening; was subpœnaed yesterday morning; had a conversation with him last night.

Q.—Did the conversation relate to the subject matter of your investigation? A.—It did.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that you now hold the relation of private secretary to Mr. Tweed? A.—I don't know as I could call it that position now—confidential friend, I suppose; I have been such for many years.

Q.—How soon did you see Mr. Tweed after his return in November last? A.—The same day; have seen him frequently since—nearly every day.

Q.—Have you called upon Mr. Tweed for, or in behalf of, any person implicated in that statement? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you been requested by, or in behalf of, any person implicated in that statement to call upon him? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you been requested by any person to call upon him since his return, in November last, in reference to the matters which related to the legislation of 1870? A.—I do not think I have. I am positive of it.

Q.—Have you been requested by any person to call upon him, or see him since his return in November last? A.—I don't think I have; he has had business with different individuals, and probably some of them wanted me to say something to him.

Q.—I want a direct answer to my question. A.—It is in reference to the statement. I will say no.

Q.—Have you been requested by any person to see Tweed or call upon him since his return to New-York City in November last? A.—I have not.

Q.—Has the suggestion been made to you by any person to call upon him? A.—There has not.

Q.—Have you been requested to talk with him by any person since his return? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you as a matter of fact conversed with him upon the subject of the action of any member of the Legislature of 1870? A.—I think not.

By Mr. Spriggs—Have you any knowledge of any check that you saw which had reference to any legislation at Albany in the Winter of 1870 or at any time? A.—I have no knowledge of any.

By Mr. Schoonmaker—When did you arrive in Albany? A.—At 1 o'clock to-day; have conversed with Judge Campbell, Senator Coe, Mr. Barnum, Mr. A. D. Barber, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Spriggs, Mr. Moorehead, Mr. Shook, Mr. Hiram Calkins; that is all I remember.

Q.—How long was your interview with Mr. Tweed last night? A.—Four hours.

Q.—Was the alleged statement of Tweed a subject of conversation? A.—I don't think it was. I expressed surprise to him at being subpœnaed.

Q.—Did you receive any communication from any person after Mr. Tweed's return in November last in relation to seeing and conversing with him? A.—I think not.

By Mr. Spriggs—You say you expressed surprise you were subpœnaed. Did that arise from the knowledge of the fact that you knew nothing in reference to the matter of the investigation. A.—It did.

By Mr. Carpenter—Since you have been in Albany have you talked generally with your acquaintances as you met them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know there was a contest in regard to charters for New-York City in 1870? A.—I did.

Q.—You came up about the time of the passage of the charter? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you come up on business with reference to it, or to see the fun, or for what purpose? A.—I came up to see the fun.

By Mr. Spriggs—Senator Woodin is the gentleman sitting next to Mr. Shook. Do you know what you ever saw him before? A.—Never saw him before to my knowledge; never had any conversation with him.

By Mr. Bradley—Recollect how long ago it was when the first rumors appeared that Tweed would make a confession or statement? A.—I think it was immediately after his return from Spain.

Q.—Since that time has any person talked with you upon the subject of that statement? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever been called upon and asked whether you knew anything about it or not? A.—More than likely I have; I can't say by whom; I can't recollect any person who called.

Q.—Did you learn at the time that the inquiry was made in behalf of any person who was in any manner implicated in the statement. A.—No.

Q.—Has any communication been handed to you on the subject, that any person other than he who made the inquiry desired to learn what the statement was? A.—There were a great many applications to ascertain what the statement was.

Q.—Did you learn that any person other than those who made the applications to you was desirous to learn what the statements was? A.—No.

Q.—If you recollect any of the persons who called upon you to make those inquiries, you may please state their names? A.—I cannot say as I have any recollection of any particular individual.

Q.—Did you ever learn that any of those persons would be implicated by this statement until you saw the statement? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever seen it in any memoranda or anywhere prior to the time you saw this statement that you have referred to? A.—Have not.

By Mr. Schoonmaker—What fun did you expect to see in Albany when you came there in 1870? A.—Well, I expected to see the victors Ballinti; did not come to Albany before the passage; I was confident who would be the victors; learned it from general observation.

Q.—Did you learn by statements made by any person? A.—I think not.

Q.—You felt friendly to the success of Tweed? A.—I did.

Q.—Was Tweed jubilant? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Did he express his jubilant feelings at the hotel? A.—Not especially so.

Q.—Was there any banquet or entertainment? A.—Not particularly so.

Q.—Did you see any funds in his possession at that time? A.—No.

By Mr. Bradley—You say you expected a successful result by Mr. Tweed. What reason had you to expect that? A.—I had no special basis for the conclusion, except that he was very energetic, and I had hope that he would succeed.

Q.—Did you understand he had the means to make his influence effectual in Albany? A.—I don't know as I had any special knowledge of that.

Q.—Didn't you understand there was a pool made up in New-York City for some purpose? A.—I don't know as I had any knowledge of any pools which were made up in New-York.

Q.—I mean funds contributed in New-York prior to the passage of this charter. A.—I don't know about that, except general rumor.

Q.—Did you know John Garvey? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see him at Albany when you were here? A.—I might have seen him here.

Q.—Did you know James H. Ingersoll? A.—I did.

Q.—Was he at Albany? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you base your expectations that Tweed would be successful in the passage of the bill relating to the City of New-York because you understood that money was used? A.—Cannot say that I did.

Q.—Can you say that you did not? A.—No; I based my expectation of his success upon general observation.

Q.—Was it from any information you derived from Tweed? A.—I think not.

Q.—Was it from any knowledge or information you received before you left the City of New-York to come to Albany? A.—Think not; can't give any more reasons.

Q.—Were you an advocate of the bills which Tweed was seeking to pass or had passed? A.—Not specially; was an advocate, except I felt the hope that he would succeed.

Q.—Did you contribute any money for that purpose? A.—Don't think I did.

Q.—Can you say you did not? A.—Yes; I did not.

Q.—Did you, before or after the passage of the bill, vote that at that session contribute any money for the purpose of aiding in the passage or of paying up arrearage that existed, growing out of an arrangement that had been made? A.—I think not.

Q.—Shortly after the passage of that charter you became a clerk in a department in New-York; by whom were you appointed to that position? A.—Mr. Tweed.

Q.—At a stipulated salary? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any percentage of your salary taken by Tweed or reserved by him for any purpose? A.—It was not.

Q.—Did you contribute any portion of your salary to any purpose other than a private business. A.—I held one office, which was a fee office.

Q.—I speak of the Spring of 1870. A.—I think not; I held two offices at the same time; I don't think I contributed any of the money, however, for any purpose; all the money was used for my individual use.

By Mr. Bradley—I think you didn't state the other office you held? A.—Collector of Assessments; I don't recollect what the percentage of the two offices amounted to; the salary of one was $5,000; the other was a fee office, which probably amounted to $10,000 a year; I received the fees.

Q.—How long had you known Tweed before the Spring of 1870? A.—I think I had known him since 1863. I had personal relations with him.

Q.—Had you performed any kind of service? A.—Not particularly.

Q.—Had you contributed in any manner to his success, politically or otherwise? A.—I think I had; not to any great extent, however.

Q.—Were there any particular services which you performed that induced him to give you these positions which produced $15,000 a year? A.—I think not; I was not surprised at the appointment.

Q.—Did the position which you had grow out of the charter of 1870? A.—No.

Q.—Did his power of appointing you to this position grow out of that charter? A.—No; I think not.

By Mr. Spriggs—You said in answer to an inquiry by one of the Senators that you had been inquired of by several parties as to the probability of a husband's arrest or confession; was that a general inquiry? A.—Yes.

Q.—It was not in reference to any particular matter now the subject of this investigation? A.—It was not.

By Mr. Schoonmaker—You say you spoke to A. D. Barker, an acquaintance. When did you become acquainted with him? A.—I think about 1866; think I saw him when I was in Albany in 1870; probably saw him at Tweed's quarters in consultation with Tweed.

Q.—Has he visited Tweed any time within a year? A.—He has not, to my knowledge.

Q.—What business have you been in since 1871? A.—Part of the time helping him; no other business.

By Mr. Spriggs—You have operated in stocks some? A.—Yes; considerably; not at all dependant upon Tweed; operated in stocks since 1860.

Q.—Did you have any stock transactions with any member of the Legislature in 1870? A.—I think not.

THE CASE OF EX-SENATOR WINSLOW.

Mr. Carpenter—This statement of Mr. Cruikshank is to be appended to his testimony given before the committee in New-York:

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1877. }

B. P. Carpenter, Chairman, &c., Albany, N. Y.

Since I testified before your committee in this city I have made a further examination of the books of this company. Mr. Winslow was one of the charter members of the company which was organized in 1867. He was also one of the trustees from that time until about one year since. During most of that time, and down to February, 1877, he kept an account and did business with us. Since the latter date N. Winslow & Co. have kept an account with us. In respect to the item of $2,075 placed to the credit of Mr. Winslow June 4, 1870, I find from the books and from conversation with Mr. D. R. Mangam, our President, there was a bill of 25 shares of the stock of this company sold by Mr. Mangan for Mr. Winslow, which stock Mr. Winslow had owned since the foundation of the company. In respect to the item of $20,000 placed to the credit of Mr. Winslow June 14, 1870, I find from an examination of our books that on June 11, 1870, this company loaned to J. E. Winslow the sum of $20,000 on collaterals. This amount was deposited on the 14th to the credit of N. Winslow, and on the 16th and 17th respectively checks of $1,000 each against this account were deposited by the Merchants' Bank of Watertown. I am unable to say to whose order the checks of $1,000 each were made payable, as the vouchers have been returned. I was required to appear before you yesterday so summarily that scarcely an opportunity was afforded me to make any examination of my books. I trust this explanation will be satisfactory to your committee. Respectfully,

J. C. CRUICKSHANK.

Norris Winslow was recalled and testified:

Q.—Anything further you desire to say respecting the deposit of the two thousand and odd dollars which appears upon the books of the company? A.—Nothing further to say than that the statement is correct.

Q.—Did you deposit any money with the National Trust Company of New-York in 1870? A.—Was a the $20,000 Mr. Cruikshank mentioned; that was placed to my credit.

Q.—In what manner did you make that deposit? A.—It was the company's check, payable to the order of J. E. Winslow.

Q.—In what manner did you obtain the company's check for $20,000? A.—I think a check was handed to me by the President, payable to the order of J. E. Winslow; I took the check to Watertown, it was indorsed by J. E. Winslow.

Q.—Where did you receive that check? A.—In the office of the Trust Company.

Q.—Upon what consideration was that check given to you? A.—A loan we had made to J. E. Winslow.

Q.—Any other consideration? A.—No.

Q.—Did you draw upon the Trust Company for that money after it was deposited there? A.—I did shortly after, within a few days; two different checks, I think; a day or two apart; they were drawn by me, payable to the Merchants' Bank of Watertown; the proceeds were placed to my credit there; there was no deposit except for my own individual purposes; it was all used in my private transactions—every dollar of it; I deposited money in the National Trust Company prior to that time.

Q.—That same Spring prior to June?

A.—I don't think I had much.

Q.—Had you any? A.—I think there was a dividend on the 1st of January, placed to my credit. I was a stock-holder in the Company.

Q.—Did you deposit any money after the deposit of this $20,000 in June 2? A.—Yes; I think in the last days of June there was another credit of dividend; I deposited small amounts—not a great deal however; might have been a few hundred dollars; made no deposit except in the Trust Company during the session of 1870 to my recollection.

Q.—Have you a statement of your account with the Merchants' Bank of Watertown during that year? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Were you subpœnaed to produce any account? A.—I did not understand that I was.

Q.—Are you able to give us a statement of your account with the Merchants Bank of Watertown during that year, now. A.—No, Sir, I could not.

Q.—Are you able to state any large amounts that were deposited there to your credit during that year, of $5,000 and upward? A.—I don't think there was, except, perhaps, in the transfer from one account to another; the bank was transferred from an individual bank; that is, there was a stock association formed in the Spring of 1870, and the assets, bills discounted and the assets of the private bank, were placed to my credit. That was done in the Spring of 1870; I could not give you the exact date and the liabilities of the bank charged against it.

Q.—Was it at that time the Merchant's Bank was organized? A.—Yes.

Q.—Up to that time, there had been a private bank at Watertown? A.—Yes, under the name of the Merchants' Bank, but it was all owned by me; don't recollect any large amounts deposited; I should say there were, but am not quite positive of it; I had no other accounts that I recollect; I was with other banks except the Merchants' Bank and the National Trust Company; I built a sewing-machine manufactory in 1870; it cost about $30,000; I commenced it probably about the 1st of May; I don't recollect whether I built any dwelling-houses that year or not; I did not build any for myself that year, I had been in the habit of giving public receptions at my house before that year; I am quite confident I did not give one in 1870; I don't recollect giving one after I became a member of the Legislature.

By Mr. Schoonmaker—Who was the J. Evans Winslow referred to? A.—My wife; I made the loan of June 14 for her; I was in New-York City then; the check was given to me to send to her payable to her order. I negotiated the loan. The collaterals were Merchants' Bank stock, Watertown—my own individual stock. The proceeds were credited to me. Let me explain why the loan was not made in my own name; the charter of the company wouldn't admit of a Trustee borrowing money; there was about $100,000 credited to me in the new book from the assets of the old.

By Mr. Spriggs—In that exchange how many shares of bank stock did you receive? A.—It may have been more than 400; among other things I turned over to the banking-house $20,000; The $20,000 borrowed must have been used for the certificates of deposit. The loan was paid up in 1873. The certificates of deposit I paid from time to time as they were presented.

Q.—At the time of your election to the Senate what did you consider yourself worth in your judgment? A.—Well, I was worth over half a million of dollars as property was then.

By Mr. Schoonmaker—You say your property was worth that amount? A.—Yes, over and above liabilities. I was elected to the Senate in the Fall of 1869.

Q.—Had your property depreciated by the Spring of 1870? A.—I don't think it had; I was a heavy borrower at that time; I had a great deal of property in my possession a large number of houses and a very large amount of real estate, a large amount of insurance stock, bank stock, &c., which was not all paid for.

Mr. Spriggs—You had more property, in other words, than you had ready money? A.—Yes; I owned a very large interest in sewing-machines at that time, which it required a good deal of money to carry.

By Mr. Bradley—You found you needed money early in the Spring of that year? A.—When I commenced business; after I left the Legislature and developed my plans for the year. I don't think my property consisted mostly of real estate in 1870.

Q.—I understand you to say there was a large amount of liabilities? A.—Yes. I considered all those certificates of deposit that were outstanding liabilities. I did not need money until I began to develop business in the Spring; I began to operate after I got through with my business here.

Q.—You had liabilities amounting to a considerable sum? A.—Yes.

Q.—So that you had use for considerable money that Spring? A.—Not until I commenced operations; for instance, I could not place a loan on a building until it was completed, or nearly so; consequently I had to put money into it before I could get a loan. I might borrow the money to do the work, expecting to pay it back when I was in a proper position to do so. A great part of the liabilities were those outstanding certificates and mortgages.

Adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

THE DYE-HOUSE MURDER IN BOSTON.

CONFESSION OF ZEIGLER OF THE MURDER OF KUHL—THEORIES OF THE DETECTIVES IN CONFLICT WITH SOME OF HIS ASSERTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 26.—The concluding chapter in the Dye House murder at the Highlands, where a Swiss named Ziegler murdered a fellow-countryman of the name of Kuhl, for the paltry sum of $100, is given to-day in the confession of the murder, which is in substance as follows: Zeigler said he was 40 years old, born in Switzerland; saw Kuhl on Sunday; Kuhl came to the dye House, and, after he [Ziegler] had his dinner, they went off together. Went to a Swiss singing-club on Tremont-street; stayed there about two hours, and then went to Jacoo Nauer's saloon, on Tremont-street; then went to a place kept by Nicholas Berreshem, No. 1 Prescott-place, near the Dye House; stayed there till about 11 P. M.; went down and stood in front of a Mrs. Stepper's house, on the same street. (This was about 11:30 o'clock, and Mrs. Stepper says she saw Ziegler trying to get Kuhl to go along with him, both of them were "pretty full"); went back to the shop about 11:30 o'clock; he [Ziegler] was chopping wood for the furnace, so as to have it ready in the morning; Kuhl owed him $1 50; they had a bottle of brandy, and they drank about three-fourths of it. Then they got into a quarrel about the $1 50 Kuhl owed him. Kuhl would's give him but $1, and he insisted on having $1 50. Kuhl finally got mad and hit him [Ziegler] and kicked him in the stomach; got up and took Kuhl by the throat, and took the axe and hit him over the head, and Kuhl lay down and was "no good"—dead. Got a bag and carried Kuhl upstairs, and laid him on the lounge. Took his money which had fallen on the floor in the boiler-room, where the quarrel took place; but the money in his pocket and went home, but could not sleep. Got up at 5:30 the next morning; went back to the dye-house, put the body in a bag and took it down stairs again into the boiler-room, buried it in the rubbish and went away; came back again and went up stairs and took chlorate of lime and tried to wash away the blood stains from the floor. Zeiger further stated that the only struck Kuhl one blow with the axe, but the skull shows that a number of blows were dealt. He says he has given his wife some of the money and spent a lot of it himself.

The detectives do not believe that the murder was committed down stairs in the boiler-room, as Ziegler alleges, as the blood was all spattered on and about the lounge up stairs, on the partition wall, and even on the ceiling, which is nine feet high, a fact which would seem to prove that the deed was done while Kuhl was lying on the sofa, and, as is supposed, asleep. The detectives say that the murder was done for money, and not in the heat of a sudden quarrel, as Ziegler says, though it is admitted that both men were drunk at the time. On the morning following the day of the murder, Ziegler tried the experiment of burning some oyster shells in the furnace, it is believed, to create an odor which would overpower any scent of the corpse which might have attracted attention to the place.

A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

BRATTLEBORO, April 26.—William A. Arling, on whose testimony Jesse H. Lewis was recently convicted of the murder of Albert W. Deming, has made a full confession that his story was a pure fabrication devised by detectives who frightened him into testifying against Lewis, saying if he did not Lewis would turn State's evidence against him. It is now said by acquaintances of the deceased that he was subject to fits, and it is thought this was the real cause of his death.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.

POTTSVILLE, April 26.—While workmen were hoisting coal out of the Beechwood Mines near St. Clair yesterday, the rope broke, permitting a loaded car to fall back into the mine. William Sykes, a laborer, was struck, and has since died from his injuries.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

ARGUMENTS ON LEGAL QUESTIONS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE VERSUS THOSE OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAY—THE CASES BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS—ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES.

ALBANY, April 26.—This morning the argument on the appeal in the matter of the Elevated Railway took place in the Court of Appeals before the full court. Judge Church announced that the court, after consultation, had decided to sit six hours to-day and four hours to-morrow, thereby giving 10 hours to the case, which was as long a time as seemed to be practicable, and the counsel must arrange so as to divide it between them.

Hon. William M. Evarts said that upon consultation with his associates, and also with the counsel opposed to him, they had decided that the best method of argument in respect to the time at their disposal would be that the cases should be argued separately, and as he was counsel in both of the cases, he had expected to make only one argument, and that in the case last disposed of, saving the observations that were applicable to both cases for the single production of his argument, and, therefore, he would not speak on the first case. At the same time, if he could not have as much time in the argument of the second case as he would have in arguing both, if he were to do so, it might be a question as to whether he would not argue on both.

Judge Church inquired which of the cases was to be taken up first.

Mr. Evarts—The Elevated Railroad; Mr. Parsons and Judge Comstock speak on our side in that case.

ARGUMENT OF MR. J. E. PARSONS FOR THE OPPONENTS.

Mr. John E. Parsons then opened the case for the opponents. He supposed the facts would be the same to a considerable extent, and the same questions, in a great measure, would arise in the Gilbert Elevated Railroad case, which would in all probability be discussed in the New-York Elevated Railroad case. The court would find at the beginning of the opening brief a statement of how the case came before the court. The appeal is by Rutherford Stuyvesant, Jesse A. Marshall, and certain other property-holders, from an order made on the 15th of April of last year, by the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the first department, confirming the report of, as, through the argument, would be called the Supreme Court Commissioners, appointed under the provisions of the act of 1875. In 1875 there was incorporated in the State Constitution a provision to this effect: "The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases;" and then, passing certain cases which are inapplicable to this case it continues: "granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad track." Again, "granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever," and then it provides that no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad, except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded upon it is obtained, or, in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained, the General Term of the Supreme Court in the district may appoint Commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroads ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners. The appeal is from the decision of the General Term confirming the report of the three Commissioners claiming to be appointed under this provision of the Constitution. The act which contains the enormous privileges claimed for the Commissioners was passed on the 18th of June, 1875, some six months after the constitutional amendment was adopted, and it shows clearly a purpose on the part of the framers of the act to get around and avoid the provisions of the Constitution to which he had called the attention of the court. The idea was, that a certain number of persons, 50 or thereabouts of the freeholders, might make an application in the case of the City of New-York or failed of any city, to the Mayor, for the appointment of Commissioners. Such Commissioners were appointed, and to distinguish them from the Supreme Court Commissioners they are called in this case the Mayor's Commissioners. The law provides that they should organize, and within 30 days from their organization should determine primarily the question or the necessity, in certain places, of the proposed steam railway; that within 60 days they should determine the route; and within 90 days of their organization, and within 30 days after determining the route, they should determine the plan upon which it should be constructed. It was provided in the act that there should be determined by the Mayor's Commissioners whether there is a necessity for the railroads, and after going so far as to establish the route and adopt the plan, then they should take proceedings to acquire the location of the railroad company to use those privileges which would be thus granted. The intention was undoubtedly to give a certain general character to the act; but in that act, as the court would see, there was the thirty-sixth section, out of which proceeded the question now in controversy before the court.

Mr. Parsons, having read the section in question, continued: The record in this case will show that that language was used in respect to the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, which was an existing corporation at that time, and the only existing corporation corresponding in any manner to this language, with the exception of the power to which reference was made in the succeeding portion of the section. The only elevated steam railway company at the time of the passage of that act was the New-York Steam Elevated Railway Company, and therefore the practical effect of that act was to accomplish just what it was designed to do, precisely as if, in substance and reality not different from, an act directly conferring the privilege of building these extensions, continuations, or connections upon the respondents by name. As a part of the last view, it is urged that this is a special and not a general law, because it does not offer the franchise or privil

was simply a boyish freak on the part of young Throop, Recorder Hackett imposed the nominal fine of $25.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

Garrett Dreyer, a market gardener, who leases the ground bounded by Eleventh-avenue, Seventieth and Seventy-second streets, and the North River, was found guilty recently in the United States Circuit Court of having let a building on the premises to a man named Meyer for the purpose of carrying on a "crooked" whisky distillery. Sentence was suspended to await the result of a civil suit brought in the United States District Court to condemn all the property owned by Dreyer on the premises, it being forfeited to the Government if it could be shown that Dreyer knew what use was made of the distillery building, which, he claimed, he had let for a dyeing establishment. There were two trials of the suit, the jury disagreeing on the first, and the second was concluded yesterday by a verdict for the Government condemning horses, wagons, cows, pigs, poultry, farming utensils, &c., of the value of about $5,000.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 26.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 221—J. P. Giraud Foster et al., Trustees, &c., appellants, vs. Jacob A. Van Reed, et al., respondents; argument resumed and concluded. No. 455—In the matter of the petition of the New-York Elevated Railway Company; argued by John E. Parsons and George Comstock for appellants, and James E. Mott and A. J. Vanderpoel, for respondents.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, April 27: Nos. 433 and 442, the latter being the case of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted—Kerr vs. Blaney; Plumb vs. Masterson; In the matter of the application of the reformed Protestant Dutch Church; Scott vs. Erie City Iron Works; Schoudheimer vs. Arnheim; Valentine vs. Friend; Thompson vs. Coonan; Dowdney vs. Bunpeche; Rogers vs. Stillman; Borden vs. Expressman; matter of Kips Bay Methodist Episcopal Church; Mutual Insurance Company vs. Cropsey; Brown vs. Gulager; Spiess vs. Kearney.

Denied.—Hull vs. Schnuque.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Murdock vs. Schleinitz.—Findings and decree signed.

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. De Meir et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Goelet vs. Besson et al.—Judgment for plaintiff as to all defendants, except Sarah L. Andrews, as to whom complaint dismissed, but without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Philbrook vs. Hayes.—Motion granted.

Miller vs. Van Derzee.—Application granted.

Matter of the Church Built upon a Rock, Roosevelt-street, Owned by E. Goodschild.—I want to see counsel.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Patten vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company.—Findings settled.

Patten vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company.—Extra allowance of $750 granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Conover vs. Laird.—Motion to dismiss action, &c., granted.

Motions Granted.—Daly vs. Wood; Southard vs. Pache; Leslie vs. Barker; Pratt vs. Blanck.

Laible vs. Burkhardt.—Motion to dismiss for want of prosecution granted.

Thacher vs. Mallory.—Bond for security approved.

Laverty vs. Snethen.—Order making judgment of the Court of Common Pleas on appeal the judgment of this court.

Postley vs. Herts.—Henry Stanton, Esq., appointed Referee.

Jostzke vs. Goldstein.—Action dismissed.

Orders Granted.—Alley vs. Irving National Bank; Davis vs. Stevens; Clarke vs. Bernstein; Miller vs. Bode; Goldberg vs. Cohen; Struthers vs. Tallman; Wehle vs. Robinson; Crary vs. Sheridan; Williams vs. Connolly; Bott vs. Retzloff; Henry vs. Phillips; Beecher vs. Eppler.

Hart vs. Conner.—See Memoranda.

Todd vs. Cortelyou.—Motion granted.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Chase vs. Capp.—Le Cour vs. Dyett.—Motions for new trials on minutes denied.

Crotty vs. Conner.—Case and amendments settled and filed.

Haynor vs. Brecher.—The application to amend the answer is denied. It is a motion for the same relief as that made on the trial before me, and then allowed on condition that the defendant pay the legal principal and interest; in other respects the application should now be allowed. If the defendant desires this relief now he must do equity by paying as a condition the amount due in equity.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
99—Matter of Smith.	259—Young vs. Karl, (two cases.)
106—Whitson vs. David.	266—Weyman vs. Tannenbaum.
108—Weston vs. Rogan.	271—Lord vs. Noble.
12—Banta vs. Murphy.	280—Doyle vs. Derby.
152—Campbell vs. Campbell.	286—Children's Fold vs. Dwyer.
207—Fox vs. Hawkins.	289—Searup vs. Carraher.
222—Martine vs. Lowenstein.	292—Schnarr vs. Molinar
237—Kitchen vs. Dunham.	
258—Young vs. Marx, (two cases.)	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 49—Mason vs. Libby. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
4773—Russell vs. McKeage et al.		448-7—Cotter vs. Kneeland.	
1770—Clark vs. Bradstreet et al.		4748—Hamlen et al. vs. Douglas et al., &c.	
1588—Baldwin et al. vs. Verner.		4192—George et al. vs. Haughian.	
4294—Brown vs. Tamaguo et al.		3073—Parker et al. vs. Schuster.	
4802—Hartford S. B. Co. vs. Mudge.		4793—Paoshall vs. Halsey.	
4196—Van Brunenhoven vs. Rowland.		4425—Dwyer vs Brady et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Wednesday, May 2.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
4802—The World Company vs. Green.		4537—Hav vs. Wood.	
3947—Edson vs. Smith, Jr.		4341—Nat. S. & L. B'k., of N. Y., vs. Freund et al.	
4199—Perkins, Jr., &c., vs. Blanck.		4547—Nat. S. & L. B'k. of N. Y., vs. Phelps et al.	
4756—Story et al. vs. Hill.			
4762—First case—Henz et al. vs. Morss.		4794—Herman vs. Ludwolph et al.	
4154—Ascentory Nat. B'k. vs. Kennaday, &c.			
4570—Jordan, &c., vs. Nat. S. & L. B'k. of N. Y.		4713—Black et al. vs Tho Saratoga Rowing Ass'n.	
4536—Falconer et al. vs. Tilton, &c.			

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Short causes.	Nos.	
1202—The Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Joslyn et al.		1273—Serfert vs. Heppe.	
		1269—Morewood vs. Snyder et al.	
1203—The Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Williams et al.		1250—Adams vs. Welsh et al.	
		1277—Burney vs. Lecount.	
4211—The Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Hook et al.		1274—Shreve et al. vs Clickering.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

This Part will assist Part I. in disposing of the short cause calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 595—Mitchell vs. Cornell. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 789—Eisner vs. Morgan. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
1054—Follett vs. Leech Automatic Mac. Co.	1115—Vaude Wiele versus Callahan.
403—Curtis versus The Mayor, &c.	493—Bowers vs. Dayton.
1078—Leopold vs. Freund et al.	1120—Strauss vs. Josephthal et al.
1279—Carney vs. Solomon.	1284—Holihan vs. Bour.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	Short causes.	Nos.	
3193—Emmens vs. Berrenz.		3360—Benedict et al vs. Leonard.	
7806—Dishaw vs. 3d Nat. B. and T. Ins. Co.		9301—O'Brien et al vs. Ackerman.	
9327—Wilson vs. Koehler et al.		9300—Lane vs. Osborne.	
9316—Cutter, &c., vs. Baxter et al.		8876—Bacon et al. vs. Brooks.	
9303—Bierk vs. Sodinsky.		9335—Cumming vs. Behnling et al.	
9345—Ward et al. vs. Granger.		9294—Daniel et al. vs. Bayer.	
9163—Summers vs. Beach.			
9348—Goldman vs. Cassin		8758—Shering vs. The N. Y. Manuf'g. L. Co.	
9301—McDonald vs. Mauran.		9339—Malcolm vs. Chandler et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles Jackson, William Humphries, William Taylor, robbery.

John Wilson, grand larceny.

Henry Bernstein, felonious assault and battery.

Mary Lufkin, grand larceny.

John Boyle, felonious assault and battery.

Henry Myers, false pretenses.

John Sullivan, John Manning, burglary.

Frank Eberhardt, false pretenses.

Francis Meehan, burglary, Joseph Laymone, grand larceny.

Emil Sachs, petit larceny.

Edward Welsh, grand larceny.

John W. Melbain, assault and battery.

Catharine Smith, grand larceny.

John D. Mace, cruelty to animals.

Henry Waltman, adulterating milk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

George Bomscheur, burglary.

Peter Mitchell, Thomas Comery, burglary.

William O'Neil, burglary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	71	200	Ill. Cent.		51¾
200 Del. & Hud.	45⅛	300	do		51¼
100 do	46¼	100	do		51½
400 Pac. Mail	17⅞	50	do		52⅜
300 do	17⅞	300	do		52⅝
200 do	17¾	200	North-western		17⅞
1000 Mich. Cen.	40½	100	do		18¼
400 do	40⅜	300	do		18⅛
200 do	40⅝	800	do		19
100 do	40⅛	100	do		18⅛
200 do	40	100	do		18¼
100 do	40⅛	100	do		18⅜
100 do	40⅜	300	North-west. pf.		42⅛
100 do	40⅜	100	do		42⅜
100 do	40⅛	500	do		42½
400 West. Un.	59⅞	300	do		42¾
1000 do	59⅝	1500	Rock Island		89
700 do	59⅞	500	do		89⅜
500 do	60	100	do		89⅞
200 do	60⅛	600	do		89⅝
200 do	60⅜	500	do		89⅝
500 do	60⅛	200	do		89⅞
1000 do	60⅜	200	do		89
800 do	60¼	100	do		89⅛
300 do	60⅜	300	Ohio & Miss.		4⅛
400 do	60	300	D., L. & W.		93¾
100 do	59⅞	500	do		93⅞
100 Quicksilver	13¼	4300	do		49
500 N. Y. C. & H.	90¾	800	do		93⅞
500 do	90⅝	500	do		93¾
1500 do	90⅝	100	do		93⅞
100 do	90⅜	200	do		94
200 do	90¼	300	do		93⅞
10 do	90¼	315	do		94
200 do	90⅜	800	do		93⅞
300 do	90	300	do		93⅞
100 do	89⅞	200	do		93⅞
200 do	89⅝	2200	do		93⅞
400 do	89⅝	500	do		93⅞
600 do	89⅜	1700	do		93⅞
200 do	89⅝	3200	do		93⅞
100 do	89⅝	5600	do		93⅞
100 do	90	1000	do		93⅞
100 do	90	1000	do		93⅞
100 do	89⅞	2800	do		93⅞
100 do	89⅝	1900	do		93⅞
100 do	89⅝	1700	do		93⅞
100 do	89⅞	900	do		93⅞
100 do	89⅝	500	do		93⅞
100 do	89⅝	130	Alb. & S.		70
100 do	89⅝	100	C., B. & Q.		101
600 do	90	76	do		100¾
500 do	90⅛	100	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.		
550 do	90⅛	100	Pf.		93⅞
400 do	90⅛	100	St. L. K. C. & No. Pf.		44⅞
6000 Ill. Cen.	92⅜	100	do		21¼
100 do	92⅜	200	Han. & St. J.		10
100 do	92¼	60	do		10¼
100 do	92¼	100	C. & N. W.		43⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113	3100	Lake Shore		48¼
4,000 D. & H. R. '77	97¼	300	do		48⅝
2,000 D. & H. R. '84	96	1000	do		48⅜
4,000 No. Mo. 1st	98½	300	do		48
9,000 N. W. C. G.	85¾	1400	do		47⅞
240 Del. of Com.	44	100	do		48
100 Mariposa Pf.	33½	500	do		47⅞
200 Del. & Hud.	44⅛	100	Ill. Cent.		52⅝
25 do	44¼	50	do		52½
100 West. Union	59¾	100	do		52⅝
100 do	59⅝	400	Rock Island		89⅛
300 do	59⅞	900	do		88⅞
500 do	59⅝	100	do		89
1000 do	59⅜	100	do		89⅛
900 do	59⅞	30	do		89¼
500 do	59⅜	200	do		89⅛
300 do	59⅜	400	do		89⅜
200 At. & Pac. Tel.	22⅜	400	do		89⅛
10 Adams Ex.	98	300	do		88
200 Pacific Mail	18¾	100	St. Paul Pf.		49⅜
50 do	18⅝	200	do		49⅛
100 do	18⅝	1400	do		46
100 do	18¼	400	do		45⅞
400 do	18¼	500	do		46
1200 do	18¾	100	do		46
200 Un. Pac.	65⅝	300	do		45⅝
100 do	65¾	100	do		45½
25 Harlem	139	500	do		45⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H.	90	100	St. Louis. & K. C. Pf.		21
600 do	89⅞	100	do		21
100 do	89¾	100	C. B. & Q.		101
100 do	89⅝	130	Mor. & Es.		7
1230 do	90	1000	D., L. & W.		47¼
25 do	90⅜	2200	do		47⅜
900 do	89⅞	1100	do		47½
100 do	89¾	2000	do		47⅜
100 do	89¾	800	do		47⅜
100 do	89⅝	2300	do		47
100 do	89⅜	300	do		46⅞
100 Mich. Cen.	40	600	do		46⅝
6 do	39⅝	600	do		46⅝
200 do	40	1100	do		46½
100 Pittsburg	85½	100	Ohio & Miss.		4¼
25 Northwestern pf.	83½	100	do		4⅜
100 do	18¾	100	H. & St. J.		10
250 do	18¼				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:1) A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	b.c.113⅞	$30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	b.c.114⅜
6,000 U. S. 5s, '81.	b.c.114¼	10,000 do	115
$2,000 U. S. 5s,10-40	117⅞	100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	111⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	110⅝	10,000 U. S. 4½s, R.	108⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, long	105¾	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c.	42
1,000 do	b.c. 115¾	200	do		41¾
8,000 do	106	200	C. & R. I.	b.c.	87⅝
5,000 N. W. C. G. G.	89¼	500	do		87⅝
5,000 do	b.c. 85	100	do	c.	87⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81	107⅜	400	do		87⅞
9,000 No. Mo. 1st	98¼	300	do		87⅞
500 Del. & Hud.	b.c. 43½	100	do		87⅛
500 do	43	300	do		87⅛
200 do	44¼	1200	do		87
500 do	42	100	do		86⅞
100 do	42½	300	do		86⅝
200 do	42¼	1500	do		86⅜
40 U. S. Ex.	52	1000	do		86⅜
50 do	87	1300	do		86⅜
10 Adams Ex.	98	300	do		86⅞
200 West. Un.	b.c. 59¾	400	do		86⅜
1300 do	59⅝	100	do		87
900 do	59¼	100	do		87⅛
900 do	59¼	400	do		87¼
1100 do	59	300	do		87⅛
500 do	58⅞	400	do		87
200 do	58⅝	300	do		87⅛
1300 do	59	200	do		86⅞
400 Pacific M.	b.c. 18¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P. Pf.		45¼
100 do	18⅝	100	do		45¼
100 do	18¼	1200	do		45¼
100 do	18	100	do		45⅛
100 Un. Pacific	b.c. 65	200	do		45
200 Illinois Cen.	b.c. 52⅜	600	do		44⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 89½	200	do		45
300 do	89⅜	100	Mor. & Es.		70
250 do	89¼	100	do		69
200 do	89	200	do		68½
300 do	89⅛	100	do		68
200 do	89	400	do		67
200 do	88⅞	800	do		66½
200 do	89	200	do		66
100 do	89¼	200	do		66

THURSDAY, April 26—P. M.

The views expressed in this column, that the recent advance in prices was due to the manipulations of the bear clique for the purpose of putting out a fresh line of short contracts at higher figures, were fully indorsed by the course of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day. The operators who were prominent in the bull movement of yesterday and the day before, not only withdrew their support to-day, but were heavy sellers at the advanced figures current during the morning, and the decline which followed was assisted by the bears generally, and especially by the smaller class who were frightened into covering on the buoyancy of the market yesterday. The sudden depression in the coal stocks, of course, exercised a sympathetic effect upon the general list; but it should be borne in mind that there are stocks on the list representing properties which are not in the same condition as the coal corporations, and which would make a better exhibit if the officers of the companies could be compelled by the stockholders to present a statement of their true condition. During the afternoon there were sales of 310 shares of the Bank of Commerce at 100, against 110@111 some time since, a decline which was used by the bears to depress the general market.

At the opening of business the dealings were characterized by firmness, and prices quoted ¼ to 1¾ ℔ cent.; but subsequently depression prevailed, and there was a decline of ½ to 6½ ℔ cent. the coal stocks being most conspicuous in the downward movement. Toward the close there was a recovery of ¼ to 2 ℔ cent., which, however, was partially lost in the final dealings. Among the trunk line shares, Lake Shore was comparatively firm, which was attributed to the fact that some blocks of the stock were taken out of the market by capitalists. The break of 5 ℔ cent. in United States Express was due to a report that the company had passed the dividend.

The total transactions reached 270,887 shares, which embraced 70,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 49,700 Lake Shore, 40,200 Western Union, 34,630 Rock Island, 19,595 New-York Central, 18,660 St. Paul, 8,300 Michigan Central, 6,096 Morris and Essex, 6,075 North-western, 5,100 Pacific Mail, 4,515 Delaware and Hudson, and 2,700 Illinois Central.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 49¼ to 48⅜, rose to 49½, fell off to 45⅝, and closed at 45¾. Lake Shore rose from 48⅜ to 48⅝, declined to 47¾, recovered to 48½, fell off to 47½, and closed at 47¾. Western Union advanced from 59¾ to 60⅜, and declined to 58⅜, closing at that price. Rock Island fell off from 89 to 88⅝, rose to 89¼, declined to 86⅜, and closed at 87⅛. New-York Central fell off from 90¾ to 90, rallied to 90⅝, declined to 88⅞, and finally sold at 89. St. Paul declined from 17¾ to 17, rose to 18, and reacted to 17½. The preferred advanced from 44¾ to 46½, reacted to 44⅞, and closed at 45¼. Michigan Central opened at 40½, fell off to 39⅛, and recovered ¼ ℔ cent. in the closing dealings. Morris and Essex advanced to 73, dropped to 66½, and closed at 68. North-western advanced from 17⅞ to 19 for the common, and from 42 to 42½ for the preferred, but the improvement was subsequently lost. Pacific Mail rose from 17¾ to 18¾, and reacted to 18. Delaware and Hudson declined from 45¼ to 42, recovered to 43½, and closed at 43. Illinois Central rose to 53, and closed at 52¾, against 50¾ yesterday. Union Pacific fell off from 65⅜ to 65, Fort Wayne from 93⅞ to 92½, and Pittsburg from 85½ to 85. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 101, and Chicago and Alton at 88. Express shares were heavy and lower, especially for United States and American. The former dropped to 36, and the latter to 50.

The Money market was easy, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2@3 ℔ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 4½ ℔ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption amounted to $1,280,000. The following were the rates of Exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston, scarce, nothing doing; St. Louis, 1-10 premium; Cincinnati, steady and firm, buying par, selling 1-10; St. Louis, 1-10 premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 5-16, bank ⅜, and Chicago, 50 to 60 premium.

The foreign advices were important, the Continental markets being influenced by the reports current in regard to the war between Russia and Turkey. At London, Consols opened firm, and advanced to 94¼ for money and the account, but they subsequently lost the improvement, and, after the close of business on the Stock Exchange, fell to 93¾ for money and to 93⅞ for the account. This decline was, no doubt, due to rumors that a portion of the English fleet had been ordered to the Bosphorus. United States bonds were firm, and 1867s and new 5s advanced respectively ¼ and ⅛ ℔ cent., the former selling at 107¾, and the latter at 105¾. Old 1865s were steady at 102½@102⅜, and 10-40s at 107⅞. Erie common was ¼ ℔ cent higher, selling at 6½. New-York Central fell off to 84, and subsequently rose to 86. Illinois Central advanced 3 ℔ cent., to 53. To-day was ticket day, and to-morrow will be fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. Bar silver was quoted at 54⅛ pence ℔ ounce. The specie in the Bank of England decreased £515,000 sterling during the week ending yesterday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 42 against 42¾ ℔ cent. last week. The bank lost £22,000 additional on balance to-day. The minimum rate of discount remains at 2 ℔ cent., and discounts are obtainable at still lower rates in the open market. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 103f. 45c. and closed at 103f. 12½c., against 102f. 75c. yesterday. The weekly exhibit of the Bank of France show an increase in specie of 5,900,000 francs.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and business was on the basis of $4 87@$4 87½ for bankers' 60-day bills, and at $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. The supply of commercial bills continues small and the demand fairly active, owing to the anticipation of May interest for European holders of 5-20s.

The Gold speculation was weak in the early dealings, when the price declined from 106⅞ to 106⅝, but subsequently became firm, and an advance to 107⅛ ensued. The final sales were at 107. The market was chiefly influenced by the tenor of the foreign advices. Cash Gold loaned at 1 to 2½ ℔ cent., and at flat to 1-64 ℔ cent. ℔ diem for borrowing.

Government bonds sympathized closely with the course of Gold, declining slightly at the opening and advancing in the afternoon, closing firm. In railroad mortgages the business footed up $157,000. The market was strong in tone and prices generally advanced. Rock Island 7s rose to 108⅛, Milwaukee and St. Paul 7s to 87, do., La Crosse Division, to 99½; do., C. and M. Division, to 98; do., I. and M. Division, to 84; Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons to 85¼, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Seconds to 107¾, New-York Central 6s of 1883 to 104½, and Fort Wayne Firsts to 120. In State bonds, Missouri Long 6s sold at 105¾@106, do. of 1878 at 102½, and Louisiana Consols at 72¾. District Columbia 3.65s rose to 74⅝.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

Gold receipts	$888 330 88
Gold payments	388,805 69
Gold balance	76,955 533 40
Currency receipts	485,020 77
Currency payments	484,855 02
Currency balance	41,226 723 62
Customs	383,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 26.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	107	107
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111¾	111⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	112⅞	112⅞
Stillw. or Lou.	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	90⅛	89
Rock Island	88⅞	87⅛
Pacific Mail	17⅝	18¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	17¾	17½
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	44⅜	45¼
Lake Shore	48¼	47¾
Chicago and North-western	17⅞	18¼
Chicago and North-western pref	41⅝	42
Western Union	59⅝	59⅝
Union Pacific	65¾	65
Delaware, Lack. and Western	49½	48⅜
New-Jersey Central	8¾	8
Delaware and Hudson Canal	43¾	43
Morris and Essex	72	68
Panama	85	85
Erie	6½	6¾
Ohio and Mississippi	4¼	4⅛
Harlem	137	137
Hannibal and St. Joseph	9	10
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	19	19
Michigan Central	40¼	39⅜
Illinois Central	50¾	52¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	90⅜	88⅞	19,595
Erie	6¾	6¾	200
Lake Shore	48⅝	47½	49,700
North-western	19¼	17⅝	3,075
North-western preferred	41⅞	40⅝	3,000
Rock Island	89¼	86⅜	34,630
Fort Wayne	93⅞	92½	260
Milwaukee & St. Paul	18	17	1 160
Mil. & St. Paul pref	46½	44¾	17,500
Pittsburg	85½	85	896
Del., Lack. and Western	49½	45⅜	70,400
New-Jersey Central	8¾	8	400
Delaware & Hud. Canal	45¼	42	4,345
Morris & Essex	73	66½	6,096
Michigan Central	41½	39⅛	8,300
Illinois Central	53	51¼	2,700
Union Pacific	65⅜	65	400
C., B. & Quincy	101	100¾	500
Chicago & Alton	88	88	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	10	9½	463
Ohio & Mississippi	4¼	4⅛	400
Western Union	60⅜	58⅜	40,200
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	22¾	22	310
Pacific Mail	18¾	17¾	5,100
Quicksilver	13¼	13¼	100
Mariposa	3¾	3¼	500
Mariposa preferred	3¾	3	300
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	21¼	21¼	100
Amer. Mer. Union Ex	51	50	100
United States Ex	38	36	300
Total sales			270,887

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	106⅞	1:00 P. M.	107
10:30 A. M.	106¾	1:30 P. M.	107
11:00 A. M.	106⅞	2:00 P. M.	107⅛
11:30 A. M.	106⅞	2:30 P. M.	107
12:00 M.	106⅞	3:00 P. M.	107
12:30 P. M.	106⅞		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124⅜	124⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	113	113¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	114	114¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	108	----
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	111⅜	----
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	110	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	110	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	112⅜	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	112⅜	113
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	115½	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	115	115½
United States 10-40s, registered	112	112⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅜	113
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110⅝	110¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111⅞	112
United States 4½, 1891, registered	108⅛	108⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $13,000 for interest, $264,000 for called bonds, and $4,700 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$37,349,000
Gold balances	1,361 334
Currency balances	1,474,957

The following is the Clearing-House statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$65,022 703
Currency balances	2 688,110
Gold exchanges	9 228,978
Gold balances	1,032,770

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	134	Merchants'	116½
American Ex	105	Metropolitan	131
Bank & Brokers' As.	80	New-York	115
City	200	Park	100
Corn Exchange	130	Peoples	130
First National	200	Phenix	105
Fourth National	97	Republic	97
Fulton	150	Second National	125
Impt'rs' & Traders'	185	Shoe and Leather	113
Leather Manuf'rs	150	St. Nicholas	98
Mechanics'	133		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 26.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112¾	113
United Railroads of New-Jersey	130	131
Pennsylvania Railroad	34⅝	34¾
Reading Railroad	11⅜	11⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	36½	36¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	8½	10
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	7½	9
Northern Central Railroad	17	18
Lehigh Navigation	20¾	21
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	3	5½
Clearfield Railway	14¾	15
Central Transportation	34	35

The Union National Bank has declared a dividend of *four* ℔ *cent.* from the earnings of the past six months, payable May 1.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12	Justice	8½
Belcher	5¼	Kentuck	4
Best & Belcher	18¾	Leopard	2
Bullion	6½	Mexican	8¾
Consolidated Virginia	33¼	Northern Belle	14¾
California	33¼	Overman	19
Gholdfield	23¼	Phœnix	12½
Confidence	4	Raymond & Ely	3¼
Caledonia	2¼	Silver Hill	1¼
Crown Point	5¾	Savage	7
Michenor	1¾	Segregated Belcher	21
Gould & Curry	7¼	Sierra Nevada	3¼
Hale &

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Othello—Mr. John McCullough, Miss Maude Granger.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

EAGLE THEATRE.—The Hunchback—Miss Bessie Darling.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

GILMORES' GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Rose Michel—Union-Square Company.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Piano Concert—Mme. Annette Essipoff.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2:30 P. M.—Philharmonic Rehearsal.

CHICKERING HALL.—Grand Concert—Mme. Sauret, Mme. Gulager, Mr. E. Oudin, Mr. C. Verner.

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NOTICE.

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The chief of our staff of war correspondents sends us from Belgrade a long and interesting letter descriptive of Bulgaria, its races, creeds, political affinities, social aspects, and material resources. Our correspondent writes from the most intimate personal knowledge of the comparatively unknown region of which he treats, and his exhaustive comments on the distinctive peculiarities of a country which is likely to become the scene of the decisive struggle of the Turk, should be preserved by all who wish to have an intelligent appreciation of the telegraphic news of the next few weeks. The letter may serve to modify the expectations of those who profess to see in the pending struggle the conflict of great ideas sustained by the political or religious enthusiasm of homogeneous races longing to be free. The pot-pourri of nationalities and creeds scattered over the Balkan peninsula not unfairly represents the diverse elements of European Turkey, and the intellectual and political torpor born of long centuries of oppression is not by any means confined to the peace-loving peasantry of Bulgaria. There are blind stirrings of the sentiment of nationality even here, which may promote the growth of the idea of a confederation of independent States on both sides of the Danube, and may facilitate the work of the statesmen on whom will devolve the difficult task of parting out the sick man's inheritance. But our correspondent's letter will be read to very little purpose if it does not show the fallacy of applying Western habits of political speculation to semi-barbarous races living under conditions not greatly different from those of three hundred years ago.

The Turks claim to have drawn the first blood in the opening war. The engagement which the authorities at Constantinople announce with some show of solemnity took place near Batoum, a small Turkish port on the Black Sea, near the Russian-Asian frontier. Eight hundred of the enemy were said to have been killed, and the Russians were routed. This was probably an almost accidental collision. At any rate, it will not justify any suggestion that the campaign is to be opened with an advance upon Turkey in Asia. No fighting is reported as yet in Roumania, and no Russians have crossed the Danube. It is said that 80,000 Russians are across the Pruth; and the indications are that the advance will be upon Dobrutscha, which lies south and east of the Danube, and west of the Black Sea. As this movement would compel the passage of a considerable tract of low lands, the bad weather which has lately prevailed in that locality may delay the invading army for some days.

Another attempt is to be made by the Woodin Investigating Committee to procure the production by the Attorney-General of Tweed's "confession." Mr. Fairchild occupies a peculiarly unenviable position in the matter, and he owes it to himself, as well as to the parties whom Tweed is said to have accused, to give the document at once to the public. He can hardly plead any obligation of secrecy after having communicated to John Kelly, without any such pledge, some of the details of a confession which he publicly alleged, at that time, that he had never seen. We have had occasion before now to convict Mr. Fairchild of taking liberties with the truth, but we can hardly conceive him capable of lending himself to a low political intrigue to blacken the reputation of those who stood in the way of John Kelly. Tweed's charges or innuendoes have been used for this specific purpose, and there has not been, so far, given the slightest evidence that they have any other purpose. Republicans can very well afford to hear all that Tweed has to say against members of their party, and they are as ready as any Democrat can be to judge such members on the evidence submitted. But all honest men, without distinction of party, will be likely to resent any attempt to procure Tweed's release merely for the purpose of helping John Kelly to wreak his petty spite upon those who think that he represents the political influences which upheld Tweed in his villainies, and which now seek to condone them.

The bill for the regulation of the expenditures of New-York City, generally known as the Woodin Charter bill, has been finally passed by the Senate, and now only requires the concurrence of the Assembly in the very salutary amendments introduced in the upper house, to be ready for the Governor's signature. As we have frequently shown, the idea that the salaries of school-teachers could be excepted from the action of the Board of Apportionment is a totally illusory one, and there is no possible reason why any such exception should be made in favor of police and firemen. With any such exception retained in the bill, the lot of the school-teachers would merely have been a trifle harder than without it, and the Senate did right in leaving the powers and responsibilities of the Board of Apportionment unimpaired. We have no very sanguine anticipations about the reforms to be expected from that body, but they ought not, at least, to have the excuse that their hands were tied in advance by the Legislature.

If the Assembly will at once pass the "omnibus" bill, the bills affecting the Commissioner of Jurors and Coroners, and one or two other measures still in their hands, the people will have obtained all the Municipal reform which they expect from this Legislature. We trust that Mr. Cowdin will not carry his narrow-minded obstinacy in regard to the abolition of the Dock Department so far as to do the work of Tammany Hall in helping to defeat the "omnibus" bill. The Democrats already regard him as one of themselves in the fight against the popular demand for retrenchment, and they claim, in addition, to have arranged for the abstention from voting on the bill of Republicans from Kings, Dutchess, Madison, and Albany Counties. The excellence of Mr. Cowdin's motives will not save him from sharing the infamy of Republicans who may be hired to serve the interests of John Kelly.

The bill of Mr. Cowdin for the relief of the banks of this State from onerous and unjust taxation was defeated in the Assembly yesterday for the want of a single vote. At this advanced stage of the session, the bill is not likely to be revived. Its defeat is a matter for general regret. It cannot but injure the general business of the State, because it is a failure to remedy a gross injury and wrong to its most important single interest. Mr. Cowdin has made a persistent and determined fight for the measure, and has done a great deal to put the principles involved in it fairly before the people. He and the other friends of the measure have dissipated many prejudices, and undoubtedly the case of the banks stands better before the public than it has done at any time before. It is a pity that the want of a single vote should have given it a check at this moment, but the work of the session in this connection has not been wholly lost.

A HOPELESS SCHEME.

The Democratic newspapers assume that all that has taken place in Louisiana and South Carolina is the direct result of the refusal of the House of Representatives to pass the Army bill unconditionally. In this they are clearly mistaken. If the President had felt that his duty required him to act differently in these two States, he would have done so. Had he concluded that the Constitution and laws required him to sustain Chamberlain and Packard, he would have used the Army for that purpose as long as it could have been legally held together, and when it could not be so held together, the responsibility for the result must have fallen on the Democratic Party. If the leaders of that organization imagine that the Republicans have chosen for President a man weak enough, or cowardly enough, to shirk his duty as he understands it because his opponents adopt an obstructive policy, they are greatly mistaken. It is a mistake like that made by the Southern politicians, who fancy that the President's course is the fruit of a bargain. It is not so in any sense. It is the fruit of his own convictions, carefully and conscientiously formed, and of nothing else. We shall be much mistaken in Mr. Hayes, should any occasion offer for him to show that he can administer the laws firmly and fairly without reference to what the House of Representatives may choose to do to embarrass him, if he is not found equal to the task.

The duties and powers of the Executive are well defined, and in important regards independent. He not only ought not, but he cannot, construe them in accordance with the shifting purposes of one branch of the Legislature. He is bound by the highest form of obligation to take the laws as he finds them; to construe them, where there is a question of construction, according to his best judgment; and then to execute them faithfully. And this course is the only possible one under our system of Government, by which issues of importance relating to the policy of the Government can be brought distinctly before the people. If the Executive were to conform to every variation in the moods and opinions of the majority in the House, the people would have but little opportunity to decide on any important question of construction or policy. Practically the powers of the Government would be concentrated in the hands of the Representatives, and any attempt to dispute their exercise would be attended with great difficulty.

Undoubtedly, the House of Representatives has the constitutional right to try to impose its views upon the Government, but the right is a limited one, and the object must be pursued within the limits defined by the Constitution. It is a question how far conditions can be fixed to appropriations for the regular departments of the Government, and insisted upon by a single branch of Congress. There is considerable force in the doctrine that Congress is under obligation to maintain the regular functions of the Government in reasonable efficiency. But the doctrine that the House can require the Executive to comply with its wishes regarding any law it may choose to designate, under penalty of being crippled in the Army, or the Navy, or the Treasury, and without reference to the views of the Senate and the President on the subject, is a piece of pure usurpation. The President is compelled by the requirements of his office to reject and disregard such a theory. If he did not, he would become a mere cipher in the Government, which by itself would amount to nothing, and which could only be used to multiply the value of a majority in the House.

These considerations, which must be obvious to any one with any knowledge of the nature of our Government, are suggested by the appeals which certain Democratic organs are making to the Representatives of their party to refuse an appropriation for the Army, except on condition that the Reconstruction laws shall be repealed. These appeals have not, as yet, been clearly defined, but their real purpose is perfectly plain. The Democratic leaders—or some of them—imagine that the House secured the adoption of the measures recently taken in the South by its action on the Army Appropriation bill, and they flatter themselves that they can apply the same compulsion to secure the repeal of the Reconstruction laws, or to prevent their enforcement by the President. In this we have little doubt that they will find themselves mistaken. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Senate would yield to any such threats, or that they could influence the course of the President. The Reconstruction laws are designed to protect the political rights of the freedmen. They place in the hands of the Executive certain powers, the extent of which will naturally be defined to him by the opinion of his Attorney-General, and by his own judgment, based on the laws as they exist, and on such judicial interpretations of them as have been made. These powers the President must use if occasion requires. He has no option in the matter. The House may refuse him an Army, but while the Army is in existence, he must employ it where the law requires it. He can make no promises, enter into no "understandings," be a party to no "compromises" whatever. He must do his duty as it is laid down for him, and the House can neither ask nor expect anything else.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Whatever may be Judge Donohue's decision on the question raised respecting the financial responsibility of the Directors of the bankrupt Security Life Insurance Company, the principle involved is too plain to admit of dispute. Are Directors of an insurance corporation personally responsible to its stock-holders and policy-holders for a misapplication of its funds? May they be called upon to refund moneys expended in the form of dividends which did not really represent available surplus or profits, and the disbursement of which impaired the ability of the company to fulfill its legitimate obligations? The fact that a question which, equitably considered, carries its own answer, is under the law open to doubt, and may be frustrated by technicalities and delay, is not a pleasant commentary upon the judicial interpretation of corporate responsibility, or upon the right of aggrieved parties in interest to protect themselves against negligent or faithless officials.

To determine the proper scope of legislation having reference to corporate management, it is only necessary to recall the varied forms of wrong-doing which the experience of the last few months has brought to light. Their general characteristics are a disregard of the principle of fiduciary responsibility, and the practical assertion of a right to use the positions of Directors and managers with a view to the individual advantage of those who hold them. As one of the consequences of these lax notions upon the subject, stock-holders in railroads and policy-holders in life insurance companies have been unable to ascertain the true condition of affairs. Officers and Directors have made statements to suit themselves, suppressing, exaggerating, and garbling material facts to serve their own purposes. Dividends have been improperly paid, in some instances out of capital, in others with money raised by additions to bonded or floating debt. Assets have been overvalued and liabilities understated. Borrowed securities have been paraded as realized capital, and fictitious figures have served as a substitute for available reserve. Falsehoods in a connection like this become frauds, which in several instances have been rendered more dangerous by perjury.

Even under New-York law, perjury is not a joke. The official who commits it is as amenable to criminal prosecution as the official who converts to his own use funds of the company which employs him. Both have the consolation of knowing that, as the law is at present administered in cases of this description, it is in effect a dead letter. They may be arraigned at the outset; officers of the law may go so far as to obtain the sanction of a Grand Jury to an indictment; but there, nine times out of ten, the matter ends. Such annoyances have been heard of since the exposures of life insurance frauds began, but with no more serious result than that we have described. The officials of mismanaged railroad companies have fared still better. As they are not required to swear to the accuracy of the statements they send forth, they may with safety "cook" accounts, and so cheat stockholders and the public. As to the Directors of both classes of companies, they have, as things go, nothing to fear from the criminal law. Except on the supposition that they are dummies of the board, they must be taken to be more or less cognizant of the means employed by the more conspicuous officials to keep up appearances. If in a railroad, they can hardly be ignorant of the uses to which bonds are put, of the tricks played with stock, or of the speculative combinations that would be impossible without the sanction of the board. If in life insurance, they must be strangely credulous if they accept as gospel everything the manager tells them, and never trouble themselves about the verification of the announcements they sanction or the accuracy of the figures they indorse. The criminal law accepts the plea that they were misled by their servants, and allows them to escape without the trifling unpleasantness which for a day or two mars the happiness of a perjured President or a defaulting Cashier.

But because Directors who formally approve dishonest statements of a company's affairs cannot be proceeded against as criminals, it is of the highest importance that their civil liability should be clearly established. It is not more certain that the persons aggrieved, as stockholders or policy-holders, should be able to proceed criminally against officials who violate the law, whether the Attorney-General like the proceeding or not, than that the same classes of sufferers should be at liberty to recover damages from Directors who, directly or indirectly, become parties to a corrupt, fraudulent, or even an inefficient administration of corporate affairs. The average Director accepts the position either to oblige speculative friends, in whose operations he hopes to participate, or to share the direct and profitable influence which the position implies. There can be no thorough reform in the management of corporations until this idea of a directorship be abandoned and the principle of fiduciary responsibility fully recognized. A Director must be made to feel that he is more than the guardian of his own interests; that he is, in fact, a Trustee, acting in behalf of the whole body of stockholders or policy-holders, and not as a member of any clique or "ring." Only in one way can this wholesome sense of responsibility be brought about. Moralizing will not promote it. Appeals to a lofty standard of duty will be of no avail. A specific legal liability is the one thing necessary, and the liability, to be available, must be cumulative and financial. There will be fewer bogus balance-sheets when the Directors who pass them are personally accountable for their accuracy. Railroad shareholders will be protected against corrupt leases, a speculative use of reserved bonds or stocks, and misstatements of assets or debts, when, for any misrepresentation, the Directors are responsible in a court of law. So in life insurance; policy-holders will be protected from a repetition of the tricks and frauds which the failure of the Security, the Continental, and other companies has revealed when the Directors are virtually under bonds for the integrity of the officers. If it be said that this rigid application of the doctrine of responsibility will make more difficult the acquisition of Directors, the obvious reply is, so much the better. Good men will refuse to sit at the same table with knaves, and to secure public confidence, men of straw will be discarded. This alone is a gain worth striving for. Judge Donohue's decision, when it comes, will enable the public to contrast the actual with the ideal measure of duty, and to estimate the extent to which just rights may be trampled on with impunity.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The movements of the Russians, so far as the meagre telegraphic information can guide us, seem to point toward a crossing of the Danube in the upper region, rather than in the Dobrutscha near its manifold mouths. But in these various lines of advance, it is, of course, impossible to say which are feints and which the real movements. The Cossacks are plainly pouring over all of Roumania, and must have been over the Pruth when the declaration of war was made, to have passed Bucharest on Tuesday. Their object is, of course, to protect all the railroad bridges possible, to seize every practicable post at the crossings of the great river, and generally to "feel" for the enemy. The Turkish bank, as we ascend the Danube, is high and protected naturally, while the islands on which boat-bridges might be joined are usually on the Roumanian side. The Turkish ends of the crossings are generally defended by very strong works. The post of Silistria, it will be remembered, in the Crimean war, occupied the principal Russian forces on the river for months, and was never taken. The post at the crossing whither the Cossacks are aiming—Widdin, opposite Kalafat—has figured in every Russo-Turkish war for a century. It is not improbable that the Turks have gunboats patroling the river in this region, in which case crossing by ponton-bridges would be exceedingly difficult. The marshes and shallower fords and low banks in the Dobrutscha would be more favorable to the Russians, and one column, approaching Galatz, said to contain 50,000 men, is said to aim at this crossing.

Yet an advance of the Muscovites on the Lower Danube has the disadvantage of meeting the strongest fortified posts of the Turks, Varna, Shumla, and on the river, Silistria—posts which are often immense fortified camps rather than fortresses, and could therefore with difficulty be "masked" or left in the rear. Moreover, this advance must be in the neighborhood of the sea, which the Ottomans hold, and must, therefore, be fed and supported by a long line of communications past the enemy's posts and over the river. The passes of the Balkans, too, are here somewhat difficult, and well defended. If the Russians cross the Dobrutscha and begin their campaign on the Lower Danube, it will be with the purpose of substantially repeating their operations of 1828-9. That is, they will expect to mass men enough there, either to offer a pitched battle to the Turks, and so determine the campaign, or, this failing, they will lay siege to such places as Varna, Silistria, and Shumla, and, finally, will leave them in the rear and advance, with a portion of the army, to Adrianople, over the Balkans. They may treat Shumla as the Germans treated Metz in the Franco-German war; for the siege of Constantinople would disorganize the whole Turkish host in their rear, and carry the war to the Bosphorus. But for such a campaign there would be needed such a war as the Germans waged against France. The Czar ought to have at least 400,000 men on the Danube. Von Moltke has said in his book that at least 120,000 men would be needed for the advance on the Turkish capital, and certainly all the remainder would be required for besetting and rendering useless these fortified posts of the Mussulmans.

Against such a plan of campaign are several weighty considerations. The country on the Lower Danube is low and unhealthy, and the Russian Army is notoriously the most unskilled in sanitary organization of any in the civilized world. Gen. Diebitsch, in 1829, lost far more from disease than in battle, and he gained his final victory more by audacity than by fighting, having but a skeleton of an army. A Russian campaign this Summer in that region would be fearfully fatal. Moreover, the difficulty of supplies and communication, while the Turks hold the sea, would be extreme. In fact, the obstacles throughout are very great.

Another plan of campaign seems to us more probable. The Russians can, perhaps, succeed in crossing the Danube far up, near the foot of the Carpathians, which separate Roumania from Transylvania. They then debouch in Servia; they have a friendly country from which to get supplies; they encounter no heavy Turkish posts, and come into a fertile, agricultural country where supplies are easily obtained, and which is comparatively healthy. As they advanced to the line of the Balkans, they would find comparatively easy and undefended passes. They would thus pass to the rear of the Turkish fortresses or camps, and come into distant connection with their allies, the disaffected Bosnians, Herzegovinians, Albanians, and Montenegrins. Their communications could be preserved, provided always they could hold the crossing on the Upper Danube. They would thus reach Adrianople and fight the decisive battle under its walls without any formidable obstacle. To this plan of campaign there are also certain serious objections. The advance of the Russians from the Pruth to the Danube near the Carpathians would leave the Turkish masses across the river continually on their flank. This might become a serious danger. Then the whole plan permits the Austrian army of observation, already collected in the Siebenbürgen Mountains, to be in the rear of the Russian advance. If Austria were opposed, or desired at any moment to promote the Russian conquests, she would hold the key of the position. A few days will reveal which plan has been adopted.

CONCERNING "PADDING."

Newspaper readers ought to be very much obliged to the *World* for its explicit information on the subject of "padding" news. No journal is so familiar with the resources of the art of "padding," and none so industriously uses the ingenious and frugal pad. Indeed, to such an extent is this sometimes carried in the *World* office, that the versatile foreign correspondent is able to sit in his cosy garret on Park-row and project dispatches and letters from his inner consciousness, aided only by a glance at a foreign newspaper. In this way the *World* was once able to beat all creation by the enterprise of its revolving foreign correspondent with the Formosan Expedition. To be sure, the writer, who had to "do" the City Police news and the "special" Paris correspondence while he was accompanying Gen. Saigo to Formosa, occasionally lost his balance. But, even if he did describe the landing at a Formosan town in a frigate's launch, as though it were a man, and refer to a Japanese Prince, who died two centuries ago, as alive and fighting, none but a churl could complain. It is unreasonable to expect that a man who is in Formosa, Paris, and New-York Police Head-quarters—all at the same time—should be wholly consistent in his three-barreled narratives.

"To pad a dispatch," says the accomplished editorial padder of the *World*, "is to add to it a number of unimportant details, random guesses, or commonplace cram, by way of increasing the bulk, and so the apparent importance, of the dispatch." And we are further told that this may be done "by an incompetent correspondent or an incompetent editor." This is thankfully received as information from an expert. The same excellent authority adds, by way of explanation, that "earlier in the history of the cable, this was done by long and trivial cable dispatches." Let us make haste to say that if this was padding in the earlier history of the cable, the *World* was then guiltless of using padding. Its "dispatches" were long, to be sure, but they were not trivial. It was the habit of the sanguinary cable correspondent of the *World* to slay the entire Prussian Army at least three times a week. Not one Prussian General escaped the deadly bolt of this bloody-minded person. The French were continually marching on Berlin; the Prussians were always in full retreat; and, while Paris was receiving its conquering heroes with laurels, the Democracy of London were driving the anti-French Ministry out of Westminster with Hyde Park railings, and a Berlin mob was howling "bread or blood" under the Empress Augusta's window. Surely these details were not "trivial."

No such wonderful contribution to military history was ever made as that contained in the account of the Franco-Prussian war, now preserved in the files of the *World*. A series of special cable dispatches which appeared in that enterprising journal during the latter part of 1870, may be truly called history in its most romantic form. In August of that year, it may be remembered, Bazaine was surprised while in the act of crossing the Moselle to unite with MacMahon. The four days' fighting which ensued terminated in the battle of Gravelotte, which shut up Bazaine in Metz. This may have been a popular delusion, and, as such, it exists to-day; for the *World*, which never pads its news, had flaming dispatches in which it was shown that "the invasion was checked," that "the tide was turned," and that 40,000 Prussians had been killed, and Bazaine bivouacked on the field of battle." No other paper had the news. So, a few days later, though Bazaine was really shut up in Metz—as lying historians do still maintain—in the columns of the *World*, (which never pads,) he was wildly careering into the midst of the Prussian Army, MacMahon with him, and, by the 24th August, had killed 100,000, driven Von Steinmeiz howling northward, and sent the unhappy Crown Prince up and down the country in useless marches and countermarches.

As conducted in the *World*, (which never pads,) that was a deadly campaign. Bazaine was perpetually effecting a junction with MacMahon. It is safe to say that he executed that brilliant piece of strategy at least twelve times during a fortnight; and when we consider that he slew at least 40,000 Prussians every time he did it, we must needs shudder at the fearful mortality, even though so many years have since passed. No wonder the Bavarians "returned home and disbanded" in mutiny, as they did early in September, and on several irritatingly frequent occasions thereafter. Nor was it surprising that the Kaiser succumbed to these afflictions, and was carried to Berlin, "a raving maniac," for the full particulars of which see the *World* (which never pads) of Sept. 3, 1870. It is needless to recall how this brilliant series of French successes, planned and carried out in the office of our enterprising contemporary, finally culminated, Sept. 3, in driving the Prussians into Belgium, where they were disarmed. Recovering from the "Spanish mildew" which struck the war editor next day, when it was found that Napoleon had followed up his successes by surrendering at Sedan, the *World* remarked that its dispatches had been "the clearest and in substantial accuracy, the most trustworthy, received by any New-York journal."

The rank and file of the Prussian Army having been mercilessly slain by the *World*, before the unaccountable surrender of the French Emperor, it only remained to kill off the Generals. The King of Prussia, it will be remembered, was already in a private mad-house. Early in October the wonderful cable dispatches of the newspaper which never pads, described "three lead coffins," followed by mysterious mourners, and carried to the Prussian rear, the Army being then before Paris. These somewhat celebrated caskets contained the mortal remains of Von Moltke, the Duke of Nassau, and the hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. From the murderous volley which killed Nassau, we should say, narrowly escaped the maniac King William, who seems to have eluded his keepers and gone back into the fight. Prince Frederick Charles next fell, and the *World* of Oct. 12 sent him handsomely to "kingdom come" with a neat obituary, three-quarters of a column long. About this time Bazaine "escaped"—probably from his often-repeated junction with MacMahon, and the *World* (which never pads) published several columns of news to the effect that the tide was again "turning," and that "all the German forces were to be concentrated for defense." This defense was so energetic, we may remark, that, according to the same authority, King William appointed the slain Prince Charles Frederick a Field Marshal, and made the defunct Von Moltke a Count. The other two dead Generals had, meantime, been "sent whirling" by Trochu.

These suggestive reminiscences of one of the most brilliant journalistic campaigns on record amply confirm one in the opinion that, under certain circumstances, it is not necessary to spend money for telegraphic news. Padding is far cheaper, and if a lie be well stuck to and long enough, perhaps the average reader will believe it. On this theory the *World* produces the news. Surely, it is just as easy to kill a Supreme Judge, a Republican Senator, and a few politicians in an Albany "dispatch," as it was to annihilate the entire Prussian Army and all its Generals. "It makes little difference," says the *World*, (which never pads,) "whether the stuff comes from Albany or Washington or not." Certainly not; "stuff" it still is according to the best authority.

A NEW ATHLETIC SPORT.

As soon as the weather makes up its mind to become thoroughly settled we shall have a revival of the noble sport of coach driving. Not only will the celebrated Pelham coach resume operations, but it is rumored that another coach, warranted to convey passengers between New-York and Yonkers at a speed three times slower than railway speed, and to supply them with fully six times as much dust as the grasping Mr. Vanderbilt is willing to lavish on his passengers, will begin its daily trips. Still other new coach routes are projected, and it is extremely probable that during the coming Summer, people who do not particularly want to go anywhere can go there at a slow pace and with unlimited dust.

Nevertheless, there will very likely be a decline of public interest in coaching since that delightful sport is to have a new and attractive rival. It is understood that the formation of a Wheel-barrow Club is in contemplation, the membership of which will be to a large extent recruited from the present Coaching Club. Every one will, of course, concede that to play at stage-coach driving is one of the few sports that fully meet the longings of an immortal, rich, and fashionable soul; but it is equally clear that wheeling a wheel-barrow is a no less useful, improving, and enjoyable sport. There was a time when the wheel-barrow was the recognized medium by which men wheeled their babies and baggage to and from the stage-coach, but, like the latter vehicle, the former has long since become obsolete except in remote rural districts. To revive the wheel-barrow is as desirable as to revive the stage-coach, while, at the same time, it is less expensive and hence likely to become more popular.

The members of the projected wheeling club propose to furnish themselves with wheel-barrows of the pattern in use fifty years since, and to decorate them with the utmost possible quantity of red paint and gilding. Each member will, of course, select a route for himself. Some men will prefer to run daily wheel-barrows from the market to certain districts of the City, thus distributing meat and vegetables at their patrons' doors. Others will establish what they will probably call wheel-barrow livery establishments, and will hold themselves in readiness to wheel fat old ladies and weak-legged babies at any time and in any direction. It is believed, however, that the majority of the wheel-barrow amateurs will prefer the more exciting sport now monopolized by the baggage-transfer companies, summarily included under the general name of Dodd. There is no reason why an amateur should not be able to employ three full days in wheeling a trunk from the Grand Central Depot to Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, thus beating the transfer companies in slowness fully twenty-four hours, and it is also nearly certain that an educated and intelligent wheeler will be able to mislay and utterly lose trunks and carpet-bags with much more success than an ignorant though well-meaning driver of a transfer-wagon. All the advantages which the amateur coach possesses over the railway train will be comparatively inferior to those which the amateur wheel-barrow will possess over the ordinary Dodd, and it will be strange if the spectacle of a perspiring gentleman toiling through the streets with a wheel-barrow laden with marketing, old ladies, children, or baggage does not become a familiar one before next Summer is over.

While wishing the projected Wheel-barrow Club every possible success, and while unreservedly recognizing it as a fit rival to the Coaching Club, it is proper to point out the vast field which is open to the amateur laborer. This City is filled with bricks and hods ready for the amateur harvester. There are few more healthful and invigorating sports than that of tripping lightly up a ladder with a hod full of bricks, while the incidental pleasure of dropping a brick upon the head of some unsuspecting pedestrian is always within reach. Our amateurs can also enjoy themselves by forming a big-pipe men's club, and employing themselves in laying heavy water-pipes and subsequently trying to find out whose duty it is to pay them. The field of car-driving and car-conducting is at present entirely in the hands of the poorer classes, who drive or conduct with the sordid motive of making a living. Why should we not have amateur Third-avenue car-drivers as well as amateur coach-drivers, and why should not our gilded youth collect the fares on Sixth-avenue cars, walk over the collected feet of the passengers, and bully intoxicated men into paying three or four extra fares? All these delightful recreations are within the reach of any fashionable young man with plenty of money and time, and they ought no longer to be made the exclusive privilege of the poor.

Of course, sneering, practical people will say that it is all nonsense for a man to work like a day laborer and incur all sorts of physical discomfort, when he is not compelled to do so by stress of poverty. Such people seem to have no idea that through discomfort voluntarily incurred lies the true path of pleasure. Canoeing is becoming more and more popular in this country, and yet the canoeist undergoes more kinds of miscellaneous misery than any felon who is sentenced to hard labor in a State prison. Some philosopher has maintained the theory that love and hatred are at bottom identical. However that may be, true pleasure must rest upon a basis of misery. Would base-ball be tolerable but for its intimate association with broken fingers? Would polo have charms to soothe the enterprising editorial head, unless the game promised the frequent fracture of the accompanying skull? All our noblest sports involve more or less misery, and in this respect driving a coach under a hot sun and over a dusty road is neither better nor worse than wheeling heavy trunks and carrying hods full of bricks.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hon. Ginery Twichell, of Massachusetts, has nearly recovered his health.

Hon. John B. Alley is going to visit California for the benefit of his health.

Gen. Longstreet is represented to be pleased with the outcome of affairs in Louisiana.

The Maine Republican State Committee will hold a meeting in Augusta next Monday evening.

A Pennsylvanian has lately died of lockjaw, caused, it is asserted, by his boot chafing his heel.

One Massachusetts woman has had seven husbands. Four have died, and two have been divorced.

A self-styled doctor has been fined $500 in Sacramento for having practiced medicine without authority.

A Newark paper asserts that Congressman Cox is still at the South. Surely there must be some mistake here.

The *Southern Law Review* strongly urges Judge William F. Cooper, of Tennessee, for the vacant Supreme Court Justiceship.

An Indiana physician spoke slightingly of a young lady acquaintance the other day, and was promptly and vigorously cowhided by her.

The Missouri Court of Appeals has ordered a certificate to be issued to Metcalfe, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of that State.

A Cleveland paper reports that Secretary Sherman offers his property in Mansfield, Ohio, free of rent, to any one who will keep it in good order and pay the taxes.

Alexander H. Stephens favors the proposed constitutional convention in Georgia, and wants the ablest men of the State sent to it, irrespective of past party distinctions.

A party of 100 young men, many of them of good social standing, have just left Detroit for Colorado mines. Many of them will, doubtless, soon be clamorous to come home again.

The Milford Bank, in New-Hampshire, has received in an anonymous letter, mailed in Boston, $5,000 in non-registered bonds, stolen at the time of the robbery of the bank in December, 1874.

Of the Yale Faculty, Prof. Hoppin is taxed on $34,683; Prof. J. D. Dana on $29,480; and Prof. Timothy Dwight on $51,110. Ex-President Woolsey is taxed on $43,321, while President Porter falls below $25,000.

A 14 years old boy has just died in Waukesha, Wis., after a week's struggle against a combined attack of varioloid, scarlet fever, hemorrhage, typhus fever, and bilious fever. The physicians looked on astonished, protesting that there was not such a case on record.

Senator Blaine is said to have written to a friend in Cincinnati: "They are attributing to me a great desire to attack President Hayes and make a flaming speech against the Administration, and that I am preparing a speech, &c. There is not a word of truth in it."

Southern papers are making much over the recent condemnation of a white man to death for murdering a negro in Georgia, thus showing how rare such condemnation has been for a crime confessedly frequent. In fact, it is said to be the only case on record in the State.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* argues that if Mr. Hayes had received in Louisiana a majority of the votes of the people who control that State, Mr. Packard would have been able to maintain his position as Governor without any army to assist him in so doing. Time was when a majority of the people would control a State.

The steamer Old Colony, while on her trip from Fall River Tuesday night, broke her crank-pin with a crash that alarmed the passengers. Two hours later the Glaucus came along, and towed her into New-London, whence the passengers, 200 in number, came by rail to this City. The Old Colony had just taken the place of the Bristol, which had met with an accident whose effects prevented her running.

An "Old Republican" writes to the Albany *Journal*, advising that the Republicans take up John Hancock, of Texas, or Randall H. Gibson, of Louisiana, as a moderate Democrat, and elect him Speaker of the House. As Mr. Hancock is not to be a member of the new Congress, there would seem to be a difficulty in securing him. He was too "moderate" a Democrat to suit his fire-eating constituents, and they rejected him for an ex-rebel.

San Francisco society is discussing the marriage of a Hebrew youth to a Christian girl. The wedding was to have taken place at the young woman's residence, but the mother of the young man, who was opposed to the match, appeared upon the scene, with a Jewish Rabbi. The young people, attended by an elderly lady, drove in a hack to a Justice's office, where they were made man and wife. The bride was given away by the hackman, and he and the lady signed as witnesses to the marriage compact.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE WOODIN CHARTER PASSED.

ONLY THREE SENATORS VOTE AGAINST IT —MR. MORRISSEY'S OPPOSITION BASED ON HIS ANTAGONISM TO JOHN KELLY— HOW THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT WILL BE CONSTITUTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 26, 1877.

The New-York Financial bill, or "Woodin charter," which failed to get the requisite vote yesterday, owing to the absence of Senators, was called up at the opening of the Senate this morning, and passed by a vote of 19 to 3. The Senators who voted against it were Morrissey, Wagstaff, and Starbuck. Mr. Wagstaff moved to restore the clause exempting firemen, school-teachers, and policemen from the list of City employes whose salaries are to be under the control of the Board of Apportionment. The motion was lost, and this was given by Messrs. Morrissey and Wagstaff as the reason why they voted against the bill. Mr. Morrissey said that John Kelly was the man who elected Ely Mayor, and that he would control the appointment of the four tax-payers provided for in the Board of Apportionment, and hence would control that board. Senators, he said, would recollect that Kelly appeared before a committee of this body last Winter, and stated distinctly, in answer to a question from him, [Morrissey,] that no head of a department in the City Government could be dispensed with, and that none of their salaries should be reduced. He also said that the salaries of school-teachers, firemen, and policemen ought to be reduced, and that this was the place to retrench expenses. Now, he believed that this class of employes were the poorest paid in proportion to the service they rendered of any class of office-holders in the City, and as Kelly was already committed to the reduction of their salaries, and would control the Board of Apportionment under the bill as it now stands, he could not vote for it.

Mr. Woodin said that the principle embodied in this section of the bill was that the salaries of City employes should be regulated by the local authorities; in other words, it was the "home rule" for which the Democrats were always contending. It appeared to be assumed by Mr. Morrissey that John Kelly would control the Board of Apportionment, which was to consist of seven persons, four of whom were not to be officeholders either under the State, City, or National Government. He doubted whether this assumption would turn out to be well founded, but, in any event, he was in favor of the principle and was willing to leave it to Mayor Ely to take the responsibility of appointing proper men as members of the Board of Apportionment. If, in the exercise of this power, he should prove to be a mere tool of John Kelly, it was his lookout.

The bill to authorize Boards of Health in cities to take legal steps to abate nuisances outside of the city limits passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 3, Senators Prince, Jacobs, and Kennaday voting in the negative.

A bill to authorize railroad companies to collect 10 cents additional to the regular fare in cases where the fare is paid in the cars, was defeated.

A resolution was adopted extending the time for the Woodin Investigating Committee to report, and directing them to report with all convenient dispatch. Senator Sprague, one of the members of the committee, being called home on private business, no further meetings will be held till Monday next. Another attempt will be made to get the Attorney-General to communicate the contents of the Tweed "confession" to the committee, or to allow them to examine it.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION BILL PASSED— DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S OPPOSITION TO THE CODE OF REMEDIAL JUSTICE—THE MARSHALS BILL—MR. COWDIN'S BANK BILL DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 26, 1877.

Mr. Stein's bill to make the Court of Arbitration self-supporting—or, in other words, to abolish it—was passed by the Assembly this morning. When it came up, Mr. Cowdin, who had been watching for its coming, prepared to make a warm fight, and was charged with a speech stronger than the one he previously delivered against it. Mr. Alvord, however, was too quick for him, and, merely remarking that the bill had already been discussed so much and so long that the House was tired of it, moved the previous question, which was ordered. Some debate took place under the form of explanation of votes, but nothing new was said upon the subject. It is not so certain that the Senate will pass the bill, and Mr. Cowdin is quite convinced that the Governor will veto it if it does.

The "Code of Remedial Justice" was the subject which occupied the attention of the Assembly during the greater part of the morning session, and after long discussion the one amendment upon which all the debate turned, namely, a clause postponing the operation of the code until May of next year, was adopted by a vote of 71 to 23. David Dudley Field has been hard at work here for some time past to get this amendment adopted, but it was not until he was subjected to some sharp questioning by the Judiciary Committee that his real motive came out. Mr. Field, it will be remembered, has a code for the State which has been on the shelves of the law libraries for years and years, but which no Legislature would ever recognize. He hopes that if the new proposed code is rejected, his own will at last be adopted; and against Mr. Throop, the head of the Commission for Revising the Statutes, he has the most intense personal animosity. He appears to regard him as an interloper on a domain which belongs exclusively to David Dudley Field. It was openly stated in the debate this morning that if the operation of the new Code can be postponed for a year, the next Legislature may reject it altogether. But the Judiciary Committee of the Senate which has expended an enormous amount of labor on the subject, will probably insist on the Code going into effect next October.

A sharp contest took place over a motion of Mr. Strahan to refer to the Sub-committee of the Whole a bill introduced by Mr. Corsa to give the appointment of Marshals to the Judges of the District Courts. The Mayor appoints them now, and complaint is made that the Judges of the courts have to control over them, though the duties of these Marshals are wholly connected with the work of the courts referred to. It is claimed that if the Judges had the power of appointment and removal they could stop the fraudulent and cruel practices of which these Marshals are so often guilty. There may be something in this, but the stream cannot rise higher than its source, and the appointments likely to be made by Judge Tim Campbell and Judge Clancy, ex-political messenger for Tweed, would hardly be improvements upon those made by Mayor Ely; nor is it at all likely that complaints to either of those legal luminaries against the misconduct of their appointees would receive more attention than complaints addressed to the Mayor. The motion to refer the bill was defeated by a heavy vote, and in fact, where there is strong opposition to a bill it is a positive danger to send it to the "Grinding Committee." The rules of the House provide, as a measure of protection, that after a bill has passed that body, 35 votes will take it from third reading and recommit it to the Committee of the Whole. Any bill recommitted now would be killed, for, going to the bottom of the calendar, there would be no reaching it this session. As to this Marshals' bill, it is only one of the series of bills which every Legislature is bothered with in relation to these District Courts. They are always coming here to ask something or other, and Tim Campbell has been up here for weeks lobbying against the omnibus bill and the Judiciary bill, which, among other most excellent and needed provisions, would cut down the enormous expenses of these courts to something like a reasonable amount.

The Railroad Committees of the Assembly have decided to report in favor of the bill introduced early in the session creating a board of Railroad and Telegraph Commissioners. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor and Senate, who are given power to make thorough examination, at such times as may be necessary, into the condition, management, and operation of all the railroad and telegraph lines and corporations in the State. The bill also empowers the commission to compel the production of books and papers, point out defects in roads, tracks or bridges, and suggest remedies for the same, take notice of combinations on the part of either employers or employes, and see generally that the laws relating to railroads and telegraphs are carried out, bringing to the notice of the Attorney-General cases of violation of law. The first members of the board are to serve one, two, and three years respectively, and receive an annual salary of $5,000 each. It is provided that their office shall be in Albany, and they are required to report annually to the Legislature. At this late period of the session it is hardly probable there will be time to act upon the bill. It is a very important measure, and would certainly require more consideration than it is likely the Legislature could give to it between now and the final adjournment.

Mr. Cowdin's Bank bill is beaten. It was lost in the Assembly this afternoon on third reading by one vote, in a very full House. There was great excitement while the bill was under consideration, not only on account of the importance of the measure, but because it was ushered in, so to speak, by an extraordinarily animated and vigorous controversy between Gov. Alvord and Mr. Husted, which sprang up on a motion of Mr. Husted that the bill be amended by striking out the second section, and substituting for it a section which he then offered. The section and the substitute are as follows:

SECTION 2. The shareholders of every bank or banking association shall be assessed and taxed upon their shares of stock therein in the same manner and to the same extent only as upon personal property, and it it shall appear from the returns annually made for the purpose of taxation by any such bank or banking association that a portion of its capital and assets is invested in securities which are exempted from taxation, a pro rata reduction shall be made in estimating the taxable liability of such stockholders.

No sooner was the substitute read than Mr. Alvord was on his feet, almost wild with excitement. He denounced the substitute as the most monstrous proposition which had ever been brought before a Legislature. He threatened the country members that if they voted for it they would damn themselves forever. He dared any of them to support it, and passionately declared that if there should be one among them who should do it, he might bid farewell to these halls forever. Such a man would betray his trusts, betray his constituency, prove false to the interests of his people, and should and would return home from this Legislature never to be heard of again. Mr. Husted replied, also rather warmly, that this attempt to scare and browbeat members would not succeed, and then went on to argue on the merits of the question. Mr. Ecclesine followed on the same side, speaking with great energy in favor of Mr. Husted's substitute. Mr. Sheldon, of Madison, made a long speech against the bill. While he was speaking some members were actively canvassing on the floor, and Mr. Cowdin was the centre of a group of members who were excitedly advising on the subject.

When Mr. Sheldon had finished, Mr. Cowdin said it was quite evident that there was no further need of discussion, and he moved the previous question. It was ordered with a unanimity which showed that the members had all pretty well made up their minds how they would vote. The question was first taken on Mr. Husted's substitute. The calling of the roll progressed very slowly, and it soon became evident that the vote would be extremely close. It was finally announced as follows: For the substitute, 55; against it, 56; so it was lost. The vote was then taken, without debate, on the bill as it originally stood, and it resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Berrigan, Bissell, Bowen, Bradley, Brennan, Brick, Britt, Bulmer, E. Case, G. M. Case, Childs, Clark, Corsa, Cosher, Cowdin, Cozans, Crowley, Dillmeier, Eccleshe, Fay, Fitkin, Flecke, Floyd-Jones, Gallagher, Galvin, Grady, J. G. Graham, J. S. Graham, Hamilton, Hammond, Hayes, Herrick, Hodges, Holahan, Humphrey, Husted, Keator, King, Langbein, Lasher, Lonzyear, Lyon, Maher, Martin, McGroarty, McKee, Mitchell, Mosher, Nachtmann, Niven, O'Hare, Proper, Rice, Rooney, Shanley, Skinner, The Speaker, Somols, Stein, Strahan, Suydam, Tabor, Tighe, Waddell—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Backenstose, Baker, S. Baldwin, M. L. Baldwin, Benedict, Billings, J. H. Brown, Case, A. A. Case, Clapp, Corbett, Davenport, Dimond, Fish, Gere, Gilbert, Gulick, Hepburn, Hogeboom, Lang, Maynard, McFalls, Moody, Moore, Morey, Noyes, Peck, Piper, Post, Potter, H. H. Rockwell, Ruggles, Sager, Santee, Shannon, Sheldon, Skillman, Smith, Spicer, Stephenson, Stone, Taylor, Valentine, Waddell, Weiant, Welsh, Wickes, Williams, Winch—56.

When the vote was announced Mr. Husted moved to reconsider, and that the motion lie upon the table. It may be called up at any time hereafter, if there should be a chance of passing it.

RECEPTION TO SECRETARY EVARTS.

A NOTABLE AFFAIR—TILDEN ORDERS HIS FOLLOWERS TO STAY AWAY AND THEY OBEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—The reception given to William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, at Congress Hall this evening, by Hon. Elhot C. Cowdin, was a notable affair for more than one reason. In the first place it was among the most sociable and enjoyable entertainments given in Albany this Winter. Among the invited guests present were the Judges of the Court of Appeals, with Chief-Justice Church at their head, who courteously accepted the invitation to stand beside Mr. Evarts and receive the gusts; the larger portion of the prominent members of the Senate and Assembly, many leading citizens of Albany, including ex-Mayor Judson, Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, Amasa J. Parker, Erastus Corning, Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Hon. Mathew Hale, and Thomas W. Olcott, and others. Hon. Robert Hale, of Washington County; Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy; Hon. James O. Putnam, of Buffalo; ex-Judge Comstock, of Syracuse, and many other distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the State were also present. Among the invited guests who were conspicuously absent were Gov. Robinson, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, and all the Democratic State officials except State Treasurer Ross and Canal Auditor Schuyler. It appears that intimations were received here from Gramercy Park that the friends of Samuel J. Tilden would not be expected to lend their countenance to the present Administration to the extent that would be implied by making a social call upon President Hayes' Secretary of State, and Mr. John Bigelow was selected as the fitting agent to make known the wishes of his chief. Mr. Bigelow is said to have been very busy during the last three or four days trying to persuade Democratic officials and members of the Legislature that it would be highly improper for them to shake hands with Mr. Evarts, and might even compromise Tilden's prospects for the Presidency and John Bigelow's prospects for Mr. Evart's place four years hence. A few of the more sensible Tilden Democrats, like Auditor Schuyler, Senators Gerard, Schoonmaker, Kennaday, St. John, Wagstaff, and Bradley, and Assemblymen Moller, McGroarty, Col. Piper, and a few others were unable to take such a ridiculous view of the matter and attended the reception, but a majority of the Democratic members of both houses, as well as the Democratic State officials, made themselves the laughing stock of the town by following Bigelow's advice.

ANOTHER NEW TITLE FOR VICTORIA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 26.—Letters have been addressed to Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald Hon. Alexander McKenzie, and the press, calling attention to the fact that on June 20 Queen Victoria will have completed the fortieth year of her reign, and proposing that Canadians should manifest the national attachment by requesting her Majesty to take the title of "Empress of Canada."

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A dispatch from Jefferson City says a joint resolution recommending the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, pending in Congress, and instructing Senators and requesting Representatives from this State to vote for it, almost unanimously passed both houses of the Legislature to-day.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the jury, in the suit of Ann Murtaugh against the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to recover $20,000 damages for the killing of her son in August last, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,900.

WASHINGTON.

A PROPOSED NEW INDIAN SYSTEM.

PLANS FOR REMOVING THE SIOUX TO THEIR NEW RESERVATION—A PROPOSITION TO ENLIST AND ORGANIZE A REGULAR INDIAN REGIMENT—SPOTTED TAIL STRONGLY URGED FOR A COLONELCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Gen. Sheridan is here consulting with the authorities as to the best time and method for removing the Sioux from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to their new reservation on the Upper Missouri, under the provisions of the late treaty for the cession of the Black Hills country. Gen. Sheridan prefers not to make any forward movement until he can have an opportunity for consultation with Gen. Crook, who has been directed to meet him at Chicago to consider details, which will embrace the time for starting the Indians, provisions for their sustenance, and transportation and the selection of sites on the Missouri for the new agency buildings and military posts.

The propriety of rewarding Spotted Tail for his recent services in successfully negotiating with the hostiles has been discussed by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and the Indian Commissioner, and it is probable that the President will recommend Congress to authorize the appointment of that distinguished chief to a Colonelcy in the Army. Under a recent act of Congress, authority is given the War Department to enlist 1,000 Indians as scouts. Commissioner Smith favors legislation by which these scouts may be given a regular regimental organization, with a full line of Indian officers, who shall be commissioned for good behavior, the regiment to be under the command of Col. Spotted Tail. The Commissioner proposes that this regiment shall not strictly be made a part of the Regular Army, but held to perform police duty in maintaining good order among their own people. It is proposed to give the Indians the same pay, uniforms, and rations now supplied the Regular Army, and establish a special code of tactics and discipline for them. It is believed that such an organization would result in keeping the Indians in good order, and by bringing them under military discipline would materially contribute to promote their civilization. The Commissioner believes that, with the well known fondness of the Indians for pomp and display, such a military system might be inaugurated among them as would result in incalculable benefit to the Indians and profit to the Government. Gen. Sherman regards this plan with favor, and thinks, if the experiment should work successfully with the Sioux, that it might be extended to other tribes. Reference is made to the fact that the English Government has pursued this policy in India, where the Sepoys and Sikhs are organized as part of the military establishment, and are officered by natives. When this system was adopted in India the Sepoys and Sikhs were as wild and predatory as our Indians. The same system has been adopted with success at Cape Colony.

Commissioner Smith is quite enthusiastic for the adoption of a military system among the Sioux, and will urge the President to recommend Congress at the extra session to authorize the experiment by placing a paragraph in the Army Appropriation bill providing for a regimental organization of the 1,000 Indians now authorized to be enlisted as scouts. Gen. Sherman inclines to the opinion that this system would become a powerful auxiliary in the settlement of the Indian problem. No fears are entertained among army officers that the Indians so enlisted would not prove loyal. They say no case is known where an Indian operating with the Army has proved false to his obligations. Both Sherman and Sheridan favor the bestowal of military rank upon Spotted Tail.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

CHANGES IN THE HEAD OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING—THE RUSSIAN MISSION—TREASURER WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Mr. H. C. Jowell, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of May. The resignation is accepted, and Hon. Edward McPherson, ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been appointed to that office, and will take charge of the bureau on the 1st prox. Mr. Charles McCartee, assistant chief of the bureau, has also resigned, and the vacancy is filled by the appointment of Mr. D. H. Irish, of Nebraska. There is considerable excitement in the department over the prospect of a very general reorganization and reduction in the force, but it is uncalled for, as the changes to be made will be very few in number, and nothing authoritative can be given as to what they will be. As recently intimated, one or two changes will be made in the Auditorships, but up to 10 o'clock today nothing further had taken place in regard to bureau changes than is here stated. Gov. McCormick said nothing definite was yet known in regard to other changes, though it was probable one or two would take place.

There is authority from the Executive Mansion for the statement that no one has been decided upon for the position of Minister to Russia. The name of Hon. Wayne McVeagh has been mentioned in general conversation upon the topic, but it has not received official consideration for this particular mission. Mr. McVeagh is considered by the President and the Administration as an eligible gentleman for any great trust; but, up to this time, it is not officially intimated that he will be invited to take the Russian mission, and at present the probabilities are that he will be tendered some other position.

With regard to rumors that a change is impending the office of United States Treasurer, it is known that Mr. Wyman, who has been quite ill for several weeks, has frequently intimated an intention of resigning, but thus far his inclination to retire from the office of Treasurer has taken no definite shape. In the case of a vacancy in that office, Mr. Griffilan, the Assistant Treasurer, who has filled several very responsible positions in the department, is likely to succeed to the office. This is, however, not derived from official quarters. The indications are that Secretary Sherman is desirous that Mr. Wyman shall remain in his present office.

The Attorney-General had a protracted consultation to-day with several officers of the Department of Justice, and carefully examined the roll of United States Deputy Marshals, Assistant United States Attorneys, and others employed by Marshals and attorneys, with a view to reducing the number of assistants as far as possible. It has been found that there are a larger number of officers employed in some districts than there is need of, and a considerable saving can be effected by a reduction of the force. At the last session of Congress over $400,000 was appropriated to supply a deficiency in the expenses of the United States Courts, and every effort will now be made to have the expenditures as low as possible.

The President to-day signed the commission of Henry Esterson, of Wisconsin, to be Surveyor-General of Dakota, and also the commissions of the following Postmasters: Albert J. Hatch, Windsor, Vt.; Winsor M. Ward, Peabody, Mass.; Edgar B. Newman, Katonah, N. Y.; Frecerick Decker, Matfield, N. J.; Oliman P. Stephens, Great Bend, Penn.; W. S. Leisure, Grinnell, Iowa; Samuel E. Allmon, Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Andrew J. Calkins, Princeton, Ind.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT BY A DELEGATION OF WHITE AND COLORED MEN—THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A delegation of the Labor League of the United States, consisting of 32 white and 35 colored men, called upon the President this morning for the purpose of delivering an address on the labor question. The delegation was met by the President in one of the anterooms to the Executive Council Chamber, and the address was delivered by Mr. Hodnett, President of the Labor League. The head-quarters of which are in this city. The request was made to the President to embody in his Message to Congress a recommendation for the appropriation of money for internal improvements, in order to give employment to idle labor throughout the country, and also to recommend the restoration of suffrage in this district, and the payment of 10,000 working men who, the address asserted, were defrauded by contractors under the Board of Public Works.

The President said in reply: "This speech is so voluminous and the topics so numerous, that I would not undertake in unconsidered, off-hand sentences to express opinions in regard to it. Some of the statements of facts, perhaps, deserve a good deal of consideration. Certainly, if there are 90,000 men in this District out of employment, or that number of men to whom the Government owes money, such money ought to be paid, and Congress would be very derelict in its duty if it is not done. As for the general expression of good will you express, I appreciate it, and return my thanks very fully. Perhaps this is all I desire to say on the subject without further consideration. The rights of all citizens are precisely equal before the law, and our courts and executive departments must see that these equal rights are maintained with such assistance as Congress, and above all, the people, can give them. The right of suffrage in this district is not a question that I have given any consideration to. The fact is, that during the Administration of Washington and of Jefferson, Madison, and the earlier Presidents, suffrage was vested in the people of this district with regard to local affairs, but none as to the general officers. There have been various changes from that time to the present.

Here the Chairman of the Labor League interposed a query as to what the President thought of that order of things as an American principle?

The President—We'll not discuss it. It is enough to say whatever you desire upon that subject is within the power of Congress to grant. It is not within the power of the Executive, whether it is a voice in the election of a member of Congress or of a President. This, of course, is a very large question and is to be considered in accordance with the wishes of the people. I do not know what the feelings of the people are upon this question. It is not for the President to lay down the rules for the decision of questions of this sort to the people. It is safe to leave them to the great body of the people. If the people of the United States wish to have suffrage in this district, I shall not interfere with them, and should not veto, but would sign, any bill on that subject. If there is nothing further in regard to this, I again return my appreciation of your kindness.

HOME EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

SUGGESTIONS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FOR AN APPROPRIATION TO FIT OUT MORE VESSELS FOR SEA—A COMMISSION OF ARMY OFFICERS TO OBSERVE THE WAR SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Secretary of the Navy now has under consideration the question of asking Congress to appropriate $5,0,000 at the approaching extra session for the purpose of fitting out eight vessels to be held in readiness for service in case of an emergency. It is feared that the Eastern troubles may possibly jeopardize American interests, and it is proposed to have these vessels ready to join the European and Asiatic stations. The ships mentioned as most suitable for this purpose are the Shenandoah, Brooklyn, and Alaska, at New-York; Canandaigua, at Norfolk, and Wachusett at Boston, which can be prepared for sea within two months and join our European squadron if necessary. The others are the Benicia, Iroquois, and Tuscarora, at Mare Island, which can also be fitted out for sea in about the same time, and join our squadron in Asiatic waters, where they need more vessels. Of these vessels the Brooklyn carried 20 guns, the Benicia and Alaska 12 each, the Canandaigua 10, the Shenandoah 11, the Iroquois, Wachusett, and Tuscarora, 6 each. They are all built of live oak and furnished with good engines. With the expenditure of from $50,000 to $100,000 on each they can be put in first-class condition.

There has been some talk among military men as to the probability of a commission of Army officers being appointed to visit Europe for the purpose of observing the military operations in the East, growing out of the difficulty between Russia and Turkey, but as yet there has not been determined to send such a commission, though the Secretary of War has been spoken to on the subject, and he will lay the matter before the President. During the Crimean war a commission consisting of Gen. Delafield, of the Engineer Corps; Major Duncan, of the Ordnance Corps; and Capt. George B. McClellan, then in the cavalry branch of the service, visited the seat of war, and made long reports upon their return, which were published by the War Department. During the Franco-Prussian war, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Forsyth, of his staff, visited Europe by authority of the Government, and made extensive observations of the campaign on the German side, but no written report has ever been submitted by either of these officers. It is probable that the Government will decide to send two or three of our officers abroad to observe the military operations between Russia and Turkey, but no names have yet been mentioned as members of such commission.

The contracts for arms made by the Turkish Government with the Providence Tool Company are frequently spoken of, and many express the opinion that our position as a neutral power will compel the Government to prevent the shipment of such arms to Turkey. It is claimed that this is an erroneous impression, and those high in authority argue that either or the belligerent powers can purchase arms or munitions of war in this country, our only duty as a friendly power being to treat both sides alike. In this connection it may be stated that the arms made here for Turkey are paid for before delivery, the money for that purpose being deposited in London by the Turkish authorities to the credit of the Providence Tool Company. When the arms are ready for shipment, under the terms of the contract, the company is allowed to retain 50,000 stand of arms after they are paid for as a guarantee that the Turkish Government will fulfill its part of the contract, and pay for every arm ordered.

VILLE FRANCHE, April 26.—The United States man-of-war Vandalia has sailed for Salonica, and the Marion and Alliance have sailed for Smyrna and Beyrout.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1877.

Second Lieuts. A. Lurke, Tenth Infantry, and Orlando L. Wieting, Twenty-third Infantry, have been promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant. Capt. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to proceed to Newport, R. I., and report for duty to Major G. K. Warren.

President Hayes is making arrangements to take up his residence at the Soldiers Home for the Summer months, and will probably vacate the Executive Mansion for that purpose on the first of May. The President will reach the city to attend to official business at 9 o'clock each morning during the warm season.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. White is ordered to the Montauk at Washington, D. C. Assistant Engineer F. M. Ashton is ordered to the Passaic. Passed Assistant Engineer G. P. Hunt is detached from the Wyandotte, and ordered to the Michigan. Passed Assistant Engineer H. D. McEwan is detached from the Michigan, and ordered to the Ashuelot.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, (including $6,000,000 special fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $9,082,628; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,430,000; coin, (including $49,672,600 in coin certificates,) $94,089,343; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

The Costa Rican Minister, Mr. Peralto, is a gentleman so well known and esteemed in Washington that it is hardly necessary to say that the story as published in some papers in regard to an altercation with a hackman in Baltimore is exaggerated and untrue in its statements and details. The difficulty which really occurred arose from Mr. Peralto's inability to speak English.

It is officially stated at the department that the Bureau of engraving and Printing disburses about $900,000 per annum on account of the expenditure of the Bureau, and $200,000 an account of the National currency, thus making an expenditure of over $1,000,000, which exceeds the total expenditure on account of our foreign intercourse. Besides this the Bureau has the engraving and plate printing for all the departments of the Government, and for Congress under its control.

Ex-President Grant has been the recipient of many evidences of high regard from citizens of Washington during his present sojourn here, and members have called to pay their respects to the ex-President and Mrs. Grant. This afternoon a reception was given to them at the residence of Rev. Dr. Newman, which was fully attended by members of the congregation of the Metropolitan Church. The distinguished visitors will remain in this city until Saturday evening.

Ex-Senator Cragin and his clerk leave to-day for the Hot Springs in Arkansas. They will be joined there by ex-Gov. Stearns, of Florida, and ex-Representative John Coburn, of Indiana, who form the commission appointed by the President to assess the value of the Hot Springs property and subdivide it into lots. This land the United States Supreme Court, in a recent decision, held was the property of the United States, and those who have a title to the lots from any other source will have to again buy it from the United States.

The Department of State has received information that Capt. Gifford, of the whaling bark Young Phœnix, of New-Bedford, was presented at St. Helena, on the 12th of March, by his Excellancy, the Governor of the island, with a silver claret jug, awarded by the British Government in acknowledgment of his services to the survivors of the late ship Strathmore. The claret jug, which is said to be exceedingly handsome, bears the following inscription: "Presented by the British Government to Capt. D. L. Gifford, Master of the American ship Young Phœnix, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the survivors of the ship Strathmore, of Dundee, which was wrecked on the Crozet Islands on the 1st of July, 1873."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TROUBLES OF A DRAMATIC TROUPE.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THOSE WHO WERE ENGAGED TO PLAY A SPECTACULAR PIECE THROUGH THE COUNTRY—RETURNING TO THIS CITY DISCONSOLATE AND PENNILESS.

Another dramatic troupe has returned to the City disconsolate. On the withdrawal of the spectacular pageant of "Baba," from the boards of Niblo's Garden, Mr. Bensen Sherwood intrusted the managment of the piece to Mr. James McLaughlin. This gentleman mapped out an extensive tour for it. The company, according to his plans, would play in all the great cities between here and Salt Lake City. The affair at first promised well, and in Philadelphia was a success. Toward the close of the engagement in that city discontent was, however, manifested among the troupe. They began to make anxious inquiries for their salaries. The musicians, even less easy to satisfy than the actors and actresses, withdrew from the orchestra on the last night of the play. When the piece was played in Baltimore, at the Academy of Music, things fared still worse with the troupe. Being unable to liquidate their bills, numbers of them were ejected from their boarding-houses and hotels, their baggage being retained by the proprietors. Had it not been for the kind assistance of certain friends, the actors and actresses say they would have suffered much inconvenience. These friends, at the solicitation of Mr. Thomas Reynolds, the advance agent, who had been gone as far as Dayton, Ohio, hastened to Baltimore and interceded for the unfortunate troupe. Transportation was furnished to them as far as Philadelphia on the canal or outside line. In Philadelphia they were received by Mr. Gaspard Maeder, scenic artist of Mrs. John Drew's Arch-Street Theatre, and Mr. Williams, who furnished them with means to reach this City.

The troupe consisted of 18 young girls, four carpenters, and 18 other actors, actresses, and supernumeraries. These people are loud in their complaints against Mr. McLaughlin, as not one of them has been able to retain any baggage, or article of value on which a dollar can be realized. To-day they will hold a meeting at Niblo's Garden to discuss their situation.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A LAWYER.

Last evening Francis P. Dickson, a lawyer, 49 years of age, residing at No. 156 West Twenty-third-street, entered the liquor store of John J. Talley, No. 225 Seventh-avenue, in a partially intoxicated condition, and asked the barkeeper, Frank Lennon, for a glass of gin. The liquor was handed him, but before he drank it Dickson took from his pocket a mahogany case, containing a revolver. He remarked to the barkeeper, "You may see a Coroner's inquest over me to-morrow," and, taking the revolver out of the case, held it pointed toward Lennon. The latter took the pistol away from Dickson, but, at his urgent request, returned it to him. Dickson, on obtaining the pistol, said: "What's the use of me living any longer?" and placing the revolver to his head, fired. He fell to the floor, and in falling struck his head against the counter. Patrolman Killgus, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had the wounded lawyer taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. G. F. Bates and Police Surgeon Maclay, who found him suffering from a wound on the right side of the head, the bullet glancing upward and inflicting a severe scalp wound. The wound is not considered dangerous. Dickson formerly resided at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and had only lived one month at the house in West Twenty-third-street. He has a wife, but no children. His friends say that he has been a martyr to dyspepsia, which drove him to drink, and for several years past he has been very intemperate in his habits.

THE TURK IN EUROPE.

Prof. D. N. Bolassi, a Greek gentleman, lectured last evening on "The Eastern Question" before the Xavier Union, at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street. He began by sketching the rise, progress, and decline of the Turk in Europe from the days of Mohammed to the present time. His characteristics were in the main the same to-day as in the days when the great founder of the Moslem faith ruled the Moslem hosts. His hatred of Christianity, and of all that is included in the comprehensiv r stian civilization, was just as vindictive to-day as at any time during the centuries of his history. A new Constitution had recently been adopted, with all the solemnity that the Turk can so well bring to his aid, but it would amount to no more than the promises that followed the close of the Crimean war. The Sultan's power remain d unchanged. Experience had shown that constitutional liberties were beneficial only in countries where the people are educated and understand their rights. Among the demands made upon Turkey by the powers was one for the autonomy of Bulgaria. To grant this would have been political suicide on the part of Turkey. With Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia as semi-independent States, nothing of her European possessions would remain to her but a narrow piece of territory around Constantinople. True, she would have the provinces of Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, and the Island of Crete, but these would certainly be annexed to Greece some day. It was no wonder, then, that Turkey was fighting for her possessions, for with their loss would go her power in Europe. Russia had undertaken single-handed to force Turkey to dispense even-handed justice to all her subjects. The war seemed to be localized at present, but it would not long remain so. The possession of Constantinople was dear to the Russian heart, and before it could be attained grave questions would arise. The city possessed an unrivaled situation and unparalleled advantages for commerce, and, should it fall into the hands of Russia, that country would monopolize the trade of the Black Sea, and practically become the mistress of the Mediterranean. This would explain the sensitiveness of England on the Eastern question. It was somewhat singular that, instead of trying to reform Turkey through the Turk, who is incapable of reformation, the powers had not sought to solve the Eastern problem by giving to the people of the Christian States the government of those States. If such a solution should ever come about liberty would develop the faculties of the people and the resources of the country, and it would not be long before the cross would displace the crescent on the dome of St. Sophia.

THE LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB.

The following officers were elected last evening by the Long Island Yacht Club at their annual meeting, held in their club-rooms, foot of Thirty-seventh-street:

Commodore—R. W. Holmes, schooner yacht Playful.
Vice-Commodore—Frank Beames, sloop yacht Marie.
President—Reuben Creimer.
Secretary—A. F. Miller.
Treasurer—George Corbus.

The club decided to appropriate the sum of $50 as a prize for a Corinthian race for cabin sloops, the day for the race to be fixed at the next meeting. The day for the annual regatta will also be fixed at the same time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A tenement-house in Flushing, Long Island, owned by Joseph Mason, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The property was insured for $4,000 in the Merchants' Company, and for a like amount in the Columbia. The house was unoccupied, and, as this is the second time it has been fired within four weeks, the insurance officers refuse to pay the insurance, and will make a thorough investigation of the origin of the fire.

A fire at Loogootee, Ind., early yesterday morning, destroyed J. Ackerman's hotel and stable, together with 15 horses. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Ten dwellings were also burned. The loss is $12 000; insured in the Etna, Amazon, and Hartford Companies.

The engine-house and boiler-room of the Ontario Iron Company, at Ontario, Wayne County, N. Y., were burned on Wednesday. The loss is $5,000.

A. W. Keith's box factory, on Converse-avenue, Malden, Mass., was burned on Wednesday; loss, $12,000; insurance, $4,000.

INDIAN ATTACK ON PROSPECTORS.

OMAHA, April 26.—Telegrams just received from Camp Brown, Wyoming, dated yesterday, say that Barney Hall, a prospector, has just arrived at that post, badly wounded. He and two others were attacked near the head of Bad Water on the 16th inst. After a sharp fight, the Indians killed his partners and he escaped. There were three others in the same party who have not yet been heard from.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT BONDS.

HARTFORD, April 26.—One million dollars of the new Connecticut State bonds at 5 per cent., to take the place of the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds, were awarded to-day to George K. Sistare, of New-York, who bid 103.24.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. S. D. Harris, for a number of years editor of the Cleveland *Herald* and the *Ohio Farmer*, and a prominent contributor to agricultural literature, died suddenly at his residence, at Hudson, Ohio, yesterday morning.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT BILL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 26.—Hon. Mr. McKenzie has introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the independence of Parliament. It is intended to protect against pecuniary penalties those members who, through ignorance, have infringed upon the provisions of the law, or unintentionally brought themselves within the scope of its penal clauses. The bill will leave the question of qualification, therefore, exclusively in the hands of the House. It does not pretend to make any one a member who may, by a breach of the law, have ceased to be a member, but relieves him of those ruinous consequences which may ensue if he is sued for penalties after having unwittingly offended. The numerous cases which the late discussion has disclosed of members who have at various times during the last 10 years received money from the Government, without in the slightest degree intending to break the law, is a sufficient reason for such action being taken as is contemplated.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Essiporf will interpret to-night a programme wholly representative of Chopin.

"Othello" will be performed for the benefit of Mr. McCullough at Booth's Theatre, to-night.

A public rehearsal of Beethoven's violin concerto and of the Ninth Symphony occurs at the Academy of Music, this afternoon, previous to to-morrow evening's Philharmonic concert—the last of the season.

The public will no doubt greet with a feeling of profound thankfulness the tidings that Miss Lydia Thompson and her company are to revisit these shores in August next. The advices to this effect are official.

Mr. F. Bergner's annual benefit concert took place at Steinway Hall last evening, and was very numerously attended. Master Rietzel, a very promising young pianist, took Mr. Mills' place in that gentleman's absence, and the *bénéficiaire*, who will be remembered as our best resident viol

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 26:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story building, with lot, 22.11 by 78.9 by 22 by 84.3, No. 1,436 Broadway, east side, 30.11 feet south of 41st-st., for $24,100 to M. W. Borland, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm, at public auction sale, offered the four-story brick dwelling, with lot, 32.11 by 100, No. 320 5th-av., north-west corner 32d-st.; also, the two-story brick stable, with lot, 23.6 by 98.9, No. 3 West 32d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., which was knocked down to O. P. C. Billings for $106,000.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9 on West 39th-st., south side, 375 feet west of 10th-av., for $10,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 112 Ridge-st., east side, 125 feet north of Stanton-st., for $15,730, to Alfred Roe, plaintiff. Mr. Harnett, also, under similar court order, W. C. Reddy, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 20.11 by 80, on 2d-av., south-east corner 121st-st.; also, a similar house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East 121st-st., south side, 50 feet east of 2d-av., for $7,000, to Barbara Engelskircher, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, by order of Supreme Court in foreclosure, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 102.9, on East 74th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 2d-av., for $7,000, to Sarah Ann Clark, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and attic brick house, with lot 24.11 by 65.9 by 37.2 by 64.1 by 100, No. 114 Baxter-st., west side, 21.11 feet north of Canal-st., rear of lot on Canal-st., for $12,000, to Robert Ripley. The same firm, under a similar court order, same Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23.3 by 100, on 10th-av., southeast corner of 17th-st., for $7,500, to Flanigan & Wallace. Also, a similar house, with lot 20.4 by 92, on West 17th-st., south side, 193.11 feet east of 10th-av., sold for $8,000, to Mary H. Merrill.

M. A. J. Lynch & Son, under a foreclosure order, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame-house, with lot 19.9 by 100.5 on West 45th-st., north side, 281.3 feet west of 11th-av., for $5,600, to Andrew Luke, plaintiff. The same firm, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. Sprout, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story frame-house, with lot 25 by 100, on West 110th-st., south side, 350 feet west of 10th-av., for $5,175, to Joseph N. Ireland, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.5 by 90, on Lexington-av., south-west corner 56th-st., for $10,000, to William Betts, plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 21.6 by 100.5, No. 242 West 56th-st., south side, 86 feet east of Madison-av., for $22,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story brick buildings, with lots 25.1 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., for $16,600, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The following announced auction sales were adjourned: Sale by Slevin & McElroy of a house, with lot, on East 126th-st., west of 2d-av., to April 27; sale by R. V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 79 5th-av., to May 1; sale by John H. Wilson of a house, with lot, on East 62d-st., east of 4th-av., to May 3; sale by R. V. Harnett of the buildings, with lots, No. 212 Fulton-st. and Nos. 76 and 78 Norfolk-st., to Sept. 20, and sale by John T. Boyd of the house, with lot, No. 510 Broome-st. *sine die.*

The property known as of the 199 inch-st., announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was withdrawn upon a bid of $10,000, and V. K. Stevenson, Jr., withdrew the property known as No. 603 5th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. H. Churchill, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 92, on East 18th-st., north side, 372 feet west of 2d-av.;

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Bernard Reiley, Esq., Sheriff, of the house, with lot 24 by 98.8, No. 224 West 41st-st., south side, 500 feet east of 8th-av. Also, Administrator's sale of two lots, each 25 by 81.1, Nos. 134 and 136 West 25th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 39th-st., south side, 375 feet west of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 2d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the houses, with two lots together in size 50.4 by 100, on 8th-av., north-west corner 88th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 199.10, on West 139th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 10th-av., extending through to 140th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 26

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story building with lot, No. 1,436 Broadway, e. s., 30.11 ft. s. of 41st-st., lot 22.11x78.9x22x84.3.....$24,100

By R. V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick tenement-house with lot, West 39th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.4.....$10,000

1 three-story brick house with lot, No. 112 Ridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., lot 25x100.....15,730

1 three-story brick house with lot, 2d-av., s. e. corner of 121st-st., lot 20.11x80. also similar house with lot, East 121st-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 20x100.11.....$7,000

By John T. Boyd.

1 four-story brick building with lot, East 74th-st., n. s., 350 ft e. of 2d-av., lot 25x102.2 $7,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 two-story and attic frame house, with lot, No. 114 Baxter-st., w. s., 21.11 ft. n. of Canal-st., lot 24.11x65.9x37.2x14.1x100.....$12,000

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 10th-av., s. e. corner of 17th-st., lot 23.3x100.....7,500

1 similar house, with lot, West 17th-st., s. s., 193.11 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 30.4x92..... 8,000

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son.

1 three-story frame house, with lot., West 45th-st., n. s., 281.3 ft. w. of 11th-av., lot 19.9x100.5.....$5,600

1 two-story frame house, with lot, West 110th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 25x100.. 5,075

By Louis Mesier.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 42 East 49th-st., s. s., 86 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 21.6x100.5.....$22,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story and basement brick house, with lot, Lexington-av., s. w. corner 56th-st., lot 18.5x90.....$10,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

2 three-story brick buildings, with lots, West 60th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., each lot 25.1x100.5.....$16,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 25.

147th-st., n. s., 216.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x123.7, 23d Ward; Andrew F. Connolly to Sheridan Shook..... 300

Mott-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 159th-st., 25x102, 23d Ward; Henry L. Morris and wife to Margaret A. Pruden..... 4,750

Madison-st., s. w. corner of Gouverneur-st., 24.6x61; Herman F. Albers to J. H. Steineke.. nom.

28th-st., n. s., 415 w. of 2d-av., 48.10x98.9 irregular; Moses Adler and wife to Julius Landauer. 17,000

Riverdale-av., s. w. corner of River-av., 241x301, 21th Ward; Henry L. Atherton to William Grady..... 4,600

Benson-st., s. s., 25x106.6, 23d Ward; Emily Alling and husband to H. Alling..... 500

Clark-place, n. s., 275.3 ft. w. of Walton-av., 23d Ward, 50x200; Annie E. Brown and husband to H. L. Morris..... 2,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 80.11 ft. s. of 63d-st., 19.6x80; John C. Donnelly and wife to A. P. Lungham..... 15,000

81st-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of 1st-av., 140x100.5; Adolf Klaber and wife to Frederick Schuch... 31,750

1st-av., n. w. corner of 37th-st., 97.8x202.6; John Livingston and wife to George W. Hodges..... 58,000

126th-st., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11; Thomas J. McCahill and wife to John Oswald 13,000

85th-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.1x102.2; Max Mayer and wife to A. P. Geraghty..... 10,000

Delancey-st., s. s., No. 47; Annie L. Sewell to George Weyh..... nom.

35th-st., s. s., 329 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.11x100.5; George P. Elder to Caroline E. Shirley..... 36,000

44th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 130x100; Caroline C. shirley and husband to Barnet L. Solomon..... 23,000

45th-st., s. s., 329 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.11x100.5; same to same..... 35,000

5th-av., No. 556, 25x100; Barnet L. Solomon and wife to Caroline C. Shirley..... 100,000

11th-av., e. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 65th-st., 100x75.3; Mary A. Smallen to Vernon P. Noyes..... 9,000

7th-av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of 24th-st., 19.9x80; Minna Abraham and husband to Caroline Walker..... 17,500

Madison-st., s. w. corner Gouverneur-st., 24.6 x61; John H. Steineke to Ann C. Albers..... nom.

67th-st., n. s., 153.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.2x75 100.5; L. Roscafeld and wife to Michael W. Divine..... 20,100

Prince-st., s. s., 47.6 ft. e. of Mott-st., 23.1x 115.2; M. Schampert to Edward K. Rauschick..... 30,000

9th-av., e. s., 24 ft. s. of 39th-st., 60x20.2; Gustav Ramsperger and wife to Marx Ottinger..... 24,000

35th-st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19x98.9; Julius Weslau and wife to Clara Schafer..... 10,500

5th-st., lot No. 8, P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to John Eller..... 11,250

Lexington-av., w. s., 80.11 ft. s. of 63d-st., 19.6 x80; G. H. Fountain to John C. Donnelly... 15,100

Par-place, n. s., 23.9x79.9; W. L. Findley, Referee, to Henry Well..... 10,000

Spring-st., No. 23; A. Cash, Referee, to Edward Gilhlan..... 12,000

Mercer-st., w. s., No. 176; same to same..... 12,000

8th-st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x90.10; D. J. Dean, Referee, to Benjamin Richardson.. 11,000

4th-av., w. s., 63.5 ft. s. of 125th-st., 18.9x90; I. Maxwell to Henry G. Peters..... 6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; lot in fee; house has a superb dining-room extension; finished by Herter Brothers, and in elegant order; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE CORNER PLOT—150x100 with three-story house; all modern improvements; location unsurpassed; will be sold very low. Inquire on premises, No. 1,000 Jackson, corner of 164th-st. and Gerard-av., West Morrisania.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT A LOW FIGURE—The first-class house No. 331 West 34th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM.—IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF 208 acres situated in the centre of TARRYTOWN HEIGHT, about 200 feet from one of the best proposed stations on the nearly completed N. Y. W. and P. R. R., while the East Tarrytown Station will be only distant a few hundred feet from the southeasterly part. There are two brooks, several springs, and a small lake; two large apple orchards of choice grafted fruit in full bearing; also, one of young trees. It has SEVERAL FINE BUILDING SITES, ONE REMARKABLY RARE, from its gently rounded summit the VIEWS ARE EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL. In one direction the dense woods of Sleepy Hollow, and the Hudson River broadening into the Tappan Zee and Harverstraw Bay, with the villages on the western bank, while beyond are the mountain ranges. In another stretches away in undulating expanse of woodland, hills, and cultivated fields, dotted with farm-houses. It is in the immediate vicinity of several country seats; among them are those of George W. Parsons and Gresham P. Lowery. It has two comfortable cottages and two farm dwellings, three common barns; one of the cottages is approached by a stone carriage-way, one-fourth of a mile long, bordered by ornamental trees. The landscape and river views from this house are charming; it has a fine garden and pear orchard; a portion of this place is peculiarly adapted for dividing into villa sites. For further information apply to JAMES B. MALLORY, or BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—
AT PELHAM,
Within five minutes' walk of Bartow Station,
AN ELEGANT STONE MANSION
and
53 ACRES OF LAND.
ALL NECESSARY OUTBUILDINGS, &c.
For price and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE OR RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, one of the finest suburban residences about New-York; handsome house, 16 large rooms, hard-wood floors; all conveniences; large stables; four acres lawn; large trees, hedges, flagged walks; abundant fruit; perfectly healthy; good society; beautiful view; terms low. Photographs with E. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 16.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a two-story frame house, centrally located, fronting the park; possession immediately; gas and furnace; good cellar; lot about 193x220 feet. Inquire of JAMES MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J., or No. 42 Dusue-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cooper sts.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE ON THE SHORE AT Southright. Address G. B. WALL, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 20.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, June 11, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate situate at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half-street,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH WING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING,

to wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, fronting 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania-avenue, and 136 feet on Fifteenth-and-a-half-street, and containing 21,651 square feet. There is a 25-foot alley in rear of the lots.

The improvements consist of a four-story and mansard roof fire-proof building, with basement, Seneca sandstone front, and known as the

FREEDMAN'S BANK BUILDING.

Also, a large two-story frame building with tin roof, and a large three-story brick dwelling.

The property, apart from the banking office on first floor, which is in the occupancy of the Commissioners, is now under leases aggregating an annual rent of $21,500.

An accurate plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the residue in equal annual installments of one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser.

A deposit of 2 per cent. required on acceptance of bid, and all conveyancing to be at cost of purchaser.

Terms to be fully complied with within seven days from day of sale, under penalty of a resale at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

EASTMINSTER APARTMENTS HOUSE, 230 EAST 59TH-ST.—Best arranged flats on the east side; steam heater throughout, private halls, servants' stairway; janitor in attendance; flats vacant May 1, $67 50 and $57 50 per month. Also, physician's office in basement; rent, including gas, $18 per month. Apply to A. B. OGDEN, Agent, on the premises.

APARTMENTS IN THE FENIMORE ARE now ready for occupation. Situated on 57th-st., just west of 9th-av. The most perfect flat yet built; no dark rooms; prices extremely reasonable. Rapid transit by New-York Elevated Railroad. Manager constantly in attendance.

TO RENT,
CHEAP HOUSES; CHEAP STORES;
CHEAP LOFTS; CHEAP APARTMENTS;
CHEAP STABLES; CHEAP WORK-SHOPS.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished second flat on Lexington-av., convenient to the park; possession from May 1st to Nov. 1; $65 per month. Inquire for two days, of P. H. McMahon. No. 229 Broadway, room No. 14.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES OF ADULTS IN A FIRST-class house in Ninth Ward, with all improvements, just altered, floors of five or six rooms; owner lives in house. Apply at No. 146 Waverley-place, west of 6th-av.

NO. 39 WEST 45TH-ST.—CHOICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone medium-size dwelling, hard-wood finish; in exquisite order; rent exceedingly low. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM MAY 1. TO A small private family only, a beautiful house in 38th-st., near Madison-av. Address OWNER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

THE ROCKINGHAM, CORNER OF 50TH-st. and Broadway—Absolutely fire-proof; nine rooms; hard-wood finish; elevator; steam heat; plumbing and ventilation perfect; best location in the City. Apply on the premises.

PARLOR FLOOR, BASEMENT FLOOR, with half of third floor of the cosy and convenient house, No. 67 East 86th-st.; fine order; all modern improvements; first-class neighborhood; low rent to good tenant. NEAFIE, 30-av. and 96th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FORMER RESIDENCE of the late Gen. Bartlett, at Pittsfield, Mass. A first-class modern villa, with garden, stable, and all conveniences for a gentleman's residence. The house is spacious and roomy, and situated in the most salubrious and fashionable section of the town; water and gas throughout the house, and all the buildings and grounds handsomely laid out. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE; 12 ROOMS; barn, garden, plenty of shade and fruit; 14 acres of land; within two minutes' walk of depot on Bonastonic Railroad; four hours from New-York; rent very low; a good location for Summer residence, or offers a good opening for a practicing physician. Inquire of J. W. SHEPARD, Attorney, No. 51 Chamber-st., or SHEPARD & PERKIN, No. 681 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—SING SING, ON HUDSON, TEN MINUTES from station, for season or term, fine house, fifteen rooms; spring water, hot and cold on all floors, and all city conveniences throughout; garden, fruits, fine stable, with servants' rooms, magnificent shade, and lawn; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM BRIGGS, No. 26 Lafayette-place.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, OR FOR sale, a large mansion with fine lawn and grounds, delightfully located near New-York; house completely furnished, with gas and water throughout; fine garden and fruit, ice-house filled, &c. Only principals, willing to pay liberally, address with own name, A. B., Box No. 2,322 New-York Post office.

TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON, SOME HANDsome VILLA HOUSES, splendid sea-view, communication by horse cars; rents very low. Apply to EDWARD ARMSTRONG, No. 24 Walker-st., New-York, or WM. BELL, on the premises.

TO LET, NEAR WOODLAWN—HARLEM RAILroad—a large house, well furnished, with lawn, garden, and stables; by the season or year; fruit and shade. S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TO TAKE CARE OF HOUSE FOR SUMMER.—By a Swedish family of experience; the highest testimonials given. Address Mrs. Anderson, No. 316 East 34th-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A HOUSE WHILE the folks are in the country; can furnish the best City references; carpenter by trade. Address P. HUGHES, No. 228 West 41st-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE STORE AND APARTMENTS NO. 131 Waverley-place, next door to corner 6th-av.; new plate-glass and silver-bar show-window, rent, $37 50 per month; anti-liquor and tobacco; also basement store No. 40 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month; key with J. Schmidt, up stairs. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 690 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—SAMPLE-ROOM, OFFICE, AND LOFT, with northern light; best place, opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply on the premises.
J. D. McKEE, No. 246 Canal-st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS LOFTS NO. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's) size about 37x100; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE, 25x100. BASEMENT 25x45, and second floor 25x42, at No. 11 West 27th-st. OWNER, No. 7 Broadway.

CLIFF-ST.—TO LET—NO. 52 CLIFF-ST., A WELL built four-story store to let now rent. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 184 4th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, Station D.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the office of A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, on the 7 per cent. first mortgage and 6 per cent. income bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.
WM. R. FOSDICK.
Trustees and Receivers of C., C. and I. C. Railway Company.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 4 AND FORTY-SECOND AND One-half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the past three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, Corner Bowery and Broome-st., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1877.

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to May 1, 1877.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, from the earnings of the last six months, which will be paid on the 1st day of May next, free from taxation.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE per cent., payable on and after the first day of May next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1877.

DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. ON THE Capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th of June next, at 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will close on Saturday, May 5, and open on Monday, June 11, next.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad Company, on the first MONDAY of May, 1877, (May 7,) for the election of thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year, and also for the election of three inspectors of election. The meeting will be held at the office of Messrs. Hindale & Sprague, No. 113 Broadway, New-York City. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, and closed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated April 18, 1877.
E. B. HINSDALE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated March 28, 1877.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1877. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th day of May.
C. VANDERBILT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 8th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 14, until the morning of May 9. By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1877.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next.

The poll will be open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 26 until the morning of May 8, 1877.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the office of A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, on the 7 per cent. first mortgage and 6 per cent. income bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.
WM. R. FOSDICK.
Trustees and Receivers of C., C. and I. C. Railway Company.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 42 AND FORTY-SECOND AND One-half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the past three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, Corner Bowery and Broome-st., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1877.

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to May 1, 1877.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, from the earnings of the last six months, which will be paid on the 1st day of May next, free from taxation.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per cent., payable on and after May 1, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1.
J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., Free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1877, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds, issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.
WM. B. MCCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the first day of May next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE per cent., payable on and after the first day of May next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1877.

DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. ON THE Capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT SALE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Hydraulic Canal, 100 feet wide, including about 100 acres of land in village, with monopoly of the water power on American side of Niagara Falls, will be sold at auction, at Cluck's Hotel, without reservation, on the 1st and 2d of May, 1877. The sum of $20,000 all the ready money required, the balance of purchase money can be arranged to remain on bond and mortgage. Present incumbrance less than $60,000. There will be no postponement of reservation. Sale positive; in one lot, to the highest bidder, at the time named. For further particulars, address H. N. GRIFFITH, or HORACE H. DAY, Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls, April 20, 1877.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $8,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul-st.

GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—GROcery and tea store for sale; established twenty years. Apply at No. 438 Greenwich, corner Vestry-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,000, IN A POPular sea-side resort; cheap rent, long lease. Address BUSINESS, No. 251 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, STOCK AND FIXtures of a shoe store, No. 375 8th-av., near 28th-st., or will sell fixtures without stock.

GROCERIES, &C.

1841. CHEAPER THAN BEEF! 1841.
A Superior Ham or Piece of Breakfast Bacon.
36TH YEAR OF THE
CELEBRATED DIAMOND HAM,
Cured by S. DAVIS, JR.,
CINCINNATI.
Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, A. POLHEMUS, Jr., P. J. DEAN, and others.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 14th day of April, 1877:

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$1,496,331 50
Overdrafts	561 32
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	251,329 25
Due from other National Banks	86,320 91
Current expenses and taxes paid	238 92
Premiums paid	38,500 00
Checks and other cash items	11,770 34
Exchanges for Clearing-house	94,701 32
Bills of other banks	43,050 00
Specie—Silver coin	1,900 00
Legal tender notes	89,308 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	430,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer; 5 per cent. on circulation	13,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000 00
Total	$2,909,815 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		60,000 00
Undivided profits		11,501 85
Circulating notes outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,193,531 26	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,916 08	
Certified checks	13,857 28	
	—2,222,304 62	
United States deposits		44,755 20
Due to other National Banks		1,753 20
Total		$2,909,815 06

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th day of April, 1877.
JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public, City and County New-York.
Correct—Attest: I. N. PHELPS, } Directors.
ANGUS H. THROWBRIDGE, }
JAMES A. THROWBRIDGE, }

New-York City 6s and 7s.
Brooklyn 7s, 1887,
Kings County 7s, 1882.
Buffalo 7s, 1915.
Newark 7s, 1895.
Elizabeth 7s, 1881 and 1896.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1877.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY—The undersigned stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, after informal consultations among themselves and with many other stockholders, have deemed it desirable to recommend to the stockholders of the company the appointment of a committee to obtain full information as to the liabilities and resources of the company, with a view to devising and adopting a plan to relieve it from its existing embarrassments, to confer with the Receiver, and to take such action for the protection of the interests of the stockholders as such committee may deem expedient. The stockholders have no information, and at present no means of information, as to the condition of their property. Their interests are wholly unrepresented and unprotected. The necessity for organization is most important and vital; and if the proper action is taken, the undersigned believe that the company can be restored to solvency, and that the stock will recover much or the whole of its value. The undersigned, therefore, request you, if you approve of the action proposed, to send without delay to Messrs.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the rate of pound.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY May 12, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, May 26, 3 P. M.

From Pier 45, White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River, foot of Fifty-third-st.

These steamers are uniform in size, and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets unfavorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
LABRADOR, Sailgil.....Wed., May 2, 8:30 A. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE LEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R.:
WYOMING.....SUNDAY, May 6, 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 12, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $80, or $90, according to stateroom; steerage, $26. Intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK.....TUESDAY, May 8, at 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin.....May 5, 11 A. M. | England.....May 19, 10 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GEO. APGAR, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, May 2, Pier 13 East river, 3 P. M. MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 5, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

E. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, May 9, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Southern steamers.
C. H. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. & S. R. of Ga.,
No. 317 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA Steam-ship ARIZONA.....Saturday, May 1 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA, Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or J. F. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, April 25
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, April 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....April 28
ANDES.....May 12

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI,
CLARIBEL.....May 3
ATLAS.....May 24

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, every TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with all the company's side-wheel lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
N. L. McCRADY, President.

NEW-YORK HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, May 2
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, May 16
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 9
For passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....May 3 | PRUSIA.....May 17
WERLAND.....May 10 | POMMERANIA.....May 24

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
EUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 41 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
REAPPEARANCE OF THE
MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
ON THE
FALL RIVER LINE,
MONDAY, April 30, 1877.

These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season on the above date, leaving New-York from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays, July 1, to Sept. 2 inclusive.) During the past Winter they have, at great expense, been thoroughly overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. Many new features have been added, MILLS'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

GEO. L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agt. Agents.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all oceanic ticket Offices. State-rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via other routes taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. C. W. POMEROY, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—1877.
NEW LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Leave Lloyd's Dock, (COLD SPRING,) Long Island.—On and after SATURDAY, APRIL 21, the new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 18, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Return trip, leave Jones' Dock, (Cold Spring,) 6:30 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents: excursion tickets, $1. Reed and Skiumore Expresses on board.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER, from Franklin-st. For RED BANK, from Red Bank.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 24th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday 25th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday 25th...6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th....7:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 4 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 5 P. M. Fare only $1 50, and a reduction to all points. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.
S. R. MAYO, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 5:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 5:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Saugus, connecting with Hudson and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Sultan-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1, steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Chalmers slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 1:10 P. M. Regular at 8:10 A. M., 1, 6, and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. daily.) and 12 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 8:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 8:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON
RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 25, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

8:30 P. M., Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with drawing cars, for Watertown and Ogdensburg. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Chicago. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. R. R. roads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEKKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:03 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:03 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Inspection of the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara river, of which due notice has been given to the public, having been completed by three eminent engineers, who unanimously recommend the resumption of passenger traffic, this Company now give notice that on and after the 25th of April, instant, their passenger trains will again be run via the suspension Bridge. F. BROUGHTON, General Manager, Hamilton.
GENERAL OFFICES, Hamilton, April 20, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1877, for furnishing postal cards for and during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1877.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

Bids are invited for two different styles of cards—the one of uniform color throughout, and the other with the face and back of different colors, the coloring matter to be in the pulp, and not merely on the surface of the cards; but the contract will be awarded upon one style of card only. The cards must be three by five and one-quarter inches, including the margins, and must weigh six and one-quarter pounds per thousand finished cards, exclusive of bands and wrappers; and the paper from which they are manufactured must be uniform, so that the cards will not vary from each other in thickness and weight. The paper must also be clean, and free from specks, well calendered and finished on both sides, suitable for printing and writing with ink or pencil, and the same in color, quality, material, and in all other respects, as the samples as to weight, which is fixed above, as the samples furnished by the department reserves the right to change the color or colors whenever desired, but not so as to require a double-printed card if the contract shall be awarded upon a card of uniform color.

PRINTING, DIES, ROLLS, PLATES, &c., &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die the property of the Government. The plates now in use will be turned over to the new contractor on or before the 1st day of July. These plates are mounted, ready for the press, on two forms of 40 cards each, and spaced accurately to cut the proper size of the cards. The contractor may be required to procure, at his own expense, subsequent to the award, and before the contract term commences, additional plates, those now in use being barely adequate to the work.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which postal cards may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present cards, or for denominations of cards not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered to the Postmaster-General or to such Postmaster-General or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c., &c.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, subject to the approval of the department, and in separate apartments distinct from those in which any other work is done, and which must be placed for storage in a fire and burglar proof apartment, or vault, to be specially provided for the purpose. The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, safe and properly furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering and mailing packages of postal cards to be forwarded through the mails. The apartments, vault, and rooms for manufacturing, storing and registering cards shall be immediately connected with each other by communicating doors, and they shall be constructed and fitted up to the satisfaction and with the approval of the department.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same. The contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, properly furnished, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government; and such rooms shall also be immediately connected with the apartments used for mailing and registering the cards. The Postmaster-General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the rooms, apartments, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of cards, and of the cards in course of manufacture or in stock. He shall also have the right to cause an inspection to be made, when and in such manner as he may deem it, of the process of manufacturing the paper in all its several stages.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times, after one month from the commencement of the contract term, be required to keep on hand, subject to the control of the Department, not less than 10,000,000 finished cards, so that each and every requisition from the department may be promptly filled as soon as received.

The department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish no extra quantity of cards, not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

PACKING.

The cards must be bounded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred (500) cards. When less than 2,000 cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the boxes shall be wrapped in one package, securely fastened, in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail; and when 2,000 or more cards are required to fill the order, the boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron: but no case shall contain to exceed 20,000 cards. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor to the direction of an agent of the department. Wooden cases containing the cards to be transported by water routes must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

It is expected that the contractor will be ready to commence the delivery of the cards on the 1st day of July, when the contract term begins; and thereafter they must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters. The cards may be required to be delivered in separate packages, as above provided for, at the several offices at the place where the same are manufactured, or at the nearest adjacent large post-office with adequate facilities for handling and mailing the cards, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, or at such quantities at the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., as the Postmaster-General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for packages, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the agent of the department in the presence of the contractor or his repres. ntative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

NUMBER OF CARDS REQUIRED.

The number of cards issued during the last fiscal year was 150,815,000, and it is expected that the issues for the current fiscal year will be about 180,000,000. The number required during the next contract term will probably reach one billion, (1,000,000,000,) at least; but the contractor must furnish all that may be required, without reference to this estimate.

AWARD—PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Each bidder can make a proposal for either or both kinds of cards, stating prices separately per 1,000 cards, in bidding on both kinds, including everything and any desired information, can be had on application to this office. A. N. DAMRELL, Capt. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR THE IRON WORK OF A MOVABLE DAM ON THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 23, 1877.

Proposals for the iron work of a moveable dam on the Great Kanawaha River, West Virginia, near Brownstown, will be received until noon of May 16, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.
W. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 91 State-st., New-London, Conn., April 24, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of May, 1877, for stone delivered at Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. Specifications in regard to the work and blank forms for proposals and guarantee, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.
J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers.

IMPROVING ICE HARBOR AT NEW CASTLE, DEL.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,323 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 25, 1877.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 16th day of May, 1877, for the construction of a pier of crib and stone work; also for completing the removal of the "Long Coal Wharf."

For forms of proposals and further information apply at this office.
J. D. KURTZ.
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

TENNESSEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
MUSCLE SHOALS CANAL.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 18, 1877.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, May 15, 1877, for the building of five locks on the Muscle Shoals Canal, Tennessee River, about eight miles above Florence, Alabama.

For specifications and forms of proposals apply to this office. W. R. KING, Captain of Engineers.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

BARKER & CO'S, NOS. 47 AND 49 LIBERTY-ST.,

MR. JOHN S. DINGWALL'S COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, to be sold by auction on Saturday, April 28, at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE L. BANKS, Auctioneer.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper building, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 8 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES McK. LEUBER, Rec. Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES, GOODS, AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1877.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, clothing, transportation, &c.," (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York, will be received until 12 M. of TUESDAY, May 8, 1877, for furnishing the following supplies, goods, and transportation required for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Beef on the hoof	34,838,000	Mess pork	790 bbls.
Flour	5,764,500	Hominy	153,000
Bacon	879,400	Hard bread	90,000
Corn	2,464,800	Sugar	896,600
Beans	184,500	Coffee	453,900
Rice	83,000	Baking-powder	28,340
Tobacco	59,350	Soda	6,580
Soap	118,420	Yard	16,750
			14,000

ALSO.

Blankets	26,479 pairs.	Hlouses	3,125
Overcoats	3,571	Boys' suits	2,213
Sack coats	7,969	Hats and caps	15,398
Vests	6,483	Shoes	14,952 pairs.
Pants	8,809 pairs.		

Dry Goods, Hardware, Notions, and Medical Supplies.

ALSO.

Transportation for such of the above supplies as may not be contracted to be delivered at the several Indian Agencies.

Schedules showing in detail the kinds and quantities of all goods required at each Agency and in gross, transportation routes, time and place of delivery, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, together with blank proposals, forms of contract, bond, &c., will be furnished on application to this office, (in the Washington,) or at No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York; to R. M. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York; to Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York; to Wm. Nicholson, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kas.; to the Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Army, at St. Louis, Chicago, Sioux City, Leavenworth, St. Paul, Omaha, and Cheyenne.

J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of May, 1877, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School-house No. 23, on 40th-st., near 8th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work." "Proposal for Carpenter Work." "Proposal for Painting." "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
ADRIA R. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES R. CUMING,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, until Monday, the 30th day of April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting new wings, and for alterations to Grammar School House No. 16, on West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work." "Proposal for Carpenter Work." "Proposal for painting." "Proposal for heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
R. DENISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
DAVID M. EARL,
Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1877.

PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING RATIONS FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, SUPPLY-VESSELS, AND TENDERS, IN THE THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S DISTRICT,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 10th, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, the 1st day of June, 1877, for furnishing and delivering Rations for the tenders, light-vessels, and supply-vessels, in the Third Light-house District, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1877, to the 30th June, 1878, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for that purpose, at such port or ports in New-York, Conn., as may be ordered, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order for the number of persons which will be specified by the Inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense for the United States, agreeably to tables marked A and B, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this Office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this Office, prepaid, if sent by mail. The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed to be for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

A. C. RHIND,
Light-house Inspector.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 22, 1877.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, and at the office of Major A. C. S. at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 12 o'clock noon, April 28, 1877, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army at New-York City and Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877.

Bidders must have a place of business in New-York City. Separate bids will be required for Fort Columbus and New-York City. The bids for Beef on issue to troops and the Beef for sales to officers must be separate.

The contracts made under this advertisement shall not be construed to involve the Government in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose.

Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, &c., can be obtained by application to this office, and to the A. A. C. S. at Fort Columbus.

M. R. MORGAN, Major and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR GRAY SHIRTING FLANNEL—HEAVY QUALITY.

DEPOT QUARTER-MASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1,529 GIRARD-AVE.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 5, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, May 21, 1877, for supplying the Quarter-master's Department at Philadelphia with three hundred and ninety thousand (390,000) yards of Heavy Quality 3-4 Gray Shirting Flannel, of standard quality. The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. For information in detail apply at this office, where sample of the Flannel can be seen, and specification and forms of proposals will be furnished.

Envelopes containing bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Shirting Flannel."

D. H. RUCKER, Asst. Quarter-master-General.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOR OF CEDAR KEYS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 40 CHURCH-ST.,
MOBILE, Ala., April 7, 1877.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, for Dredging 20,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the Harbor of Cedar Keys, or in the channel between the bar and Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, May 22, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter.

A guaranty will be required that within ten days after notification of the award of the contract, contract shall be entered into. Printed forms of proposals and guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office. A. N. DAMRELL, Capt. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR THE IRON WORK OF A MOVABLE DAM ON THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 23, 1877.

Proposals for the iron work of a moveable dam on the Great Kanawaha River, West Virginia, near Brownstown, will be received until noon of May 16, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.
W. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 91 State-st., New-London, Conn., April 24, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., on the 24th day of May, 1877, for stone delivered at

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CUSTOMS INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMITTEE AT WORK—STRICT SECRECY OBSERVED—COLLECTOR ARTHUR UNDER EXAMINATION ALL DAY—THE QUESTION OF POLITICS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Custom-house Investigating Committee convened in Collector Arthur's private room yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. They had with them the private stenographer of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who took full notes of all the proceedings. These he is to write out daily and forward to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will use his judgment as to what portions he will give to the public. The committee refused to allow reporters to be present during the investigation. They said that they had no desire to conceal anything, but they thought that the presence of the representatives of the press might embarrass them in conducting as full an inquiry as they wished. Besides, they had been pledged to secrecy. They promised that at the close of the investigation, which they thought might occupy two or three weeks, a full and fair report would be furnished for publication. The investigation continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon without a break. The only person examined was the Collector, who gave the committee a general explanation of the manner of conducting the business of the Custom-house, with the method of appointment, the number and efficiency of subordinates, the hours and amount of labor done, the salaries paid, the various technical details of entering and discharging goods and the imposition and collection of duties. It is understood that one of the subjects upon which particular inquiry was made was the connection of politics with the business of the Department, and especially the influence brought to bear by persons in the higher walks of political life to secure berths for non-political friends who had been unfortunate in private business. The pressure exerted in this regard is said to have been far greater than any arising from the domain of local politics. The committee have no specific charges of fraud before them, and their duty, so far as they know at present, lies simply in an exhaustive examination of the Customs business at this port, with a view to ultimate alterations and improvements, should they consider any necessary. Collector Arthur will be again before the committee this morning, and the heads of bureaus will follow him in order, until the committee are satisfied that they have gone over the ground thoroughly.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE REFORM COMMITTEE.

The Customs Revenue Reform Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Thomas Barbour, Daniel C. Robbins, and Jackson S. Schultz, met yesterday and organized by electing Mr. Schultz Chairman, and Sherburne B. Eaton, counsel. The committee will co-operate with the Custom-house committee, now sitting at the Custom-house, and will represent the supporters of the City in suggesting changes in existing laws and regulations.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—AN EXAMINATION TO BE MADE OF THE ACCOUNTS OF RECEIVER DAVIS—CONDITION OF THE BANK'S ASSETS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Ocean National Bank was held yesterday at No. 19 Nassau-street. There were present about 50 stockholders, representing more than 3,000 shares of stock. Mr. L. J. Hendee, President of the Etna Life Insurance Company, was called to the chair, and Mr. F. A. Ward acted as Secretary. Mr. Hendee, on taking the chair, said that the meeting was called by the stockholders in order that they might consider the condition of the assets of the Ocean National Bank, and take such measures for the future conduct of its affairs as they might deem best.

Mr. T. G. Sellew, one of the committee appointed in April to make an examination of the accounts of the bank under the Receiver, said that in order to prosecute the inquiry more effectively two members should be added who reside in the City of New-York. He then announced that the stockholders had obtained the option of purchasing the Irondale Iron Works, in Virginia, until to-morrow, and that Mr. W. H. Morrell, who had visited the mining property by request, would make a report. Many of the stockholders had been impressed with the belief that the property was very valuable, and had expressed the opinion that it ought to be saved. The person who now held it would let the stockholders have it at $20,000—the sum for which it was "knocked down" at auction sale—by the payment of one-third of the amount in 30 days, and the balance in six months. Mr. Sellew offered the following paper for the consideration of the stockholders:

The undersigned, stockholders of the Ocean National Bank of New-York, now in the hands of a Receiver, do hereby approve the appointment of a committee in accordance with the resolution adopted on the 13th inst., and do hereby severally agree to pay not exceeding 25 cents on each of their respective shares of stock, to the Treasurer of said committee at such date or dates in such sum or sums as may, in the judgment of said committee, be required to defray the expenses incident to the proper discharge of their duties.

Mr. Sellew said he believed the stockholders would find the work of the committee a good one. In their efforts to obtain knowledge of the condition of the affairs of the bank, the Receiver had met them with the offer to give them free access to all the books since he had been in office. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. W. H. Morrell then gave an account of his visit to the property of the bank in Grafton, Taylor County, West Va. He said he had found the tramways and works in a neglected condition. He had gone over the property, and with a man who knew what it was worth had obtained a fair estimate of its present value. At a very moderate estimate it was worth $42,000. The property was 1,120 acres in extent, and had cost the bank $188,473 16. A firm to which he had offered it in Baltimore were willing to buy it for $20,000, and he had taken the liberty to say on behalf of the stockholders, that they could have it at $25,000 off-hand, if they would pay the cash immediately.

A general discussion then arose as to the propriety of purchasing the property. Mr. Blydenburgh, of the Nassau Bank, said that, as there appeared to be assets sufficient in the hands of the Receiver, there was no good reason why he should not save the property for the stockholders. Mr. Boyce offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the stockholders of the Ocean National Bank, instruct the committee to accept the property known as the Irondale Iron and Coal Works, situated in West Virginia, at the price at which it was struck down at the sale on March 27, 1877, namely $25,000, when the amounts have been subscribed, and to open a subscription list, in which any stockholder may become a participant in any sum not less than $2,000.

This resolution was adopted, when discussion again followed. One stockholder expressed the opinion that the Receiver knew perhaps just what the property was worth, and that probably it would be unwise for any one else who knew nothing about it to take it up. Mr. Morrell said that the Receiver had never visited the property. It was finally understood that the advantage in buying the property would be that the stockholders would be able to dispose of it for a better price than the Receiver, and that the stockholders would thus stand a better chance in the end.

Mr. O. V. Coffin thought that the proposal to examine the affairs of the bank was a good one. It is now five years since the Receiver was appointed. At first the stockholders were promised 80 cents if the robbery suits were successful, and 60 cents if they were not. It was a long step from 60 cents payment by the bank to the stockholders to 40 cents on the dollar in assessments.

The Committee of Stockholders was increased to five by the appointment of Mr. H. S. Terbell and Mr. George T. Woodruff. At the close of the meeting Mr. Boyce moved it as the sense of the meeting that there was no antagonism toward the Receiver, and that no reflection was cast upon him by anything that had been done. This motion excited very lively opposition, several stockholders expressing their emphatic disapproval of the Receivers course, and declining to sustain a motion which could be construed to be an approval of his management. The resolution was laid on the table. The resolution calling for the assessment to raise the committee fund was signed by stockholders representing 2,180 shares.

Mr. Theodore M. Davis has just issued a call of $10 a share on the stock of the bank. The assets and liabilities are reported as follows:

Balance due creditors as per statement of Jan. 20, 1877.....		$447,891 80
Amount realized from account sale of assets March 27.....	$17,503 83	
Amount collected on first call under the assessment.....	133,598 79	
Amount collected on second call under the assessment.	4,020 00—	155,422 62
Balance due creditors.....		$292,469 18
ASSETS.		
Balance due from stockholders under first call.....	$66,101 21	
Amount of second call on stockholders (less payments).....	195,980 00—	$262,081 21
Property bought in by the Receiver at the auction sale of March 27, and now held for private sale: West Virginia Iron Works, cost the bank.....	$188,473 16	
J. K. Gapen call loan.....	41,138 71	

The Receiver hopes that an amount will be realized from the private sale of the property bought in, which will equal the sum at which they were estimated in January last. He expresses the belief, although nothing has been collected from the "reserved assets," that the sums stated in the circular of Jan. 25, 1877, will ultimately be realized.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATESHIP.

The trial of the suit brought under a writ of *quo warranto* by Abram H. Dailey to oust Walter L. Livingston from the Surrogateship of Kings County, promises to be long and tedious. Judge Gilbert, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday that the recount must be restricted to the districts referred to in the pleadings and bill of particulars. These districts number 140, and but five of them have been disposed of in two days. Ex-Judge Morris thinks that the trial may take three months. Judge Gilbert appointed Benjamin G. Hitchens, Republican; John Law, Regular Democrat, and N. H. Clemonts, Independent Democrat, to recount the ballots in cases where the court decides that such action shall be taken. A number of ballots counted as "scattering" by the Board of County Canvassers were claimed for the plaintiff. The trial of the case will be continued to-day.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.

MR. M'ROBERTS, OF RICHMOND COUNTY, A DEFAULTER TO THE EXTENT OF $77,135—A LOOSE MANNER OF DOING BUSINESS.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County met yesterday at the Treasurer's office to hear the long-expected statement of the expert accountant concerning the alleged defalcations of the late County Treasurer, McRoberts. Supervisor Herpech reported that the expert accountant had finished his investigations and was now prepared to lay before the board a balance sheet as taken from the original accounts of the ex-County Treasurer. The accountant had examined the books, receipts and other vouchers of the late Treasurer, and he had compiled a statement therefrom, from which the committee had ascertained the fact that the balance due to the county by Mr. McRoberts is at least $77,135 62. Mr. Herpech added that a few items were yet to be adjusted, which did not come within the ordinary scope of the accountant's investigations, and that the final account rendered by ex-Collector Winant to the late County Treasurer, has yet to be examined. It is therefore possible that an additional sum will yet have to be debited against Mr. McRoberts. Supervisor Frean said that in preparing the balance sheet the accountant dealt very liberally with Mr. McRoberts, crediting him with Collectors' fees on the amount of tax-list at the rate of 2 per cent., amounting to $124,000, though they had no means of ascertaining if Mr. McRoberts had paid all the Collectors at the rate of 2 per cent. on uncollectable taxes. Mr. Frean added that it was well to have it understood that the balance sheet provided for the payment of the Collectors at the rate already specified. Treasurer Robinson asserted that ex-Collector Larkins had informed him that on looking over his Larkin's sworn-off list, he ascertained that since he rendered his sworn accounts to ex-Treasurer McRoberts the list had been tampered with by the insertion in it of the names of taxpayers as delinquents, who had really paid their taxes. Ex-Collector Larkin is satisfied to make an affidavit that the names so intermolated were forged in the Treasurer's office.

Supervisor Frean said that, if Mr. Larkin's statement was true, forgery had been committed, and he advocated vigorous measures to bring the forger to justice, whoever he might be. On motion of Supervisor Frean, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the matter of the insertion of the names of tax-payers, and the amount of taxes which had been previously paid, in the lists as sworn off by the Collector of the town of Southfield, as made and delivered by him to the late County Treasurer, be referred to the committee appointed to investigate Mr. McRoberts' accounts, with power to consult counsel, and take such steps as may be deemed advisable in the premises.

A further resolution was adopted directing ex-Collector Larkin to furnish Treasurer Robinson with a sworn statement of the accounts which have been added to his sworn-off list after he had filed the same with the late County Treasurer. A further resolution was passed that the balance sheet be received and placed on file, and that County Judge Westervelt, counsel for McRoberts' sureties, be notified of the amount of the deficiency, subject to such additions as may be subsequently proved to be due the county.

Supervisor La Tourette stated that he was informed that the reason the names were inserted in Mr. Larkin's sworn-off list was that the people in question had paid their taxes by bonds, and that Mr. McRoberts, finding he could not realize the money thereon, inserted their names as delinquents in order to protect himself.

The board expressed a unanimous opinion that, taking this statement as truth, it did not at all justify the forgery which had been committed.

TERMINAL CHARGES ON GRAIN SETTLED.

A conference between the Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange and the representatives of the trunk lines was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of reconsidering the proposed equalization of terminal charges on grain at this port, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. After a long debate a virtual agreement was arrived at on the basis of the recommendations previously made by the representatives of the Produce Exchange and of the railroads respectively. The first recommendation was adopted without change. The second was modified so as to give the buyer the privilege of designating the elevator which he wishes to have employed. The third, which tended to remove the liability of the railroads as common carriers and substitute therefor a liability for marine risks only, was rejected on account of the decided expression of opinion of the grain trade, at their recent meetings, against any such change being made. The following are the recommendations as they now stand:

First—That commencing May 1 prox., the time of storage of grain from the railroads in boats or elevators be made ten days, including dates of receipt and delivery, and the charges therefor be 1¼ cents per bushel of all kinds of grain.

Second—That all the said charges be collected by the lightermen, as agents of the railways, from the holders of the certificates, and that the said lightermen pay therefrom the charges of the elevators for receiving and weighing grain from their barges, and delivering the same to vessels or stores, not exceeding an aggregate of 1 cent per bushel therefor. Provided, however, that the holder of the certificate shall be permitted to designate the elevator if he so desire.

As both parties have agreed to waive the 30 days' notice required by the existing agreement between the Produce Exchange and the railroads, these recommendations will go into effect as soon as they shall have been acted upon by the Board of Managers of the Exchange, which will probably be on or before May 1.

THE WORK ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Little progress has been made since Spring opened in the work on the Brooklyn bridge, beyond arranging the guide wires and making arrangements for constructing the cables. About 15 men have been employed in the work, and they have been interrupted from time to time by stormy or windy weather. The fine weather of the past few days has sent hundreds of applicants to the bridge office for passes. Most of these are referred to a notice posted on the office door, announcing that none but scientific men and those to whom passes are issued by the President of the company will be permitted to cross the foot-bridge. The number of these applicants yesterday and the day before was not far short of 100. The guide wires are now all in position, and the workmen are awaiting the arrival of the cast-iron shoes which are to be used in the construction of the strands of the great cable. These shoes are eight in number—four for each of the towers. The stock of wire on hand in the yard is large, and it is expected that the supply will be sufficient by the time the "shoes" are ready to be put in position to enable the construction of the cables to be carried on without interruption. As soon as the work has begun the foot bridge will be closed to all passengers, as there will be scarcely room enough for the workmen employed, and visitors would be a serious annoyance to the laborers. Most of the applicants for passes are out-of-town people visiting New-York, who come in droves to see the most conspicuous curiosity in the Metropolis. The engineers are daily called upon by personal friends who desire to cross, and make frequent trips across in the capacity of guides.

THE GARBAGE DUMPING PROBLEM.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz and Messrs. Watrous and Adams, of the Council of Political Reform, held a private conference yesterday with the Police Commissioners concerning the question of disposing of street refuse. After the conference, Commissioner Wheeler stated that Mr. Schultz expressed his full appreciation of the extent of the annoyance and trouble experienced by the Street-cleaning Bureau in the effort to get rid of the street garbage and sweepings. Commissioners Nichols and Wheeler explained in detail the efforts that had been made to secure a dumping-ground where the refuse could be deposited without creating a nuisance or violating law. They were of the opinion that dumping at sea was not practicable, because of the distance and the unseaworthiness of the scows. Mr. Schultz is reported as concurring in the alleged impracticability of taking the garbage to sea, and as having suggested that a good dumping-ground could be made by "cribbing in" a portion of Hart's Island. It was resolved that to-morrow a committee of citizens, accompanied by the Police Commissioners and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, should visit Hart's Island and other points, in one of the steam-boats of the Department of Charities and Correction, with a view of securing an eligible dumping-ground.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters continued their session in secret yesterday. A series of resolutions was offered, and gave rise to a prolonged and animated debate. It is understood in insurance circles that the resolutions and the debate both referred to a strong pressure to dissolve the board, on the ground that it has outlived its usefulness, though the officers, when questioned, denied this. They refused, however, to say what they did refer to. The resolutions were finally tabled. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alfred G. Baker, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, B. Lockwood, of New-York; Secretary, E. Alliger, of New-York; Treasurer, J. S. Parrish, of Philadelphia; Executive Committee—Charles Platt, of Philadelphia; Dwight R. Smith, of Springfield; D. A. Heald, of New-York; M. Bennett, Jr., of Hartford; J. W. Murray, of New-York; J. B. Hall, of Columbus; G. T. Cran, of St. Louis; L. J. Handee, of Hartford; G. T. Hope, of New-York; W. C. Crowell, of Philadelphia, and R. J. Smith, of Chicago. All further information in regard to yesterday's session was refused. The meeting adjourned sine die.

FUNERAL OF MR. OCKERSHAUSEN.

SERVICES IN THE FIFTEENTH-STREET LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The funeral services over the late Adolphus F. Ockershausen took place at the Lutheran Church, East Fifteenth-street, yesterday afternoon. The commodious edifice was inadequate to accommodate the large congregation of friends and acquaintances of the family who assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased merchant. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wedekind, who was robed in a black surplice, and wore a white sash surmounted by a black and white rosette, extending from the left shoulder to the right side. The pew belonging to the family of the deceased, the chancel rail, pulpit, and baptismal font were draped in black crape, and a broken column composed of white roses and orange blossoms stood on a little table in front of the pulpit. The funeral cortége arrived at 2:15 o'clock. The officiating clergyman met the bier at the vestibole of the church, and led the procession back to the chancel. The body reposed in a casket covered with black broadcloth, and was ornamented with silver mountings and massive silver bar handles, three on each side. A plate on the lid bore the following inscription:

ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN.
Died April 24, 1877,
Aet. 62 years 7 months 2 days.

Among the numerous floral offerings were a sickle encircling a miniature sheaf of wheat, a large basket of white and cardinal flowers, and a pillow composed of white pinks, roses, and callas, across the face being the inscription "Uncle," in violets. The pall-bearers were Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, Zophar Mills, James S. Cornell, Francis Skiddy, Charles Knox, Isaac T. Smith, Daniel D. Wright, Henry Bowerman, James Hincken, and Mr. Harris. As the solemn procession filed up the aisle, the organist played a dirge. After the casket had been placed upon a catafalque at the foot of the altar, the choir sang the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul." The Pastor read Psalm, xc., and supplemented it with an invocation, after which the hymn entitled "Rock of Ages" was rendered as a duet by Misses Tillie Maurer, soprano, and Sophia Maurer, contralto. Rev. Dr. Wedekind then advanced to the coffin, and briefly addressed the congregation. He said that Mr. Ockershausen was so well known that anything he might say could only be received as additional testimony to the sterling worth of the deceased gentleman. Here lies before us, said he, one of God's princes in our little world; one who was great in his goodness and good in his greatness. There was not a layman in the church so well known as Mr. Ockershausen, nor a member of the church so widely respected. He had been a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, and therein lay the reason of his greatness. Business men loved and respected him because of the soundness of his judgment, because of the sincerity of his character, and his great charity. He had but one character—he had not one character to one's face, and another to his back. Whatever he said he said freely, and he faithfully stood by it. He was recently valued in the councils of his church, and for many years had been prominent in its conventions, never saying much, but what he did say was the result of mature deliberation. Mr. Ockershausen had taken the place of his father when he was only 19 years old, and had nobly sustained the trust which that parent had reposed in him. He had been more than a brother to his brothers, and his friends might say of him as the Israelites had said of Abner: "To-day a great man has fallen in Israel." The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Wenner. The interment took place at Green-Wood Cemetery.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a petition from the Tax-payers' Association of the Twenteth and Twenty-second Wards, protesting against the practice by the City authorities of dumping garbage at the foot of West Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. The petitioners also state that many of the thoroughfares in these wards west of Eighth-avenue are in a filthy condition, and that the pavements of some of them are dilapidated. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets. Alderman Purroy offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the Common Council, in behalf of the people of this City, were opposed to the proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would disfranchise "a large portion of the most worthy and intelligent citizens of this City." The Committee on Law submitted an ordinance prohibiting all persons, whether of full age or under, to ride upon any car, engine, wagon, carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, within the City limits, without the permission of the owner, conductor, or driver thereof, and imposing a fine of not less than $5, nor more than $50, for any violation of the ordinance. It was laid over. Alderman Hall presented a preamble and resolutions reciting that under the decision of the Court of Appeals the Excise Commissioners cannot grant licenses to sell liquor on Sunday to proprietors of hotels; that many charitable institutions are dependent upon the Excise moneys for their maintenance, that they might have to close up altogether if that was not forthcoming, and requesting the Legislature to pass a just and proper Excise law. The resolutions were adopted. The board then adopted an ordinance allowing gas companies from using a calcium or Drummond light in front of his premises without a permit from the Mayor. Alderman Cole moved that the Police Commissioners be requested to consider the advisability of entering into a contract with Mr. Frank Swift to remove all the garbage of this City to Barren Island and other localities. Mr. Cole said he understood that Mr. Swift would remove it without cost to the City. The matter was referred to the Committee on Police and Health. A resolution was adopted, at the request of the Committee on Railroads, asking the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the right of the City to purchase and take possession of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad on the conditions embodied in the charter of the company. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to locate one of the tree floating baths at the Battery.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTES.

There were no new developments yesterday in connection with the alleged insolvency of the American Popular Life Insurance Company. A meeting of the full Board of Directors was held to consider the matter in the afternoon, but the proceedings were not made public.

The officers of the Insurance Department have resumed their examination of the affairs of the Universal Life Insurance Company of this City, which was temporarily interrupted by the investigation of the American Popular. Several weeks will elapse before the examination is concluded.

The taking of testimony before Mr. Henry J. Pultz, the Referee appointed to take proofs touching the counsel fees in the matter of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company of this City, was continued yesterday at the office of Mr. John L. Hill, No. 20 Nassau-street. Mr. Hill was the only witness examined.

A meeting of the representatives of American life insurance companies doing business in Canada was held in Montreal on Wednesday in reference to the act recently passed at Ottawa. It is stated that one result of the meeting is that a number of the managers in Montreal will proceed to the head offices, so that a general interchange of views may take place before any action growing out of the recent legislation is taken.

The Receiver of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company states that the amount of dividends claimed to have been paid to policy-holders since the company's incorporation, as set forth in the brief of Messrs. Barnes and Hanover, in the suit to enforce the liability of the stockholders, is incorrect, as many of the expenses were charged to that account, as well as the surrendered policy account. During his investigations, Mr. S. H. Hurd, Mr. Wickham's assistant, has discovered that the company's statements have been falsified for several years past. In their statement of 1871, the premiums in the hands of agents and in course of collection were given at $427,372 55; the real amount was $154,594 31; deferred premiums, (commissions deducted,) were stated at $226,735 36; real amount, (without deductions,) $145,225. The cash on hand was stated at $52,054 69, when in reality the company did not have a dollar, the bank account even having been overdrawn.

A TEMPERANCE SPEECH BY DR. CROSBY.

A well-attended prayer, temperance, and conference meeting was held yesterday at the West Eleventh-Street Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, presiding. The services were conducted by Dr. Crosby, assisted by Drs. Scott, Page, and Merritt. After the preliminary prayers and singing, a letter from Albany was read, congratulating the friends of the temperance cause upon the defeat of Assemblyman Nachtmann's liquor bills. Dr. Crosby delivered a brief address in which he argued that the temperance advocates had no right to attempt to stop men from drinking by force; neither had they any right to go to our legislators and ask them to believe that all manner of liquors were "abominations," and that no one should have a right to sell them. It was because of excessive demands of this character that temperance societies had heretofore failed to accomplish any good. The liquor dealers did not fear the "teetotalers," because they knew they asked too much for "human nature" to grant. It was now, when those who were not "total abstinence" advocates, but who believed in enforcing restrictions to the sale only were working against them, that the liquor dealers began to show signs of alarm. In conclusion, Dr. Crosby enlarged upon this necessity for restricting the sale of liquor within certain defined limits, and urged that such action would accomplish more real good than could be gained by striving to stop the liquor traffic altogether. The address was followed by others, by different clergymen present, and by several appropriate hymns. A telegram was received from Albany, signed by Oliver Cotter, stating that there would be "no modification of the law of 1857 this session." The announcement was followed by the singing of the hymn "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," at the conclusion of which the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

FISH ITEMS.

THE FIRST MACKEREL OF THE SEASON—SHAD AND SALMON ON THE WEST COAST.

Yesterday the first mackerel of the season were on sale. On Wednesday night and Thursday morning eight vessels came to the City with their loads. A school of fish had been struck off Cape Henry. Each vessel brought about 375 barrels. The advent of mackerel is about three days earlier this year than last. That the fish were in the vicinity of New-York was evident some days ago from the fact that the cod fishermen off Absecom had found mackerel in the bellies of the cod. Exactly like last year, mackerel have come into conflict with shad, and the latter have gone down very much in price. Although as the mackerel go further North they increase in size, and improve in quality, the fish now on the market are fat and in good order. The run of shad, so far, has not been satisfactory. If the size has been large, the quantity has been small. From Virginia to Connecticut, shad-fishing this season has not been a lucrative business. The United States Commissioner of Fisheries proposes that the various State Legislatures should pass certain laws restricting the catch of striped bass as to size. At present immense quantities of the young of striped bass are caught, which have no value. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, confirms the decrease of the *Salmo quinat* (California salmon) in the Columbia River. The absence of this fish is likely to cause great loss to the canners of Astoria. A proposition has been made that the United States Commissioner should erect hatching works at the Columbia River in order to restock the stream. Any attempt, however, to rear young fish would have to be undertaken by the State authorities. Fish culturists may congratulate themselves on the fact that shad propagation in the California rivers has been successful. Recently, a shad of four pounds has been caught in the Sacramento River. Undoubtedly, quite a number of shad have been caught and consumed in a quiet way, evading a stringent law which precludes catching shad in California waters for the next two years.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

The trial of John Daly, of No. 216 Delancey-street, one of the six east side desperadoes indicted for the murder of Frank J. Reilly, of No. 6 Ridge-street, on March 4, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Herring called Deputy Coroner Cushman, who testified that Reilly's death was caused by meningitis, resulting from violent blows. The stab-wounds, he testified, were only superficial, and did not result in death. The District Attorney then re-examined the brother of deceased, and closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Howe, for the defense, moved for the acquittal of the prisoner on the first count of the indictment, charging him with causing the death of Reilly by a stab-wound, the evidence having clearly shown that death did not result from stab-wounds. Assistant District Attorney Herring opposed the motion, but Judge Gildersleeve ruled with counsel for the defense, and directed the jury to acquit on the first count. Mr. Howe then went into a defense on the remaining counts of the indictment, charging Mr. Ockershausen with causing the death of Reilly by blows with a bale-stick and stone. He examined James Dougherty, Francis McCormick, and James Lynch, three of the youths jointly indicted with Daly, all of whom swore that they saw no assault made on the deceased, Dougherty, however, admitting that he saw Daly and deceased quarrel and clinch. Counsel summed up for the prisoner, and was followed by Assistant District Attorney Herring for the prosecution. Judge Gildersleeve then charged the jury, who retired at 5 o'clock, and after deliberating for half an hour returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR WOMEN.

The eleventh anniversary of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Home, in East Seventy-third-street, with appropriate exercises. The reception-rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers, and were occupied by quite a large number of ladies interested in the work of the institution. The exercises were opened by a brief address by Dr. Rogers, congratulating the friends of the Home on the auspicious closing of the eleventh year of its existence. The address was followed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. Jewett, at the conclusion of which Dr. Rogers read the Secretary's annual report. It stated that there had been little change in the management of the institution since the last report, 45 inmates being now cared for within its walls, there having been two deaths during the year. The report closed with a eulogy of the Christian services of the late Mrs. Doremus, who had for a long period of her life been actively identified with the work of the Home. The Treasurer's report showed the expenditures of the year to have been $12,146 55, and the receipts $15,022 28, leaving a balance of $2,875 73. After the singing of a hymn, an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Bevan, who was followed by Rev. Dr. Hutton, the exercises being closed by the Chairman with the benediction. The various departments of the building were then thrown open for the inspection of the visitors.

THE HAHNEMANN COFFEE PARTY.

Several hundred children enjoyed romping games and the fascinations of the ever-welcome Punch and Judy, at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, West Fourteenth-street, yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the opening of what has been termed a "coffee party," in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital. The usually gloomy building had been festooned with bunting, and in the centre of the main drill-room was an octagonal bower of artificial shrubbery, in which flowers were put up in boquets and nosegays of all sizes, and sold by the following ladies: Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark, Mrs. Charles S. Spencer, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. William L. Andrews, Mrs. Clark Bell, and Mrs. Frederick Halsey. Near this floral pavilion was a "grab bag," newly christened a "surprise basket," which was in charge of Mrs. J. Middeberger. Tables extending entirely around the room were loaded down with cakes, confectionery, and various delicacies, and from behind them ladies dispensed coffee and refreshments. In the evening music was provided for dancing, the programme consisting of 20 numbers. The Executive Committee was composed of Mrs. Gordon W. Burnham, Mrs. E. G. Bartlett, and Mrs. William Hogeman. The object of the entertainment was to raise money for the purpose of furnishing the new hospital building in Fourth-avenue. A considerable sum was netted.

BASE-BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Athletic Club of Philadelphia visited Brooklyn yesterday to play their return game with the Hartfords on the Union Grounds. Owing to the charge of half a dollar for admission, the crowd stayed outside the grounds, not over 200 people being within the inclosure. The contest proved to be unexpectedly close, and but for two wild throws in the first inning the ninth would have ended without a run being scored on either side. As it was, the Hartfords only won by 2 to 0. The very fine play of McGlynn behind the bat was the noteworthy feature of the game on the Athletic side, Burdock's beautiful stops eliciting loud applause on the other side. It was the best display the Athletics have yet made on the field this season. The full score is as follows:

HARTFORD.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ATHLETIC.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Holdsworth, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Ryan, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Start, 1st b.	0	1	1	0	0	Fisler, 2d b.	0	1	3	4	0
Burdock, 3d b.	1	2	2	5	1	Meyerle, 3d b.	0	0	0	3	2
Carey, s. s.	0	0	1	0	1	Eggler, c. f.	0	0	2	1	1
Hardidge, 2d b.	0	0	3	0	1	Palmer, s. s.	0	0	1	4	2
York, l. f.	0	0	2	2	0	Coons, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Cassidy, r. f.	0	1	0	1	0	Weaver, p.	0	1	0	2	3
Larkin, p.	0	1	0	2	1	McGlynn, c.	0	0	9	1	1
Allison, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Beach, 1st b.	0	1	11	0	0
Total.	2	7	27	10	2	Total.	0	3	27	15	9

INNINGS.

Hartford...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Athletic....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Umpire—Mr. Bunce.
Time of Game—One hour 55 minutes.
First Base by Errors—Hartford, 6; Athletic, 2.
Runs Earned—Hartford, 0; Athletic, 0.

To-day the Athletics play at Elizabeth, N. J., with the Resolutes.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. William W. Belknap, of Iowa, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Prof. Theodore D. Woolsey is at the Everett House.

Congressman E. K. Hart, of Albion, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Canal Commissioner C. A. Walrath, of Oneida, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse; William McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, arrived at the New-York Hotel yesterday from Europe, and left in the afternoon for Boston.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Special Agent Nevin seized 500 smuggled cigars on the Havana steamer Clyde yesterday.

The fourth engineers on all the Havana steamers of Alexandre's Line have been discharged as a matter of economy.

Dr. Austin W. Holden has received the appointment of Chief of Staff to the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island.

Dr. W. A. Hammond will lecture on "Sleep" on Monday evening next, at Chickering Hall, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital.

The importations of coffee and sugar from Central America, up to April 15, have increased this year over last—coffee 53,159 bags, and sugar 5,336 bags.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, arrived yesterday morning by the steam-ship Labrador, via Paris and Havre.

Rev. F. L. Spalding will be ordained as Bishop of Pooria, on the 1st prox., by Bishop Rosecrans. The candidate is nephew of the late Archbishop of Baltimore, and is related to many of the first families of Kentucky and Maryland.

Rev. John J. Kearney, Pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and an accredited representative of the Archdiocese of New-York to the Holy Father, was yesterday presented with an address and $1,600 by the parishioners of the cathedral.

While the ship Sir Robert Peel was sailing out through the Narrows yesterday morning, John Martin, a member of the crew, fell from the mizzen top-gallant-yard to the deck, and died while being conveyed back to the City on board the steam-boat Henry.

William A. Croffut will address the Liberal Club at Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth-street, this evening, on the theme, "Let us have Peace." After May 4 the Society will meet in the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

The New-York University Glee Club will sing in Harlem, for the benefit of the Congregational Church, this evening. The present members of the club are Atwood, Hayden, J. H. Darlington, McCauley, Z. Darlington, Davis, Bachus, Crane, Zabriskie, and Bull, with J. N. Sterry as director.

The passage by the House of the bill giving the Canal Commission the power to reduce canal tolls causes general rejoicing among merchants down town. It is not expected, however, that the tolls will be any lower this year than last, as they only furnished a sufficient amount of funds to pay current expenses.

General Order No. 1, which has just been issued by the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, strictly prohibits trucks, wagons, or signs representing any business or business firm from entering the ranks of the different regiments on the parade of the Grand Army on Decoration Day.

Louis Kahn, a waiter, of No. 431 East Ninth-street, was convicted by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, of larceny of cigars stolen from the manufactory of Gerson Goldstein, No. 474 Third-avenue. Recorder Hackett sent Kahn to the State Prison for three years.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for April exhibit the following figures: Thirty-five missionaries, 5 chapels, 5 mission schools, 5,996 visits, 460 meetings, 148 temperance pledges, 4,882 tracts, 219 families aided, &c. Receipts for the month, $4,539 62; payments, $2,580 85; debt remaining, $7,717 41.

A musical and literary entertainment was given last evening by the members of St. Paul's Guild, at the Trinity Church school-house, on New-Church-street, before a large audience. The entertainment was opened with an amateur play entitled "The Chimney Corner," which was followed by singing by a quartet, a recitation by William B. Ogilve, and a dialogue entitled "A Morning Call."

The vestibule and lobbies of the City Hall were filled yesterday with politicians, who were anxious to ascertain if Mayor Ely would send a new name to the Board of Aldermen for Police Commissioner. The Mayor, however, adhered to his purpose to delay action in the matter. It is considered probable that he will again select a prominent Republican for the office, and submit the nomination to the Aldermen at their next meeting.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the Order of Odd-fellows was appropriately celebrated yes

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7995. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.--WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., LL. D.,
Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital.
MURDON BUCK, M. D.,
Surgeon of New-York Hospital.
C. F. CHANDLER, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Columbia College, and College of Physicians and Surgeons. President of the Board of Health.
CORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,
Professor of Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
J. MARION SIMS, M. D.,
Founder and Surgeon of the Woman's Hospital.
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Surgical Jurisprudence, University of the City of New-York.
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, College of Physicians and Surgeons.
ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D.,
Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
F. A. EMMETT, M. D.,
Surgeon Woman's Hospital, State of New-York.
C. B. CROSBY, M. D.,
Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Late Surgeon-General, United States Army.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,
Professor of Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
G. B. SANDS, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
T. M. MARKOE, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons.
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,
President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
JAMES KNIGHT, M. D.,
Founder, Physician, and Surgeon, Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.
ANDREW H. SMITH, M. D.,
Physician to St. Luke's Hospital.
S. OGDEN DORRMUS, M. D., LL. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, New-York College and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
ALFRED C. POST, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Surgery, President of the Faculty, University of the City of New-York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Late Register of Board of Health.
JEROME C. SMITH, M. D.
JOHN ALLEN, D. D. S.
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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE BATTLE NEAR BATOUM RENEWED—A TURKISH MOVEMENT TOWARD RUSSIAN ARMENIA—THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS' ORDER OF THE DAY YESTERDAY—A THEORY OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARD THE DOBRUDSCHA.

LONDON, April 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople last night says: "A telegram from Hassan Pasha, commandant of the division at Batoum, announces that the battle at Tchurukson, which commenced on Wednesday, when the Russians, as already reported, lost 800 men, was resumed to-day."

Hassan Pasha telegraphed later from Batoum that the second day's fighting resulted in favor of the Turks, who were well under shelter, and inflicted considerable losses on the Russians. The latter in their attack were exposed to the Turkish fire, and were unable to advance.

The Ottoman fleet bombarded the Russian fortified harbor of Poti, 40 miles north of Batoum, and burned the town.

A Reuter telegram from Erzeroum says the Russians are invading Turkish territory between Batoum and Bayazid, and have seized 6,000 bushels of grain at Adjakooly. The Turks are advancing toward Alexandropol (a town of Russian Armenia) in three columns. A battle is expected.

A dispatch from Kischeneff says the Grand Duke Nicholas has issued the following order of the day to the troops: "The Christians, oppressed by the Turkish yoke, rose against their oppressors, and their blood has been shed for the last two years. The efforts of Russia and the powers to ameliorate their condition having been fruitless, the last word of the Czar has been spoken and war has been declared. The Czar intrusts me with the mission of accomplishing his will. We do not march to make conquests, but to defend our brethren oppressed for Christ's sake. I am convinced that each of you will do his duty and not dishonor the Russian name. All peaceable inhabitants, without distinction of religion or nationality, will be sacred in our eyes. You will take nothing without payment. I require that extremely severe discipline be maintained. We pass on our way through Roumania, where I am sure we shall meet with the same hospitality as our ancestors. I demand that you respect the established laws of the country, and, if necessary, afford the Roumanians disinterested aid against the Turks."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* sends the following on the movements of the Russian Army: "The Russian frontier, as fixed by the Treaty of Paris, extends from Ungheni and Jassy southward to Bolgrad, and then, making a sharp turn, continues eastward to the Black Sea, the whole distance being about 240 miles. Of this long line, the last portion, from Bolgrad eastward, is the most important in an advance, as it is only 20 to 30 miles from the Danube; so that on the tolerably good roads which remain from the time when the country belonged to the Russians, a considerable force can be thrown in a day or two into Galatz, Reni, Ismail, and Kilia, covering the passage of the Danube from Galatz downward. This seems to have been the primary object aimed at by the Russian commander, and to a certain extent has been already attained. Reports speak of six divisions, or three army corps, which were to have passed on this southern line. This route having always formed the main Russian line when operating against the lower Danube, it is probable that a third of the infantry and a large portion of the cavalry have already passed, or will pass, there. The other great point of passage is Ungheni, where the Russian and Roumanian Railways join. Between Ungheni and Bolgrad there are only two points on the Pruth, namely, opposite the Moldavian towns Husch and Faltsi, which can be crossed by infantry and cavalry, and both these seem to have been taken advantage of. From this line of advance it may be seen that the left wing of the Russians, which has crossed at Bolgrad in the south, and is taking up a position from Galatz downward, will form the pivot on which the rest of the army from the north will wheel, changing its position, which has been along the Moldavian frontier, to the Danube, that is, southward. Two roads through Moldavia are available for this movement. The troops who crossed at Husch and Faltsi will, doubtless, use the road, which is partially converted into a highway, running from Jassy via Vaslui to Berlat, where it branches off on one side to Galatz, and on the other to Fokschani, Rimnik, Buseo, and Bucharest. The right wing, and, no doubt, almost all the lighter war material, will go from Jassy westward to the Valley of the Sereth, along which a railway and highroad run down to Fokschani. Although, owing to the railway and these two highroads through Moldavia, the toe march of the Russian centre and right wing to the Danube will be much facilitated, it must be some weeks before they can be brought to take up positions in line with the left wing, and especially before all the material can be brought up, as it must be, before a serious advance can be attempted across the Danube. This would not, of course, prevent an operation on the part of the Russians to establish themselves on some point on the right bank of the Danube. The most likely point for such a preliminary step would seem to be the bend of the Danube round the Dobrudscha. This part of the Danube has not been included by the Turks in their line of defense, as lying too much out of the way, so that little or no care has been bestowed on strengthening Hirsova, Matchin, Isaktshi, and Tulscha. Suddenly, however, the original plan seems to have again been changed. Troops and guns have been sent, and a new entrenchment erected; but it may be doubted whether they are in a state to make a vigorous defense, unless, indeed, the Turks have found a man who will show the Russians what may be done with a flotilla on the river. Russian engineers have arrived at Turnsevern; the supposition is they intend bringing over from the Pruth the remaining portion of the Russian volunteers, and using them in the first instance against the Turks, should they cross.

A dispatch from Bucharest, dated April 27, evening, says: "Two Turkish monitors, each carrying five guns, advanced yesterday to the mouth of the River Sereth, to take soundings. The Russians continue to concentrate at Barboschi. The railways from Jassy to Firguli, and Dohalska to Pascani, are interrupted by floods."

LONDON, April 28.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Bucharest, dated Friday evening, mentions a report that the Turks have taken possession of a wooded island between Kalarash and Silistria, whence the inhabitants fled. The railway from Jassy to Ungheni is interrupted by floods.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says the Porte has resolved to await the further development of events before pressing its claim to occupy portions of Servia. It has arrived at this decision through foreign influences. Large consignments of arms for Roumania have been stopped at several railway stations in Galicia.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Russians have occupied Giurgevo, on the Danube."

A dispatch from Cettinje to the *Political Correspondence* announces that the Czar has sent to Prince Nicholas the Military Order of St. George. Gen. Vukovitz, the Montenegrin leader, has been ordered to Grahovo, where a strong advanced guard of Montenegrins is stationed. Another leader has been sent to Drobnak with 1,600 men to assume the offensive in the direction of Berane. A third Montenegrin leader yesterday occupied Sestaue, in Albania.

A Constantinople dispatch of last evening says: "It is stated that the Turkish commanders at Soutari and in Herzegovina have commenced a simultaneous offensive movement against Montenegro."

A *Times* special, dated Orsova, 27th, says Kalafat is not yet in possession of the Turks, but it is reported they will enter it to-day.

The *Times'* dispatch, dated Rustchuk, April 25, announces that Admiral Hobart Pasha arrived there on Tuesday, and Abdul-Kerim Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, on Wednesday. A council of war was being held. There was great excitement among the civil population.

A Turkish official telegram, placing the loss of the Russians in the first day's fight near Batoum at 800, as already stated, reports that the Turkish loss on the same occasion was 8 killed and 12 wounded. The telegram is obviously untrustworthy.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera says the Russians altogether lost about 2,000 men in the battles near Batoum. Both Poti and Fort St. Nicholas have been bombarded and partially destroyed.

The *News'* special from Kischeneff, Thursday, says the Grand Duke Nicholas and staff will not cross the frontier for some days. The health of the troops is excellent, in spite of the badness of the weather.

A *News* telegram from Bucharest late on Friday reports that the Turkish gun-boats have captured three Roumanian vessels. The Roumanian troops around Bucharest have commenced a movement to the Danube.

Several specials concur in estimating the Russians now in Roumania at 30,000 to 40,000.

The *Times'* dispatch from Bucharest, dated yesterday, says: "The Russian troops have not moved further westward than Barboschi. Their delay is variously commented on. The most plausible explanation is that their rapid advance at first was due to the persistent reports that the Turks intended to destroy the railway bridge. It is not probable that the Russian forces now in this province will move much further until overtaken by supports now detained by the floods which interrupt the railways. It is stated that the Russians intend laying a railway line from Berlat or Tekutch to Buseo. This will connect the two lines of railway now existing, and will considerably shorten the distance between Jassy and Bucharest and relieve the Russian line of communication, which is in constant danger of interruption by the Turkish flotilla. The construction of the road will be very easy. The rails are already here. It is said the Russian head-quarters will first be established at Ploiesti, north of Bucharest. I still think a considerable interval will elapse before there is any serious collision with the Turks. Great military activity is observable in Bucharest. The Roumanian Government is evidently making every effort to be fully prepared for the course to be determined on by the Chamber.

The *Times'* special from Cettinje reports that the Turks have murdered a Kurschi shepherd. The Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed to the Turkish commander in Albania that if such acts are continued he will hang all the officers he takes prisoners.

The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna says the occupation of Kalafat has been given up from strategical reasons; so the danger of a collision between Turkey and Roumania seems obviated.

The *Daily News'* special from Constantinople, Friday, says it is stated the Turkish fleet is off Odessa, but has not yet received instructions to bombard the city. Yesterday and during last night 12,000 Turkish troops left for the Trebizond. Several English newspaper correspondents accompany them.

POSITION OF OTHER POWERS.

AN IMPORTANT COMPLICATION — GREAT BRITAIN SAID TO BE CALLED ON BY AUSTRIA TO FULFILL HER PART OF THE TREATY OF 1856 — RUSSIA TO BE REQUIRED TO DEFINE THE OBJECT OF PRESENT OPERATIONS—GERMANY INDISPOSED TO ACT ON THE TURKISH NOTE ASKING MEDIATION.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The *Courier's* London correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The British Government have resolved to interfere between Russia and Turkey. I have the highest authority for stating that her Majesty's Government has just been called upon by Austria to fulfill her engagements under the tripartite treaty of 1856 for protecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that decision has been come to at a Cabinet council to take action in accordance with the national obligation.

The Cabinet have resolved as the first step to make a formal request to the Russian Government to state the object of the military operations now being undertaken against the Ottoman Government, and define the extent to which it is proposed to carry these operations. I learn from another source that the Austrian Government have agreed to address an inquiry of the same purport to Russia. The third party to the tripartite alliance of 1856—France—has not been required by the other two powers to take action at present in consideration of the strained relations between France and Germany. The treaty enables any one of the three powers to act separately in fulfillment of its terms, or to call upon either or both of the other powers to fulfill the treaty by joint action. The moving power now is Austria, and she has specific and obvious reasons for not embroiling France in the question, because any movement on the part of France would probably be counteracted by an opposite movement by Germany, that power being thereby compelled to act more or less in concert with Russia, and, therefore, against Austrian interests. Yet Austria cannot longer hesitate even in view of this danger, to take steps for resisting Russian invasion, and her appeal to the British Government is not a matter of form, but will soon appear to be a serious reality. Though Earl Derby was able to confidently state a week ago that this country was not likely to be called on to fulfill the tripartite treaty, yet within six days the British Government has actually been required by one of the signatory powers to fulfill its undertaking. The question of our active intervention may take practical shape before the end of next week. I know it is not expected in high quarters here that a decision will be pressed upon us so soon, though it is quite anticipated that the momentous alternative of declaring war against Russia will arise very shortly. The situation is regarded at Vienna as far more urgent than British statesmen seem to admit, and it should be remembered that the initiation of military action lies with Austria. I may say that the Ministry at London are very reluctant to attempt active interference, and if the Russian invasion can be definitely localized, the tripartite treaty may remain in the background for the present.

It was reported last night that Lord Napier, Governor of Gibraltar, has been instructed to go to Malta, and that a portion of the Guards are ordered to embark for Malta immediately. These reports are believed to be premature, although it is understood that the strengthening of the garrison at Malta has been under official consideration since the Government received from Vienna the requisition to fulfill the tripartite treaty."

MANCHESTER, April 27.—The *Guardian* says: "A firm at Arbroath, Scotland, has just received a very large order for canvas from the British Government, understood to be for tents. This is supplementary to another recent order."

LONDON, April 27.—The *Times* in a leading article deprecates needless panic concerning the war, and says: "England may have to strengthen her fleet in the Mediterranean, and send it nearer the scene of action. During the Franco-German war England had deep and real interests to guard, but the nation displayed no weak or noisy alarm. We assumed that we were perfectly able to defend our interests if they were attacked, and meanwhile we maintained the strictest neutrality. We cannot do better than follow the precedent we then set ourselves. Our interests in Turkey are manifold and great, but it would be easy to exaggerate them so long as the war keeps within certain limits, and at present they cannot be compared in importance to those of Austria. No doubt the war might, both in Europe and Asia, roll to points of greater importance to us than to any other State, just as the war in 1870 might have rolled to Antwerp, but we have precisely the same security now as we had then in the self-interest of the principal combatant. Russia, whatever be her faults, has, at least, a peculiarly keen sense of her own interests. To presume she would absolutely court a collision with the greatest naval power in the world is to presume that she would suddenly become as infatuated as Turkey. It is sometimes assumed that Constantinople might be taken by a dashing attack, but, in reality, it is one of the strongest places in the world. The Turks might, so long as they command the sea, hold it single-handed, and, perhaps, the knowledge of this fact adds emphasis to Russia's declaration that she will not seize Constantinople. At all events it sufficiently rebukes cries of undignified alarm and undisguised appeals to ignorant passion. This country can afford to regard the present contest calmly, for the simple reason that it will be perfectly well able to defend its interests if, and when, they are attacked."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon, in its leading article, draws attention to Russia's threatened reprisals against Egypt taking the form of a blockade of Alexandria—and says Russia would be acting entirely within her belligerent rights in cutting off the Egyptian troops or material of war in the Mediterranean, if she can do so, or even blockading and bombarding Alexandria, if she should see fit. Such action might inflict incalculable injury upon ourselves and upon all the other neutrals, but neither we nor they, so long as we remain neutrals, have a right to resist. We might remonstrate, and if this were ineffectual, and we saw our interests too severely jeopardized to make inaction longer possible, we might interpose to protect the coasts of the Porte and Egypt by force; but it must be remembered to do this would be an act of war, and should be followed, if not preceded, by a declaration of war.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Stratheden asked how far the Government concurred in the statement of the Russian circular that the Czar represented the views and interests of Europe. Earl Derby replied that England is in no way bound by the expression of opinion in the circular. As a matter of fact, the Government does not accept or adopt either the conclusion or arguments embodied therein.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he will ask on Monday whether the Government intend to issue a proclamation of neutrality. Mr. Howard, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave notice for Monday of a question regarding the prospective policy of the Government.

Hon. Robert Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to Mr. Gourley, said that Mr. Layard had telegraphed that Turkey is about to issue a proclamation respecting the search of neutral vessels for contraband of war.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated, in reply to a question, that a Russian officer had been allowed to visit the dock-yards. He said there was no object at present in altering the regulation, nor would there be any so long as reciprocity exists.

The *Globe* this afternoon says: "A private telegram received at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from Constantinople, says: 'Nine days' notice will be given before the Black Sea ports are blockaded.' The trade of the Tyne is being affected for the worse by affairs in the East. The excitement among ship-owners has subsided."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Berlin saying: "It is stated that a Cabinet council has resolved to decline to act upon the Turkish note asking for the mediation of the powers."

A dispatch from Cracow states that Gen. Degenfeld, who went to the frontier to greet the Czar for the Emperor of Austria, has returned there. He was received very cordially by the Czar, who repeatedly laid stress on the excellent relations between Austria and Russia.

A Vienna dispatch says: "The *Political Correspondence's* dispatch from Bucharest states that the Czar's Adjutant-General has arrived there with an autograph letter from the Czar to Prince Charles, explaining and apologizing for the entry of the Russians into Roumania before the meeting of the Chambers."

A special to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* from Athens reports that the Greek Government, while actively proceeding with its armaments, intends for the present to maintain an attitude of reserved neutrality.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill authorizing requisitions for the Army. The Government will probably refer the political question to the Chamber to-morrow, with the view of eliciting its decisions.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says: "Public feeling in Bucharest inclines more and more to an alliance of Roumania with Russia. It seems likely that the Chamber will vote absolute confidence in the present Ministry, and will indemnify them beforehand for any measures they may choose to take."

The Porte has issued another manifesto which declares that the Bosnian, Bulgarian, and Herzegovinian insurrections and the Servian and Montenegrin declarations of war were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that Turkey is ready to fight to death for independence.

The object of the Sultan's mission to Cabul is to ask the Ameer to form a confederation of the Semitic States.

The reports of unfriendliness between Turkey and Persia are denied.

A Vienna telegram says the *Deutsche Zeitung* in its evening edition has a report that England is negotiating with the Porte for the cession to her of the Suez Canal.

The *Times*, in its column of military and naval intelligence, reports that the dock-yard authorities at Portsmouth have received instructions to use all possible expedition in refitting and completing the Minotaur, Hercules, Triumph, Active, and Inconstant for sea. The *Times* says the Minotaur could be sent to sea at once. The Active would require months of preparation. The Inconstant and Triumph are also in a very backward state, but the Thunderer and double-turret ship Boadicea are quite ready. It is thought the destination of the Urgent, which is about to proceed to sea, will be changed to the Mediterranean. It is stated the Government have also ordered the speedy completion of all men-of-war building in the Clyde. These include the Nelson and Northampton, iron-clads, which are to be armed with four 18-ton, eight 12-ton, and six torpedo guns, and six steel corvettes, and two gun-boats. The last are in a forward state. The Nelson and Northampton would under ordinary circumstances take about a year to complete; the others are not yet launched. Within the last few days additional hands are being engaged and working extra time on all these vessels.

The *Post* has reason to believe that the statement to the effect, that British officers on leave, have been requested to join their regiments, is incorrect.

THE UNITED STATES NEUTRAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, Assistant-Secretary Seward, who represented the State Department in the absence of Secretary Evarts, presented cable dispatches from the American Legations at St. Petersburg and Constantinople, announcing the fact that a state of war had been declared between Russia and Turkey. The simple fact was announced in both dispatches without comment. This is the only notice, outside of newspaper reports, which has reached our Government. These telegraphic communications have no more force than attaches to private telegrams, and no official notice of the war between Russia and Turkey can be taken by our Government until the fact has been officially brought to the attention of the President by the accredited Ministers at Washington of the respective belligerents. As soon as such notice shall be formally given, the President will issue a proclamation announcing that a state of war exists between Russia and Turkey, and cautioning all American citizens that, under treaty stipulations, they are required to observe strict neutrality. The President will also issue orders to revenue and naval officers to use all diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within American jurisdiction, of any vessels intended to cruise against either of the belligerents, and to prevent either belligerent from using any American port as a basis of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of recruiting their armies or renewing or augmenting their naval and military supplies.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, April 27.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin telegraphs as follows: "I may mention that when Count Von Moltke, some time ago, directed the attention of the German Government to the numerical disproportion between the German and French border garrisons, Prince Bismarck strongly supported his representations, but the German Court did not, however, approve any measures likely to cause displeasure in France."

WASHINGTON.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE QUESTION REFERRED TO AT YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING—THE SESSION TO BE HELD JUNE 4.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The question of calling an extra session of Congress was incidentally referred to at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The President daily receives a number of letters from Congressmen and business men urging him not to call an extra session if it is possible to carry on all the departments of the Government without it. This point has already been decided, the President and Cabinet being convinced that the Army cannot be legally provided for in the absence of the regular appropriation by Congress. Other executive departments also require legislative aid, notably the Department of Justice and the Navy. The war between Russia and Turkey increases the necessity for legislative aid for the Navy, in order that it may be made efficient in enforcing the Neutrality laws and protecting the rights of American commerce. The President remarked to-day that he would determine upon the time for issuing a proclamation convening Congress in extra session upon the return of Secretary Evarts. The time already fixed, June 4, for convening Congress is not likely to be changed.

THE CABINET AND THE OFFICES.

A SUCCESSOR TO COLLECTOR CASEY IN NEW-ORLEANS RESOLVED UPON—THE APPOINTMENT AT GOV. PACKARD'S DISPOSAL—DEFREES TO SUCCEED CLAPP AS PUBLIC PRINTER—CONSUL VAN BUREN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the time was mostly occupied in the discussion of appointments. The New-Orleans Collectorship, and other Federal offices in Louisiana, were considered, but no appointments were determined upon. The names of several persons, including that of Gov. Packard, were considered in connection with the New-Orleans Collectorship, and it is probable a successor to Collector Casey will be named in a few days. Packard declines to be a candidate for the place, for the reason that should he be appointed he and the President would be subjected to the suspicion of having entered into an arrangement by which the settlement of the late political controversy in that State would be made to appear as the result of a bargain for the Custom-house. It is pretty certain, however, that, in appointing Casey's successor, the President will consult Packard's wishes and nominate any good Republican whom he may recommend. Although Gen. Anderson is not an applicant for the place, it is probable he will receive the appointment.

A successor to Public Printer Clapp was determined upon to-day, and John D. Defrees will succeed to the charge of the Government printing office on May 1. Mr. Clapp was notified a few days ago that his resignation, to take effect June 30, would be acceptable, but Mr. Clapp preferred to retire immediately, and resigned to take effect May 1. Mr. Defrees held this office under Lincoln's and a part of Johnson's Administrations, and was succeeded by Mr. Clapp.

Complaints are made by Naval officers recently returned from Japanese waters against Mr. Van Buren, American Consul at Kanagawa, who is charged with immoral and scandalous practices, and general dereliction of consular duties. He is also charged with imposing unusual and cruel sentences upon such American seamen as may be brought before him for judgment. Van Buren will be remembered in connection with an angry controversy with Minister Jay, during the Vienna Exposition, when that gentleman was Minister to Austria. That controversy led to the resignation of Jay, and the appointment of Van Buren as Consul at Kanagawa.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRATORS.

THE CIVIL SUIT AGAINST HESING OF CHICAGO—A LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO CERTAIN DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The counsel of A. C. Hesing, of Chicago, one of persons indicted in the whisky conspiracy, has telegraphed Secretary Sherman that the court is about proceeding with the civil suit against their client. They protest against this as being a violation of the agreement entered into by the Secretary with reference to these cases. The Secretary replied that he agreed not to take any steps against the parties, so far as the Treasury Department is concerned, pending the investigation into the character and extent of the immunity claimed under an alleged agreement with Government officers prior to the trials which took place last year; but he has no authority or power to interfere with the courts, and the arrangement entered into by him did not contemplate that any action should be taken by the Treasury Department to influence judicial action in any suits already commenced.

Following is the full text of the letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to certain District Attorneys in prominent Western cities, upon the subject of prosecutions of whisky frauds:

SIR: This office desires to call your attention to the various suits and prosecutions growing out of the whisky frauds still remaining unfinished in your district, and to urge upon you to take such steps as will secure the prompt enforcement of all liabilities to the United States in respect to such cases. Where property has been seized and judgment not yet obtained, the suits should be pressed to judgment without delay. The same course should be taken in reference to liabilities upon bonds and criminal prosecutions. There should be no unnecessary delay in the proceedings to enforce collection of the judgments when obtained. This office expects that your vigilance will be constantly exercised to guard the interests of the Government in these cases, and that you will not consider that your duties are concluded until the amounts of the judgments are collected, where collections are possible, and the money paid into the registry of the court, and thence into the Treasury of the United States. If the debtors have made conveyances for the purpose of concealment, and to defeat the Government, this office should be advised and appropriate proceedings instituted under bill of discovery or otherwise, and if the debtors are known to have property outside of your district, which can be reached by the United States, appropriate steps should be taken at once to reach it. I would desire to be informed of the progress made in these cases from time to time until they are fully closed, and request that you will advise this office when it can be of any assistance in the matter.

THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

DR. PEREZ PRESENTS TO THE PRESIDENT HIS LETTER OF RECALL—SPEECHES OF THE MINISTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Dr. Santiago Perez, for some time past Minister Resident of Colombia in this country, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Seward, presented to-day his letter of recall to the President, upon which occasion he made the following remarks:

"MR. PRESIDENT—My Government instructs me again to state on placing in your hands the letter which terminates my mission near that ever which you so worthily preside, how great is the importance attached by Columbia to the maintenance of the good understanding existing between the two nations. In performing this duty you will permit me also to express my gratitude for the kindness which has been uniformly shown me during the two periods in which I have had the honor to represent my country in this Republic, for which I shall ever entertain feelings of admiration and respect."

To which the President replied as follows:

"MR. PEREZ: We part with you with uncommon regret. During your two missions to this country we have had opportunities to appreciate the discrimination which the Colombians showed in bestowing upon you other trusts, and among them those of their Chief Magistrate and Minister for Foreign Affairs. You will take with you our best wishes for your personal welfare, and for the peace and happiness of the United States of Colombia."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $476,206 06, and from Customs, $486 491 81.

Arthur Leonhard was to-day commissioned Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Missouri.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.

Rear-Admiral Murray, commanding the North Pacific station, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, on the 12th inst., on the Pensacola, his flag-ship. All well on board.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day with the exception of Mr. Evarts, who will return to Washington on Monday. The Department of State was represented by Assistant Secretary Seward.

The Treasury of the United States, up to date, has disbursed $30,344,000 in silver currency, of which about $18 035,000 was in lieu of fractional currency, and $12,249,000 for currency obligations. There is a balance on hand of $3,500,000.

Lieut. F. H. Delano is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Supply, at New-York; Chaplain Richard Hayward is detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered to the Tennessee, Asiatic station.

The last treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Empire, negotiated in 1862, contains no such declared principles as those contained in the treaty of 18 4 between Russia and the United States with reference to free ships making free goods.

Señor Perez, formerly President of the United States of Colombia, and of late Minister resident in the United States from that Republic, called to-day at the Executive Mansion to present his letter of recall and to take leave of President Hayes.

Gen. Humphrey will be asked to appoint another Commission of Engineers, to make examination of the Washington Monument foundation, many competent engineers being of opinion that the examination made by Gens. Wright and Gilmore was insufficient.

It is stated that over 5,000 citizens have already signed the petition, which was put in circulation on Wednesday last, requesting the President to appoint only residents of the District as District Commissioners. Those who have it in charge say they will secure at least 5,000 more before presenting it to the President.

The Analostan Boat Club, of this city, have accepted a challenge from the Undine Boat Club, of Baltimore, Md., to row a three-mile four-oared shell race on the Potomac River. The race will take place on the 24th of May next, and the course will be from the foot of G-street, one mile and a half down the river and return.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, (including $6,000,000 as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency,) $9,391,427; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,245,000; coin, (including $49,100,400 in coin certificates,) $93,843,522; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,204.

Telegraphic information was to-day received by the Secretary of the Treasury of the death of Assistant Treasurer Davis, at Cincinnati, and Secretary Sherman has sent Horace A. Whitney, of the Treasurer's office, and W. P. Barnes, of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to Cincinnati to take charge of the office temporarily. The new Assistant Treasurer will be Mr. A. E. Stern.

The President to-day commissioned the following Postmasters: P. P. Wilson, Putnam, Conn.; Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Brockport, N. Y.; Hathorn Burt, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Andrew N. Barnes, Rondout, N. Y.; Mrs. Miriam A. Lee, Stroudsburg, Penn.; D. O. Gehr, Chambersburg, Penn.; H. Y. McCortney, Villisca, Iowa; C. J. Thomas, Berlin, Wis.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.

The appointment of ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, to be Minister to France has been agreed upon, and he has formally accepted the position. He will not sail for that country until his nomination shall have been confirmed by the Senate at the approaching extra session. No one has yet been selected for the Austrian Mission, though several gentlemen are named in connection therewith, among them ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri.

The President has adopted the following rules governing office hours, Cabinet meetings, &c.: The hours for the reception of visitors upon business are from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 P. M., daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, and during Cabinet meetings. The regular meetings of the Cabinet are at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesdays and Fridays. Applications for appointment to office must be made in writing, and presented at the proper department. Personal applications to the President will not be considered.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. C. F. Dutton, Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty with the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain region, in charge of J. W. Powell; First-Lieut. J. C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that department during the absence of Capt. Dutton.

Commissioner Raum has received several letters from prominent citizens of North Carolina, not themselves in the public service, and from others holding official positions there, taking similar views with the Commissioner as to the objects of various parties in the State to deter revenue agents from performing their duties, by prosecuting officers who have made arrests of violators of the Revenue laws in the illicit manufacture of whisky and tobacco. The Commissioner has referred the whole matter to the Attorney-General for the action of the Department of Justice.

The following statement showing the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the 15 months ended March 31, 1877, is furnished by the Bureau of Statistics:

From	Cwt.	From	Cwt.
United States	24,299 162	Egypt	2,452,070
Russia	10,112,444	Turkey (Wallachia, and Moldavia)	1,441,183
British India	3,953,294		
Germany	2,925,013	Chili	994,619
France	571,867	Other countries	3,683,691
British North America	2,482,059		
Total			52,951,358

This represents nearly 100,000,000 bushels, of the value of $141 400,000. During the same period there was imported 7,469,051 cwt. of wheat flour, of which 2,749,579 cwt. was received from the United States.

Henry H. Bates, of New-York, now Examiner of Interferences in the Patent Office, will, to-morrow, on the recommendation of Secretary Schurz, be commissioned by the President to fill the vacancy on the Patent Office Appeal Board as an "Examiner-in-Chief." The promotion is made in accordance with the result of a special competitive examination, which has been conducted by the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Patents and the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department. The competition was open to all the 23 "Principal Examiners" of Patents. Thirteen of them entered, and were subjected to very searching tests of

to confer with a like committee from the lower house. Both houses manifest unusual obstinacy with regard to this bill, the difference of opinion being a desire of a majority of the Assembly to kill the Code entirely, while a majority of the Senate wish it to become a law. This is the real ground of the contest about the time the Code shall take effect. It is a question that is agitating the Bar of the whole State. It speaks well for the merits of the Code that these lawyers who have studied it most thoroughly are almost unanimously in its favor, while the opposition to it comes mainly from those who have never read it. The misfortune of the disagreement between the two houses is that, if they fail to harmonize, the Code will go into effect next Tuesday, May 1, by virtue of an act passed last Winter. As the Judiciary Committee of the present Senate has reported 275 amendments to the Code which have not yet been concurred in by the lower house, it is very desirable that it should not become a law before these amendments are adopted. David Dudley Field has been here for several days lobbying against the Code, with the hope, it is said, that if he can kill it or postpone its becoming a law till May 1, 1878, he will be able to induce the next Legislature to adopt the Code framed by him some 25 years ago, and which has since laid dormant on his hands.

The Senate appointed a Conference Committee on the "Woodin charter," consisting of Messrs. Woodin, Morrissey, and Tobey.

Senator Wagstaff's bill legalizing the acts of Excise Boards throughout the State who have been granting licenses contrary to law, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, was discussed in Committee of the Whole to-day, and progressed without action. It was stoutly opposed by Senators Loomis and Woodin.

Assemblyman Corsa's bill to compel landlords using summary process to evict tenants for non-payment of rent, to bring their actions before the District Judges holding court in the districts where the tenants reside, instead of compelling them to go to a remote part of the City, passed the Senate this morning, and subsequently was concurred in by the lower house, and sent to the Governor for his signature.

ROUTINE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

HOW MR. STRAHAN'S EFFORTS TO REPORT A BILL WERE DEFEATED—A CERTIFICATE GIVEN THE GENTLEMAN FROM ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—The afternoon session of the House was spent mainly in the transaction of routine business, as was most of the morning sitting. The Speaker, who is suffering from a severe hoarseness, gave his place during a large portion of the time to Mr. Morey, of Livingston, who rattled off business excellently. There was some amusement created by the repeated attempts of Mr. Strahan to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill which had been agreed upon as a substitute for the Hayes bill requiring elevated railroad companies in New-York to pay all damages to property-owners for any injury they may sustain by these roads. The intent of the bill is to prevent the Gilbert Road building its structure without paying all the property-owners on Sixth-avenue. The report could only be made to the House in the order of business in which it has been for the past three days, by unanimous consent, or in another form by a two-thirds vote, neither of which could be obtained. Messrs. Ecclesine, O'Hare, and Purdy have been on guard every moment of time, relieving each other by turns, and each and every ingenious device of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in his report has been defeated by the fatal "I object," coming from one of these vigilant sentinels. There is little hope for the bill now.

Mr. Carroll E. Smith, of Syracuse, who is the editor of the *Journal* of that city, was evidently struck hard by the brief allusion to his chronic absenteeism in THE TIMES. The gentleman seems to feel that his reputation is at stake, for he drew up a certificate of good character and circulated it around the House today for signatures. This remarkable document certifies that Mr. Smith has always been remarkably faithful to his legislative duties—in fact, that the Legislature could not have got along without his valuable assistance. So entirely novel a method of "vindicating one's self has afforded endless amusement to the members, and none seemed to enjoy the joke more than some of those who signed the paper. It has since come out that on the same day the allusion appeared in THE TIMES, the gifted editor published in his paper a long editorial severely taking the House to task for neglecting its duty, and some of the men criticised in the article were to-day solicited to sign the certificate in question.

PHELIN TOOLE'S STORY.

HIS QUAINT DESCRIPTION OF HOW HE SAVED LIVES AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL FIRE.

The St. Louis *Times* prints in full the testimony of Phelin Toole, the fireman, showing his action in saving several lives at the burning of the Southern Hotel. We quote a portion as follows:

"Mr. Lindsay says to me, says he, 'Toole, there is some one down on the Fourth-street side;' so we went down Walnut-street, and there was a man hanging out of the window there; we raised our truss there, and when we raised her up she would not lay in to the window, so I just rushed right out with that little bit of rope, and I threw it to this Mr. Kennedy—I found out who he was afterward—and he says to me, when I was on the fly-ladder, 'I will jump,' after I threw him the rope. Says I, 'no, ——it, don't jump.' I said it that way to him. He says, 'I will jump.' 'No, Sir,' says I, 'don't jump at all.' So finally says I. 'Now I will tell you what you will do. You just take plenty of slack on this rope into the window and your wife is all right. You hold on, and so while we are getting this truck all right, if you have to jump you have that rope in your hand, and it is made fast, secure.' You have seen that fly-ladder, gentlemen, I guess to-day. I then took it round two or three or four times, so that it would catch him any way if he had happened to jump, so then he had plenty of slack, and enough for us to work the truck on the ground. Then I came down, and we got the truck; Mr. Lindsay got the truck on the sidewalk, so that she lay nearer, but not exactly as she ought. Then Mr. Lindsay says: 'Toole,' says he, 'run her out on this rope.' 'All right, sir,' says I, and I let her rip. So we ran her out in a position that never a truck in this or any other country did work, and we ran her out and depended on that, and that threw her, you know, lower down under the window. Then she stood about five feet from the sill, and I went up the ladder with the rope all the time. When I went up to the top of that ladder I says, 'You turn round and get down, so that you can catch that sill.' Then at this time the glass was cracking in the window where he was, and that is the only part of the building that fell; sod visible there to-day; it fell on the Fourth-street side; so I told him to do that. So he could catch the window-sill he could ease himself down like that, [indicated;] then I got up and put one of my legs through the round and caught it with my toe, and I put the other one under it; that was to steady myself. Of course I looked out for number one. I was watching myself all the time as well as him, so he eased down and I could just reach him this way, [indicating;] I could just reach his feet, and I told him to ease himself as far as he could down to me; then says I 'Drop,' and he dropped right into my arms. While he was dropping, you know, I had my legs round the ladder. When he came down he was very much excited—well, in fact, I was hard set to get him off the ladder. We got our truck down then, and got her. I guess, about four or five lengths of herself from the corner of Elm-street, on the east side of the street, and I just coiled up that little bit of a heaving line that I had in my hand, and I was walking up, when down comes the whole Fourth-street side."

ANTS DROPPING THEIR WINGS.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* prints the following: "A singular phenomenon has been observed every Spring in the Collins Company's tempering shop at Collinsville, Hartford County. On the early warm days many thousands of small winged ants would emerge from the crevices in the chestnut plank flooring, and fly rapidly to the nearest light, and as rapidly divest themselves of their wings. On Monday morning, April 23, many thousands of them swarmed out in the same room, leaving the floor for 20 square feet whitened with their wings. This exodus of ants from the same locality has not failed for nearly 10 years."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* gives the statistics of the week as follows: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending April 21 was, by rail, 104,457 tons; by canal, 23,939 tons—total, 128,396 tons, against 126,825 tons for the same week of last year—increase, 1,571 tons; for the year, 1,464,129 tons, against 978,155 tons for the corresponding period of last year—increase, 485,974 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 469,395 tons; bituminous, 74 241 tons—total, 543,636 tons, against 453,124 tons anthracite and 63,369 tons bituminous—total, 516,493 tons—for the same week of last year; increase of anthracite, 16,271 tons; increase of bituminous, 10,872 tons; total increase, 27,143 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was, anthracite, 5,229,216 tons; bituminous, 849,337 tons; total, 6,078,543 tons against 4,041,046 tons anthracite and 873,903 tons bituminous—total, 4,914,949 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 1,188,170 tons; decrease of bituminous, 24,576 tons."

A MENIAL INSTEAD OF A WIFE.

THE DIVORCE SUIT OF ANN ELIZA YOUNG—THE DECISION IN THE CASE—THE ALLEGED MARRIAGE NULL AND VOID.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 27.—The decision in the famous case of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young was rendered to-day by Judge Schaeffer as follows: That the defendant and plaintiff were married April 18, 1868, de facto, but not de jure; that at the time of the de facto marriage plaintiff was competent to enter into a valid contract of marriage, but the defendant was not, because he had a lawful wife then living. The person, Sidney Rigdon, who performed the marriage ceremony between the defendant and Mary Anne Angell, in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1834, had no license authorizing him to perform such ceremony. None was needed to make the marriage valid. The plaintiff and defendant cohabited together as husband and wife for several years after their de facto marriage. The defendant deserted, ill-treated, and neglected the plaintiff; but such de facto marriage was induced and effected by undue influence and coercion. The decision concludes as follows: "The plaintiff is not entitled to a decree of divorce. The alleged marriage was and is polygamous, and therefore null and void. During the time plaintiff was with defendant as his polygamous wife she was serving him as a menial servant, and would be entitled to reasonable compensation for her services. But, having received in this instance in the form of alimony *pendente lite* more than such services are shown by the proof to be reasonably worth she should go hence without further compensation."

THANKSGIVING IN LOUISIANA.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. NICHOLLS APPOINTING MAY 10 A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—The following will be issued to-morrow:

Whereas, the political troubles which have weighed upon the people of the State of Louisiana for past years, have, under the merciful dispensation of the providence of God, been brought to a happy end; and whereas, it is meet that at the hour of their deliverance the people should return thanks for dangers passed, and seek strength to fulfill the promises held out by the dawning of an auspicious future; therefore I, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, fixing Thursday, the 10th day of May, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and do invite all the good people of this State, on said day, to abstain from their several avocations, and to resort to their wonted places of public worship, there to offer up their hearts in thanksgiving to that divine and merciful Providence, who has vouchsafed to guide them to a haven of peace and union, and to ask at His hands for the future the blessings of His divine guidance, so that all the people of the State, forgetting past dissensions and bitterness, may unite in fulfillment of a common and happy destiny.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE SANDOWN HURDLE RACE WON BY WOODCOCK—THE SECOND HORSE IS DISQUALIFIED.

LONDON, April 27.—This was the second day of the Sandown Park second Spring meeting. The chief event was the great Sandown hurdle race, and was won by Lord Dupplin's Woodcock, with Palm second, and Scamp third. The latest betting was four to one against Woodcock, ten to one against Palm, and three to one against Scamp. Miss Lizzie, the betting on whom was four to one, came in second, but was disqualified for missing one flight of hurdles. Ten horses ran. The following is a summary:

THE GREAT SANDOWN HURDLE RACE. (handicap.) of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, with 300 sovereigns added, second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake, the winner to pay 20 sovereigns toward expenses; entrance, 3 sovereigns each to the fund, to be the only liability if forfeit be declared by a day to be named when the weights appear; about two miles and a quarter; closed with 54 subscribers.

Lord Dupplin's ch. h. Woodcock, by Marsyas, out of Typhoon, 5 years, 174 pounds..... 1
M. G. Hr. Way's Palm, aged, 162 pounds..... 2
Sir J. D. Astley's b. h. Scamp, by The Rake, out of Lady Sophie, 6 years, 175 pounds..... 3
M. Gerard's br. f. Miss Lizzie, by Scottish out of Lizzie, by Windhound, 4 years, 150 pounds..... 0

INSURANCE NOTES.

It is reported that the officers of the Insurance Department have been procuring further proof of the misdoings of the Continental Life Insurance Company for presentation to the Grand Jury, with a view to securing the indictment of the former officers. This will have a tendency to interfere with the projected return of Luther W. and Rufus C. Frost, both of whom are now said to be in Connecticut.

It is asserted that Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, the President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, which has been ordered to show cause why it should not be dissolved, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. No official verification of the report could be obtained last evening. It is not known what the charges preferred against Dr. Lambert consist of, but it is generally supposed that the indictment, if one has been found, is for perjury in swearing to the false statements of the company's condition presented to the Insurance Department, as alleged in the report of Superintendent Smyth.

A rumor was current in insurance circles yesterday afternoon to the effect that Jeremiah H. Steadwell, the President of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, had written a letter to a friend in this City, in which he states that he will be here in a few days. The letter was not dated, it is said, and bore no postmark, and this gives strength to the impression of many that Steadwell's hiding-place is not far away from New-York. It is anticipated that Steadwell will furnish some important information regarding the lost securities of the New-Jersey Mutual Company. It is not believed, however, that he will give himself up to the authorities.

The National Capitol Life Insurance Company, of which Benjamin Noyes is the President, is in more trouble, and its property at the office in this City, No. 170 Broadway, has been attached by the Sheriff. The attachment against the property was procured by Messrs. Barker and Hull, attorneys for Robert T. French, who has instituted proceedings against the company for the recovery of money due on a policy. The plaintiff was the holder of an endowment policy in the National Life Insurance Company of this City, which was reinsured in the American Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-Haven, afterward amalgamated with the National Capitol, and alleges that when it became due the latter company refused payment.

The Essex County (N. J.) Grand Jury are still engaged in the investigation of the affairs of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark. Yesterday they had before them John Y. Foster, Secretary of State Kelsey, and Mr. Byington, former agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company. It is said, too, that when Benjamin Noyes was before the Grand Jury he admitted that he gave a receipt to the Mutual Life officials for $30,000 in cash and $75,000 of Government bonds. There seems to be no doubt that the Grand Jury will make a presentment of some kind in connection with the case. Ex-Gov. Parker, the Receiver, was yesterday notified by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New-York that the interest upon the $100,000 worth of mortgages deposited at Albany for the protection of the Hope Company will not hereafter be paid to him as Receiver, though the mortgages have been kept on deposit with the New-York Companies as assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Presbyterian Woman's Board of Foreign Missions for the North-west met again yesterday. Mrs. Kumler, of Cincinnati, conducted a model missionary meeting for the benefit of the large audience present. Mrs. Young, of Iowa, read a paper on "Consecration." Mrs. Ferry and Mrs. Robinson, of Michigan, read papers on "Christian Steadfastness." Other brief papers were read during the morning session. Resolutions were adopted in the afternoon, all looking to the advancement of the mission work. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in April, 1878. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. A. H. Hoge, President, with a large number of Vice Presidents, representing all the North-western States; Miss E. A. Bakie, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George H. Laflin and Mrs. H. H. Fry, Home Correspondiug Secretaries; Mrs. Albert Keep, Mrs. S. H. Perry, and Mrs. H. F. Waite, Foreign Corresponding Secretaries; Mrs. Jesse Whitehead, Treasurer; a long list of Managers, and Mrs. A. G. Gibbs and Mrs. Henry Willing, Editorial Committee. A collection was taken up to defray all outstanding indebtedness, and the board adjourned sine die.

BODINE BEATEN BY OCCIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—A trotting race between Bodine and Occident for a purse of $2,000 came off at Los Angeles to-day. Bodine was driven by John Splann and Occident by McGregor. The latter won the first, second, and fourth heats and the race. Time—2:25½, 2:23, and 2:26½. Goldsmith Maid and Rarus will trot to-morrow for a purse of $2,000, and an additional $1,000 if the best time in the State is beaten.

THE TWEED CONSPIRACY.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF EX-SENATOR CHAPMAN AS TO THE COURSE OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS ON THE TWEED CHARTER—SENATOR WOODIN'S RECORD—THE TAX LEVY BILL THAT GAVE POWER FOR THE EVIL UNDER THE CHARTER—NO VOUCHERS WITH WOODIN'S INDORSEMENT IN THE BOWLING GREEN BANK.

ALBANY, April 27.—The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin met this morning. Orlow W. Chapman was sworn by Mr. Carpenter, and testified as follows: Reside at Binghamton; was a member of the Senate in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871; William B. Woodin was a Senator during 1870 and 1871; Norris Winslow was also a member in 1870 and 1871, as well as William M. Tweed; I was a Republican.

Q.—Did Mr. Tweed take an active part in legislative matters? A.—I suppose there is no dispute about that in any quarter; I should say the same thing in regard to Senator Woodin during the two years that he was there with me; that is my idea about it; not so much so as latterly; that was his first term.

Q.—What was Mr. Winslow's position in regard to activity? A.—I should say, perhaps, the same thing as regards Senator Winslow. He was not much of a talker. During the time I was there he was active in local legislation.

Q.—Who were the Senators who took a particularly active part in discussions during that time? A.—Senators Kennaday and Parker were two strong men, as I looked upon them, in the Senate.

Q.—You know there was a bill before the Senate known as the "Tweed Charter," which passed? A.—Yes.

Q.—And also the New-York Election law passed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there a Republican caucus held with regard to that bill? A.—Yes.

Q.—You voted for both? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you vote for the charter? A.—I voted for it in order to get the Election law.

Q.—State what was done at that caucus in reference to the bill? A.—The question of the Republican members of the Senate upon these two measures was the question under discussion, and it was finally decided to support the charter in order to get the Election law; that is my recollection about it.

Q.—Was that position taken by the caucus as a body? A.—That is my recollection about it.

Q.—That was the political reason assigned, and the individual reason? A.—That was my understanding of it.

Q.—Which passed first in the Senate? A.—The Election law went to the Governor and was signed by him, as I understand it, before the charter was put upon its passage, and, as I recollect it, before the Republican Senators would consent to vote for it.

Q.—How long after did the charter pass? A.—A short time after that the Governor signed it.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any money being used or promised to influence Senators or Assemblymen? A.—I certainly have not, either directly or indirectly.

Q.—If you know of any circumstance which leads you to infer that money was used, please state the circumstance. A.—I know of no circumstance; of course, afterward I heard of the rumors in the papers and elsewhere; it is my impression that it was some little time after that I heard anything about it.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any money being used at all in regard to any measures before the Legislature about that time? A.—I have none.

Q.—Know anything in regard to money being raised? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember what Mr. Greeley's position was at the caucus to which you have referred? It has been already stated that he was present. A.—My recollection is that Mr. Greeley and some other gentleman who was with him were present at the caucus part of the time; some members of the caucus had conversation with Mr. Greeley and the other gentleman whose name I do not remember—in regard to the measure; I think Mr. Greeley at first urged upon the Republican members not to pass the charter; but, after hearing what suggestions were made by the Senators, and the reasons which they gave tending to induce them to support the charter, it seemed to me to work a different view of it somewhat, although it does not seem to me now that he quite assented, or that he seemed to be quite convinced of the correctness of our position; it seems to me that the other gentleman, however, acknowledged in the caucus that our position was correct.

Q.—Was Mr. Greeley active in advocating the Election law? A.—I think he was, and advocated it in his paper.

Q.—Do you remember whether Senator Woodin took an active part in that caucus? A.—I have no recollection of Senator Woodin saying anything in that caucus, and I might say that as in regard to almost any member; I don't recollect seeing Mr. Woodin in the caucus; Mr. Greeley and this gentleman then retired, and the vote was taken upon the proposition.

Q.—Was it agreed to support the Election law and charter? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Woodin—Do you remember a caucus being held in this building prior to the caucus you have spoken of? A.—I remember now there was an informal consultation in one of the Senator's rooms, in the north-eastern portion of this building; it seems to me that a gentleman with Mr. Greeley came out afterward in a letter in the paper, referring to our proposition.

Q.—Do you remember that another consideration was an agreement on the part of the Democrats to resist any attempt to pass a law dispensing with the Auditor of the Canal Department? A.—I have lost sight of that entirely.

Q.—Do you remember there was a proposition also pending to repeal the law which provided for the election of Loan Commissioners of the County of Onondaga? A.—It strikes me there was something of that kind, but I have forgotten it; as I look back upon it now, there were three parties in the Senate—the Republicans, the Democrats, and the Young Democrats—the Young Democrats holding the balance of power; the Democrats could necessarily get this charter passed substantially as they wanted it in any event, but in order to do that they would have to conciliate in some way the Young Democracy, as I know, and I have no doubt about it, of punishing the Young Democracy as rebels, and if they could get their charter in any way without conciliating them, they desired to do it; by taking this action the Republicans would get the Election law, which they would not get in any other manner; if they did not take this action they would lose their Election law, and they would also not succeed in relieving the people of New-York City from the effects of the charter; if we had the Election law, that would be something that would help us in the future elections of the State, so that we would have a honest election in the State thereafter, and if it was necessary then to modify the charter or repeal it, we could do it; but it seemed to me it was vital to have the Election law as a matter of policy; that seems to me now the reason of my action at that time.

Q.—Is it secured to you that you could only get the Election law by voting for the charter? A.—That is my recollection.

By Mr. Bradley—Do you recollect there was more than one Election Law bill in that Legislature for the City of New-York? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Do you recollect that the Election Law bill was one that Mr. Greeley was in favor of? A.—That is my idea; we were to have the privilege of having the Election law as stringent as we desired it.

Q.—Do you recollect now that Mr. Waterbury, of New-York, had a bill? A.—Oh, yes; I recollect that.

Q.—Do you recollect the Waterbury bill was the one that Mr. Greeley wanted? A.—My impression would be very strong that that was not the bill; but the bill that was finally passed corresponded with his ideas.

Q.—You didn't pass the Waterbury bill? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen recently in the proceedings before this committee a published letter from Mr. Greeley to Mr. Winslow, said to have been conveyed to Mr. Winslow by Mr. Waterbury? A.—I can see that letter as published.

Q.—I call your attention, to see if that matter refreshes your recollection upon the subject whether Mr. Greeley was in favor of the Waterbury bill? A.—I do not recollect that Mr. Greeley was in favor of the Waterbury bill.

Q.—Have you any recollection that he was in favor of the Simm Law bill that did pass? A.—My recollection would be that Mr. Greeley was in favor of a very stringent Election Law bill, without having committed himself in favor of not as against any other.

Q.—Whose bill was this that passed? A.—I don't know as it had any designation; it seems to me that the bill was gotten up by some of the Senators; it was rather a stringent registry law than anything else.

Q.—Is your recollection entirely distinct as to what bill he did prefer? A.—It is not; my impression would be that he did not designate it; it seems to me that the Waterbury bill was introduced early in the session, and referred to our committee a long time before any of these actions came up.

Q.—Do you recollect a bill before that Legislature known as the New-York City Tax Levy bill? A.—I recollect there was such a bill, of course; there is every year.

Q.—Can you recollect whether any Republican members of the Senate voted for that Tax Levy bill? A.—I don't remember one way or the other.

Q.—Do you recollect that that bill excited considerable interest in the Senate and outside of the Senate? A.—My impression would be that one of the evil results of that charter was obtained by some subsequent legislation; that there was some subsequent bill passed which gave point and significance to the charter, which did not appear at the time of the passage of the charter; whether it was in either of the tax levies, or in some separate bill, I don't know; it seems to me it was in some separate bill.

Q.—It gave a great opportunity? A.—Yes; it gave a great point to it.

Q.—It gave opportunity to those who would have power under the charter to accomplish what was afterward accomplished. A.—Yes.

Q.—My inquiry was whether you recollect that that year considerable interest was manifested? A.—From that subsequent legislation, whatever it was, I don't think any Republican members in the Senate voted for that proposition. I think the feeling was strong and pretty unanimous against that.

Q.—Do you now recollect whether the evils that might grow out of that bill if it should become a law were appreciated by the members of the Senate? A.—That would be my recollection; I think the Republicans were entirely against that measure, but the Young Democracy were going in harmony with the rest, and they had the power.

Q.—Is your recollection sufficiently distinct to enable you to say that no Republican voted for that bill in the Senate? A.—I think no Republican voted for that measure in the Senate—that Board of Audit measure—I think that during the progress of that bill through the Senate there was considerable discussion, and charges made with respect to the character of the bill and the evils that might grow out of its passage; all I recollect is the general fact.

Q.—It was a vicious bill? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that was so charged in the Senate in the discussion of the bill? A.—That would be my idea; I have no recollection of any particular person being on his feet and charging it.

Q.—Do you remember that Mr. Tweed was an advocate of that bill? A.—That would be my impression.

By Mr. Woodin—Do you remember that in 1870 there was a great deal of excitement all through the State in regard to the subject matter of sectarian appropriations? A.—There was one year; I guess it was in 1870.

Q.—Do you remember the Senate was flooded with petitions from all parts of the State? A.—If that was the year, that was true.

Q.—Do you remember the Republicans insisting upon a repeal of a provision in the former tax levy in regard to sectarian appropriations? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember, they put in the tax levy that year a provision repealing the former acts, or a provision covering subject? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember as a distinct proposition, if there was any controversy in the Senate through the tax levy? A.—I don't think I recollect the difficulties in connection with that levy.

Q.—You remember the next year there was a good deal of excitement in the Senate over the proposed legislation for the City of New-York and the attempt to repeal the Registry law during 1871? A.—I remember the facts.

Q.—And Tweed and his associates were charged with breaking faith with us? A.—It seems to me that was not the same year the charter passed; it was the next year.

Q.—They repealed the Registry law? A.—That begins to come back to me.

Q.—That was the year in which the Tweed and Erwin controversy happened in the House, that produced a deal of excitement? A.—I remember that very well; I guess that was the next year; that is what I had in my mind when I answered the question of Senator Bradley; it was that contest, as I recollect now; it was the following year.

Q.—Was there not some legislation in 1871 that tended to amplify the powers conferred under the charter passed the year before to which we all assented? A.—At some time after the passage of the charter there were some such measures.

Q.—Do you remember that the clause of the sectarian appropriation was put in the tax levy of 1870? A.—I cannot remember that.

Q.—Do you remember that such a clause was put in? A.—Somewhere.

Q.—Do you remember that the Republicans of the Senate were all intensely in favor of that proposition? A.—I think without exception.

Q.—Don't you remember that an Election and Registry law was drawn up by the Republican Senators? A.—That would be my recollection.

Q.—You don't remember that it was made a condition precedent to our voting for the charter that the Election law should pass first? A.—And be signed before the charter was passed.

Q.—And it was passed? A.—Yes.

The following letter was received from Mr. Knapp, as per request of the committee:

"I have examined the books of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank throughout 1870 and to the suspension of the bank in November, 1871, and find no deposit of $3,000 to the credit of any person. Among the vouchers to said bank under my control I find none with the indorsement of Senator Woodin."

THE HOSTILE SAVAGES.

CRAZY HORSE COMING IN TO SURRENDER WITH OVER FOUR HUNDRED LODGES—SITTING BULL STILL NORTH OF THE YELLOWSTONE — THE APACHES AND AGENT CLUM.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The following dispatch was sent to-day:

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Washington, D. C.:

The following from Gen. Crook, dated at Camp Robinson to-day, is just received. "Couriers from Crazy Horse and Red Cloud have just arrived with positive information that Crazy Horse and his people, with a few Northern Indians, will be in here in eight or nine days." R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, April 26, via Cheyenne, W. T., April 27.—Nine Cheyenne warriors surrendered here this morning. They report that 13 lodges will follow them in a few days. These will make 29 lodges that have come in since the main body of Cheyennes arrived. It is also reported by these Indians that 40 lodges of Cheyennes are moving toward the mouth of Tongue River to surrender there. Crazy Horse was, at last accounts, on this side of the Belle Fourche coming in this direction.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, April 27.—Messengers arrived here this morning from Red Cloud bringing a letter signed by him, the purport of which is that Crazy Horse is across the South Cheyenne, and will be here in eight days. His village consists of 446 lodges, the proportion of warriors being unusually large. The only Indians now in the country between the Black Hills and the Yellowstone River are about 30 lodges which split off from the party that came in with Spotted Tail. They intended to make one more hunt of buffalo, and then go into some agency. Sitting Bull has gone north of the Yellowstone, and is variously reported to have from 200 to 500 lodges.

SAN FRANSISCO, April 27.—A dispatch from Tucson says Agent Clum arrived at the Hot Spring Agency on the 21st inst. Next day Geronimo and two other prominent renegades came in and accounted for 434 more to come in. The Indian Police force act efficiently. Troops were to arrive next day.

THE PEACE POLICY.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The eighth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners has just been made public. The report reviews what has been done under the peace system inaugurated by President Grant, and deprecates the want of good faith of the Government in its treatment of the Indians. It concludes with the following recommendations: Immediate compliance on the part of the Government with the terms of existing treaties with all Indians; appropriations for consolidating agencies; generous appropriations for educational purposes; discontinuance of tribal relations; extension of law for the protection of life and property; allotments of land; establishment of industrial and agricultural boarding-schools, compelling the attendance of all between the ages of 7 and 18 years of age; the issue of supplies to be made to heads of families, and an increase of salaries to Indian agents.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD SALE ADJOURNED.

MIDDLETOWN, April 27.—Hon. A. S. Hewitt, John G. Stevens, Receivers; Kenneth G. White, Master to Sell; ex-Gov. Tilden, Ashbel Green, and C. N. Jordan, of New-York City, and Judge Williams, of Clinton, N. Y., arrived here at noon today by a special train over the New-Jersey Midland Railroad from New-York to attend the adjourned sale of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad advertised for to-day. The sale was called at 12 o'clock and held open till 2 o'clock. The order of the court is positive that the road cannot be sold under $2,500,000. The sale was again adjourned by the Master of the Court until June 29, no bids having been received. The right, title, and interest of the Midland Road in the leases of the Rome and Utica branches were sold at $1 each to O. S. Williams and A. W. Mills, the officers of the respective branches. The Midland some time ago abandoned these roads and surrendered the leases.

THE CITY SOLICITOR OF CAMDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—To-day Sheriff Danbman served an injunction issued by Chancellor Runyon on the Mayor of Camden, Samuel Hufty, Mr. Thrasher, and the Finance Committee, commanding them and each of them to return to Alfred Hugg, during business hours each day, the books and papers belonging to his office of City Solicitor, taken therefrom on Monday last. The writ returns the books and papers to the committee at the close of business hours. The business of the Solicitor's office will, therefore, be continued as formerly.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT VASSAR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 27.—The twelfth celebration of Founder's Day at Vassar College occurred yesterday. It is the gala day of the college year. Last evening orations were delivered by two of the students, commemorative of the philanthropy of the founder of the institution, a bountiful collation and a grand promenade followed. The interior of the building was brilliantly decorated.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

HALIFAX, April 27.—A boiler exploded at the Lingan Colliery, near Sydney, yesterday, killing the man in charge, and another named Nerring, and fatally scalding a third. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

MURDER IN CANADA.

TORONTO, April 27.—A negro named Jenkins, who was assaulted by one Bell, a cooper, in Western, a few days ago, died this evening. The latter will be held on a charge of murder.

STRIKE OF CANAL LABORERS.

HALIFAX, April 27.—The laborers on St. Peter's Canal have struck for the money due them, and also for higher wages.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

ARGUING THE CASE ON APPEAL.

THE ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE TITLE TO REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY—WORK OF THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS — PROPERTY-OWNERS AND THEIR RIGHTS.

ALBANY, April 27.—The argument in the case of the Elevated Railway Company, relative to acquiring title to real estate in the City of New-York, was made before the Court of Appeals this morning.

Mr. E. E. Anderson, in opening the case for the appellants, said: "This is an appeal from an order made at the General Term, granting an application by the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn certain parcels of property, alleged to be essential for the construction and operation of their road, situated in South Fifth-avenue, between Amity-street and Amity-lane. Amity-lane crosses South Fifth-avenue, formerly known as Laurens-street, at a point about 143 feet south of Amity-street, and the title to that portion of Laurens-street which was contained between Amity-lane and Amity-street never had been acquired in fee by the Corporation of the City of New-York. The petition alleges the incorporation of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company; it alleges the location of their route by Commissioners appointed by and in pursuance of the several acts of the Legislature, and that the petitioners were proceeding with due diligence to avail themselves of their said franchise. The petition further alleges the appointment of Commissioners, as provided for by chapter 506 of the Laws of 1875, and their determination upon the necessity of steam railways in the County of New-York, and alleges that the said Commissioners did fix and determine certain routes for such railways; among others, a route in all respects coincident with the route of the petitioners; and that they intend to construct and finish an elevated railway over the route so designated, under the modified plan of construction presented by the petitioners upon and along the route aforesaid, and upon and along South Fifth-avenue, from Canal-street to Amity-street. The petition sets forth that the land described was required for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating said road; that the appellants claim a right of property in the land; that the petitioners have not been able to acquire title thereto, and cannot agree with the owners for the purchase or use thereof, and pray for the appointment of three Commissioners to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of said land."

After reciting the provisions of the various acts, Mr. Anderson continued: "This is an appeal from an order made at the General Term, granting an application to condemn property over the line of their route, the title to which they seek to acquire for the purpose of constructing the modified road as prescribed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The railway which the petitioners are about to construct is a railway differing in its entire structure and mode of operation from that which they were authorized to construct and operate by their charter. It would be a waste of time to enumerate the differences in detail; but it appears from the Gilbert charter that the plan contemplated and authorized by the Legislature under that act was a road everywhere spanning the streets and avenues from curb to curb, the bases of which were supported upon arches separated by a longitudinal distance of not less than 50 feet, and the railway was to be operated through tubular ways by the application of that atmospheric power, compressed air, or other power. The appellants submit that it appears to be beyond question, from an examination of the act and of the patent, that the railway contemplated was one supported on arches elevated so as in no wise to impede or obstruct the ingress to separated so as to permit free passage of light, and that the operation of the said road was intended to be over railways placed in tubular ways.

JUDGE PORTER'S ADDRESS.

Judge Porter then addressed the court on behalf of the respondents, and said: The appellants seek to reverse an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the first department, made on the 25th of January, 1877, appointing Commissioners to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the appellants respectively for the lands claimed by them and proposed to be taken by the Gilbert Elevated Road Company, to the extent required for the purposes of the proposed improvement on the line of South Fifth-avenue in the City of New-York. The authority of the Supreme Court at the General Term to make such an order is undisputed. The petition was resisted by counsel for the appellants and for the horse railway companies on several grounds. In cases involving the construction and validity of public laws, the intent of the Legislature is the material to be considered in giving fair effect to the language and presumed intent of the law-makers in harmony with the known policy of the State and the general framework of the Constitution. This is especially so when a statute framed for benevolent and public ends ought not to be narrowed by construction as to defeat the very purpose for which it was enacted. All the successive acts now in question were framed to meet an imperious public necessity of a commercial and seaboard State engaged in honorable rivalry with and overtaking and leading more than any of them the highest facilities for easte and rapid communication. More than one-third of our population is massed in large and populous cities, where the hours of the business day are short, where the place of occupation is usually far from the dwelling, and where the occasions for mutual intercourse are indefinitely multiplied. This necessity has been peculiarly felt in New-York, especially by the laboring and business classes, whose work is miles from their homes, and who are driven in multitudes into the neighboring States to save time they cannot spare, and household expenditure which they cannot afford. The geographical position of the City, with its present population, makes rapid transit essential, not only to provide homes other than tenement-houses for families in moderate circumstances, and to meet the daily demands of the industrial classes, but also to promote the facilities for general commercial intercourse, and the convenience of millions in the interior who, in the course of each year, visit the city, and to advance the wealth, prosperity, and material interests of the State at large. The feasibility of rapid transit, even on a less eligible route, and under circumstances much less favorable than those which now exist, has been demonstrated by the practical success for years of the New-York Elevated Railroad, with great advantage to the public, and with no serious detriment to private interests or the prosperity of the horse railway traversing a portion of the same line.

The Rapid Transit act of 1875 was so needful to the general interests of the State, so just, complete, and satisfactory in its provisions, so plainly in harmony with the terms of the Constitution, and so acceptable in its feasible adjustment of all jarring rights and conflicting claims, that it was adopted by both branches of the Legislature, after a full discussion, with a unanimity for which, on a question

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

RANCE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION—THE PREMIER'S RETURN TO PARIS—A TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE AT VALENCE—THE CASE OF BILLOIR—THE DEATH OF A DEPUTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 13, 1877.

To-day war appears certain, and at the time I write we are momentarily expecting a telegram to announce that hostilities have begun with Montenegro. The armistice expired at 12 to-day, and it was known yesterday that the Porte had refused to prolong it. Last night I met an agent from Montenegro, who appeared to be in a state of alarm for fear that Russia and Turkey would make some arrangement at the last moment. In that case Montenegro would be left to herself, and there is little doubt that she will be vigorously attacked this afternoon. All the officers who were here have hurried off under orders, and those who were in the Servian Army have gone back to organize the Bosnian and Montenegrin bands. Yesterday the Montenegrin agent took his departure from Constantinople, having failed to accomplish anything, but before leaving he received a dispatch from Prince Nitika, instructing him to accept all the conditions of the Porte without reserve. This shows the feeling of the moment. Even if Russia does move forward to-morrow, the Montenegrins will have to suffer before their friends can pass the Danube. The French have a better feeling now, all fears of European complications having been dispelled, but the Bourse continues to be unsettled. False dispatches are published every day. Yesterday one was brought out here which stated that the Russian Army was already marching toward the Roumanian frontier, and several of the large speculators made the false news profitable. We are always 24 hours behind the rest of the world in the matter of foreign news, all telegrams having to pass through the hands of the Government, and it is only on the arrival of the London papers in the evening that we can get any certain information.

M. Jules Simon has returned to his post, and has brought order out of the seeming chaos that reigned during his absence. It is said that his visit to Italy was not a mere holiday excursion, and that he took upon himself a diplomatic mission of the first importance. According to report, he had several interviews with the members of the Italian Government, and urged upon them, in the interests of peace and conciliation, the necessity of dealing gently with the Vatican. He had an opportunity for exposing verbally the policy of the French Government, and for showing just how far Italy could count upon it in arranging the Church question. A satisfactory solution is said to have been found, and afterward M. Simon's course received the approval of the Pontiff. Immediately upon his return the Premier had to arrange the difficulty which arose during his absence between the Prefect of Police and the Municipal Council of Paris. At a private interview he made known the intentions of the Government, and showed just how far it was ready to go. If the Council persisted in its attitude of systematic hostility to the Administration, he should not hesitate to pronounce its dissolution. And it that had to be done, the Government would make use of its right to a delay of six months, and would not order new elections until the expiration of that time. This warning was a necessity, for the Municipal Council is now hostile to the Police, and its attitude gives encouragement to the people of the Faubourgs to resist the agents of the administration. The Council wants to control the Police, and a nice state of things would be the result of such a concession.

A tragedy which resembles that of Constantinople has just been reported at Valence. The different departments of France are governed by bodies resembling in some respects one of your State Legislatures, called the Conseils Généraux. The Prefect of the department is present at its deliberations as the agent of the Government, and speaks in its name. When the Council General was in session the other day, a man pushed his way up to the chair in which the Prefect was sitting and plunged a knife into his back. The assassin was a school-teacher who had been dismissed for dissolute habits some time ago, but who had been vainly trying to get himself reinstated. In the morning he had sent for the Inspector of the Academy and had tried to kill him. The Inspector escaped, but before his return with the Police the teacher had run off to the council chamber and wounded the Prefect in open session. He then gave the Secretary two stabs, and turned upon Gen. Chareton, a member. The General seized him and held him until he was arrested. The Pretect and the General are both seriously wounded, the former dangerously, but the Secretary escaped with slight injuries.

So long a time has passed since the condemnation of Billoir, the assassin of Marie de Manach, that he must have had some hopes of a reprieve. His advocate made an appeal to the Cour de Cassation. This tribunal deals solely with errors of form, or with procedure, and does not enter into the merits of a case. Young Lachaud presented several irregularities which, in his opinion, ought to render the judgment null. There is a long list, but I give one point as an example. Two of the jurors impaneled were not 30 years of age when the jury was drawn. The Court of Cassation examined each point in detail. It was true that the two jurors were not 30 years of age at the moment they were drawn, but one of them did not sit upon the jury at all, and the other was a few days over 30 when he sat in the jury-box to hear the case of Billoir. The court did not think these exceptions serious enough to warrant it in nullifying the first judgment, and rejected the appeal. In such cases a condemned man has one more chance for his life. He can make an appeal to Executive clemency. If the President examines the papers and sends them back without any accompanying document, word is sent at once to the public executioner to prepare his machine, and the man is guillotined within 48 hours, as a rule. I do not think the President will intertere to grant a reprieve in the case of Billoir, but he may have a few days more of life on account of the occupation of the *bourreau*. He has been very much engaged of late, and has been using his machine in remote parts of France. As soon as he returns Billoir will be executed.

Death is making inroads into the ranks of our public men. The other day it was Gregory Ganesco; to-day it is M. Brasme, a Deputy, who died from an attack of apoplexy. The former was a Roumanian by birth, a naturalized Frenchman, and an adventurer of the purest type. He entered journalism as a profession, but soon turned lobbyist. He made a fortune in the Tunisian loan, but had spent the most of it before he died. This afternoon I hear that the Vicomte Daru, President of the Jockey Club, is also at the point of death. M. Daru has played an important political rôle, but he is mainly known here in connection with the turf. His physician told me a moment ago that he could not live through the night.

AN AMERICAN OPERA SINGER SWINDLED.

A Paris correspondent writes: "At the money-changer's under the Grand Hotel, near the corner of the Rue Scribe, a young man presented himself on Friday afternoon and asked to have a check for $100 cashed. Although such a course was contrary to the rules of the house, M. Daniel, the cashier, seeing that it was drawn by Mlle. Albani, the singer, in favor of M. de Villemessant, Director of the *Figaro*, departed from his usual custom. The applicant requested to be supplied with a certain portion in English, French, and German money. As the amount of the latter bill the bill was not as much as had been asked for, M. Daniel hastened to the house of M. De Villemessant to apologize, but was there told that he had been robbed, as the young man was totally unknown. He at once gave information to the Police, but the fact appears to be that the check is genuine, the young man having called on Mlle. Albani, representing that he had been sent by M. De Villemessant to ask for a contribution in favor of the French Hospital in London, and the lady having at once given him a check for $100."

THE OGLETHORPE OUTRAGES.

A DEMOCRATIC STORY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE MURDER OF ONE COLORED MAN AND THE BRUTAL BEATING OF ANOTHER IN GEORGIA—TALK BY THE GRAND JURY.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, April 25.

Some time since the *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* gave an account of a riot in the town of Crawford, Oglethorpe County, Ga., in which the Town Marshal was wounded by a band of armed negroes. Since that time there seems to have been a good deal of excitement in the county, and we have to chronicle this morning two deeds of lawlessness which deserve the severest punishment. The prime cause of all these disorders is to be found in a joke which some one practiced upon a pestiferous colored man named Luke Johnson. Johnson is a Republican politician of some prominence, and, like the white members of his party, was anxious to be supported at the expense of the Government. The object of his longings was the Post Office at Crawford, and after the inauguration of Hayes some one sent him word that he had been appointed Postmaster. Regarding the announcement as true, Johnson called upon the Postmaster and demanded possession of the office. The demand, of course, was not complied with, and the nature of the self was explained. Johnson, however, found the report to chime so well with his aspirations that he refused to abandon his belief in its truth, but chose to imagine that his commission had been sent him through the mail, and that the Postmaster refused to give it up. Made angry by this thought, he began to indulge in incendiary language, and is even said to have contemplated taking possession of the office by force. He commenced organizing the negroes for some purpose, and frequent meetings were held at night, to which his allies came armed. Alarmed by these minster demonstrations, the whites determined to watch Johnson and his band and find out what was going on. While the last meeting was in session, the Town Marshal and a volunteer posse went to the place, and a riot ensued, in which the negroes fired a volley at the whites and then fled. In the melee Johnson was shot, but not seriously wounded—though it was through no fault of the negroes that he was not killed. This affair naturally caused great excitement in the county. Johnson was arrested in Atlanta, and brought back, and a number of other colored men were put in jail, charged with complicity in the affair. In turn, Johnson went before a United States Commissioner in Atlanta, and had warrants issued against several citizens of the county, charging them with a violation of what is known as the "Kuklux act." The white prisoners were taken to Atlanta and required to give a bond for their appearance for trial. Of course all these things added fuel to the flames, and the result has been found in two barbarous and shocking crimes. On the night of the 3d of April a crowd of disguised men went to the house of Alfred Turner, a colored Baptist preacher, on the plantation of Mrs. E. K. Marshall, and took him out for the purpose of whipping him. He got loose from them and ran off, and was shot by the crowd, and shortly afterward died. The same crowd took out another colored man, named Anthony Thurston, and whipped him with such severity that he was confined to his bed for three days. No one seems to know who did these cruel and lawless deeds, or what motives impelled the lynchers to the commission of the crime, but there can be little doubt that Turner was murdered and Thurston beaten because of real or fancied connection with Johnson and his scheme. No arrests were or have been made. When the Superior Court met last week, the Grand Jury made the following presentment in relation to the matter:

"We cannot consistently conclude these presentments without expressing our condemnation of certain unlawful acts of violence recently committed in this county, of which we have received information, the details of which would only shock the perpetrators. We deplore such occurrences in our midst, and indignantly repel the intimations contained in certain newspaper articles of a late date, reflecting on the character of our county as an intelligent and law-abiding people. And we earnestly request every peaceful and loving citizen to frown upon such lawlessness by whomsoever committed, and to assist the lawful authorities in bringing the perpetrators to speedy justice, thereby showing to every class of our citizens that every one shall be secure in the exercise and enjoyment of every lawful right, without regard to social position."

A CURIOUS STORM OF LIGHTNING.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, a paper, giving the following curious description of a storm observed by M. Edward Blanc, on March 21, at Vence, in the Var, was read:

"The weather had been variable during the day; at 7 A. M. a hail-storm, accompanied with thunder, had swept over the whole northern seaboard of the Mediterranean from west to east; Tréjus, Antibes, Cannes, Nice, and Monaco had been visited, but the centre of the tornado was several leagues away on the sea, where the clouds had a characteristic copper tint. Vence had been but slightly touched, had had some intermittent rain mingled with hailstones, and occasional squalls. During the rest of the day the sun shone out, and at intervals a big black cloud would travel from west to east, letting fall a shower of rain lasting but a few minutes. The sun was warm, and set in a cloudless horizon. About midnight, M. Blanc was surprised to see numerous flashes of lightning in the east, the sky everywhere being clear. There was no thunder, although the phenomenon could not be at any great distance. M. Blanc proceeded to a spot where nothing could obstruct the observer, and saw the whole eastern horizon covered by a layer of black clouds, over which a number of light and fleecy cirri were skimming in various directions; the general appearance was that of a dense mass in ebullition, on the surface of which light scoriæ were dancing about. To the north-east of Vence, and at a distance of 18 kilometres or thereabouts, a large black cloud seemed to be exceedingly disturbed; it was constantly rising and falling, and above it threads resembling rockets issuing from a bouquet of fire-works seemed to start from an invisible centre, flew about in every direction, and after passing over a space of from six to eight degrees, would burst silently, leaving a dazzling train behind. The apparent diameter of these balls was about one degree; they moved slowly, and the phenomenon was repeated three or four times in two minutes. From time to time the cloud was torn by a flash of lightning, accompanied by a rumbling sound."

THE STATISTICS OF ARRESTS IN PARIS.

Recent annual statistics show that for the Department of the Seine, the number of arrests amounted to 31,077, or 25,274 men and 5,803 women. Of these 2,015 were foreigners; and it is curious to see how the Alsatians and Lorrainers who declared for the French nationality, head the list of foreigners (why foreigners?) It seems either true, as the Germans assert, that nearly all the persons of the conquered provinces who declared for France were of bad character, or else those who declared and came to France must have been sadly neglected, and so driven to commit crime. No fewer than 960 of them were arrested last year. The Belgians come next, 632; then the Italians, 476; the Germans, 225; Spaniards, 63; Poles, 28; Turks, 15; Indians, 3; Greeks, 2; Chinese, 1. No Americans, Englishmen, or Russians are mentioned in this list. It appears that very few arrests are made in the Winter months, when either crimes are less frequent or the executive less vigilant; about March the Police wake up; the maximum of arrests is usually attained in the month of July, and they then begin to decline gradually. As regards the occupation of the persons arrested, we find that the dress-makers head the list in this city of fashion and elegance, 1,061; the servants are only one behind, 1,060; women of bad character and ragmen, 435 each; wine sellers, 129; hair-dressers, 110; proprietors, 101; teachers, 72; agents, 64; soldiers, 57; clerks, 50; comedians, 46; students, 42; men of letters, 36; grocers, 24; painters, (artists,) 20; photographers, 18; lawyers, 15; librarians, 13; night-men, 11; doctors, 10; ecclesiastics, 9; apothecaries, 9; Herborists, 7; Sage-femmes, 6; notaries, 4; tipstaffs, 4; and Postmen 2.

SINGULAR COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS.

A few days since the liquidators of a defunct gambling-house at Homburg held a public sale of effects. Among other things "debts" were brought under the hammer, and the documents relating thereto might form the nucleus of a highly interesting collection of autographs. They consisted of bonds given by unfortunate players, and the names attached to them include those of members of the highest aristocracy and of the lowest artisan. There are Dukes, Counts, Barons, a whole packet of Duchesses and Countesses, not to mention such small fry as officers, artists, merchants, lawyers, and diplomatists. The bonds are stated to represent the sum of 2,560,000 francs, and they were sold at 5,200 marks, [£1,265,] that being the highest bid made. The rule of the bank was that any player who had lost all his money could receive against a bond cash to defray his traveling expenses. The bonds were never presented. But any one who had incurred such a debt was never again permitted to play unless he had squared his account. The speculator may make a good bargain of it. There are men who would prefer to buy up their bonds at a good price rather than have them exhibited in a collection of autographs.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

SENECA FALLS, April 27.—Rev. E. Payson Hammond is holding daily meetings in this place and the whole region is moved. Over 400 persons' profess to have been converted, and among the number are some of the leading men of the place. About 200 persons have accompanied Mr. Hammond twice to Waterloo, and crowded meetings have been held there. This locality was never so deeply moved.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

One of the best compounds for cleaning metals consists of one part of oxalic acid and six parts of rottenstone mixed in enough of equal parts of whale oil and spirits of turpentine to form a paste.

A new metal, discovered by M. Prat, and named Lavœsium, in honor of Lavoisier, is both fusible and malleable. It has a silverlike color; its spectrum gives 23 lines, several of which are like those of copper, and its oxide is soluble in ammonium.

Mr. Pherozesha, a Parsee, has recently started large pottery works at Bombay, and the industry promises to attain much commercial importance. At the formal opening, many European and native gentlemen examined with much interest the specimens of pottery exhibited.

White silks are said to be "doctored" with oxide or carbonate of lead to such a degree that the health of the persons who make up, and of those who wear, articles of clothing made of such goods is rapidly undermined through the absorption of the lead into the system.

Mr. Outerbridge, of the assay laboratory, United States Mint, Philadelphia, has discovered by actual experiment, that one grain of gold may be distributed, by galvanic deposit, over 200 square inches of copper plate, and that the blush thus produced presents a fine gold color.

Dr. Richardson, at the conclusion of an article on the so-called "radiometer" of Mr. Crooks, gives a piece of advice which should be adopted as a maxim by all physicists: "Withheld from affirming the existence of new agencies in nature until she has been questioned in every conceivable way, and every other possibility has been exhausted."

The rapidity with which zoophites work appears to have been underrated. On the extremity of a telegraphic cable near Fort Darwen, Australia, which was laid about five years ago, a piece of coral has been discovered not less than five feet in height, six feet in diameter at the upper end, and two feet in diameter at the lower end. This fact will greatly modify some of the conclusions based upon the rate at which coral formations are usually thought to be built up.

Windmills for raising water (somewhat after the fashion of those at present in successful use in South Australia) are likely to be introduced in the Punjaub, where disastrous droughts are so frequent. By raising the water found in abundance at a short depth below the surface to a system of cheaply-constructed reservoirs and pipes, it is believed that, in case of a deficient rainfall, the soil may be sufficiently irrigated to produce a crop that will suffice to prevent famine, if not dearth.

Mr. Deveroux, of the New-York Academy of Sciences, determines the presence of iodine by means of the blow-pipe in this way: He mixes the substance to be tested with one-third of its weight of sulphate of copper, which has the property of liberating the iodine from metallic iodides. The mixture is introduced into a test tube and carefully heated. If iodine is present, a violet-colored vapor is given off; or the iodine can be detected by placing a piece of moistened starch paper at the open end of the tube. This process is a valuable addition to the resources of the analytical chemist.

Iron, as a building material, does not find much favor from a writer in the *Building News*. The artistic treatment of iron in houses, he thinks, is only advisable in exceptional cases, where there is no danger of fire. Cast-iron columns, when red-hot, will not support their own weight, and the temperature of a burning building far exceeds a red heat. Where iron is used at all the duty of the architect, he says, is to imbed it so deeply in some other material that not a particle of it can be seen as a main structural feature. So extreme is his hostility to iron in fire-proof buildings, that he says, "avoid iron-work as you would gun-powder."

Mr. Thomas Cargill attributes "priming," in steam boilers to the friction of steam globules against impurities in the water. Tallow and lard-oil have been employed as remedies, but these substances have caused other evils which would not have ensued had the lubricant been rectified petroleum. Flues of marine boilers have been known to collapse when the fatty matters carried over from the surface condenser prevented the water from reaching the internal parts of the boiler; and he believed that many mysterious disappearances of steam-ships are due to collapse caused in that way. A more extensive use of mineral oils properly prepared is recommended by Mr. Cargill.

"Suppose," says Dr. Siemens, "water-power to be employed to give motion to a dynamo-electrical machine, a very powerful current is the result. This may be carried to a great distance through a large metallic conductor, and there be made to impart motion to electro-magnetic engines, to ignite the carbon points of electric lamps, or to effect the separation of metals from their ores. A copper rod of three inches diameter would be capable of transmitting 1000-horse power a distance of, say, 30 miles, an amount sufficient to supply 250,000-candle power, which would be sufficient to illuminate a moderate-sized town." Some of these days it will not be surprising to find the above suggestions carried into practical effect by inventors, in places where the necessary conditions are favorable.

Gen. Berdan, of Germany, has invented a "range-finder," which is not unlikely to be generally adopted in military operations. A box, about a metre wide, two metres long, and one-third of a metre deep, is pivoted on an axle supported by two high light wheels. On the top of the box is a seat for the driver and the operator. One horse is sufficient to draw the vehicle. When the distance from any one point to any other is to be found, the men in charge of the apparatus dismount, reverse the box, and throw open the two ends. On the platform thus formed are two telescopes, each one and a half metres long, attached to a pivoted frame. The sight-ends of the telescopes are exactly one metre apart, and this distance is the base line for the calculation. One of the telescopes, which is rigidly united to the frame, is first brought in line with the object, and then the frame is clamped. The other telescope is next turned upon the object by means of a small wheel. The base line and the angle of convergence are thus obtained, and the data for the problem are furnished. But even the simple work of figuring out the result is obviated, for, on the small wheel by which the movable telescope was made to cover the object, an index points the exact distance. The entire operation does not occupy more than a minute and a half.

In a recent interesting paper on patents, Mr. Lyon Playfair places the duty of the State to grant inventors terminable monopolies on their devices simply upon the ground of expediency, and not upon abstract right. A very important distinction between the bearing of copyright and patent-right upon public interest is thus pointed out: "I may take out of a book any principle or idea of an author, and use it as much as I like for my own and neighbors' advantage. This I cannot do with the patented idea or principle of an inventor. If this difference did not exist, the monopoly of thought by copyright would be more intolerable than the abstraction of knowledge from the common fund by patent." It is a singular fact also that the discoverers of far-reaching ideas go without any reward, while the persons who give the mechanical embodiment to the discoveries amass wealth. Oersted, De la Rive, and Faraday laid the foundation of telegraphy; others reaped the fruits. Nay, more; there are some discoveries of such immense advantage to humanity that public sentiment would condemn the men who might desire to claim exclusive property in them. What would be thought, for instance, of Jenner if he had sought a patent for his application of vaccine virus as a protection from smallpox, or of Simpson, if he had taken a similar course when he discovered the anæsthetic virtues of chloroform. On expediency merely, as a means of forcing improvements in manufactures, and of stimulating the inventive faculty, Mr. Lyon Playfair is in favor of granting patents to inventors so that the successful men may obtain their rewards through royalties. He utterly discountenances the idea that the State should reward the inventor by honors or by money, as the history of State action in this respect is a very melancholy one.

THE BLACK HILLS.

WHAT THE PROSPECTOR MUST EXPECT—POSSIBLE PROFIT, AND CERTAIN DANGER, PRIVATION, AND HARDSHIP—DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Probably the Black Hills and the Big Horn country, including the yet unexplored country below the Missouri in Southern Montana, is the last gold-field that will be opened in the West. For many years past it has been thought that these localities were rich in the precious metals, but the Sioux have held their own so well heretofore that very few parties have been able to explore or prospect within the limits of their reservation. These districts are, however, now at last open to the miner, and the work done there during last year has given such evidences of their wealth that the rush this season will necessarily be large, and, perhaps, unprecedented. In view of this, some well-supported facts concerning the new fields will not be without value.

The districts yet known to be rich in gold are not more than a dozen in number, and, even should they pay as well this year as last (which is not to be expected) cannot possibly sustain a population of over 3,000 souls. The yield of precious metal last year, according to the most liberal estimates, did not exceed $1,000,000, and in all probability fell much below that figure. In a new country, where money cannot be duplicated by banking facilities, where there are no opportunities for the support of middle men in manufacturing or ore reduction, and where agriculture has gained no foothold, so that everything needed must be imported, a very much larger production of raw material is required to sustain life than otherwise. Expectant emigrants to the Black Hills should look this point squarely in the face and weigh it well. If they go, there are absolutely no chances to obtain work, and they must look to their own resources entirely for support. The cost of living is about double what it is in the States, and 50 per cent. greater than in the majority of old mining camps. Every new man who comes to the Hills without a purpose, and the means to carry that purpose into effect, will be a dead weight on the country and a stumbling-block in his own way.

A look at the prospect in the Black Hills and adjacent country will be, however, more cheering. Its resources (so far as the miner is concerned) may be summed up under three heads: 1. The gold placers. 2. The gold quartz veins. 3. The silver quartz veins.

THE GOLD PLACERS.

Up to date about 30 guiches—counting tributaries—have been found to be auriferous to an extent that will pay fair wages, $4 to $6 per day. In spots these guiches have proved rich, and fortunes have already been taken out, but this should not mislead any one who goes to the country for business. So far almost all the ground opened has been found to be shallow—from 2 to 12 feet deep—and it may be expected that the bars will be rapidly exhausted. In many ways the auriferous gravel deposits of the Black Hills resemble those of Montana, excepting that as yet no ancient channels have been found, such as are now being explored at Helena, Diamond, and Virginia City, though we have little doubt that in time they will be. Every inch of ground, however, that shows any indications of gold, has been staked off, and the new comer must be prepared to go out and find his own claim. Here the prospects are of the best. For hundreds of miles along the southern slope of the upper Missouri valley every indication points to the existence of numerous paying bar and gulch deposits. The gold field extends east and west for a distance of 400 miles, and is a field for the prospector and explorer that will not be exhausted for years. The work of opening it, on the other hand, is fraught with danger, privation, and hardship; but we do not know that there is any use in informing the prospector of this, for he knows it better than any one else, and would not be deterred if the obstacles were double what they are in number and magnitude. But this is the work of trained pioneers, and "tender feet" should not travel to the Hills to indulge in such a game without due consideration of what is to be expected.

Toward the end of last year attention began to be drawn to the quartz veins which are very numerous in the Black Hills, and assays upon a number of them disclosed the fact that many presented most favorable opportunities for systematic development. There is nothing peculiar in the gold lodes of this district. The metal is found, as elsewhere, in quartz, which must be crushed in stamps to yield its gold. Most of the veins show no decomposition to amount to anything at the surface, and in some that enemy of the miner—iron pyrites—appears at the grass-roots. There are already three quartz-mills on the Hills, we believe, or on their way there, and a man with means to open a mine will not find himself at loss for work.

OTHER METALS.

In the matter of silver veins but little is known. Some exceedingly rich galena, gray copper, and ruby silver ore has come from the Hills in the shape of assay samples, and also some specimens of no value. But there is no doubt of the existence of rich silver veins, and though the history of every mining district in the West shows that this class of deposits is almost the last on the list to be opened and rendered payable, the time will surely come, and when it does it will doubtless be shown that the Black Hills possess as rich veins of this metal as any to be found anywhere.

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ORATORY FROM THE PRISON BOX.

A CHEMIST'S EXCUSE FOR STEALING A RUG—THE EFFECT IT HAD ON THE JURY—"THIS IS HARD."

Not long since, at the Manchester City Sessions, a singular defense was made by a prisoner who was charged with stealing a hearth-rug. The accused gave his name as Theodore Augustus Rebold, and said he was a chemist. The prosecutor stated that he had seen the prisoner making off with the rug, and, after chasing him several blocks, had finally captured him. The prisoner then read in his defense a speech which he had written, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: On the day in question I was proceeding—I was hurrying, in fact, I was half running, as it were—to keep an appointment with a man at the Bury omnibus, which I had promised a man to drive, as he wished to be relieved a journey. I was hurrying to keep this appointment, and while passing the prosecutor's premises, and proceeding across the road, this article in question came suddenly upon me, and entirely involved me pro tem.—for the time. Being in a hurry, and thinking that it was the trick—or joke, as it were, of an acquaintance—I continued on my way, not wishing to be delayed. I uncoiled it from me as I went along, and cast it from me, and the prosecutor came up, &c. Now, gentlemen, I am a thief—an expert—*au fait* at these things. Is it probable or possible that I should allow an aged man like the prosecutor to catch me, knowing that I had stolen property on me, and that punishment must follow? Then, again, what person would, in sober senses, be guilty of such madness, such insanity, such idiocy, as to take this thing in a thoroughfare as Market-street, where hundreds of eyes are upon one, and, what is more, in broad daylight? This rug is left unattended to the mercy of the wind, instead of being inside the window, where it might be seen as easily and find as many buyers. It is left outside in boisterous March, and, what is more, to the danger of passers-by, for this might just as well have blown before a horse, or between a horse's legs, and the affair would have been very saddening, and, in fact, more deplorable than it is now. [Laughter.] Divested of its technicalities, the real nature of the charge is that I did not stop in the middle of the road and get run over."

The prisoner concluded with a pathetic appeal to the jurors to acquit him, excusing his want of words on the ground of his "heart being full," and when "one is in that condition it is hard to express one's feelings." This touched to the hearts of the jurymen, and without quitting their seats they found the fellow guilty, whereupon he crammed his manuscript into his pocket with a loud "Oh!" and a "this one hard." He was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 12 months.

A GERMAN OFFICER'S IDEA OF LUCK.

The Paris *Figaro* of a recent date says: "A German officer, quartered some time back at Homburg with his regiment for three months, at once paid a visit to the trente-et-quarante table, and, though beginning with a very modest stake, happened to light upon a 'series,' which in the course of half an hour made him the winner of about 100,000 francs. He did not put in an appearance the next day, but the croupiers and the old hands felt no doubt that he would soon be tempted back to try his fortune. Day after day passed, however, without his coming inside the casino, and the three months were on the point of expiring, his regiment having received orders to march the following morning, when he sauntered into what was known as the 'gold room.' Taking a double florin from his pocket he staked it on the first place, but not with the same results as before, for the croupier announced 'ronge gagne.' The 'gallery' were expecting him to double his stake, preparatory, of course, to his losing the whole of his winnings, when, muttering 'I never have any luck at this game,' he turned on his heel and walked out of the room."

A MIDSHIPMAN'S OPINION.

Not long since there was an examination at the Portsmouth (England) Navy-yard of young and ambitious midshipmen, who were desirous of securing a certain sub-lieutenancy, which was to be filled by competition. One of the candidates was asked to "demonstrate the resistance developed by a galvanometer when connected with a Daniel cell." To this he replied: "The dimensions of this most remarkable State prison have not been handed down to posterity. It is, however, generally supposed to have been 40 by 30 by 20 feet, and filled with lions. How the lions got there will probably never be explained. It is one of those things no person can understand, and is a remarkable proof both of the courage and the scientific knowledge of these heathens. The lions are now dead. So are the folk who put them there. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*" The Examining Board reported adversely to the young man's claims.

THE BLACK HILLS.

WHAT THE PROSPECTOR MUST EXPECT—POSSIBLE PROFIT, AND CERTAIN DANGER, PRIVATION, AND HARDSHIP—DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Probably the Black Hills and the Big Horn country, including the yet unexplored country below the Missouri in Southern Montana, is the last gold-field that will be opened in the West. For many years past it has been thought that these localities were rich in the precious metals, but the Sioux have held their own so well heretofore that very few parties have been able to explore or prospect within the limits of their reservation. These districts are, however, now at last open to the miner, and the work done there during last year has given such evidences of their wealth that the rush this season will necessarily be large, and, perhaps, unprecedented. In view of this, some well-supported facts concerning the new fields will not be without value.

The districts yet known to be rich in gold are not more than a dozen in number, and, even should they pay as well this year as last (which is not to be expected) cannot possibly sustain a population of over 3,000 souls. The yield of precious metal last year, according to the most liberal estimates, did not exceed $1,000,000, and in all probability fell much below that figure. In a new country, where money cannot be duplicated by banking facilities, where there are no opportunities for the support of middle men in manufacturing or ore reduction, and where agriculture has gained no foothold, so that everything needed must be imported, a very much larger production of raw material is required to sustain life than otherwise. Expectant emigrants to the Black Hills should look this point squarely in the face and weigh it well. If they go, there are absolutely no chances to obtain work, and they must look to their own resources entirely for support. The cost of living is about double what it is in the States, and 50 per cent. greater than in the majority of old mining camps. Every new man who comes to the Hills without a purpose, and the means to carry that purpose into effect, will be a dead weight on the country and a stumbling-block in his own way.

A look at the prospect in the Black Hills and adjacent country will be, however, more cheering. Its resources (so far as the miner is concerned) may be summed up under three heads: 1. The gold placers. 2. The gold quartz veins. 3. The silver quartz veins.

THE GOLD PLACERS.

Up to date about 30 guiches—counting tributaries—have been found to be auriferous to an extent that will pay fair wages, $4 to $6 per day. In spots these guiches have proved rich, and fortunes have already been taken out, but this should not mislead any one who goes to the country for business. So far almost all the ground opened has been found to be shallow—from 2 to 12 feet deep—and it may be expected that the bars will be rapidly exhausted. In many ways the auriferous gravel deposits of the Black Hills resemble those of Montana, excepting that as yet no ancient channels have been found, such as are now being explored at Helena, Diamond, and Virginia City, though we have little doubt that in time they will be. Every inch of ground, however, that shows any indications of gold, has been staked off, and the new comer must be prepared to go out and find his own claim. Here the prospects are of the best. For hundreds of miles along the southern slope of the upper Missouri valley every indication points to the existence of numerous paying bar and gulch deposits. The gold field extends east and west for a distance of 400 miles, and is a field for the prospector and explorer that will not be exhausted for years. The work of opening it, on the other hand, is fraught with danger, privation, and hardship; but we do not know that there is any use in informing the prospector of this, for he knows it better than any one else, and would not be deterred if the obstacles were double what they are in number and magnitude. But this is the work of trained pioneers, and "tender feet" should not travel to the Hills to indulge in such a game without due consideration of what is to be expected.

Toward the end of last year attention began to be drawn to the quartz veins which are very numerous in the Black Hills, and assays upon a number of them disclosed the fact that many presented most favorable opportunities for systematic development. There is nothing peculiar in the gold lodes of this district. The metal is found, as elsewhere, in quartz, which must be crushed in stamps to yield its gold. Most of the veins show no decomposition to amount to anything at the surface, and in some that enemy of the miner—iron pyrites—appears at the grass-roots. There are already three quartz-mills on the Hills, we believe, or on their way there, and a man with means to open a mine will not find himself at loss for work.

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LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following proceedings in the Supreme Court were reported:

No. 249—*Lippincott et al. vs. Mitchell.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama.—This was a proceeding to enjoin J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, from selling certain real estate in the City of Mobile, under a mortgage executed by Mitchell and wife, and to obtain the instrument for cancellation. The judgment of the court was that the property mortgaged was a life estate in Mrs. Mitchell, and that the conveyance was therefore void. It was accordingly ordered to be given up for cancellation.

The decision, it is contended here, was erroneous, and that the bill should have been dismissed. J. S. Ashton for appellants; Percy Walker for appellees.

No. 255—*United States vs. Young et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—This was a suit upon bonds given by the defendants to secure the due performance of the duties of a distiller, under the Internal Revenue laws. The question was upon the duty of distillers to reimburse to the Government the compensation of the store-keeper in charge of the distillery warehouse, and the court held that at the date of the execution of the bond it was not the duty of the distiller to do this.

It is here insisted that the decision of this court, in several other cases, is the other way, and that the judgment must be reversed. Submitted on the brief of Assistant Attorney-General Smith.

No. 255—*Supervisors of Wayne County vs. Kennicott et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—This was an action on the bonds of the county. In the first instance the bonds were held to be valid, and the judgment was for the holders, the decision being that where bonds are issued in pursuance of law, setting forth the authority on their face and also the tant of an election of the people, and the result the facts so recited, are sufficient evidence of the facts necessary to be shown by bona fide holders, and that the existence of fraud in such a case could not affect the validity of the bonds in such hands. This decision is urged as error. W. B. Scates for appellants; S. W. Goodwin for appellees.

No. 256—*Relief Fire Insurance Company of New-York vs. Shaw.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This was an action on a verbal contract for fire insurance for one month in 1873, on Shaw's stock of boots and shoes. The defense was that the agent of the company had no authority to make any other contract than those created by policies issued, and that oral contract made by him was void. The court left the question to the jury to say whether there was a contract between the parties, and the finding was in the affirmative. It is here urged that the court should have instructed the jury that there was no sufficient evidence of contract, inasmuch as it was not in writing. J. G. Abbott for plaintiff in error; E. F. Hodges for defendant.

No. 260—*Eames et al. vs. Home Insurance Company of New-York.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—The question in this case was whether there was a contract of insurance on a mill belonging to Eames. The defense was that Eames had applied to them for insurance, but he had not accepted the rates upon which they agreed to insure, and that they did not receive issue that the offer was accepted until after the mill was burned. The court held, on proofs satisfactory as to this statement, that no contract existed, and dismissed the bill. The appellants insist that the proofs established a contract, and that they should have had a decree. H. Robinson for appellants; Paddock & Hubbell for appellees.

No. 261—*The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Adam Schwenk, Guardian, &c., et al.*—Argument on this case was commenced by Mr. M. Arnold, of counsel for plaintiff in error. The court declined to hear further argument in the case.

No. 262—*The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. Marcus A. Wolff, Executor, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. John W. Noble, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 633—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Latrobe, Administrator, &c.*—On motion of Mr. M. Blair, in behalf of counsel, reversed, with costs per stipulation.

No. 1,042—*Charles Forbes, appellant, vs. Thomas Gracey et al.*—

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. F. Thorne, Mr. W. S. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. S. Warde, Miss Maude Granger. Matinée—VIRGINIUS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT by the Philharmonic Society. Afternoon—CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MY AWFUL DAD—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MACBETH—Miss Bessie Darling as Lady Macbeth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROSE MICHEL—Union-square Company. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—BARNUM'S GREAT CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM. Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA. STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2.—PIANO RECITAL—Mme. Annette Essipoff.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Our Columbia, S. C., dispatch this morning reports that the white leaders of that State are anxious that the President shall check the prosecution of men accused of engaging in the Ellenton and Hamburg riots previous to the late election. This, they represent, is a logical step in any policy of "reconciliation." It would, in point of fact, be the exact contrary. Reconciliation is a mutual matter, and nothing can tend so completely to establish it in South Carolina as proving that all classes are to be held equal before the law—equal in rights, and in responsibilities as well. If the white leaders of South Carolina wish to use these prosecutions in a way to bring about solid good feeling between the two races, let them do everything in their power to have them fairly and fully tried. Let them see to it, as they easily can, that witnesses are made to feel safe in giving evidence, and that those who are found guilty are in no way shielded from the punishment which the law deals out. Let them interpose no technical defense, and aid, not retard, the course of justice. In this mode they can make a substantial contribution to the cause of peace. But, whatever they do, the President can no more interfere with the courts in South Carolina than in New-York. On such matters he has and can have no "policy," conciliatory or other.

On Tuesday next Mr. FISH will celebrate May-day by moving "a call of the House" on the omnibus bill. This is a contrivance of parliamentary management not unfrequently resorted to, but seldom rigidly prosecuted, to secure the attendance of members. When such a motion is passed, the doors are locked, no one is allowed to go out, and no one, except under the authority of the Sergeant-at-arms, to enter. The roll is called, and the Sergeant-at-arms or his deputies must proceed to bring before the bar of the House every member who is not shown by the journal to have been excused from attendance. This, of course, is a tedious operation if fully carried out, and even when enlivened by the intensely personal turn which the members are apt to indulge in, is pretty likely to tire out the majority. But in the present instance, so much is at stake, and the necessity of taking precautions against dodging is so obvious, that every parliamentary resource should be exhausted for that purpose.

The Legislature bids fair to get the lawyers of the State into a curious muddle over the Code of Criminal Justice. The exact position of this very important measure is described clearly by our Albany correspondent this morning. The action of the House with reference to it is a striking instance of how easy it is for passion to defeat itself. When the Assembly, largely composed of lawyers, refuses to put the Code in operation on the 1st of October, and by that very act makes it nearly certain that the Code will, in great part, go into operation within four days, it staggers one's faith in the maxim about the wisdom of "a multitude of counselors." Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who is nothing if not conspicuous, has availed himself of the dispute between the Assembly and the Senate to come into public view again. He appears as the opponent of the new Code, probably for the very convincing reason that it did not originate in his own fertile brain.

It appears that the chivalry of Georgia is not yet dead. Some foolish persons having cheated a negro politician of Oglethorpe County, by the name of JOHNSON, with information that he had been appointed Postmaster, that gentleman took measures which his white neighbors construed as intended to enable him to seize the office by force. They thereupon proceeded to break up meetings which JOHNSON was holding, and to murder one man and flog another, accused of being his friends. This latter feat they accomplished by surrounding their victims' houses in disguise, in the night. The courage of these white Georgians in thus taking up arms against the blacks, who are notoriously superior in numbers, in military training, and in all that makes opposition to them dangerous, cannot be too highly commended. It shows that the spirit of the oppressed whites cannot be cowed, and that they will risk everything to maintain the sacred principles of local self-government and personal liberty. Any American citizen who does not glory in their spirit is only fit to be a slave—or a Republican.

Thus far, the only active hostilities between Russia and Turkey are confined to the frontier of Asiatic Turkey. The little affair at Batoum is magnified into a considerable battle, and it is now reported that a Turkish fleet is bombarding Poti, a small Russian fortified port in the Black Sea, forty miles north of Batoum. In the absence of other reports of armed encounters, this may serve to inflame popular animosity. But the notion that any great movement is taking place on that distant frontier is about as worthy of attention as the sensational story of the Liverpool *Courier* to the effect that Austria has called upon Great Britain to join in the enforcement of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

The Sublime Porte continues to discharge manifestos. The latest is one charging Russia with having incited the Bosnian, Bulgarian, and Herzegovinian insurrections, and the Servian and Montenegrin declarations of war. This allegation comes rather late in the day. In fact, if the essential parts of it are true, it is only a confession of pitiable weakness now, since it has not been brought before. The manifesto concludes with the statement that Turkey is ready to fight to the death for independence. This may be taken as a defiance; but Turkey really has no independence to fight for, though she may fight for its shadow.

PARTIAL REFORM BETTER THAN NONE.

There would probably be injustice in any general imputation of unworthy motives in connection with the impediments and delays to which the pending Insurance bill has been subjected in the Assembly. And yet it is impossible altogether to escape the conviction that the failure to which the measure is apparently doomed is precisely the result aimed at by some of those who have been loudest in their professions of desire for its amendment. In the present state of public opinion upon the subject, neither the companies nor their confidential retainers could afford openly to resist any *bonâ fide* plan for improving the laws in relation to life insurance, and for so reorganizing the Insurance Department as to render it a really efficient means of protecting public interests. More cautious tactics appear to have been resolved upon. Instead of assailing the bill reported from the committee of the Assembly, members whose relations to certain companies are not above suspicion overloaded the measure with proposals of amendment, and then made these a pretext for a reconsideration of the whole in committee. If the object is to kill the measure under a pretense of perfecting it, the manœuvre is likely to be successful. The bill has undergone so many changes in committee that its original promoters may have difficulty in recognizing their handiwork. And it comes up for decisive action at so late a stage of the session that, in its present shape, its enactment is all but impossible. The companies will carry their point without encountering the odium which direct opposition would have entailed. Their adroit friends in the Legislature will chuckle over their success while professing to regret the result which their artifices have made sure.

But because no comprehensive Insurance law can pass during the brief period available, it is not necessary to abandon the hope of obtaining a simpler measure, and one that shall secure the two or three leading reforms that are especially desirable. The opponents of general legislation do not venture to quarrel openly with the main project of reform; they magnify the importance of details, and use comparatively trivial issues to prevent an adequate treatment of the larger questions. Let these minor issues drop. What classes of securities shall be indicated for investments is, after all, a minor question compared with the checks that should be imposed upon all investments and the audit to which all the transactions of a company should be periodically exposed. Whether an examination by the department should be annual or biennial is also an insignificant matter, and one that should not be allowed to occasion delay. The essential requirement is the exaction annually of statements setting forth all the details of receipt and expenditure—not in the manner selected by the companies, with a view to the concealment of ugly items, and acquiesced in by the obliging Superintendent, but in order that policy-holders and the public may judge intelligently of the cost of acquiring and conducting different branches of business, and of the precise condition of the investment account. As no solvent company will risk its reputation by objecting to this requirement, its embodiment in the law should not be difficult. Two other provisions, equally simple and just, will complete the effectiveness of this reform. By one, the criminal liability of officials who conceal or pervert essential facts, or tamper with the securities or records, should be more specially defined, while the liability of the Directors for damages should be as explicitly affirmed. By the other provision, a given number of policy-holders, representing a given amount of insurance, should be entitled to call upon the State Superintendent to institute an investigation of the affairs of any company in which they are concerned. As such a call might be made at any time, if aught suspicious transpired, the moral effect upon the companies' management would be infinitely greater than any fixed examination, for which preparation might be easily made.

Another of the fundamental reforms is too evidently reasonable to be openly disputed. If a company rests on a stock basis, the right of the policy-holders to direct participation in the management should be established. If the institution be mutual in fact as well as in name, the governing power of the policy-holders should be rendered valid by correcting the abuses which have grown out of the proxy system. As matters stand, the governing body of one of these institutions is a "ring" composed of the leading officers, who employ the machinery at their command to obtain proxies from policy-holders, and thus to control the directory. The proxies serve for an indefinite period, and the officials who hold them may set at defiance Directors and policy-holders. The Directors obey their masters, and by no probable combination can the policy-holders overcome the authority which the possession of proxies enables the leading officials to exercise.

The points to be secured are (1) the limitation of the proxy to a specific purpose and a specific occasion, and (2) the prohibition of the acceptance or use of proxies by officers of the institution whose management is involved. The latter of these provisions is embraced in the Federal law relating to the votes of stockholders in national banks. "No officer, clerk, teller, or book-keeper in such organization shall act as proxy," is the form in which the Revised Statutes of the United States guard against the extension to national banks of an abuse which flourishes unchecked in lite insurance companies. The Massachusetts Insurance law provides the same precaution, in connection with mutual fire companies. A report presented to the Assembly of this State by the Committee on Grievances, in 1873, lays down the sound principle very clearly, *apropos* of an inquiry then pending. We quote from the committee's report:

"The collection of proxies by President —— and Vice President ——, through the agents of the company under their direction, in numbers amply sufficient to secure absolute control over the election of Trustees, is proved, and its justification was attempted on the ground of its necessity to thus guard against the intrusion of unfit Trustees. But to this your committee wholly dissent, perceiving in such a practice a far greater danger to the policy-holders in thus empowering the officers to select the Trustees at will, thereby virtually making the officers the masters, instead of the servants, of the policy-holders, who do not seem to have fully comprehended that the charter of the company, in giving them the right, imposed upon them the duty to elect the Trustees without deference to the will or wishes of the officers of the company, and thus to maintain and directly exercise the power to correct and remedy defective or unfaithful management of its affairs."

The danger of an improper or secret combination of a portion of the members of any corporation may be obviated by the simple expedient of a committee of disinterested members, who might be the official recipients of such proxies as absent voters choose to give. In this way, danger from an undue absorption of power by officers on one hand, or from an improper combination of designing men on the other, would be avoided. The need of such a change must be evident to all who have watched with ordinary care recent evidences of life insurance mismanagement, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not suffer itself to be turned from a simple measure which shall include this among other remedies for the more flagrant evils of the present system.

A WORKING MEN'S GRIEVANCE.

A singular demand was made upon President HAYES the other day by a detachment of men who claimed to be a delegation of the Labor League of the United States. Their petition contained three specifications. The delegation wanted the President, in his next Message, to recommend the appropriation of a large sum of money for internal improvements, the restoration of the suffrage in the District of Columbia, and the payment of 10,000 working men, who, it was asserted, had been defrauded by contractors under the Board of Public Works. This petition is worthy of notice, because it is a good example of the stock grievance of those who take pleasure in describing themselves as the down-trodden masses. It is thought by these that it is the duty of the Government to provide them with remunerative employment. But exactly why the President should be asked to influence Congress to furnish money for this purpose does not appear. That high official has the right to recommend measures, it is true, but the shortest way for the petitioners to reach their purpose would be to go directly to Congress with their grievance and their memorial. The President very properly said that he could not interfere in the matters presented to him by the delegation.

But the fundamental error in this case is in the assumption that it is the duty of the United States Government to provide work for the workless. This idea is essentially un-American. It has been imported from monarchies and despotisms beyond the seas. It may be an easy thing for an Emperor, when the laboring class becomes discontented, to order the pulling down and rebuilding of a capital city. A despotic government, to silence the murmurs of an idle population, has sometimes invented a plan of work which, except for appearances, was as useless as carrying bricks and timber from place to place as long as there was any demand for paid employment. A Caliph of Bagdad, when trade was dull, ordered that everybody should wear a particular kind of caftan, not then in the fashion. One of the strongest reasons which we have ever seen urged in favor of Queen VICTORIA'S more frequent ceremonial appearance is, that it gives life to the dry goods and millinery trades. The Duchess MACMAHON only imitated the Empress EUGENIE when she attempted to set a fashion in silks which should give employment to the weavers of Lyons. In this country, however, we never manage things in this way. Certain demagogues are continually crying out that labor should be "protected." The protection is not that which the laws throw around the rights of every citizen, however. Special legislation is demanded as the special right of a specified class. It is not urged that the Government should build roads, canals, monuments, and docks because they are needed, or because this is the province and duty of the Government; but it is implied that it is the function of the Government to furnish wages to people who apply. When this principle is once established in this country, self-protection will require tradesmen to demand that they be furnished with customers. The "League," whose deputation waited upon the President, the other day, has secured from Congress an unchangeable standard, or price, of labor for the Government. By and by, possibly, the shoe-dealers, whose wares may be slow of sale, will demand that the Government shall buy their shoes at certain fixed prices. If the Government is to be the Universal Employer, there is no knowing where its function would cease. Why should we draw the line at day-labor?

The grievance of the "10,000 working men who have been defrauded by contractors" is an old one. It is one with which Congress or the President has as much to do as with the payment of the New-York Police. Congress appropriated a certain sum of money for public improvements in the District of Columbia. This amount was spent, and additional expenditures, $75,000, were also incurred. The Board of Public Works had so mismanaged affairs that Congress, when besieged by the contractors under the Board, appropriated the above named sum, with the stipulation that it be paid directly to the laborers who were clamoring for their wages. But there was not money enough to go around. The claim of the laborers against the contractors was greater than that of the contractors against the Government. The amount appropriated was divided *pro rata* among the workmen, each individual receiving his just share. Next, two thousand men, headed by a band of music, and marshaled by the same person who was spokesman of the delegation which waited on President HAYES, marched to call upon President GRANT. But the President declined to appear. He sent out a messenger, who told the head of the procession that he could not entertain the grievance of the laborers against the contractors. The spokesman of the crowd said, with withering sarcasm, "We will, as law-abiding citizens, obey this mandate and retire." Which was very good of the law-abiding citizens. The *Tribune*, at that time the organ of Gov. TILDEN, printed all this in conspicuous fashion, and requested the Thoughtful Patriot to view it with Alarm. The journal devoted to the extinction of "Cæsarism" declared that the Republic was doomed.

The mischief of this business is that men who thrive on the real or imaginary grievances of working men delude and pluck their followers. The leader in both of these demonstrations is a lawyer. He held the claims of the laborers when they demanded their "rights" of the President two years ago. Now he appears as an officer of a laborers' association, and his inflammatory speeches are designed to sow discontent and excite false hopes, and to mislead honest men with wrong notions. Every now and then some artful demagogue informs the working men that it is the duty of Governments to furnish wages or work or sustenance, to them and their families. The deceived people march to the City Hall or the White House and demand what they cannot get. The author of such delusions among working men is a public enemy.

HOW FAR WILL RUSSIA GO?

To fully understand the probable scope and bearing of such a war as this in Eastern Europe, one must understand Russia; and this, it is to be admitted, is peculiarly difficult. In many respects, the people and society of Russia have a certain resemblance to those of the American Union, and in none more than this, that it is very hard to draw general inferences of much value in regard to them. What American of intelligence could describe his people or the drift of their institutions and customs in a few words? American society and the Union are made up of the most composite and different forces. It is equally so with Russia. The best book which has ever been written on Russian society and institutions is unquestionably Wallace's *Russia*. In fact, few books have ever been written on any country so many-sided, impartial, and philosophical. But no one can read this work carefully without feeling how exceedingly difficult it would be to pass a comprehensive judgment on, for instance, what the Russian Government and people aim at in such a war as this, and what they would be contented with obtaining.

We are accustomed to think of the Russians as a fierce, semi-civilized people, with martial passions and acting under the promptings of an almost boundless ambition. WALLACE, on the other hand, shows indirectly that they are an easy-going, good-natured, peaceful people, as peculiarly susceptible as are our own to humanitarian enthusiasm, and generally indifferent to Slavonic ambitions. The ideas which are before their minds are more like those which flit before so many visionaries in America—of a socialistic and renovated state of society, where all men shall be in peace and live in a condition of equality and fraternity. He admits, however, the power of that passion, so strange to the Western mind, of race sentiment, even on the peasantry. This feeling leads them to desire to absorb or protect fellow-Slavonian tribes, but would hardly have stimulated to such a war as this but for the "grave mistake" of Turkey in permitting or encouraging the Bulgarian atrocities. The Muscovite peasants would be comparatively indifferent to Ottoman misrule and oppression in Bulgaria, for they suffer under that themselves; but when they hear of burnings and murders and rapes by the thousand, then their humanitarian feeling is aroused, and they are eager to aid their oppressed brethren. Then, there is throughout Russia a strong desire to gain access to the sea by Constantinople, but not sufficiently strong to lead the people to incur the risks of a long war.

We are wont to think also of the Russian Government as an absolute despotism, and to reason about it on this premise. In one sense this is true. The Czar could, for instance, plunge his Empire into a war for his own personal ambition, but he could not carry it on long with the people and nobility against him. How it would be terminated is not certain; it might be by the inefficiency of the troops and officers, or it might be by the assassination of the Emperor. Moreover, the Czar, like the American President, is a citizen, and feels all the waves of thought and feeling which surge through the Empire. The profound popular disgust throughout Russia at the old, technical, repressive, severe system of NICHOLAS, and at the administrative *fiasco* of the Crimean war, found a response in the breast of the present Emperor before it reached the majority of the nobles. The Czar himself began the reform against tyranny. It is perhaps the unconscious condition of his high prerogative that the Czar should be the most Russian of his people. War is the severest test of an administration, and as Sedan exposed Napoleonism to France, so Sebastopol revealed Czarism to Russia, and the glory of ALEXANDER is that he was the first to reform the old abuses.

In a war like the present, these elements are all to be considered in judging of its probable extent and continuance. The Czar might begin it, or he might refuse to open it; but having struck the first blow, the popular opinion of the whole Slavonian race forces him at least to win certain definite advantages from the Turks, and to protect by sure means the Christians of European Turkey. The probabilities, in closely studying the Russian character, indicate that the war will not be a long one. The Czar is not personally ambitious of conquest. His glories are those of peace, and his great achievement—emancipation—will demand a generation or more for its full effect. He and his people are not martial—strange as it may seem, to foreigners—but peace-loving and humanitarian. The very condition of his autocracy demands that, when his Army is used, it should be with efficiency and success. The Russian people are in no condition or mood of mind for a long war. They are poor, heavily taxed, with all kinds of internal questions pressing for a settlement. Any reasonable success on the Danube would satisfy them. Both nation and ruler would readily close with a peace which left them some *éclat*, and some gain to the Christians of the Balkan Peninsula. But war has its own necessities and passions. He that takes up the sword cannot lay it down when he will. The struggle may yet draw in the whole Russian energy, and force both Emperor and people from their peace-loving habits.

UTILIZING NIAGARA FALLS.

At a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, held in London in March last, Dr. C. W. SIEMENS, F. R. S., threw out, in the course of his Presidential address—a paper full of interesting and important suggestions on the need of technical education and economy in manufactures—a hint on the utilization of Niagara Falls which is deserving of attention. Dr. SIEMENS will be remembered as one of the projectors of a scheme by which the town of Birmingham, England, was to have been supplied with heating gas at the rate of sixpence per 1,000 cubic feet. The scheme was defeated by the opposition of the local gas companies, who raised the favorite cry of "vested rights in danger," and thereby induced Parliament to throw out the bill. The Pittsburg experiment has only strengthened Dr. SIEMENS' faith in the feasibility of his old plans. But this aside. His new proposition, if not more novel, has certainly the merit of dealing with nature on such a large scale as to compel attention.

According to Prof. BALFOUR STEWART, the forces of nature fall into two classes—forces of *position* and forces of *actual motion*. Of the latter, a cannon ball, after it has left the cannon's mouth; a stone projected from the hand, and the planets in their orbits, are familiar examples. Energy of position is represented by a stone on the house-top, which, by simply falling from its elevated station, may be made to "do work." Heads of water, mill races, weights held aloft by a detent, are instances of this form of energy. Energy of position could not be more magnificently represented than it is in Niagara River, above the Falls. "The amount of water," says Dr. SIEMENS, "passing over this fall"—he refers to the Horse-shoe—"has been estimated at one hundred millions of tons per hour, and its perpendicular descent may be taken at one hundred and fifty feet, without counting the 'rapids,' which represent a further fall of one hundred and fifty feet, making a total of three hundred feet between lake and lake. But the force represented by the principal fall, (the Horse-shoe Fall) alone amounts to sixteen million eight hundred thousand horse-power, an amount which, if it had to be produced by steam, would necessitate an expenditure of not less than *two hundred and sixty-six million tons of coal per annum*, taking the consumption of coal at four pounds per horse-power per hour.

These figures will begin to have some meaning for one, if he remembers that the total area of the coal fields of the world, as now known, is about two hundred and seventy thousand square miles, and that the total production of this vast area in the year 1874 fell a little short of two hundred and seventy-five million tons, of which our own country, covering more than a half of the discovered area, yielded fifty million, and Great Britain one hundred and twenty-five million tons. We thus see that there is wasted (in the economical sense,) at Niagara Falls every year energy which the annual coal yield of the whole world could but just produce if it was all applied to that purpose. Well, what can be done about it? If there was mineral wealth in the neighborhood, or inducements to the establishment of manufactories—neither of which exist—"it would not be difficult to realize a large proportion of the power so wasted, by means of turbines and water-wheels erected on the shores of the deep river below the Falls, supplying them from canals cut along the banks." As this plan, though perfectly feasible, would be of little use at present, however valuable it may become in the future, it becomes necessary, if this wasted force is to be turned to present account, to seek for some means by which it can be transferred to a distance. A number of modes for attaining this end present themselves. One, invented by Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, utilizes water power at a distance of one or two miles, by transferring it through high-pressure mains. At Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and at other places on the Continent of Europe, the power of falling water is transferred to a distance by quick-working steel ropes passing over large pulleys. All these methods are of limited usefulness in practical every-day work, as the power is only available at a distance of one or two miles from its source. But unquestionably, the future will reveal other and better means of transmitting power to a distance than any with which we are now acquainted. There are many reasons for believing that electricity will afford the means for this transmission, and it was in this direction that Dr. SIEMENS' hint as to utilizing Niagara Falls lay.

It is well known that a very powerful electric current can be generated by using water power to give motion to a dynamo-electrical machine. This current may be carried to a great distance, "through a large metallic conductor, and then be made to impart motion to electro-magnetic engines, to ignite the carbon points of electric lamps, or to effect the separation of metals from their combinations." A copper rod, with the diameter of three inches, would be capable of transmitting one thousand horse-power to a distance of thirty miles, and this power, if used as light, would yield one-quarter of a million candle power — an amount sufficient, in Dr. SIEMENS' opinion to illuminate a moderately sized town. It should be borne in mind, as Dr. SIEMENS was careful to point out, that the usual objection to the substitution of electrical power for steam power is of no validity here. It is said, and with great force, that electrical power is more costly than steam, because the combustible used in the galvanic battery is zinc, while the combustible used in the steam engine is coal, and zinc is dearer than coal. This is the fatal objection to the utilization of electrical power which depends upon a galvanic battery. In proposing to utilize such a power as Niagara Falls for the production of an electrical current, the question assumes a totally different aspect. Here a power that would otherwise be wasted is utilized. It is not a question of substituting a costly fuel for a less costly one, but of using as a source of power what is now allowed to run to waste. It may be a long time before any attempt is made to realize Dr. SIEMENS' suggestion, and when the attempt is made, difficulties now unforeseen may prevent its practical usefulness. However this may be, the suggestion is novel, and in the line of a good deal of contemporary thought. It is well worth a passing thought, if only for its being so far away from the ordinary "gushing" over our "great Fall."

THE RAT CORNUCOPIA.

This is the season when the housewife, while performing the sacred rites of house-cleaning, continually discovers fresh traces of the depredations of rats, and is thereby wrought up to the point of telling her husband on his return to dinner that he must do something about those nasty rats, who have exasperated her to that extent that she feels as if she should perfectly fly.

Thousands of husbands have listened to this pathetic wail during the past week, and have felt the utter nothingness of man when brought face to face with this problem of the rat. All the palliations that he can suggest are received with sublime contempt. Usually he makes the suggestion that "perhaps a new cat—" but he is always interrupted with the reply, "Now don't talk to me about cats—lazy beasts that do nothing but lie by the kitchen fire and steal everything." Next, the unhappy husband suggests that perhaps a terrier dog would not be wholly useless, but he is speedily convinced that no terrier ever yet caught a rat, and that a yelping little brute that lies on all the parlor furniture is enough to drive any woman crazy. He cannot soothe his wife with traps, for she has tried trap after trap, and never found them of the slightest use. Finally, the husband recklessly says, "Then we must poison them, my dear," and is thereupon denounced as an unfeeling wretch, who mocks at his wife's misery by proposing to fill the walls with dead rats. At this point in the conversation the housewife usually bursts into tears and leaves the room, shouting through the half-closed door the Parthian threat that unless something is done about those rats she won't live in that house another year.

This is truly a sad state of things. The distress of the rat-ridden housewife compels our sympathy, while we cannot but feel for the husband who is ordered to develop rat exterminators out of his own inner consciousness. If it was unjust to require the Hebrews to make bricks which would show which way the wind blew without any straw, is it any less unjust to require a husband to "do something about the rats," when he is ignorant of the first principles of rat-extermination? In this particular, however, he is no better than other men. Cats, traps, terriers, and poison constitute the entire arsenal of weapons to be used against rats, and the ablest professional rat person who fraudulently bargains to free any house from rats, has no additional weapons at his command.

But as some one, let us say Sir ISAAC NEWTON, has justly remarked, the whirligig of time brings round its new inventions. The rat cornucopia recently invented by a Western variety of Smith promises to accomplish the blessed work of exterminating rats, or what amounts to the same thing, of driving every man's private rats over to his neighbor's house. The invention is based upon the science of conic sections and coal-tar, and whether it proves practicable or not, certainly reflects great credit upon the inventor.

Any man possessed of writing paper, tar, and cheese can readily manufacture his own rat cornucopias, but if he cares for the Constitution of the United States and the patent laws passed in pursuance thereof, he will buy his cornucopias ready made and furnished with a neat revenue stamp. They are to be sold in two different shapes, either of which would be useless without the other. The rat cornucopia No. 1 is simply a hollow cone formed of white paper, and a trifle smaller at the base than is the average rat's head. A few particles of cheese are placed in the smaller end of the cone, and it is then laid on its side, with the apex resting against any solid and not easily-movable substance, in a closet especially popular among rats. Of course, the cheese vanishes in a very short time, and in the course of two or three days the rats become so thoroughly convinced that the cheese-bearing cornucopia is an honestly-meant tribute to their merits that they discard every suspicion that it bears any relation to traps. Now is the time to use cornucopia No. 2, which resembles No. 1, with the important exception that its interior is lined with deodorized coal-tar. When a hungry and trustful rat approaches this apparently innocent device and squeezes his head into it in order to seize the cheese, he finds that he cannot withdraw. The inexorable tar has glued his head fast to the encircling cornucopia and he is virtually blind.

When a rat has thus "bonneted" himself, his first impulse is to fly to his apartments in the partition or under the floor; but he is utterly unable to find the entrance hole. Terrified by his situation, he rushes recklessly about the shelf, upsetting all sorts of things, and creating an uproar that instantly summons the head of the house, with a large pair of tongs, with which weapon the rat is easily captured. At this point, short-sighted people would kill the rat, but science shows a better way. By the aid of the tongs, the head of the rat is inserted into the nearest rat-hole, and he bidden farewell with an earnest pressure of his tail. He returns to the rat community in the character of a dangerous and unusual ghost. His family renounces him, and his nearest rat friends, at sight of his white, featureless, and conical head, utter squeaks of horror and rush madly away. Within an hour after his catastrophe, every other rat will have fled from the haunted premises and sought shelter at the next house. The unhappy victim of the cornucopia, writhing under the false accusation that he is a ghost, and unable to eat or drink, soon perishes miserably. Thus the house is freed from rats, and the householder calls his wife together and bids her rejoice with him over the defeat of the enemy.

Persons wanting further information as to the rat cornucopia should write to the inventor, inclosing twelve three-cent stamps, to defray the postage on the postal card which they will promptly receive, and which will be written all over with first-class information. If by calling the attention of the public to this invention, rats and family dissensions should be obviated at one and the same time, more or less people will not have lived wholly in vain.

GENERAL NOTES.

Another party of young men is to leave Detroit for the Colorado mines next week.

Jefferson Noyes, father-in-law of Gov. Prescott, of New-Hampshire, died at his home in Concord on Wednesday, at the age of 75 years.

The Boston *Herald* says that Hon. Robert C. Winthrop voted for Tilden, and has become an ardent sympathizer with President Hayes' policy.

The Des Moines *Register* says that no Iowa Republican can read Ben. Wade's letter without feeling the bitterness of the truth contained in it.

Secretary McCrary has informed Senator Gordon that all the suspended appropriations for improvements of Georgia rivers will be expended this season.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* believes that Mr. Bristow does not seek a place upon the Supreme Court Bench, and that he has his eye fixed upon another preferment.

The decision of the Missouri Court of Appeals in favor of Col. Lyne S. Metcalfe, the Republican claimant for the certificate as Congressman from the Third District of that State, was unanimous.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* is in a state of constant trepidation lest the Democrats, or Conservatives, as it calls them, of Virginia, shall make too close an alliance with the Administration.

A Democratic paper in Georgia confesses that it can recall but one instance in the whole South in which a white man has been hanged for the murder of a negro. This was in South Carolina in 1854.

An invalid young lady from Rhode Island, who has been a guest for some months in Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., writes home: "Nothing can give you an idea of the sweetness and full-heartedness of these Southern women."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* suggests that Mr. Dorsheimer's "unscrupulous manipulation of the canal deposits for Democratic party purposes is a case that certainly calls for prompt investigation at the hands of the Legislature."

Mrs. Hawkins, a Pawtucket woman, encountered a burglar in her house a few nights ago, and presented a pistol; he drew his revolver; she fired twice, he fired once, then knocked her down and escaped through a window empty-handed, and leaving a trail of blood behind.

The Chicago *Tribune* has heard from that "man from Chicago" again. He called upon Mr Ralph Waldo Emerson the other day, and introduced himself, remarking, "I hope I don't intrude." "That depends," said the philosopher, "upon how much we have in common."

A bucolic paper down in Maine prints this personal item: "An Auburn lady a few days since settled it that it is a very difficult thing for one woman to get a calf into a wagon. The unsympathetic people who looked on enjoyed the sport better than the calf did, and apparently better than the woman."

Capt. Joseph S. Cary, brother of Miss Annie Louise Cary, died in Boston on Wednesday, at the age of 45 years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment during the war. Of late years he has been employed in the Boston Custom-house. But a short time ago Miss Cary lost her father.

Boston has 61 national banks, representing a capital stock paid in of $54,300,000. They report that April 14 they had in surplus and undivided profits the sum of $15,063,484 48. On the 20th of January, the date of the last return, these items amounted to $17,118,267 54, showing a decrease in surplus of $2,054 483 06.

An undertaker in Chicopee, Mass., has a queer grievance. The Catholic priest has a favorite in the same business, and refuses to permit a corpse to enter the church unless incased in one of the latter's coffins. An appeal to the Bishop has been ineffectual, and the debarred casket-maker is in an exasperated state of mind.

A Des Moines woman visiting Boston writes home that all the teachers but one remain in one of the public schools, who were there when she left, in 1868. She thinks this an indication of the stability of New-England institutions. Her husband thinks it is an indication of the slim chances old maids in Massachusetts have to get married.

The City Forester of Boston has come to the defense of the maligned English sparrows. He says that their introduction there was attended with great benefit, almost beyond all calculation in the destruction of caterpillars and canker-worms, and he denies that the sparrows molest or interfere with any other bird. Thousands of dollars, he adds, would not pay the city for their loss.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* suggests that, as Southern men hate the name of Republican, and there is a prejudice among many worthy Northerners against the name of Democracy, the only way to secure a new political party would be for Mr. Hayes and his friends to take the name of Conservative, and to adopt conservatism, as it has been illustrated in Virginia, as a basis of operations.

George T. Downing, the colored man, says that President Hayes has leaned toward the strong, but, as he believes, not with the intent to do injustice to the weak. He thinks that, should the dominant party in the South outrage the confidence the President has reposed in its leaders, it will learn that the aggressive spirit that made the abolition era so determined for justice and so uncompromising, will burst forth with a determination and a force that will be irresistible.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* is not so confident as some of the Democratic papers that the Democrats can elect their Speaker, especially Mr. Randall, whom it favors. It thinks it not unlikely that some Southern members may take a notion not to go into the Democratic caucus, but to vote for a representative of the policy which freed Louisiana and South Carolina from military rule, and it mentions Mr. Banks as a most competent aspirant, whose experience, ability, and position would make him acceptable.

THE SOUTHERN VICTORY.

LOUISIANA'S LEGAL GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

THE NICHOLLS USURPATION COMPLETE—HOW THE EVENT WAS CELEBRATED IN NEW-ORLEANS—WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?—A QUESTION THAT NO ONE CAN ANSWER—THE FIGHT FOR THE SENATORSHIP—WHAT THE SOUTH DEMANDS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 24, 1877.

Amid loud cheers, the booming of cannon, and the ringing of church bells, at noon to-day the United States troops left Gov. Packard to his fate, and the success of the Louisiana White League was complete. With all the effusiveness and effervescence for which the white people of New-Orleans are noted, this victory of might over right is now being celebrated. The jubilee will continue far into the night, and then it is to be hoped that some few of the more sensible men and women in this bombastic community will begin to ask what has been gained by this overthrow of a legally elected and lawfully constituted State Government. If the newspapers are to be believed, the millenninm has certainly come to Louisiana. Even the venerable *Picayune* for the moment torgets to be dry, dull, and tiresome, and gushes forth in the following remarkable style:

"Disenthralled! However he reached it, Mr. Hayes has come to the only safe conclusion in the premises, and has accordingly abandoned the effort to maintain the supremacy of the Union by attacking the autonomy of its members. The withdrawal of the troops from the keeping of the building selected by the proper authorities as the State-house of Louisiana, will be an explicit and direct admission of the fact upon his part. The rap of the drum at noon to-day will sound the death-knell of every ambitious hope which has been founded upon the force of arms rather than upon the will of the people, the consent of the governed. It is difficult to estimate the magnitude of the result which will thus be attained; to realize the full glory of the victory of which it will be the confession; to forecast the blessings to the State, to the South, and to the nation, which will be its consequence.

This triumph is not Louisiana's only; it is a touch, not of nature, but of justice, which restores to all the sisterhood of States their lost sense of kinship. But it is here, in poor, down-trodden, long-suffering Louisiana, that the joy over this recovered birthright will be most intensely felt. Toe most sorely stricken, the most cruelly oppressed, the last released, the brutal heel of vandalism is lifted from her neck; the sword of the conqueror is sheathed, and she is free. All honor to her heroic sons and daughters, who never, in the darkest hour, took counsel with despair, but hoped on and labored on, with hearts too great to break, until at last this glorious consummation has been reached! Is not such a people worthy of its liberty? Has it not been fairly won? The years may come and go, the woods decay and wither, but father shall hand the story down to son, how she struggled, suffered, and triumphed, poor, proud, heroic Louisiana!"

The above is but a sample of scores of other articles of a similar character which fill the public journals of this State; but in none of them, let it be noted, is there one word of thanks to the man who has gone so far out of his way to serve his political enemies—in none of them is there an expression of gratitude to President Hayes for the course he has taken. The newspapers, like individuals, if they speak of him at all, say, with a shrug and a wink, that he knew what he was about—that he was obliged to do what he did. And what has he done? Turned the State of Louisiana completely over to the Democracy, an arrogant and intolerant minority, a party without principle, without honor, and, as the event will surely prove, without one spark of gratitude. It is just possible that the result will be a good one; if it is, all the praise, all the honor, must be given to Mr. Hayes; but if it is otherwise, he, and he alone, must bear the responsibility.

But "poor, proud, long-suffering, down-trodden, heroic Louisiana is disenthralled, she has recovered her birthright, and the brutal heel of vandalism is lifted from her neck." All this is very well, but are the property-owners—the tax-payers—to be better governed than they were? Are the taxes to be lower? Are they to be properly applied, or are they to be squandered by officials who steal in the name of the Democratic, instead of the Republican, Party? There is no man here, amid all the rejoicing, the ringing of bells, and the thunder of cannon, who can satisfactorily answer these questions. The New-Orleans *Times*, bitterly Democratic, but more independent than any of its fellows, sees the danger at which I hint, and to-day warns the people in the following significant words:

"We are in a remarkable time. In the past week there have been intrigues for position that have at times bid fair to render negative the benefits derived from a home government of the people's choice. Things are known to those who keep up with the progress of trade and negotiation which would hardly be believed. Propositions are made by patriots—who shout their loyalty to conservatism, as the Pharisee did his prayers, on the corners of the streets—that make us wonder if Judas Iscariot was not, after all, a rather good sort of citizen. The truth is, the times are very decidedly out of joint. The era through which we have just passed has left its impress. The false virtue of a period full of bargain and sale, of intrigue, new departures in the name of political morality, has gone far toward debasing the public conscience. There has not been a steal in the past twelve years in which some of those who proudly enroll themselves among the 'oldest and best' have not had their hands. These things are perhaps unfortunate, but they are true. There are many others who have not been in them, because they have not had the chance. On every side do empty stores and vacant residences tell a story more eloquent than could any speech of the ruin that has come. And it has been brought by some of those who have talked loudest and longest of their devotion to 'my own people!'"

That the writer from whom I quote tells the exact truth, no man familiar with the history of legislation in this State can doubt. It is true that Republican Legislators have been bought; it is true that negro Senators and Representatives have sold their votes, but it is equally true that they were bribed by leading Democrats, and that "the native and best" profited by their crime. Now that the White League policy, the Mississippi plan, the Mexican system of government, has prevailed in Louisiana, is there any assurance that this legislative corruption will cease? I can find none. The slaughter-house swindle is still in existence and presided over by a Democrat. Jobs have been as plenty in "the Reform Legislature" as they were in what White League politicians now delight to call "the dark days that are gone," and if the gentlemen who have just come into power need any instruction in the fine art of legislative corruption, they will find able teachers in the Republican traitors West, Pinchback, Sypher, Georgo A. Sheridan, and a score of others who are now, according to their own story, leading villars in the Democratic temple.

The fight for the United States Senatorship gave striking proof of the truth of what I write. From the commencement it was a series of corrupt jobs and trades, pledges broken, promises disregarded, and votes sold for place and money. At last, when the contest was narrowed down to Judge Spofford on the one hand, and Gen. Gibson on the other, the last ditch element was successful, and elected Spofford, the chief objection urged against Gibson being that he was one of those who had entered into a trade to secure the inauguration of a fraudulent President. Such a man it was secretly urged was not fit to represent the free, the disenthralled people of Louisiana in the Senate of the United States. This was their gratitude, this their support ot the National Administration, this the commencement of the new party which the country was assured would follow the inauguration of the new Southern policy. Against the candidate put forward by the clique of men referred to, not one word can be said. He is an educated, honest man, but he must servo his party, and, if admitted to a seat in the United States Senato, he will surely do so. How much support Mr. Hayes may expect from him can be inferred from the following declaration, publicly made by him a day or two since: "The policy of President Hayes, as outlined by his inaugural address and his official action since he was declared President by the constitutional authority, has met my hearty approbation; and *so long as he stands squarely up to that policy*, he will have my humble support, whether I may occupy a public or a private station."

What does this mean, except that as long as Mr. Hayes gives the Democrats of the South everything they demand he will be supported by Judge Spofford? Regarding these future demands there can be no question. The principle ones will be the construction, by the United States, of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and the Mississippi levees. In relation to this matter Judge Spofford spoke very frankly during a recent interview. He said:

"I consider the Texas Pacific Railroad, and a general and scientific system of protection against overflow in the great riparian regions of Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, and Louisiana, as eminently deserving the aid of the United States Government. Mr. Calhoun, even, did not object to improving the navigation of the Mississippi River, calling it a sort of 'inland sea.' It seems strange that the Government that can dredge and deepen it, and make cut-offs, cannot protect the States through which it flows from devastation. Common equity requires that, after the millions of public treasure lavished upon Northern highways to the Pacific, the little aid it asks for should be extended to the Texas Pacific."

This is Judge Spofford's view of the matter. If President Hayes entertains a different view he will, of course, be accused of "going back" on "the present policy," and the half-way support of Mr. Spofford and other Southern Democrats will be turned to the bitterest and most determined opposition. And still, while I write, the bells are ringing and the great guns booming to celebrate the overthrow of a legal State Government. So the Nicholls usurpation commences. If the people of Louisiana do not prosper under it, if they find themselves still cursed with jobbery and corruption, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that the stealing is being done by "the native and best." H. C.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA USURPATION.

INDICTMENT OF TWO HUNDRED OF THE MURDERERS IN THE ELLENTON RIOTS—REPUDIATION FORESHADOWED—THE POLICY OF EXCLUDING WHITE REPUBLICANS FROM THE LEGISLATURE STILL ENFORCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, April 27.—True bills have been found against 200 men of Edgefield and Barnwell Counties by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in Charleston, for participation in the Ellenton riots. The Grand Jury, before being adjourned, requested the District-Attorney to send in bills against the men who participated in the Hamburg affair. The evidence in the Ellenton cases clearly showed that Hamburg was the first act in a political conspiracy to carry the State by violence, and that Ellenton was only the next step. The District Attorney says that with the evidence he now has he would be willing to go before a jury composed of Northern Democrats. He would be confident of securing the conviction of three-fourths of the prisoners. It is certain that true bills will be found in the Hamburg cases, when the court reassembles in May, when the Chief-Justice presides. The strongest efforts are being made to secure the aid of the President to stop these prosecutions. Resolutions are now before the Senate charging that the prosecution is a political one, and requesting the President to stop them, in furtherance of his policy of conciliation.

Hampton's message is regarded here as the first step toward a wholesale repudiation of all the bonded and floating debt of the State.

The defeat of Willard, the renegade Republican, for Chief-Justice, is considered certain. Gen. McGowan, a distinguished Confederate officer, will carry off the place.

No other Republicans have been seated in the House. Lee, a member from Chester, has been excluded on the charge that he was a Postmaster when elected. He was not notified to appear before the committee. He could have proved that his resignation was accepted before the day of election. The highest Democratic candidate was seated, on the Cronin plan. Thus far no white man has been seated from the Republican ranks. The report that Mr. Chamberlain has been a candidate for Chief-Justice is false.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. McCullough acted *Othello*, last evening, the occasion being that of his benefit. At the close of the performance, the curtain was raised once more, and, in presence of the assembled company and attachés of the house, Mr. F. B. Warde on their behalf presented to the tragedian a beautiful wreath of silver laurels. Mr. Warde prefaced the presentation with a brief sneech, to which an appropriate reply was made by Mr. McCullough.

MME. ESSIPOFF'S CONCERTS.

Mme. Essipoff played at Steinway Hall last evening. The programme was wholly representative of Chopin, and included 11 numbers. That the pianist interpreted it with a thoroughness, clearness, and brilliancy worthy of unstinted praise need scarcely at this late day be hinted at. The delicate filigree work with which Chopin's themes are habitually adorned has never been handled with greater lightness, and, at the same time, greater firmness of grasp, than by the Russian performer, and it is certain that, in respect of unvarying beauty of touch, not even Herr Rubinstein's execution is to be remembered as equally admirable. The familiar Valse, opus 64; the Polonaise, in A flat, opus 53; the Barcarole, opus 60; the Impromptu, opus 29, and Tarantelle are all to be cited as having offered renewed proof of the refinement and finish of the lady's style, while two of the etudes—thankless tasks enough, we may add, in the concert-room—are to be referred to as particularly good specimens of her easy mastery of technical difficulties. The audience was as appreciative as usual; it ought, however, to have been larger.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mme. Essipoff is to play at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

"Rose Michel" will be given twice to-day at the Grand Opera-house.

Mr. Heller will give a matinée entertainment at the Wonder Theatre to-day.

Two exhibitions of Mr. Barnum's new "show" occur to-day at Gilmore's Garden.

Miss Bessie Darling will act in this afternoon's representation at the Eagle Theatre.

"My Awful Dad" will be represented this afternoon and evening at Wallack's Theatre.

"The Princess Royal" is to have two representations to-day at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The New-York Aquarium still attracts throngs of lovers of curious and instructive sights.

"The Danicheffs" will have its last afternoon performance but one at the Union-Square Theatre, to-day.

The sixth and last Philharmonic concert of the present season takes place to-night, at the Academy of Music.

"Virginius" is to be acted at Booth's Theatre this afternoon, and "Macbeth" will be performed there this evening.

The last performances of "Our Boarding House" are set down for this afternoon and this evening, at the Park Theatre.

A "Wagner-Beethoven" Festival is announced to commence on Monday week, at the Academy of Music, with the performance of "Lohengrin."

SMALL-POX AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—An animated discussion occurred at a meeting of the Board of Health to-day regarding the disposition of passengers by the recently arrived Pacific Mail steamer Alaska from China and Japan with smallpox on board. The quarantine officer and some other members of the board strongly objected to the promptitude with which the cabin passengers were allowed to land, and either take up residence in the city, or pursue their journey east before sufficient precautions had been taken to prevent the dissemination of the disease. An effort will be made to obtain from the Government a suitable hulk for quarantine purposes and the establishment of a quarantine station on Angel Island. The management of the case of the Alaska has occasioned much unfavorable comment in public and private

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL FIRE.

CLOSE OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—NINETY-TWO WITNESSES EXAMINED—FINDINGS OF THE JURY—THE HOTEL PROPRIETORS CENSURED.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Coroner's Jury in the inquest on the victims of the Southern Hotel fire closed their labors this afternoon, and rendered a verdict. The jury examined 92 witnesses, and had before them three affidavits of persons not personally examined. From the testimony the jury reached the conclusion that the fire originated in the basement of the hotel, in their opinion in the store-room, but possibly in the wine cellar, but in either case near the bottom of the baggage elevator, which carried the smoke and flames almost instantly to the upper floors and roof of the building. The jury then recount when the fire was first discovered, the delay in giving an alarm to the Fire Department, the arrival of the Fire Department, the use of ladders and the Skinner fire-escape, the rescuing of people from the windows by firemen, the jumping or falling from windows of those who were killed, and the services of the Police and citizens, all of which is familiar to the public. As to the cause of the fire the jury say they have no testimony sufficient to base an opinion on. As to the appliances of the hotel for extinguishing fires they say they were complete, with the exception of pipes and nozzles being wanted on the floors above the parlor floor; but, from a lack of system and want of men to use the appliances, and of the rules for their guidance, they were not put into service on the night of the fire, except for a few minutes in the basement, and when fire had been found such opportunions that the slight efforts made there by the engineers and firemen of the hotel were futile. The Fire Department and Salvage Corps did their duty with efficiency and promptness, as also did the Police Department. The lessees of the hotel, in our opinion, are censurable in several particulars.

First—While providing the necessary material for extinguishing fires, they had provided no means for their use.

Second—In keeping in the storeroom and wine-cellar a large amount of inflammablo material without adequate watching.

Third—In removing from their office the gong necessary to alarm the inmates of the hotel in case of fire.

Fourth—In employing only one watchman, and he a very inefficient man, and supplementing his duties as such with other matters.

Fifth—In the lack of rules and instructions to the employes, as to their conduct and duties in case of fire.

Sixth—In their making no efficient efforts on the night of the fire to awaken their guests and employes, laying, however, no stress on the expressions of one of the gentlemen and the fire having been extinguished, and that there was no danger, as there is no evidence that any of the guests were endangered thereby.

In conclusion, the jury make some suggestions looking to the avoidance of such calamities in the future, which may be summed up as follows: That no hotel or public building should be unprovided with means for extinguishing fires; that a sufficient number of watchmen should be employed to do out the fire, upon drilled in the use of appliances for its extinguishment; that in all large hotels gongs or bells large enough to be heard though the house should be rung continuously, until the safety of every guest and employe is assured; that the stairways and elevators should be placed as far apart as possible, and that the elevators should be closed automatically or otherwise as the platform goes up or down; that the storerooms, wine cellars, carpenter's shop, &c., should be made fire-proof, and carefully watched, day and night; that no gas meter should be allowed inside of such buildings, and that none of the size of the largest one in the Southern Hotel should be permitted at all; that in all large cities the duties of building inspectors should include the inspection of all appliances for extinguishing fires, and see that the men employed in their management should be efficiently drilled.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE IRON DUTY REJECTED BY THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT—JAPANESE STUDYING IN THE PRUSSIAN WAR ACADEMY—THE FRENCH EXPOSITION—SPANISH AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, April 27.—The German Parliament to-day rejected the bill for imposing compensatory import duties on iron and iron goods by a vote of 211 against 111.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the uncle of the Emperor of Japan, who has been studying in the Prussian War Academy, has been summoned home to take command of the army against the insurgents.

A Reuter telegram from Paris states that in consequence of an interview with the Commissioner-General of the French Exposition, the United States Chargé d'Affaires has sent to Washington a report in favor of American participation in the exhibition.

The *Times* understands that the Queen has signified her intention of knighting Mr. Sandford, for his services as Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Reuter's dispatch from Bilboa says great excitement exists because Gen. Quesada has abruptly dissolved the Biscayan Juntas for refusing to accept the *fueros* law.

MADRID, April 27.—The Minister of Finances read the Budget to-day. He estimates both revenue and expenditure for the coming fiscal year at 735,000,000 pesetas.

MELBOURNE, April 25.—Parliament has been dissolved. The general elections are fixed for the 11th of May. The Ministry announce policy in the direction of free trade.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 27.—The various financial articles of the London press show that the rumors affecting consols last night were that the Government were engaging transports to take an unusual quantity of supplies to the Levant, and that an unfavorable statement would be made in Parliament, while, in fact, no such statement was made. The Stock Exchange to-day opened comparatively steady, but became dull and very flat. Business is quiet and there is no excitement. Consols first showed an improvement, but are now lower. Foreign securities are generally steady. Russians are better.

In the Bankruptcy Court to-day application was made for the appointment of a Receiver to the estate of Thomas Kitchen, hop and seed merchant, of the firm of Kitchin, Sons & Co., of London, and also of the firm of Kitchin & Son, of Hull. The liabilities are stated to be $2,100,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its weekly review of the cotton trade, says: "The cotton market was active on Friday and Saturday, and a large business was done at advanced rates, but the demand on Monday fell off, and has since continued limited, with declining prices. American was in active request on Friday and Saturday, and advanced 5-8d.; it has been dull and irregular since, and closes generally 1 16-1, below last Thursday's quotations. For Sea Island there has been more general inquiry, but prices are without change. Futures opened in good demand, with a limited supply offering, and prices advanced 1-16 1. to 3-32d., but since Monday the market has been flat, and there has been a considerable desire to sell, amounting at times almost to pressure. The decline from the best point of the week is 9-32d. for nearer and 11-32d. for more distant positions."

A leading grain circular says: "The declaration of war by Russia has caused much excitement in the wheat trade, and prices have daily advanced at all the markets of the kingdom, the average improvement from the beginning of the week to yesterday being 4s. to 5s. per quarter. The leading European markets have advanced quite as much. The market to-day was well attended, and a large business was done in wheat at an advance of 1s. per cental on the currencies of Tuesday. Flour was 5s. per sack, and 2s. 6d. to 3s. per barrel dearer. Maize was in active demand, and an advance was quoted at 3s. per quarter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Thursday night William Schirmer was walking with a lighted lamp through Toffey's abattoir stables on Grove-street, Jersey City, when something falling from overhead struck the lamp. An explosion followed, and his clothing as well as the stables were set on fire. He succeeded by rolling on the sod outside in extinguishing the flame on his clothing, but not till he had been horribly burned. The stable was consumed in a few minutes. The loss is about $500.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at St. John, N. B., and speedily the entire building was filled with smoke. The inmates, 35 in number, were taken from the upper stories by ladders. No lives were lost, and the fire was extinguished before reaching the main portion of the building.

The furniture warehouse of Hermann Schrader, on Main-street, Cincinnati, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will probably be heavy, as the building was well stocked from roof to cellar.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

ST. THOMAS, April 27.—Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, his three sons, Mr. Worcester, Treasurer, and Mr. Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New-York Central; Mr. Wagner; Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, and John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, made a tour of inspection over the Canada Southern to-day, accompanied by W. K. Muir, Esq., and others. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the trip and the fast time made. Mr. Vanderbilt and his sons, before leaving St. Thomas, made handsome donations to the railroad men's reading-rooms. The party will stop at Toledo to-night, and go to Chicago to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 28—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain, with easterly to southerly winds, increasing in force, no change in temperature, and falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	41°	55°	3:30 P. M.	71°	66°
6 A. M.	40°	57°	6 P. M.	66°	60°
9 A. M.	53°	62°	9 P. M.	62°	53°
12 M.	62°	66°	12 P. M.	54°	50°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 57 3/8°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 56°

TRAFFIC ON THE CANALS.

BUFFALO, April 27.—Dispatches were received here this afternoon from Albany stating that the Canal Board have decided to defer the opening of the canals to May 8. This decision meets with decided disapproval from receivers and forwarders generally. An urgent communication, generally signed by the dealers, was forwarded to the Canal Board this afternoon asking for an earlier opening—not later than the 5th of May, as originally reported. Large quantities of grain in bulk—not less than 2,000,000—are reported afloat on the upper and lower lakes bound for this port, and with favorable winds it is expected that the greater part of these shipments will arrive before the time last stated for the opening. A large number of canal-boats have been put in trim, awaiting the opening of the canals.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, April 27.—The snow-storm reported in the mountains night before last has passed over the entire line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and reached here this morning in the shape of a heavy, cold rain. At Kearney Junction it is snowing hard. The thermometer ranges remarkably low for this season, and the most sanguine hopes are indulged in that this cold term will have the effect to entirely destroy the grasshoppers.

GRASSHOPPERS IN MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "There was a general observance of yesterday throughout the State as a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance from the grasshoppers during the coming season. In this city all business was suspended, and meetings were held in the morning and evening in the churches."

HEAVY RAINS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—An unusually severe rain-storm prevailed here last night. The rain-fall during 24 hours has been 3¾ inches, and the Signal Service reports show the rain-fall here during the present month has been nearly 14 inches, which is unprecedented, and excites fears of a serious overflow. Owing to the present high water, travel on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is interrupted by wash-outs.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 27.—In the Commons, last night, the bill to Further Secure the Independence of Parliament was read the third time and passed. The Tariff Resolution bill also passed the final reading. A motion to reduce the duty on meat to one cent per pound was lost on a division. Hon. Mr. McKenzie stated that the House would be prorogued on Saturday.

DERBY DAY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The City Council of Louisville decided last night, by acclamation, to recognize the Derby Day of the Louisville Jockey Club as a legal holiday, and also accepted the invitation of President Clark to attend in a body the racing events to take place on that day, the 23d of May. Arrangements are making for a two and a quarter mile run between Ten Broeck and Aristides.

NAVIGATION ON THE LAKES.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Two propellers from the lower lakes arrived safely yesterday. They report heavy ice in the straits as yet, and that sail vessels are having a hard time.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

AUGUSTA, April 27.—The body of Michael Auschel, a citizen of Sparta, Ga., who disappeared in the early part of March, was found to-day near Harlem, Ga. At the time of disappearance Auschel was laboring under mental aberration.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—A post-mortem examination in the case of the child supposed to have been murdered by its father, Barney O'Brien, disclosed the fact that its death was caused by starvation. The prisoner will be discharged from custody.

ARISTIDES AND TEN BROECK.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—President Clark, of the Jockey Club, has perfected arrangements by which Aristides and Ten Broeck will run at Louisville, on May 24, for a purse of $1,500, a dash of two and a half miles.

SANGUINARY AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—A *Courier-Journal* special from Elizabethtown, Ky., reports that Fielding Sweeny cut the throats of Hayden English and his son Horace. Hayden shot and killed Sweeny. Horace is dead.

INDICTED FOR CARELESSNESS.

LANCASTER, April 27.—The Grand Trunk Railroad Company has been indicted for carelessness, in causing the death of John E. Willis, who was run over by cars last month.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

LANCASTER, April 27.—Johnson G. Kimball, of Dalton, was yesterday sentenced to prison for 30 years for the murder of his wife.

OPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, April 27.—The Canal Commissioners have designated the 8th of May as the time to open the canals.

THE BASE-BALL ARENA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.—The Indianapolis Club defeated the Syracuse Stars to-day by a score of 3 to 0.

FIRST BLOW STRUCK IN EARNEST.

Neither Russia nor Turkey, but Foote & Richardson, the clothiers, of No. 245 Broadway, are leading the campaign with low prices and best of workmanship.—*Exchange.*

Farmers, Mechanics,

and all people who appreciate the value of keeping a memorandum of business transactions, daily events, and items of interest or importance, for future reference, should call on their druggists and get DR. PIERCE'S Memorandum book free. The Doctor's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs, when finished, two hundred thousand dollars, will be opened early in June next, for the reception of patients afflicted with chronic diseases and deformities. It will afford the most perfect facilities for the cure of such affections, and its Faculty of physicians and surgeons will embrace graduates from both American and European Medical Schools who have become distinguished for their skill. The "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. PIERCE, a work of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, is sent to any address by the Author on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Almost one hundred thousand copies have already been sold.

S. A. CRAIG, Esq., Druggist, of West Alexander, Penn., says: "I sell more of DR. PIERCE'S preparations than all others combined. They give satisfaction in every case, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public."—*Advertisement.*

A CONSTANT COUGH, with failing strength, and wasting of flesh are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a safe remedy for lung and throat ills.—*Advertisement.*

What They Say.

Any one wishing to know what the highest medical skill thinks of the NEWTON OZONE GAS, is referred to the first column, first page.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 per day and upward. Permanent family rooms reduced.—*Advertisement.*

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Renders house-cleaning easy and complete, in half the usual time. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Grass.

BLUE GRASS WHISKY,
distilled by Alex. Young, marked and branded
A. M. & C.
Sold only by
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

Teeth like Orient pearls set in cushions of rose:

A breath like the perfume the toilet bestowes:
These are charms to win hearts when all other charms fade,
But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

If the thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, headache, and nervous debility only knew the quick relief to be had by using VAN BUSKIRK'S INVIGORANT, they would not be long in trying it. Only 50 cents. No. 18 Vesey-st.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP—The best in use.
For sale by grocers and at No. 1,155 Broadway.

Wedding Cards.—Most fashionable and lowest prices. Estimates for all kinds engraving and printing. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAKER—ROBBINS.—On Thursday, April 26, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., JAMES BAKER to ELIZABETH BROWNING ROBBINS, both of this City.

BOARDMAN—COX.—On the 25th April, 1877, at Grace Church, Cherry Valley, LANSDALE BOARDMAN, of New-York, and LEVANTIA W. COX, youngest daughter of Abram Beekman Cox, deceased. Officiating clergymen, Rev. David L. Schwartz, of Albany, assisted by Rev. Reeve Hobbie, Rector of the parish.

BRINLEY—FROTHINGHAM.—In Philadelphia, April 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James DeWolf Perry, MARY GOODRICH, daughter of the late Theodore Frothingham, to CHARLES A. BRINLEY, of Philadelphia, formerly of Hartford, Conn.

CHAUNCEY—RAYMOND.—On Wednesday evening, April 25, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyck, D. D., DANIEL CHAUNCEY, JR., to CARRIE, eldest daughter of James Raymond, all of Brooklyn.

CUTTING—MURRAY.—On Thursday, April 26, at the University-Place Church, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., W. BAYARD CUTTING to OLIVIA, daughter of Benson Murray, Esq.

DRYER—VANDERPOEL.—On Thursday, April 26, at Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev. Robt. S. MacArthur, LAURENT B. DRYER to MARY W., youngest daughter of Edward Vanderpoel, M. D., all of this City.

KENDALL—NOYES.—On Thursday evening, April 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Gurdon W. Noyes, DANIEL R. KENDALL to JENNIE CHESEBROUGH, youngest daughter of William C. Noyes, all of this City.

WELSH—REEVE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. M. Hamilton, S. CHARLES WELSH, of New-York, to BELLE F., daughter of S. N. Reeve, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WOOD—PARKS.—On Thursday, April 26, at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, WM. D. WOOD and JESSIE O., daughter of Nathaniel Parks, Esq.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Stamford, Conn., April 27, in the 37th year of his age, JAMES E. ADAMS.

Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Stamford, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from Grand Central Depot.

BANNING.—On Friday, April 27, of pneumonia, AUGUSTUS SCIPIO, son of S. Waldo and Kate S. Banning, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from No. 58 West 33d-st. on Monday, April 30, at 11 A. M. Interment at Walden Tuesday morning at 11 A. M.

HALIGHT.—Thursday, 26th inst., at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. D. HAIGHT, late of New-York City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 28th, at 1:30 P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M. via New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

HALL.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, April 26, ISAAC HALL in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 30, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, without further notice.

HELKER.—At Frankfort, Kan., on Saturday, April 21, of inflammation of the brain, DAISY, only child of John J. and Dora S. Helker, aged 23 months and 9 days.

KENNEDY.—At Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, 26th inst., LOUISA VANUXEM, wife of Robert Lenox Kennedy, of this City, and daughter of the late Charles S. Wurts, of Philadelphia.

NELSON.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, April 25, HENRY A. NELSON, formerly of this City.

SAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 25, at his residence, No. 381 Degraw-st., CARLOS H. SAMSON, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Middle Reformed Church, Harrison-st., near Court, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M. Remains to be taken to Allentown, Penn., for interment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The Private Collection of
MR. NATHAN MATTHEWS,
of Boston.

Containing many masterly works by celebrated artists, viz:

A. Achenbach,	Lambinet,
David (el,	Leys,
Daubigny,	Merle,
Diaz,	Pasini,
Gerome,	Rousseau,
Hubner,	Tissot,
Charles Jacque,	Verboeckhoven,
Ziem,	and others.

Those pictures are now on Exhibition
at the
KURTZ GALLERY,
NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
where they are to be sold by auction
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30,
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 28, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11 A. M. for Europe by steamship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12:30 P. M. for France direct by steam-ship Ville de Paris, via Havre; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Hammonia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Werser, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Scotland and North of Ireland by steam-ship Victoria, via Moville and Glasgow. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Bothnia, and City of Berlin do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 28. The mails for Nassau, N. P., will leave New-York April 28. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco May 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco May 23.

T. L. JAMES,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1877. Postmaster.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY, TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF STREET LAMPS, &c.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD" size LAMP....$6
" " (NEW) "CORPORATION CITY" " " 5
" " Regular "STREET" " " 4
" " PARK " " 3

REFLECTORS ADDITIONAL—DISCOUNT to the TRADE. LAMP-POSTS, all styles. REFLECTORS for stores, churches, &c. GAS AND OIL STOVES. STUDENT LAMPS, Oil Fixtures, all kinds. FACTORY DEPOT, 619 BROADWAY, New-York.

"SEC" WINES
are
LEGION,
For the very
DRYEST
ASK FOR
PIPER "SEC"
SUPERIOR TO ALL.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT:

Just received, per Pacific Railroad and steamers, ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE VASES KIOTO, HIZEN, AND KAGA TETE-A-TETE SETS, EXTRA CHOICE FAMILY TEAS, VERY CHEAP. PARKER'S, No. 180 Front-st., Burling-slip, New-York.

THE MOST EMINENT MEDICAL MEN acknowledge the incurability of many diseases without mineral-spring waters, and DR. HEATH'S 28 years' practice in such caused him to purchase the ANABEL, after testing every other. Treatise free. Offices, No. 200 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, room No. 4, New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates, conveyancing, and obtaining pensions."

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

ALBERT SMITH, NO. 516 6TH-AV., ONE door below 31st-st., New-York, dealer in fine marketing, fish, oysters, &c.; good

DEFAULTING COUNTIES IN MISSOURI

A DECISION OF INTEREST TO HOLDERS OF COUNTY RAILROAD BONDS—THE NEW CONSTITUTION DOES NOT AUTHORIZE REPUDIATION.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has rendered a decision in the Scotland County bond case, which, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says, settles not only that particular suit and all that class of cases, but affords the other defaulting counties of the State a warning which, if they are wise, they will not be slow to take. The *Globe-Democrat* adds:

"The Scotland County case was somewhat peculiar. Bonds had been issued to a railroad corporation, in order to secure the completion of a line through the county; but, like too many other enterprises of the kind, the road did not prosper, and after much financial difficulty a coalition was formed between it and another company. The County of Scotland thereupon refused to pay the interest on its bonds, on the ground that they were issued on behalf of company number one, and when that was merged into another corporation the bonds became void. While this excuse might be valid under circumstances bearing a general similarity to those of the Scotland County muddle, it was evidently of no weight in the eyes of the Supreme Judges when considered in the particular emergency, and so Scotland County will have the pleasure of walking up to the office and settling not only the future interest, but a considerable sum of overdue coupons which have been overlooked for so long that the happy county officials had almost forgotten their existence. This is sad for Scotland, but the State would be fortunate indeed were it the only county in default on its bonds. As it is, not far from half the counties in Missouri are just as much behind with the interest payments on their bonds, and though the action of all will not be governed by the late decision, yet the success of the bondholders in this case will doubtless encourage the prosecution of other suits.

"The years of railroad building which immediately followed the war were, perhaps, in their results even more disastrous in Missouri than elsewhere, since counties already in debt made heavy issues of bonds and contracted large additional liabilities in order to complete railroads, or at least to extend them through the county limits. The consequences of this rash plan of hastily making large loans have for years been seen in the constant depreciation of the township and county bonds of the State, until now the holders are glad to get even the most contemptible percentage of their value for them. At the same time, the burdens of the counties were constantly increasing, their taxes becoming heavier, while the shrinkage in the valuation of their property continued, and made the assessments seem unreasonably high, thus creating general dissatisfaction.

"It is well known that the most popular feature of the new Constitution, and the one which did more than anything else to secure its adoption, was the severe limitation it placed round taxation. People has been forced to pay exorbitant taxes for so long that they hailed with joy any prospect of relief, and when the new Constitution promised them succor it was enthusiastically adopted. The common impression then was, and for some time since has been, that since the Constitution forbade the levy of more than a certain limited percentage of taxes, the revenue from which was obviously insufficient to carry on the ordinary expenses of county government and pay interest also, the latter item must go unprovided for, and repudiation of the bonds follow, as a matter of course. But, by the decision of the Supreme Court, it is evident that the new Constitution is not to be considered in the light of an *ex post facto* law, nor will the court listen for a moment to any construction of the statutes in justification of an interference with contracts. The issue of bonds, therefore, by Scotland County, appears in the nature of a contract legally complete, and the provisions of which were in successful operation before the adoption of the new Constitution; and since this instrument was voted into existence by one of the parties interested in the contract, it cannot be pleaded in bar of payment of the interest on the bonds issued. The settlement of this general principle will effectually dampen the hopes of the tax-payers of Missouri, who had fondly anticipated not a little relief from the heavy loan they have been bearing. The decision of the Supreme Court will doubtless be followed by a prompt order to the officials of Scotland to levy such taxes as may be necessary to fulfill the contract entered into when the bonds were issued, and the rest of the defaulting counties in the State may then see for themselves to trot, somewhat dejectedly, in the rear of Scotland."

FARMING IN SCOTLAND.

At a meeting held recently of the Western District of Mid-Lothian Agricultural Association, it was shown that the position of the farmer had on the whole very much improved of late years. One of the speakers read a statement which he had prepared from his books, comparing the returns from the crops on a farm of 180 Imperial acres in 1845 and 1875. On wheat, barley, and oats there was no increase in value. Hay had increased in value about $19 per acre, turnips $9 50 per acre, and pasture $2 25 per acre, the total increase on the value of the produce of this farm now as compared with 30 years ago being $1,240. The total cost of labor now is $1,452, which 30 years ago would have been, say, $944. Then there was an extra allowance for risk in horses of $64 a horse, which was $96 on the four horses kept, the additional cost of management being now $1,031, showing a profit of $198 50 more on this farm than it was 30 years ago. The rent had remained the same. He had been a farmer for 50 years, but if any one offered him the old times back again he would say: "I am much obliged to you, but I prefer the present." As to hypothesa, he was one of those who did not want it done away with. He was earning from 8 to 10 per cent. on his money, and he thought it was fully as bad as farming yet to be a landlord. The Chairman also said that they had heard in the public press a good deal about failures in farming, but, as far as the discussion went, he thought it had been shown that farming was in quite as healthy a position now as ever it was.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TORONTO, April 27.—The following cable dispatch was received from London by the *Globe* yesterday: "The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada took place to-day, Mr. C. Calvert in the chair. Mr. Broughton was present. The proceedings were quiet. Mr. Childers briefly referred to the negotiations for an amalgamation with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. A majority of the shareholders present expressed themselves in favor of the arrangement, and the report was adopted."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 27, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, F. H. Churchill, Esq., Referee, Slevin & McElroy sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lease of 10½23 by 92, on East 18th-st., north side, 372 feet west of 2d-av., for $4,000, to A. H. Timpson, plaintiff in the legal action. Leased May 1, 1866; term 21 years; ground rent, $240 per annum.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a similar court order, John V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, together in size 50.4 by 100, on 8th-av., northwest corner 58th-st., for $15,000, to John B. Stevens, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, offered the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, No. 251 East 50th-st, lot 20 by 100, No. 258 Clinton-av., west side, between DeKalb and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, which was knocked down for $14,600, to W. Weeks.

The foreclosure sale of William Kennelly of the house with lot No. 224 West 41st-st., east of 8th-av., was withdrawn, the property located on West 139th-st., west of 10th-av., announced by Louis Mesier, was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 83, on Avenue C, west side, 46 feet south of 10th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Fordham Morris, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 60 by 103, on Cherry-street, north side, 143 feet west of Clinton-st. Also the buildings, with plot of land 80 by 103, on Cherry-st., north side, 83 feet east of Jefferson-st. Also similar sale, same Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 120 by 102.7, on Rutgers-place, (Monroe-st.,) south side, 103.2 feet east of Jefferson-st. Also the buildings, with plot of land 60 by 204.2, on Rutgers-place, 83.2 feet west of Clinton-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 119 by 3 by 12 by 21 by 9 by 92, No. 30 East 21st-st., south side, 375 feet west of 4th-av.

By D. M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, on 1st-av., west side, 24.8 feet north of 35th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. E. Tracy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.4 by 98.9, on East 24th-st., west side, 146.4 feet west of 2d-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 38th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 6th-av.

By J. L. Weile, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George N. Titus, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 14.3 by 98.9, on West 40th-st., south side, 242.9 feet west of 7th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 73d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.; also, similar sale, Surges M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 51.1 by 3.9 by 16.3 by 102.2, on East 83d-st., north side, 97.11 feet east of 3d-av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the following described real estate: one lot, 25 by 100.5, on 143d-st., south-west corner Alexander-av. North New-York; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Morris-av., south-west corner of Garden-st.; and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Mott-st., south side, 149 feet east of College-place.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Slevin & McElroy.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot East 18th-st., n. s. 372 ft. w. of 2d-av.; lot 23x92; leased May 1, 1867, term 21 years; ground rent, $240 per annum.....$4,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

2 lots, 8th-av., n. w. corner 38th-st., together in size 50.4x100.....$15,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 26.

33d-st., s. s. 166.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 33.4x98.9; William D. Morgan, Executor, to Ruth M. Walcott..... nom.

33d-st., n. s. 147 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9; Thomas F. Gully to Reuben Ross..... nom.

126th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x99.11; Joseph D. Fay to Ann E. Timpson.....$10,000

144th-st., s. s., 154.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.1; John C. Fryer and wife to Thomas Conchman..... 10,000

58th-st., n. s., 417.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.5x100.5; Melvench H. Jellers to W. F. Blanck.. 33,000

140th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Alexander-av., 17.9x100. 23d Ward; James H. Kellogg to Rushanna Merritt..... 2,800

23d-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 33.4x98.9; William D. Morgan and wife to R. M. Walcott..... nom.

Lexington-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 38th-st., 20.8x61; Alex Robinson to Ellen A. Brooks..... nom.

36th-st., n. s., 104.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 23x53.4; John Robinson and wife to Frank E. Thies.... nom.

123th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 175x99.11; Cornelius F. Timpson to Joseph D. Day..... 10,000

20th-st., s. s., lot No. 305, 25x91.11; Emma Tessill to Benjamin Wallace..... 7,000

Union-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Summet-st., 50x150; George P. Brock to Sarah Dobbs..... 1,200

11th-st., n. s., 75.4 ft. e. of 4th-st., 50x100; Chorles Devlin to Margaret Inglis..... 9,300

Waverley-place, n. s., No. 113, 22x100; Charles J. Erie to Asbury M. E. Church..... 15,000

4th-av., e. s., 36.2½ ft. n. of 31st-st., 19.6½x80; J. A. Welch, Referee, to John B. Smith.. 17,250

32d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.10½x half block; B. E. McCafferty, Referee, to S. Roesser..... 4,325

5th-st., n. s., No. 39, 30x97; A. F. Kirchels, Referee, to James B. Warden..... 15,675

Tiebout-av., e. s., 23d Ward, J. M. Smith, Referee, to Mary A. Horridge..... 1,500

Watts-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Varick-st., 14.8x95; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to M. E. Miller.... 7,700

Watts-st., s. s., 144.2 ft. e. of Varick-st., 21.2x82; same to same..... 7,500

85th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2; J. W. G. Loveridge, Referee, to W. B. Samuel. 3,500

10th-st. n. s., 233 ft. w. of Avenue C., 25x94.9; Charles T. Strauss to Julius Negbaur..... 3,000

3d-av., s. e. corner of 118th-st., 87x200; William Hardenbrook and wife to James Wood.. nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—PLOT OF LOTS 75 feet front by 100 feet deep on 105th-st., 50 feet east of Madison-av., on grade, finely located, at fair prices. WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DE Forest Mamee, Queens County, Long Island, 14 miles from New-York and one mile from Queens and Creedmoor Stations, long Island Railroad, containing 55 acres. The buildings consist of a large dwelling-house of wood, filled in with brick, of Gothic style, and in good order, large and fully-stocked greenhouses, graperies, peach, and other glass-houses, carriage-houses and stables, a large ice-house with refrigerator-room, and a gardener's cottage. The place contains several hundred choice evergreens and shrubs of tall growth, and large and choice hedges, pear and other fruit trees of the best varieties, and full growth, large flower and kitchen gardens, and yields every variety of fruit and vegetable that can be cultivated in this climate. It is supplied with water from a large reservoir, affording a never-failing supply to all the buildings and grounds. For beauty and finished cultivation this place is not excelled in this country. Part of the house furniture and rare and valuable plants will also be sold. For full particulars, apply to W. B. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 40 Pine-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY.—FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE of Shrewsbury, N. J., a country place of 15 acres; fine soil and variety of fruit; new and extensive house and all necessary out-buildings. Less than an hour's drive from Long Branch. Communication by New-Jersey Southern Railroad, also, Long Branch Division New-Jersey Central Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. C. J. BRADFORD, Shrewsbury; or, S. T. BRADFORD, No. 271 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMMODIOUS dwelling at Piermont, with about four acres of ground, (variety of fruit,) and with nine bedrooms, and all conveniences for a family residence. There is also a living spring on the premises, water from which is introduced into the house. For particulars address Box No. 4,939 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE.—STAMFORD, CONN.—A HOUSE containing nine rooms, with two acres of land, (more land if required,) and abundance of fruit; in one of the best locations; on high ground; 10 minutes' from centre of the village. Address OWNER, Box No. 328 Stamford, Conn.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHT ACRES OF land in the City of Perth Amboy, with water front, and near railroad depot; fine sites for building or manufacturing. A rare chance for investment. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale: one hour from the City; one-half to five and one-half acres. Although a private residence, it is admirably adapted for a hotel, seminary or any public institution. Price, $20,000 to $45,000. Apply to HOWARD MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a two-story frame house, centrally located, frontage 50 feet; depth 150 feet; well of water; gas and fornace; good cellar; lot about 100x220 feet. Inquire of A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J., or No. 42 Dunne-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. Enquire of RUFUS N. SMITH, Grocery Backwoods Station, Orange, corner of Main and Cone-sts.

MATS, RUGS, AND MATTINGS, IN EVERY variety and style, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE ON THE SHORE AT Seabright. Address G. B. WALD, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 20.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.—A good chance to make money is offered in the sale by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, WEDNESDAY, May 2, at the sales-room in New-York, of four lots on 8th-av., 700 feet from Prospect Park.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED,

No. 5 WEST 50TH-ST.,

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE,

finely and expensively built, and in perfect order: is richly and completely furnished, will be leased for a series of years. Address or apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau-st., or No. 3 West 50th-st.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS FROM $1 to $1 50; best TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS From 30c. to $1 25.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

NO. 39 WEST 45TH-ST.—CHOICE FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone, medium-size dwelling, hard-wood finish in exquisite order; rent exceedingly low. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, JR. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES OF ADULTS IN A FIRST-class, quiet locality in North Ward, with all improvements, just altered, floors of five or six rooms; owner lives in house. Apply at No. 146 Waverley-place, west of 6th-av.

THE ROCKINGHAM, CORNER OF 55TH-st. and Broadway—Absolut ly fire-proof; nine rooms: hard-wood finish; elevator; steam heat; plumbing and ventilation perfect. best location in the City. Apply on the premises.

PARLOR FLOOR, BASEMENT FLOOR, with half of third floor of the cosy and convenient house, No. 67 East 86th-st.; fine order; all modern improvements; first-class neighborhood; low rent to good tenant. NEAFIE, 3d-av. and 86th-st.

NO. 13 WEST 47TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED DWELLing, furnished or unfurnished; low rent. V. K. STEVENSON, JR. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

THREE OF THE FINE-T CORNER FLATS in the City; location unsurpassed; mirrors, cornices, &c.; others: street entrance Open evenings. YATES, No. 888 6th-av.

THREE AND FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE houses, furnished and unfurnished, 5th and 6th avs.; others at reduced rents. YATES, No. 888 6th-av., open evenings.

TO LET—NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years: references exchanged.

$700 RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone houses; improvements, inquire on premises, 103th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP, Owner.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 147 EAST 29TH-ST., BEtween Lexington and 3d avs.; will be put in good order; rent, $1,100 and Croton rent. For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 STUYVESANT-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs., near A. T. Stewart's; rent, $1,300 and Croton rent; suitable for boarding-house. For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house, medium size, No. 48 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Seen from 12 to 2; apply next door, No. 50.

TO LET, AT HARLEM—THE TWO-STORY double house corner of 2d-av. and 124th-st., suitable for a club, saloon, school, or private institution. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-s.

TO RENT—A SMALL HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house, in first-class order; good location and fully furnished; terms very low to good tenant. Address 70, Post Office Box No. 1,188.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 25TH-st., near 4th-av.; has been occupied by first-class dress-maker for last 18 years. W. H. FALCONER & SON, No. 100 4th-av.

AT LOW RENT—FINE APARTMENTS, FLATS, and near terminus elevated road, 60th-st. and 10th-av.; can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 580 Broome-st., between Hudson and Varick, with all improvements; excellent neighborhood: rent very low to responsible parties; possession immediately.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR to let; separate bath, and all improvements. Inquire at No. 818 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE IN 26TH-ST., near 9th-av.; 9 rooms; all improvements; $600 per annum. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT, NO. 439 West 19th-st.-near 10th, $40; two parlors, extension, dining-room, kitchen, laundry.

TO LET—NO. 154 WEST 15TH-ST., THREE-story high basement; good order; 20x52x103. Inquire at No. 148 West 15th-st.

CHEAP FLAT TO LET IN BROWN-STONE front No. 457 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. APPLY at No. 149 East 27th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE APARTMENTS, 265 WEST 25TH.—Tenderden for small refined families: all improvements; extensive rear play-ground; summer-house; janitor; moderate rents; light; ventilated; luxurious garden.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's-av., on south side of next block above Brooklyn-av., Brooklyn; comprising six lots of ground, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable, and coach-house in next street; the house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms and all modern improvements, and just put in perfect order; offered at low rent of $700 per annum. Apply to W. B. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., Tuner Building, New-York.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone houses, cabinet finished, all late improvements, just completed, Nos. 135, 139, 141 Bedford-av., the leading avenue to the Park; first-class houses and neighborhood; high ground; near ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts.; $850 per year. Inquire of H. B. SCHOLES, on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FULL-SIZED brick front dwelling, No. 283 Union-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements and garden attached; will be rented to a good paying tenant low; three years' City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—AT DOBBS'S FERRY, ON HUDSON, A desirable house, furnished: 16 rooms. This is one of the pleasant locations: well shaded, fine spring of water, garden, &c.; within 10 minutes' walk of cars and boat; 45 minutes of New-York. For terms address or apply to S. E. OSBORN, Dobbs's Ferry, or E. COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAINES & CO., Room 83 and 85 Thomas-st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—FOR RENT OR sale, Glenn-av., Llewellyn Park: desirable residence; 11 rooms; garden; barn; three acres; the situation unsurpassed for neighborhood and healthfulness, facing New-York, with unlimited prospect in rear. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE—FOUR ACRES, ornamental grounds, stable, garden, &c., to let, on Centre-st., near the beach, overlooking the finest drive in the City, and country scenery, embracing water view: rent low. WM. N. CLARK, 170 William-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, STATEN ISLAND—Furnished, 14 rooms; 10 minutes from depot; front on South-st.; shade, large lawn; five acres. OWNER, No. 592 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO LET, LARGE FURNISHED Cottage, 18 rooms, delightfully situated, directly on the lake. References to A. D. F. Randolph, book store, No. 900 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—THE CHARGE OF A HOUSE BY A FIRST-class waitress will attend to all duties left to her care; can be recommended by the best families; has a husband employed during the day. Address Advertiser, No. 129 East 7th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE STORE AND APARTMENTS NO. 131 Waverley-place, next door to corner 6th-av.; new; plastering and all other improvements done; $37 50 per month; anti-liquor and tobacco; also basement store No. 40 Hudson-st.; rent $23 per month; key with J. Schmidt, up stairs. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—ON WEST SIDE, BETWEEN VESTRY AND Desbrosses sts., a five-story warehouse, 41x95 feet, suitable for storage, or for manufactory, or heavy goods; also lot in rear fronting on Desbrosses-st. H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

BEST THREE-PLY CARPET, FROM $1 TO $1 35; best Ingrain Carpet, from 33c. to $1. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 369 GREENWICH-ST., between Chambers-st. and Reade, first floor, cellar and vaults; well lighted; rent low to right party. R. L. & A. STUART, No. 16 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A STORE, 25x100, BASEMENT 25x15, and second floor 25x42, at No. 11 West 27th-st. OWNER, No. 1,158 Broadway.

CLIFF-ST.—TO LET—NO. 52 CLIFF-ST., A WELL Count lour-story store at low rent. Inquire of F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET CHEAP—STORE, NO. 138 FULTON-ST. OWNER, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, station D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

Prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

No. 143 New Bond-st., London, and sold by them and all CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing: each packet is labeled, "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

WAR MAPS, LARGEST VARIETY, PUBLISHED by S. STIEGER, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York. Send for list. Liberal terms to canvassers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—FIVE YEARS Sold; kind and gentle; suitable for lady or young gentleman. Seen at No. 124 West 30th-st., for three days.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF CUMMINGS & MASTIN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of stock brokerage will be continued by J. EDWARD MASTIN, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Signed: CHARLES P. CUMMINGS,
New-York, April 23, 1877. J. EDWARD MASTIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHN H. LYON & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. LYON,
S. K. GREEN.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF FOWLER & BYRNES is dissolved by mutual consent. W. V. FOWLER will continue the grocery business, No. 438 Greenwich-st. W. V. FOWLER,
New-York, April 25, 1877. THOMAS BYRNES.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Mirrors, Merchandise, Baggage, &c.: separate large rooms, $2 per month, upward. Every accommodation; elevator; watchman at night; clean; good light and ventilation. Cheapest insurance. Trucks on hand for removal of furniture. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. WILLIAM H. MICHAELS, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker-st.

A. L. BATTERSON'S STORAGE WARE-HOUSE for furniture, pianos, baggage, merchandise, No. 453 West 42d-st., corner Broadway and 7th-av. Furniture removed; thirty years' experience.

REMOVALS.

Standard FIRE INS. CO. OFFICE REMOVED TO 62 Liberty St.

ICE-CREAM.

FUNNELL'S ICE CREAM—BEST IN THE City; 25 cents per quart to churches and large parties. Charlotte Russe, in boxes, to carry home fresh twice a day. No. 12 Bible House.

DRY GOODS.

OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FROM 3 TO 24 feet. ALL PRICES. LINOLEUM, the best substitute for oil-cloth, a specialty. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman; would like to go out by the day house-cleaning or washing; best of references. Call at No. 796 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to assist in the care of children; operates on Wheeler and Wilson machine. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or parlor maid, or waitress; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 29 Union-square, southwest corner 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a reasonable Scotch girl; City or country; can do first-class waiting alone; three years' City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A WILLing, obedient, and reliable girl. Apply to present employer, No. 122 East 28th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; is reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., second floor, rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG COMPETENT GIRL Cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 118 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; can take care of a house or go to the country with the family; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; all kinds of cooking, can take entire charge; City reference. Address C. P., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FRENCH AND English; boning and larding; bread, desserts, creams, &c.; city references. address B., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer in private family; best reference. Call at No. 778 West 11th-st., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO GIRLS (together, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other, chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 211 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; some meats, pastry, and jellies; excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 42 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A FIRST-class cook in a private family. Call at No. 747 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AND ASSIST in washing; no objection to country; no boarding; house need apply. Call at No. 424 6th-av.; ring bell.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING, &c.—By an English girl, in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MODERATE PRICES—BY A thorough, first-class dress maker, having the latest styles for suits, fine dresses, jackets, pantalets, and dolmans; first-class work; perfect fit. Taylor's system. Address M. Britton, No. 100 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., up stairs; entrance 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKer: perfect cutter, fitter, and trimmer; new, and repairing, by hand or machine, by the day in a private family; has own machine if required; good City reference at present employer's No. 106 East 25th-st. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; would engage for $7 a week; by month, less; private fam ly only. Call at No. 489 8th-av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN young woman to wait on a lady or growing child, and sew; highest references. Call at No. 63 West 28th-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNDERstands making, cutting, and dressing hair; and hairdressing; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family. Call at present employer's, No. 18 West 10th-st., from 11 to 4 P. M.

MATRON.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS matron or housekeeper in a private family; City or country hotel, or to take charge of an invalid. Address H., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly the care and management of an infant and bringing it up on the bot le; best City reference given; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 136 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PERSON WISHING TO REturn home sometime in May, would give her services for the voyage by taking charge of an infant or assisting with young children. Apply by letter to No. 24 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMan, aged 36, as nurse to an invalid, or would take charge of young children; no objection to travel; five years' City reference. Call at No 21 Great Jones-st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT CHILD'S Nurse; two years' City reference from last place. Address J. N., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL As nurse or chamber-maid; has three years' reference from her present employer, at which place she can be seen. Call at No. 58 West 17th-st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, A PLACE FOR A NURSE who has lived long in her family; competent to take care of infant from its birth. Call at No. 32 West 23th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse, or maid to a lady going to Europe. Call at her present employer's, who will recommend her highly. No. 460 West 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse; has good references; will assist with washing or ironing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 43 West 16th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitre s in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 6.7 east 16th-st., two flights up.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer to go out by the day; can flute, polish, &c.; $1 per day; would do house-cleaning; good references. Call or address Mrs. Cunningham, No. 503 East 15th-st., third floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gentlemen's and family washing; can do all kinds of fine ces, puffing, and fluting. Call at No. 243 West 25th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT AT day's work at washing and ironing or housework. Call at No. 408 West 17th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY a respectable young Englishman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; MEAT AND pastry

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 St. P. C. & F. L. c. 83
100 Del. & Hud..... 42½
200 do..... 42¾
200 do..... 42¾
100 Erie Railway..... 6⅝
700 do..... 6⅝
1500 do..... 6⅝
800 do..... 6⅝
200 do..... 6⅝
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100

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE SINCE 1866. By Baron HENRY DE WORMS. London. 1877. Second edition.

This work is by the author of *England's Policy in the East*, recently reviewed in these columns. The Baron explains that a second edition was called for by the present juncture of affairs. The reconstruction of the Austro-Hungarian Empire is one of the most important and interesting historical events of the century, and the gradual steps by which this desirable consummation was attained are carefully and succinctly set out in this volume. The fault in it, so far as the general reader is concerned, lies in the excessive dryness of the narrative, absolutely unrelieved by any vestige of anecdote or picturesqueness which serves to stamp upon the memory the momentous events recorded. In after years Baron Beust, the reconstructor of Austro-Hungary, will rank only second among the great statesmen of the time to Prince Bismarck. Taking into account the heterogeneous material with which the former had to go to work, and the extraordinary conflict of religious and political prejudices with which he was called upon to deal, no one can rise from a perusal of this volume without feeling that his administrative and conciliatory powers must be of the very rarest order.

The Count was born at Dresden in 1809, a member of an ancient and distinguished family. He entered the diplomatic service of Saxony, and by 1847 was representing his court in London. So far back as 1863 his abilities were, Baron de Worms tells us, noticed in Austria, and the idea arose of employing him in the imperial service, but difficulties lay in the way of that course, and it was not until the year so terribly disastrous to Austria (1866) that direct overtures came to him from Vienna. "M. De Beust," said a leading Austrian journal of that date, "finds at the moment when he is called upon to take charge of affairs a great Empire in a condition of material exhaustion and neglect, and what is worse, in a state of absolute and most lamentable prostration." M. Thiers had indubitably no easy task before him when called upon to rehabilitate France after the Franco-German war, but in many respects the Baron's task was harder. He had to deal with a divided country whose interests clashed, and which was, moreover, on the brink of bankruptcy. One great assistance he certainly had —the entire confidence of his sovereign. The Emperor seems to have placed himself in the hands of Beust as confidently as his brother, of Germany, did in those of Bismarck. "The first step to be taken was to effect a compromise with Hungary, and this was based upon the principle of a dualism which as clearly defined the position of the Germans in Western Austria as that of the Magyars in Hungary," and when we call to mind the intense bitterness of the preceding Austro-Hungarian struggles, it really seems marvelous that this Protestant foreigner, who only took the reins in October, 1866, should by January, 1867, have made such progress in a compromise with Hungary that a deputation of the Hungarian Diet, received by the Emperor on the 8th of that month, "was, although ostensibly charged to present the congratulations of the country, really sent only to further and assist in the completion of the work." This deputation was headed by Count Andrassy, now Chancellor of the Empire, a great Hungarian noble, who, banished a few years before by the Emperor, had supported himself in London by giving lessons on the guitar, and could scarcely command food and lodging.

In February, 1867, Beust, who had been at first appointed Foreign Secretary, was made Premier. And, by the following April, he had attained two of his main objects—the compromise with Hungary, and the restoration of parliamentary rule throughout the Empire. The illustrious Hungarian, Deak, came to Vienna, and was able to assure the Emperor-King of the complete acceptance by the Hungarians of the project of 1867—dual government—in the event of the creation of a responsible Hungarian Minister, and Count Andrassy, whom public opinion in Hungary had designated for the post, was presently appointed. Other sweeping changes, all in the direction of constitutional government, followed, and a hard matter it was to bring about many of them in the face of an ultra feudo-clerical aristocracy. One important step was to divest the Austrian Government of that intensely military character for which it had become pre-eminent, by suppressing the office of Adjutant-General. "Adjutant-General" must not here be taken in an American or English sense. That officer was, in Austria, a military member of the Cabinet, in immediate communication with the sovereign, and apt to interfere despotically in civil affairs. We have no space to follow this great diplomatic administrator through divers other of the devices to which he resorted to gain his ends, but must pass on to one most important—the reforms in education which placed the schools under the laity, and the rescinding of the Concordat. Austria had hitherto been a thoroughly Pope-ridden country. Many of her people were deeply impregnated with respect for Rome, and to restrict her claims without wounding the popular sentiment of the Roman Catholic population was no easy task. Count de Beust's dispatches on this head seem to us to be masterpieces. He is at once so polite but so determined. Writing to the Austrian Minister in December, 1867, he desires him to inform Antonelli that:

"It is not to seek an idle popularity; it is not to find a passing support in the tendencies and passions of the day, that we are decided in the policy we now adopt toward Rome. The course of liberal policy on which the Imperial Government has entered, is not, as many people choose to imagine, an expedient of the moment or a concession made to party spirit, but the fruit of ripe resolution and the inevitable consequence of the reorganization of the Austrian Empire."

The Papal Government absolutely refused to rescind the Concordat; declared that the new educational laws violated it, and that it would publicly protest before the Whole Catholic world against them. But Count Beust stood his ground, and clearly intimated to the Papal Government that it must not hope to prevent the passage of the laws by an appeal to the well-known warm Catholic feelings of the Emperor. On 26th May, 1868, the Papal Nuncio made a formal protest, but, says the author, the Pope's allocution "was as impotent to stem the tide of public opinion as was the ever-famous anathema chronicled in the *Ingoldsby Legends:*

"Never was heard such a terrible curse!
But what gave rise to no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the worse!"

The author remarks that Protestant ministers always, if we may use the word, "tackle" the Vatican more successfully than Roman Catholics, and that "the delicate consideration which Austria, and even France, observe in their relations with Rome, notwithstanding her perpetual opposition to progress, affords a striking contrast to the rough-and-ready behavior she meets with at the hand of her own country—Italy." In the appendix the author gives an interesting view of the nationalities of Austro-Hungary, as follows:

Germans	9,300,000	Roumanians	2,900,000
Sclavs	6,500,000	Italians	500,000
Poles	2,200,000	Hebrews	1,200,000
Ruthenians	2,900,000	Bulgarians	30,000
Sclavs in South-Western Empire	4,100,000	Armenians	20,000
Magyars	4,800,000	Gypsies	200,000

This conveys a lively notion of the difficulties of Austrian government. As a political study we strongly commend this volume.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE LATE AMERICAN WAR. By A. MAHAN. With an Introductory Letter by Lieut.-Gen. M. W. SMITH. New-York, Chicago, and New-Orleans: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1877.

There is plenty of room for critical histories of the rebellion, if they are written by men of unquestionable ability and readiness to tell the truth without fear or favoring. As to Asa Mahan's claims to the former, we must take them for granted; but in respect to his outspokenness, he not only boldly avows that virtue, but seems to act up to it. From the introduction by M. W. Smith, Lieutenant-General, dated at the United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, we learn that Mr. Mahan is a doctor, that he is not a military man, but that he appears to be familiar with the scenes he describes. This is very cautious backing, especially by a man who is concealed behind the ubiquitous name of Smith. Lieut.-Gen. Smith seems to be a person who is cornered and forced into an introduction to a book he either does not or can not recommend.

Dr. Mahan at the outset maintains, and promises to render undeniably evident, the following propositions: That the late war ought not to have continued a single year after our armies were organized; that it ought not to have cost the nation 100,000 lives or $1,000,000,000; that within any eight months of the continuance of the war after the middle of October, 1861, any Commander-in-Chief of ordinary ability, and well instructed in military science, would have brought that conflict to a final termination; that had Gen. Grant been such a commander, he would have brought the conflict to a termination during the interval which occurred after he received his commission as Commander-in-Chief and the opening of his Spring campaigns.

Dr. Mahan further states that he knows his views will be thought bold and presumptuous, but he is confident that they represent the deliberate judgment of the best thinkers in the country, both civil and military, together with the united opinions of the best military authorities of Europe. It seems, from his own account, that in 1862 and 1863 he laid before Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln plans for the conduct of the war, which they and Gen. McDowell, as well as Gen. Burnside, agreed were the best that could possibly be executed in order to secure the defeat of the Confederates. He claims that Gen. Burnside, notwithstanding his belief in those plans, yet resolved to adhere to his own tactics, and was defeated. He states that President Lincoln acknowledged the utter inefficiency of his Generals, and agreed that none knew how to mass and use the abundant troops supplied by the nation. The report to Napoleon III. of a secret agent sent out to observe the conduct of the war is then quoted as follows: "The Union Army is the best constituted and worst commanded army in the world." Dr. Mahan certainly makes a formidable array of charges against the conduct of the war, the periods of inaction, the omission to improve victories; but as to his main conclusions we prefer to stand to them in the cautious attitude assumed by "Lieut.-Gen. Smith," and leave him to be demolished or praised by military critics. There are strong tokens in his style and language of the closet or paper strategist, whose speculations are not always without value, but can only be safely used by carefully trained military men. If his book is read by our Army officers, and calls out answers from the few military critics we possess, it will be doing better than we should have expected. The list of good books on the civil war is so small that an inferior work need not fear to be crowded out, and Dr. Mahan's volume, whether inferior or not, is just the kind to stir up rejoinders.

DEEPHAVEN. By SARAH O. JEWETT. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1877.

Deephaven is a prolonged study of some New-England seaside port, like New-Bedford or Portsmouth, which has had former glories of West Indian or whaling trade, and now abounds in women, old sailors, and boys. Kate Lancaster and the author are friends of the variety that is always "going round" to see the one the other. Kate writes a note to the authoress, and then:

"I showed this note to my aunt, and soon went round very much interested. My latch-key opened the Lancasters' door, and I hurried to the parlor, where I found my friend practicing with great diligence. I went up to her, and she turned her head and kissed me solemnly. You need not smile. We are not sentimental girls, and are both much averse to indiscriminate kissing, though I have not the adroit habit of shying in which Kate is proficient. It would sometimes be impolite in any one else, but she shies so affectionately."

After further suspense we are let into the momentous secret. These two young persons are actually not going to Europe or Newport or Lenox for the Summer. No; they are going delightfully and refreshingly to an old house in Deephaven to observe the habits of small seaside boys, angular country folk, and decrepit fishermen, and even to lure from the sides of wharves that prickly and very indigestible fish called a cunner. It need hardly be said that the tale is not a thrilling one. Such well-regulated young women do not even need a yachtsman with a brown moustache to enliven their Summer. They go to a dreary circus performance, and listen to the prudently circumspect yarn of the superannuated sailor, gossip about the musty remains of good society still lingering in the ancient town, and indulge in other harmless amusements. In fact, if condensed considerably, the book would read well in letters, and at the manuscript stage; it is by some mistake, doubtless, that it got into print at all.

NOTES ON GENESIS. By the late FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, M. A. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & Co. 1877. 12mo. pp. 223.

Criticism is disarmed before the fragments which make up this volume by the fact that Mr. Robertson's son has waited 15 years, in doubt whether to print them or not, and has at length yielded to the unanimous wish of many friends, and the apparent desire of the public. They will add nothing to the reputation of the Brighton preacher, and yet, brief as they are, with many gaps where his characteristic gifts would have been specially prominent, we are glad to have them. The same suggestiveness, the same fertility of application, the same capacity to seize upon the most significant fact or idea, which marked his sermons, reappear in these very brief notes evidently gleaned from his own scattered papers and the recollections of friends. The old fascination of the discourses is seen in the following passage from the first lecture: "With no less truth than beauty, it has been said, that the touch of darkness produces worship in the soul of man; that the broad band which goes round the planet influences men so that when darkness is disappearing before the light, and light before the darkness, men kneel down for worship, as if only in twilight and darkness man could worship God. In the withdrawal of light we have a revelation higher, almost, than that given us in light."

It is said that these lectures, as originally delivered in 1850 at Trinity Chapel, Brighton, met the difficulties of the earlier chapters of Genesis with mingled wisdom and freedom, and fairly stated the claims of scientific and historical truth. He did not attempt to reconcile the Mosaic cosmogony with geological facts, but endeavored to show that any apparent "inconsistency with physical truth does not invalidate the great, broad spiritual truths which revelation is meant to teach." The *Notes* are better for homiletic than exegetical purposes, and draw out admirably the many personal lessons suggested by the narrative. He did not shun any difficulties, nor did he deny the inspiration of the book, though he did not consent to the popular view of what inspiration is. There is no evidence in these memoranda that Mr. Robertson's testimony was anything but constructive. The great excellence of all his instructions was that he spoke out of abounding sympathy with present conditions of life. The reader will find much of this sympathy in these *Notes on Genesis*, and just for this, if for nothing more, the volume deserves a place beside the sermons, and helps still better to set forth Robertson in human spirit and purpose as one of the rarest and best preachers of his age. He died too young, with his wonderful gifts too lavishly used, for the best results to a reputation which cannot escape the conditions of time. If his sermons could have been taken down from his lips and then revised, they would have been perhaps the finest pulpit discourses of the century, but everything he wrote, except his letters, suffers from its imperfect preservation, and these *Notes* suffer almost more than anything else.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The *International* devotes two of its articles to political questions, one by Hon. John Jay, the other by an unnamed writer. The latter talks about the new Federal Administration in a hopeful way, very complimentary to President Hayes, and without severe strictures on ex-President Grant. The writer lays down the law to the President as follows: 1. He must ignore all proprietorship of members of Congress in subordinate offices. 2. He must establish, as a principle, the tenure in non-political offices in accordance with fitness and a faithful discharge of duty. 3. He must then ignore parties, and act for the country at large. 4. He must lead the people back to the ways of peace. "The best preparation for a safe future," says this writer, "is the cultivation of ideas of fairness and integrity, and of such views of public affairs as lead in the direction of statesmanship. What we have been cultivating for many years are ideas of trickery, dishonesty, and low partisanship. Tweed was a natural product of this sort of thing; the country that proposed to punish him was his educator." From this it will be seen that the views taken are sound, if not novel, and that the writer has great hope of the Administration of which Hayes is head and Evarts the right hand. Hon. John Jay does not let Gen. Grant off so easily. His article, under the rather wide title, "The American Foreign Service," reads like an arraignment of the policy of Gen. Grant in relation to foreign Governments, with special reference to the scandals in and about the Vienna Exposition. Mr. Jay, as ex-Minister to Austria, is the best of all authorities on such a subject. Brief mention is given to the proceedings in regard to the Alabama negotiations, the invitations of foreign Governments to our Centennial Exhibition, and the move made in the direction of recognition of Cuba. The question of life insurance is taken up by Charlton T. Lewis, and the *International* vindicates its name by an essay from Dr. James H. Rigg, of London, on "The Disestablishment of the Church of England." Gen. Francis A. Walker, the authority on statistics, contributes a paper on the Philadelphia Exposition which will be of great interest to those affected, directly or indirectly, by the awards granted by the bureau of which Gen. Walker was chief. In the literary line we have from Bayard Taylor, the traveler and translator, an examination into the works of Tennyson. His essay is thoughtful, and abounds in good sense. He takes the view that no poet had greater advantages or worked harder for the sole object of poetry than Tennyson; that he is a wonderful example of consistent and thorough art, but that such limitations as he possesses are due to that too exclusive absorption in his profession. Mr. Taylor makes many references to, and draws many analogies with, German writers and poems. A few pages of art gossip from Mr. P. G. Hamerton close the *International* for May and June, 1877.

TROUBLE IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE SUPREME COURT—WHY LEIPSIC WAS SELECTED INSTEAD OF BERLIN.

The Supreme Court of Appeals for the German Empire has been located at Leipsic, and not at Berlin. This bill was passed by a majority of 70 votes in the German Parliament. The Socialists, Poles, and Ultramontanes all voted against Berlin. Opposed bitterly to the Empire, they desired to deprive the capital as far as possible of its metropolitan character. But without strong reinforcements from the Liberal benches these anti-Liberal parties could never have hoped to secure the majority. They were reinforced by the Bavarians, Würtembergers, Saxons, and Thuringians, all of whom preferred Leipsic to Berlin, and by a good many Prussians, whose inclinations took the same erratic direction. Many things combined to produce this result. Berlin has never been a favorite with the inhabitants of any but the North-eastern Provinces, the population of which share the peculiar national characteristics of the capital. A little sniffier and barsher mannered than the rest of Germany, this north-eastern corner of the country has long been considered as an active and intelligent rather than an agreeable and pleasant portion of the Fatherland. And though modern events and mutual acquaintance have done much to allay prejudice, a remnant of the old feeling is left. Notwithstanding, had Berlin succeeded in developing social intercourse between the various sections of the upper classes, the idea of taking the Supreme Tribunal out of the centre and removing it to a wealthy provincial town would never have been conceived; but as in Berlin, much as in other German towns, the several strata of the educated classes are distinct, and men, as a rule, associate with their brethren in rank and profession only, it was probably regarded as of no particular moment, from a social point of view, where the Judges of Appeal take up their residence. Added to these negative grounds were some positive ones. As some members intimated pretty frankly, they had no wish to perpetuate the Prussian Supreme Tribunal under a new form. That tribunal they hunted, has long been regarded as liable to be influenced by the politics of the day, and on a certain well-remembered occasion, in the stormy time of the Army reform conflict, it attempted to encroach upon the immunities constitutionally enjoyed by members of Parliament. It was all in vain for the partisans of Berlin to meet this argument by the retort that the institution of the Assistant Judges, which alone enabled the Minister of Justice to influence the decisions of the Supreme Court, has been done away with by the new law; the feeling that, after what has happened, the Court had better be removed bodily out of the metropolitan sphere, prevailed with many.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN.

A London newspaper of a recent date, in its report of the proceedings at the Bow-Street Police Court, says: "Edward Hardy, aged 31, a broker, who stated that he was an American, and had only been six months in this country, pleaded guilty to having attempted to commit suicide. On the 23d ult. the prisoner went to No. 43 Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and inquired for apartments and also for a lady who was staying in the house. While the landlady had gone to call her she heard a pistol-shot fired. It appeared to come from the dining-room. She sent for a constable, and on his arrival they went into the dining-room, and there found the prisoner lying on the hearth-rug, bleeding and in a pool of blood. He was taken to the Royal Free Hospital and attended by Mr. Alfred Sweet, who extracted two bullets from the left side of the chest. They had glanced off the ribs, and thus the prisoner's life had been saved. He admitted having committed the act. A 7-chambered revolver was found in his pocket. He assigned no motive. The lady he inquired after had left the house, and had not since been heard of. A casual acquaintance of the prisoner stated that he had recently taken to drinking, and while in the hospital he showed signs of delirium tremens. Dr. Smiles, the Surgeon of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, attended the court to-day, and testified that the prisoner was now perfectly sane. Mr. Ellis, upon the prisoner consenting to the Police retaining the revolver, discharged him upon his own recognizance in the sum of £50 to be of good behavior for the future."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE RAILROAD COMPETITION.

HOW OUTSIDE CORPORATIONS FATTEN ON THE TRADE OF NEW-YORK—THE MANAGEMENT OF NEW-YORK ROADS INEFFICIENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems singular to me that the managers of our New-York railroads like the New-York Central and Erie, should have allowed the railroad companies of outside cities like Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Canadian railroads to feed and fatten upon the trade of New-York City, without making any decent attempt to prevent it. It seems to me to be a lack of brains on the part of the managers of our railroads.

In traveling all over the country, I find the cars of the four outside railroads filled with goods going to and coming from the New-York market, also with passengers bound to or coming from New-York; but I never find on the New-York railroads any freight or passengers bound to Philadelphia, Baltimore, or other outside points. These four roads are the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Grand Trunk, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line.

I feel certain that every cent of the dividends distributed by the Pennsylvania Railroad and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies were earned by them on freight and passengers from or to New-York. But for these surplus New-York earnings, (which belong properly to the New-York roads,) these outside roads could not earn a dollar of dividends. How shall this loss to the New-York roads be prevented in the future? I answer boldly, follow the lesson taught by the enemy, and take a leaf from his book; establish freight and passenger stations for the New-York roads at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and carry the local freight of these cities to New-York, and thence to the West over the New-York roads; carry the freight of Chicago, St. Louis, &c., to Philadelphia and Baltimore via New-York, and the same thing for passengers.

In Chicago, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertises to carry merchants to New-York via Baltimore and Philadelphia, thus giving them the privilege of visiting all the three cities at the same price that the New-York roads will charge to carry a passenger to New-York alone. Now, if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can afford to do this, why cannot the New-York roads afford to carry the passengers to Baltimore via New-York and Philadelphia at same price? This will make New-York their first stopping-place, where they will buy the most of their goods instead of Baltimore. It seems to me that the New-York roads could easily afford to pay the freight on goods and fare of Western passengers from New-York to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and still have enough left to pay them handsomely, besides putting a final quietus on the overbearing insolence of the managers of these rival corporations.

During the railroad wars of the last three years, I found it easy at any time to buy a ticket at New-York for Chicago via Philadelphia and Baltimore, but when I was in Baltimore during the railroad war of 1874, all my attempts to buy a ticket to Chicago via New-York resulted in failure; none of the New-York roads had ticket offices open for that purpose. I have shipped hundreds of boxes of freight by steamer to Portland, thence over the Grand Trunk of Canada for leading St. Louis houses, to St. Louis, Mo. If the Canada route can do this and make it pay, why can not the New-York roads do the same on Baltimore and Philadelphia freight? I hold it to be the plain duty of the Directors and officers of the New-York railroad companies to open at once freight and passenger stations in the rival seaboard cities, and thus break up this understand and profit-in-kind of combination which is bringing New-York City into ruin, bankrupting the New-York railroad companies for the benefit of these outside roads. STOCKHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24, 1877.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

IS A STRIKE JUSTIFIABLE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES — VIEWS BY AN EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILROADS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Corning correspondent in yesterday's paper, over the signature of "Engineer," defended in an able manner the strike authorized by the Brotherhood on the Reading and Boston and Maine Railroads. For a partisan document it certainly was the fairest and most intelligent exhibit of any I have yet seen coming from that side. He, however, makes the common mistake of all the rest in bringing up or alluding at all to the matter of grievances complained of on the part of the engineers. He ought to see that the public has no interest in the question of which party is in fault in their private relations, and that the single point to be determined is whether a strike is justifiable under any circumstances. The writer of this was for many years a Superintendent of railroads, and to a certain extent familiar with the early origin and operation of the Brotherhood, though not a member. Now, as a private citizen, entirely unconnected with railroads, he can understand and treat of the matter strictly unbiased in favor of either party. Being well acquainted with many influential members of the Brotherhood, and respecting their motives, he has nothing but sympathy for their misfortune in belonging to an association formed for a most worthy purpose, but now thoroughly ruined by mismanagement.

It seems to me that "Engineer," in the article alluded to, makes only two points which merit reply, viz., the inferior character of the insurance system proposed by the President of the Reading Railroad Company, and the query suggested, why poor laborers have not the same right to combine for their selfish benefits as wealthy capitalists, merchants, and influential corporations to form monopolies to increase their profits at the expense of their neighbors. My answer to the former is, that when the Brotherhood descended from its high position as a benevolent association and became an aggressive trade-union, the railroad companies were forced to combine in self-defense, and President Gowen, while recognizing the necessity of assuming the hostile position which all railroads must sooner or later adopt, yet was thoughtful enough to proffer the best substitute in his power for the benefits he was obliged to rob his employes of in requiring them to quit the Brotherhood. There is no doubt that he would be justified, under the circumstances, in providing no equivalent, and it is the best evidence of his regard for his men that he has protected their interests as far as was in his power. In respect to the right of the engineers, in imitation of merchants and wealthy corporations to form combinations or monopolies, there can be no question. They have the right to do so, but at the same time must take the consequences as do the parties whom they are ambitious to imitate. The moral or legal right to follow a certain course is one thing, and the natural results of pursuing a doubtful policy may bring about quite another thing than was confidently expected. I am aware that the forming of monopolies is frequently resorted to with apparent advantage, but I have serious doubts whether in the end such a policy is ever the best. The experiences of the great trunk lines and of the coal roads themselves militate very strongly against the system of combinations, and I for one believe if each corporation or merchant would seek to develop in the most manner private business, without regard to rivals, and strive to do the largest amount of business at small profits, instead of the more common way of securing large income by a limited business at high prices, all would be better in the end for the experiment.

As regards the Brotherhood, they have, under the advice of unwise officers and managers, permitted themselves to drift into an insane declaration of war against the entire railroad interest, and they must, of course, take the consequences or else ingloriously back down from their position, throw their officers overboard, and return to their original *status* as a mutual benefit association. Their aggressive action of the last few months has destroyed confidence in their present corporate name, and it is a serious question whether any change or reform in policy will now rescue them from the fate they have brought upon themselves.

NEUTRAL.

THE REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement that the present business and commercial interests of the country are upon a far from satisfactory footing will be accepted without demonstration. What is the remedy? To answer this we must first ascertain the cause of the trouble, for unless we can place our finger upon the exact spot, all proposed remedies are but the blind gropings of empiricism. If we should analyze the astonishing prosperity which attended the nation between the close of the war of independence and the breaking out of the rebellion, I think the conclusion would be forced upon us that this prosperity rested on the agricultural developments of the South. The handling of the products of the Southern soil and the requirements of their culture ran our mills, built our ships and railroads, and sustained our home and foreign commerce. For, after all, the only source of wealth and prosperity is the soil. Through it alone is wealth created. In it we place one grain and take out a hundred. It is the bank which pays an unfailing interest. All other profitable pursuits are based directly or indirectly upon the utilization or the handling of the wealth thus created, and if this basis is destroyed, the whole commercial fabric falls to the ground, for the simple reason that there is then nothing left to utilize nor to handle. The machine stops, as an engine does when the steam is shut off, and all business becomes a mere swapping of jack-knives and keeping of fare banks.

At present, in the disorganized state of the South, this source of prosperity is extinguished, and we may say, broadly, that no agricultural pursuit—no farming, in a word—has been carried on systematically and on a large scale in this country since the war. On the other hand, every wild scheme, based on the demoralizing precept that the art of getting rich is to divert as large a rivulet as possible of the general stream of wealth to our own pools and basins, (a precept which contains the germ of all possible commercial rascality,) every selfish speculation having for object the grasping of the fruits of other men's labors, has been rife during this period, and the result is to-day apparent in the total drying up the stream in question.

After the above it is needless to say that, in the opinion of the writer, the remedy for the existing state of things lies in the development of our farming interests, not only, nor even chiefly, in the South, but all over the country. How is this to be done? It is doubtless well to say, "Young man, go West!" but what is the young man to do when he gets there? He must live while the house is building and crops growing, and unfortunately, said young man never thinks of going West while he has a penny in his pocket, and when that is spent he can't. Farming is like any other business; it requires capital, and a good deal of it. I do not pretend to say just here exactly in what way capital ought to be introduced into the development of agriculture, but that it should be introduced there I am sure. Whether companies should be formed for farming as they now are for mining; whether companies or individuals should purchase land, lay it out in farms, put up buildings and improvements and rent them all ready for occupation and work; whether men controlling sums of $20,000 or $30,000 should buy land and farm themselves, rather than invest the same in "business," I will not say. Probably these and many other methods of directing capital and labor to the soil would all be useful, but that our prosperity waits on such a step is, I think, indubitable.

Farming, as a pursuit, and country life generally, have much to contend with in America. They are despised and dreaded, and are the last resorts of the unsuccessful and incapable man. It is not so in other countries, where men's minds turn naturally to rural life and its pursuits and pleasures. We, on the other hand, are running into a nation of "city gents."

I would point out to those who may differ from me in regard to my fundamental proposition, that if the money which, since the war, has been sunk in bogus silver mines, squandered in useless railroad schemes, and gambled away generally in the pursuit of wealth without work, had been invested as I have stated, hundreds of thousands of acres of land which to-day lie waste would be covered with waving grain and vast herds of sheep and cattle. Which investment would have been most conducive to national prosperity? G.

THE YONKERS WATER SUPPLY.

THE BOULEVARDERS VERSUS THE TAX-PAYERS—HOW TWEED MADE IMPROVEMENTS —AN APPEAL FOR REFORM.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The letter with the above heading in your issue of Saturday last may be modified in its justly severe criticisms by adding that gross ignorance and vanity, with honest weakness and timidity, are conjointly responsible with the knavish, "greedy politicians and contractors" for the great wrongs recently endured by this almost sublimely patient community. When the old sinner now boarding at the public expense in Ludlow-Street Jail was in the State Senate, some eight years since, he acquired large landed estates in the rural districts of Yonkers, and at once imported engineers from another State, experienced in mathematics and legislation, who laid out a dozen miles of "boulevards" through said estates and commenced legislating for the opening and working of such boulevards at the expense of the then town. There arose such outcries and stormy opposition from our honest old fogy inhabitants as exceeded anything ever seen, not excepting that of our fathers against the "Stamp act." The press, also, were then unanimous with the people in frowning down the uncalled-for "improvements." Indeed, for a year or two it was unsafe for a boulevarder to traverse the streets and avenues of this city, and in appointments or candidacy for election such a "pirate" was nowhere. Eminent counsel were engaged to remonstrate, all of our then officials fought against the invasion, and remonstrances, signed with almost entire unanimity by our usually phlegmatic population, were forwarded, but all in vain.

The "Old Boss" pushed things. The chief engineer engaged room No. 1 of the Delevan for the session, and the thing was carried, and the work began at $10,000 a mile "complete," but before the end, by supplementary legislation in the first and two succeeding sessions, the cost multiplied to over seven times as much, and the roads were left incomplete, and the greater part of them are to-day mere cow pasture. Other roads, worked by the local authorities at the same time, were completed at less than a third of the cost of our famous boulevards, relatively considered. Now, where are the boulevarders? They have held, and are now holding, the highest and most influential positions in this community. They were the projectors of said water-works, and mainly compose or own the powers that be, and are proceeding to inflict, with the aid of honest but short-sighted officials, more improvements, needless and uncalled for in most part, without any effective protests from the tax-payers, just as of yore.

One well-meaning official, in reply to a question, asked, with a brilliantly lighted countenance: "How can our water" (*i. e.*, grassy rain) "run into the river without sewers?" So, if sewering proceeds in the same ratio as now bids fair, we shall financially be sewered entirely. Most of our principal land-owners, who are also our greatest manufacturers, and business men—men, generally, of sterling worth—have failed, working great disaster to hundreds of others. Verily, just now "the Queen City of the Hudson" is in a peculiarly unfortunate situation, needing the attention and sympathy of her neighbors. Submerged land values having an inherent weakness; the absence of cheap access, now twice what it was a dozen or 15 years since, against us in both cost and convenience; the general depression, and this Philistine rule, has—here, in one of the most pleasant and healthy places in America—produced a more thorough and perfect demoralization of prices of real property than anywhere on this planet.

An endeavor to reform, by creating a Tax-payers' Association, was started a year or two since, but busy bees of pettifogging lustrucl seem to have obtained control and blocked progress. The highest ambition of the press is the Postmastership of the burgh, with lower seekings of the local official drip. But, Sir, in conclusion, I hope—still hope—that, in the school light of experience, our people will have an uprising, displace the ignorant and venal, and restore us to a true state of progress and contentment, such as was in course and in prospect before the advent of Tweed. JUNIUS.

YONKERS, Tuesday, April 24, 1877.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN ITALY.

PHILANTHROPIC WORK IN ROME—HOW BEEF CATTLE ARE TREATED BY THE BUTCHERS —BARBAROUS CRUELTY TO BIRDS.

The fourth annual meeting of the Roman Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held recently in Rome. The Marchioness Del Grillo, better known as Adelaide Ristori, is one of the Board of Managers of this society. The work of the society has progressed rather slowly, and for two reasons: First, the imperfect state of the present law, and, secondly, the very unenlightened state of public opinion. One may commit any act of cruelty, whether publicly or in private, on animals which are not domestic. For instance, the small boys in Rome delight to wrap up a live mouse in cotton cloth well steeped in petroleum, then to set fire to it and indulge themselves and their trembling sweethearts with the spectacle of its agonies. The offense is not punishable, because the mouse is not a domestic animal. The same irrepressible youth may subject his grandmother's cat to similar torture, and so long as he does it in the back yard, or in the basement, or wherever you please shut out from the general view, the outrage will enjoy the same immunity, while, if he gives poor pussy a public roasting, he can be punished for it.

Most of the cattle brought to Rome for the market are kept without food or water for a period of 20, 30, sometimes 40 hours before they are killed. This has arisen from the fact that the octroi duty, instead of being levied, as was the case four years ago, on each head of cattle, is now exacted according to the weight of the slaughtered animal, so that the butcher believes it to be his interest to reduce the weight. Animals kept entirely not in their normal state of health when kept without food for 24 hours, still less when the experiment is protracted to 40 hours. There is no excuse for this, inasmuch as the Municipality of Rome gives the butchers the benefit of a regular deduction of 20 per cent., supposed to represent the weight of the food which ought to be in the animal's body. The society and the Municipal Council have this matter under serious consideration.

In the streets behind the Pantheon one may daily see exposed for sale miserable birds, which have had their eye-balls pierced with red-hot needles. These wild birds are employed as decoys to snare others of the feathery tribe. The action of the society has been directed to put down this horrible practice. It is to the credit of the present Syndic of Naples that he has by order prohibited this barbarity.

WRONGLY SUSPECTED FOR TWELVE YEARS

The Adrian (Mich.) *Times* of Monday contains the following interesting story, showing how a young man, wrongly accused, has been vindicated after 12 years: "In the township of Rome, 12 years ago a young man named Edward Baker was accused of robbery by his grandmother, Mrs. Brooks. She claimed that he had stolen from her a quantity of gold and silver coin and some greenbacks and notes, and at her complaint he was arrested. Circumstantial evidence was so strong against him that many of his friends advised him to plead guilty. He steadily denied, however, any knowledge of the missing money, and the trial failed to convict him. Some time since the old lady died. A while before her death she had given to a neighbor a corn-husk mattress, and since Mrs. Brooks' death, the neighbor, having occasion to open the mattress, has cleared Mr. Baker of the suspicion resting upon him. In the mattress was found a bag containing $12 in gold, $20 in greenbacks, some silver, and $150 in notes. Undoubtedly Grandmother Brooks had placed her treasure there, and with her failing memory went the knowledge of where she had hidden it. This is a story almost good enough for a novel in 32 chapters. But it is true, as many good Romans can testify."

BULL FIGHTING AT SEVILLE.

THE NATIONAL SPORT IN SPAIN — THE FAMED FLOCKS OF MIURA—A VISIT TO THE AMPHITHEATRE.

Before King Alfonso left Seville he rode out to see the bulls in their pasturage-ground a few miles from the city. He was accompanied by ex-Queen Isabella and several Princesses and infantas. The bulls of the famed flocks of Miura are reared not very far from Seville, and they are generally reserved for great occasions. A correspondent writes: "The noble animals are allowed to remain in the open country until within a couple of days of their death, and then the skilful herdsmen select from the flocks those doomed to the ring. They are carefully led away with the help of tame bulls called cabestros. The Miura bulls, six in number, had thus been brought to an immense plain within sight of Seville, beyond the promenade, near the Guadalquivir, and about three miles away from the grounds of the San Telmo Palace. All along the road carriages and gigs were as numerous as horsemen, going out to see the bulls. Close by the handsome carriages of the nobility were large breaks full of the humbler amateurs eagerly discussing the points of the game. Side by side with officers and ladies were the aficionados of the popular sport, riding on their little nags up to the very spot where the bulls were standing in a crowd of oxen and cabestros. You can fancy an immense plain covered with grass, and many flowered plants in full blossom, and no roads but wagon tracks. In the distance, mountains closed the horizon on one side, and Seville, with her churches and houses, stood out beyond the Guadalquivir. * * * Andalusia is the centre and training ground of the torreros, as it is the best sort of country to breed the bulls. Most of the cuadrillas are recruited in these Southern Provinces, and all classes take an interest in it. When the day comes for the bull-fights all business remains in suspense, and many shops are closed. The lower classes are most enthusiastic of the sight, and young men of the *bourgeoisie*, just as much as the beaus of the aristocracy, consent to make friends with famed espadas, or even with the more humble and agile banderilleros. * * *

Andalusia must be seen when the sun shines and gives its towns their real aspect of life, its landscape those splendid contrasts of color which are most striking when, as at present, Spring has put over the plains and the foliage those fresh and lovely tints which a semi-African sun conquers. Seville looked quite another scene on Easter Day, and as the afternoon advanced, people on foot, and the more favored in vehicles of every description, began to direct their steps to the bull-ring. The entrance was so crowded that the guards and soldiers had to use actual force to collect the tickets even long before the hour appointed. Tickets for even the worst seats had been for days in great request, so much so that foreigners in the hotels paid fancy prices for any chair. Before 4 o'clock every inch of space in the entire amphitheatre was crammed, and it can fully hold 11,000. As regards architecture, it was very ugly, to say the least, and, but for the ladies sitting in the front rank of the galleries, it could not have suffered any comparison with the Plaza de Toros of Madrid. The boxes above were filled with ladies wearing the white mantilla, and all most dressed in bright-colored silks. Many of the faces were well known in Madrid, and, indeed, not a few of the fair Countesses in the gallery followed the whole performance with the keen zest of accomplished aficionadas. To the crowd below the men were in great majority, and, as usual in Spain, not a woman was to be seen, much to the comfort of such as are not accustomed to native disregard for bad smells. However, ere long the ring absorbed the attention of all

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On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ARYSIA.....WED., May 2 | PERSIA.....WED., May 16
SCYTHIA.....WED., May 9 | ALGERIA.....WED., May 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, May 17
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 31
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, June 7

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria...April 28, 3 P. M. | Alsatia....May 12, 3 P. M.
Bolivia....May 5, 11 A. M. | Anchoria. May 19, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON

Elysia....April 28, 3 P. M. | Europa....May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $80 to $100; steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., April 28 | ODER.....Sat., May 12
MOSEL.....Sat., May 5 | RHEIN.....Sat., May 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to ORDRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..Saturday, May 19, at 10:3 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 2, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wed., May 2, 8:30 A. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE LEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 40 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 P. M.

THE MARSEILLAISE.....TUESDAY, June 12, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26. Intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 41 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.....May 5, 11 A. M. | England...May 19, 10 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, May 2, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Arts. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 5, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. DIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, May 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

G. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, May 1

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, April 25
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, April 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....April 28
ANDES.....May 12

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....May 3
ATLAS.....May 24

superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

For Baltimore, MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware rail roads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McKRIDAY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. & LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, May 2
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, May 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champoachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
M. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....May 3 | FRISIA.....May 17
WIELAND.....May 10 | PUMMERANIA....May 24

Rate of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C. S. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE

ON THE

FALL RIVER LINE,

MONDAY, April 30, 1877.

These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season on the above date, leaving New-York from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays, July 1, to Sept. 2 inclusive.) During the past Winter they have, at great expense, been thoroughly overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. Many new features have been added. HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Passenger Ag't. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 6 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal tickets offices. State-rooms secured at offices in Westcott's Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't. L. W. FLINT, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.

JONES' DOCK, (GOLD SPRING,) Long Island.—On and after SATURDAY, APRIL 21, the new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 10, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Return trip, leave Jones' Dock, (Cold Spring,) 6:30 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Tickets to all landings, 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1. Reed and Skidmore Expresses on board.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 24th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th...6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 28th...7:30 A. M.
	Monday, 30th.....7:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Jersey-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M. Fare only $1 50, and a reduction to all points. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

S. F. MAYO, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting at Kingston and Newburg Railroad, steamers this JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1, steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 11 P. M.

Expressfor Philadelphia 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 12:02, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 11:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 8:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:15, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:30 8:40, 10:10, and 11:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:15, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:55 A. M., 9:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 12:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 25, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Saratoga 7:10 P. M.

5:15 P. M., Mail, Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 P. M., special Chicago and St. Louis express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEKKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see below.)

8:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express, mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Dunkirk.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10:2 M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Inspection of the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, of which due notice has been given to the public, having been completed by three eminent engineers, who unanimously recommend the resumption of passenger traffic, this Company now give notice that on and after the 25th of April, instant, their passenger trains will again be run via Suspension Bridge. F. BROUGHTON, General Manager, Hamilton. General Offices, Hamilton, April 20, 1877.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 11:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD STATE BONDS OF 1870.

ISSUED TO THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The English Committee of Holders of the above bonds inform the bondholders that the deed of conveyance and assignment of the lands and property to trustees, in satisfaction of said bonds, and overdue coupons, has been duly executed and acknowledged by the Governor of the State, and that the Trustees, (the Hon. J. A. Billups, the State Trustee, and Mr. John Swann, of No. 5 Fredericks-place, Old Jewry, London,) the bondholders Trustee, joined by the committee in place of Mr. R. H. Smith,) are now actively engaged in carrying out the trust. Attention is called to the notice by the Trustees of their appointment, contained in the advertisements following, and all holders of the above bonds and holders of detached overdue coupons, who have not already deposited the same with the Alliance Bank, limited, of London, or Messrs. Flock & Co., of New-York, the bankers in America, are requested to do so without delay, and pay up the contribution of $10, gold, per bond.

The necessary forms of deposit can be obtained at the offices of the committee, and from Messrs. FLOCK & CO. By order, GEORGE BUCK, Jr., Secretary.

COUNCILHOUSE, No. 17 Moorgate-st.
LONDON, E. C., April, 1877.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

Notice.—To holders of the direct gold bonds of the State of Alabama, of 1870, amounting to two millions of dollars:

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved Feb. 23, 1876, for the adjustment of the indebtedness of the said State, and numbered 38, and by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by the Governor of the said State to John A. Billups, of Carrollton, Pickens County, in the said State, and John Swann, of No. 5 Fredericks-place, Old Jewry, London, the said John A. Billups and John Swann have been appointed Trustees on behalf of the said State, and the holders of said direct bonds respectively, for the purpose of receiving and applying certain lands, property, and rights of the said act and the said deed executed for the use and benefit of the holders of said direct bonds, who may accept the terms of the said act in relation thereto, and surrender their bonds as therein provided.

By the terms of said act, all holders of said bonds intending to participate in the benefit of the trust must surrender their bonds and coupons within 10 years from the 1st day of May, 1876, in the manner specified in the said act. And all bonds and coupons not then surrendered will be barred of all right to participate in the benefit of the trust, or to share in the proceeds thereof.

JOHN A. BILLUPS, } Trustees.
JOHN SWANN, }

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 3, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY, GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 24, 1877.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company,

said company having forty-five (45) miles of railway completed and free from debt, and a land grant of sixteen (16) sections of land per mile from the State of Texas,

BIDS ARE INVITED

FROM

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

TO EXTEND SAID ROAD

TWO HUNDRED MILES!

receiving in payment the bonds of the company, secured by a first lien on the entire road, property, and franchise of the company. For further information address

J. M. BROWN,
Chairman Executive Committee,
Galveston, Texas.

New-York City 6s and 7s.

Brooklyn 7s, 1887,

Kings County 7s, 1882.

Newark 7s, 1895.

Elizabeth 7s, 1881 and 1896.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Office 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before April 30. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.

MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND

LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,

available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents
WALTER WATSON, }

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

OSWEGO CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1888.

Price 105 and Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the above-named office on the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the company's interests in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and secure the building of uncompleted portions of the line, 155 miles, on the policy and mode of extending the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's road west of the Missouri River. Also, to decide on the ways and means, by mortgage or otherwise, of finishing and equipping the company's branch to the Puyallup coal field, and extending the road from Kalama to Portland, Oregon.

SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Bonds

OF THE

State of Connecticut,

FOR SALE BY

Geo. K. Sistare,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

Railroad Bonds and Choice Other Securities,

Paying 10 to 15 per cent.

For sale at desirable prices by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 26 years.

CITY OF BAYONNE, N. J.—TAX BONDS.—Bids will be received by the undersigned at his office, in the City Hall, Bayonne, N. J., until TUESDAY EVENING, the 1st of May, until 8 o'clock, for $25,000 "City of Bayonne Tax Bonds," bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, the 1st of July and 1st of January, principal payable 10 years from date, redeemable at the pleasure of the city, upon any of the interest days, at par and interest, any time after three years from date. Arrears of taxes are specially pledged for the payment of principal and interest of these bonds. The right is reserved by the city to reject any or all bids not satisfactory to the Council.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 26, 1877. City Treasurer.

J. A. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, R. M. HAAR,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 45 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN SPECIAL AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, make desirable investments in stocks, which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

MORTGAGE.—WANTED $15,000 AT 7 PER CENT. for three or five years; best located property on Murray Hill; will sell for $50,000; boudsman as good as the property; no commission allowed. Address B. O., No. 21 Nassau-st., first floor, first room.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages: same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 105 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this bank held FRIDAY, April 13, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the reduced capital was declared, (free of tax,) payable on and after May 10.

The transfer books will be closed from April 30 to May 10, both inclusive.

Holders of old certificates are requested to surrender the same and take out certificates for the new shares before the closing of the transfer books, in order that they may receive their dividend.

GEORGE R. A. RICKETTS, Cashier.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOtice that they will pay the coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company falling due May 1, 1877, on presentation of the coupons on and after that date at Savannah, Ga., or at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN SCREVEN,
SAMUEL A. STRANG,
Receivers Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND one-half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the past three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, Corner Bowery and Broome-st., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to May 1, 1877. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, from the earnings of the last six months, which will be paid on the 1st day of May next, free from taxation.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent., payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1877, ON the War Bonds of Lenawee county, issued under the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New-York.

WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE MORGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, due May 1, will be paid at this office.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the first day of May next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1877, ON THE third mortgage bonds of this company, and on the real estate bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, (of Missouri,) will be paid on and after that date at this office. C. K. GARRISON, President.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE, (consolidated,) DUE MAY 1, 1877, PAYABLE at the office of the MOBILE SAVINGS BANK, IN CURRENCY, at their banking-house, in that city, on and after the 1st prox.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1877, ON THE bonds of the Peoples' Gaslight and Coke Company, if unpaid, will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned. C. K. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th of June next, at 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will close on Saturday, May 5, and reopen on Monday, June 11, next.

Bondholders with authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. STERS JR., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday of May next (being the second day of said Month.) The poll will be open from 11 o'clock

WALL-STREET IN AN UPROAR

FAILURE OF E. N. ROBINSON & CO.

RESULT OF AN ATTEMPT TO BEAR THE MARKET—A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—MR. ROBINSON'S STRANGE CONDUCT—EXCITING SCENES—CHARGES OF FRAUD AND THREATS OF VENGEANCE—A SETTLEMENT IN FULL POSSIBLE.

Within half a minute of the close of business at the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon—some brokers say seriously that they timed it, and that it was exactly 32 seconds—the Chairman rapped for order and read a letter from Eugene N. Robinson & Co., bankers and brokers at No. 31 Broad-street, announcing their inability to meet their engagements. To say that the assembled crowd were utterly dumfounded, is but a feeble way of expressing it. The firm was regarded as one of the most wealthy in the street, and its operations were of the heaviest kind. Not the faintest breath of suspicion of its solvency had previously entered the mind of any one, and besides it had been actively engaged in large dealings almost up to the very moment of the announcement. Many of those present on the floor of the Exchange held in their possession checks of the firm which some of them had received only a few moments before, and which they had not had time to get certified. They gazed at each other a moment in blank amazement. Those who had checks of the firm turned alternately pale and red as the realization of their predicament dawned upon them. Then ensued a scene of the utmost confusion, men grew furious with excitement and indignation. Angry exclamations rent the air, and threats were made on all sides. It was freely charged that the messengers who had been sent after the checks had been purposely delayed at the office of the firm, and that Messrs. Robinson & Co. had continued paying out their worthless paper up to within a few minutes of announcing their suspension. The excited brokers at one time were on the point of rushing over to the firm's office to execute summary measures of revenge, but two or three cool-headed men addressed the mob, advising calmness; and after a short consultation it was arranged that Messrs. Bloodgood and Boocock should be commissioned to inquire into the matter, the others agreeing to defer to their decision. Those gentlemen accordingly proceeded to No. 31 Broad-street, followed by a frantic, perspiring, howling crowd, many of whom nervously brandished Eugene Robinson & Co.'s checks in their hands, and shouted vengeance upon the firm, whom they characterized in the most uncomplimentary language. The unwonted scene created the most intense excitement in the street. It being after business hours, most of the brokers and others were in their offices. Windows were thrown up, heads protruded, and employers and clerks came pouring forth, swelling the assemblage to many hundreds. Idlers from the neighboring thoroughfares hurried down in the delusion that a fight was in progress, and soon Broad-street presented the appearance of a mass-meeting at the beginning of the rebellion. The wildest stories were set afloat, and were eagerly caught up and commented upon. Indeed, for a short time the confusion was almost without parallel. When Messrs. Bloodgood and Boocock entered Eugene Robinson & Co.'s office, they found there only Mr. Madden, the junior partner of the firm, who was apparently in a condition bordering on distraction. The raging crowd of brokers burst in after them and began a wordy onslaught upon that gentleman, denouncing the whole affair as a deliberate swindle, and threatening trouble unless their checks were immediately made good. It was some moments before anything like order could be restored, which was effected by Mr. Madden inviting Messrs. Bloodgood and Boocock into his private office, and by the employes of the firm forming themselves into a barrier and forcibly preventing the mob from following. Even then the baffled brokers continued to rage and swear and utter dire menaces, transforming the peaceable precincts of the firm's apartments into a miniature pandemonium. Outside, the crowd who could not force their way into the building blocked up the street, and spent the time in excited discussion.

Meantime Mr. Madden was endeavoring, as well as his condition of mind would allow, to explain matters to the informally constituted committee of the Exchange. He said that he had been sick abed for 10 days past, and had managed to get down to the office yesterday at midday for the first time. He was completely ignorant of what had been going on in his absence. Mr. Robinson having conducted the recent operations of the firm on his own responsibility, and without asking his (Mr. Madden's) advice. When he left, everything was in good condition, and he knew nothing to the contrary until shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was astounded to learn that the Mechanics' Bank, where the firm kept their account, had refused to certify any more checks for them. Mr. Robinson immediately gathered up a large number of securities belonging to the firm, and sent them around to the bank, with the request that they be held as collateral for a loan sufficient to cover the amount of checks outstanding until the firm could provide for a return of the money today. The answer came back from Mr. Cox, the President of the bank, that he was not permitted by the rules of the bank to comply, but that the firm might attempt to place the securities elsewhere and he would keep the bank open for 20 minutes after the regular hours to allow them to make a deposit. Mr. Madden said that Mr. Robinson thereupon told him that he had better send a note to the Stock Exchange announcing the firm's suspension, and putting on his hat, walked out without vouchsafing any further explanation. He had not put in an appearance afterward. Mr. Madden, bewildered by the extraordinary behavior of his senior partner, and not knowing to what extent the firm was involved, ordered his cashier to discontinue paying out checks, and sent word to the Exchange of the trouble. That was all he knew about the matter. He had no knowledge of the condition of the firm's affairs, was unaware of the amount of checks outstanding, and did not know how much the available assets were. He produced the securities which had been refused by the bank, and offered to turn them over to the committee for the benefit of the firm's creditors. Mr. Bloodgood took them and put them into his pocket. They are chiefly Rock Island Railroad stock, and are of an aggregate cash value of about $90,000.

Mr. Madden then produced the firm's check-book and exhibited it to the committee at their request. After making a careful examination they expressed themselves satisfied, and went out to the crowd, who were becoming more unruly every moment. Mr. Bloodgood called for order, and, addressing the assemblage, said that he had (slapping his pocket) $90,000 of securities there, and he had gone over the check-book and counted the stubs, and could find but $42,000 of checks paid out. Instantly the appreciation of the brokers was changed into delirious joy. They laughed and shouted and slapped each other on the back, with such exclamations as "Oh! what a relief!" "That makes me feel good!" and others of similar purport. Mr. Bloodgood suggested that he and Mr. Boocock go to the Mechanics' Bank and investigate the condition of Robinson & Co.'s balance there, and see what arrangement could be made on behalf of the firm. The proposal was approved with loud acclamations, and the procession took up its line of march up Broad-street and down Wall. It was a very different crowd from that which had raided upon Robinson & Co.'s offices a short time before. Considerable excitement still prevailed, but hope and good humor shone in every countenance, and jokes were bandied about as though the event of the hour were the reverse of disastrous. A large number did not move from in front of No. 31 Broad-street, but remained there comparing notes about the firm, and commenting upon the news, the details of which were imperfectly known at the time. Another large crowd adjourned across the street to Delmonico's, and relieved their nervous exhaustion with copious stimulants. Of those who followed the committee to the bank, only ten or a dozen went in, the others standing in groups on the sidewalk, and awaiting the issue of the conference. Mr. Cox received the committee in his private room, and fully corroborated all that Mr. Madden had said in regard to the offer of securities, and his rejection of them. He said that Robinson & Co. had at least $300,000 to their credit on the books of the bank, and possibly $30,000. He was urged by the committee to relieve the firm temporarily by accepting the securities as collateral for a loan. He said that he would be happy to do so, but was forbidden by the rules of the bank; besides the bank was closed for the day. He had waited the 20 minutes as he had promised, and, the firm not appearing to make a deposit, had given the order to stop business. It was then about 4 o'clock. The committee asked him to reopen the bank and hold it open until they could have an opportunity to negotiate the securities elsewhere, but he replied that he could not do it. A tall, thin gentleman with a black mustache, who was one of the listeners, here interposed with an offer to lend $50,000 on the securities. "I will do it," he said "now." An other gentleman added "I will lend $35,000 more on them." Mr. Cox replied, "Well, gentlemen, if the facts are as you represent them, and you have the securities, why don't you go around to Messrs. Robinson & Co.'s office and endeavor to arrange a settlement among yourselves? You can do it as well there as here. I cannot open the bank again to-day." The suggestion was favorably considered, and another visit was paid to No. 31 Broad-street, where a meeting was at once organized in the firm's private room, all those holding checks being allowed admittance. A strong guard at the door kept everybody else out. Mr. Madden placed the firm's books at the disposal of the meeting, and several hours were spent in going through them. Unfortunately Mr. Madden was unable to render any practical assistance, and the investigation was necessarily imperfect. The conclusion come to, however, was that in all probability every outstanding check of Robinson & Co. would be paid in full, and that no stock would be thrown upon the market under the rule to-day. It was reported during the excitement that the amount of checks to be met was over $90,000, but the later developments cause this to be discredited. Mr. Madden subsequently told THE TIMES reporter that although he was still ignorant in regard to the firm's assets and liabilities, he was then firmly convinced of being able to settle with everybody to-day with the exception, possibly, of a few unimportant obligations. He repeated the story of Mr. Robinson's behavior as given above, and seemed very indignant about it.

Mr. Robinson was formerly a member of the firm of Robinson, Chase & Co., now Chase & Atkins, doing business on the opposite side of the street. This latter firm were Daniel Drew's brokers and did all his manipulations for him, including the attempted corner of gold a few years ago when the clique of which Drew was a member were so badly bitten. When Uncle Daniel became bankrupt and was made a defendant in certain suits, he testified that he kept no books of his transactions, but carried them all in his head and trusted to the honesty of his brokers. Mr. Robinson was ordered to produce the books of the concern on that occasion, and in obeying the order disclosed the fact that Mr. Drew's head contained the contents of nearly two cart-loads of huge calf-bound volumes. In 1875 the firm of Robinson, Chase & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Robinson retiring with $800,000 in cash as his share of the profits. He soon afterward founded the present firm of Eugene N. Robinson & Co., and began to do a large speculative business on his own account. In an attempt to bull Lake Shore stock a short time since he lost a great deal of money, but afterward more than made the amount up by successfully bearing New-Jersey Central and the other coal stocks. On Wednesday last the firm were on the bull side of the market and bought about 25,000 shares of Lake Shore. On Thursday they turned bears again, and sold about 40,000 shares of Lake Shore and Alorris and Essex short. Yesterday they were engaged in an attempt to cover on a rising market, and the checks they were paying out were for stocks they had thus purchased. These latter are the speculations to which Mr. Madden referred when he said that they had been undertaken by Mr. Robinson on his own responsibility and without his (Mr. Madden's) complicity. The succession in the light of the developments was a puzzle to the street, and Mr. Robinson's mysterious conduct was the subject of considerable comment. Mr. Cox, President of the Mechanics' Bank, said to THE TIMES reporter that, if all he had heard was true, he could not understand it, except on the supposition that the members of the firm became confused. This reflected the general opinion of the street. Mr. Robinson, it was suggested, might not have been in a condition to attend to business properly, and so neglected to turn his securities into cash in order to provide for the large drafts that were being made upon him. Others thought that some of the firm's creditors might have suddenly made a call on them for a large amount of money at the last moment, and thus caused them to lose their presence of mind, but no facts could be learned upon which to base a corroboration of the latter theory. Mr. Robinson is still a comparatively young man. He always wears a handsome sealskin overcoat in the Winter, and this has become such a habit of his that to him that the gold ring before referred to was known among brokers from his connection with it as "the sealskin clique." He figured rather prominently a short time ago in a suit brought by an outraged husband for damages for the seduction of his wife. Mr. Madden is a much younger man than his partner, and has borne a good reputation.

WHAT MR. ROBINSON'S COUNSEL SAYS.

A reporter of THE TIMES called last night at the residence of Mr. Robinson, in Thirty-sixth-street. Mr. Robinson, it was said, was not at home, his counsel, Mr. S. B. Hard, appearing for him. Mr. Hard said that Mr. Robinson had left the "street" at about 3 o'clock, as he was not feeling well, and the excitement consequent upon the announced embarrassment of the firm had affected him unfavorably. He had gone out to take the fresh air, Mr. Hard said, and as his counsel he further stated, that while Mr. Robinson was not now in a condition to give an account of the business of the house, there was every reason to believe that its affairs were not in so bad a state as was at first supposed. Mr. Hard knew nothing about the securities that were offered for the satisfaction of the creditors. The clerks from the office were expected up town with the books at a late hour, and it was supposed that an examination of them would soon be made by Mr. Robinson. Mr. Robinson's illness had been of short duration only, as he had been at his office all day up to the time the failure was announced at the Stock Exchange.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE QUESTION OF RATES HEREAFTER TO BE LEFT OPEN AND FREE.

The Executive Committee elected on Thursday by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, met yesterday at No. 156 Broadway, and organized by the election of George T. Hope as Chairman. Mr. T. H. Montgomery was re-elected General Agent, and Mr. H. K. Miller, Secretary. Lots were drawn to determine the terms of office of the members of the committee, in accordance with a constitutional provision. M. Bennett, Jr., W. G. Crowell, and R. J. Smith will serve one year; Charles Platt, J. W. Murray, J. B. Hall, and George T. Hope, two years, and D. R. Smith, D. A. Heald, George T. Trau, and L. J. Hauser, three years. The following resolutions, referred by the board to the committee, were adopted:

Whereas, The efforts of this board for the past five years, in favor of adequate and uniform rates of premium and conservative principles of underwriting, have steadily met with a hostile and unprecedented opposition from companies outside of this organization which all the efforts of this board in the way of conciliation or through a reduction of rates have failed to conciliate or overcome.

Whereas, Further reductions in our tariffs, as a whole, even if permissible, would still fail to induce such companies to unite with us in our endeavors to maintain a uniform tariff upon any basis of uniformity, however low that basis was fixed.

Whereas, Such opposition has hitherto been enabled to maintain a position of apparent success by a selection of risks at rates below the price fixed as adequate by the experience and labors of this board, at great expense of our members not shared by non-board companies, which expense the members of this board are unwilling longer to bear for the benefit largely of those who persistently endeavor to thwart all our efforts in behalf of uniform rates.

Whereas, The opposition to such efforts has been strengthened by the accession of a number of companies of more or less respectability and strength which have to within a recent date acted partly or wholly with us, which accession, taken in connection with the present depressed condition of the business affairs of the country, adds largely to the disadvantages hitherto borne by the companies of this board in competing for the desirable business seeking protection.

Whereas, Nearly all the risks in the country have been from time to time rated under the direction of this board, or through the instrumentality of local boards, a large number of which have given to this board their cordial and efficient support, so that, in fact, little remains to be done; except to maintain such rates, with only such reductions as may properly be made by such local boards for improvements and other meritorious reasons;

Whereas, The time has come when the local agents, from the experience of the past five years, and in view of present tariffs ready to their hands, should be, and undoubtedly are, to a large extent, fully informed of and in sympathy with the principles of this board and the necessity of rates being adjusted with due regard to hazard and locality;

Resolved, That all questions regarding rates be devolved upon local boards, when such exist, subject only to such instructions as the companies belonging to this board may give to their respective agents as to the minimum rates to be established or fixed by such board, and as to the action of such agents as members of such local boards in fixing and maintaining such a tariff of rates as shall be just and uniformly enforced.

Resolved, That all risks not located within the field covered by a local board, or now or hereafter rated in the tariff of such board, be declared free, and the rates therein open to the individual judgment and determination of the members of this board.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to keep the expenses of the National board at as low an amount as possible.

THE ABUSE OF THE PROXY SYSTEM.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, PROTESTING AGAINST THE PRESENT PLAN—THE RESTRICTION DEMANDED.

At a meeting of the New-York Board of Trade held on the 25th inst., George Opdyke, Esq., in the Chair, the following memorial to the Legislature protesting against the use of proxies for an indefinite number of elections was adopted:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in senate and Assembly convened:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE BODIES: The New-York Board of Trade beg leave respectfully to state that at a meeting of the board this day held, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by unanimous vote:

Whereas, Proxies given by members of corporations to be cast at elections of Directors are in some cases so worded as to be available for an indefinite time, or for an indefinite number of elections; and

Whereas, Such practice is believed to be fraught with danger, inasmuch as these proxies might be used at a future time or times, for purposes not originally contemplated, or even, perhaps, adversely to the interests of those who gave them; and

Whereas, A committee of the Assembly of the State of New-York, appointed by resolution passed March 26, 1873, did condemn the abuse of the proxy system in the way herein suggested; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New-York Board of Trade do respectfully present this subject to the Legislature of this State, now assembled in Albany, with the request that an act be passed at this session, prohibiting the use of any proxy in any corporation chartered by the laws of this State, except at the election specified in the instrument itself, and that such proxy shall be invalid and illegal for any election held more than one year after the date upon which said proxy is signed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEW BOARD OF TRADE.

AMALGAMATION OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE—SKETCH OF THE LATTER INSTITUTION.

A special meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday afternoon to take action on the report of the committee appointed to consider a proposition of the "Board of Trade" to unite with the association. The report was virtually laid over from the last regular meeting, where it was an object of considerable unfavorable discussion. This discussion was renewed at yesterday's meeting, and the report favoring the proposition was finally adopted, but only on the distinct understanding that the union is not to be considered in the light of an amalgamation, the "Board of Trade" having ceased to exist, and that the Cheap Transportation Association accepts no responsibility for the past record or peculiar objects of the "Board of Trade." The so-called Board of Trade was started some years ago by an individual who, for a long time, was its sole member. He made a good living out of it until his mode of doing business became thoroughly known. This was to call upon all persons having new inventions of interest to commerce, or anything of a similar character which they were endeavoring to introduce to the notice of merchants or others, and offer for a consideration to have the subject officially passed upon and approved at a special meeting of the "board," whose importance he eulogized in glowing terms. If the bait took, a meeting was supposed to be held, and a series of fulsome resolutions drawn up and printed at the expense of the dupe, which he was at liberty to distribute wherever he pleased. Of course, they were the reverse of valuable, but this was not generally known among the class of persons who were selected as victims, and the sole member of the board reaped an abundant harvest as the reward of his ingenuity and cheek. He had even the impudence at first to send notices to the press of meetings of the board, and various clever dodges were resorted to to cover the apparent absence of attendance of members. Generally the board's clock was fast, and the reporter was informed that the meeting was just over, but full details of the important business that had been transacted were cheerfully furnished, as were also copies of resolutions and other documents that had been up for consideration. If the reporters arrived ahead of time, the meeting was sure to be postponed for some good and sufficient reason. These attempts to secure notoriety for the board were rarely seen through, and about two years ago its business fell off to such an extent that it was ready to grasp at anything that might seem to offer it a new lease of life. Mr. George Opdyke had just been defeated for President of the Chamber of Commerce, and felt very bitter over it. The "board" offered him the Presidency, and he accepted it, but the result was not exactly what was anticipated. Mr. Opdyke endeavored to make something of the concern, and induced some 200 respectable gentlemen to join it. The business of indorsing inventions was stopped altogether, and its legitimate organization turned adrift. It had no charter, and, consequently, its operations never had any weight, so far as commercial matters were concerned. Besides, its previous reputation clung to it, and greatly hindered its usefulness. It developed into a sort of soft-money organization, and as such it has been latterly known. Its members occasionally holding meetings to express their opinions on the current topics of the day. Finally, when on the point of dying of general debility, the proposition which the Cheap Transportation Association discussed yesterday was made, more with the idea of letting its members down easily, and securing for the concern a decent funeral, than anything else. The Cheap Transportation Association having long been desirous of altering their name so as to include in it some title relating to commerce, appointed a committee to consider the matter. Two of the three members of the committee were members of the "Board of Trade," and they reported favorably; but the association meantime learned something of the real condition of things, and their approval was consequently considerably qualified, as stated. The Cheap Transportation Association will hereafter be known as the "New-York Board of Trade and Transportation." The following ex-members of the Board of Trade were elected Directors to fill vacancies in the directorship of the association: William Orton, George Opdyke, H. H. Sartoris, Patrick Farrelly, Gen. Emerson Opdyke, E. O. Ball, A. B. Miller, and John F. Henry. The new board is to elect a new set of officers and committees. Mr. Harvey Farrington was chosen temporary Chairman. The association assumes the lease of the board rooms Nos. 162 and 164 Broadway for one year, at $2,800 per annum, and will remove thereto on May 1. The members of the old board join the new board in a body. The old board settles its own indebtedness.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

ANNUAL RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE PUPILS OF THE SCHOOL — INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE OCCASION—THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR.

The annual reception of the Five Points Mission School given yesterday afternoon by the pupils at the school edifice was an occasion of much interest. The assembly-room was tastefully festooned with banners and flags, and the walls were ornamented with many handsome pictures. The platform was crowded with lady and gentlemen visitors, and the numerous rows of desks were occupied by the children of the school, all dressed in neat holiday garb. The programme was a varied and interesting one, including not less than 29 different features. It opened with an anthem by the school, and the reading of the Scriptures by the Principal, Mr. G. Van Alken. At the conclusion of the reading, the Lord's prayer was chanted, and a selection entitled "Thoughts of Spring" read by Miss Anna Shera. A dialogue "What we Love," was then recited by three little girls, and was followed by a series of hand calisthenics by the school. An amusing dialogue by six boys followed, which was in turn, succeeded by a sweet duet by Misses Amelia and Louisa Hahn, Mary Gardella, a very little girl indeed, was then introduced and sung a solo entitled "Little Robin Red Breast," and in response to an encore told the visitors, amid general merriment, what a great many times she was compelled to say, her "A B Cs." An amusing prize-spelling competition next took place between the best spellers of the school, and it was succeeded later on by a no less interesting prize competition in mental arithmetic. The programme was brought to a pleasant termination by appropriate addresses by Rev. W. R. Davis and Mr. R. Allick, and by the distribution of certificates and prizes to the scholars. Lenny McNally, Frank Fagan, Jerome Kollmar, Isabella Moore, and Kate Budarata received prizes for writing; John Schneider, John F. Shera, Francisco Rucia, Willie Parslow, and Theresa Schneider, prizes for excellence in arithmetic.

During the exercises the report of the mission for the past year was read. It stated that the year had been the most prosperous in the history of the institution, and that the mission was entirely free from debt. During the year 384,935 rations were distributed among over 300 needy families, an amount 100,000 more than was ever before distributed in the previous year. The distribution of clothing, shoes, and other articles was proportionately large; 127 adults and children were furnished situations, and a large amount of work was done at the sewing-school, which, the report stated, was never more needed than at present. The average daily attendance at the day school during February, March, and April has been over 450, and the total number of pupils registered during the year over 1,000. Besides cash contributions from every source, the Mission has received through its Sunday-school agent, Mr. Regua, provisions to the value of $2,101 54, goods to the value of $1,559 91, making a total of $3,660 45. Goods and provisions to the value of $4,478 89 have also been donated directly through the office of the Mision, making a total of $8,139 34 worth of goods and provisions distributed, together with several thousand dollars' worth of clothing and shoes purchased at different times to meet special demands. The Mission has no reserve fund, and is entirely dependent upon the philanthropic public for support.

LEGAL CHARGES FOR MOVING.

The practice of many of the cartmen of this City of charging excessive prices for removing furniture on the 1st of May is likely to be checked, if the victims of the annual moving day should take advantage of the Municipal ordinance on the subject. The ordinance, which the Mayor's Marshal, Mr. John Tyler Kelly, proposes to execute rigidly, regulates the prices for moving furniture as follows: For removing household furniture, one mile, 92 cents per load; for loading and unloading the same, 93 cents; for each additional mile, one-third, or 31 cents, of the charge for removing may be added. Under these rates the total charge is $1 86 for one mile, $2 17 cents for two miles, $2 48 for three miles, $2 79 for four miles, and 31 cents for every additional mile.

EXPERIMENTING BURGLARS.

On the 6th of March an unknown man hired the store on the first floor of No. 16 Lewis-street for one month, ostensibly for a plumbing establishment, and paid the rent in advance. The next day a safe was brought to the store by several men, who, in conversation with the tenants in the upper portion of the premises, said that they were about to establish a clothing store in the place. The men were seen about the store for several days, when they disappeared, having brought nothing but the safe into the place. The housekeeper deeming the movements of the strange men suspicious, informed Capt. Clinchy, of the Thirteenth Precinct, of what had occurred, and he detailed a number of officers, who kept a constant watch on the building, hoping that the men who brought the safe to the store would return to remove it; but in this they were disappointed, and nothing has since been seen of the men. On Monday last Capt. Clinchy had the safe brought to the station-house, and made a careful examination of it. It stands about four feet high, and is three feet wide. It is painted a dark brown color. The lining of the door had been torn off, and in one of the small drawers inside were found a steel drill of the most approved pattern and several small pieces of iron in which a number of holes had been drilled. From all the circumstances surrounding the case, and the appearance of the safe, it was apparent that it had been brought to the store by some burglars for the purpose of experimenting upon it.

FIVE HOURS' WHIRLING.

MR. CARTIER'S GREAT FEAT AT WALTZING—A LARGE AND ADMIRING COMPANY APPLAUD HIS EFFORTS.

An aspirant to fame came to the surface at No. 8 Union square last night in the person of Mr. P. Valleau Cartier, who undertook to perform a saltatory feat of great magnitude. Doubts of his ability to waltz for five hours without cessation having been indulged in, he started at 7:30 P. M. to prove that they were not well grounded. He stepped with professional grace on to the beeswaxed floor, and vigorously began his circumambulatory exercises. In eight minutes the young lady, his partner, was convinced that the pace was too much for her. Retiring, she was succeeded by a gentleman friend, and thenceforth the partners alternated, ladies and gentlemen, the most skilful and enduring of whom (Mr. L. Harrison) managed to stand the whirling only 45 minutes. Mr. Cartier is a young man who does not part his hair in the middle, thereby disproving the theory of the carping critics who have pronounced that no man can waltz correctly whose head is not balanced with the utmost nicety. Neither is he one of those fatuous-looking parties which the teachings of philosophic hypochondriacs have educated people to look for in those who cultivate their penalities at the expense of their heads. He is a spare, well-built young man, who wears the appearance of good wind and sound muscle to be noted in athletes when in condition, and he went to work in a business-like way, as he seemed a professor of the light fantastic business. Evidences of his exertion soon came to the surface, and the beauty of shirt collar and front quickly disappeared before the excretory outpouring. But he kept on all the same, and when he had accomplished three hours of his task, danced down a dozen partners, and gone through all the varieties of the "giddy waltz"—the glide, double glide, assembly, Newport, slide, running, Redowa, and common steps—he was much applauded by the assembled company of admirers, and thereupon took another partner and dashed off with a renewed sprightliness which aroused approbation in those who had invested on the chances of his failure. The next hour's performance was gone through without anything more eventful to note than that the lager supplied the dancer came in more frequent quantities than before. Mr. Cartier was still traveling on his muscle, with vigor almost unabated, at 11:30 P. M.; and once again plaudits were evoked, and once again Cartier gave a special dash to prove that defeat was remote.

The fifth hour's dancing was completed in good form, and Mr. Valleau Cartier, environed by a host of fellow-waltzers, smiled the smile of triumph on being accorded the distinguished honor of "champion waltzer." The Judges, who proclaimed his dancing satisfactory and his feat unprecedented, were Messrs. Samuel Baron, W. Hamilton, A. Brown, and S. T. Bush.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE NAVY BALL.

BRILLIANT CLOSE OF THE SEASON AT DELMONICO'S—A SUBSTANTIAL BENEFIT FOR THE BOAT CLUB.

The ball season was brought to a close last night in a brilliant manner by the ball of the Columbia College students, given at Delmonico's for the benefit of the boat club—or the "Navy," as the "boys" term it on their elaborate and tasteful invitations. The scene above and in Delmonico's from 9:30 o'clock until long past midnight was bright and attractive, in spite of the threatening clouds overhead and the occasional spattering of rain on the sidewalks. Awnings protected the approaches to the doors leading to the ball-room, and the ball-room itself was as bright and cheerful as the presence of fair ladies, gallant military and civil guests, and a great throng of gorgeous, as well as gleeful, students could make it. The ball-room and the halls were crowded by 10 o'clock, and the throng at a later hour was so dense as to make dancing difficult. The decorations of the ball-room were few in number, but were very appropriate. Over the mirror opposite the main entrance to the ball-room were seen the blue silken trophy flags won by the college in 1874, while the oars of the club were tied up with the American flag, and prettily arranged in pairs over the doorways. Over the orchestra gallery was the large club banner with the word "Columbia" in letters of white on dark-blue ground. There were floral decorations in abundance. Among the more prominent guests were Admiral Bontakof, Capt. De Siver, and Baron Sternberg, of the Russian Navy; Capt. Jose Muller and Capt. Antonio Giovanni, of the Spanish frigate; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Murray Nelmes, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, and many others of the Lady Managers. Capt. Goodwin, who commanded the Columbia boys when they won their first victory on Saratoga Lake, was present, and Mr. "Ted" Bangs, the Vice-President of the club. The grand old duke of the Russian Grand Duke's had not arrived, and it was explained by Admiral Boutakof that important business on board the Svetlana would perhaps prevent their attendance. Many of the guests were dressed in uniform, and the appearance of the ball-room during the evening was exceedingly brilliant. The company was limited as select as any which has assembled the past Winter, the tickets having been disposed of with the utmost care. Large numbers of them were taken, but the amount of money obtained for the Navy will not be ascertained for a day or two.

THE CUSTOMS INVESTIGATION.

The Custom-house Investigating Committee resumed its secret session at noon yesterday in Collector Arthur's private room. They had the Collector again before them explaining the various points of the system under which the Custom-house is managed until 1:45 o'clock, when they arose and proceeded to the Naval Office. They continued their session in Mr. Cornell's private room, examining that official until the hour of adjournment, at 5 o'clock. They will give Gen. Sharpe, the Surveyor, a hearing to-day. It was impossible, owing to the strict exclusion of all persons except those immediately concerned, and the reticence of these, to learn the details of yesterday's disclosures and suggestions. Mr. Southwick, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to assist the Custom-house Committee, also refused to give any inkling of his intentions for publication. From other sources, however, it was learned that the merchants are to offer, for the committee's consideration, a comprehensive plan of simplification of the details of the customs business. This will, it is said, include the abolition of the Naval Office altogether as a costly, useless, and embarrassing department, the consolidation of several of the bureaus, the prolongation of the hours of labor, the appointment of the Deputy Collectors from the ranks of experienced Custom-house brokers, and of the Appraisers from persons familiar with the various kinds of importable goods, who may be recommended by prominent merchants, and the elimination of politics from the Custom-house altogether. The complaint is made that there is altogether too much red tape about the office as at present constituted, and that a great many unnecessary obstacles are thrown in the way of commerce in the matter of getting goods passed. There is no certainty that the regular committee will even listen to the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, much less adopt them.

TWO DROWNED BODIES RECOVERED.

The body of a man about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, red hair and mustache, and clothed in a dark suit and gaiters, was found in the North River, off Pier No. 53, yesterday. A letter inclosed in the official envelope of a Dr. Nottingham, of Providence, R. I., and addressed to "F. S. Starr, Englewood, N. J.," was found in one of the pockets. The body of a man aged about 45 years, having black hair, smooth face, and attired in black overcoat and dark pantaloons, was found floating in the East River yesterday, near Pier No. 40. Both bodies are at the Morgue awaiting identification.

A MERCHANT STABBED.

While walking with his wife near his residence, No. 207 West Nineteenth-street, last night, Peter G. Stappers, a wine merchant, was stabbed in the right arm by a woman named Ella Randall, alias Earles, who was arrested and locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station. From information furnished by the Police, it would appear that during the absence of his wife in the country last Summer, Stappers, who is a member of the firm of Stappers Brothers, of No. 261 West Twenty-seventh-street, lived with the woman Randall, and subsequently deserted her. His desertion of her is supposed to be the motive for the stabbing. She will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge William F. Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Profs. J. H. Thayer and C. M. Mead, of Andover, Mass., and Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A direct mail for Venezuela will be dispatched by the bark Hornet, leaving New-York for Laguayra on the 30th inst.

The annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce will take place at Delmonico's on May 14, instead of May 3, as originally proposed.

The office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been removed to No. 50 Union-square, corner Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth street.

A newly-born male child was found yesterday in the cellar of the tenement-house No. 206 West Twenty-seventh-street, and was cared for at the Central Office.

While playing at his residence, No. 192 Seventh-avenue, last evening, Burton L. Spencer, aged 3 years, fell into the area, and died soon after of concussion of the brain.

John Anderson, aged 3 years, died yesterday at his parents' residence, No. 301 East Sixty-first-street, from scalds received on Thursday by falling into a tub of boiling water.

The Customs officials yesterday seized 550 cigars from the Havana steamer Clyde, and 1,700 cigars from some emigrants at Castle Garden, who arrived on the Labrador from Havre.

Avery & Riggins, manufacturers of steam radiators, were adjudged bankrupts yesterday in the United States District Court, by the verdict of a jury under the direction of Judge Blatchford.

Officer Rooney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last night arrested a burglar named William King while in the act of leaving No. 37 Baxter-street with $60 worth of jewelry, which he had stolen from the apartment of Joseph Barreno.

A meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences will be held on Monday evening, April 30, at No. 64 Madison-avenue, when a free lecture will be delivered by Dr. H. C. Bolton on "The Application of Organic Acids to the Determination of Minerals."

On and after Monday next the fast train on the Pennsylvania line will leave this City at 8:55 A. M., instead of 8:25, as heretofore; the Washington express will leave at 8:25 P. M., instead of 8:55 P. M., and the midnight train for Philadelphia will be discontinued.

The creditors of Dore Lyon, the husband of Kate Claxton, the actress, met yesterday, before Register Ketchum, and elected John N. Lewis Assignee in bankruptcy. Six creditors proved claims amounting to $11,000, the largest being Eliza Martinez—$6,000.

At a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District German Republican Club, held last night at No. 108 Allen-street, resolutions were adopted approving President Hayes' Southern policy, and indorsing his efforts in behalf of the purification of the civil service.

At the conclusion of the school exercises at the Newsboy's Lodging-house, last evening, the boys were treated to a bountiful supper, and two articles each of new clothing. On Sunday evening the usual meeting will be held, which will be the last of the season.

While Mrs. Mary Devonville, a dress-maker, at No. 119 West Thirty-ninth-street, was attending a customer in her store on Wednesday, a woman named Page, who had formerly been in her employ, slipped into her bedroom and stole jewelry valued at $812, with which she decamped.

A meeting of the creditors of Alsberg & Jordan, furnishing goods dealers, at No. 26 Lispenard-street, was held yesterday at Register Dwight's, the offer to compromise 40 cents having been rejected. Ninety claims, amounting to $80,000, were proved. There was no choice for Assignee, and John H. Platt was accordingly appointed.

The twelfth anniversary of the National Temperance Society will be held on Tuesday evening, May 8, in the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. William M. Taylor, Henry C. Potter, and C. H. Fowler, and John B. Gough, Esq.

H. C. Rogers & Co., one of the oldest fish-dealing firms in Fulton Market, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. The total liabilities, both copartnership and individual, amount to $65,000; there is $11,500 on accommodation paper, and H. C. Rogers owes $20,000. The largest creditors are Thomas S. Rogers, $7,672; L. M. Palmer, $6,500; O. S. Pettitt, $2,000; Wm. Wall's Sons, $4,000; C. A. Weaver, $1,676. The assets of the firm are about $21,000. H. C. Rogers has assets of $11,000.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Herring took pleas of guilty from Peter Mitchell and Thomas Connors, who broke into the stable at No. 97 Ludlow-street and stole a set of harness, and from Mortimer Shea, a well-known thief, who broke into the liquor store of Daniel Morley, No. 14 Roosevelt-street, and stole some liquors and cigars. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Shea to three years in State Prison, and Mitchell and Connors to two years and six months each.

Mr. W. A. Croffut lectured before the Liberal Club last evening on "The War, and what Ought to be Done about it." He took the general ground that if the boasted civilization of the century was what it pretended to be, there ought to be no such thing as war. He was a believer in the brotherhood of man, and he believed also that men would move along peaceably and quietly were it not for the political machinations that were constantly stirring the thoughtless to mischief. Mr. Charles Sothern then read an essay on the question at issue, and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

While drunk on Thursday night, Mrs. Hannah McKeever fell to the sidewalk from a third-story window of her residence, at the corner of Fourth and Grand streets, escaping uninjured. Her fall was broken by a canvas awning.

John

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7995. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1877.--TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED—NOTHING TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT PAYMENT—A WONDERFUL MARCH—TROOPS LEAVING POLAND FOR THE CAUCASUS — THE SULTAN ABOUT TO PROCEED TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, April 28. — A dispatch from Kischeneff to the *Daily News* has the following: "As the Russian Army advances, proclamations will be issued both to the Christian and Mussulman populations of Turkey, ordering them to remain quiet and attempt nothing against each other, as all who remain quietly in their homes will not be molested. Nothing will be taken without payment. Russia does not wish the Christian population to rise, as this would only result in disorder and useless bloodshed; but Christians who wish to take part in the war can come to the Russian lines, where they will be given arms and uniforms, and be regularly enrolled in a special division, commanded by Russian officers, under the strictest discipline. No irregular bands of guerrillas will be allowed. No inquiries will be made respecting the atrocities of last year, except in such cases as Shefket Pasha and others, mentioned in the reports of Mr. Baring and Mr. Schuyler. If these are caught they will be tried and summarily punished. If more massacres occur, punishment will be swift and certain.

The R an march to Galatz was a really wonderful performance. The whole distance was traversed on foot in 15 hours without a halt. Wagons were only provided to carry knapsacks and arms. The artillery, cavalry, and baggage trains all arrived together. It was expected that a detachment would commence action immediately upon arriving, as the Turks had only to cross the river to seize the railway and destroy the bridge. The railway is now secure. The Russian Army is moving forward mostly afoot; the railway is only used for heavy artillery and baggage."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says large bodies of Russian troops, with artillery, are leaving Poland for the Caucasus.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Prince Chakhowsky, commanding the Eleventh Russian Corps, occupied Galatz and Braila on Friday; the Thirty-sixth Division, Lieut.-Gen. Velhaminow has occupied Ismail and Kilia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—An official dispatch from Batoum, dated Friday, says the Russians, having renewed the attack, were again repulsed with heavy loss. The Turks have not yet crossed the Danube. The occupation of Giurgevo by the Russians is denied.

It is rumored that the Sultan proceeds next week to Shumla; his brother Reschad goes to Kars. The Turkish fleet is ordered to blockade the Russian ports. Hobart Pasha sails shortly for Crete, The Ottoman troops now occupy the whole Miridite district. The Turkish budget shows a deficit of £12,000,000.

MEDIATION OF THE POWERS.

THE CLAIM MADE TOO LATE—THE DANUBE CLOSED TO NAVIGATION—MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ROUMANIA—NEUTRALITY OF ITALY.

LONDON, April 28.—A Reuter telegram from Rome says: "In reply to the Porte's claim for the mediation of the powers, in virtue of article 8, of the Treaty of Paris, the powers have informed the Turkish Government that the negotiations which were so long carried on by the powers fulfilled this article, and that the Porte's present demand is therefore unfounded.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon says the Danube is declared closed to navigation by the Russian commanders. Lloyds confirm this and say that neutral vessels must leave as soon as loaded. No inward bound vessels will be allowed to pass after Sunday.

A Reuter telegram from Paris states that the Khédive is reported to be favorable to the neutralization of the Suez Canal, negotiations for which are progressing. He is willing to sell his 1,500 founders shares.

A *Times* dispatch from Paris has the following: "The French papers seem to believe that the powers have not only expressed an opinion on the appeal for mediation sent them by the Porte, but have also come to an agreement on the subject. It is scarcely necessary to say that this is incorrect. From the simple interchange of opinion which has taken place on this question, the impression is that none of the powers consulted consider that such mediation offers a chance of success."

The same paper's Vienna despatch says it remains to be seen whether the powers will answer the Porte's note. The *pour parlers* which have commenced between the Cabinets, seem to point to an intention to reply. If these *pour parlers* do not lead to an understanding, the treaty of Paris must naturally be considered as canceled, not only as between Russia and Turkey, but also as between Russia and the other signatories.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg states that Austria has remonstrated with the Porte against its alleged intention of invading Servian territory.

BUCHAREST, April 28.—The Roumanian Government intends introducing a bill in the Chamber of Deputies suspending the Constitution, endowing Prince Charles with discretionary powers, and authorizing military preparations on the largest scale. Depression prevails because Turkish invasion is apprehended.

VIENNA, April 28.—The *Political Correspondence* says an official telegram from Belgrade says Servia has received no intimation of Turkey's intention to occupy Servian territory, nor have the Turkish movements indicating occupation been noticed by the Servian commanders.

PESTH, April 28.—In the lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day the members of the Independent Liberal Party announced an interpellation whether the Government considered the Treaty of Paris binding for Austro-Hungary, and whether they would prevent Russia obtaining an augmentation of territory at the cost of the Turks, and from bringing the Principalities and countries of the Balkan peninsula under her sway.

BERLIN, April 28.—Germany is stated to be making efforts to induce the Porte not to carry out its intention of expelling all Russian subjects from Turkey.

ROME, April 28.—The proclamation of Italy's neutrality has been issued.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

A CONFLICT OF OPINION IN THE MINISTRY —AN ARMY CORPS BEING PREPARED— MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

MANCHESTER, April 28.—The *Guardian* says it is rumored that there is a conflict of opinion between Lord Beaconsfield and some of his colleagues as to the part England shall immediately take in the Eastern question. This, however, is certain, that an army corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men is being rapidly prepared for dispatch to any point where English interests require its services. It is highly probable that this corps will rendezvous at Malta or Gibraltar. The command is to be offered to Lord Napier of Magdala.

LONDON, April 28.—Her Majesty's steamer Thunderer has been ordered to be fitted out for particular service on Tuesday next. She will carry one Lieutenant, two Sergeants, two Corporals, 45 gunners, privates of marine, artillery, and light infantry. Her total complement of officers and men will be 345.

HALIFAX, April 28.—There have been no orders received so far relative to the movement of troops in consequence of the Eastern war. It is probable that officers on staff, whose regiments are stationed in England, will have to rejoin their corps.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BERLIN, April 28.—The statement that the banker Bleichroder has concluded a loan of 100,000,000 roubles in Russia is unfounded.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says the rate of Exchange on Russia is now nearly as low as the lowest point touched during the Crimean war.

It is probable that France will send Count Chaudordy as special Ambassador to Constantinople.

The *Daily News'* Giurgevo dispatch says the Sultan has not accepted the resignation of Abdul Kerim.

Gen. Tchernayeff arrived at Belgrade on Thursday. He will receive some command.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says the announcement that the Khédive's son Hassan goes to the assistance of the Porte is contradicted. It is stated that his mission is to explain the Khédive's inability to comply with the Sultan's request for troops.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* has the following: "Not only has Russia warned the Knédive against sending troops to aid the Sultan, but France has warned him against diverting any sums he has set apart for creditors to such purpose."

THE STEVENS BATTERY SOLD.

ITS REPORTED PURCHASE BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT — DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—WHAT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO FIT HER FOR SEA SERVICE—THE SHIP IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

The Stevens Battery, which was begun before the war of the Rebellion by the late Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, and which was designed by him to be the most formidable iron-clad afloat, was intended by its builder as a gift to the State of New-Jersey. Work on it was several times suspended, and before it had reached an advanced state of completion, the design was modified—not, however, in such a manner as to reduce its power or effectiveness as an engine of offense or defense, but rather to strengthen and improve it. It has remained undisturbed for about four years, and in that time has been inspected by the agents of several foreign Governments. At one time it seemed probable that it would be purchased for either the Chinese or the Japanese Governments, but all negotiations failed, and she still remains in possession of a commission appointed by an act of the New-Jersey Legislature, consisting of Gov. Bedle, the Vice-Chancellor of the State, and Mr. W. W. Shippen and Rev. S. B. Dod, executors of the Stevens estate. It is reported on good authority that more than a week ago she was purchased by an agent of the Russian Government, and that one contract was signed at that time. It is further reported that the final agreement will be made soon, and that the vessel will be transferred to the Russian Government for $1,000,000. It is generally known that a much larger sum than this has been spent on the vessel, as all the material was paid for by the pound, and the labor by day's work. The cost to the Stevens estate was not far from $3,000,000, it was estimated, yet the designer contemplated making the finished vessel a free gift to the State of New-Jersey. When this proposition was found to be an impracticable one, it was decided to sell the vessel to the United States Government, but, notwithstanding the representations made to the Navy Department, the offers of the commission were declined.

The Battery is a high-powered, twin screw iron steamer. Her length over all is 401 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth to main deck, 24½ feet; draught, maximum, 22 feet; displacement, at 22 feet draught, 6006 tons; area of immersed midship section, 890.26 square feet. The general appearance of the vessel, if completed as proposed, will be that of a monitor iron-clad. The lines are fair and fine, giving a sharp bow, and the fine run which is essential to the efficient working of screw propellers. The hull of the ship is double, the inner and outer skins being separated by a space varying from 22½ to 6½ inches. The ship is divided into distinct water-tight compartments by seven transverse bulkheads. The stem of the vessel rises vertically, and the cell-like construction of the vessel behind it, and the immense strength of this part of the hull, will enable it to receive very heavy shocks without serious injury. The whole of this part may be torn away by intentional or accidental collision, to a distance of 35 feet from the stem, without endangering the safety of the vessel. The outer skin is composed of selected boiler-plate, and the inner skin of selected charcoal iron, and as the inner skin is water-tight throughout, the penetration of the outer one would not endanger the vessel. it was the intention of the engineers to make the battery the most powerful iron-clad afloat, and she was supplied with engines having a horse-power of more than 5,600, considered sufficient, with the sharp lines of the vessel to give her a speed of 15 knots an hour. The weight of the hull and machinery, when completed, will be not far from 3,000 tons, or including 800 tons of coal, 3,800 tons, leaving for weight of armor, armament, stores, and residue 2,206 tons. The weight thus allowed is sufficient to cover that of the side and deck armor, with turrets 30 feet in diameter, nine feet high, and 18 inches thick, and leave sufficient buoyancy to support the proposed armament. The thickness of armor plating proposed is 10 inches from the level of the main deck down to a line four feet below, and thence five inches to the lower edge of the armor shelf. The backing is of wood, 44 inches thick, the inner course of white oak, and the outer part of yellow pine timber, laid horizontally. The upper part of the armor is backed by the whole structure of the heavy main deck, against which the armor backing rests, so that the sides of the vessel exposed above water can be made capable of resisting very heavy blows. The original plan for the turret proposed a thickness of 16 to 18 inches, and it was to carry two 20-inch bored United States naval smooth-bore guns, weighing 95,000 pounds each, throwing a shot weighing 1,040 pounds, with a charge of 200 pounds of powder. The magazine is designed to stow 20 tons of powder, the shell room to receive 50 loaded shells, and the shot-locker to stow 200 20-inch shot.

The yard in which the battery was built is near the ferry, in Hoboken, and is inclosed by a high board fence. The great length of the vessel made it necessary, in building it, to dig beneath the sidewalk, and make a large pit under it on Hudson-street. Into this pit the bow of the great vessel projects, while its stern reaches far down toward the shore. Over the entire vessel is constructed a weather-proof shed, and care has been taken that all the parts of the ship should be protected. A good impression of the immense size of the hull is obtained by standing at the bow and looking down the main deck toward the stern. Below the deck visitors need a guide with a lantern to explore the chambers in which are hidden the ten great boilers and the ponderous engines. There is no bright work to be seen. All surfaces which would suffer by exposure to the action of the atmosphere are coated with white lead and tallow and black lead and tallow, while the tourists are well supplied with oil. So excellent has been the care of the machinery that it is considered to be quite as perfect as on the day it was set up. The stern of the vessel reaches nearly down to a bulk-head which was originally built to keep out the water, and upon the removal of which the vessel would be within easy launching distance of the river. The estimate of Engineer Thurston in 1874 was that between $400,000 and $500,000 would be required to finish the vessel. If it has been purchased by the Russian Government, the purchaser will have the privilege of occupying the yard, rent free, for at least a year from the time of purchase.

A reporter of THE TIMES called at the office of the Russian Consul in this City yesterday, but nothing could be said officially concerning the reported purchase of the battery by the Russian Government. The engineer in charge of the battery, Prof. R. H. Thurston, said the vessel was still in the hands of the commission, but that the question as to the real ownership was in the Court of Chancery, and should she be sold the proceeds of the sale would have to be paid into the court. Numerous visitors had inspected her, but it was not known that any of them were representatives or agents of the Russian Government.

THE PURCHASE OF ARMS BY TURKEY IN THIS CITY.

Mr. Edward Sherer, the Turkish acting Consul, said to the reporter that he does not anticipate any interference with the shipment of arms and ammunition, which is now being extensively conducted by both his own Government and that of Russia. Vessels intended for Turkey are sailed under the British flag, are manned by English seamen, are under command of English engineers, especially employed for that purpose, and are cleared for British ports, such as Gibraltar. Mr. Sherer says that latterly he has been in receipt of numerous applications from persons wishing to offer their services to Turkey in the field. Many express their willingness to enlist in any capacity. The bulk of these applications come from Poles and Hungarians, but there have been several Americans among them, including two who were Colonels in the war of the rebellion, several Captains, and officers of lower grade, and many who won distinction on the Southern side. Mr. Sherer had no authority to receive any recruits, but he has taken the addresses of all applicants, and, should their services be needed in the future, will notify them. There are very few Turks in this country, but there are many Armenians, among whom Mr. Sherer says he has found a very strong patriotism to exist.

AN ABSURD REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Ship-owners pronounce the story published in the *Sun*, to the effect that the Russian Government is negotiating for the purchase of the Pacific Mail steamers, the most ridiculous they ever heard. They say that it could only have been published for the purpose of affecting Pacific Mail stock, and point to the fact that it was used yesterday to bull the stock, as confirmation of their theory. According to them, the Russian Government would be insane to purchase steamers here which now from 100 to 129 tons of coal per day, when they can get much better ones that consume but 20 to 40 tons at greatly cheaper rates in England. One gentleman said that if the Pacific Mail Company should come to him and offer him one of their boats as a mark of their distinguished consideration, he would tell them emphatically to keep it. As for sailing vessels, the ship-owners with whom THE TIMES reporter conversed could not understand what Russia would want of them. The reporter was assured that the fact would be found to be entirely the other way. The Captains of Russian vessels now at this port have written to their owners, advising the sale of their craft to Americans. The answers are expected to arrive in six or seven weeks from now, and it is believed that they will be favorable.

THE WAR NEWS ON 'CHANGE.

The Produce Exchange markets were strong yesterday. The disposition to purchase was more manifest, and the tendency of prices in nearly all lines was toward a higher basis. The feature of yesterday's business was the extraordinary activity in corn, which advanced from 2 to 3 cents per bushel, under unusually heavy transactions, largely in May options for New-York steamer mixed. Exporters were buying freely and the speculative demand was brisk. Wheat was steady but not at all active. Holders were firm and offerings of prime were light. As indicating the probable course of prices, a sale of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, buyer's option for May, was made at $1 97½, for export. Oats were fully 1 to 2 cents higher and active. Flour was in better demand. The low grades were stronger, with a very good demand, the chief shipments being by Provincial and West Indian buyers. Corn-meal was active for shipment, at firmer rates. Ocean freights were decidedly stronger, and room for grain and provisions was in very active demand. The grain chartering movement, as reported yesterday, was extraordinarily large, covering an aggregate of 62,500 quarters, of which for New-York loading 21,900 quarters, and Baltimore loading 40,600 quarters. This, with the both freight engagements at this port, 40,000 bushels, (of which 16,000 bushels for Liverpool, 16,000 bushels for Havre, and 8,000 bushels for Hamburg,) made the grand total for the day, on room secured on berth and charter, for grain shipments, equal to 540,000 bushels, corn forming the bulk of the amount thus provided for. Rates, both on berth and charter, closed very strong at the highest figures of the week: For Liverpool, by steam, 8½d. to 9d., and Havre, by steam, 15c. per bushel; and for Cork and orders, charter contracts, hence, 6s. 6d.; and from Baltimore, at the close, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per quarter, closing with a decided upward tendency. The influence of the increased and urgent call for freight room for grain and provisions, on the whole freight market, was eminently favorable to the shipowners, whose interests suffered extreme depression through the Winter and early Spring months. Yesterday's shipments for Europe by the City of Berlin, Victoria, Egypt, Baltic, and Wyoming, included 470 tons of fresh beef, 3,570 tierces and 375 cases of preserved beef and lard, 2,563 barrels of pork, 3,073 boxes of bacon, 297,000 bushels of wheat, 79,950 bushels of corn, 8,500 boxes of cheese, and 1,175 packages of butter.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 28.—The Stock Exchange has been in a very excited condition the past week. Foreign securities fell—particularly Russian and Hungarian—most heavily on Monday and Tuesday, when the declaration of war was confirmed; the decline deepened on Wednesday, prices rallied very slightly on Thursday, and have since inclined upward. To-day the market, though not much animated, was decidedly better in tone, especially for foreign. Russians were better, and Turkish no worse. The final fall for the week is on the average: Russians and Hungarians, 3½ to 4; Turkish, 1 to 1½. Some of the latter changed hands at the lowest prices ever reached. Austrian and Italian 3, French 1¾, Portuguese, Spanish, and South American also sufferet. It is stated that nearly every member of the London Stock Exchange anticipated a fall, and that Paris speculators are those chiefly caught in the fall in prices. Consols have steadily fallen. On account of Gen. Von Moltke's speech there is fear that the war may develop into a European one, and alarm lest the English fleet be sent to the scene of action. American Governments have declined slightly. Canadian Railways have participated in the downward movement.

In Mincing-lane there is again an active speculative demand for articles which will be the most affected if the war between Russia and Turkey is protracted. From this cause and the uncertainty attending the future policy of the chief European powers, other markets are further unsettled. An advance of £2 is established upon saltpetre, making a recovery since the end of March of £6 to £7 per ton. There is an extensive business reported in rice; cargoes at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per ton above the rates of last week. Sugar does not quite maintain the improvement previously referred to; there have been very large imports. To-day the market was quiet but steady. The Glasgow sugar market closes steady; prices show a fall of 9d. on Yellow, 1s. on medium, and 3d. on fines. Coffee was much firmer with a strong demand for the Continent and large deliveries here. Plantation Ceylon was about 2s. per cwt. dearer than last week for good to fine qualities. Tea was inactive; a considerable quantity by auction sold without reserve at rates occasionally in favor of buyers. Spice was quiet; a few sales were reported of black pepper to arrive.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ODESSA, April 28.—The River Dnieper has overflowed at Krementchug, which is completely flooded. Twenty thousand inhabitants are homeless.

ROME, April 28.—The Patriarch of Venice is dead.

LONDON, April 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "It is reported that Herr Camphausen, Prussian Minister of Finance, will not resign, despite his defeat on the bill for taxing manufactured iron."

A Rome dispatch to the *Times* reports that some of the Catholic Governments have sought information relative to the bases on which it is desired negotiations should be opened in favor of the Holy See, supposing such a step is found practicable. From Cardinal Simeoni's reply it appears that the Vatican desires that the Pope shall be insured complete personal and spiritual freedom, without being called upon to say whether he will at any time reassert or renounce his claim to temporal power. The Pope, among other precautions relative to the election of a successor, has instructed Cardinals Simeoni, Bartolini, and Nina to act as a kind of committee of observation in order to guard against anything which might militate against the liberty of the next conclave or constitute an obstacle as to the place of its assemblage.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Times* publishes an article which favors a movement for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.

NEWBURG, April 28.—Policeman John Nelson died on the street last night, from heart disease, while patrolling his beat.

WASHINGTON.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS—HOW THE EXPENDITURES WERE LIMITED —THE BALANCE TO BE EXPENDED AT POINTS MENTIONED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, approved Aug. 14, 1876, it will be remembered, appropriated in the aggregate $5,015,000, but, by an order of President Grant, the expenditures were limited to $2,000,000. Subsequent allotments increased the amount to $3,890,900, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,124,100. The Secretary of War recently received from the Chief of Engineers the following letter, which was laid before the President, and it has been determined to expend such balance at the points mentioned in the letter:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1877.

To Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War:

SIR: The act making appropriations for the construction, repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, approved Aug. 14, 1876, contains appropriations amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $5,015,000. The expenditures were limited by order of the President, Sept. 4, 1876, to $2,000,000. Subsequent allotments have, however, been made, from time to time, increasing the amount made available up to this date, to $3,890,900, leaving a balance still withheld of $1,124,100. The season for active operations in all parts of the country is now at hand, and it is very desirable that preparations be made for commencing work, in order that all available means may be secured for a vigorous prosecution during the ensuing Summer. The river and harbor works, the appropriations for which have not yet been made available in whole or in part, are for the improvements of harbors or channels which are navigable waters of the United States, and all the improvements are to a greater or less degree important in their bearing upon the interests of navigation and commerce. I beg leave, therefore, to recommend that those appropriations, the expenditure of which has not been authorized, amounting to $1,124,000, be now made available. A statement is appended containing a list of the works referred to, with amounts of appropriation yet unallowed. Very respectfully your obedient servant, A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

The following is a statement of amounts of appropriations yet unallotted: Duluth, Minn., balance, $9,000; Falls of St. Anthony, balance, $49,000; Red River of the North, amount appropriated, $10,000; Mississippi River, above Falls of St. Anthony, amount appropriated, $20,000; Minnesota River, amount appropriated, $10,000; Ontonagon, balance, $14,000; Eagle, amount appropriated, $12,000; Marquette, balance, $1,000; Chicago, balance, $4,000; Charlevoix, amount appropriated, $10,000; Frankfort, amount appropriated, $3,000; Manistee, amount appropriated, $14,000; Muskegon, amount appropriated, $10,000; Bayou Pierre, amount appropriated, $10,000; White River, balance, $4,000; Muskegon, amount appropriated, $15,000; Black Lake, amount appropriated, $15,000; Saugatuck, balance, $1,500; St. Joseph, balance, $4,000; St. Mary's River and Falls Canal, amount appropriated, $130,000; Cheboygan, amount appropriated, $10,000; Thunder Bay, amount appropriated, $4,500; Detroit River, amount appropriated, $5,000; Toledo, balance, $37,500; Port Clinton, amount appropriated, $5,000; Sandusky City Harbor, Ohio, balance, $12,500; Vermilion Harbor, Ohio, balance, $4,000; Ash tabula Harbor, Ohio, amount appropriated, $5,000; Dunkirk Harbor, New-York, balance, $15,500; Wilson Harbor, New-York, amount appropriated, $10,000; Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York, amount appropriated, $1,200; Putneyville Harbor, New-York, amount appropriated, $3,000; Great Sodus Bay Harbor, New-York, amount appropriated, $5,000; Little Sodus Bay Harbor, New-York, amount appropriated, $5,000; Oswego Harbor, New-York, $60,000; Burlington Harbor, Vermont, balance, $14,000; Swanton Harbor, Vermont, amount appropriated, $2,000; Hudson River, New-York, balance, $24,500; Channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey, amount appropriated, $10,000; Burlington Harbor, Iowa, amount appropriated, $10,000; Fort Madison Harbor, Iowa, amount appropriated, $10,000; Dubuque harbor, Iowa, amount appropriated, $15,000; Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, balance, $25,000; White River, Arkansas, amount appropriated, $10,000; Onachita River, Louisiana, balance, $11,200; Yazoo River, Mississippi, balance, $14,400; Ohio River, balance, $55,000; Wabash River, Indiana, amount appropriated, $70,000; Little Kenawha River, West Virginia, amount appropriated, $7,500; Imawasse River, Tennessee, amount appropriated, $10,000; Mouth of the Mississippi River, balance, $10,000; Chester River, Maryland, balance, $4,000; Baltimore Harbor, Maryland, balance, $35,000; Wicomico River, Maryland, amount appropriated $5,000; Appomattox River, Virginia, balance, $15,000; New River, Virginia, amount appropriated, $15,000; Cape Fear River, North Carolina, balance, $22,500; south branch of Elizabeth River, Virginia, amount appropriated $5,000; Norfolk Harbor, amount appropriated, $35,000; Pamlico River, North Carolina, amount appropriated, $15,000; Pequimans River, North Carolina, amount appropriated $2,500; Nansemond River, North Carolina, amount appropriated, $5,000; French Broad River, South Carolina, amount appropriated, $10,000; Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania, balance, $5,000; Delaware River, below Petty's Island, balance, $5,000; Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut, amount appropriated, $10,000; Southport Harbor, Connecticut, amount appropriated, $5,000; Fall River Harbor, Massachusetts, amount appropriated, $10,000; Newburyport Harbor, Massachusetts, amount appropriated, $10,000; Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, amount appropriated, $5,000; Penobscot River, Maine, amount appropriated, $10,000; Belfast Harbor, Maine, amount appropriated, $5,000; Kennebec River, Maine, balance amount appropriated, $5,000; Boston Harbor, balance, $30,000; examinations, surveys, and contingences, balance, $22,000; total, $1,124,100.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1877.

While it is not true, as reported, that the President has demanded the resignation of A. M. Clapp, the Public Printer, J. D. Defrees feels confident that he will displace that gentleman.

The jury in the case of Samuel Morris and William Start, indicted for the murder of Charles Bogue, a pencil peddler, on the night of Feb. 1 last, this afternoon returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Gov. Axtell, of New-Mexico, against whom charges were filed in the Interior Department a few weeks ago, has now been heard from on the subject. He pronounces the charges groundless, and demands an investigation.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department relieving Mr. Isaiah Hanscom from duty as Chief of Construction in the Navy Department, and Naval Constructor. John W. Easby, now on duty at the Washington Navy-yard, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Bureau.

Agent John P. Clum, of the San Carlos, Arizona, Indian Agency, reports by telegraph to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he will leave the Hot Springs, New-Mexico, on Monday next, with 434 of the renegade Chiricahuas, whom he was directed to arrest with his Indian Police, and return to the San Carlos Agency.

The contest for the New-Orleans Collectorship has terminated in the appointment to that office of Judge John E. King. Judge King was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana under the Kellogg-Packard régime, and gave place to ex-Congressman Spencer, who resigned his seat in the House under an appointment from Gov. Nicholls to the same position.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, including a special fund of $6,000,000 for the redemption of fractional currency, $9,810,075; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,590,000; coin, including $49,555,300 in coin certificates, $94,144,522; outstanding legal tenders, $362,656,254.

George A. Gustin, who has been the Private Secretary of four Postmasters-General—Creswell, Jewell, Tyner, and Key, has been transferred to the White House as stenographer to the President. The law makes no provision for a stenographer to the President, except that his Assistant Secretary shall also be a short-hand writer, but the pressure of work at the Executive Mansion is now so great as to render additional assistance of this nature absolutely necessary.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Commander Selfridge, of the United States steamer Essex, dated off Vera Cruz, April 15, report that tranquility exists throughout the Republic of Mexico; that peace and confidence seem restored with the acknowledged election of Gen. Diaz, and that the interests of our countrymen on the coast are in no way menaced. The Governor and other officials at Vera Cruz have been exceedingly courteous to the officers of the Essex. He expected to leave about the 1st or 2d of May for Key West for supplies.

Gen. Spear, Commissioner of Patents, in a circular announcing the result of the competitive examination to fill the vacancy on the Board of Appeals, expresses his gratification at the spirit manifested by the gentlemen of the Corps of Examiners who competed for the appointment. He says: "Their honest rivalry without bitterness, and their cordial co-operation with the plan of examination, has tended to make lighter the otherwise invidious task of selecting one out of many fit for the place." He also says the results of the examination were highly creditable to all who participated in the contest.

The New-Orleans Customs Collectorship creates some interest outside of Louisiana, and the appointment is looked for as indicating the policy of the President in that State with regard to Federal patronage. Gen. Chester, who is here in the general interest of the colored people, says that Gen. Anderson would have received the appointment had it not been that he was a member of the Returning Board; that Gen. Bussy comes the best recommended by the commercial community; that the President is favorably disposed toward the appointment of McMillan, but that Judge King will probably be appointed.

Mr. T. N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, yesterday received two letters from R. O. Adams, of Washington, who was recently appointed Postmaster for Deadwood, Dakota Territory. In the first, dated the 7th inst., he says he has located his office, and that he has sold nearly 1,000 three-cent stamps per day since he has been there. He has forwarded a requisition for 11 000 more, as his present supply is nearly exhausted. He says: "Towns grow here like mushrooms, and every one seems to think the location of the post office is going to do immense things. I have, as you know, never been in a mining camp before, and know am not much of a judge of the mineral resources, but from my observation I am inclined to think this a very rich country. Real estate fluctuates considerably; lots which sold for $600 on the day of my arrival (two weeks ago) sold yesterday for $1,200.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hampton Aulick is ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, Penn.; Chaplain J. K. Matthews is ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New-York; Assistant Engineer Joseph P. Mickley is ordered to the iron-clad steamer Wyandotte, at Washington; Assistant Engineer F. J. Hoffman is ordered to the iron-clad Passaic, at Washington; Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Garvin is detached from the Navy-Yard at League Island on the 1st of June next, and ordered to the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in place of Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, detached from that Yard and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer William G. Burbidge is detached from special duty at New York on the 31st of May, and ordered to duty as a member of the Examining Board of Engineers, in place of Chief Engineer Henry H. Stewart, detached from duty as a member of that board, and ordered to duty at the Navy-Yard at League Island; Assistant Engineer A. B. Willits is detached from the Wyandotte, and placed on waiting orders.

The Treasurer now holds $340,363,600 in United States bonds to secure national bank note circulation, and $18 893,000 to secure public deposits. Amount of United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $732,500; amount of United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $824,000. The national bank circulation outstanding is as follows: currency notes, $316,286 413; gold notes, $1,428 920. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $42 953 94; and Customs receipts, $469,641 48. Amount of national bank notes issued in April, $1 452,250, for which there will be retired from circulation $1,161,800 of legal tenders. The following are the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1 4 5,000	$2,5 8,000
Boston	1 216,000	1,864,000
Philadelphia	1,0 1,000	311,000
Miscellaneous	1,23 ,000	1,113,000
Total	$4 88,000	$5,890,000
Receipts to-day		$1,000,000

FEELING OF DEPRESSION IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A Portland press dispatch says that persons just arrived from Alaska on the steamer California state that the order recently issued by the Government withdrawing the troops from the post at that place and Fort Wrangel has produced a very depressing effect on business. Grave apprehensions are felt that a serious difficulty will arise between the Indians and the resident whites. A lawless and turbulent element seems to predominate in Alaska, and the presence of troops is necessary to keep these social marauders in a condition of peaceful subjection. By withdrawing the soldiers it is claimed there will be little or no protection to property and life. The Indians are bold and impudent, and when the troops are gone there will be nothing to restrain their rapacity. In view of these inevitable results, merchants and business men residing in Alaska feel greatly discouraged. Should the order be enforced, the withdrawal of the troops will leave a very damaging effect on trade between the Alaska posts and the outside commercial world. There appears to be a general protest against the proposed action of the Government.

A press dispatch from Salinas says in the trial of J. W. Rumsey, ex-Deputy Tax Collector of Monterey County, for embezzlement, the jury failed to agree, and the prisoner was discharged.

RIOT IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 28.—At a meeting of the City Council last night a series of resolutions, adopted at a public meeting on the previous evening, were presented, condemning the different committees of the corporation for extravagance, and also for a determination to reduce the police force. The passages of the City Hall and the galleries were packed with people, who commenced a disturbance. The Police became powerless to restrain the mob and the military were called out, but remained passive. The mob formed its way into the Council Chamber, which compelled the mayor to adjourn the meeting sine die. The rioters then took complete possession, upsetting stoves and chairs, and doing all the mischief in their power. A double alarm of fire was sounded and the fire apparatus was run out to divert the attention of the mob, but without effect. Stone throwing was then commenced, and after demolishing the windows, the mob finally dispersed.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER'S DISGRACE.

RICHMOND, April 28.—The Select Committee of the East Hanover Presbytery, in session at Petersburg, have had under investigation the case of Rev. E. T. Baird, formerly Secretary of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, whose accounts have heretofore been reported complicated to the amount of $22,000, and yesterday reported to the Presbytery, before whom he was held. Late last night the trial was concluded, and the body voted unanimously to sustain the charges of appropriating funds of the Publication Committee, &c., to depose him from the ministry, and to suspend him from the communion of the church. Dr. Baird's whereabouts are unknown. He has been missing since Monday last, and it is believed he has left these parts to avoid arrest on a criminal prosecution for embezzlement.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

ST. JOSEPH, April 28.—Yesterday morning a young man entered the State Savings Bank in this city, presented a letter from Ogden, Brown & Co., bankers and brokers, of New-York City, introducing B. C. Quinn, and recommending him to the bank. Quinn then presented a certified check on the National Park Bank of New-York City for $4,900, and drew $1,900 on it, leaving the balance on deposit. A few hours later the Cashier noticed a similarity between the name Quinn on the letter and his signature on the back of the check. He telegraphed to New-York, and the reply came, "No such check has been certified." Telegrams were sent, and Quinn was arrested at Weston, Mo., on the train which left here at noon, and brought to this city and lodged in jail. He gave up the money drawn on the check, and says he resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

LABOR TROUBLES IN VICTORIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A press dispatch from Victoria says: "For some weeks a strike of miners at the Nanaimo Colliery has been in operation. The strikers refused to vacate the houses belonging to the company, and resisted the efforts of the Sheriff to eject them. Government has now ordered out the Militia to put down the disturbance. Three companies of infantry and a light battery, together with a strong party of Police and Deputy Sheriffs, will leave at once on a Government steamer, accompanied by the gun-boat Rocket, with orders to arrest the rioters at all hazards, and bring them to Victoria for trial. No bloodshed is expected.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BOSTON, April 28.—May & Co., the largest house in metals and hardware here, have suspended. Liabilities, $600,000. The failure is occasioned by bad debts and general shrinkage during the past four years. Their own indebtedness is principally in Pennsylvania and abroad. Assets not stated.

NEWBURG, April 28.—Alexander Leslie, grocer, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities stated at $30,000. Assets about $20,000.

MONTREAL, April 28.—A writ of attachment was issued to-day against John A. Rafter & Co., dry goods merchants, at the instance of R. Dunn & Co. The Rafters' liabilities are about $80,000. They show a nominal surplus of some $25,000.

LAUNCHING A STEAM-SHIP.

A FINE VESSEL AFLOAT FOR NEW-YORK MERCHANTS—THE SHIP TO BE ENGAGED IN THE WEST INDIAN TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHESTER, Penn., Saturday, April 28, 1877.

There was launched to-day from the Delaware River Iron-ship Works of John Roach & Sons, in this place, a splendid iron steamer, intended for Messrs. James E. Ward & Co., of New-York. The vessel is to be engaged in the West Indian trade, and will sail for Havana about the 5th of June next. Quite a distinguished party came down from New-York to attend the launch, including J. E Ward, the prospective owner; Capt. J. P. Sundbury, Post Captain of the Ward Line; Capt. T. S. Curtis, who is to command the Niagara; John H. Long and Charles McDonald, engineers in the United States Navy; George E. Weed, of the Morgan Iron Works, New-York; B. C. Barryton, Chief Engineer of the Ni

"hated rivals" of literary life get on together. Maxwell is a member of the local vestry at Richmond, and is frequently to be found in the thick of some battle of pumps or gutters. His nature is a trifle aggressive and he likes a bit of litigation. He has fought more copyright actions than any other London publisher, and has been in cases which have established precedents in the courts. The Copyright Commission has not called for his evidence at present, but it can hardly overlook a man who figures so frequently in the history of *Copyright and Copywrong*. Miss Braddon's "coming visit to America" often furnishes a line to the energetic reporter; but she assures me that, much as she would like to see the United States, she has no intention of taking so important a journey. Her next novel will be called *An Open Verdict*. She is writing it for publication in the journals of a confederation of provincial newspaper proprietors who have had the newspaper rights of her last three works. Mr. W. F. Tillotson, of the Bolton *Evening News*, is the President of this interesting association, which includes such journals as the Newcastle *Chronicle*, the *Western Mercury*, the Sheffield *Telegraph*, and Glasgow *Herald*. *An Open Verdict* will be commenced in May, and concluded in October, when the author of *Clytie* and *Christopher Kenrick* is to take up the running with a novel to be called *Cruel London*.

It is worth notice that, coincident with my account of the singular phenomenon attending the death of Miss Annie Goodall, the actress, there crops up a remarkable story from Cambridge, as to the truth of which there is no doubt. A railway porter well known to local travelers suffered from acute bronchitis, and died. At all events, the doctor said he was dead. He was washed, laid out, and eventually put into a coffin. Here he reposed for two days, and the funeral was fixed to take place within a week. On the close of the second day, however, in the presence of several persons, he rose in his coffin, got up, and took a seat. The surprise, not to say affright, of those who saw him may be imagined. The explanation is that during the agonizing spasm of the disease from which he suffered his mother gave him a sleeping draught which had stopped short of carrying him to the grave, though it had planted him in his coffin. It is awful to think that had this supposed death occurred in many of the Continental cities, the man would have been buried, for interment in many places on the other side of the Channel takes place 24 hours after death. I remember at a commission on this very subject in France the report of a famous priest's evidence. It was something to this effect: "There is a case," he said, "which I am anxious to recount to you. A young curé fell down in a fit after preaching, and was carried home for dead. The last sad rites were performed, the mourners were assembled, the coffin was about to be screwed down, prior to burial, when an attendant observed a slight muscular movement of the body. The attention of a worthy brother was called to the fact, and presently stronger signs of life became visible. Within half an hour of the time when the curé would have been buried he was thanking God for his deliverance. That man now stands before you." No more impressive evidence could have been given in favor of compelling the relatives and friends of a deceased person to keep the body above ground as long as is the custom in England, where a funeral rarely takes place before the sixth or seventh day after death.

Another new sixpenny journal has been started. It is called *Touchstone; or, the New Era*, and is the property of Mr. Edgar Ray, formerly editor of the Melbourne *Punch*. Mr. Yates is answerable for this continuous flood of sixpenny weeklies. The success of the *World* has called into existence seven or eight rivals. *Touchstone* is, however, out of the *World's* track, but *Truth*, *Mayfair*, *Whitehall*, and *London* are all rivals, but not one of them seems to have the *chic* and go of the *World*. Mr. Yates is an enterprising and discriminating editor. One of his rivals has actually imitated him to the extent of starting his cob and riding daily in the Row.

THE JUMEL ESTATE.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE LAST DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT—THE CASE NOT YET ENTIRELY SETTLED.

When the announcement was made not long ago that the Supreme Court of the United States had reached a decision in the famous Bowen-Jumel case, it was generally understood that the whole matter had been finally disposed of, but there was some misunderstanding as to the scope of the decision, which will need a review of the subject to clear up. It is about 12 years since Mme. Jumel died, and the contest over her property has been in the courts and before the public for about 10 years. When Mme. Jumel died she left two classes of property. The first consisted of that which she had acquired from her husband at his death, the lands purchased by Stephen Jumel and turned over to his wife. The second class comprised Mme. Jumel's own purchases. This well-known woman died in 1865, and in 1867 suit was brought by Mr. Bowen, claiming to be her illegitimate son, for the recovery of the property obtained directly by her, for which he made application as her direct heir. He was opposed by Mr. Chase and his children. The suit was tried before Judge Shipman and a struck jury in 1873 and judgment was rendered for Mr. Chase. From that decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. In that suit the question arises as to the admissibility of the declarations of Mme. Jumel that she had title to the claims for property. The property that Stephen Jumel owned in 1815 embraced lands at Washington Heights and in the Bowery. While he was absent in France he executed a power of attorney to Mme. Jumel in regard to this property, and she sold the property to Mary Jumel Bownes, a young woman living with her, who afterward became Mr. Chase's wife. Mary Jumel Bownes, in 1827, conveyed the property to one Werkmeister, in trust for the benefit of Mme. Jumel, authorizing her to occupy, rent, lease, or sell it, or to make an appointment as to whom the property should go after her death. In 1828 Mme. Jumel put make an appointment directing that on her death the property should go to Mary Jumel Bownes. In 1842 Mme. Jumel, with Werkmeister, conveyed the property to Phillipon, a friend, for $1, and he on the same day conveyed it back again in fee. About 1857 Mme. Jumel conveyed a part of the property at Washington Heights, which had been covered by the appointment of 1825, to Ambrose Kingsland and J. P. Martin. A suit for ejectment having been brought, at its close a suit was commenced in equity by Chase and his children, who claimed that when Mme. Jumel made the appointment in 1828 it was irrevocable, and vested title in Mary Jumel Bownes, who had died, leaving the two children, William I. Chase and Eliza J. Pery, joined in the suit with Mr. Chase. It was also claimed that the conveyance by Mme. Jumel of the property in 1842 to Phillipon, and in 1857 to Kingsland and Martin, were frauds upon these two children. Judge Blatchford decided in favor of the plaintiff that those deeds were fraudulent as to the children, and that they were entitled to recover for the fraud as the value of the Martin and Kingsland property the sum of $305,000; second, that the deed to Phillipon was fraudulent and void; third, that the value of the Saratoga, the Seventh-avenue, and other property which Mme. Jumel had bought with her own money was not enough to pay these damages of $305,000, and that, therefore, as to Chase and his children, they were entitled to an injunction restraining Mr. Bowen from prosecuting the suit to get the Saratoga and other property which Mme. Jumel had bought with her own money; fourth, that Mr. Bowen, having quit-claimed the Seventh-avenue property to Mr. Werkert, to whom Chase and his children had sold it and received $2,500 for the release, that he must pay that amount to Mr. Chase. From this decision Mr. Bowen appealed to the Supreme Court, and this is the case that was decided recently.

The Supreme Court decides that none of the conveyances by Mme. Jumel were fraudulent. That inasmuch as the trust deed contained several powers, and one of them was a power of sale, that when the power of sale was exercised it overrode all the other powers, and did away with the appointment of 1828; second, that Mr. Chase was not entitled to recover the sum of $305,000 for dates, or any other sum; third, that the deeds to Kingsland and Martin were good, and vested a perfect title in them; fourth, that, as to the claim for $2,500 damages, it was utterly groundless; fifth, that Mr. Chase was not entitled to any injunction restraining Mr. Bowen from suing for and recovering any of the property which Mme. Jumel bought with her own money, or any property excepting that which was covered by the appointment, and which she had not subsequently sold; sixth, that the judgment of the Circuit Court, by Judge Blatchford, must be reversed, with costs, in favor of Mr. Bowen against Mr. Chase and his children. The court further decided that the property which was covered by the appointment, and which Mme. Jumel had not subsequently sold to purchasers for value, belonged to Mrs. Chase's children by reason of the appointment. This includes the property at the corner of Liberty-street and Broadway and the homestead of 34 acres at Washington Heights. The property which Mr. Bowen still claims, as not covered by the appointment, and which Mme. Jumel bought with her own money, is Saratoga property, valued at $250,000, and 65 acres of land at Washington Heights. It is expected that this case, which is now before the supreme Court, and which will depend upon the ability of Mr. Bowen's counsel to show that their client was a son of Mme. Jumel, will be argued before many weeks.

THE SUSPENDED MORRISANIA BANK.

The depositors of the suspended German Savings Bank of Morrisania having failed to obtain the required number of signatures to the agreement whereby they pledged themselves to accept 75 cents on the dollar without interest, and allow their deposits to remain in the bank for a year, it has been decided to allow the institution to go into the hands of a Receiver, who will shortly be appointed by the Attorney General. The amount due depositors by the bank is $225,000, and signatures representing $196,000 had been obtained. The total assets of the bank amount to $231,162 89, and the liabilities to $279,278 55, the deficiency being $48,115 66.

A FAITHLESS HUSBAND ASSAULTED.

THE STABBING OF PETER G. STAPPERS BY HIS FORMER PARAMOUR—WHAT PROVOKED THE ASSAULT.

Mrs. Ella Randall, residing at No. 67 Bleecker-street, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of felonious assault preferred by Peter Gerard Stappers, the proprietor of a "bucket shop" at No. 207 West Nineteenth-street. The details of the assault were briefly published in THE TIMES yesterday. Stappers stated that on Friday evening, while walking along West Nineteenth-street, he was attacked by Mrs. Randall, who stabbed him in the right arm with a penknife, inflicting a slight wound. He thereupon caused her arrest by Patrolman Curtis, of the Sixteenth Precinct. Stappers was accompanied by his wife and the landlord of the premises where he kept his distillery, and they corroborated the complainant's statement. Mrs. Randall was then called on. She is a buxom, good-looking widow, about 35 years of age, and was accompanied by her little son, who is 7 years old. Mrs. Randall stated that her husband had been dead for over six years, and for nearly four years past Stappers had been on intimate terms with her. He kept up this intimacy until his wife discovered it, about three months ago, when he left her. During their intimacy Stappers had failed in business, and she had loaned him various sums of money, amounting in all to between $600 and $700, to help him out of his financial difficulties. She has frequently called on Stappers to repay the loans, but he has repeatedly refused, and on one occasion when she called at the distillery and demanded her money, she was attacked by Mrs. Stappers, who drove her out of the place by throwing empty bottles at her. On Friday evening she called again for the purpose of making a demand for her money, and waited in the street for Stappers. He came along in company with his wife and his landlord, and as she stepped up to him to speak with him, Mrs. Stappers made an attack on her, and during the fracas Stappers was stabbed. She denied in the most positive terms that she had stabbed her former associate, and said that he was doubtless wounded by his own wife during the mêlée. Stappers did *not* attempt to deny the defendant's statement so far as it related to their previous relations, and he asked the Judge to discharge Mrs. Randall from custody, but the magistrate decided to require her to find bail in $1,000 for her future good behavior, and permitted her to depart on her own recognizance to give her an opportunity to find a bondsman.

SCOUNDRELS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Richard Van Liew, Charles Hoff, Alfred Cray, John Corbett, and William Doughtery have been convicted, in the Somerset County Court, of assault and battery, the specification being that they had tarred and feathered Mrs. Ida Shephard. Mrs. Shephard lived with her husband in the Neshanic Mountains, and finally found employment in the town of Somerville. She was an attractive woman, and the disappearance at about the same time of a neighbor named John Ward aroused the suspicions of Ward's wife. Resolved to punish Mrs. Shephard, she hired the accused to administer the coat of tar and feathers to her. They started out one night in the dead of last Winter, and while the snow lay on the ground, dragged her from her cabin, stripped her night clothing from her back, and put on the tar and feathers. She was afterward found by her husband lying unconscious on the snow; and the case was put in the hands of detectives, who succeeded in tracing the act of ruffianism to the five young men just convicted. The jury before whom they were tried were locked up for 24 hours before reaching a verdict. Today Judge Dalrymple had them brought into court, and Van Liew, who was the ringleader, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the State Prison; Cray, to 15 months; Hoff, to one year, and Corbett and Dougherty to nine months.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

The Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor met yesterday in the Mayor's office, to appoint, as directed by the charter, the three members of the Board of Elections, who are to serve four years from the 1st of next May. Mayor Schroeder appointed Mr. Alonzo Slote, a well-known Democrat. As the law requires that the board shall consist of three members, two of whom shall belong to one political party, and the remaining member to the other political party, the Controller and Auditor, both of whom are Democrats, were rather taken aback. After retiring for consultation Auditor Searing appointed Mr. John Gilbertson, of the Twenty-first Ward, and Controller Burrell appointed ex-Alderman Joseph Platt, of the Third Ward, both Democrats. All the appointees being Democrats on the old board, in which there is a Republican majority, holds over "until their successors shall be appointed," according to the law now in force. Later in the day the Mayor sent a protest against the recognition of the new appointees to the City Clerk. Before the protest reached the City Clerk's office, Messrs. Gilbertson and McNamara appeared and were sworn in.

THE BROOKLYN SALARY BILL.

It is claimed by some members of the Police Department that the Salary bill, relating to Brooklyn, which has recently passed the Assembly, increases, rather than reduces, the expenses of that department. It is claimed also that the bill creates the office of detective, and does not define its duties or powers, whereas the charter knows no such office. By the bill, it is maintained, the detective becomes simply an appointee of the Police Board, the same as a clerk, and is as liable to removal at any time with or without cause, and positively without trial. This defective wording can be, and, it is asserted, should be, remedied by the substitution for the word "detective" of the words "policemen detailed as detectives." The offices of roundsmen, patrolmen, and doorman are made salaried offices, and under the provisions of the bill, according to some authorities, no reduction can be made for absence on account of sickness. Last year the amount secured to the department on account of men placed under half-pay because of sickness was $18,000.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. W. L. Livingston, during the past week:

Wills Proved—Frederick Schwartz, of the town of Newtown; Sarah E. Green, formerly Sarah E. Mott; George W. La Thorpe, Anna C. Walsh, Owen C. Cranev, and Samuel Sayre Woodruff—all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Louisa Acker, Elizabeth Frothingham, Mary Patterson, William F. Thomas, Adalina Schmidt, and Louisa Christ—all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Mary L. Shute and Henry B. Shute, Jr., were granted to Henry B. Shute; of Paul G. Kaufman and Maria M. Kaufman, and George Kaufman, their father; of Grace Leach and Libbie Leach and Hiram L. Leach; of Annie Fox and Joseph Fox and Mary Fox—all of the City of Brooklyn.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP SPAULDING.

The consecration of Rev. John Lancaster Spaulding, of St. Michael's Church, as Catholic Bishop of Peoria, Ill., will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday morning next. The ceremony will be performed by Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by Bishop Foley, of Chicago, and Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond. The following musical programme will be rendered under the direction of the organist of St. Peter's Church, Mr. William F. Pecher:

Grand Mass, No. 16, B flat.....Haydn
Solo, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.
Gradual, "Tu es Petrus.....Desvignes
Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.
Offertory. { "Laudate Dominum" } .....Handel
Alleluja chorus.
Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.
Te Deum.....Anton André
Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.

THE NEW OPERA, "SAMUEL."

Mr. Jerome Hopkins has sent us the following communication relating to the Academy of Music stockholders' rights at his forthcoming opera:

To the Academy of Music Stockholders:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned is deeply mortified at finding himself severely blamed for selling the boxes of your Academy of Music for his new opera, "Samuel," announced for the Orpheon Free Choral School fund, May 3. This is, however, no more than he has done with the full knowledge and consent of your respected Secretary, who has taken my rent money (paid in advance) for 11 seasons. It is not generally known that there is a clause in your charter (*vide* Laws of New-York, April, 1856,) by which your board should sustain a free vocal school *in perpetuo*. Your board has not done so. The undersigned, in his poor way, has endeavored to supply this need of our great City, and has sustained such schools for 16 years. The result has been over 13,000 pupils, and an expenditure of nearly $36,000. Two months ago your honored Secretary was urged to notify you of my intended opera, but he declined to do so. Within a week he was again requested to do it, but again declined. Meanwhile, the sale of boxes continued, until, now that nearly all are sold, many of their owners send unmistakable tokens of their indignation to me instead of to their esteemed Secretary.

Without exception, every complainant has behaved in the handsomest manner when matters were explained, but, as there are some 50 or 60 stockholders, I know not what terrors the morrow may have in store for me. Messrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Royal Phelps, T. B. Musgrave, John Hoey, P. Lorillard, and others have not only kindly given up their boxes, but some of them have also sent handsome subscriptions toward my heavy expenses. I here thank those gentlemen, while, in view of my somewhat anomalous position, I respectfully request the other stockholders to follow such noble examples. Your obedient servant,

JEROME HOPKINS.

No. 711 BROADWAY, Saturday, April 28, 1877.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEASON.

THE DEMAND FOR HOUSES SLOW AND HESITATING — NECESSITY FOR REDUCING RENTS—THE LOVERS OF POLO MAKE THEIR SUMMER PROGRAMME — IMPROVED FACILITIES OF TRAVEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, April 25, 1877.

Cottages are renting slowly, and the outlook for the season of 1877 is not so bright as many of the permanent residents of the place predicted it would be a few weeks ago. However, Newport will undoubtedly keep her own, and but few moderate-priced houses will remain unoccupied. High-priced cottages will not rent very readily, for it is a foregone conclusion that even Newport must conform to the times, and her citizens remember that the day of high prices is past, that business is very dull at present, and that although they are in receipt of numerous inquiries for cottages for the Summer, the parties are very backward about engaging their Summer homes. Economy seems to be the watchword, and the inquirers naturally expect to rent at prices which would be even lower than they were last season.

The weather of late has not been favorable for the renting of houses. The city has had the streets and avenues put in good order, especially Bellevue-avenue. No watering-place can boast of better thoroughfares than Newport. Even Long Wharf, which was an eye-sore for a long time to the thousands of passengers who landed from the boats of the Fall River Line, has been repaired, and is now a credit to the city, instead of a disgrace.

Several families have arrived for the season, and have taken possession of their Summer residences. Several more will arrive in the early part of May for the Summer, and their houses are now being put in order for their reception. Few carpenters, painters, or gardeners are idle, the majority of them finding ready employment, at remunerative rates, in and about the Summer houses. Newport is noted for her gardeners, and no better workmen can be found in the country. Many of them have the entire care of large estates, and their skill in raising flowers of every description is well and favorably known.

The Polo Club of New-York having decided to have the novel game of polo here again this season, the grounds of the club in the lower part of the city, for which they have a long lease, are being put in order, and it is expected that the games will attract the usual amount of attention. Several members of the club have been in the city during the past week, and the arrangements for the Summer will be perfected in a few days.

The fact that several well-known turfmen of New-York are to spend the Summer here leads to the belief that there will be some horse-racing. Newport is sadly in need of a first-class racing course. It is rumored that the boats of the Fall River Line—Bristol and Providence—are to make Newport the terminus of the route at an early date, instead of Fall River, as at present. The line is a very popular one with the Summer residents, and the management have spared neither pains nor expense in fitting up their boats, which will be on the route next week. Since last season they have been overhauled at this place, and extensively improved by the addition of new furniture, carpets, painting, decorating, &c., involving the outlay of large sums of money. As usual, a band of music will be found on each boat.

For the benefit of the Summer travel the Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steam-boat Company are having their steamer improved and it will be on the route again in a few weeks. Their steamer connects with the Shore Line train at Wickford. The Old Colony Railroad Company have also an eye to business, and early in the season will place several handsome drawing-room cars on the road, which will convey passengers to and from Boston, and also connect with the steamers Bristol and Providence. The American Steamboat Company are preparing for the excursion season, and will have no less than half a dozen steamers plying between here and Providence, stopping on their way, of course, at Rocky Point, (famous for clam bakes and Rhode Island shore dinners,) Conanicut Park, and other seaside retreats on the Narragansett Bay. It is proposed to have a small steamer run between here and Block Island, and negotiations are now in progress looking to the running of a steam-boat between here and Narragansett Pier. Taken altogether, the Summer visitors at Newport will find the means of transit all that can be expected, and they will have ample chances to go or come at nearly all hours of the day or night.

A BANEFUL DRINK.

A BRIDAL PARTY DRIVEN FOURTEEN MILES BY A POISONED AND INSENSIBLE COACHMAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* of Friday says: "On Wednesday last Thomas Chater, of Walkerville, was married to Miss Mary Bath, who resides in Essex Centre, about 14 miles from Windsor. On Wednesday morning Mr. Chater engaged two carriages at Palmer's livery stable, on South Ferry-street, Windsor, to take himself and friends to the wedding. One of the drivers sent with the bridal party was Charles Woods, familiarly know as Charlie by every one in town, and one of the best coachmen in Mr. Palmer's employ. Charlie drove the party to Essex Centre, and after the happy event was over Mr. Bath invited him to Pierce's Hotel to drink the health of the bride, but Charlie, being a reformed man, refused. However, the bar-keeper urged him to take a temperance drink, and gave him a sarsaparilla, which he said was a cup that cheered, but would not inebriate. Charlie did not wish to appear unsociable, and was prevailed upon to take a glass, and immediately after that drink from the bottle began to complain of feeling faint, but supposing it to be the effect of the tobacco fumes, as he does not smoke, he walked to and fro in front of the house until all were ready to start for Windsor. On mounting the box he became completely stupid, but the force of habit was so strong that he kept his place, and turned the horses toward Windsor. Yet, strange to relate, they took the same course, which caused several short cuts that rather astonished the party of ladies and gentlemen within the hack. As Mr. and Mrs. Chater intended to leave for the East on the evening train, they began to be anxious about the slow progress they were making, and Mr. Chater several times requested the driver to hurry up. Every time he was spoken to he muttered "all right," but seemed deprived of all power to move, and so the team took their time coming to Windsor. At last the other driver went ahead with his hack and they managed to reach the station in time. The other driver asked Charlie to look for him until he saw after the passengers' baggage. Charlie muttered 'all right,' but his horses waited not; they made good speed down Sandwich-street, which was crowded at the time, and without accident, turned into Mr. Fulmer's stable, and the driver, who was almost dead, tumbled off the box into the arms of one of the men who was standing there. He was taken home and has been insensible ever since, and it is now impossible to tell whether he will live or die, although last night his friends had hopes of his recovery. Meanwhile the newly married couple are off on their bridal tour, and probably do not know that they began their trip driven by a poisoned driver."

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE FRIGATE GERONA.

The Spanish Minister, Señor Antonio Mantilla, and Consul-General Señor Hippolyto de Uriarte, accompanied by the Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and the Spanish Vice-Consul at this port, paid an official visit to the Spanish frigate Gerona at noon yesterday. Arrangements had been made for the party to pay the visit attired in full uniform, and Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Commander of the Department of the Atlantic, was to have accompanied them. The bad weather, however, prevented these arrangements from being carried out. Gen. Hancock sent a note of excuse to Señor Mantilla, and that official, with the other three diplomats, went on board the frigate wearing ordinary street costumes. They were taken to the Gerona by the steam-launch of the United States frigate Minnesota, no boats having been sent from the Spanish frigate, as her officers did not expect the diplomatic party during the storm. As soon as the launch reached the side of the frigate, and the names of the visitors were announced, the marine guard was drawn up at the gangway, and the crew were called to quarters. Second Captain Don Salvador Carrua y Lopez met and welcomed the visitors on the starboard side of the vessel. The marines then saluted, after which the party were conducted to the cabin of First Captain Señor Don Ricardo Garcia y Calvo. That officer is confined to his apartment by a severe injury which he received upon the foot when the frigate was in a storm off Hatteras, on April 13. Having talked with Capt. Calvo for a time, the visitors were entertained at lunch in the forward room. Upon leaving the vessel the Minister was saluted with 13 guns.

PECULIAR SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

Ernest Burg, of No. 64 Eldridge-street, a German cigar packer who for some time past has been in the employ of George P. Lies, of No. 59 Third-avenue, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. His cries attracted the notice of some of the tenants of the house, who breaking into his room, found that he had hanged himself by tying a towel around his neck, fastening it to a bed-post, and then stretching himself on the floor until the towel was drawn tight enough to choke him to death. The washstand basin in the room contained blood, and blotches of it stained the floor, having flowed from a cut in the face near the nose. The deceased was 50 years of age, and had resided in this country 27 years, and was always a sober and industrious man. He was taken ill recently, and applied some days ago for admission to St. Francis and Bellevue Hospitals, but was refused at both for some reason not yet ascertained. There is but little doubt that his suicide was the result of his sickness. An inquest will be held in the case during the present week.

A TEXAS GIRL'S EXPLOIT.

HOW SHE AND HER PARALYTIC FATHER, AN EX-GOVERNOR, MISTOOK THE ROAD, AND HOW SHE RESCUED HIM FROM IMPENDING STARVATION AFTER ONE DAY AND TWO NIGHTS' WANDERINGS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, April 24.

Gov. Henderson and daughter were found Sunday morning at Spring Station, International and Great Northern Railroad, 24 miles above Houston. They had been out and lost since Friday evening. Their buggy horse was exhausted. It seems that Miss Sophia, who drove her father—the latter a paralytic—took the wrong road, not knowing the country. Over 100 men joined in the search yesterday and came in this morning. Manager Hoxie ordered an engine and special train to go after the Governor, which left at 9:50 and returned with the Governor and Miss Sophia at 1 P. M.

A reporter called at their residence late in the afternoon, and was met at the door by a relative of the Governor, who stated that the Governor himself was too fatigued by his late rough experience to be subjected to an interview. His daughter, Miss Henderson, however, appeared for him, and from her own lips are the facts of the following account of the adventures of herself and father from 6 P. M. Friday to Sunday noon, the time at which they were found:

After leaving their residence on Main-street they drove over into the Fifth Ward to see the Texas and New-Orleans Railway. Returning alongside the railroad toward the depot Miss Henderson, by direction of the Governor, drove into a road that led not into the city, as she intended, but to Mr. Heinze's toll bridge, several miles above the city. Here the toll woman put them into the road to Houston, which was taken, but, following the direction, as they supposed, they next found themselves in the Spring Creek settlement, 29 miles from Montgomery and at the hour of 11 o'clock at night. Here Mr. Weinkoff gave them fresh directions and again put them on the road to the city about 25 miles distant. After this they drove all night and Saturday morning came to the saw-mill of Messrs. Kraser & Kaiser. Thence two roads led off, one toward the city and the other a log road. The latter was taken, notwithstanding Mr. Kaiser called after them, but was not heard. The "log road" soon gave out, and the occupants of the buggy found themselves at night lost in the wilderness. Saturday morning dawned and found Gov. Henderson, who has been suffering from paralysis, fatigued. The horse also became jaded and unmanagable. Miss Henderson, however, who is a young lady of nerve as well as high intelligence and womanly sagacity, retained her presence of mind. The entire day (Saturday) was passed without food, and in the vain endeavor to retrace their steps to the mill, they being in the midst of woods and forests.

In the evening Miss Henderson began to be alarmed, but kept her fears from her father. She never once thought but that she could herself eventually make her way to some habitation, but tremoled for the Governor, who was scarcely able to walk a few yards. As the sun went down she attempted to drive across a gully, the whip by this time being quite worn out, when the horse, completely given out, slipped back under the buggy. At this juncture Miss Henderson, amid the dismal shadows of coming night, did not faint or scream as most girls of her age would have done, but seized her paralytic parent by the arms, and succeeded in dragging him out from under the vehicle, where he had fallen. It was then determined to abandon the horse and buggy, and Gov. Henderson and his daughter spent the night under a tree, the Governor sleeping, out his heroic daughter not shutting her eyes.

Sunday morning Miss Sophia saw that her father must taint unless sustenance was procured. She therefore left him, determined to make her way to the mill they had left. Wandering about in the woods from 6:30 to 9:30 A. M., she heard some ox bells and chickens. She went up a creek, and spent an hour seeking a place to cross. At last she got to a negro cottage. An old negro took her in a wagon to the mill; the hands turned out en masse, and found the Governor, after much search, about noon, and they were found about 1 o'clock by a party of 13 from Houston.

TWO DOG STORIES.

The Columbus (Wis.) *Republican* tells one as follows: "A four-year-old child of Deacon D. J. Evans, of Elba, fell into an open cistern a few days ago, and an elder brother leaped in after him; but the latter found it impossible to reach the floor above while supporting the child. A large Newfoundland dog, comprehending the situation at a glance, ran off to a neighboring field, bringing back with him a number of boys attracted by the strange actions of the dog. A ladder was put down the cistern, and the young man and his charge, half-drowned, were rescued."

The other is related by the Providence *Press* thus: "A boy was driving one of Kennedy & Gough's teams down Manton-avenue last Friday or Saturday, when the horse began to kick, and threw the boy's hands, and he was thus at the mercy of the beast. A large Newfoundland dog belonging to the firm was in the wagon, and, taking in the situation, sprang for the horse and fastened his teeth in the animal's tail. One of his teeth gave way and the knowing canine saw that he could not stop the horse in that way. By this time the frantic steed was running down Broadway. The dog leaped out of the wagon, seized the horse by the nose and succeeded in bringing him to a halt, no particular damage having been done. The owners of the sagacious dog say that they would not take $500 for him."

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The return compiled by the Government Emigration Office at Liverpool shows that during the month of March 57 vessels left that port, with 2,985 passengers, an increase as compared with the previous month of 2 vessels and 1,121 passengers. The details of the return show that of the ships which sailed under the Emigration act, 16 came to the United States, with 2,091 passengers, and 3 went to Nova Scotia, with 48 passengers. The vessels not under the act numbered 38, of which 14 came to the United States, with 545 passengers; 3 went to Nova Scotia, with 82 passengers; 1 to Victoria, with 14 passengers; 2 to the West Indies, with 2 passengers; 4 to the East Indies with 56 passengers, 2 to China with 9 passengers, 7 to the West Coast of Africa with 38 passengers, and 5 to South America with 43 passengers. Of the total number of 2,985 passengers, 1,522 were English, 25 Scotch, 216 Irish, and 669 foreigners. Of 153 no description was given. Of the English, 1,661 came to the United States, 123 went to Nova Scotia, 11 to Victoria, and 27 to South America; of the Scotch, 9 came to the United States and 16 went to South America; of the Irish, 278 came to the United States, 1 went to Victoria, and 37 to South America; and of the foreigners, 643 came to the United States, 7 went to Nova Scotia, 2 to Victoria, and 17 to South America.

WHY A PREACHER LEFT HIS PULPIT.

An extraordinary scene occurred a few Sundays back in a church near Gartmore, in the County of Stirling, Scotland. The minister, one of those orthodox Calvinists, whose habit was at frequent intervals to warn his congregations against the machinations of Satan, was deliv ering a discourse into which more than the usual allowance of brimstone was interjected, when suddenly a large window-blind and roller behind the pulpit lost its hold, failing right over the preacher, and completely concealing him for a time from his flock. A number of window panes were broken, and the unusual clatter of the falling glass added mystery to an affair which the preacher, unshrouded as he was, did not understand. Ignorant of the cause of the sudden darkness and horrible noise, the clergyman thought he might have exceeded the bounds of discretion in his denunciations of the devil, who had thereupon arrived hastily in person, bent on retaliation. A frightful shriek of despair, and the exclamation, "I'm a goner!" echoed through the sacred edifice, and with one bound the maddened clergyman cleared the pulpit, nor stopped until he reached the extreme outer door of the church.

GOVERNESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator*, of April 27, says: "We have quite an interesting item through a letter received by a friend from Washington. When Mrs. Hayes arrived in Washington from Ohio, Miss Virginia Peyton, a highly educated young lady of 20, and a granddaughter of the late Bishop Johns, of Virginia, living near Washington, determined, being a teacher by profession, to apply for that position to the President's children. She had no influential friends, and so determined, without letters or recommendations, to apply in person. So one morning she went to the White House and inquired for Mrs. Hayes. The President's wife received her very kindly, and hearing her business promised, after a long conversation, to make inquiries and communicate with her forthwith. The result of her inquiries was so favorable that the intrepid young lady was engaged as governess for her children at a handsome salary."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Gov. William Dorsheimer is at the Windsor Hotel.

Baron C. R. Osten Sacken, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

John F. Smyth, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department; Hon. Orlow W. Chapman, of Washington; ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; State Treasurer Barnes Compton, of Maryland, and George Knapp, of St. Louis are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Eighteen hundred and twenty-one arrests were made by the Police last week.

Rev. W. R. Alger will give a lecture to-morrow evening, at the Church of the Messiah, on "The Immortality of the Soul."

Dennis Dowling, of No. 82 Hester-street, was run over and instantly killed yesterday by the outgoing Boston express train, at Fordham.

The steamers City of Berlin, Weser, Victoria, Clyde, Etna, and San Salvador, took out yesterday 42,514 letters, 560 registered letters, and 61 bags of newspapers.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have notified all station agents and operators on its line that a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages will be made May 1.

Frank Biglow, a German, aged 37, whose residence is unknown, was taken sick yesterday morning in Broadway, and died soon after in Bellevue Hospital.

While engaged in cutting paper in a bookbindery at No. 92 Beekman-street, yesterday, John Healy, of No. 392 Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D., had his right hand cut off by a circular saw.

There were reported during last week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 480 deaths, 420 births, and 146 marriages, showing an increase of 24 deaths, 53 births, and 27 marriages over the preceding week.

James Burke, an infant, died yesterday morning of scalds received by accidentally falling into a tub of hot water at the residence of his grandmother, No. 136 West Forty-ninth-street, on Friday.

Dr. H. C. Bolton will read a paper on the "Application of Organic Acids to the Determination of Minerals" before the New-York Academy of Sciences, No. 64 Madison-avenue, to-morrow evening.

The Board of Excise received during last week six applications for licenses, accompanied by $270 as fees for the same, making a total since the 1st of May last of 6,568 applications and $298,641 75 received.

The dead body of Patrick Cassidy, aged 30, a vagrant, was found yesterday in the hallway of No. 446 West Forty-second-street. Excessive intemperance is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

A meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, on Tuesday evening, May 1, when Mr. John Austin Stevens will read a paper on "The Stamp Act in New-York."

Charles Swick, of No. 18 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn, fell from the fourth story to the subcellar of No. 15 Beekman-street yesterday, and received probably fatal injuries. He was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society will be held at No. 55 West Thirty-third-street, on Tuesday, May 1. Matters of importance in reference to the Spring exhibition will come before the meeting.

The Customs officials seized yesterday six barrels of sugar at Sackett-street, Brooklyn, and a quantity of peanuts, the balance of a lot for attempting to smuggle which two men were arrested, as heretofore reported.

The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Blind will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, May 17, commencing at 8 o'clock. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c.

Frederick Schade, aged 49, who lives at No. 579 First-avenue, jumped into the East River at the foot of Thirty-third-street yesterday morning, with the intention of committing suicide, but was rescued by citizens and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A lecture on "Sleep" will be delivered by Dr. William A. Hammond at Chickering Hall tomorrow evening, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital. The lecture will be delivered at the request of a number of prominent citizens.

A grand soirée will be tendered to the Keystone Base-ball Club at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, Nos. 361 and 363 Broome-street, on Monday evening, April 30. Music will be furnished by Prof. Mezzacapo, and dancing will commence at 9 P. M. precisely.

Detective Hickey yesterday arrested Henry Griner, of No. 346 East Nineteenth-street, on the charge of stealing $400 worth of kid gloves from the store of J. B. Bernhard, No. 113 Grand-street. The prisoner will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

The decomposed remains of a man, supposed to have been a laborer, were found in the North River, at Eighty-seventh-street, yesterday. He was five feet eight inches in height, and was clothed in a black coat, pantaloons, and vest, brown overcoat, and blue flannel shirt.

The anniversary of the Congregational Union is to take place in this City, to-day, in Dr. Hepworth's church. The object of the meeting is a presentation and exposition of the general policy of church extension. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. M. M. G. Dana, of Norwich.

Superintendent Walling was notified yesterday that James Gilshanan, a bright and intelligent youth, 15 years of age, had been enticed from his home in Westfield, Mass., by some unknown men, and was supposed to be in this City. The Police were directed to make search for the missing youth.

A musical matinée and bazaar will be held at the New-York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 2 and 3, from 2 to

CURRENT LITERATURE.

QUIPS AND CRANKS AT OUR CLUB WINDOW.

BY AN OLD ENTHUSIAST AND A YOUNG CYNIC.

THE HARD STRUGGLE.

I've looked on poverty undismayed,
His cold breath on my cheek,
I've seen him crouching at my bed,
When winds blew shrill and bleak.
I've watched him crawling to my board,
To snatch my scanty food,
But never suffered him—no, not once—
To scare me where I stood;—
But fought him, upright, like a man
That only feared disgrace,
And hit him hard, and laid him low,
And scorned him to his face!
I've struggled—sure of victory,
In Pride, although in pain,
With soul serene, and head erect,
And so I will again.

DIAMOND SCRATCHES.

Five years ago, in this cozy inn,
We passed a pleasant day,
Four merry friends, who ate and drank,
And were blithe as birds in May.
We scratched our names on the window-pane—
There they stand in the sheen,
And prove to me, if to nobody else,
What fools we must have been.

One of them borrowed my cash (a dove
That never returned to the ark!)
The second was jealous of my fame,
And stabbed it in the dark!
The third made love to a bonny wee maid
Dearer to me than life,
Wooed her and won her behind my back,
And made her his wretched wife.

And here I sit in the cozy inn,
While the bright wood-splinters blaze,
And drink my pint of claret alone,
And think of the bygone days,
And wonder which of my three false friends
I hate or despise the most;—
Surely not him, who borrowed my cash?
'Tis gone—'twas bodiless ghost!

Surely not him who stole my wife?
That was not my wife, God wot!
But might have been, to my dire distress,
Had she fallen to my lot!
I think I hate with the deadliest hate
The fellow who blurred my name—
Shaking my hand, eating my bread,
And murdering my Fame!

NIAGARA UNVISITED.

'Twas full three hours ere the sun went down
When the great man halted at Buffalo town.
"We'll not stay here," said his comrade true,
"There's little to see, and nothing to do;
But we'll off and away! to a glory that calls,
Only two hours to Niagara Falls!"

The great man paused, and with pompous look
Said, "The human heart is my only book!
Niagara's all very well in its way,
But I think we'll not trouble its glories to-day;
To-day, not to-morrow—if ever at all—
I'll take it on trust—your magnificent Fall!"

To Niagara Falls he never went;
What do you think the great man meant?
He meant to boast he had strength of mind
To be unlike the rest of his kind;
Though he proved meanwhile—the proof was sad—
He was only a great and particular cad!

VANITAS VANITATUM.

What is it to be wise?
'Tis but to know how little can be known.—POPE.

A poor, poor fellow, a very good fellow,
Went maundering by the sea,
Looking at times to the starry heaven,
At times to the wild waves free;

And said to himself, wise-looking,
"I'd know the eternal plan;
I'd solve the riddle of fortune,
The meaning of God and man."

And a voice came out of the darkness,
Out, perchance, from his soul—
"Thou fool! wouldst tattle the ocean
Into the rim of a bowl?
Wouldst make thine eye the circle
Of all that the worlds contain,
Or gather the stars in a chalice
No bigger than thy brain?"

Out of the dark came brightness,
And a second voice replied—
"Forgive me, oh, forgive me,
My arrogance and pride!
Wisdom is born of folly,
And folly from wisdom grows;
And he is the wisest of men
Who knows how little he knows."

GIFTS.

You say I throw my gifts to the unworthy;
So doth the Lord of Love who rules on high;
So doth the liberal sun to all things earthy,
To hill or plain, to palace or to sty.
Who sells his gifts for gratitude expected
Is but a bargaining huckster at the best;—
The Sun asks nothing for his rays reflected;
I ask for nothing—prithee let me rest!

SMALL, BUT GREAT.

The sun can mirror his glorious face
In the dewdrop on the sod,
And the humblest human heart reflect
The light and love of God.

THE LAST KINDNESS.

Our Mother Earth is gracious
To all she hath possessed,
To flower or tree, to beast or bird,
And man—perhaps the best—
She gives them all permission
To die upon her breast.

--Belgravia.

WHO WAS HE? WHO IS HE?

"Do, dear papa, let me go out; I do so long to rove through the mountains, and this is such a dull, tiresome place. I have not been out for five days now; only think, papa, five whole days! ever since that horrid, hateful gout has kept poor dear papa a prisoner."

And the girl's slender little arms were lovingly twined round her father's neck, while the small delicate hands were coaxingly patting his cheeks.

"Yes, I know, you cunning little puss, you love to rove through the mountains," replied her father, looking with fond admiration on the animated handsome young face pleadingly bent over him; "and I am always glad to indulge you in your roaming and roving propensities, Miss, provided I may be there to shield you from harm and danger, darling. You know there are are some narrow ledges and ugly precipices about here, and you are so fearless in your excursions—"

"Fearless! why, of course, papa; I should think so. Am I not your daughter?"

And the little gypsy caressingly pressed her rosy lips to her father's.

"Ah, my daughter indeed," replied he, with a touch of sad emotion in his voice; "the living remembrance of my never-to-be-forgotten Estelle, your sainted mother, my own darling, who entreated me with her dying breath to watch over you with never-tiring, affectionate care. So you see, dearest, I cannot let you go out into the mountains when I cannot go with you. It is impossible."

"Impossible? Why, darling papa, did not Bonaparte maintain that the word 'impossible' had no claim to a place in the French Dictionary?"

"Bonaparte! Surely, darling, you might indulge your fond father with an occasional Napoleon—don't you think so?—even if these sweet rebellious lips of yours find it too difficult to let the word 'Emperor' slip through them now and then. It was the only cloud that ever had power to arise between me and your beloved mother, this unreasoning dislike of the great man of the age. She remained pure Legitimist to her last breath, only she called him Buonaparte with the full Italian pronunciation, while you would cut him down to Bonaparte, which is not kind to your father, who was his faithful follower through all the stages of his marvelous rise, glory, and fall, and would gladly have shared his exile on the murderous Anglo-African rock, had he but had his urgent prayer granted him. Impossible! Nay, there you are right, dear. Nothing is impossible; only, you see, the granting of your wish is impracticable, my darling."

"Why, how you play upon words, papa! How can a thing be impracticable when it is admittedly not impossible? Answer me that, you dear papa."

"I will not answer that, as *Shylock* says in the play which you used to like so much, you clever little casuist, when we were living in England; I will only say I dread the danger—"

"Danger!" with a proud curl of her haughty lips. "Danger on these mole-hills! You surely remember, papa, that I have acceuded the Righi, and crossed the great St. Bernard with you. Danger! Why, a mere Russian brought a whole army safely over the St. Gothard, and led them from the Grisons to Glarus, over paths that had up to his time been deemed impassable even by the natives!"

"A mere Russian! Why, my dear little Estelle, how you talk! A mere Russian, indeed! This mere Russian, Souwaroff, was one of the greatest Captains of an age abounding in the article, and he led a host of the very toughest men one would not like to encounter over often in the field. Aye, we had a narrow squeak for it at the time. Had it not been for our lucky blow at his Lieutenant, Korsakoff, the probabilities are there never would have been a First Consul and an Emperor."

"Yes, dear papa, that was at Zurich, where you saved France. I know it well; poor dear mamma used to tell me all about it."

"I, my darling? I did not save France, dear. Why, it was General Lorges who directed the attack, and *he* was commanded by Massena. Why, I was only a Colonel at the time."

"Oh, yes, I know all about that, papa. Massena commanded Lorges, and Lorges commanded you, but you struck the decisive blow, though only a Colonel at the time. But while we are talking, papa, time flies, and the best part of the day will be gone before I can get away. Do, darling papa, let me go this once!"

"Ah, you coaxing little flatterer! I would indeed, dearest Estelle, but the danger—"

"Danger! there is that ugly word again. Know you not, papa dear, that the great Emperor Napoleon—there you have him in full now—used to say that obstacles were only made to be overcome, and danger unflinchingly met?"

"Cunning little gypsy!"

"Then, darling papa, you know I need not go alone. Dear old Jean will gladly come along with me if you will only give your permission. He knows every glacier and every mountain-path from here to right over the St. Bernard and to the Simplon; so there can be no danger with him."

"Well, I suppose I must. It is ever the old tune, *ce que femme veut*—what a woman has set her heart on she will always somehow manage to get. Go darling, and call Jean here to me."

The little fairy tripped off fairy-like in eager search of Jean Balguier, whilom Sergeant in the Old Guard, and General Count Duplessis-Tersac's orderly and confidential man for many years.

The General, Estelle's father, was one of the few survivors of that phenomenal phalanx of paladins who had borne the name and fame and rule of republican and imperial France over well-nigh all Europe, and part of Asia and Africa. He had remained faithful to the last to the great Corsican chieftain, whom he had attended to Elba, and would have followed to St. Helena, had his prayer not been peremptorily rejected by the British Government. After the disbanding of the Loire army he had retired from the service; for, though belonging to an ancient Legitimist family, the old Imperialist soldier could not cotton to the Bourbons.

The General was now between fifty and sixty. He was a fine-looking man, with a noble countenance and expressive dark eyes. His figure was tall and commanding, his gait and bearing martial. His dark chestnut hair was beginning to be somewhat liberally sprinkled with gray, while his long pendant moustache still retained the original dark color unmixed. He was just now laid up with a severe fit of the gout—a memento, as he declared it to be, of the Russian campaign, but by his physician attributed solely to over-indulgence in the good things of the kitchen and cellar—and he was reclining in his easy-chair, with his right leg swathed in multitudinous flannel folds and supported on a pile of pillows.

Two years before our story begins he had lost his dearly-beloved wife, who had left him a daughter, the only survivor out of six children she had borne him.

Estelle, now—in Summer, 1829—twelve years old, was indeed a little fairy. The artless simplicity of childhood was marvelously blended in her with the sound sense of riper years. She promised fair to have all the sweet charms of her mother, united with her father's noblest qualities. She had received a most excellent education, and spoke English, German, and Italian with equal fluency and purity as French, having passed a few years by turns in England, Germany, and Italy. She was tall for her age, of slender build and graceful shape, with a face of the purest antique Greek type, beautiful Marie Stuart eyes, and a profusion of golden locks.

She soon returned to her father, attended by a tall martial figure with a splendid head. This was Jean Balguier, one of Bonaparte's old Egyptians, who had been the General's orderly from the disastrous Russian campaign in 1812 to the final cataclysm in 1815, and had carried his body, without even a scratch, through all the Titanic struggles from Valmy to Waterloo. He was a native of Martigny, in Switzerland, who had come to Paris, a lad of thirteen, at the hottest time of the Revolution, and had joined Kellermann's forces as a republican volunteer. After the disbandment of the Loire Army he had entered the General's private service.

It was in Martigny, at the Hôtel Latour, that Gen. Duplessis-Tersac was at present staying with his daughter.

"At you command, General!" said Jean Balguier, with the customary military salute.

"Sergeant Balguier," said the General, in brief commanding accents, "you will attend my daughter on an excursion into the mountains; you will take care that she comes to no harm." Then, as the sudden twinge of the gout, which had mainly contributed to impart to the order a slight tinge of imperious harshness, passed away, he added, in a much gentler and more hearty way, "I know you will take care of my darling Estelle, dear old Jean. Indeed, I would not trust my daughter to the best professed guide in the mountains; with you I am sure she is quite safe."

"No fear about that General," replied the Sergeant confidently. "So long as I am with Mademoiselle Estelle not a shadow even of danger shall come near our dear young lady. There is not a part of the mountains for leagues around here that I am not familiar with."

"Good-bye, dear papa, then," cried Estelle, tenderly embracing the General. "Come along, Jean, you dear old fellow, who are always so kind to me, even when my whims set your aged limbs trotting through the mountains. Aged limbs, indeed! Why, you are younger and stronger than the youngest and stoutest of the guides. I am quite of papa's way of thinking. I would not trust myself with the best of them. Come along, dear Jean!"

The frank open countenance of the old soldier expanded in a happy smile of pleased contentment. He repeated his military salute, then followed his young mistress, who had tripped off lightly before him.

It was a fine day, only a little sultry. The young lady had her fill of roving through the mountains. It would have been difficult indeed to tire out little Estelle; she was the very impersonation of Heine's glorious type of gracefulness of form combined with sustained power of motion and unwearied vigor of action. Her faithful squire and guide was perhaps the only man in these mountains who could well keep up with the little sylph.

At about three in the afternoon the excursionists found themselves at several leagues' distance from Martigny, on the road to Chamonny. Here Jean Balguier ventured to hint to his young mistress that it would be desirable to think of their return to the Hôtel Latour. The young lady—who indeed would have preferred to push on a little further toward the secret goal of her dreams and aspirations, the great Mont Blanc—acquiesced, nevertheless, with a pretty good grace. It seemed very curious, but somehow she thought she observed that Jean Balguier did not look quite in his usual way. She had seen a troubled expression come into his face once or twice as they were walking along, and he had raised his hands repeatedly to his head. He seemed somehow to feel ill at ease; but when she solicitously asked him whether there was anything the matter with him, he replied, in his usual calm way:

"Nothing whatever is the matter with me, Mademoiselle Estelle; it is only the heat of the weather, which incommodes me a little, perhaps. Why, it seems hotter to-day than I have ever known it to be even in Egypt and Syria."

They had hardly begun to set out on their homeward march, and were just moving cautiously along a narrow path by the side of a steep precipice, when there suddenly burst over them—quick, short, and sharp—an Alpine storm.

"How very vexing, to be sure!" cried Jean Balguier, half-impatiently. "That was the matter with me, I see now—this most unwelcome messenger from the skies, which is likely to delay us for hours, and the General will be waiting so anxiously for your return, Mademoiselle Estelle."

"Well, we had better move on as fast as the storm will permit us," replied the young girl. "I am not half so much put out by it, though, as you seem to be, dear old Jean. I must confess I have a passionate liking for storms, particularly in the mountains."

"Maybe, Mademoiselle Estelle; but one may get too much of it," the old soldier said, in a strangely hesitating way, raising his left hand involuntarily to his head. "At all events, let us hasten, Mademoiselle Estelle, to get away from this."

They were walking side by side along the ledge, Jean Balguier protecting, as it were, his young mistress with his own stalwart body against the roaring storm and the pelting rain. Suddenly he turned purple in the face, an agonized cry burst from his lips.

"O my God! Back, Mademoiselle Estelle—back! for Heaven's—"

The alpenstock dropped from his nerveless grasp, and rolled over into the gulf beneath. Unhappy Jean Balguier, struck with a fit of apoplexy, followed after. His last thought on earth, his last semi-conscious act in life, had been to shield and save his adored young mistress, the daughter of his revered chief and master, who, prompted by the impulse of her generous nature, had, with foreboding fear, bent forward over-eagerly to clutch at his coat, and hold him from falling. In vain—nay, only to precipitate the sad catastrophe; for, in his noble devotion, he had rushed backward nearer to the verge of the precipice, and, most unhappily, the impetus thus given to the lithe little body caused poor Estelle to stumble, and before she could recover and stay herself, she rolled over, and began sliding rapidly down some four yards of a steep slope, terminating abruptly at the very edge of the perpendicular precipice. Here her descent was suddenly arrested by the silk sash thrown over her shoulder and tied round her waist, being firmly caught upon a jagged protrusion projecting some nine inches beyond the surface of the rock.

Here the poor child remained suspended, face downward. Some four hundred feet below lay the mangled corpse of the true-hearted old warrior, who had indeed been faithful unto death. The eyes seemed to glare upward, with the same last look of agonized horror in them, as if they were still sentient and conscious. Some terrible minutes passed thus—ineffably, indescribably terrible. The girl's life was literally hanging upon a few slender threads of tissue. But the brave spirit quailed not; indeed, she thought not of herself in these supreme moments; she thought only with bitterest sorrow of her faithful friend lying stark below, and, with acutest grief, of her beloved father, who might even now be anxiously waiting for his darling's return, and, alas, must wait in vain. A passionate yearning came into her soul, and she lifted her thoughts in deepest silent prayer to the Almighty Disposer of events, to spare her young life for her father's sake.

An intense hushed whisper reached her ear from above:

"Hope! Help is near! Move not, for your life! Can you hear and understand me?"

A firm "Yes, I hear and understand! Thank God for His infinite mercy!" came back in clear silvery tones, with never a tremor in them. "I will not move, but patiently wait, and do as you will direct me."

"That is all right, then. Wait patiently, and trust in our heavenly Father."

Just at the very moment when the unhappy sergeant was going over the edge, and poor Estelle was stumbling and sliding after him, a youth of fifteen or sixteen was turning the corner of the rock along the path in which this shocking tragedy was being enacted. He was horror-struck at the sight; but instantly recovering his self-possession, he, with prompt decision and prudence beyond his years, resolved upon his course of action. He made his way cautiously to the spot, and threw himself down at full length to peer over the edge. Here he saw, some thirteen feet below, the young girl providentially stopped in her downward course.

It was he, then, who had sent his whisper of hope and help down to the poor child, whom he shudderingly beheld in such appalling peril.

With the same rapid decision he now arose from his prostrate position, took off his knapsack, and unstrapped a coil of rope from it, which unwound. Having securely fastened the end of the rope round his breast, and tied the other end round his left wrist, he threw himself down again at full length, pushing the looped rope over the edge, and guiding it with his hands and his alpenstock.

To his indescribable joy he found that the double rope was more than long enough to reach below the jagged projection which had caught Estelle's silk sash. He guided the loop successfully over the child's head. He then bade her in a cheery voice to pass it under her arms, and lay hold of it firmly on both sides. The fearless little sylph accomplished this in a twinkling. He then began to haul up both ends of the rope with all his might, yet steadily and gently, that he might not hurt the child, whom he was resolved to save even at the risk of his own life. Thus she was drawn gradually into an upright position, when the same jagged projection which had caught her sash afforded them ground for her little feet to rest on, enabling her thus to turn her face to the slope, and to assist her preserver materially by taking advantage, with equal courage and skill, of the jagged conformation of the incline to climb up.

A few minutes of combined exertion saw the little heroine lauded safe once more on the path. She looked deadly pale; but the little hands which so warmly pressed her preserver's in heartfelt thankfulness did not tremble in the least. Only the peril past, the natural reaction set in, and the poor child fainted.

The storm had ceased ere this, and the sun was shining once more warmly and brightly. Some guides were just then passing that way with a party of excursionists, on their return to Martigny. Among the latter happened to be an English gentleman, a physician, who knew General Duplessis-Tersac and his daughter. The youth who had so heroically saved Estelle from such imminent peril explained to this gentleman in a few brief words the state of the case, and handed his charge over to him to convey her back to her father, and to take the necessary steps to recover the body of the unfortunate man who had so sadly met his death.

The young man went on his way to Chamouny rejoicing, deeply thankful to the Almighty that it had pleased Him to make him His humble instrument in saving a precious human life. He had not thought even of asking the name of her whom he had preserved or of her father, and in the excitement of the moment no one had thought of asking him his name, so that the General knew not to whom he owed his daughter's life. All that Estelle could remember of her preserver was his thrilling voice, and that he was a handsome, fair-complexioned youth. She declared that his face and the tone of his voice would live forever in her memory. But who was he?

It was five years after. The revolution of July, 1830, had restored General Count Duplessis-Tersac to the active ranks of the French Army. He was now—in June, 1834—second in command at Algiers. General Voirol—the same who, some two years after, commanded at Strasburg, where he was actually made prisoner for a few hours by Louis Napoleon in his mad attempt on that fortress, (which, by the bye, was within an ace of succeeding)—was then interimistic Governor-General of Algiers. In his temporary absence—he had been suddenly summoned to Paris by the Minister of War—General Duplessis-Tersac replaced him.

The General had now turned threescore, but the last five years had passed over him apparently without ageing or altering him. He looked as tall and commanding as in '29, and his mustaches still kept the original dark color. There was one great alteration, indeed, in him, but it was a change for the better—he had been free from gout for the last two years. Altogether, the climate of Africa seemed to agree with him marvelously well.

The General was in his private cabinet at the Algerian head-quarters in the Rue des Lotophages. Said private cabinet was a handsome Moorish apartment, opening upon a tiled courtyard, with a large marble fountain in the centre. The ceiling of the room was supported on eight marble pillars; the walls were lined to a height of some six feet above ground with quaintly-painted glazed Dutch tiles. The General was in full unform. He was standing at his desk, with his brow ominously contracted, his right hand menacingly raised and extended, and his eyes flashing angry glances upon a richly-dressed middle-aged Arab, standing before him in an attitude of half-fear, half-defiance, who was darting back from time to time furtive looks of bitterest enmity and hatred.

"Beware, Ali Ben Maza!" the General cried; "beware, I tell you! Think you I know not of your treacherous plots against France, of your treasonable correspondence with the Marabout and the Fezzans? I have had my eye upon you for some time. I know you would rebel against France if you but dared. Take care! take care! Loyal and absolute submission henceforth alone can save you. If I again detect in your actions the least approach even to an attempt to play us false, by the memory of my father! you die the death of a traitor! aye, though you could claim descent in a direct line from the great Haroun-al-Raschid, or even from the camel-driver of Mecca himself. Depart now, and strive to deserve the merciful leniency which is once more extended to you. Go!"

Ali Ben Maza darted a last gleam of hatred at the General, saluted in the Oriental fashion, and withdrew. At the gate he mounted a richly-caparisoned horse, held by a servitor, and rode off. Ali Ben Maza was simply a Moorish patriot, who hated the conquerors and oppressors of his land, though, submitting to the compulsion of necessity, he had sworn lip-fealty to them. Conquerors always have the unpleasant, and certainly scarcely rational, habit of treating as rebels and traitors those who would endeavor to shake off the foreign yoke imposed upon them. What they would look upon in themselves as the noblest and sublimest patriotism, were they to have the misfortune of being conquered by others, they visit as the blackest and most unpardonable offense upon the unlucky heads of those whom the misfortune of war alone has subjected to their chance sway.

General Duplessis-Tersac was a thorough type of a Frenchman of that greatest and best—but also worst—period of France, the Republic and the Empire. He had all the noble qualities and the undoubted virtues of his race; but he had also a liberal allowance of the foibles of his countrymen. Inordinate national pride and an unfortunate tendency to treat the natives with contumelious disdain and stern harshness bordering on cruelty ranked unhappily among the chiefest of these foibles. Well, we must not be too hard upon him, considering the strauge way in which English officers and officials deem it but too often incumbent upon them to treat "the niggers" of her Majesty's new Indian empire.

Only there could be no doubt that the General's "way with the natives" was not the best calculated to conciliate them and reconcile them to the rule of their conquerors.

Ali Ben Maza had been specially incensed by the General's contumelious allusion to the "camel-driver of Mecca." True, the allusion was historically correct, but it was certainly altogether out of place on this occasion, and it rankled deeply in the Moorish chieftain's breast—as the General might have learned somewhat to his discomposure had he been present a few hours later at a meeting of Moors at the mansion of Ibraham Ben Abdallah, a wealthy Algerine, who resided about half a mile beyond the Jardin du Dey, before the Porte Bab-el-Oued, or Gate of the West, at which certain sinister resolutions were taken, to be carried into effect at the earliest opportunity—that very night, if a chance should present itself.

The General, however, was utterly unconscious of any danger that might possibly threaten him. At about seven o'clock in the evening he set out in mufti from the Rue des Lotophages on a visit to his friend Bernelle, Colonel of the Foreign Legion, who resided about half an hour's walk from the Porte Bab-a-Zoun, or Gate of the East. He did not observe that a young native was dogging his steps.

On his return to town, about three hours after, just when he was approaching the Porte Bab-a-Zoun, he was suddenly and desperately set upon by four Moorish swordsmen.

The General was renowned as a *beau sabreur*, but unhappily he had no sabre or sword to wield, only a common walking-cane. However, being an adept in the kindred sciences of single-stick and quarter-staff, he made excellent use of even that rather insufficient weapon, managing to keep his fierce assailants at bay for a short time. But four yataghans, in the hands of expert swordsmen, are rather long odds against a walking-stick, even though an Admirable Crichton were handling the latter, so the poor General was soon bleeding profusely from two wounds, one in the left shoulder, the other extending half over the skull to the brow, and another minute would certainly have terminated the affair fatally for him, had not a new champion suddenly appeared on the field, who made his presence felt in a singularly striking manner.

The new-comer had also only a stick; but it had a heavy leaden knob at one end and a long iron spike at the other, and the bearer made play with it with the vigor of a full-grown Hercules, and with such marvelous skill and rapidity as would have done honor to a lineal descendant of the Miller. He made a most effective entry with a tremendous tap on the heads of the two chief assailants, who were thereby completely knocked out of time; and as just at the very moment the tramp of the patrol was heard approaching from the direction of the city gate, the other two intending assassins, deeming discretion the better part of valor, after a short fight took to their heels; while the friend in need rushed to the assailed man, who was just sinking down in a faint, to support him in his arms. By this time the patrol had come up. By the light of the Sergeant's lantern the fainting General saw, as in a half-conscious dream, a handsome energetic young face bending solicitously over him.

The wounded General was taken to his residence, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Eichacker, Surgeon of the Third Battalion of the Foreign Legion, who happened to be at head-quarters. The General remained unconscious for three weeks, and recovered but slowly. Six months after, he finally gave up active service, and retired with his daughter to his estates in Touraine, taking up his residence in the season at his family mansion in Paris, the Hôtel Tersac, in the Rue St. Dominique.

The two Moors who were found stretched on the battle-field were taken to the *prison de ville*, where they were treated with special care. They had the misfortune to recover, of course only to be done to death in the orthodox fashion. No need to say that neither of them was Ali Ben Maza or Ibrahim Ben Abdallah, who both of them knew better than to put their heads in jeopardy in a mere private assassination adair. As it was found that the General's preserver had received a heavy sword-cut across the left upper arm, he was taken to the Caratine Hospital to have his wound attended to. He here explained to the medical officer that he had most important urgent affairs to look after in Toulon and Marseilles; so he simply had his wounded arm properly dressed and bandaged, and left by next morning's steamer for France.

A patient's name not being an important factor or feature in the diagnosis or prognosis of his case, no inquiry had been made of him on this point. So, when the General, about three weeks after, having recovered consciousness, wished to know his preserver's name, there was no one to give the desired information, to the General's great and grievous disappointment and sorrow. Again, who was he?

It was in Paris, on a splendid day in August, 1837, late in the afternoon. A well-dressed young man was slowly walking up the Boulevard des Italiens, on the right-hand side, in the direction of the Madeleine. He was apparently about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, a little above medium height, and well proportioned. He had a handsome, pleasing countenance, with regular features, Grecian nose, a well-formed mouth, with a small dark moustache and a fine set of teeth, a lofty expansive brow, and a profusion of rich dark hair falling half-negligently in curls over his neck. His complexion, naturally fair, had been bronzed by exposure to a southern sun. He seemed to be in deep thought, and there was a shade of veiled sadness in his dark expressive eyes, as he raised them from time to time from the ground, with a melancholy smile, allowing them to wander over the animated scene before and around him.

He was just passing in front of the Café de Madrid when a tall, middle-aged, distinguished-looking gentleman, seated at one of the small tables outside, who had been watching his approach for some time with evident interest, rose, walked up to him, and, shaking him warmly by the hand, cried, in a hearty, cheery voice,

"Raymond, my dear Raymond! this is a pleasure indeed, I beg you to believe, as great as it was unexpected. Who would have thought of meeting you here in Paris, and just on the very day of my own return here after three years' absence from France? Why, it must be eighteen months since we last met in St. Petersburg." Then suddenly noticing the deep crape on his friend's hat, he continued in a more subdued manner, with warm sympathy, "Ah, I see. I am truly grieved. You have lost some one near and dear to you; perhaps your father?"

"Ay, my father indeed!" replied the young man; "my father by loving affection and adoption, though by kinship simply my uncle. Yes, my dear Count Dartigue, I have lost him." Here his voice was half-choked by a deep sob, and he turned his face away to hide the tears that were gathering in his eyes; but he instantly recovered himself, and continued more composedly, "I stand alone in the world now, quite alone, and—" after some hesitation—"I have come to Paris in search of something to do; some opening in life; a career to embrace; some occupation, in fact, by which to get a living."

"I am sincerely sorry to hear you say so, Raymond. But how is this? Why, it is only eighteen months since M. Raymond was universally looked upon as one of the wealthiest and most prosperous merchants in the Russian empire!"

"True, my dear Count, so he was. But he was through life a thoroughly honest and upright man, of a most trusting generous nature, open-hearted and open-handed, and but little fit to cope with Russian roguery and Tartar duplicity. Your own experience, Count, of the country and the people will have given you some little notion, at least, of the moral depravity and turpitude obtaining there, especially in the higher and even the highest ranks of a corrupt society. My noble father was shamelessly robbed and despoiled by a set of princely knaves, aided and abetted by the things called law and justice there, of course, because the upright man, strong in the consciousness of his right, disdained purchasing these articles of the official administrators and expounders of them; and the tricky Government, so far from protecting the right, joined with a will in this raid upon the 'French adventurer, who had battened upon the poor natives, and had amassed a colossal fortune there,' when they knew full well that he had brought with him into the land three million francs, good and honest money of his own. Why trouble you with details? In brief, the upshot was that we lost everything, save honor. My dear father parted with all, even to the last vestige of his once princely fortune, to satisfy every possible and impossible claim upon him to the uttermost, and beyond. It broke his heart, indeed; but he died as he had lived, an honest man, thank God! To me he left the undying memory of his own inexhaustible goodness and loving affection, and his solemn injunction that I would depart from that vile seat of tyranny and corruption, shaking off the dust under my feet; and, as you see, Count, here I am, on the eager lookout for employment that will get me an honest living."

"I need not tell you, my dear Raymond," said the Count, after a brief pause, "how truly sorry I am for your sad misfortunes. You know that I have always entertained the sincerest friendship for you ever since chance threw us together in that ticklish adventure some four years ago, when your gallantry rescued me out of the murderous clutches of the New-York rowdies. It is no use, my dear Raymond"—this in reply to a deprecatory gesture made by the young man—"I *will* dwell on it. I shall remember it to my last breath, and I will always mention it with heartfelt gratitude. Now, in the midst of my deep regret that occasion for it should thus have arisen, I cannot help expressing my pleasure that it should happen to be in my power to testify my friendship and gratitude to you at once in a practical way. I have only this very morning come back to Paris, after a two years' absence from France, and one of the first men I met was Count Montalivet, an intimate of mine, who tells me that my old friend Duplessis-Tersac, who is wielding just now vast influence at Court and in the Cabinet, is giving a great dinner and fête to-morrow at his mansion in the Rue St. Dominique. Now I intend to give him a surprise. He cannot possibly know yet that I am back, and shall come upon him quite unexpectedly, and I propose to take advantage at once of his pleasure to see me again to ask him for something in the Administration suited to your talents and acquirements, my dear Raymond. And, as I think of it, you must go with me on the occasion. I will take no denial. Indeed, you will greatly disoblige me if you refuse."

"Well, my dear Count Dartigue, if you wish it, I will go; and believe me, I am deeply sensible of your kindness. When and where shall I meet you, then, to-morrow?"

"At 5 P. M.," said the Count, after a few moments' reflection, "at the Hôtel Tersac, in the Rue St. Dominique. I have to go to Versailles in the morning, and I may be detained a little beyond the time. You need simply give my name, and say that you expect me there. It will prove a sufficient passport and introduction, even should I not myself be there to the minute. Now I must wish you good-bye for the present. I have urgent business to attend to. Good bye, my dear Raymond, *à demain*."

The two friends, who had thus unexpectedly met, warmly shook hands and separated.

General Duplessis-Tersac sat at his large library table, eagerly studying a gigantic descriptive plan of the battle of Waterloo, spread out before him, and striving, for the fiftieth time or so, to demonstrate to himself and for his own personal satisfaction, at least, that but for Grouchy's gross blunder, and Ney's and Soult's and some other unhappy sub-commander's blunders and shortcomings, the great Emperor would have been in Brussels on the 19th of June, while Wellington and Blucher and their hosts would have been literally nowhere. This had always been a favorite pastime with French officers, and continues so to the present day, only that Wörth and Sedan have now replaced Leipzig and Waterloo.

The General was in the hot midst of his strategic and tactical movements on the paper when the door behind him opened softly, and a graceful young girl glided in, and moved up to the chair on tiptoe, to clasp her fair hands over his eyes, crying, in a bewitchingly sweet voice,

"Guess, papa, who it is!"

"Ah, you wicked little Gipsy! You have just come in time to save that fellow Billow from a crushing defeat at Planchenoit," cried the General, gently removing the soft hands from his eyes, and tenderly embracing his daughter.

Estelle Duplessis-Tersac had fully kept the promises of her childhood. The fair blossom had expanded into the fairer flower; the sylph-like child had developed into the beautiful maiden.

"You sent for me, papa. Is there anything new?"

"Yes, there is, darling; but I am afraid you will not like my news. Armand is coming to-day, so your aunt Castres writes to me. Do, darling, be as kind to him as you can bring yourself to be."

"I will, dearest papa. But it is too bad of the Vicomte de Vauguyron to persecute me in this fashion, after my lastemphatic declaration to him. I cannot possibly like the man. I cannot even esteem him."

"For the matter of that, my darling, I can conscientiously assure you that I do not like him much either. He is too Legitimistic for me by half, and too conceited and dogmatic. But then, darling, you know how your aunt has set her heart upon this match; and if it were possible, my dearest Estelle, for you to reconsider your decision—"

"Dear papa, you will not surely urge me to sacrifice the happiness of my life!"

"No, no!" cried the General hastily. "I will not, dearest, I will not indeed! It is only that your aunt pleads so pertinaciously for Armand, and gives me no rest in the matter. But never mind, dearest; we shall get over to-day, and there will not be much chance for Armand to persecute you with his love-making. There are some other young men coming, too, and there may be one among them to please Mademoiselle Estelle's most fastidious taste," he added, banteringly.

"Not likely, dear papa! I do not want to leave you, darling papa. *You* are my love and my only love. Or if ever I love to marry, it will be the one who rescued me from that appalling peril in the mountains, some eight years ago now," Estelle said, apparently half in jest, half in earnest.

"Ay, dear, but who was he? I also have long had some one in my mind's eye, but unhappily I do not know either who he is, and so"—

A knock at the library door interrupted the General. His confidential valet enters, to present a letter to his master on a silver salver. It is Joseph Balguier, brother of the lamented Jean, whom the General has taken into his service in grateful remembrance of that faithful, humble friend. The General opens the letter, and reads aloud:

My dear General—I have just received his Majesty's commands to run down to Château d'Eu. The King wishes to have a long interview with Madame Liste-Civile; so I deeply regret that I cannot be with you to-night. Please present my excuses and my affectionate regards to my charming friend Estelle. By the bye, you may expect a great surprise to-night. But I must not tell. *Mum* is the word, and Dartigue. Yours, as ever, MONTALIVET.

"There, we have it now, dearest. Two grievous disappointments. Armand, whom we don't want, is coming, armed with Aunt Castres' powerful protection, while Montalivet, whom we *do* want, is not coming. It is most contrary," said the General, with vexation. "But what can this mean? *Mum* is the word, and Dartigue. Mum and Dartigue! - What can it mean?"

"Oh, I have it, papa! It is that dear Count Dartigue who has come back, and he will be here to-day. You'll see. Then I am not right. I am so delighted. He will manage, in his easy charming way, to keep the Vicomte de Vauguyron in proper bounds, and prevent him from tormenting me with his hated love professions. And do you know, papa, maybe he will bring with him the hero of his New-York adventure, about whom he was always talking, and whom he jocularly promised to 'catch' for my own special behoof and benefit. Who knows whether this may not actually be part of the surprise intended for us to-night? But I must be off now. I have a world of things to do to prepare for to-night."

"A world of things to do! Why, how big you talk, you little silly; and all about a body and skirt and a few trashy bits of tinsel and sparkle! Ah, vanity, vanity! what pretty fools thou makest of the fairer half of creation! A world of things to do! What think *you* of that, Joseph?"

"I, General?" replied the old servitor, his rugged countenance smoothed and brightened by a genial smile, and looking with affectionate admiration at his young mistress' animated pretty face. "It is not for such as old Joseph to trouble his foolish noddle with knotty questions, General; but this I do know, that Mademoiselle Estelle is so very beautiful that she needs not adorning."

"Thank you, Joseph, thank you for the neat compliment. You make me blush with your flattery," said the young lady; then turning to her father demurely, "I plead guilty, papa, to the heinous charge of vanity. Papa, dear," she added, with a slight tinge of malice in voice and manner, "are you going to don your grand uniform, and to wear all your orders, and the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, and the diamond collar of the what-do-you-call-it order, and the jewel-hilted sword presented to you by the City of Paris? I do so love to see you in all the pride and pomp and circumstance of the glorious reminiscences of glorious war: and those diamonds and jewels do so sparkle, they quite dazzle one. Of course there is no trashiness about *them*; oh, dear, no!"

"Be off with you, mocking little monkey!" cried the General, with a half-blush tinging his honest cheeks. "Be off with you, I say! True, this also is vanity," he muttered to himself. "There is really, after all, not much to choose between the two sexes in that particular matter."

Estelle ran off laughing.

"Come along, Joseph," said the General; "I must think of dressing. Just to show that I do not care for little madcap's sally, I *will* put on my orders, and wear the diamond collar and the jewel-hilted sword. I know very well she likes to see me in them."

At five o'clock punctually young Raymond presented himself at the Hôtel Tersac. He inquired whether the Count Dartigue had yet arrived. Now Joseph Balguier happened to be in the hall just then. Count Dartigue was a great favorite with the old servitor, as he was in fact with every one he ever came in contact with; and Joseph remembered all about Count Montalivet's letter, and the remarks made upon it by his master and his young mistress. So it was no great wonder that he should jump to the conclusion that this visitor, who was personally unknown at the Hôtel Tersac, and who was inquiring now for Count Dartigue, was in all likelihood actually the hero of the Count's New-York adventure, which had been narrated more than once in Joseph's presence. Upon the strength of this seemingly extremely plausible supposition, Joseph took the young visitor at once under his special guidance and protection. He told him that, though Count Dartigue had not yet arrived, his friend's visit had been duly announced, and Monsieur ——, with an inquiring look at the young man, to which the latter replied, "Raymond,"—yes, M. de Raymond was expected.

"Plain M. Raymond," said the young gentleman, smiling. "I have no handle to my name."

M. Raymond, then, was expected, Joseph repeated, and proceeded at once to announce M. Raymond and usher him into the *salon*.

M. Raymond was most courteously

Tersac had caught the angry glances which the Viscount was darting on his daughter, and he had quietly walked up to have a serious explanation with the young man, and to tell him unmistakably to resign all expectation of ever gaining Mademoiselle Duplessis-Tersac's hand, when the General intended to inform him frankly he had fully made up his mind to betow upon his own and his daughter's preserver, M. Raymond. But ere the General had come up to the Viscount, the latter had turned to the table to deliver his dogmatic dictum upon the third-hand authority stated.

"Even upon the Viscount's assertion I will not give up Belliard!" cried General Lacretelle, one of the disputants. "But gentlemen," he continued, glancing accidentally in Raymond's direction, "let us ask that young unknown, M. Raymond, who seems to know everything."

And the General went over to Raymond to politely request his company for a few minutes. Raymond complied at once; Mademoiselle Duplessis-Tersac went also up to the table to join her father.

"I cannot see what that young man can possibly know about it," observed the Viscount, with a sneer. "Insufferable puppy!" he added, in an undertone. "How I should like to try his skill in fencing!"

The subject of the discussion having been explained to Raymond, he said,

"I am afraid, gentlemen, I cannot agree with any of you. I happen to know that the attack was led by General Latour des Touches."

"So it was, so it was!" cried General Lacretelle, eagerly. "I remember it now."

"And pray, sir, upon whose authority do you, who would to me seem the least likely to be informed upon a subject of this nature—upon whose authority, I say, do you venture upon contradicting *me*, who held the fact from my own father, who was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wagram!" asked the Viscount, with marked aggressive intention.

Raymond calmly measured the young gentleman with his eyes.

"I hold the fact, sir," he replied, slowly and deliberately, "from the late General Count Latour des Touches himself."

This statement created general surprise.

"Ho, ho!" said the Viscount, laughing rudely. "Ho, ho! and pray, sir, will you kindly tell me what connection there could possibly exist between—*a* M. Raymond and the late Count Latour des Touches that could have induced that nobleman to deliver lectures upon the campaigns of the Empire to—*a* M. Raymond!"

"Sir," was the prompt reply, uttered with the most perfect calmness, though with deep emotion in voice and manner, "Sir, let me inform you in the first place that your obvious intention to insult me misses its mark altogether. I declare to you most emphatically that I never light a worthless quarrel."

Here the Viscount burst out laughing.

"Fight, indeed!" he cried, with a contemptuous sneer. "Who do you think would fight with *a* M. Raymond!"

"Viscount," cried General Lacretelle, angrily, "you are a puppy!"

"An impertinent puppy, who deserves condign chastisement!" cried General Duplessis-Tersac, urged beyond his power of endurance.

"Will you kindly leave this matter in my hands, gentlemen!" said Raymond, with perfect composure; then, walking up to the Viscount and fixing his eyes intently upon him, he continued: "You rudely interrupted me, Sir. Let me finish what I was going to say to you. The late Count Latour des Touches, Sir, was my father, and the present Count Latour des Touches stands before you now. The name Raymond I took from a maternal uncle, who adopted me after my lamented father's death. Having given you this explanation, I must decline holding any further communication with you;" and Raymond turned away proudly.

"The son of my old friend and comrade Latour!" cried Generals Duplessis-Tersac and Lacretelle simultaneously.

"The son of the gallant Latour!" cried the other officers, crowding round the young man, and embracing him in the true French fashion on both cheeks.

The Marchioness so Castres was just then coming up to the group.

"You asked me, Marchioness," cried her brother-in-law, "who this young man was. Through the whole evening I have been assailed on all sides with the question, Who is he? Let me present him now to you, Marchioness, and to all, as the son of my dearest and oldest friend, the late General Latour des Touches—and as my future son-in-law!"

"Viscount, your arm!" cried the Marchioness.

The somewhat chapfallen Armand obeyed the invitation with alacrity, and the noble lady, escorted by her noble protegé, sailed away majestically indignant.

Immediately after the Count Dartigue made his appearance at last. He had met with an accident to his carriage, which had detained him for hours on the road to Paris. And thus the last remaining cloud was dispersed from the young people's heaven of happiness—an edifice created somewhat suddenly, but none the less solid and enduring for that.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE TOMB AND THE ROSE.

TRANSLATION, FROM VICTOR HUGO.

The tomb asked of the rose:
"What dost thou with the tears, which dawn
Sheds on thee every Summer morn,
Thou sweetest flower that blows?"
The rose asked of the tomb:
"What dost thou with the treasures rare,
Thou hidest deep from light and air,
Until the day of doom?"

The rose said: "Home of night,
Deep in my bosom, I distill
Those pearly tears to scents, that fill
The senses with delight."
The tomb said: "Flower of love,
I make of every treasure fare,
Hidden so deep from light and air,
A soul for heaven above!"

—*Chambers's Journal.*

A CIRCASSIAN SCOTCHMAN.—As an instance of the ethnological curiosities which the traveler may stumble upon unawares in this curious region, I may mention a strange acquaintance I made when traveling on the great plain which stretches from the Sea of Azof to the Caspian. One day I accidentally noticed on my traveling map the name "Shotlandskava Kolónlya" (Scottish Colony) near the celebrated baths of Piatigorsk. I was at that moment in Stávropo', a town about eighty miles to the north, and could not gain any satisfactory information as to what this colony was. Some well-informed people assured me that it really was what its name implied, while others asserted as confidently that it was simply a small German settlement. To decide the matter I determined to visit the place myself, though it did not lie in my intended route, and I accordingly found myself one morning in the village in question. The first inhabitants whom I encountered were unmistakably German, and they professed to know nothing about the existence of Scotchmen in the locality, either at the present or in former times. This was disappointing, and I was about to turn away and drive off, when a young man, who proved to be the schoolmaster, came up, and on hearing what I desired, advised me to consult an old Circassian who lived at the end of the village and was well acquainted with local antiquities. On proceeding to the house indicated, I found a venerable old man, with fine regular features of the Circassian type, coal-black sparkling eyes, and a long gray beard that would have done honor to a patriarch. To him I explained briefly, in Russian, the object of my visit, and asked whether he knew of any Scotchmen in the district. "And why do you wish to know?" he replied, in the same language, fixing me with his keen, sparkling eyes. "Because I am myself a Scotchman, and hoped to find fellow-countrymen here." Let the reader imagine my astonishment when, in reply to this, he answered, in genuine broad Scotch, "Od, man, I'm a Scotchman tae! My name is John Abercrombie. Did ye never hear tell o' John Abercrombie, the famous Edinburgh doctor?" I was fairly puzzled by this extraordinary declaration. Dr. Abercrombie's name was familiar to me as that of a medical practitioner and writer on psychology, but I knew that he was long since dead. When I had recovered a little from my surprise, I ventured to remark to the enigmatical personage before me that, though his tongue was certainly Scotch, his face was as certainly Circassian. "Weel, weel," he replied, evidently enjoying my look of mystification, you're no far wrang. I'm a Circassian Scotchman!" This extraordinary admission did not diminish my perplexity, so I begged my new acquaintance to be a little more explicit, and he at once complied with my request. His long story may be told in a few words: In the first years of the present century a band of Scotch missionaries came to Russia for the purpose of converting the Circassian tribes, and received from the Emperor Alexander I. a large grant of land in this place, which was then on the frontier of the Empire. Here they founded a mission, and began the work; but they soon discovered that the surrounding population were not idolators, but Mussulmans, and consequently impervious to Christianity. In this difficulty they fell on the happy idea of buying Circassian children from their parents, and bringing them up as Christians. One of these children, purchased about the year 1806, was a little boy called Teoona. As he had been purchased with money subscribed by Dr. Abercrombie, he had received in baptism that gentleman's name, and he considered himself the foster-son of his benefactor. Here was the explanation of the mystery. Teoona, *alias* Mr. Abercrombie, was a man of more than average intelligence. Besides his native tongue, he spoke English, German, and Russian perfectly; and he assured me that he knew several other languages equally well. His life had been devoted to missionary work, and especially to translating and printing the Scriptures. He had labored first in Astrakhan, then for four years and a half in Persia—in the service of the Bâle mission—and afterward for six years in Siberia.—*From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

WINE AS A BEVERAGE—The use of wine as a beverage has greatly increased during the last sixteen or seventeen years in this country. Since 1859 the imports from Portugal have doubled, those from Spain trebled, and those from France increased tenfold. Now, seeing that the production of the best wines is strictly limited, we may safely infer that there is more bad wine in this country at present than at any previous time. The best qualities of wine are without doubt the most wholesome of all alcoholic beverages. The alcohol that exists in them is modified by its combination with the delicate ethers and other constituents found in all well-fermented high-quality wines that have been long in bottle. A great physiological authority has said that the effects of all alcoholic drinks depend entirely upon the quantity of alcohol they contain, and that equivalent quantities of pure alcohol would produce identically the same effect. Now, it is simply impossible that this reasoning can be sound. To make it sound it would be necessary to compare the effects of every kind of alcoholic beverage (including ginger-beer, which is an alcoholic drink, though a very weak one) in a number of distinct cases, and under varying circumstances, with the effects of exactly an equivalent quantity of pure alcohol. This alone could justify a sweeping general conclusion such as I have quoted. But the results of such observations and experiments as have been made are to the contrary effect. It would really seem as though the alcoholo-phobists thought any argument good enough to throw at the head of alcohol. Take the following: "Dr. Smith found that the amount of carbonic acid (eliminated under the influence of alcohol) was reduced in men, as I have found it in the lower animals, so that the fact of the general reduction may be considered as established beyond disputation." If this be so, then I say many alcoholic beverages act differently from an equivalent quantity of alcohol, and Dr. Smith shall himself bear testimony to the fact. He found, with regard to ardent spirits, that "some increase and others decrease the amount of carbonic acid expired." In one case (with alcohol) there was an average increase of expired carbonic acid per minute 0.18 and 0.8 grains on two occasions. In another case, average increase of carbonic acid expired 0.74 grains per minute. In a third case with rum, there was an average increase 0.26 grains per minute. In a fourth case, with very fine old rum, maximum increase 0.1 and 1.5 in two persons. In other cases, with three ounces of sherry, he observed an average increase of 0.19 and 0.3; with half a pint Dublin stout increase 0.35 and 0.81 grains; with half a pint of fine old ale, increase 0.6 and 0.27 grains per minute. One is inclined to ask what is evidence worth when a man has it all his own way? What is evidence worth without cross-examination? I need hardly say that those who know anything practically about wines (and the only way of knowing wines is by drinking them; a physiologist or a chemist who drinks water only can know very little about the different effects of different wines) are quite agreed that the effect of a natural wine may be very different from that of an equivalent quantity of alcohol. I have myself observed recently two remarkable instances which support this statement. Two gentlemen, suffering at different periods from the same kind of local inflammatory affection, which every kind of alcoholic beverage aggravated, accidentally drank some very fine Chateaux Margaux that had been many years in bottle; in both instances not only was there no local irritation produced by two or three large glasses of the wine, but the general refreshing influence it exercised on their condition of depressed health was most marked. In neither of these cases could half a glass of sherry be borne with comfort. The original quality of a wine, its freedom from admixture with added alcohol or other substances, and its maturity, are the conditions which determine its action on the human organism. It is exceedingly likely that the purely exhilarating effect of certain fine old wines, when taken in moderate quantity, may be due to the circumstance that some of the natural constituents of the wine combined with the alcohol determine the complete decomposition of the latter into simple elements, or its rapid elimination after its stimulating effects have passed away; so that no undecomposed alcohol and no secondary products of its decomposition, such as acetic acid or aldehyde, remain in the organism.—*Fortnightly Review.*

THE VINE IN PORTUGAL.—The vino in the Minho district is grown on pollarded oak and chestnut trees and on trellises. It is pruned when the supporting tree is cut back in Winter, and gets no cultivation but what it shares with the crop growing beneath it. The vine strikes its roots so far into the soil that it probably does no harm beyond the slight injury caused by the shade of its dense foliage in Summer. The vines give a harsh, dark-colored grape, and the wine is of the kind known as "green wine," and rarely keeps sound a whole twelvemonth. It is a rough, harsh, acid wine, of powerful flavor, and exceedingly disagreeable to those who are not accustomed to its use. The wine-making is as simple as that process can be; the grapes are gathered in the middle or September, thrown into stone vats or into wooden tubs, and trodden out by one or more men. The whole mass of skins, must, and stalks is left together to ferment, and when it has distinctly arrived at the vinous stage of that process, the liquid is drawn into casks, to be left, loosely bunged, till the cold weather of November checks the sub-fermentation which continues after the wine has left the press. The wine then deposits some of the matter held by it in solution and in suspension, and becomes clear. It is the custom to leave the wine on its lees. It is fit to drink as soon as it is clear, but goes on improving until the following Autumn, beyond which time its preservation is doubtful.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

AN ADVENTURE WITH A BUFFALO.—The dense thick bush and tall reeds and grass which surround the *jheels* or solitary jungle lakes, are a favorite resort of buffalo. There they feed on the rich herbage, and approach the water by long tunnels in the grass and reeds. The extreme danger of encountering these creatures is graphically described by Captain Baldwin, who one evening, accompanied by a native, went down to one of these jungle lakes, and hearing something move in the long grass, had the temerity to enter a tunnel. Up to his ankles in mud, and with scarcely room to move or turn, he was straining his eyes to discover the game, when there was a sudden crash through the brushwood, and before he could bring his rifle into position, "I was hurled," he says, "to the ground with astonishing quickness by a tremendous butt on the right shoulder, followed by a pair of huge knees on my chest, crushing me down. The buffalo then commenced butting me with his huge head. I was covered with foam from his vile mouth; most luckily the ground was very soft, or I must have been killed. I had fallen on my back, but managed, by clutching the root of a small tree, to draw myself from under him; but as I did so and turned over, he struck me a terrible blow on the back with his foot, breaking two ribs; and then I was powerless, and imagined all hope of escape to be over. He gave me a bad wound on the left arm, another dangerous one under the arm-pit, a third on the hip—all with his horns; and then I found myself lifted off the ground and thrown a tremendous somersault in the air." Stunned and bleeding, our unfortunate sportsman was pitched upon his head, and landed behind a low thorn-bush at the edge of the lake. More dead than alive, he had yet sufficient presence of mind to remain perfectly still. A few yards off he could see his shaggy foe, sniffing all over the scene of the late tragedy. Satisfied with his victory, the buffalo then raised his head, listened intently for a few minutes, and to the inexpressible relief of his victim, trotted off in another direction. Faint and dizzy, but feeling that he must make an effort to escape, Captain Baldwin rose, staggered about thirty paces, and then fell over in a dead faint. When he revived a little he found his Hindu servant, who had been far too terrified even to try to help him in his hour of need, crying over him, and trying to bind up his bleeding arm. In a moment he remembered all that had happened; and motioning to the man to be silent, he got him to help him to his feet, and with his assistance, staggered fifty yards further, when exhausted nature again gave way, and he fell to the ground, able only to murmur in a faint voice: "Water; bring me water!" The Hindu ran down to the lake with his master's hat, which he filled with water, and having given him a little to drink, poured the rest of it over his head. He then cut his linen coat into strips, dipped them in water, and with them bound up the wounds as well as he could. "Now," said his master, "put your rifle at full cock on the ground beside me, and run for assistance as fast as you can." He obeyed, and the Captain, in this almost helpless state, was left alone. Night was beginning to fall, and he could hear from time to time some animal moving behind him through the undergrowth of matted creepers and reeds; but he was too much exhausted either for curiosity or fear, and at last, through sheer weakness, fell into a doze, from which he was awakened by the glare of torches. A brother officer, after a long search, had found him; and although it was many weeks before he could move hand or foot, he got at last all right again, and was as dashing a sportsman as before; only he ever afterward took care to give a buffalo bull as wide a berth as possible—in which prudent precaution he is imitated even by the tiger. This latter tyrant of the jungle, red with the slaughter of scores of buffalo cows, is careful to treat with profound respect the grizzled patriarchs of the herd.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ALLOTMENT OF COMMUNAL LAND IN RUSSIA.—In the southern provinces, where the soil is fertile, and the taxes do not exceed the normal rent, the process of division and allotment is comparatively simple. Here each peasant desires to get as much land as possible, and consequently each household demands all the land to which it is entitled—that is to say, a number of shares equal to the number of its members inscribed in the last revision list. The Assembly has, therefore, no difficult questions to decide. The communal revision list determines the number of shares into which the land must be divided, and the number of shares to be allotted to each family. The only difficulty likely to arise is as to which particular shares a particular family shall receive, and this difficulty is commonly obviated by the custom of casting lots. There may be, it is true, some difference of opinion, as to when a redistribution should be made, but this question is easily decided by a simple vote of the Assembly. Very different is the process of division and allotment in many communes of the northern provinces. Here the soil is often very infertile, and the taxes exceed the normal rent, and consequently it may happen that the peasants strive to have as little land as possible. In these cases such scenes as the following may occur: Ivan is being asked how many shares of the communal land he will take, and replies in a slow, contemplative way, "I have two sons, and there is myself; so I'll take three shares, or somewhat less if it is your pleasure." "Less!" exclaims a middle-aged peasant, who is not the Village Elder, but merely an influential member, and takes the leading part in the proceedings. "You talk nonsense. Your two sons are already old enough to help you, and soon they may get married, and so bring you two new female laborers."

"My eldest son," explains Ivan, "always works in Moscow, and the other often leaves me in Summer."

"But they both send or bring home money, and when they get married, the wives will remain with you."

"God knows what will be," replies Ivan, passing over in silence the first part of his opponent's remark. "Who knows if they will marry?"

"You can easily arrange that!"

"That I cannot do. The times are changed now. The young people do as they wish, and when they do get married they all wish to have houses of their own. Three shares will be heavy enough for me!"

"No, no. If they wish to separate from you they will take some land from you. You must take at least four. The old wives there who have little children cannot take shares according to the number of souls."

"He is a rich Muzhik!" (peasant) says a voice in the crowd. "Lay on him five souls!" (that is to say, give him five shares of the land and of the burdens.)

"Five souls I cannot! By God, I cannot!"

"Very well, you shall have four," says the leading spirit to Ivan; and then, turning to the crowd, inquires, "Shall it be so?"

"Four! four!" murmurs the crowd; and the question is settled.

Next comes one of the old wives just referred to. Her husband is a permanent invalid, and she has three little boys, only one of whom is old enough for field labor. If the revision list were taken strictly as the basis of distribution, she would receive four shares; but she would never be able to pay four shares of the communal burdens. She must therefore receive less than that amount. When asked how many she will take, she replies with downcast eyes, "As the Mir decides, so be it!"

"Then you must take three."

"What do you say, little father!" cries the woman, throwing off suddenly her air of subservient obedience. "Do you hear that, ye orthodox! They want to lay upon me three souls! Was such a thing ever heard of! Since St. Peter's day my husband has been bedridden—bewitched, it seems, for nothing does him good. He cannot put a foot to the ground—all the same as if he were dead; only he eats bread!"

"You talk nonsense," says a neighbor; "he was in the kabák (gin shop) last week."

"And you!" retorts the woman, wandering from the subject in hand; "what did *you* do last parish fête? was it not you who got drunk and beat your wife till she roused the whole village with her shrieking? And no further gone than last Sunday—pig!"

"Listen!" says the old man sternly, cutting short the torrent of invective. "You must take at least two shares and a half. If you cannot manage it yourself, you can get some one to help you."

"How can that be? Where am I to get the money to pay a laborer!" asks the woman, with much wailing and a flood of tears. "Have pity, ye orthodox, on the poor orphans! God will reward you;" and so on, and so on.

I need not weary the reader with a further description of these scenes, which are always very long and sometimes violent. All present are deeply interested, for the allotment of the land is by far the most important event in Russian peasant life, and the arrangement cannot be made without endless talking and discussion. After the number of shares for each family has been decided, the distribution of the lots gives rise to new difficulties. The families who have manured plentifully their land strive to get back their old lots, and the commune respects their claims so far as these are consistent with the new arrangement; but often it happens that it is impossible to conciliate private rights and communal interests, and in such cases the former are sacrificed in a way that would not be tolerated by men of Anglo-Saxon race. This leads, however, to no serious consequences. The peasants are accustomed to work together in this way, to make concessions for the communal welfare, and to bow unreservedly to the will of the Mir. I know of many instances where the peasants have set at defiance the authority of the Police, of the Provincial Governor, and of the central Government itself, but I have never heard of any instance where the will of the Mir was openly opposed by one of its members.—*From Russia. By D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.*

ANECDOTE OF ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.—She had hardly commenced her career at the Comédie Française, when one evening a singular incident occurred, which not a little amused and somewhat puzzled both audience and actress. While the mass of the public were testifying by repeated applause their admiration of our heroine, one spectator alone, ensconced in the corner of a stage-box, and enveloped in a capacious cloak, sat apparently unmoved, with his eyes fixed on *Roxanne*, (they were playing "Bajazet,") and at intervals during the piece muttered in a low tone, but sufficiently audible to be heard by the artist, the monosyllable "Good!" after which he relapsed into his former insensibility. Curious to ascertain the name and condition of her mysterious admirer, Mlle. Lecouvreur applied for information to one of the frequenters of the *coulisses*, from whom she learned that "the man in the cloak" was no other than the celebrated grammarian Dumarsais; upon which, immediately on her return home, she dispatched a note to his address, requesting the pleasure of his company at dinner on the following day. The hour arrived, and the guest with it; but, regardless of the dainties prepared for him, he besought his hostess, as an agreeable prelude to the repast, to favor him by reciting a passage from one of her parts, and on her complying with the request, listened with the same immobility as before, repeating every now and then the inevitable "Good!" but without betraying any other sign of approval. Surprised, and perhaps a little mortified by his comparative indifference, she asked in what respect she had failed to please him. "Mademoiselle," he replied, "as far as my judgment goes, you possess a talent superior to that of any living actress; but you have yet one thing to learn. When you have succeeded in imparting to each word, each syllable, its proper inflexion and accentuation, you will equal, if not surpass, all those who have preceded you." "And nowhere," said Adrienne, with a bewitching smile, "can I hope to find a surer guide, a more efficient professor, than Monsieur Dumarsais!"—*Temple Bar.*

SPINOZA.

TWO SONNETS.

I.

The souls of heroes are as mountain-peaks,
Far-reaching peaks of scintillant sun and snow,
That tower above the valley-lands below—
Where weary days merge into wearier weeks;
Yet, as the mystic life of Nature speaks
In fragrant breezes and the river's flow—
The life discerned in misty, mountainous glow
Burns trombligly through lowly lips and cheeks.

Thy soul, Spinoza, is of godlier worth
Than the blind souls once worshiped as divine;
Still thon hast tears for each poor blossom's birth—
What love is there more vast and strong than thine?
Thy lofty dream is sweet to common earth,
And simple eyes on thy mute sorrow shine.

II.

Hero of thought, thy victories were not deeds
Of knightly valor, blood-stained, brutally wild;
Thou hadst the yearning soul of God's first child,
Yet will to break the hell-bound night of creeds.
Doubt's poisonous gloom at thy firm touch recedes—
The world's hot scorn hath left thee undefiled—
The infinite thought of Nature through thee smiled—
And throned Intellect by thy wisdom reads.

At last time triumphs, and the saintly dead
Among the living moves with godlike pace;
The ghastly phantoms of the past have fled,
And hope is radiant with prophetic grace.
Thy soul, Spinoza, like stars' light is shed
Upon the invisible majesty of space!

GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMMERY.

SUCCESS OF MASTER BETTY.—Perhaps, however, the most extraordinary dramatic success on record was that of a man who has recently passed away, "Master" Betty, or "the Young Roscius." Like Garrick's, his career was another exceptional one, all light and no shadow. Henry West Betty, Irish by descent, was born at Shrewsbury in 1791. His father was a man of independent means; his mother was a fine reader, and took great delight in instructing her son in that pleasant art. It seems to be highly probable that the parents discovered his dramatic talents at a very early period and fostered them. When about eleven years old he was taken to the Belfast Theatre to see Mrs. Siddons play *Eleira* in Kotzebue's tragedy of "Pizarro." From that hour an all-absorbing passion for the stage seized upon him. His father took him to Atkins, the manager, who handed him over to Hough, the prompter, and under that gentleman the stage-struck boy received his first lesson in the histrionic art. The teacher quickly discovered that his pupil would do him credit; he had a bright intelligent face, and a grace of manner and movement not only remarkable in one so young, but exceptional at any age. His docility was greater even than his talent; whatever he was directed to do he could instantly accomplish, and was sure never to forget; his feelings could take the impression of every passion and sentiment; whatever was properly presented to his mind he could immediately grasp; and he seemed to seize by a kind of intuitive sagacity the spirit of every sentence, and the prominent beauties of every remarkable passage. He made his début at Belfast in 1803 as *Osman* in Voltaire's "Zara." His success was immediate and assured. Pending his opening in London, which was arranged for December of that year, (1804,) he visited other English towns, creating an ever-increasing mania wherever he went. At Liverpool, crowds eager to secure places for the night would assemble round the box-office at an early hour in the morning, and when it was opened the crush was so fierce that gentlemen were bruised and half suffocated, had their clothes torn to ribbons, their hats and even their shoes carried away. For his fourteen performances there he cleared, with benefit, £1,520. But it was reserved for London to crown the madness. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on Dec. 1, 1804, a prodigious concourse filled Bow-street and the piazzas of Covent Garden Theatre; toward evening the numbers and the pressure became so alarming that it was thought necessary to send for a guard of soldiers to close the entrance and form passages and approaches; but for this precaution, a terrible catastrophe must have occurred. A few minutes after the doors were opened the house was crammed. Gentlemen, knowing every seat in the boxes was taken, yet forced their way through, and sprang over into the pit, to steal a march upon the pittites; others, less scrupulous, took forcible possession of box seats previously engaged, and could not be dislodged; every lobby and passage was jammed with people, content to pay any price if they could only peer at the stage through a hole or a crevice; fainting women, and even men, by scores had to be drawn out of the mass, and gentlemen wedged into suffocating corners were kept from swooning only by their wives constantly fanning them. Drury Lane, with a very weak bill, took over £300 from the overflow of its neighbor. The play was "Barbarossa," an English version of Voltaire's "Merope." The first act, in which the star did not appear, was performed in dumb show so great was the uproar. But when at length *Barbarossa* gave the order for *Achmet* to be brought before him, it was as though an enchanter's wand had been suddenly waved over the clamorous concourse, turning it to stone; a death-like silence fell upon it; not a movement, not a whisper was heard; the very breath was held in intensity of expectation. As he stepped from the wing, attired in the close fitting dress of a slave, which made his small figure appear even smaller upon that great stage, the spell was lifted, and there burst forth a roar of applause, almost terrible in its force. The boy, although remarkable for his modest and unassuming manners, had a marvellous self-possession, and, although moved, was by no means flurried by this great reception. Mrs. Inchbald, who was present, complained that "his preaching-like tones" fatigued her; but Mr. Jackson edged that in the latter acts he exhibited great fire, spirit, and impassioned variety. "He is a clever little boy," she adds; "and had I never seen boys act before, I might have thought him exquisite." The green-room however, caught the infection from the audience, and hailed him a prodigy, a transcendent genius, a second and greater Garrick! "Nature has endowed him with genius we shall vainly attempt to find in any one of the actors of the present day," wrote one of his critics. That the boy was remarkably clever there can be as little doubt as that his talents were in no degree commensurate with the sensation he created. As it has been before said, his carriage and action were beautifully graceful, his aptitude keen, his capacity for study and his memory prodigious; as an instance, he is said to have studied "Hamlet" in less than four days. But, although his voice was powerful, and had a fine depth of tone, it was heavy and monotonous; his delivery was frequently too rapid for distinctness, and sometimes noisy to ranting; besides which, it was disfigured by strong provincialisms and an absence of the letter *h*, the result of imperfect education. But, above all, he had no originality of conception. Hough, the Belfast prompter, taught him all, at least all his early and most successful parts. In the books out of which he studied every inflection of the voice was marked, every movement of the arms, and even of the legs. He owed everything to his instructor, and he was not ungrateful, one of the first uses which he made of his good fortune being to settle an annuity upon him. His unprecedented success was partly the result of one of those mental epidemics which have at times affected the public mind in all ages and all countries, and partly of that love for the abnormal which has always been an English characteristic. "Any strange being there makes a man," says Caliban, and the satirical remark will seemingly never become obsolete. We may take some heart at our own theatrical shortcomings when we read that John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, George Frederick Cooke, Mrs. Jordan, Bannister, and other bright lights—any one of whom would now make a star of the first magnitude—played to empty benches, while Master Betty was drawing the whole town; and that Charles Young, Charles Kemble, and all the great actors except *the* Kemble and his great sister, had to play second to this "puny whipster." But, as a much worse specimen of the taste of our grandfathers, Hazlitt tells us that after hissing John Phillip in *Sir Giles Overreach*, boxes, pit, and gallery joined in one shout of applause when Madame Sachi, the rope-dancer, "ran up the stage to the two-shilling gallery, and then ran down again as fast as her legs could carry her." The Betty mania was now at its height; even the all-absorbing Bonaparte was half forgotten in this new theme. Titled ladies contended for the honor of having him seated behind them in their carriages; Opie painted him as *Norval*, Northcote in a Vandyke costume, leaving the tomb of Shakespeare, thereby intimating that he had stolen thence the Promethean fire of the almighty genius. "Gentleman Smith," the original *Charles Surface*, now an old man, came all the way from Bury St. Edmunds to see him act, and after the performance presented him with a seal bearing Garrick's likeness. "Mr. Garrick," said the veteran light comedian, "bade me, during his last illness, keep this until I should meet with a player who acted from nature and feeling; such I have found in you." When overwork brought upon him a short illness, bulletins were issued at intervals during the day, and were waited for as eagerly as though he had been some great personage upon whom the fate of the Kingdom depended. Charles James Fox read *Zanga* in Young's tragedy of the "Revenge," to him, and William Pitt one evening made a motion of adjournment in the Commons in order that he and the other members might see him act some particular part; while the University of Cambridge made him the subject of a prize medal, the theme being "Quis noster Roscius egit?"—*Belgravia.*

DERONDA'S MOTHER.—The conjunction of the two names, Disraeli and Deronda, belonging to the same nationality, reminds me that none of these ingenious critics seem to have looked for the germ of Leonora, Princess of Halm-Eberstein, born Charisi, in the mother of the chronicler of "The Calamities of Authors." Yet the points of similarity between the real Jewess as described by her grandson and the ideal Jewess as painted by George Eliot are remarkable enough to fill an inedited page of *The Curiosities of Literature*. The personal charms, the strong will, the fascination, the excitable temperament of genius tyrannizing over and indeed usurping the place of natural affection, are as clearly indicated in the sketch of Mrs. Disraeli as they are in the study of Leonora Charisi. Even the first step which Leonora takes toward altering the destiny of her son had its precedent in the annals of our Premier's family. When Deronda, indignant at the disguise which has been thrown around him, exclaims, "Then it is not my real name!" the Princess replies indifferently:

"Oh, as real as another. The Jews have always been changing their names. My father's family had kept the name of Charisi; my husband was a Charisi. When I came out as a singer we made it Alcharisi. But there had been a branch of the family who called themselves Deronda, and when I wanted a name for you * * * I thought of Deronda."

In *The Life and Writings of Isaac Disraeli*, by his son, we read:

"My grandfather, who became an English Denizen in 1748, was an Italian descendant from one of those Hebrew families whom the Inquisition forced to emigrate from the Spanish peninsula at the end of the fifteenth century. * * * His ancestors had dropped their Gothic surname on their settlement in the Terra Firma, and grateful to the God of Jacob who had sustained them through unprecedented trials and guarded them through unheard-of perils, they assumed the name of Disraeli, a name never borne before or since by any other family, in order that their race might be for ever recognized."

The revolt of Leonora, Princess Halm-Eberstein's proud, passionate nature against the restrictions and humiliations of her race may be illustrated by a few sentences taken from her confession to Deronda, not, however, strictly observing the order in which they are uttered:

"I was to be what is called the 'Jewish woman,'" she exclaims; "I was to feel everything I did not feel, and believe everything I did not believe. * * * I was to love the long prayers in the ugly synagogue, and the howling, and the gabbling, and the dreadful fasts, and the tiresome feasts, and my father's endless discoursing about Our People, which was a thunder without meaning in my ears. I was to care forever about what Israel had been, and I did not care at all. I cared for the wide world and all that I could represent in it. * * * I wanted to live a large life, with freedom to do what every one else did."

Might not such a speech as that have come from Mrs. Disraeli, thus described by her grandson?

"My grandmother, the beautiful daughter of a family who had suffered much from persecution, had imbibed that dislike for her race which the vain are too apt to adopt when they find that they are born to public contempt. The indignant feeling that should be reserved for the persecutor in the mortification of their disturbed sensibility, is too often visited on the victim. And the cause of annoyance is recognized, not in the ignorant malevolence of the powerful, but in the conscientious conviction of the innocent sufferer."

And not only in this comprehensive resentment against the humiliations and restrictions of their religion and their race, but in the peculiar warping and distortion given by this embittered feeling to their personal character and their domestic relations, do the ideal and the real Jewess resemble each other. The very dislike to her son which in the fictitious character we are apt hastily to pronounce "unnatural" existed in the real one, and sprang from the same cause. The mother of Isaac Disraeli never pardoned her husband for his name.

"So mortified by her social position was she," says her grandson, "that she lived until eighty without indulging a tender expression; and did not recognize in her only offspring a being qualified to control or vanquish his impending fate. *His existence only served to swell the aggregate of many humiliating particulars. It was not to her a source of joy, or sympathy, or solace.* She forsaw for her child only a future of degradation."

"I am not a loving woman," cries George Eliot's Princess to her son. "It is a talent to love—I lacked it. Others have loved me, and I have acted their love. * * * Every woman is supposed to have the same set of motives or else to be a monster. I am not a monster, but I have not felt exactly what other women feel—or say they feel for fear of being thought unlike others. * * * *I did not wish you to be born.* I parted with you willingly. * * * When you reproach me in your heart for sending you away from me, you mean that I ought to say I felt about you as other women say they feel about their children. I did not feel that. I was glad to be freed from you. * * * The bondage I hated for myself. I wanted to keep you from. What better could the most loving mother have done? I relieved you from the bondage of having been born a Jew.

Leonora Charisi, in George Eliot's novel, banishes her child finally and forever, as she intends and believes, in order to free him from the trammels of race and religion. Isaac Disraeli's parents sent the future scholar and author to Amsterdam for some years to rouse him from the dreamy abstraction, during which he had produced a poem, and thereby filled both father and mother with terror as to his prospects in life.

When fate and the dread of approaching death prove too powerful even for the Princess' strong self-will, and she at last summons her son to her presence in Genoa in order to reveal their relationship, he hurries to the interview in a mood of high-wrought emotion; love, wonder, perplexity, enthusiasm all aflame within him. The two interviews between mother and son are, on both sides, at the same abnormal pressure throughout—though some of Leonora's taunts are not unlike "the tart remark and the contemptuous comment" with which, says Mr. Disraeli, his grandmother used frequently to "elicit all the irritability of the poetic idiosyncrasy." The Princess Leonora, however cold in her affections, is passionate enough in her disclosures and her unavailing wrath against destiny.

"The tender yearning after a being whose life might have been the worst for not having his care and love, the image of a mother who had not had all her dues whether of reverence or compassion, had long been secretly present with him in his observation of all the women he had come near. * * * When Deronda presented himself at the door of his mothers apartment in the *Italia* he felt some revival of his boyhood, with its premature agitations. * * * He had lived through so many ideal meetings with his mother, and they had seemed more real than this!"

The Princess gives her hand to her son, looking at him "examningly." "Then she kissed him on each cheek, and he returned her kisses. But it was something like a greeting between royalties."

When the period of Isaac Disraeli's educational exile was at an end, he prepared to rejoin his mother with feelings of sensitive tenderness, and was received by her with chilling scrutiny, the very forshadowing of George Eliot's creations. But into the real interview that ludicrous element entered which so often blends with our strongest emotions. Instead of being shaken in her impassive dignity by involuntary admiration, and ejaculating, like the Princess Leonora, of Halm-Eberstein, "You are a beautiful creature!" the first Mrs. Benjamin Disraeli was revolted by her son's appearance. Nor had the mental discipline imposed upon him cured his objectionable bent to poetry and sentiment. Isaac Disraeli, says his illustrious son, returned to England a disciple of Rousseau.

"He had exercised his imagination during the voyage in idealizing the interview with his mother, which was to be conducted on both sides with sublime pathos. * * * He was prepared to throw himself on his mother's bosom, to bedew her hands with his tears, and to stop her own with his lips; but, when he entered, his strange appearance, his gaunt figure, his excited manner, his long hair, and his unfashionable costume only filled her with a sentiment of tender (!) aversion; she broke into derisive laughter, and noticing his intolerable garments, she reluctantly lent him her cheek."

With these words Mrs. Benjamin Disraeli disappears from her grandson's pages. But we have seen enough of her to be justified in concluding either that his vigorous outline, enlarged and filled up, shaded here and heightened in color there, to the uses of the story by the transcendent genius of George Eliot, supplied the original of Leonora Charisi, Princess Halm-Eberstein; or that such striking coincidences of feeling and situation suppose in the novelist a marvelous intuition of the possibilities of Jewish character.—*Temple Bar.*

A SNOW-STORM IN SPRING.

When the earth doth smile in gladness,
When the lark is on the wing,
When March winds have ceased their madness,
And soft showers their blessings bring—
Type of sorrow, type of sadness,
Comes a snow-storm in the Spring.

When life's cares are of the slightest,
Beauty haloes everything;
When its days are fairest, lightest,
Then will clouds their shadows fling,
Dash the hopes that seemed the brightest,
As a snow-storm in the Spring.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.* W. HENRY PENNING.

THE "SLEEP" OF FLOWERS.—I have elsewhere suggested that the so-called "sleep" of flowers had reference to the habits of insects, on the ground that flowers which are fertilized by night-flying insects would derive no advantage by being open in the day; while, on the other hand, those which are fertilized by bees would gain nothing by being open at night. I confess that I suggested this with much diffidence, but it may now, I think, be regarded as well established. *Silene nutans*, the Nottingham catchfly, is a very instructive species from this point of view, and indeed illust

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE TAKING OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINE DEFEATED BY THE TURKS OVER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO—GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF A DESPERATE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE MOHAMMEDANS AND THE CHRISTIANS.

For nearly 425 years Constantinople has remained undisturbed in the possession of the Turks. On May 29, 1453—the city was then the capital of the Byzantine Empire—it was stormed by the Turks, the last Byzantine Emperor, Constantine XIII., losing his life in the defense. The taking of the city is thus powerfully described by Richard Knolles in his *History of the Turks*, published in 1603, and a second edition in 1610:

"A little before day the Turks approached the walls and began the assault, where shot and stones were delivered upon them from the walls as thick as hail, whereof little fell in vain, by reason of the multitude of the Turks, who, pressing fast unto the walls, could not see in the dark how to defend themselves, but were without number wounded or slain; but these were of the common and worst soldiers, of whom the Turkish King made no more reckoning than to abate the first force of the defendants. Upon the first appearance of the day, Mohammed gave the sign appointed for the general assault, whereupon the city was in a moment, and at one instant, on every side most furiously assaulted by the Turks; for Mohammed, the more to distress the defendants, and the better to keep towardness of the soldiers, had before appointed which part of the city every Colonel with his regiment should assail; which they valiantly performed, delivering their arrows and shot upon the defendants so thick that the light of day was therewith darkened; others in the meantime courageously mounting the scaling-ladders, and coming even to handistrokes with the defendants upon the wall, where the foremost were for the most part violently borne forward by them which followed after. On the other side, the Christians with no less courage withstood the Turkish fury, beating them down again with great stones and weighty pieces of timber, and so overwhelmed them with shot, darts, and arrows, and other hurtful devices from above, that the Turks, dismayed with the terror thereof, were ready to retire.

Mohammed, seeing the great slaughter and discomfiture of his men, sent in fresh supplies of his janisaries and best men of war, whom he had for that purpose reserved as his last hope and refuge; by whose coming on his fainting soldiers were again encouraged, and the terrible assault began afresh. At which time the barbarous king ceased not to use all possible means to maintain the assault; by name calling upon them and that Captain, promising unto some whom he saw forward golden mountains, and unto others in whom he saw any sign of cowardice threatening most terrible death; by which means the assault became most dreadful, death there raging in the midst of many thousands. And albeit that the Turks lay dead by beans upon the ground, yet other fresh men pressed on still in their places over their dead bodies, and with divers event either slew or were slain by their enemies.

In this so terrible a conflict, it chanced Justinianus, the General, to be wounded in the arm, who, losing much blood, cowardly withdrew himself from the place of his charge, and leaving away to supply his room, and so got into the city by the gate called Romana, which he had caused to be opened in the inner wall; pretending the cause of his departure to be for the binding up of his wound, but being, indeed, a man now altogether discouraged.

The soldiers there present, dismayed with the departure of their General, and sore charged by the janissaries, forsook their stations, and in haste fled to the same gate whereby Justinianus was entered; with the sight whereof the other soldiers, dismayed, ran thither by heaps also. But whilst they violently strive together to get in at once, they so wedged one another in the entrance of the gate, that few of so great a multitude got in; in which so great a press and confusion of minds, 800 persons were there by them that followed trodden under foot, or thrust to death. Diapozius Longus, seeing no safeguard of his life, flying with the rest in that press as a man not regarded, miserably ended his days, together with the Greek empire. His dead body was shortly after found by the Turks among the slain, and known by his rich apparel, whose head being cut off, was forthwith presented to the Turkish tyrant, by whose commandment it was afterward thrust upon the point of a lance, and in great derision carried about as a trophy of his victory, first in the camp, and afterward up and down the city.

The Turks, encouraged with the flight of the Christians, presently advanced their ensigns upon the top of the uttermost wall, crying Victory; and by the breach entered as if it had been a great flood, which, having once found a breach in the bank, overfloweth, and beareth down all before it; so the Turks when they had won the utter wall, entered the city by the same gate that was opened for Justinianus, and by a breach which before they had made with their great artillery, and without mercy cutting in pieces all that came in their way, without further resistance became lords of that most famous and imperial city. * * * In this fury of the barbarians perished many thousands of men, women, and children, without respect of age, sex, or condition. Many, for safeguard of their lives, fled into the temple of Sophia, where they were all without pity slain, except some few reserved by the barbarous victors to purposes more grievous than death itself. The rich and beautiful ornaments and jewels of that most sumptuous and magnificent church—the stately building of Constantine the emperor—were, in the turning of a hand, plucked down and carried away by the Turks; and the church itself, built for God to be honored in, for the present converted into a stable for their horses, or a place for the execution of their abominable and unreasonable filthiness; the image of the crucifix was also by them taken down, and a Turk's cap put upon the head thereof, and so set up and shot at with their arrows, and afterward, in great derision, carried about in their camp, as it had been in procession, with drums playing before it, railing and spitting at it, and calling it the God of the Christians. I note not so much done in contempt of the image as in despite of Christ and the Christian religion."

FIRES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE CRY OF "YANKIN WAR"—THE REPORT OF CANNON, AND THE APPEARANCE OF THE FIREMEN—THE SCENE AT THE FIRE.

The cry of "Yankin wär" is the Turkish for "Fire." It is heard less frequently now in Constantinople than in former years, when fires were an every-night calamity. For some time the building of wooden houses has been strictly forbidden; a kind of fire brigade has been organized, and the people manifest their ill-humor in some other way than that of incendiarism. Nevertheless, a week scarcely ever passes without a fire. Scarcely is it discovered from the watch tower on the heights of Gandilli, than it is announced by the firing of five, seven, or nine shots from the battery there established; at the same time signals indicating its precise locality are made—by flags during the day and lanterns during the night—to the watch towers of Galata and of the Maskent in Stamboul. Before the heavy booming of the Krupp guns has died away, runners, dressed in red, and carrying a short lance in their hands, start in all directions to announce to the different Ministers of the Porte, whose duty it is to attend at every fire, and to the Police and and military authorities, the situation of the fire. In former times it was also the custom for the Sultans to attend on similar occasions, and one of the odalisks, dressed also in red, had the special duty of announcing to the Sultan, if he was in the harem, the outbreak of a fire. Of late years this custom has died out, and only the Ministers of War, Marine, and Police are bound to be present, the Grand Vizier even of our days dispensing with that fatiguing duty, except in cases of great emergency. As soon as the runners have passed, the watchmen appear with their heavy clubs, which they strike against the pavement, shouting out at the same time at the top of their voices the cry of "Yankin wär!" adding the name of the locality where it is raging. A few minutes afterward the "sakas," or water carriers, with their heavy leathern pouches, are seen running to the scene of the conflagration; for there are no convenient water-pipes or plugs to be opened, and the whole supply of water consists in what the "sakas" can collect from the neighboring wells or public fountains. The fire-engines soon appear, escorted by the "tulumbadgis," or firemen. The "engines" are mere squirts, carried by four men. To each engine are attached some 30 or 40 "tulumbadgis," with their chief, and a runner or crier, who, armed with a short lance, precedes them and makes way for them. If the engines are very small they are very numerous, and it is not uncommon to see in the space of an hour, some forty or fifty with their escort of firemen pass through the narrow high street of Pera. As the tulumbadgis, they are all volunteers, and taken from the lowest dregs of the Turkish population—overgrown shoe-blacks, bankrupt lucifer matches sellers, livery stable boys, and conductors of donkeys form the great majority of these active and promising gentlemen, who receive no pay except a suit of clothes at the Bairam, and are supposed to live upon the backsich or gratuities which they receive from the people whose property they have saved, and who in reality live on plunder. In consequence of this system they are most zealous in their attendance and in their desire to be the first on the spot; and it is a strange sight to see these ruffians, half naked, rushing through the streets, changing the bearers of the engine from time to time, without slackening their speed, and yelling all the time, to make the people, the dogs, and donkeys get out of their way. If two companies of these barbarians meet by any chance, such is their desire to be first on the scene of the promised plunder, that a sharp race ensues between them, and if victory is doubtful they come to blows. The engines are generally followed by companies of soldiers in fatigue dress, carrying long hooked poles, which are used for pulling down the houses; and this is, in truth, the most effective and easy way of mastering a fire for the houses, being mostly built of thin planks, are easily pulled down, and thus a waste space is made round the already burning property.

At the scene of the fire the sight is much the same as in all countries on those occasions, except that the noise and confusion are increased by the fact that the furniture of the houses of a whole street is being removed at the same time, the inhabitants never waiting for the conflagration to get near them, as it runs along among the wooden houses with fearful rapidity. These people and their furniture, or at least the part of it which is not robbed in the confusion by the firemen or the carriers, are conducted to some open space where, under the guard of the Police, they sit down on their property and wait with true Turkish calm and patience to see what fate will do. At last the fire is mastered or dies out of itself, according to the zeal displayed by the firemen, who, if largely paid by the proprietors of the threatened houses, will sometimes do wonders with their diminutive engines, or will refuse to work altogether, and then a new body of plunderers appears in the shape of numerous fellows armed with spades and long sticks with iron hooks, who, notwithstanding the efforts of the Police, rush among the still smouldering cinders in search of coins, of jewels, or of iron and brass fittings, &c. Gradually the cinders cool down, and then the cats appear in search of their homes, and afterward the street dogs, who drive them away, and hasten to secure a nice warm hole in the cinders where to lie down, and these remain at last masters of the ruins, as they were before the masters of the living streets.

IRON AND STEEL ON RAILROADS.

THE FUTURE OF THE RAIL TRADE—AN INCREASING DEMAND FOR STEEL RAILS—THE DEMAND FROM THIS COUNTRY.

From the London Standard, April 2.

To the iron industry the future of the rail trade is largely the determinator of its prosperity as a whole. In the different districts in which the iron trade is located, varying branches have prominence, but in normal states of trade the manufacture of railway iron has become, from its extent, the controlling branch of the industry. And bearing this in mind, and remembering the prolonged stagnation in the rail trade, and the divergence of the demand from iron to steel, it must be interesting to trace from the present condition some indication of the future. From those who are connected with the iron and steel trades, we have now presented in the monthly trade and navigation returns a mass of figures bearing on this particular branch of the question, and though they are given with the caution that the confused use of the terms "iron" and "steel" renders the figures occasionally incorrect, yet there is about them so much that is authentic, that without wearying the reader by giving a mass of details, we may indicate their general tenor, and add thereto some from other sources, facts which throw light on the general question.

The tendency of late in the rail trade has been twofold—toward lesser sale, and increasingly toward the use of steel rails in place of iron. This is most strikingly evidenced in the export branch of the rail trade. Last year, for instance, we sent out about 363,000 tons of rails, a quantity which the district of Cleveland alone could have produced in that period. Out of that shrunken amount nearly one-half were steel rails. During the first two months of the present year the iron rails fell further off in quantity, sinking from 30,000 tons in the two months of last year to 16,000 tons; while, on the contrary, in the same period, the steel rails exported more than trebled—rising from 5,000 tons last year to over 16,000 tons this year. The price of rails is less now, of course; but bearing this fact in mind it will be found that the declared value of the exports of both classes of rails moved in correspondence with the upward or downward movement of the quantity. It is noticeable that some of our best customers for iron rails in the past, such as Sweden, India, and others, are now decreasing their demands for iron rails and increasingly preferring steel rails. And the general tendency of the whole rail trade is unmistakably shown by the simple fact that in the two months of this year the exports of steel rails were larger by 600 tons than those of iron. At home the tendency is the same. All the important railways are increasingly using steel rails in preference to iron. Thus, on the Great Western Railway alone there were used in the six months ending with last year 16,200 tons of steel rails; and the whole of the 77 miles of way relaid on the Great Northern Railroad during the same time was relaid with steel rails. On the Midland line an almost identical length has been relaid with steel, and other companies have also used more of the popular material and less of iron, so that the movement is becoming increasingly marked. And the cause is so evident that it is needless to recite it. According to the returns to which allusion has been made, the price of steel rails is beginning to show signs of increase. The average declared value of the iron rails was about £6 10s. a ton, and that of steel rails was close upon £9 per ton. While prices continue in something like the relation these figures imply, the preference for steel may be expected to continue; but as the capacity of the steel rail-making works is limited, the increasing demand must for a time force up prices, and any increase of prices will give a great advantage to the producers of iron rails, the producing capacities being now practically unlimited.

There is one feature in the present position of the rail trade which is a slightly favorable one; we have already this year sent out twice as many rails to the United States as we sent during the whole of last year. America was one of our largest buyers of iron rails, and though the 300 tons she has taken from us this year are a mere drop in the bucket compared to the vast quantities she took aforetime, yet the fact that the trade is recommenced, on however small a scale, is a favorable omen. When the United States again commences a course of railway making, her own rail producing establishments will be insufficient to supply the demand; and for what may be called the pioneer lines laid down in these eras of railway extension iron rails are almost invariably chosen. And if the price of steel rails should be raised, as seems probable, there would be a larger amount of iron rails used even on home lines, while the poorer Continental railways would also increase the use of those made from the cheaper material. The prospects of the rail trade, generally, however, are brighter this year than last, although that brightness is equally diffused in the various producing districts according as they manufacture ore steel rails to the greater proportion. There are now more orders being worked, especially on colonial account, than have been placed for many months; and, in addition, there has not only been an abstention from adding to the number of iron rail manufacturing establishments, but some of the mills in some districts have been turned into plate or guide mills. Thus it may be said that in some slight degree the manufacturing capacity for iron rails is being lessened, while that for making steel rails, on the contrary, is in course of being increased. This change in the producing capacity may be expected to act and react, but probably its ultimate effects will be in favor of the iron rail makers. And there is another course of events transpiring, which can only end in their favor—the experiments to which attention has been more than once directed, and which, in efforts to improve the manufacture of rails and to lessen the cost of production, may be said to have met with some degree of success. Should the success attained prove less than the expectations and hopes of those who have made them, it is to be borne in mind that it leaves the makers of iron rails in no worse plight to continue the competition with the makers of steel rails than they now are in; but should these hopes prove well grounded, it may be confidently expected that there will be a considerable improvement in their position in the competition.

There now seems a little more ground for hope as to the prospects of the prevalence of peace in Europe. The doubts attaching themselves to the prospects of a peaceful solution of the Eastern question were so great, and exercised so vast an influence on trade, that it may be believed that with any definite belief in an assured peace, there would be an immediate revival in trade such as it has long needed. One of the victories which peace has is that of railway construction; but it is one which can only be won at large cost. Many Continental nations are now either short of means or short of credit to continue their efforts to gridiron their domains with railways, and thus even with peace, it is not likely that large orders for railway material would be given, but other countries, such as Spain, are now recuperating; in others, such as the United States, there is a much more hopeful trade outlook, and in this class it may be reasonably expected that larger orders for railway materials will be given in the course of the next two years which best suits the purses and the preference of speculators. And as prices for railway iron and steel have now reached their minimum, it may be also concluded that our home railways will, as a body, follow the example of the Great Western, and purchase more than ordinary quantities of rails while they are procurable at prices so much below usual rates. On the other hand, there are two facts to be taken into account. An enlarged length of line is now laid with steel rails, and thus the quantity needed for renewal is less; and the state of trade and the stationary character of railway traffic receipts must discourage companies from projecting or carrying out large schemes of extension. For some time, therefore, the quantity of rails needed will be rather below than above ordinary amount, so far as home companies are concerned; but these considerations do not equally hold good in regard to Continental lines. But looking broadly at the whole question of the future of our rail trade from the best light obtainable, and taking into account all the facts attainable, there is, we think, reasonable ground for the belief that, nationally, the rail trade has known the worst of the depression which has so long affected it, and through it the whole of the iron industries. This is on the supposition that war is happily prevented; for were it to occur, the experience of Spain shows the utter prostration of the railway interest during its continuance, and even after its conclusion. Even with peace, the financial state of Europe is not favorable to the inauguration of another great era of railway making, but it would be favorable to a few attempts at construction which would most beneficially affect this great but now depressed branch of the iron trade.

SOLDIERS' UNIFORMS AND CHURCH DRESS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written a reply, under the title of "The Church and Law," to a letter from Canon Carter, setting forward at length the objections held to the existing ecclesiastical courts by those who agree with him. In his reply the Archbishop says: "Let me ask you to consider what would be the spectacle exhibited by a regiment which, according to its regimental orders, was bound to wear a certain uniform, if every soldier, or knot of soldiers, was at liberty to add to the prescribed dress any ornaments or accoutrements which might approve themselves to the fancy of the individual or his friends. You cannot, I think, gravely doubt that rubrical directions are in the main intended to prescribe a uniform system, and do exclude, as a general rule, ceremonies which they do not sanction. What would seem become the condition of our churches if some general rule of uniformity were not acted upon?"

LAW REPORTS.

THE EMMA MINE CASE ENDED.

A VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANTS, TRENOR W. PARK, GEN. H. H. BAXTER, AND EX-SENATOR WILLIAM H. STEWART.

The jury in the Emma Mine case, which retired about 5:30 o'clock on Friday evening, sent a communication to Judge Wallace yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, asking for some of the documentary evidence and putting questions of fact to the court. Judge Wallace sent for the jury, and gave them some of the documentary evidence relating to quantities of ore, &c., that they asked for, but told them that they must decide all questions of fact themselves. They retired, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon sent word that they had agreed, and Judge Wallace directed them to come into court, but one of the jurors, William B. Askins, who was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, had to be carried into the room in a chair. On being asked the usual questions, Mr. George Lewis, the foreman, said that they had agreed on a verdict and found for the defendants. There was a slight inclination to applaud by a few friends of the defendants, but this was promptly repressed by Mr. Chittenden, of counsel for the defense. The defendants in the case were Messrs. Trenor W. Park, Gen. H. H. Baxter, and ex-Senator William H. Stewart, of Nevada. Of these, Messrs. Park and Baxter were present, and both exhibited considerable emotion as they thanked the jury for their verdict. The jury, which was composed of only 11, one having dropped out from illness some two months ago, stood seven for the defendants and four for the plaintiff when they first went out, but yesterday morning, when they came into the court-room for the first time, the seven had increased to ten, leaving only one, George H. Young, the only Englishman on the jury, in favor of the plaintiff, but, after a consultation and going over some of the documentary evidence, he changed his mind. The counsel in the case were Messrs. Stoughton and Foulkes for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Chittenden, Phelps, and Beach for the defendants. Messrs. Phelps and Beach were absent when the verdict was given. Mr. Stoughton, on being questioned as to whether he should appeal the case, said he did not know at present what course would be taken, but that it probably would not rest in its present condition. He should have to consult his clients in reference to any future action. Mr. Park has a libel suit pending in the United States Circuit Court against the *Tribune* for strictures on him in reference to this case, and his trial has been put off awaiting the issue of the Emma Mine litigation. Mr. Park having stated that he would urge on its trial as soon as a verdict was reached in the Emma Mine case.

A NICE QUESTION OF COSTS.

An interesting and quite novel question of costs was before Judge Sinnott, in the Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action was that of Jacob Henkel against Jacob Stamper. The suit was brought on June 13, 1876. The plaintiff in his complaint set up two causes of action. The first was that Stamper had made his note for $139 07, which became due, was not paid, and was, therefore, protested, at a cost of $1 38. The second cause of action was for $79 for goods sold and delivered. Before the time to answer had expired, Louis Cohen, the defendant's attorney, served on the plaintiff an offer, under section 385 of the Code, to allow the plaintiff to take judgment for $139 07. Before the plaintiff's time to serve a notice of acceptance of the offer had expired, the defendant's time to serve his answer expired, and he pleaded a general denial as to the first cause of action and admitted the second cause of action, but alleged that the credit on which the goods had been sold had not expired. After the service of the answer the plaintiff's attorneys served a notice that they would accept the defendant's offer as regarded the first cause of action. The plaintiff's attorney refused to agree to this, and the plaintiff thereupon moved to amend his complaint by striking out from it the second cause of action. This motion was granted by Judge Goepp, on the plaintiff agreeing to deduct from any judgment he might recover the sum of $25 as the costs of the amendment. The plaintiff then served his amended complaint, and the defendant put in an answer to the same. The suit was tried, and the plaintiff recovered judgment for only $139 07. The plaintiff's attorneys then served on the defendant's attorney a bill of costs and disbursements for $18. The question then came up as to who was entitled to costs. The plaintiff's attorneys insisted that after the amendment of the complaint the defendant was bound to serve a new offer of judgment. The defendant, on the other hand, insisted that he, having served his offer of judgment as prescribed by law, and the plaintiff having failed to recover more, the defendant was entitled to the costs from the time of the offer. The Clerk of the Court coincided in the latter view, and taxed the plaintiff's costs at $24 52, and the defendant's at $84 26. Judge Sinnott affirmed this decision, holding that, the plaintiff's notice of acceptance being a conditional one, the defendant was not bound to recognize it, and that the offer of the defendant referred to the amended as well as the original complaint. The plaintiff, therefore, having failed to obtain a judgment for more, the defendant was entitled to costs since the service of the offer.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER.

On the 30th of December, 1875, the American ship Harvest Queen, owned by Charles H. Marshall and others, who also owned the cargo, set sail from Queenstown, Ireland, for Liverpool. The British steamer Adriatic sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the same day, proceeding down the Irish Channel. While the Harvest Queen was going up the channel, she was run into by a steamer, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, with such violence as to crush in her port bow, causing her to sink almost immediately, and become, with her cargo, a total loss, and the officers and crew, and all on board, were drowned. Suit was begun in the Admiralty Court, in this district, by the owners of the Harvest Queen, alleging that the Adriatic was the vessel that ran into the Harvest Queen, and that the collision resulted from the negligence of those navigating the Adriatic, in not having a good lookout, in running too fast, and at a rate of speed, in not keeping out of the way of the ship—as steamers are bound to do if possible when meeting sailing vessels—and in not stopping and backing in time to avoid the collision; and the owners of the Harvest Queen sought to recover $245,000 as damages. The answer was that the Harvest Queen was in either sunk by a collision with some other vessel than the steamer, or was wrecked. Judge Blatchford, before whom the case was tried, gave a decision yesterday, holding that the evidence established the fact that the Adriatic was the vessel that collided with the Harvest Queen, but he holds further that the Harvest Queen changed her course and lights in such a manner that the Adriatic was entirely deceived as to her intentions, and that the latter was responsible for the collision. He concludes that the Adriatic "could act only in view of what she saw, and what she had a right reasonably to infer from what she saw. Her movements were taken with a reasonable certainty that they would give safety to both vessels. She exercised the highest degree of diligence imposed by the law in her efforts to avoid the Harvest Queen. She exercised that diligence directly, throughout to the end, in all the emergencies which the vacillating movements of the ship threw upon her. The libel is dismissed, with costs." Thomas B. Stillman and Henry J. Scudder for the libellants; Everett P. Wheeler and Joseph H. Choate for the claimants.

ONE OF THE OXFORD EIGHT.

William Thompson, a battered-looking young Englishman, was arraigned before Justice Kilbroth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of drunkenness. He pleaded earnestly to be released, and said he had a horror of Blackwell's Island. "Let me go now, Justice," he said, "and I will never get drunk again. I can earn a good living, and I am anxious to go out into the country. I am a graduate of Magdalen College, Oxford University, and four years ago I was in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, with old Joe Blundell. I call him Joe, you know, for acquaintance sake. A little whisky takes great effect upon me sometimes, and I don't mind telling you frankly I was on the island once for 10 days. Well, that was for being drunk. I don't want to go there again, for they will make me book-keeper. That's what they did before. First they put me to help row the Ward's Island boat, but I was too weak for that, although I was in old days one of the Oxford eight. Now, Judge, do let me go, and I will never get drunk again. I expect a remittance from my mother, and I want to go to the country." Justice Kilbroth committed Thompson to the Tombs for the purpose of inquiring as to the truth of his plaintive tale.

THE MONTANT ESTATE.

Alphonse Montant, brother of Louis Brugiero Montant, who saved Miss Edith May when the yacht Mohawk was capsized, and who recently died intestate, took out letters of administration yesterday in the Surrogate's Court on the personal estate of his brother, Louis B., and his father Alphonse P., on whose estate Louis had been Administrator. The personal property of Alphonse P. is valued at $150,000, and that of Louis B. at $35,000, but the real estate of each, which is not covered by the letters of administration, is estimated at much larger amounts than the personal property.

THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., the Referee appointed by the Supreme Court to admit the accounts of Shepherd F. Knapp, the Receiver of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank, filed his report in the County Clerk's office yesterday. From this it appears that the Receiver has collected $275,163, and has paid out $229,929 92. The balance on hand would therefore be $45,233 08. Of this, $23,683 09, with interest from Dec. 17, 1873, remains on deposit in the United States Trust Company, being reserved for contested claims, and $5,618 72 is held on account of the amounts of dividends uncalled for. These leave a real balance on hand of $15,926 27. The unpaid costs, allowances, disbursements, and fees of the counsel to the Receiver are allowed by the Referee at $5,978 32. The Referee reports, as his opinion, that the following should be allowed to counsel as costs for services: Devellu & Miller, $2,500; Marsh & Wallis, $1,000, and White & Bushe, $1,000. Commissions to the amount of $13,785 15 are allowed to the Receiver.

THE CUSTODY OF A GIRL ACTRESS.

A habeas corpus case of more than ordinary interest was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The proceeding was in the name of Mrs. Mabel Leonard, who seeks to recover the custody of her child Mabel, who is a bright-looking and very pretty girl about 10 years old. The child is now an inmate of the Sheltering Arms. Mrs. Leonard is a variety actress, and, some months since, put the child on the stage of the Union-Square Theatre. Young Mabel acted the part of the boy *Paul* in the play of "Miss Multon." After the run of the play ended, the girl was put by her mother in a charitable institution. She did not like that particular establishment, and therefore went, on her own account, before a Police Justice, and he caused her to be transferred to the Sheltering Arms. The mother, in her petition for the writ of habeas corpus, stated that she is both able and willing to support the girl. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, however, took the case in hand, and appeared yesterday, by William H. Gibson, in behalf of the child. The Sheltering Arms also appeared, and put in a traverse to the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Gibson said it was practically conceded that the mother is an unfit person to have the custody of the child. The only question was as to the appointment of a proper guardian. There were, he believed, four or five persons who hang around the green-rooms of theatres, who, he understood, want to speculate and make money out of the girl's natural abilities. One of these persons is perfectly infatuated with the girl, and the latter seems to reciprocate his affection. He has made a promise to marry her when she reaches the age of 17. The case was adjourned until to-morrow, when it is believed it will be amicably settled.

THE TROUBLES OF A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

John Halpin, of No. 38½ Elizabeth-street, is a burly ruffian who has several times been arraigned in police and other criminal courts for beating his wife, Mary. Yesterday he figured three times in the Essex Market and Tombs Courts—twice as defendant and once as complainant. On Friday night Halpin became very drunk, and was arrested. In the morning he was fined $10 in the Essex Market Court. He paid the fine, and went to his home, where he immediately assaulted his wife in a shameful manner. He was again arrested, and, being taken before Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs Court, was again fined $10. He paid this fine, also, and went home smarting under his punishment. His wife endeavored to soothe him, but he began to call her vile names. She remonstrated with him until he applied a particularly atrocious epithet to her, when she threw three tea-cups at him, but missed her mark. Then the valiant husband had Mary arrested and taken before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs. She admitted that she threw the tea-cups, and the magistrate fined her $10. Mrs. Halpin will have to remain in prison for 10 days, as she has no money.

THE RIKER ABANDONMENT CASE.

The examination in the case of Elmira J. Riker against William Riker, in which the complainant, who claimed to be the wife of the defendant, charged him with having abandoned her and refusing to support her, was concluded at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The complainant was married to Charles E. Bullard in 1859, and after living with him for two or three years they separated, and in 1862 or 1863, Bullard was arrested in Boston for burglary, and being convicted was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., where he still remains. Without having obtained a divorce from Bullard, the complainant was married to Riker on Oct. 29, 1866, and lived with him as his wife until a few months ago, when he left her. She then made a complaint of abandonment against Riker. In her testimony the complainant admitted that she married Riker with the knowledge that Bullard was still living, and that she had seen Bullard since she had married Riker. On this testimony Justice Ocserbourg rendered a decision dismissing the complaint.

AN ARTIST'S WILL.

The following peculiar will of the artist John Beaufain Irving was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office:

"I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Mary Irving, everything I may die possessed of, become possessed of after obtaining the divorce or otherwise, to be used most sparingly by her solely for the maintenance of herself and our youngest children, who may be unable to provide for themselves. That is, to speak more explicitly, not one dollar is to be used for any purpose whatever except for shelter, food, clothing, and such like actual necessaries of life for herself and our youngest children. I trust that as soon as my children are able to provide for themselves they will do so, if possible, for in this way alone can the small amount of property left by me be made adequate to the support of the young and helpless."

The testator's wife is made sole executrix and guardian. If she dies, he desires as the guardian his cousin, Bentley D. Hasell, or his friend John H. Nants. The subscribing witnesses are M. J. Heade and W. H. Beard. The estate is estimated at about $9,000.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Kent vs. McCormick; Matter of Allen; Young vs. Mack et al; Shumaz vs. Dannat et al; Guille vs. Wilson; Haines vs. Schoonmaker; Burke vs. Dugan, Nos. 1 and 2; Matter of the Metropolitan Cellar Company; Flagler vs. Holdane; Caulfield vs. Voorhis, Nos. 1 to 4; Plumb vs. Masterton; Wolfers vs. Hayes; The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Suydam; In the Matter of Dugro, &c.; The Tribune Association vs. Taylor; Mann vs. Mann, and Harrison vs. Cutting.

Former vs. Former.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Jamieson vs. Jamieson.—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Randlett vs. Thayer.—Order as entered is correct.

Weyman vs. Tannenbaum.—Motion denied with costs.

Matter of Lenton.—Papers not sufficient.

Gee vs. The Chase Manufacturing Company.—No hour is designated. No order can be made.

Rickbeck vs. Rickbeck.—Not sufficient.

Motions Denied.—Hannety vs. Banfield; Foster vs. Palmer, and Collins, Jr., vs. The Trow City Directory Company.

Youngfleisch vs. Youngfleisch.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Monfort vs. Hallock.—Denied without costs.

Matter of Burroughs.—Desire to see counsel.

Schnarr vs. Molcar.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Caulfield vs. Voorhis.—Violator rule.

Matter of Rosenkranz.—Petition by the party under 14 not regular.

Gibbons vs. Gibbons.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff pays $10 costs of motion, and amend his complaint by putting in place of trial.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Heckman vs. Gessner et al.—Reference ordered.

Whitmore vs. Whitmore.—Evidence not sufficient.

Applications Granted.—Tyson vs. Hullu; The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Meyer, and Halpin vs. McGovern.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Butterfield et al. vs. Klaber et al.—Findings settled and filed.

George, the Count Joannes, vs. Jarrett et al.—Motion granted to the extent indicated by red lines drawn under; objectionable portions indicated by such red lines are stricken out as irrelevant, immaterial, or redundant. No costs.

Kaufman vs. Kaufman.—Motion for judgment denied with leave to renew. Memorandum.

Westerman vs. Kensington, &c.—Motion granted. Let an order be entered vacating the approval of the sureties indorsed on bail bond, and directing that new bail be given.

Sachs vs. Rogers et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Cohen vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company.—Let the order direct an assessment by the sheriff's jury under writ of inquiry.

Striker vs. Little et al.—Motion granted without prejudice to any lien of the attorney for defendants upon papers in his hands.

Hermann et al. vs. Schneider.—Order vacated and set aside. Memorandum.

Cohen vs. Piatt et al.—Remittitur filed, judgment reversed.

Watkins vs. Driscoll.—Order restoring cause to calendar, and set down for first Monday of May.

Marks vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company.—Ordered on calendar for May General Term.

Orders Granted.—Ward et al. vs. Casey; Rogers vs. Hagen et al; Goebbels vs. Deamud et al; The National Capitol Life Insurance Company; and Smith vs. Cantrell,

By Chief Justice Curtis.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Patterson, &c.—Exception settled and ordered on file.

Potts vs. Myers.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Siewert vs. Hamel et al.—The briefs in this case should be handed up.

Goelet vs. Bleeson et al., and *The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Townsend et al.*—Findings and decree signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Gilroy vs. Saur.—Motion denied; no costs.

Motions Granted.—Francis vs. Whittemore; Neberzehi vs. Meyers.

Hyatt vs. Archer.—Receiver appointed.

Receivers' Bonds Approved.—Betnerington vs. Grant; Niles vs. The People, &c.

Murray vs. Luthey.—The defendant may file a new amended undertaking on appeal, correctly describing judgment, &c., on or before May 5, 1877, on payment of $10 costs.

Orders Granted and Entered.—Pickert vs. Conner; The New-York Lithographing Company vs. Hyde; Moral vs. Cohen, and Bower vs. Conner; Vaughan vs. Simpson; Morgnon vs. Claridge; Hollenreider vs. Wolf; Hollenreider vs. Abraham; Brown vs. Coleman; Crane vs. Walker; Steintner vs. Goldsmith; Kelly vs. Quinn; Hahn vs. Climm; Carabin vs. Cassin; Howey vs. Dudley; Diehl vs. Eastborn; Storm vs. Gillelan.

Schafferman vs. White.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, but bail reduced to $100 and case set down for May 5, 1877.

Kroehl vs. Silva et al.—I would like to see attorney in this matter.

Hart vs. Connor.—See opinion filed April 25, 1877.

THE TROY OBSERVATORY.

The Troy *Times* says: "The plans for the Proudit Observatory of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute arrived yesterday afternoon. They were designed by Cummings, of Boston, a graduate of the Institute in 1859. They design the building to be of brick; the front tastefully decorated by various colored stones. There will be three wings on the building, each of which is to be one story high, while the main portion will be two stories high, and surmounted by a revolving dome 40 feet high. A site for the observatory has been purchased of the Rankens a considerable distance back of Eighth-street, and almost directly south of the Provincial Seminary. This secures an unobstructed view in all directions."

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FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 130-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1, steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES, GOODS, AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1877.

Sealed proposals, marked "Proposals for beef, flour, clothing, transportation, &c.," (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York, will be received until 12 M. of TUESDAY, May 8, 1

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

There is an air of hopeless make-believe about the tedious *pour parlers* which European diplomatists are exchanging on the eve of battle. The fact is, the more closely the past and present conditions of this Eastern struggle are regarded, the more one feels inclined to agree with the London *Spectator* that "the world is on the eve of one of those great movements which alter its history and which are scarcely within human control." It is in such a crisis in the life of nations that the shams of politics and the makeshifts of statesmen are apt to meet the test which is decisive of their fate. There are many such both in Eastern and Western Europe, which may be submitted to a rough ordeal before many months are over. The Turk occupies the land of the Greek as well as that of the Slav, and though the Greek detests the Slav with quite as much vigor as he hates the Turk, he is not likely to be very particular about the means which give him his chance of recovering his stolen possessions. The Magyar sympathizes with the Turk in proportion as he dreads the union of his Slavonic compatriots and neighbors, and the Austro-German is jealous of the influence of both. Germany is, diplomatically, the faithful friend of Russia, but Germany would not be sorry to see the great Northern power come out of the struggle with impaired prestige, while France, who regards Russia as her only possible ally, would rejoice in seeing her military fame eclipse that of the German Empire. Leaving out of sight the half humanitarian, half sordid leanings of England, there is abundant reason in the relations existing among the great continental powers to render it likely that the Russo-Turkish war, whatever its result, is but the prelude to a struggle which will engage two-thirds of Europe.

Galatz and Braila, or Ibrail, have been occupied by one Russian corps, and Ismail and Kilia by another. This would appear to indicate the adoption of what may be called the boldest line of advance—an intention to brave all the dangers attendant on the Turkish command of the sea, and to march into the heart of Turkey across the marshy lands of the Lower Danube, through the Dobrudscha and the Balkan passes, immediately beyond. The Russians apparently mean to take the risk of leaving the strong places of the Danube imperfectly covered in their rear, hoping to challenge a decisive engagement in the open field, and thus decide the campaign. In that case, the advance will be slow, as the success of such tactics must depend on the ability of the Russian Generals to bring forward large bodies of men, well supported by artillery, and neither the season nor the facilities for traversing the country admit of the very rapid advance of masses of troops and heavy munitions of war.

It is gravely announced from Washington that the quotas of the several States in the Treasury Department are speedily to be adjusted. For example, Ohio and Maine have too many appointments. The pruning-knife of the Secretary will be applied to these State delegations in the department. The New-England and Middle States have all the places which the law allows them; only the South and West will now receive consideration. This all seems pitiful business, but it is a law of Congress that the patronage shall be divided among the States, according to their population. The Secretary of the Treasury must enforce the law; and he may expect a large emigration from Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions will probably present indictments this week against certain officers of the Continental and American Popular Life Insurance Companies. This is well enough so far as it goes, but it will be rather worse than an empty form if the trial of these officers does not follow promptly upon their indictment. The sending of a few insurance officials, convicted of fraud and perjury, to State Prison would have a more salutary effect upon the morals of their business than a good deal of protective legislation. Unfortunately, the remedy by criminal prosecution comes with a pace as halting as the laws designed to make fraud less easy and its discovery less difficult.

Some of the most important work of the Legislature should be finished up this week. The Supply bill is in the hands of a conference committee, and an agreement ought to be reached in a few days; a prompt agreement in conference on the Woodin Charter bill is tolerably certain; the fate of the "omnibus bill" will be decided in the Assembly before the close of the week; the bills affecting the Commissioner of Jurors and the Coroners ought to be reached in general orders very shortly, and the constitutional amendments must be acted on by the Assembly without much further delay. It is noteworthy that in yesterday's division on the question of making these amendments a special order, the Democrats adhered to their policy of voting almost solidly against them. It is to be hoped that to the list of City reform bills on which favorable action will be taken, may be added the Judiciary bill for the abatement of the waste and extravagance in the salaries of clerks, attendants, &c., in New-York courts. Whatever may be thought of the manner in which the bill deals with judicial salaries, there can be no question about the justice of its provisions in regard to the costly array of political bummers whom New-York Judges are largely responsible for quartering upon the tax-payers.

WILL SECTIONALISM CEASE?

The piety of some of the Southern newspapers might be easily mistaken for profanity. Their reverential gratitude to Providence for what they profess to consider an interposition in behalf of the South, is so mixed with irreverent aversion to Mr. HAYES as an agent employed by a Satanic power to disrupt the Democratic Party, that the scoffer will rejoice at their manifest inconsistency. He will remind them that doctrinal authority cannot be accepted as a substitute for practical religion. Another illustration of a similar character is supplied by the earnestness with which they strive to perpetuate sectionalism as an element in our national politics while pretending to deprecate it as a terrible calamity. "Let us go down upon our knees," says one of them, "and pour forth thanks that peace is restored at last." "Thank heaven there is no more South nor North, but only one united country!" is the exclamation of another. And having thus delivered themselves of their godly delight, journals of this class proceed to maintain that the battle with Northern Republicanism is but half won, and that the Southern Democracy, retaining their organization intact and their principles unchanged, must make no terms with the Belial of the White House which do not involve his entire acquiescence in their plans.

"The fight is not yet ended," declares the Memphis *Appeal*, and for that reason "the political mongrels," as Mr. HAYES and his Republican supporters are called, must be taught that they have nothing to hope for from the Democratic Party. They must go with the party or be crushed by it. The Democrats, the *Appeal* assures us, will be found "ready to wage war with the routed enemy," and to push to the furthest limit the reaction against the cardinal principles of the Republican policy. The surrender of the two disputed States is represented as the beginning of a righteous change, which will not be complete until the laws enacted to give effect to the constitutional amendments are expunged from the statute-book as a wanton interference with the rights of States. The amendments themselves are not directly assailed. Instead of denouncing them as void because of the circumstances in which they were adopted, the newspapers which speak in the name of the Democratic Party propose to render the amendments inoperative, by repealing the legislation consequent upon them. The advocacy of this proposition is not confined to Memphis. It is echoed in the editorial columns of the New-York *World*, which said yesterday, "that the Democratic organization, North and South, does not intend to rest content with a removal of the Army from the Statehouses of South Carolina and Louisiana, but proposes to agitate for something more, and to obtain it." What this something is we are frankly told. It is neither more nor less than the undoing, as far as possible, of all the Republican Party has done to protect the rights of citizens and the freedom and purity of the ballot in the Southern States.

We are unwilling to assume that this method of renewing sectional strife is sanctioned by the great body of the Southern whites. The Northern Democrats approve of it for obvious reasons. Their sole hope of power rests upon their ability to keep the "solid South" on their side, and to accomplish this result they are ready to pander to ignoble prejudices, and to foster the animosities upon which demagogues have traded. Throughout the exciting scenes of last session, the chief mischief-makers were invariably Democratic Representatives of Northern constituencies. In caucuses and on the floor of the House, they were conspicuous for recklessness. No scheme was too outrageous for them if it offered a chance of preventing a peaceable settlement of the question then pending. It is not surprising, then, that they now encourage a programme which would reopen the whole Southern question and kindle afresh the controversy which moderate men of both parties would gladly consider closed. For the recent defeat of the Democratic revolutionists the country is largely indebted to the good sense and even the magnanimity of Southern Senators and members. They put down in caucus the wild projects which the Northern demagogues steadily upheld; and in the same spirit they helped the Republicans in the House to frustrate filibustering and finish the work of the law. The presumption is, the same fair-minded men will exert their influence with the same beneficial effect, if an attempt be made to revive the angry issues of the last ten years, and to enforce the abrogation of every measure obnoxious to the Democratic Party which has been enacted within that period.

What is at present merely conjecture should, for the sake of the South, be converted into certainty. The greater part of the South professes to be tired of partisan strife. It is in possession of the same rights of self-government that are held by other parts of the Union. It exults over the prospect of peace and renewed prosperity. Its interests are all adverse to the disturbing policy advocated by adventurers in the ranks of the Northern Democracy, with the concurrence of such Southern journals as the Memphis *Appeal*. Is it unreasonable to ask that the moderate journals and politicians of the South shall make a prompt and decided stand against an agitation which will render nugatory the policy of the President, and reinvest extreme Republicans with supremacy in the councils of their party? We have already had occasion to point out the room which is left in the declarations of Messrs. HAMPTON and NICHOLLS, and in the seemingly liberal resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature, for the furtherance of the ulterior designs now in certain quarters avowed. The subject is too critical to be left open to doubt. The Republican opposition to the action of the President proceeds on the hypothesis that the Democrats in the surrendered States will not in good faith fulfill the promises made in their behalf. Whatever strength the opposition to the Administration may develop among the members of its own party is derived from Northern incredulity as to the ulterior purposes of the Southern Democrats. The feeling, ungenerous as it may appear, derives plausibility from the disorganizing menaces of newspapers which are recognized as exponents of Democratic opinion. The South alone can decide whether the distrust excited by these declarations shall grow or die out. It has in its own hands the power of deciding whether sectionalism shall cease, or whether the conciliatory proceedings of the President shall be the means of reviving it in an aggravated form.

THE TURKS AS DEFENDERS.

The especial *forte* of the Turks in warfare is their defense of fortified positions. When besieged in a fortress like Varna, or a fortified camp such as Shumla and Silistria, they show the most extraordinary tenacity and the most reckless daring. In the open field they do not seem able to contend with modern European armies, though it was in great open battles that their race won its proud conquering position in the world. They have probably not kept pace, in all modern improvements, with the progress of European armies, and their whole system of administration has not tended to develop either strategical or any other talent. Their artillery is said by competent critics to be well served, and their light cavalry is far superior to the heavier cavalry of the Russians, though in this campaign the Muscovites, taught by the experience of 1828-9 and of 1854, may have seated their Cossacks on lighter horses, and generally given them less impediments. Their infantry is decidedly inferior in the open field to the Russians. But place the Ottoman regulars or their irregular allies behind earth-works, give them Minie rifles and some determined officers, and no troops in the world will fight better. They are said to defend an outer ditch with the stubborn tenacity with which other soldiers hold the last citadel. They mine and counter-mine, fight below ground and above, and continually disturb the besiegers with the most desperate sallies. Under their religious fatalism, they hold works where explosion, death, or starvation seem the only fate left to them. Owing, also, to the peculiar cleanliness taught by their faith, they suffer less from sanitary causes than the troops of other races during a siege, and do not lose any thing like the proportion through disease which is experienced by the Russians, for instance.

Were their officers equal to the men, their strong places would seldom be taken. In 1828-9 the fortified position of Shumla, with a large army holding it, was never taken. Varna, though the Czar's forces besieged it by sea and land, would not have been captured but for the treachery of the Governor. Silistria, indeed, was taken, but from want of good officers; and so with posts in Drobudscha. All authorities agree that the strong Ottoman places on the Danube and near the Balkans would have remained uncaptured had the Mussulman officers and Generals been as tenacious and faithful as the private soldiers. Many of our readers will remember the gallant defense of Silistria in the war of 1854-6, where the bravery of the Turkish soldiers was guided by the skill of British officers. Since that war the Turks have had the opportunity of strengthening the line of the Danube and the posts at the foot of the Balkans. They can also patrol the Danube with gun-boats and control the Black Sea. In so long a line, they can not of course prevent the Russians from crossing the river. These appear now to be making their first crossing in that part of the Delta near Tuldcha and Saturnovo, where a sand-bar has left a depth of only some fourteen feet. A pontoon bridge could here be easily constructed, and would be comparatively safe from heavy-draught iron-clads. In 1828, the Russians finished a bridge here in twenty-three hours. Should they thus succeed in crossing the river, they would undoubtedly follow their line of march in 1828, directly south, up the banks of the many channels, till they reach Hirsova, a Turkish post protecting a crossing, which is connected by a good road with Bucharest. If they succeed in taking this, which is said to have no great strength, they would continue their march south to the old "Trojans' Wall," connecting the bend of the river with the Black Sea, and then either turn directly west toward Silistria and the strong posts on the river, or march south again toward the passes of the Balkans. When they begin their attacks on the fortresses of the river or the posts at the foot of the Balkans, then will the real fighting begin.

The Muscovites may, however, adopt an essentially different plan. For it must be remembered the fifty thousand men of whose movements we now hear near Galatz and Ismail may be merely one wing, not essential to the final campaign. There is a railroad connection running west from Bucharest by Krajoava to a point on the Danube above Gladova—a road designed ultimately to connect with the main Austrian line through South Hungary by Arad and Temesvar. The river can be crossed near this point at Ada Kala, where is a small Turkish fortification on an island. Suppose that the Russians by a *coup de main* strike above Widdin at this post, and gain a foothold here, they have then an uninterrupted railroad connection from the Pruth to Servia, and could march south-east to the Balkans by Sofia and the road leading from it to the mountain passes near Inchkina, which they traversed in 1829, and thus reach Adrianople without overcoming any heavy position, and leave Shumla, Varna, Pravadi, and Tirnova, on the other side of the mountains, untaken. The great difficulty would of course be to protect the long line of railroad connection between Bucharest and the terminus (Turn Severin) running parallel with the Danube. Still, any attack of the Turks would be made with the risk of a large river to retreat over; and each bridge and crossing would no doubt be closely watched by large masses of Russian troops. In fact, they might have forces enough to mask every Ottoman post on the river. If the Russians do not adopt some strategic flank movement, they must lay regular siege to the Turkish strong places, and in that kind of initiatory movement, they are likely to be worsted by the tenacious Ottomans.

MR. CAMPBELL'S RAPID TRANSIT PLAN.

The resolution of the board of Aldermen requesting Commissioner CAMPBELL to ascertain the feasibility of constructing by private enterprise an underground road, commencing at or near City Hall, and connecting with the rapid transit trains now running on the Harlem Road, has elicited from Commissioner CAMPBELL an exhaustive and comprehensive communication, in which he strongly advocates the plan. The ground has been carefully examined by an engineer of ripe experience, connected with the Metropolitan Railway of London. There are no engineering difficulties which cannot be readily overcome. Commissioner CAMPBELL accompanies his communication with some interesting statistics based on the travel over the principal north and south lines of City railroads during the year 1875. From these data he infers that the proposed underground road would collect daily 100,000 five-cent fares, making $1,800,000 per annum. He places the cost of the road at from nine to ten millions of dollars. The interest on the investment, at 6 per cent., would thus be, at the outside, $600,000, leaving $1,200,000 for operating expenses, contingencies, &c. These figures, if correct, clearly demonstrate that the enterprise, ably, honestly, and economically managed, cannot but prove a financial success.

Commissioner CAMPBELL points out the probable effect of this practical solution of the much-agitated question of rapid transit on the growth of the City, and the value of real estate, especially up-town property, which will be enhanced in value by being brought within twenty-five minutes of Wall-street. But now comes the main question. Who is to furnish the nine or ten millions necessary, according to Commissioner CAMPBELL, to build and equip this road. Mr. CAMPBELL seems to think that up-town property-holders would come forward and subscribe liberally for stock, in view of the probable benefit to their property. He is mistaken. The road, if built at all, must be built on its own intrinsic merits, as a good dividend-paying investment, presenting every promise of great future value. If this road is to be constructed by private enterprise, there is but one man in this City capable of successfully carrying it through—Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT—and he, we regret to say, has shown, so far, a complete indifference to the most urgent and pressing want of those who reside up town—some mode of frequent and rapid communication with the lower part of the City. Many assurances of Mr. VANDERBILT'S desire to "accommodate the people" were given on the occasion of the opening of the Fourth-Avenue Improvement for so-called rapid local travel. How little regard Mr. VANDERBILT has shown to the wants of up-town residents may be inferred from the fact of the non-completion of the Seventy-second-street station, on the Fourth-avenue underground road. This station could probably be fitted up at a cost of less than $500. Morning and evening trains stopping here would be a great boon to the large population residing between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets, Fifth and Third avenues. Complaints, both loud and deep, are daily made against Mr. VANDERBILT for his failure to equip this and other stations on his underground road, half of the cost of which was paid by imposing a debt of $3,000,000 on the people of this City.

Mr. VANDERBILT charges six cents for a ride on his Fourth-avenue cars from City Hall to Forty-second-street. Any other of the City lines running north and south will carry you a much greater distance for five cents. The Third-Avenue Road carries you to Sixty-fifth-street for five cents, and all the way to Harlem for six cents. Mr. VANDERBILT clings to this extra cent with great tenacity; but, not satisfied with this additional cent on the lower part of his line, he imposes double tribute on those residents between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets who patronize his road. Inasmuch as Mr. VANDERBILT controls the Fourth-avenue underground road, no up-town real estate holder—especially those who know what he means by assurances of a desire to "accommodate the people"—no down-town capitalist, and above all, no prudent investor would take stock in the proposed underground road from City Hall up, without a certainty that Mr. VANDERBILT'S interests and those of the new underground road were identical.

The first step toward carrying out the very sensible suggestion of the Aldermen should be the securing from Mr. VANDERBILT a certain stable connection with his upper Fourth-avenue road, on such terms as will enable the new company to transport passengers from City Hall to Harlem at ten cents each. This cannot be done unless Mr. VANDERBILT is interested to the extent of a controlling influence in the new road—in fact, he, and he alone, should build the road. Mr. VANDERBILT, if we are not mistaken, now charges ten cents to transport passengers from Harlem to Forty-second-street, and six cents additional to carry them from Forty-second-street to City Hall Park—in all sixteen cents. The Third-Avenue Road performs the same work—taking more time—for six cents.

If Mr. VANDERBILT would make money and gain popularity, he should take the ball on the bound. Let him organize a stock company for building this much-desired underground road from City Hall Park to Forty-second-street; let him abandon that "extra cent" below, those "two extra cents" above, Forty-second-street, and boldly announce that he will carry people from City Hall Park to Forty-second-street in ten minutes for five cents, and to Harlem in twenty-five minutes for ten cents. He would then, like his great rival in a vaster field, have practically the "shorter route"—for time is money. Under these conditions we believe Mr. VANDERBILT would collect daily nearer 150,000 than 100,000 five-cent fares below Forty-second-street, while absolutely controlling fully two-thirds of the through travel, at ten cents per head, to all stations between Forty-second-street and Harlem, with a constantly increasing business, both from the popularity of the road and the growth of the City.

INFLUENCE OF PROVERBS.

The harm done by proverbs, maxims, saws, and catch-phrases, is wholly beyond calculation. They are never quite true, though they are always plausible; they generally contain a fallacy of some sort, and one which it is pleasant to ignore. They are well qualified to deceive, and most of us are very willing to be deceived by them; for, in respect to deception, we are likely to meet them half way. A proverb has been defined as the wit of one and the wisdom of many; it is oftener the sophistry of a few and the unreason of the multitude. The great trouble with a popular adage, or current phrase of any kind, is, that it is commonly accepted as absolute truth. Hardly any one thinks of examining or questioning it; for has it not already received the approval of thousands, if not of generations? It must be sound, especially if it fits our case. It commends itself, mainly by sparing us the trouble of reflection, which is always a relief, even to the most intelligent. Man is a reasoning animal, and, being assured of the fact, he deems it unnecessary to prove it by his practice.

We are well enough aware that there are maxims to suit all tastes and tempers; that some affirm what others deny; that frequently they are direct contradictions. But this does not hinder us from adopting any one of them as a rule or motive or excuse for something we wish to do, or that we have done. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," is offset by, "In a multitude of counselors there is wisdom." "Two of a trade never agree" flies in the face of "Like pleases like." "A rolling stone gathers no moss," and "A new pasture makes fat sheep," are opposed; so are "Let well-enough alone," and "If to-day be poor, to-morrow is rich;" "Delays are dangerous," and "Wisdom lies in waiting;" "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and "It is better to know something than nothing;" and so with any number of aphorisms. It is convenient, however, to forget the other side of a question when we want to be directed by the side running parallel with our interest. Consequently, we take what we like as monition or augury, and, for the time being, consider the unwelcome as the unrighteous. To have a proverb at our back, when we incline to a course of meanness or injustice, seems, if not to acquit our conscience, at least to mitigate our offense. We try to believe—and we often succeed in believing—that we can never go entirely wrong while some musty adage covers our behavior. We obey our own will, and throw the responsibility on a seductive saying.

"Let me make the songs of a people, and I care not who makes the laws," has been worn threadbare. If any man could make the proverbs of a nation, he could better afford to be indifferent to the laws; for those would have more potency than these. Proverbs cause human conduct; laws merely regulate it. They are greater moral agencies than is suspected, and any amount of mischief might directly be traced to them as a source. Once expressed, they refuse to perish; they may fade out of mind and use for a time; but they are sure to grow fresh and find favor again. The maxims of MACHIAVELLI, especially those in *The Prince*, corrupted politically half of mediæval Europe, and the great pages of pointed cynicism which ROCHEFOUCAULD wrote established his reputation, and to this day serve us with excuses for selfishness. Put your thought into an epigram, spice it with ill-nature, and it will keep longer than any plain and pleasant truth. And thousands who are yet unborn will quote you as an indorser of their sins; perhaps thank you for a pretext to avoid their self-contempt.

Who can estimate the political evil MARCY wrought by declaring that "To the victors belong the spoils." That simple phrase has done more to debauch American politics in this generation than any amount of malfeasance in office. It has come to be regarded as a political right, and has until recently defeated every effort of civil service reform. No intelligent or honest mind believes the principle right; it is impossible not to see, on every hand, the ill effects of its adoption; yet the mass of politicians accept it practically and echo it heartily as a party cry, as an apology for party corruption.

How many times a day do we hear, "The world owes every man a living?" The persons that quote this are usually those who owe, not those to whom anything is owed. Their world is apt to be any kind-hearted or credulous soul they can dupe or borrow from, without any thought of return. Does the world stand so largely indebted? It owes a living to those who work, and are willing to work, and they well-nigh invariably get the living. But it does not owe a living to the sluggards and tricksters from whose lips the phrase most frequently falls. They expect to lie under trees and have fruit fall into their hands; they count themselves privileged to eat the bread which others have earned. They are distinctly the men to whom the world is under no obligations whatever, whom it can well spare, but who won't be spared.

What a monstrous proverb is "All is fair in love and war!" As respects war, perhaps any kind of deception or stratagem is warranted, because one knows the enemy will resort to any means for success, and because artifice is a recognized part of military science. But in love nothing is fair except perfect sincerity and truth; love rests on faith, and to deal dishonestly with love is doubly a crime. Love and war have no connection save figuratively; they are antipodes; they are contradictions. Love comes from love; war comes from hate; and to say they should be treated alike is to exhaust iniquity. The author of the adage could never have known the meaning of love, else he would not have so invited its destruction.

The seeds of deceit, injustice, falsehood, are thickly scattered through many proverbs, and repetition turns them to noxious flower. "Base is the slave who pays;" "Time was made for slaves;" "Silence gives consent;" "Once makes not a habit;" "Young saint, old devil;" "Still waters run deep," and hundreds of others are applied and interpreted mischievously. Beware of the man who skulks behind proverbs!

STEALING THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Considering how sonorous are the maledictions cast on those who rob churches, it seems somewhat strange that the stoniest-hearted son of BARABBAS on that errand should not pause in the vestibule and determine to assail some institution surrounded with only a secular and material guardianship. The monotonous curses of bank Directors, for example, devoid as they are of originality or choice of terms, would undoubtedly roll away from the armor which incased his moral sensibilities like compliments from a strong-minded New-England female, or bird-shot from an alligator; but it would be strange if even the toughest of his breed should be invulnerable to the compound and elaborate maledictions of a chapel of infuriated ecclesiastics whose chasubles or surplices he had stolen. Still, sooner or later, nearly all churches rich enough to tempt rapacity are plundered. Not the buttresses of "Imperial Salem," nor the walls of MELCHIZEDEK availed to guard the treasures of the Temple of Israel. SENNACHERIB hardly left HEZEKIAH an every-day breastplate or a change of phylacteries. BELSHAZZAR left in the temple, of all its vessels of gold and silver, neither pan for the occasional pantheist nor pot for the passing pottheist of the tribes. They were all heaped amid the pomp of his Babylonian triumph, and though they were tardily sent back by CYRUS, they finally went to swell the spoil of TITUS, and shone with dimmed lustre along the triumphal ways of Rome.

Nor could the shrine of Isis protect the riches of the goddess. Cambyses rent them away in spite of the Memphian bellowings of Osiris, nor would he have stayed his Achæmenian hand if stony Memna had roared denunciation at him across the waste. The temples of his own land, rich with the piled tributes of the great god Auramadja, were afterward plundered by ALEXANDER, so that the many-bosomed goddess was finally avenged, though she did not get back her property. Diana of Ephesus could not at the last protect her votive images, and the shrine of Ammon was sacked again and again, in spite of Jupiter and the priests and the red engirdling desert, with its whirling storms of sand driven before the hot Harmattan wind. Apollo rolled large stones down the Olympian slopes upon the barbarians, who, in a paroxysm of valor and penury, came against his temple; but a time befell when these down-thundering crags, with their hideous ruin, availed not to drive the Spartans away. Like all the ministers of all the mysteries, his priests were sent forth at length to babble unregarded oracles by the wayside, and the gold and ivory of his temple were dispersed in commerce, or blazoned alien helmets, or were wrought in the structure of barbarian thrones. MOHAMMED tore down the temples and broke the images of a hundred religions, dividing the gold and jewels which he found among his followers. Later on, HENRY VIII. plundered the monasteries and abbeys of his island in a ruthless heavy-handed manner, and would doubtless have sacked St. Peter's if it had lain in his power. VICTOR EMMANUEL, since the Peninsula has been drawn under his rule, has "secularized" any number of ancient religious foundations, under the shadow and within the echoes of the anathema of sacred Rome herself. In Japan, the Mikado has done much the same thing, drawing to secular uses whatever was left of the hoarded treasures of twenty centuries.

It seems to be affirmed by the teachings of history that all churches, like all palaces and tombs, and other of the pompous upbuildings of men, shall be sacked and spoiled somehow or another. But the sad lesson does not at all justify premature or partial depredation. It would not excuse the most frugal deacon in pocketing, by way of a beginning, the contents of the leanest contribution-box. Nor does it justify the act of the local Hebrew, chronicled a day or two ago, who stole the Ten Commandments out of the synagogue, setting up as his excuse a subsequent and sordid pretense that the rent of the tabernacle was in arrears. To steal the treasure of the temple is an exploit of surpassing iniquity, but to steal the creed, to cut the solid ground of faith from under the feet of the worshipers, leaving them waltzing in the air, so to speak, without a solid basis even for a theological *faux pas*, is a procedure which it is not easy, short of summoning an especial sanhedrim, to find terms to characterize. It is, morally considered, the most tremendous act of church spoliation yet known on this side of the water, for our experiences in that way have as yet scarcely begun. A Western mortgagee recently carried away the steeple of the village sanctuary under an act of foreclosure, but the local sentiment was so adverse to this proceeding that he brought it back and took the pulpit. It would be wise if the up-town Hebrew who stole the Commandments would exhibit a similar amenability to public opinion. Let him bring back the Decalogue, and if it is absolutely necessary for his pecuniary security, steal something of less vital importance. For that to the synagogue is what the water is to the mill or the crank to the grindstone. It can't be run without it.

O. W. HOLMES ON THE PRESENT AGE.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered a lecture before the Boston Microscopical Society, Friday night, and in opening said: "To men of my generation this modern world, which most of you take as a matter of course, it being the only condition of things of which you have had experience, is a source of wonder—a standing miracle. Science and art have in our time so changed the aspect of every-day life that one of a certain age might well believe himself on another planet, or in another stage of existence. The wand of Prometheus is in our match-boxes; the rock of Horeb gushes forth its streams in our dressing-rooms; the carpet of Aracian story is spread in our Pullman car; our words flash from continent to continent; our very accents are transmitted from city to city; the elements of forming worlds are analyzed in our laboratories; and most wonderful and significant of all, the despotic reign of tradition has received its death-blow when the angel of anæsthesia lifted from womanhood the worst terrors of the primal malediction."

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Bradley will spend the Summer in Vermont.

Dogs are henceforth banished from the street cars in Boston.

The May dividends payable in Boston aggregate $2,641,425.

"There are Gaines for all our losses" is the popular refrain in New-Orleans.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* believes the Whig Party to be deader than Lazarus.

Two physicians in Des Moines, Iowa, have applied for positions as surgeons in the Russian Army.

Canadians paid $22,000,000 for fire insurance last year, and received $15,000,000 for losses sustained.

United States Senator-elect Spofford, of Louisiana, is a brother of A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* says that its State exchanges generally speak cheerfully of the crop prospects.

The Belfast (Me.) *Age* says that people of moderate means down that way now take their roast beef without potatoes.

Farmers in back towns of Warren County report losses of young cattle by attacks from black bears from the Adirondacks.

A school-teacher in Fort Wayne, Ind., fills the mouths of offending pupils with cayenne pepper. Possibly to make them smart.

Senator Sargent was surprised on his return home by the presentation of a marble bust of himself from his San Francisco friends.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Express* is disturbed because many of the papers persist in spelling the name of Wayne McVeagh incorrectly.

Hon. John A. Kasson has joined a party on a trip to California, but will return to Iowa before the 1st of June, and start immediately for Spain.

The landing of the first settlers of New-Hampshire is to be celebrated at Odiorne's Point, near Portsmouth, May 23. Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury will deliver the address.

It seems hardly possible that the Lebanon (Penn.) *Times* refers to American girls when it says: "A large number of young ladies from town have secured situations in Philadelphia families, they being preferred to those residing in the city, being much more willing to do the work assigned to them, and better acquainted with household duties."

The Chicago *Tribune* prints this discouraging statement: "A number of ladies of the West Division, representing 23 churches, and interested in the Christian work, were to have held their regular monthly meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. By 10:30 only three ladies had made their appearance, and they resolved to adjourn till the last Wednesday in May."

A correspondent of the Nashville *American* says that the Nashville Institute, the Central Tennessee College, and Fisk University send out every year from 250 to 300 colored teachers, and that these teachers, representing the average ability of the race, are well spoken of by county Superintendents everywhere for their attainments and their ability to govern.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* has this account of a very distinct mirage on the St. Lawrence River, both above and below that city, Monday morning: "From the ferry-boat, while crossing the river here, the point at Morristown appeared but a mile or two away, and Chimney Island, down the river, loomed up majestically and seemed no further away than the windmill light-house, while from the ferry dock on this side a point of land appeared to run a long way out into the river from the Canada shore near Blakeley's, with a deep bay beyond it. Sometimes the little blue church appeared to be close by, and then it would recede so as to appear many miles away."

It is said that a Grand Jury in Fairmount, West Va., have lately found indictments for murder against two former Union soldiers for killing a rebel sympathizer early in the war. He was suspected of carrying information through the lines, and Gen. Kelly ordered his arrest. The two soldiers were detailed for the purpose. When they approached, the rebel sympathizer fled, and, on his refusing to halt, they fired on him and killed him. The foreman of the Grand Jury is said to have been the present Democratic President of the State Senate. Gen. Kelly is now in Washington, and is represented as saying with much emphasis that he means to see that justice is done to his two faithful old soldiers.

THE PHI BETA KAPPA ALUMNI.

An adjourned meeting of members of the several chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, connected with various colleges and universities, was held in United States District Attorney Woodford's office yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association, to which all members in good standing in the chapters of the society are to be eligible. At the meeting yesterday, the Chapters of Harvard, Yale, Bowdoin, Hamilton, Wesleyan, Union, Trinity, Columbia, University of the City of New-York, and the College of the City of New-York, were represented, and among the prominent gentlemen who have, thus far, taken part in the movement, are District Attorney Woodford, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Gen. Benjamin F. Foster, Willard Bartlett, John E. Parsons, and Gen. H. E. Tremain. Prof. George W. Clark, of Union College, presided at the meeting, and a constitution, the separate articles of which had been previously considered, was adopted as a whole. Gen. Woodford, of Columbia College, was elected President; Gen. Webb, of the College of the City of New-York, Vice-President; Ernest H. Crosby, of the University of the City of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer; Gen. Foster, of Bowdoin, William Richmond, of Harvard, and Elihu Root, of Hamilton, members of the Executive Committee for two years; and William G. Davies, of Trinity, Willard Bartlett, of Columbia, and George W. Clark, of Union, members of the Executive Committee for one year. The constitution fixes the yearly dues at $1, and there is no initiation fee. The objects of the association are mainly of a social and literary character. The Executive Committee was authorized to arrange for either a dinner or a social reunion in June, and the meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

GEN. GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says: "At noon on Thursday, May 17, Gen. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and their youngest son Jesse, will sail for Liverpool from this port, on board the American Line steam-ship Indiana. President Hayes and the Cabinet proffered officially to Gen. Grant and family a passage to Europe on a Government vessel, but the ex-President preferred sailing as a private citizen. Several other steam-ship companies invited Gen. Grant to accept passage by their vessels, but he preferred to sail in the only Transatlantic line carrying the American flag. Gen. Grant will be the recipient of special honors in Philadelphia previous to his departure. On last Thursday afternoon both branches of City Councils passed a resolution extending to him the hospitalities of the city, and placing Independence Hall at his disposal for the purpose of receiving citizens who may desire to pay their respects to the ex-President. A special committee was also appointed to superintend the arrangements. On the evening of May 15 the Penn Club will give a reception in honor of Gen. Grant. The military, under the auspices of Gov. Hartranft, are preparing for a demonstration in his honor, but the arrangements are not yet completed. Among those who will be present at the sailing of the steamer will be Gov. Hartranft, Mayor Stokley, Gen. Sherman, ex-Secretary Fish, and many of the leading officials from Washington."

ELEVATOR SHAFTS IN HOTELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to offer a method of rendering the elevator shafts in our big hotels less dangerous to life and the safety of the building. Every little while we hear of some sickening accident, the fall of some person down the shaft, and, too lately, for the hundredth time, has it so materially assisted in the spread of fire, at the catastrophe in the West, that it must be condemned entirely or perfected by additions that will obviate the possibility of such abuse. At the level of every floor let there be placed a sheet-iron trap-door in two flaps, meeting in the centre and counterpoised with weights. By simple mechanical attachments to the elevator, the car could be made to open these trap-doors for passing through, and to close them afterward. Thus the strong draft would be shut off, no long length of the shaft ever being unobstructed, and nobody could fall very far, even if, as sometimes happens, the chance be afforded them. Not having seen any similar opinion on this subject, I venture to offer it for the consideration of the public.

FREDERICK T. CAMP.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, April 26, 1877.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

GOSSIP ABOUT POLITICS AND ART.

THE REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT—THE PRISONS OF ITALY—A BAND OF "INTERNATIONALISTS"—THE ABUSES OF THE CLERGY BILL—THE POPE'S HEALTH—THE NAPLES ART COLLECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, April 10, 1877.

Yesterday was the day for the meeting of Parliament; after the short recess, every year taken at the time of the Holy Week solemnities. The questions at the moment under discussion are those of secondary interest, and no appeals are made likely to offend the susceptibilities or excite the passions of parties. The prisons of Italy are pretty well stocked with those undergoing penalties for offenses against the rules of all sorts by which the public peace is preserved and the order of society maintained. A general jail delivery is not proposed, but it is the wish to devise and put in force some system of means by which well-behaved or half-reformed offenders may begin to enjoy the benefits of their good conduct with the encouragement of a partial restoration to society. What other countries have done, or are trying to do, is carefully studied here, and Italy is determined not to be behind any community in the use of means for the advancement of the interests of humanity, or at least of the Italian portion of the world-family.

A band of 50 "Internationalists" has made its appearance within the past few days in the Neapolitan territory, to give annoyance to peaceable people and the public authority. What scope this company of heroes had set for their exploits no one seems to know. They were armed, and began or ended their aggressions by burning the town records of Letino, not far from Benevento. The Police and military force threw itself resolutely upon the band, and it was broken up, and nearly or quite all have fallen into the hands of the Government agents. The Minister of the Interior has stated in Parliament, in answer to inquiries, that the men arrested belong to the worst class of the population, but are not connected with any organization within the limits of Italy.

Considerable unfavorable comment has been indulged by organs of opinion, both within and outside of Italy, on the bill, already passed by one branch of the Legislature, fixing penalties for the abuses of the clergy. As the Senate has not yet taken action, we do not know what will be the fate of the measure. It may be true, as was suggested in Parliament during the discussion, that no special legislation is needed to protect the State against sacerdotal abuses, as there are laws already existing suited to meet cases as they may arise. Italy does not wish to give the people of other Catholic countries any reason to find fault with her treatment of the priests; but, at the same time, both the Government and the citizens are naturally enough jealous of any remonstrances, or pressure in any form, from other countries in matters which are connected with her interior policy. Other Governments are bound to remember what a great inconvenience the accidental fact of the Pope's residence here is to Italy. It is somewhat to be regretted that the faction now out of power is too much disposed to take up the defense of the Vatican, and to attack the adverse measures of the Ministry for political ends, or to weaken the position of the ruling party. Such conduct is like the alliance of the American Democracy with slavery and rebellion for the purpose of obtaining the control of national affairs. Formal notice has within a few days been given that an organization of the forces of the Vatican is authorized, and that in the next municipal elections the Pope's friends will take part. We must be prepared to hear that these fresh recruits will seek for allies, as they can never hope to win victories alone.

Statements are from time to time made about the rapidly failing condition of the Pope's health. A great many times in the past half dozen years, according to the *quid nunes*, he has been at the point of death. Still, Pius IX. has resolutely held on. There is much exaggeration in many of the reports that go out of Rome. But at the same time I shall not be surprised to learn at any moment that the Holy Father has passed away. From what I know of his actual condition of weakness, it will be more than I expect it be lingers on to the end of the year. In a few weeks (May 13) the Pope will enter his eighty-sixth year. We are all interested to know what will follow the decease of the Pontiff, and what positions will be taken after the election of a successor. It is not the interest of mere curiosity; for all who have good wishes for the Italian cause desire to see removed, as soon as possible, the embarrassments which are put in the way by the self-will of the Papacy. We have, it is true, seen little lately to justify hopes of concessions on the part of the Vatican. Indeed, under the régime of the new "secretary of State," Cardinal Simeoni, an attitude of more positive antagonism has been taken. A company of nearly a thousand persons paid a visit to the Pope on Sunday last, according to an arrangement previously made. It was composed, for the most part, of societies of Catholics of Rome. It is said that the Pope bore the trial of so much imposed kindness with evident signs of weakness and suffering. No one can tell what sudden breaking down may follow the work laid out for the meeting of the tens of thousands of "pilgrims" when the warm weather comes on.

Naples is in the full feather of festive display, doing honor to the occasion of the opening of the Fine Art Exposition, the preparations for which have been so long in progress. The City of Naples has been favorably associated with the cultivation of the art of music, and the school there has attracted pupils from various countries; and not a few from the United States have acquired there the knowledge which has prepared them for a successful career. The name of Mercadante has given prestige to the Naples academy, and a fine monument to the composer has lately been put up in one of the public squares. In painting and sculpture we have been inclined to give Naples a less conspicuous place than Rome or Florence, or even Milan. But within a few years the central seat of activity in the south of the Peninsula has made unusual effort, and now is able to boast the possession of several artists who, by general consent, are pronounced the most eminent in Italy. The present exposition, which is the most extensive and excellent for many years held in any city of the Kingdom, is most likely to have the effect of giving an impulse to the public interest in a wider sphere than that of the city in which the display is made. The King, with the Prince Humbert and the Princess Margarette, and the child Prince of Naples contributed by their presence to the éclat of the opening, or "inauguration," as the phrase runs, and a throng of several thousands made up the general company of invited guests. The Exposition will remain open for several months, and will not lose interest, as time is given for the perfection of its arrangement and the addition of the works, both in painting and sculpture, which after this are to come in. When the plan for the edifice dedicated to modern art is fully carried out, Naples will have a building which, as to extent, beauty of architecture, and solidity of construction, any city might be content to be possessed of, dedicated to uses which help to promote the refined civilization of communities. This new gallery stands upon an area of ground opposite to the great palace of the National Museum, a building containing one of the richest collections of the treasures of antique art in the world. If the new gallery is ever completed, in grandeur at least it will surpass the old.

MURDER OF A LITTLE GIRL.

BOSTON, April 28.—Sam Freeman, (colored,) committed an outrage on a girl aged 12 years, named Barrett, at Lancaster, Mass., which resulted in the death of the victim. The girl was on her way home from school.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED OPIUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Last night revenue officers seized, in the Chinese quarter, about $1,000 worth of smuggled opium. It was found on the premises of Ye Ho, a prominent Chinese dealer in general merchandise. No claimant to the property has appeared.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

QUIET SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES—THE BEACH PNEUMATIC CONCERN—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—PROBABILITY THAT THEY WILL PASS BY NEARLY A PARTY VOTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 28, 1877.

In Committee of the Whole this morning, in the Assembly, Dr. Hayes again brought up his bill extending the charter of the Beach Pneumatic Company, and nearly an hour was spent in discussing it. Mr. Gilbert, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, which, after full hearings, reported the bill adversely, opposed the bill in a strong speech; and Mr. Ecclesine and Mr. Rockwell spoke on the same side. It is to be hoped the House has been troubled for the last time with this bogus concern. The Beach Pneumatic Company was never anything but a paper corporation, it never had, nor has now, a solitary dollar; its only asset is this charter, which it has twice or three times had extended; and which, if it cannot sell between now and the time it is further extended to, (supposing the bill passed,) it would come up and once more beg the Legislature to give it a further lease of life. The truth is, the Beach Pneumatic "Company" is one man, whose only property seems to be this charter, which is for running a road underground up Broadway. The bill ought never to have come into the House. It should have been killed when the committee reported adversely upon it. At the conclusion of the debate the bill was progressed, and it is much to be desired that the House will kill it utterly at the first opportunity.

The other bills considered in committee and the disposition made of them were as follows

Providing for fixing the compensation of State Prison officials. Mr. Alvord moved to increase the salary of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn from $1,500 to $2,000. Carried. Mr. Moody moved to reduce the salary of clerks from $2,500 to $1,500. Without disposing of the motion progress, was reported.

Amending the Charter of the City of Brooklyn. Progressed and referred to the Brooklyn delegation to report complete. This is Mr. Stephenson's bill making general amendments.

Amending the act authorizing the Atlantic-Avenue (Brooklyn) Railroad Company to extend its tracks. Mr. McGroarty moved to strike out Albany, Troy, Utica, and Buffalo avennes. Carried. Mr. McGroarty moved to insert Washington-avenue, as one upon which steam shall not be used. Carried. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

To confirm the assessments for the improvement of portions of Union-street, Brooklyn. Progressed.

Mr. Maynard, of Delaware, brought up his bill proposing a constitutional amendment reducing the pay of members of Assembly to $1,000. Mr. Alvord moved to progress it. Mr. Maynard, very indignant, said he hoped he should be allowed to take charge of his own bill. Mr. Alvord withdrew the motion, and Mr. Maynard then read a neat speech, 15 minutes long, which he had prepared expressly for circulation in Delaware County. Mr. Nachtmann, of New-York, also delivered an address on the subject, which he has had translated into German, and copies of which in English and German will be circulated in Mr. Nachtmann's district. Mr. Alvord remarked very gruffly that this was all bunkum, and everybody was free to circulate that in his district if they had a mind to. The bill was progressed, and in the House, on motion of Spinola, it was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to amend it so that members should have no pay at all. To this burial of the bill Mr. Maynard made no objection.

The bill introduced by Mr. Husted amending the Excise law, so as to prohibit the sale of liquor to any child under 14 years old, was progressed, and in the house it was ordered to a third reading, agreement being made that it should be amended in some particulars, as suggested by Mr. Tabor, of Erie.

Mr. Fish moved that the constitutional amendments recommended by the Municipal Commissioners, relating to municipal finances, be made a special order for Wednesday next. Lost—88 to 34; not two-thirds. Mr. Fish had first asked unanimous consent to make them a special order, but O'Hare and Spinola objected, and then he made his motion, and called the yeas and nays on it. The object of this was simply to put members on the record. The only Democrats present who voted to make the amendments a special order were Mr. Ruggles, of Steuben, and Mr. Rockwell, of Chemung. There is very little doubt but that the amendments will go through nearly by a party vote. Some half dozen of the more independent Democrats from the country could easily vote for them, but that is the most support which can be expected of the minority.

The conference committee on the Code of Remedial Justice will make another attempt to come to some agreement. Each house seem to think that the other will give way in the end. On Monday evening one of them will certainly have to do this.

In the Senate the following bills were reported:

By Mr. Harris, from the Finance Committee, favorably on the Assembly bill authorizing the State Treasurer and other State officers to publish in the State paper monthly statements of bank balances. (This bill was prepared by the State Controller.)

Also, to provide for the adjustment and payment of the deficiency in the State tax arising out of the annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, Westchester County, to the City of New-York.

In Committee of the Whole the following were considered:

Amending the General Railroad Law. Ordered to a third reading.

To provide for the appointment, and establishment of fees, of Special Surrogates. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act to legalize the adoption of minor children by adult persons. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act relative to the application for moneys paid into the State Treasury by administrators. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the formation of town insurance companies. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act to establish an insurance department, providing for the examination of the officers of life insurance companies at least once in two years. Third reading.

Amending the act incorporating the village of Mount Vernon. Third reading.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Coleman—Amending the act providing for the appointment of Collector and Receiver of Taxes in the Town of Lansingburgh.

By Mr. Hammond—Authorizing the taxation of insurance companies.

Adjourned till 8 P. M., Monday.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

MEETING OF THE BALTIMORE STOCKHOLDERS—THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD—THE NEW-YORK STOCKHOLDERS TO BE CONSULTED.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—A meeting of the Baltimore stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was held to-day, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means to protect their interests. About 10,000 shares were represented, being half of the stock supposed to be owned in this city. Mr. E. F. Dimpfel made a statement of the object of the meeting, which he said was to co-operate with stockholders in New-York and elsewhere. The circular of the New-York stockholders dated April 12, recommending to all stockholders of the company the appointment of a committee to obtain full information as to the liabilities and resources of the company, with a view to devising and adopting a plan to relieve it from its existing embarrassments, to confer with the Receiver, and to take such other action for the protection of the interests of the stockholders as such committee may deem expedient, was read. Mr. Dimpfel said $35,000,000 of property of the road had been reduced to $6,500,000 by mismanagement, and there was now a strong temptation to somebody to buy this property at a very small figure. Mr. John King, Jr., the Receiver of the company, had assured them that he was doing all he could in the management of the road for the stockholders. The floating debt of the road, when Mr. King and Mr. Torrance were appointed Receivers, was said to be $1,000,000. It would have been easy then to have assessed the stock $5 per share and paid this debt. Mr. Torrance, only two weeks before the Receivers were appointed, had told him [Mr. Dimpfel] that the road was in a prosperous condition. There were 733 miles of track, including the road from Cincinnati to St. Louis and Louisville, and the Springfield division, and there was a bonded debt of about $11,000,000, of which over $6,000,000 was in a first mortgage, the interest upon which is due July 1. If this interest is not paid at maturity, the road would be sold, making the second mortgage bonds and the stock worthless. Mr. King should be requested to furnish the stockholders with a statement of the real condition of the road, and if the resources of the company would not enable it to meet the interest on the 1st of July, he believed the stockholders would be willing to respond to an extra assessment of $4 or $5 per share, and thus save this large amount of valuable property from sacrifice.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Dimpfel, Gabriel D. Clark and M. B. Greensfelder, was then appointed to confer with the New-York stockholders, and the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 29—1 A. M.—For New-England falling, followed by rising, barometer, north-east to south-east, shifting at Western stations to colder high north and west, winds, with cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, north-east and south-east, shifting to colder north-west, winds, with cloudy weather and rain, followed by rising barometer and at western stations by clearing weather.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LAST EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC.

The last concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society, this season, took place at the Academy of Music yesterday evening. The programme included the overture to Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis," Beethoven's violin-concerto, and the Ninth Symphony, and its interpretation was enjoyed by a more numerous audience than it has of late been the good fortune of the society to bring together. Dr. Damrosch contributed a very refined and expressive performance of the concerto. This work is seldom given in its entirety, but Dr. Damrosch rendered its three movements with unvarying taste and expressiveness, and distinguished himself, besides, in the execution of the elaborate but strictly appropriate and scholarly cadenzas with which the performer is allowed by the composer to supplement his work. The violinist was at his best in the first allegro, the singing power of his bow leaving nothing to be wished for in respect of pure beauty of tone; the rondo would have been more effective had the tone been more brilliant and powerful. The whole rendering, however, was exceedingly well-balanced, thoughtful, and clear, and when the execution of a composition of such magnitude exacts an admission of this sort, the commendation is, we think, as hearty as need be. The Ninth Symphony was respectably played, the lovely third movement—adagio molto—being interpreted with special charm. In spite of some magnificent portions, this symphony does not impress us as the perfect chrysolites the writing of which prefaced its production. It is, by comparison with the matchless seven, unsymmetrical and uneven, and consequently, little short of a colossal performance is fitted to make it really effective. Dr. Damrosch's orchestra addressed itself to its task last night with spirit and vigor, but the choral forces of the New-York Oratorio Society went through their duties somewhat mechanically, and of the quartet of soloists, which included Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Henne, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Stoddard, no one won particular distinction. The programme and its interpretation, however, merit complimentary reference as rounding off with becoming emphasis a season in which considerable good work has been done, as will be recalled to the reader's memory by a glance at the list appended. In the six concerts which have occurred since November last, the following compositions have been played

Beethoven.—Symphonies—No. 5 (C minor,) No. 7 (A,) No. 9 (D minor.) Overture—"Leonore" No. III; overture, duet, Marcia alla turco, chorus of dervishes, Marcia solenne for chorus and orchestra—from "the Ruins of Athens." Choral Fantaisie—op. 80. Concerto—For violin, op. 61. Aria—From "Fidelio."

Haydn.—Symphony—No. 1 (Br. & H.—E flat. "The Tempest"—For soli, chorus, and orchestra, (the first time.)

Mozart.—Symphony—(G minor.)

Gluck.—Overture—"Iphigenia in Aulis."

Handel.—Two Airs—From "L'Allegro il Pensieroso."

Weber.—"Overture—"Oberon."

Mendelssohn.—Overture—"Zum Maerchen von der schönen Melusine."

Schumann.—Symphony—No. 2 (e.)

Berlioz.—Quintet, Septuor, and Chorus—From "Les Troyens," (first time.) "Absence"—Romance for soprano and orchestra. (first time.)

Li-zt.—Fasso—Symphonic Poem: *a.* "Lamento e Trionfo". *b.* "Le Triomphe funèbre du Tasse." (manuscript, first time.)

Wagner.—The first act of "Die Walküre," (first time.) Fragments from "Die Gvetterdaemmerung." (first time.)

Raff.—"Ciaconna"—By J. S. Bach for orchestra.

Rob. Fuchs.—Serenade—For string instruments, (D.) (first time.)

Saint-Saens.—Concerto for piano-forte, No. 2, (G minor,) (first time.)

Reinhart.—Concerto for piano-forte, (F sharp minor,) (first time.)

GENERAL MENTION.

The final performances of "Rose Michel" are announced at the Grand Opera-house.

The Louisiana Jubilee Singers are to give a concert at the Grand Opera-house to-night.

It is reported that Miss Katharine Rogers has become the lessee of the Eagle Theatre from next Fall.

An American angler or sea devil has been added to the strange guests of the New-York Aquarium.

The eighth week of the run of "My Awful Dad," at Wallack's Theatre, will be entered upon to-morrow evening.

A new spectacular play, called "The Wonder Child" is to be produced at the New Broadway Theatre, to-morrow evening.

A series of "Monday Up-town Concerts" is now in progress, under the direction of Mr. James Pearce, M. B., at Lyric Hall.

The losses sustained during the recent unsuccessful season of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music reached, we learn, $11,000.

Seats for the performances of "Lohengrin" and "Fidelio," at the Academy of Music, next week, may be secured on and after Thursday.

Mme. Essipoff will to-morrow evening interpret a programme of "dance music," by Mozart, Bach, Schubert, Liszt, Heller, Tschaikowsky, and Leschetizky.

The last performances of "The Danicheffs" take place this week at the Union-Square Theatre. "Smike" is to have its first performance on Monday, May 7.

Mr. John T. Raymond will to-morrow reappear at the Park Theatre in his well-known role of *Col. Sellers.* Miss Marie Gordon is to represent *Laura Hawkins.*

Mr. Heller interprets this week his fifth and last programme, at the Wonder Theatre. An entertainment better suited to the season than that which this performer offers is not to be enjoyed, either here or abroad.

At the approaching concert of the Mozart Club a quartet by Saint-Saëns, new to American audiences, and Schuman's quintet will be played, and piano performances will be supplied by Messrs. Boscovitz and Dulcken.

A special representation occurs at Booth's Theatre, on Monday evening, for the benefit of Mr. F. B. Warde. "Dimon and Pythias," the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," and "Black Eyed Susan" will be acted, Mr. John McCullough and Miss Constance Hamblin—the latter a débutante and a daughter of the late Thomas S. Hamblin—appearing in "Damon and Pythias."

Mr. H. Tissington, musical director of the Union-Square Theatre, will benefit by a matinée performance to occur at that house on Thursday week. Messrs. J. T. Raymond, C. R. Thorne, Jr., J. C. O'Neill, Harry Beckett, and J. R. Stoddart, and Misses Marie Gordon, Katharine Rogers, and Sara Jewett are a few of the many artists who are to take part in the representation, which will further enlist the services of Messrs. Boscovitz and Dulcken, Mr. Arbuckle, and the Misses Perring.

Signor G. Operti, who, for the past eight years, has acted as the musical director of most of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer's enterprises, is to profit by a benefit representation at Booth's Theatre, this evening. The programme is to include singing by Signori Tagliapietra and Bertolasi, Mme. Salvotti, and Miss Fannie Goodwin; instrumental music by Messrs. Arouckle, Verner, and Bergner, and by an orchestra of 80, under the baton of Messrs. Maretzek, Gilmore, and Operti; recitations by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., and Warde, and other attractions. Such a programme ought to appeal strongly to the public, even if that capricious body were inclined to forget the honest and artistic work which the *bénéficiaire* has done since he came to the United States.

The present week is to be the last of the run of "The Princess Royal" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. On Monday, May 7, Miss Nielson will come forth in the first of a series of 12 performances. This artist, who is now on her way hither from San Francisco, will bring to a close in this City an engagement of uncommon brilliancy, commenced in October last. During the five weeks ending on April 19, her representations of Shakespeare's personages attracted overflowing audiences to the California Theatre, in San Francisco, and her previous labors throughout the West, under the direction of Mr. Max Strakosch, were quite as successful. Miss Nielson will act at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre in "Twelfth Night" and in "Cymbeline." Both her *Viola* and her *Imogene* are new to local playgoers. Mr. Plympton, who has acted with the lady during her tour through the States, has been specially engaged for her approaching appearances, and the pieces to be brought out will be cast with discretion and liberality.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mme. Ristori is in Rome.

The introduction in the sixth tableau of Sardou's "Exilés" of a sledge drawn by reindeer produced a considerably effect.

Mlle. Noblet, once a celebrated danseuse, died lately in Paris at the age of 80.

Countess Potocka, the close friend and pupil of Chopin, died in Paris a fortnight ago.

M. Victor Massé has received the Order of a Knight of the Order of the Oaken Crown from the King of Holland.

Herr Von Hulsen, impresario of the Berlin Op-ra-house, has been granted the Cross of the First Class of the Order of the Crown.

In consequence of bad times, the Teatro dal Verme of Milan (once an opera-house and now a circus) is announced for sale by auction.

Mme. Luca, publisher of music in Italy, has purchased, for 60,000 francs, the right of playing Gounod's "Cinq Mars" in that country.

Gustave Worms is about to return to the Théâ re-Français, which he left formerly to visit Russia. He will make his reappearance in the "Marquis de Villemer."

It appears that during the season of the Leipsic Gewandhaus concerts there have been performed 22 symphonies, 21 overtures, 19 concertos, and 6 great works for chorus and orchestra.

The second performance of Boito's "Mefistofele," at the Apollo Theatre, Rome, confirmed the success of the first. Thus the capital has received this work favorably, as had Bologna, Venice, and Turin.

At the London Gaiety a new burlesque by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Our Babes in the Wood," constitutes the Easter novelty. It is interpreted by Mr. Toole, Mr. Royce, Miss E. Farren, and other members of the company.

The complete reorganization of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, which Mr. George Mount has just effected, has converted a most inefficient band into an amateur orchestra which is said to be without a superior in London.

A scoundrel has swindled Mlle. Albani out of 500 francs. He took a forged begging letter to Mlle. Albani, who gave him a check for £20 on Coutts, nominally for the poor of Paris. The fellow got the check cashed at a money-changer's and decamped.

M. Escudier, it is said, has secured Herr Rubinstein's "Néron" for the Sante Ventadour next season, as it has been withdrawn from the Dérique, where it would have been given in French. Glinka's "Life for the Czar" will also be produced at Ventadour, in Italian as at Milan.

A new opera has just been brought out at the Monnaie, Brussels, under the title of "Sir William," the words by M. Covellers and the music by M. Colyns. The principal parts of *Miss Eva* and *Sir William* were creditably filled by Mlle. Blum and M. Morlet, and the music was considered pleasing.

An unpublished mass, by Mozart, has been discovered. It is claimed to be autograph, and was composed about the year 1777, for the Convent of the Holy Cross, at Augsburg. There seems to be no doubt of its authenticity. The "Domine Deus" and the "Incarnatus" are said to be especially fine.

Sainte-Foy, the famous artist of the Paris Opéra Comique, has just died at Neuilly. His real name was Charles Louis Pubereaux, he was born in 1817, made his début as a supernumerary in "Le Domino Noir" in 1840, and, after creating the chief parts in many of the operas of Auber and others, he retired from the stage in 1868.

The death is announced, at the age of 71, of M. Louis-Isidore-Eugène Lemoigne, better known as M. Morsan, coadjutor with Delseur and Siraudin in the authorship of "Le Courrier de Lyon." M. Morcau wrote, during a period of 35 years in which he has been engaged at the work, a large number of dramas and vaudevilles.

The Théâtre Français has reproduced "L'Amphitryon," of Molière, which has no been played since the 15th of January, 1871. On that occasion, writes M. Jules Prevel, instead of the thunder rolling in honor of Olympian Jove, shells burst over the city, and the actor was obliged to wait for some time before he could recover his memory and his voice.

"Oxygen; or, Gas in Burlesque Metre," by Messrs. Reece and Farnie, produced at the Folly Theatre, in London, is founded upon the "Docteur Ox" of M. Jules Verne, and shows the conversion by laughing-gas into a set of madcaps of the stolid and sober inhabitants of the most sleepy of Dutch towns. It is an ingenious piece, but is too elaborate in construction, and, in spite of its comic subject, is dull in portions.

The new opera which Herr Johann Strauss has composed for the Reunissance next October will be entitled "La Tzigane," and its chief roles will be created by Mlle. Zulma Bouffar and M. Ismäel, Mlle. Berthe Jost and the ten-o Seigel. The libretto has been written by MM. Dr-cque and Wilder, and the music will be made up partly of that of the "Fledermaus" and of "Cagliostro," while eight numbers have been specially written for it.

The death is announced at Florence of the celebrated prima donna Caroline Unger. She was born at Vienna in 1805, and was a pupil of Domenico Ricciou at Milan. She was very successful in Germany and Italy, but failed in Paris in 1831. Thirty-seven years ago she retired from the stage and devoted herself to works of charity. It was Caroline Unger who sang the contralto part at the first performance of the choral symphony, under Beethoven's direction, at Vienna in 1822.

"Bébé," a three-act comedy of MM. De Najac and Hennequin, has been produced with success at the Paris Gymnase. It is a piece of so decided a Palais Royal stamp that some surprise has been manifested at its appearance in its present home. *Bébé*, the hero, has kept to mankood the enduring name given him in his cradle. Seldom, however, has a stretch of maternal affection such as the retention of this name implies been less deserved. Its wearer is shown to have graduated in all forms of social misconduct, and the most painful experience of his capacity for evil is obtained by those who have been most actively concerned in his training. This precocious infant is presented by M. Achard; M. Saint-Germain, Mmes. Bode and Dinelli are also included in the cast.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF MR. BARNUM'S SHOW.

Mr. Barnum to-morrow enters upon the last week of a season which has been by far the most successful in his long and varied experience as a showman. Immense crowds still continue to flock to Gilmore's Garden, rendering it necessary for the management to beg that children may be taken to the afternoon performances, which are in every particular the same as those given nightly. There will be many new features to delight visitors during this last week of the great show, but the tricks of the wonderful trained stallions, which proved so potent a magnetism during the preceding weeks, will be repeated every afternoon and evening, that the public be afforded a last opportunity of witnessing the really marvelous feats of these beautiful animals. Miss Louise Headler and her superb tandem team have also been assigned a prominent place on the week's programme, and the lady will further surprise the spectators by graceful and intricate feats of horsemanship. A scarcely less interesting feature of the entertainment will be the daring bare-back riding of Mr. Charles W. Fish.

The large and varied museum and menagerie, which have been enlarged almost daily by the addition of new curiosities, may be viewed in conjunction with the attractions of the arena. Among the curiosities of the menagerie special reference may be made to the little baby monkey, supposed to be the first ever born in captivity.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE SOUTH.

In the early part of last month United States District Attorney Woodford received an invitation from the Hermann Society of the Mississippi University, at Oxford, Miss., announcing the fact that he had been elected a member of the society, and inviting him to become the orator at the coming anniversary in June. Gen. Woodford replied, returning warm thanks, saying he could speak no words on general literary topics that would repay for so long a journey, but that he would like to address a few frank, hearty words to the young men, about the common needs and common duties of the young men of the Republic, in the near future; that he must speak his honest views, if he spoke at all, but would speak them from a loving heart as loyal to their best interests and to one common future, as any heart among them; and he closed, by saying: "Now, may I come and speak to you, not as eloquently, but in the same national spirit as I know that your own Lamar would speak to our young men, if he came here?"

Following is the reply:

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, Miss., }
HERMAN HALL, April 15, 1877. }

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ult. received. After full discussion of the subject it becomes my duty and pleasure to inform you that you are unanimously requested to make the anniversary address to our two literary societies on Commencement Day, the last Wednesday in June. Far from objecting to your proposition of speaking about the common needs and common duties of the young men of the Republic, nothing could please us better. We are convinced of the sincerity of your motive, and would lay aside all animosities and throw ourselves forward in the labor and hope of building up our country.

Again, Sir, in the name of the Hermann Society, let me invite you to be with us on the appointed day. Very respectfully S. E. MONTGOMERY,
Corresponding Secretary Hermann Society.

EXECUTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—William Pintz, who killed Catherine Burr, a child about 9 years old, in Bollinger County, Mo., on the 15th of November, 1875, was hanged at Marble Hill yesterday, in the presence of a great crowd of people, who came for many miles to witness the execution. Pintz made a brief address from the scaffold, in which he said it was women, whisky, and bad men that had brought him into trouble. Previous to his execution he made a confession, saying that he murdered the child at the request of her mother, because she [the child] knew of illicit intimacy between her mother and Pintz, and she was afraid the child would tell its father of it. He also confessed to having killed a man, named William Gray, in New Madrid County, five years ago, being hired to do so by Joseph Taylor, and for which he received $10. He had also assisted in several robberies and belonged to the Ku-klux. He was generally considered a half-witted fellow, and gained a precarious kind of livelihood by working around among farmers. His neck was broken by the fall and he died easily.

THE COURT-HOUSE SWINDLE

WHAT THE BUILDING WILL COST.

CONTRACTING FOR $381,000 ON AN APPROPRIATION OF $105,000—CRITICISMS ON THE NEW STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE—WHAT THE COURT-HOUSE HAS ALREADY COST—VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER BLACKSTONE.

The work of completing the new Court-house, which has been under way for some time past, has elicited much unfavorable comment, not only from lawyers and architects, but from the general public. It is charged that the Court-house Commissioners, while limited by the Board of Apportionment to the expenditure of $105,000, have gone on and accepted contracts to the amount of $381,000 for the mere completion of the south portico and the interior of the rotunda, including the supports of the dome. When this money is exhausted there will, it is said, be an effort made to procure a further advance from the City of $400,000 or $500,000 for the building of the dome itself. The total additional cost of the work will thus be augmented to nearly $1,000,000, and many are of opinion that the final expense will largely exceed this amount. It is also charged that the new style of architecture is wholly out of keeping with the rest of the building, and that, while it might be well enough in a fashionable church on Fifth-avenue, or a highly decorated lager beer brewery at Yorkville, it is cheap and tawdry in comparison with the elaborate finishing and classic exterior of the present structure. The colors used on the new walls consist chiefly of red and white, in glaring contrast, set off by small, squatty pilasters of brick and granite, which project into the hallways on either hand, and impede the circulation of the air. A large number of the Judges and other officials who have offices in the building are outspoken in their condemnation of this new work, while among the outside public who have viewed it there seems to be but one opinion. The air in the dome is now close and sultry, even in moderate weather, and it is much feared that in the dog days the discomforts already entailed will be increased to an unbearable extent. The question is also pertinently asked, Why, if the Commissioners do not intend putting up a dome, have they built such heavy and ungainly pilasters around the base of the present rotunda? If they are not intended for a new dome, what is the need of making them so large and ponderous? A good authority says that an ample and well-ventilated Court-house could be constructed anew out of the $400,000 which these men propose to spend in additions and interior work.

It is of interest to examine the total cost of the Court-house up to the present time, and from this compute the probable extra expense, which by extravagant or careless management, may be still incurred. The actual cost of the whole edifice, if honestly constructed, would probably have been from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. The following table of yearly disbursements from the commencement of the work shows its real cost.

For construction of County Court-house—	
1861	$86,999 75
1862	513,435 92
1863	441,824 53
1864	501,072 62
1865	644,405 04
1866	421,615 20
1867	873,145 69
1868	840,776 87
1869	657,460 38
1870	2,670,657 29
1871	427,747 05
1872	4,246 35
Total	$8,194,949 54
Add for this minimum estimate of amount charged for furniture, safes, repairs, &c., &c.	$4,225,783 23
Total cost of Court-house and furniture up to January, 1872	$12,420,732 82

For several years after the breaking up of the Ring the work was suspended, but in 1875, the present Commissioners, who had been appointed three years previously, were authorized to proceed with the job, for which the Board of Apportionment limited the appropriation to $105,000, $5,000 of which was for preliminary surveys. Notwithstanding this, the board, on Oct. 11, 1876, entered into the following contracts:

Name of Contractor.	Character of Work.	Amount.
Sinclair & Milne	Stone work	$302,851
J. & W. C. Spears	Mason work	41,131
John Kerry	Carpenter work	17,996
Bowerman, Haven & Co	Iron work	19,500
Total		$381,478

None of these contracts, however, cover the construction of a dome, which, it is admitted, would cost not less than $400,000 or $500,000. Of the $105,000 already allowed, the Commissioners have, so far, expended about one-half. The names of the Commissioners are Wyllis Blackstone, John P. Cunlog, Thomas H. Tappen, and Smith E. Shaw. Mr. Cunlog is a Republican, and the other three are Democrats. Mr. Tappen is a member of the Tammany General Committee, but none of the board can be called active politicians. Mr. Blackstone, who is the leading spirit of the board, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he and his colleagues had refrained from answering the charges made against them simply because they were wholly and entirely false. The Commissioners had, from the start, conducted the work in a purely business-like manner, awarding all contracts to the lowest bidders, and absolutely refusing to be dictated to by the politicians in any way. Time and again they had been applied to for favors by this class, but had returned an invariable refusal. Not a single day's work had been done; so far, everything had been done by contract. It was true that the Board of Apportionment had only given them $105,000, but the act of 1871 created them an independent body, and permitted them to contract for work up to the full amount allowed by law. These contracts for $381,000 had all been examined and approved by Mayor Wickham, Controller Green, and Corporation Counsel Whitney. The last-named official, in an opinion written in December, 1876, has expressly declared that it was to be valid, but since the formation of the new Board of Apportionment, with Mr. John Kelly at its head, he had modified that opinion. Mr. Blackstone emphatically denied that the Commissioners had ever projected or countenanced the erection of a $500,000 dome, or any dome at all. As to the charge of "architectural butchery" which certain newspapers had brought against the work, he could only say that Mr. Leopold Eidlitz, the architect, was one of the most prominent and skilled members of the profession in this City, and would not be likely to err in the manner charged. Mr. Blackstone added that he was a builder himself. He had been offered $10,000 to take charge of the construction of Dr. John Hall's church on Fifth-avenue, was well acquainted with all the details of such matters, and could truly say that in every respect the present work on the new Court-house was being conducted in the most approved and economical manner, and for the best interests of the tax-payers.

"THINE EYES WOULD EMULATE THE DIAMOND."

Many ladies' eyes are called as bright as diamonds, but the Parisian Diamonds are really so, and being veneered with genuine diamond coating, precipitated upon them by electricity, are as durable, their lustre remaining undimmed forever.

For sale only by Humphreys, jeweler, corner Broadway and Twelfth-street, New-York.

Send for illustrated price list.—*Evening Post.*

AN ECONOMICAL FLOOR COVERING.

Linoleum, being composed of cork, is as warm as a carpet, waterproof—accumulates no dirt, and will outwear the best oil-cloth three or four times. It is manufactured in handsome patterns and sold by all first-class carpet dealers.—*Exchange.*

RUSSIA MARCHING TO CONSTANTINOPLE,

And the American people are marching to Foote & Richardson's, No. 245 Broadway, for the latest styles of clothing, best workmanship, and lowest prices.—*Exchange.*

Last Summer the ladies in their pinned-back skirts suffered greatly from the heat, but during the coming season every one will be comfortable, for the new style of dress—the Britonne costume, Princesse robe and polonaise—all demand free, flowing outlines. These are best sustained and most properly displayed by the fashionable wire panier skirts—light, cool, comfortable, flexible, and strong.—*Evening Mail.*

ARMSTRONG.—BAUBITT has a novel idea. He gives away his best Toilet (baby) Soap on Monday at the West-street Hotel, No. 43—RICHARDS.—*Advertisement.*

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.—Open daily and free to visitors. Examinations with charts made when desired.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size.....$1 00
GUINAGO, patented.....2 00
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FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
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DRY GOODS.

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ALL GOODS AS ADVERTISED.

No exaggeration or misrepresentation in regard to quality or prices.

JUST PURCHASED,

500

STUFF SUITS,

AS FOLLOWS:

FIVE,
TEN,
FIFTEEN,
TWENTY,
TWENTY-FIVE,
THIRTY,
THIRTY-FIVE, AND
FORTY DOLLARS.

These dresses are the entire balance of this season's manufacture of the most prominent house in this line—a house whose reputation for these goods stands second to none in the United States.

They ARE ALL NEW and are made of the most desirable imported fabrics, and in every possible variety of fashionable colorings and combinations. They are faultless in design and in wonderful variety of styles, some of them of very expensive materials and elaborately trimmed with silk.

They have been SOLD AT RETAIL THIS SEASON at

FAR MORE THAN
DOUBLE

THE MONEY WE SHALL NOW ASK FOR THEM.

SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY
TO PURCHASE
NEW AND FASHIONABLE

COSTUMES,

At such Exceedingly Popular Prices,
WILL NOT
OCCUR AGAIN THIS SEASON.

HOSIERY.

Our assortment of SPRING and SUMMER HOSIERY is now complete. We have received during the past week and will place on sale on MONDAY the

FINEST DISPLAY OF FOREIGN HOSIERY

we have ever exhibited, imported direct from the manufacturers, in styles exclusively confined to us. ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS, full regular made, double heels and toes.

CHILDREN'S HOSE.

Fancy stripes, from	27 cents
New light shades, from	36 cents
Hair stripe, from	36 cents
Vertical stripes, from	50 cents
Plain colors, silk clocks, from	50 cents

LADIES' HOSE.

Unbleached, fine quality	25 cents
Unbleached, extra long	35 cents
Unbleached, superfine quality	40 cents
Balbriggan, extra long, silk clocks	43 cents
Balbriggan, extra fine, silk clocks	50 cents
Balbriggan, extra superfine, silk clocks	55 cents
Balbriggan, out sizes	62 cents
Balbriggan, embroidered fronts	$1 10
Vertical stripes, (THE NOVELTY)	1 50
Plain colors, extra long, silk clocks	80 cents
Heather	65 cents
Oxford Gray	65 cents

These Stockings are the BEST VALUE ever sold in this City, made by MORLEY, OF LONDON, of the very finest yarn, and in wear and appearance will equal any goods of this CELEBRATED MAKE hitherto offered at $1.

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

Unbleached, superfine	25 cents
Unbleached, extra	30 cents
Balbriggan, silk clocks	38 cents
Balbriggan, silk clocks extra	45 cents
Balbriggan, colored silk clocks	50 cents
Balbriggan, silk embroidered fronts	75 cents
Colored stripes	25 cents
Colored stripes, dark grounds	30 cents
Colored stripes, extra quality	50 cents
Hair stripes	50 cents
Vertical stripes	50 cents
Heather	30 cents
Gray, with colored soles	50 cents
Plain colors, silk clocks	55 cents
Brilliant web, silk finish, ribbed	75 cents

MEN'S FURNISHING

Our list of articles for gentlemen's wear is very extensive: the market is closely watched and every opportunity embraced to make seasonable additions. SPRING UNDERWEAR, Hosiery, Shirts, and Neckwear, of best materials, at exceedingly low prices.

We have just purchased a closing line of fine SCARFS FOR SPRING, in all colors, and offer them at prices far below the actual manufacturers' cost. The list embraces the following new styles:

LORD LYTTON,
BRENTFORD,
HYDE PARK,
PELHAM,
STRATFORD,
IMPERIAL,
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FIFTY CENTS AND UPWARD.

A full assortment of the REVOLVING SHIELD Scarfs, which only require inspection to commend themselves.

Collars and Cuffs, styles new, prices popular, quality best.

We solicit an examination of our celebrated

SHIRTS,

pronounced by all who have examined them to be the BEST READY-MADE SHIRT EVER SOLD. We keep a more extensive stock than has ever been kept of ready-made shirts; and it is possible to us, as at any time, to fit any one, man or boy. The bosoms, cuff, and neck-bands are made of the very FINEST quality of IRISH linen, of a quality which has never before been put in a ready-made shirt. The bodies and sleeves are made of WAMSUTTA MUSLIN. They are cut full-size, from approved models; the seams are all properly felled and stayed, the button and eyelet holes neatly made; the buttons strongly sewed on. There is no care which can be bestowed on a custom-made shirt which is not observed in the manufacture of these shirts. We guarantee to fit, and we guarantee to return the money if they do not. All we ask is an examination. The price is

$1 37 1-2.

We do not recommend them on account of the lowness of the price, but on account of the quality. They are EQUAL to ANY SHIRT ever sold at ANY PRICE.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,

773 AND 775 BROADWAY,

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DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

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Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,

Prices 20 Per Cent. Less than Last Week.

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LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH CHIP HATS,
FANCY BRAID HATS,
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AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW AND DESIRABLE SHAPES AND STYLES, AT

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FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS
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IN GREAT VARIETY, EXTREMELY CHEAP.

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Large lines to select from, in all widths,

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REDUCED PRICES.

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Decided inducements in

LADIES', GENTS',
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PARTIES REPLENISHING WILL FIND
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DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
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EXTREMELY LARGE, AND THE PRICES GREATLY BELOW OTHER HOUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

KID GLOVES,

AT

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PRICES LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR!

Ladies' 2 Buttons, $1, reduced to 70c. pair.
Ladies' 2 Buttons, $1 25, reduced to 95c. pair.
Ladies' 2 Buttons, $1 50, reduced to $1 20 pair.
Ladies' 3 Buttons, $1 25, reduced to 95c. pair.
Ladies' 3 Buttons, $1 75, reduced to $1 30 pair.
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MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES.

1 Button, 50c. and 75c. pair.
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UNDRESSED KID GLOVES.

2 Buttons, 75c. pair.
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Bridal Appointments and Veils.
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Ladies' fine button Boots, $3, $3 50, $4, and $5.
Misses' and children's button Boots, $2 and $2 50.
Boys' fine calf button and Congress Boots cheap.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, $5 and upward.
The finest and best work in the City, at lower prices than any other house in the trade.

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A Han lsome and Easy fit Guaranteed.

BROOKS' PATENT CORK SOLE BOOTS and SHOES RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.

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KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—Very best, six for $9; no obligation to keep any, unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 623 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT SALE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Hydraulic Canal, 100 feet wide, including about 100 acres of land in village, with monopoly of the water power on American side of Niagara Falls, will be sold at auction, at Cluck's Hotel, without reservation, on the last and 2d of May, 1877. The sum of $20,000 all the ready money required, the balance of purchase money can be arranged to remain on bond and mortgage. Present incumbrance less than $60,000. There will be no postponement of reservation. Sale positive; in one lot, to the highest bidder, at the time named. For further particulars, address H. N. GRIFFITH, or HORACE H. DAY, Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, April 20, 1877.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELL-established and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $3,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South-st. St. Paul's.

AN OFFER IS HEREBY MADE TO A thorough business man of good address, with from $1,000 to $2,000 cash, to take a controlling interest in a general upholstery, cabinet, and mattress manufactory, (goods made to order only,) and trade now established, (seven years,) averaging $10,000 per annum. The foreign war will be especially beneficial to my line of work. Full investigation invited. LEGITIMATE, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$10,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS the above amount of cash capital which he wishes to place, with services, in some safe and legitimate business; references first class. Address, with full particulars, ROOMA, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT OF A VALUABLE machine in operation in the principal factories of this City. McKEE & CURRAN, No. 55 Henry-st.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF AN ARTICLE in great demand wishes additional capital. Address K., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

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DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

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SILKS, SILKS.

HEAVY REDUCTIONS
IN
BLACK, COLORED,
AND
FANCY SILKS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 30, AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF

500 dozen FANCY BORDERED HUCKABACK TOWELS, $3 a dozen; worth $4.

50 pieces TABLE DAMASK at $1 per yard, worth $1 37½.

NAPKINS, PILLOW, and LINEN SHEETING at proportionately low prices.

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FINE WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

A new and elegant assortment of FIGURED SWISS, FRENCH, and ENGLISH Organdies and Nainsooks at low prices.

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UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

This department is replete with the latest novelties in TAMBOURED, GUIPURE, and NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, CRETONNES, SERGES, &c., at unusually low prices.

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In all colors.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING FOR THIS WEEK IN THEIR

Ladies' Suit and Mantle Department

SOME

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

LADIES' SILK SUITS,
LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS,
LADIES' DOLMANS AND MANTLES MADE IN SILK, MATELASSE, AND CLOTH,
LADIES' POPLIN SUITS,
LADIES' CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS,
LADIES' CAMBRIC WRAPPERS,
LADIES' FLANNEL WRAPPERS,
ALSO
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND SACQUES, AND FULL LINES
LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING

THESE STOCKS ARE NOW FULLY REPLENISHED FOR THE SEASON WITH THE NEWEST AND BEST GOODS, AND WE INVITE AN INSPECTION.

CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO DESTINATION.

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COMFORT, HEALTH, ECONOMY.—KEEP'S Linen Shirts, extra long, six for $6; $1 each; best quality. KEEP'S SHIRTS, No. 623 Broadway.

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FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, May 2, Pier 16 East river, 3 P. M. MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 5, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, May 9, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 12, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and FLORIDA STEAMBOATS.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier 1000 Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, May 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25
For freight or passage apply at
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, April 25
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....April 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.,
Or BENTLEY B. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk,) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ½ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.
N. L. MCCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, May 2
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, May 16
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 9
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....May 3 | FRISIA.....May 17
WIELAND.....May 10 | POMMERANIA....May 24
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
JAMES BUILDING.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

The most attractive selection of Dress Goods, White Goods, Dress Linens, Black and Colored Grenadines yet exhibited, at prices far below the present market value.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

Beautiful plain Dress Goods at 18c., 20c., 25c., worth 15c per yard more. Do., at 25c., 30c., and 40c., worth 20c. yard more.

BLACK GOODS.

Very good quality Black Cashmere, 1 yard wide, 37½c. and 50c., worth 25c. per yard more.

Best quality black French Cashmere, 40 inches wide, at 75c., $1, and $1 25 per yard, worth 30c. per yard more.

Very fine black Alpaca at 20c., 25c., and 31c., worth at wholesale 31c., 37c., and 43c. per yard.

BLACK GRENADINES.

Very fine quality black-striped Grenadines, 12½c., 15c., and 20c., worth 10c. per yard more.

Best quality do., 37c. and 50c., worth 25c. per yard more.

DRESS LINENS.

One yard wide Dress Linens, 15c., 20c., and 25c., worth 12c. per yard more.

WHITE GOODS.

Fine corded Piques, 10c., 12c., 15c., and 25c. per yard, worth double the price.

SILKS.

Colored Silks from 99c. to $2 50; Black do. from 70c. to $3; Striped Silks from 62½c. to 90c.

Ladies' made Suits, Cloaks, and Dolmans.

Beautiful stuff Suits, $8, $10, and $12; worth $12, $15, and $18 each.

Cashmere Suits, trimmed with silk, $18 and $25; worth $24 and $30.

Black, colored, and striped Silk Suits, from $18 to $200.

Our Silk Suits are from $5 to $25 cheaper than ever sold for before.

DOLMANS.

Very handsome cloth Dolmans, from $2 to $40 each.

WALLER & McSORLEY,

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.
The 2d, 3d, 4th avs., and Grand-st. cars cross Grand-st. and Bowery.

KEEP'S PATENT partly made DRESS SHIRTS; the very best; six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 623 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

New-York City 6s and 7s.

Brooklyn 7s, 1887,

Kings County 7s, 1882.

Newark 7s, 1895.

Elizabeth 7s, 1881 and 1896.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.
Office 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before April 30. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.

MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

OSWEGO CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1888.

Price 105 and Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the above-named office on the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the company's interests in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and secure the binding of uncompleted portions of it. Also, to consider the policy and mode of extending the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's road west of the Missouri River. Also, to decide on the ways and means, by mortgage or otherwise, of finishing and equipping the company's branch to the Puyanup coal field, and extending the road from Kalama to Portland, Oregon.

SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, Railroad Bonds and Choice Other Securities, Paying 10 to 15 per cent.

For sale at desirable prices by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 26 years.

Bonds
OF THE
State of Connecticut,

FOR SALE BY

Geo. K. Sistare,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

Hotchkiss & Burnham,

(MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth-Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

CITY OF BAYONNE, N. J.—TAX BONDS.—Bids will be received by the undersigned at his office, in the City Hall, Bayonne, N. J., until TUESDAY EVENING, the 1st of May, until 8 o'clock, for $25,000 "City of Bayonne Tax Bonds," bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, the 1st of July and 1st of January, principal payable 10 years from date, redeemable at the pleasure of the city, upon any of the interest days, at par and interest, any time after three years from their date. Arrears of taxes are specially pledged for the payment of principal and interest of these bonds. The right is reserved by the city to reject any or all bids not satisfactory to the Council.

E. L. SMITH,
BAYONNE, N. J., April 26, 1877. City Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

STOCK SPECULATIONS CONDUCTED BY US on limited liability. Send for 72 page book explaining everything free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 103 Broad way cor. of Pinest. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the hospital, No. 135 East 42d-st., TUESDAY, May 1, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., when the usual business of the occasion will be transacted. A. F. WARBURTON, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper building, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. CHARLES MCK. LEOSER, Rec. Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

Standard FIRE INS. CO. 62 OFFICE REMOVED TO Liberty St.

DRY GOODS.

1877. 1840.

JONES.

Furniture, Bedding, &c., 25 per cent. under Usual Prices.
Lace Curtains, Upholstery, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, &c.

JONES

EIGHTH AVENUE AND NINETEENTH STREET. EIGHTH AVENUE AND NINETEENTH STREET.

JONES

Shoes, Hosiery, Dolmans, Suits and Shawls, Boys' Suits, &c.
Millinery, Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Parasols, Fancy Goods,

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Catalogues sent free when desired.

JONES, 8TH-AV., COR. 19TH-ST. JONES.

MILLER & GRANT

HAVE JUST OPENED

RICH AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

Breton Embroidered Trimmings

BLACK SILK FRINGES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND
SEQUIN PEARL BUTTONS.

879 Broadway, New-York.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GENERAL FANCY GOODS AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
STAPLE GOODS AND NOVELTIES
RECEIVED BY EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.
We are constantly importing the best NOVELTIES of the MANUFACTURERS.
Exquisite pieces in FAIENCE, MAJOLICA, NANCY and LONGWY Wares.
GEMS IN THE POTTERY OF LOUIS XIV. AND LOUIS XV.
FAYALENSE FAIENCE for Amateur Decorators, never before imported.
FLOWER-POTS, LAWN, and GARDEN PIECES, in great variety.
BACCARATS GLASSWARE, cheaper than ever before.
To appreciators of antique and modern CERAMICS, as well as to those who desire to make 98c. go as far as $1 25 will go elsewhere, this collection will prove very attractive.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY & CO.

New designs in PARASOLS.
Novelties in STRAW GOODS.
BOYS' SUITS in Spring and Summer goods.
Dresses, cloaks, bonnets, and hats made to order in the highest style of the art.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

KEEP SELLS the Best and Cheapest Shirts in the world, also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz., six for 75c. No. 623 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTice that they will pay the coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company falling due May 1, 1877, on presentation of the coupons on and after that date at Savannah, Ga., or at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN SCREVEN,
SAMUEL A. STRANG,
Receivers Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND one-half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the past three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, Corner Bowery and Broome-st., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to May 1, 1877. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, DREXEL BUILDING, No. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE MAY 1, 1877, on the second mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid at this office on the 1st prox.

WM. F. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, from the earnings of the last six months, which will be paid on the 1st day of May next, free from taxation.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per cent., payable on and after May 1, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1.

J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1877, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds, issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New-York.

WM. B. MCCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE VIRginia State Bonds, and of the VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, due May 1, will be paid at this office.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the first day of May next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5, BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1877, ON THE third mortgage bonds of this company, and off the real estate bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, (of Missouri,) will be paid on and after that date at this office.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE, (consolidated debt, issue of 1873,) due May 1, 1877, will be paid by the MOBILE & MISSISSIPPI BANK, in CONCENCY, at their banking-house, in that city, on and after the 1st prox.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1877, ON THE bonds of the Peoples' Gaslight and Coke Company, of Chicago, will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned. C. K. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NEW AND SECOND HAND GOLD AND silver watches, gold chains, diamonds, rings, pins or studs, and other jewelry can be bought at No. 188 Chatham-square at very low prices. The value in gold paid for broken jewelry, old silver plate, and melted gold. A. BARNARD & SONS, Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham-square.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, FURS, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, seal sacques, camel's hair shawls, silks, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED BY first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, ALGERINES, NEIGUSE CLOTH, GRENADINE DENTEL, BEIGE MATELASSE, CASHMERE DENTEL, CASHMERE GUYPOOR, ARMURE MOSAIQUES, BASKET CLOTHS, DE BEIGE AND CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTHS, IN THE NEWEST SHADINGS AND MIXTURES, ESPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR COMBINATION SUITS.

THESE GOODS, ARRIVING LATE, WILL BE SOLD MUCH BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.

Our Grenadine Stock

IS NOW UNUSUALLY FULL AND ATTRACTIVE. IT EMBRACES ALL THE GRADES FROM 20c. A YARD TO THE FINEST EFFECTS PRODUCED.

GRENADINE VELOUR,
GAUZE DE MECCA,
DRAP DE MEDINA,
TOILE DE MEDINA,

AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE LINES PRESENT THE MOST CHARMING RESULTS IN COLORINGS AND FABRICS.

In Low-Priced Dress Goods

ALL THE BEST KNOWN AND MOST POPULAR LINES ARE FULLY REPRESENTED IN GREAT VARIETY.

VERY HANDSOME ARLINGTON AND ARMURE SUITINGS, AT 25c., FORMERLY 35c.

CANTERBURY SUITINGS AT 30c., FORMERLY 45c.

FRENCH ORGANDY LAWNS AND CAMBRICS, IN FULL AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT, THE PRETTIEST GOODS IMPORTED THIS SEASON.

SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO DESTINATION.

LORD & TAYLOR.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET, GRAND, CHRYSTIE and FORSYTH STS.

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No. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., New-York, only depot. THREE DOORS FROM MACY'S.
The largest stock of HUMAN-HAIR GOODS retailed at wholesale prices.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH.
(Trade Mark.)

Remarkable, wonderful success of our new MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, combining elegance with durability, and forms Coiffure ior front and back. A more elegant and useful ornament could not be imagined, and will be readily appreciated after examination. A switch at $10 equal to one at $20 of the old style.

The NEW INVISIBLE FRONT, for young and old ladies, improving the looks of every one: more beautiful, and at lower prices than at any other house: CURLS, warranted naturally curly, in large variety, from $1 upward.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY,

lower than any other house in the country.
HAIR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner, warranted to give satisfaction. A full assortment of the choicest

BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS,

warranted to be absolutely harm

THE HOUSEHOLD.

PRODUCE IN THE APRIL MARKETS.

The only new feature of interest in the markets is that the supply of fresh Southern vegetables is more abundant. Prices for meats are the same as last week. Butter is cheap. The best qualities are selling at 25 cents to 30 cents per pound, and the last mentioned price is asked for the very finest qualities offered for sale. Eggs are nearly as cheap as they were before the War of the Rebellion; choice fresh Long Island were bought yesterday at 15 cents per dozen, and Western were cheaper. Poultry is not dear; turkeys sell at 18 cents to 22 cents per pound; choice young chickens for roasting, at 22 cents to 30 cents, the highest named price being paid for the best Philadelphia dry picked. Spring chickens are scarce, and sell at $2 to $2 50 per pair. Capons sell at 30 cents per pound and slips at 25 cents to 28 cents. Wild pigeons are in light supply and sell at $2 00 to $2 50 per dozen, tame squabs sell at $3 50 to $4 00 per dozen. English snipe at $2 50 per dozen, plover at $2 00 per dozen, and sand snipe at 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Wild ducks will be out of season after May 1. The chief delicacies in the fish markets are fresh mackerel, trout, and shad. Good mackerel sell at 10 cents to 12 cents each, trout sell at 50 cents per pound for wild, and 75 cents per pound for cultivated, and shad sell at 20 cents to 25 cents for the male, and 35 cents for the female with roe. Nice pan-fish can be bought at 6 cents to 10 cents per pound, and Hudson River bass at 12 cents to 15 cents per pound. There is a large variety of fresh, new vegetables offered for sale, including tomatoes, onions, potatoes, and beets from Bermuda, Kale, spinach, green peas, string beans, radishes, and asparagus from the Southern States, and good lettuce, mushrooms, and rhubarb raised in hot-houses. Strawberries are scarce just now, and prices are high. Good ones sold yesterday in the markets, and in fancy groceries and fruit stores at 50 cents to 75 cents per quart. Fine Jamaica oranges were also sold at 50 cents to $1 per dozen, the highest rate named being asked in fruit stores. Valencia oranges were sold at 25 cents to 50 cents per dozen, according to quality, and poor Messina and Sicily fruit was sold at 12 cents per dozen. Hot-house grapes are selling in the fruit stores at 25 cents to 30 cents per pound, and bananas from Aspinwall and Baracoa sell at 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SAUSAGE—I.—Allow three pounds of fresh, lean pork and two of fat; must be free from gristle, sinews, and skin; have them put twice through the sausage-grinder; then add two and one-half ounces of salt, half an ounce of pepper, 12 cloves, ground, and a dozen blades of mace, powdered, three grated nutmegs, six tablespoonfuls sage, two teaspoonfuls powdered rosemary; mix all well together; pack tightly in a stone jar, and cover with an oiled paper; keep in a dry, cool place.—AUNT ADDIE.

II.—Take three pounds of lean pork and three pounds of lean pork; put through the sausage-grinder twice; 18 teaspoonfuls sage; six teaspoonfuls pepper; six teaspoonfuls salt. Mix well together. It may be stuffed in coarse linen bags.—AUNT ADDIE.

BLACK PUDDINGS.—To make black puddings the blood must be caught running from the pig and put on the fire and heated to a boiling point, stirring until it thickens; then stir into it Indian meal and some fat pork, finely minced very fine, also raw onion chopped fine, and salt and pepper.—AUNT ADDIE.

POTATOES A LA MURREY.—Twelve boiled potatoes, three boiled onions; mash together, and add three ounces butter, tablespoonful chopped parsley, one-half pint cream, salt and pepper to taste; use small vegetable dishes, and add a piece of lemon peel to each dish; bake 15 minutes.—M.

CORN BREAD.—Take one pint of sifted corn-meal and stir into it one teaspoonful dry saleratus and half a teaspoonful salt; add two well-beaten eggs, one pint sour milk, and three tablespoonfuls sour cream; beat about five minutes, and put it about half an inch deep in the pan to bake; if you have no cream use about a tablespoonful butter or lard; bake 35 minutes.—L. I. C.

COCOANUT PIE — I. — To three-quarters of a pound of freshly grated cocoanut take half a pound of white sugar and a quarter of a pound of butter; rub the butter and sugar to a cream; add to them a wineglassful of wine and rosewater mixed; beat the whites of 12 fresh eggs very light, both stiff; then stir the cocoanut and the white of the eggs, alternately, in the butter and sugar; bake in a puff paste half an hour; when cold sift powdered sugar over it.—AUNT ADDIE.

II.—To one pound of grated cocoanut and two crumbed rusks of four small sponge-cakes crumbed; rub to a cream a quarter of a pound of butter and one-half pound of sugar, and a glass of white wine. Beat six whole eggs very light and stir them into the butter and sugar alternately with the cocoanut. Stir very hard and bake in a rich undercrust.—AUNT ADDIE.

LEMON CREAM PIE.—Grate away the outer yellow coating of two large lemons, taking all the white peth; cut the rest very fine into two teacupfuls of boiling water, which must be boiling on the fire; stir two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, dissolved in cold water lits., and boil it, adding two teacups of white sugar, a small pinch of salt. When cold add the beaten yolks of four eggs; then add the chopped lemon and grated yellow rind and juice, stirring all well together. Make a rich paste, and bake in only an under crust. When cold put on the whites, beaten to a stiff froth, with six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. This will make two good-sized pies.—AUNT ADDIE.

LEMON CREAM PIE, II.—One quart of milk, three cupfuls sugar, yolks of four eggs, one cupful flour; mix the flour with some of the milk, then boil the rest and mix this with it; flavor with grated rind of a lemon; bake; make a frosting of the whites beaten to a froth with a cup of sugar and juice of the lemon; brown in a hot oven. This makes two pies.—BROOKLYN COOK.

SILVER CAKE AND GOLD CAKE.—One cupful granulated sugar, half cupful butter, whites of five well beaten eggs, one-quarter teaspoonful soda dissolved in half cupful of milk, three-quarters of a teaspoonful cream tartar, mixed with two teacupfuls sifted flour; flavor with extract of bitter almonds; the yolks of these five eggs and the same ingredients, make gold cake.—L. I. C.

SILVER CAKE.—Whites of eight eggs, two cupfuls sugar, one-half cupful butter, one-half cupful milk, three cupfuls flour, one spoonful baking-powder.—AUNT ADDIE.

SILVER CAKE.—II.—Two cupfuls sugar, one-half cupful butter, three-quarters cupful milk, two and one-half cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, whites of six eggs, almond flavoring.—BROOKLYN COOK.

GOLD CAKE.—Yolks of eight eggs, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter, one-half cupful milk, two cupfuls flour, one spoonful anti-dyspeptic baking-powder. AUNT ADDIE.

II.—One cupful sugar, one-quarter cupful butter, one-half cupful milk, one and one-half cupful flour, yolks of six eggs, one-half teaspoonful cream tartar, one-quarter teaspoonful soda; lemon flavoring.—BROOKLYN COOK.

RUSK.—Boil and mash two good sized potatoes, one quart of rich milk, one compressed yeast cake, dissolved, and flour to make a stiff batter; mix at noon; in the evening, when quite light, rub together one-half pound of sugar, one quarter pound of butter, and beat very light two eggs; stir these in the batter with one-half grated nutmeg; mold up soft, put in a warm place, and when quite light break off pieces about the size of an egg, form them into small cakes, laying them closely together in the pan; when very fluffy wash over the top with a little sweetened milk; bake in a moderately quick oven.—AUNT ADDIE.

CHOCOLATE IN CAKE.—Mix together equal parts of cocoa and sugar; add warm water—a little at a time—to make a thick paste; work the paste by degrees into the dough; should the dough contain much butter, allow the paste to cool before using; for pound cake use one-quarter pound of paste to four pounds of dough; in all other cake use a less portion according to taste.—M.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—Put the fruit in a stone jar and mash with a wooden spoon; add to them two or three pounds of sugar; place in the cellar and let stand one week, stirring every day with a wooden spoon; then strain through a colander, and then through a bag; to every quart of syrup allow one pint of boiling water and one-half pound of sugar and let stand another week, adding whole cloves, cinnamon, and allspice; when the froth settles away, which will be in about a week, bottle, cork, and seal.—AUNT ADDIE.

BLACKBERRY WINE—II.—Fluid extract of blackberry, four ounces; wine, 16 ounces; mix.—W. W. S.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

SUBSTITUTE FOR STRONG DRINK.—Five drachms sulphate of iron, 11 drachms peppermint-water, one drachm Jamaica ginger; tablespoonful night and morning.—M.

MURREY'S LINIMENT FOR THE FACE AFTER SHAVING.—One ounce lime-water, one ounce sweet-oil, one drop oil of rose; shake well before using; apply with fore-finger.—M.

ADHESIVE PLASTER.—One ounce of French isinglass, one pint of warm water; stir until dissolved; then add 10 cents' worth of pure glycerine and 5 cents' worth of tincture of arnica; tack a piece of silk, black or white, on a board, and paint it over with the mixture.—AUNT ADDIE.

TOOTH-POWDER.—Three ounces calc. carb. precp., one and a half ounces sapo Castile, one-half ounce sulv. camph.—M.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—Oil lavender, three drams; oil lemon, three drams; oil rosemary, two drams; oil cinnamon, 20 drops; cologne spirit, six pints.—W. W. S.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM KNIFE-HANDLES.—Rub with pulverized pumice-stone and soap, then polish with dry whiting.

FURNITURE POLISH.—Equal parts of boiled linseed oil and kerosene oil well shaken together; applied with a piece of soft flannel and polished with a clean piece.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO CLEAN SILVER.—Mix whiting with soft-soap, until it is the consistency of cream, adding ammonia; rub thoroughly, and, when dry, put into clean hot suds, and wipe each piece as removed from the water. It is quite important that clothes used should be perfectly clean and free from grease.

CLEANING CARPETS, CLOTHES, &c.—Three ounces pulverized sapo castile dissolved in one quart boiling water, three ounces ammonia, three ounces ether, two ounces glycerine, two ounces alcohol, three quarts soft water; mix well and cover tight.—M.

TO BRIGHTEN A COPPER BOILER.—Use a coarse cloth; have a pail of very hot water; soap the cloth a little; sprinkle on plenty of pulverized borax, and rub the boiler well; rinse off with hot water, and dry with a soft cloth. The boiler can be brightened in this way as quickly as with acid.—MOLLIE.

TARNISHED GILT FRAMES.—These may be made bright and fresh by washing them over with a brush dipped in the white of an egg.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO CLEAN WHITE KID GLOVES.—Make a thick lather with white soap and warm water; it must be very thick, so that it can be turned upside down and not fall out; put your gloves on; take a soft cloth and quickly apply the lather, and as quickly rub off with another soft clean cloth; there must be as little moisture as possible to the lather; clean one finger at a time; the gloves must not be allowed to get wet.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEAN WHITE KID GLOVES—II.—If they are not stained, only soiled, take a little sweet milk, a piece of soft white flannel, and a piece of common brown soap; put the gloves on the hand, and put the flannel tightly over your finger, dip it in the milk to moisten it a very little, rub some soap on it, and rub the gloves gently; the kid must not be wet through.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO WASH CORDUROY.—Pin the garment to the clothes-line and beat the dust out of it with a ratan; then wash in water prepared with the Magical mixture, rinsing in three separate tepid waters; if the cord rinse is white, add a little bluing to the last rinse. Better to be dried quickly in the wind.—AUNT ADDIE.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT PLANTS.—Oleanders require but little water from September to April, but the rest of the year they need a great deal of water and sun. Sweet geraniums need sun and water, but begonias and foliage plants do well with water and less sun.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO DRIVE OFF RED ANTS.—Grease a plate with lard and set it where the ants are troublesome; place a few sticks around the plate for the ants to climb upon; they will desert the sugar-bowl for the lard; occasionally turn the plate over a fire where there is no smoke, and the ants will drop off into it; reset the plate, and in a few repetitions you will catch all the ants; they trouble nothing else while lard is accessible.—L. I. C.

II.—Sprinkle powdered borax over the shelves and blow it into their haunts. Borax is clean and not at all injurious should it happen to get on food.—MOLLIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to frizzle dry smoked beef. The different ways of doing it?

A receipt to make lemon jelly to put between cake.

A good receipt for a dressing for lettuce salad?

A receipt for orange ice.

Aunt Addie's receipt for tomato catsup, also her corn bread?

A receipt for dry hop yeast.

What will make the complexion white and soft?

A receipt for outdoor white-washing.

How can a black lace barbe be done up so as to stiffen it and make it a good black color again?

What causes shirt bosoms, collars, and cuffs to blister or puff when ironed?

What will keep crimps in?

"GALLERY" MISREPRESENTATIONS.

SELLING PICTURES UNDER FALSE PRETENSES — THE CONTROLLER'S RULE — FALSE STATEMENTS—THE REMEDY—ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC AND TO DEALERS.

Some months ago THE NEW-YORK TIMES, commenting on a particular picture sale, advertised as the collection of a gentleman, called into question this fact: Whether certain of these pictures, put up at auction, ever actually formed a part of this gentleman's gallery. If a horse is advertised as having been the property of a gentleman whose name is printed, or if a statement of this character is made or the auctioneer, and the buyer find the facts at variance, the sale is null and void. A picture sold under the advertisement that it formed an integral part of a collection, when misrepresentation is discoverable, is governed by the same rule. In the Controller's circular to auctioneers the following very explicit paragraphs may be found:

V. FRAUDS IN AUCTION SALES AND FRAUDULENT CONDUCT ON THE PART OF AUCTIONEERS IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. (Chap. 515, Laws of 1871.)

SECTION 1. Any auctioneer in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn who shall hereafter make or cause to be made any false or fraudulent representations or statements in respect to the character of such sale or the party authorizing the same, or the quality, condition, ownership, situation, or value of any property, real or personal, exposed, put up, or offered by him for sale at public auction, or who shall put up or offer for sale any property, real or personal, in respect to which any false or fraudulent statement or representation shall have been made by him or to his knowledge as to the character of such sale, or too party authorizing the same, or as to the *quality, condition, ownership, situation,* or *value of such property*, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall purchase any property in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, at public auction, in respect to which any false or fraudulent representation or statement as to the character of such sale, or the party authorizing the same, or *as to the quality, condition, ownership, situation, or value of such property*, shall have been made to his knowledge, may sue and recover from the auctioneer conducting such sale, or in whose name it shall have been conducted, *a penalty of five hundred dollars in addition to any damages sustained by him by reason of such false or fraudulent statements or representations.*

It may be seen from the wording of the above that there is a very positive redress for misrepresentations, whether horses or pictures are sold. It can be positively affirmed that in quite a number of cases during the past Winter, collections of paintings have been distinctly stated to have belonged to well-known patrons of art; the auction-rooms have been crowded with eager purchasers, and pictures have been sold for many thousands of dollars which never formed part of the gallery, though advertised as such. Though it may not be apparent at first sight, this imposition, to call it by no stronger name, is quite on a par with those rascalities at horse auctions exposed by THE TIMES some months ago. In a gallery, when a collector has been known as possessing means, time, and ability, these all are in some respects guarantees as to the excellence of his pictures. It is this guarantee which the public is willing to pay for. Should Mr. Bonner ever part with his stud, the well-known integrity and judgment of Mr. Bonner would materially enhance the value of the horses. Of course, there is no reason why pictures foreign to a collection should not be sold on the same occasion as a gallery. Only, in the catalogue such statement should be clearly printed, so that every one can understand it. As art auctions in New-York are of frequent occurrence, and the aggregate of the sales immense, it is proper that the public should be acquainted with the exact character of the pictures. The remedy is quite simple when misrepresentations are made. The method would be to refuse to take the picture. A few cases of this character would speedily bring the matter to an issue, and the rules of the Controller could be applied. There is not a conscientious auctioneer in the City who does not wish that this system of fraud should be checked, since it not only casts discredit on the character of the business generally, but is detrimental to the interests of the collector. Any one familiar with pictures rarely visits a sale without seeing a certain number of "revolvers," which appear and disappear at certain stated intervals. It is perfectly legitimate on the part of the owners of such pictures to dispose of them, but neither the auctioneer nor the dealer have a right to palm them off as belonging to the gallery of Mr. A or Mr. B, when such has never been the case.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 107¾. Illinois Central, 91½.

2 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, 103¼.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 93 11-16 for the account. Paris advices quote 5 per cent. Rentes, 103f. 22½c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £278,000.

PARIS, April 28.—Exchange on London, 25f. 12c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Pork—Eastern firmer at 77s; Western steady at 66s. Bacon dull: Cumberland Cut at 38s.; Short Rib at 39s. 6d.; Long Clear at 43s.; Short Clear steady at 44s. Lard—Long Cut dull at 43s. Shoulders steady at 28s. 6d. Beef firmer; India Mess at 100s.; Extra Mess at 115s.; Prime Mess at 93s. Land—Prime Western dull at 49s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City steady at 43s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 27s. 6d. Resin—Common steady at 5s. 3d.; fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American Choice steady at 70s. Lard-oil—None in the market. Flour—Extra State firmer at 33s. Wheat—No. 1 Spring nominally firmer at 13s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring firmer at 13s.; Winter Southern and Western, none in the market. Corn—Mixed Soft firmer at 29s.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. ₱ cental for average California White; 13s. 6d.@14s. 2d. for California Club, and 13s.@13s. 4d. for Red Winter. Provisions—Lard, 49s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

3:15 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 5 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 29-32d.; Uplands Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 1-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 4,600 bales American.

LONDON, April 28—4 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 45s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.@59s. ₱ quarter. Linseed-oil, £30 5s. ₱ ton.

ANTWARP, April 28.—Petroleum, 33½f. for fine Pale American.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Charles Schlarb, of Company B, Fifth Regiment, has resigned, owing to physical disability.

A promenade concert and hop was given by the Fifteenth Battalion Infantry, at Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, last Monday night.

The communication of "National Guardsman" was received too late for consideration this week, but will be answered next Sunday.

Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Samuel F. Healy commanding, will hold its closing drill at the regimental armory next Friday evening.

Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, will asemble for review, dress parade, and the presentation of "marksman's" badges, at its armory, to-morrow evening.

Adjutant William A. McKee, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was presented with a handsome sword and belt by his friends comprised in the rank and file of that command, last Tuesday night.

Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, Inspector of Rifle Practice, of the First Division, and Major Cowperthwaite, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Brigade, inspected the rifle ranges of the Fifth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments, last Friday evening.

The annual meeting of the Irish-American Rifle Club, Capt. W. H. Murphy, President, will be held at the hotel, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, on Friday evening next at 8:30 o'clock. Election of officers and the appointment of committees will constitute the order of business.

Company G, Ninth Regiment, will parade in full uniform for inspection at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, May 8. The regular monthly meeting of this company will be held next Tuesday at 8 P. M. Company F held its closing drill and full dress inspection at the armory last Tuesday evening, parading 33 files.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold its closing drill in full-dress uniform at the regimental armory to-morrow evening. After the drill, a medal will be presented, by Col. Porter, to the member of the company who has recruited the largest number of men during the past season. A collation will be spread in the Board of Officers' room.

The quarterly returns of the Second Brigade, Gen. Frederick Vilmar commanding, show the total strength of the command to be 2,042, a decline of 32 since the last returns. The proceedings of the Brigade Court-martial have been approved by Gen. Vilmar. Second Lieut. S. F. Kneeland, of Company K, and First Lieut. George B. Cobb, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, have passed the Brigade Examining Board.

Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has postponed the proposed field day of his command from May 30 indefinitely, in order not to interfere with the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at the decoration of the soldiers' graves. Gen. Beebe contemplates ordering the several infantry organizations in his command to practice by regiments instead of detachments at Creedmoor this season.

Company B, Seventh Regiment, will celebrate its seventy-first anniversary by giving an entertainment at its armory on Thursday evening, May 10. The members of the Reception Committee are devoting all of their spare moments to devising methods for affording pleasure to their guests. The committee comprises the following gentlemen: Corporal Walter S. Wilson, Privates S. S. Clark, George A. Baker, Jr., J. W. Lore, and Warren R. Bestwick.

The Garde Lafayette held its annual reception at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Sunday night. A dress parade was first executed under the command of Capt. Joseph Weil, and inspection by Col. J. M. Dubois followed. Dancing was next introduced, and was kept up until morning. Among the invited guests present were Prof. G. Batch-for, President of L'Union Fraternelle; M. P. Fere, President de la Société Culinaire Philanthropique, and M. St. Gaudin, President of the Union Fraternelle.

The Old Guard, Major George W. McLean commanding, held a reunion at its armory, No. 211 Fourth-avenue, last Monday evening, to commemorate the anniversary of its formation, which occurred on the previous day, (Sunday.) Sixty members of the organization, together with a number of invited guests, sat down to a bountiful repast at 8:30 o'clock, and after the removal of the cloth toasts were responded to by Capt. Morgan, of the South Carolina Dragoons; Col. H. B. Reed, of the Egyptian Army; Capt. Bulkley, Lieut. Aden, President Henriques, Vice-President Ballin, and others.

At the annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Board of Management.—Colonel and President, Gen. Henry Heath; Lieutenant-Colonel and First Vice-President, Major-Gen. John R. Woodward; Major and Second Vice-President, Capt. Adam T. Dodge; Adjutant and Secretary, Capt. S. N. Wing; Quartermaster and Treasurer, Capt. S. Van Cleef; Commissary, Sub-sistence, Major W. R. Syme; Surgeon, Dr. J. Lester Keen.

Captains.—Col. M. Cole, Lieut. W. T. Lapp, Capt. G. H. Collin, W. T. Crouch, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Richards, Lewis Payne, Capt. William Barrett, Lieut. E. H. Shannon, Henry R. Darby, Major T. H. McGrath.

Lieutenants.—John C. Copeland, W. J. Brooks, John M. Chrisfield, Capt. Thomas M. Costello, Capt. J. H. Story, James W. Neil, W. A. Hunter, Edward L. Bartlett, Burdett S. Oakes, and W. W. Duscenbury.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, is under orders to assemble in full uniform at its armory on Tuesday, May 8, at 7:45 P. M. The concert by the regimental band, for which arrangements have been made by the Music Committee of the Board of Officers, will follow the review, and the regulations prescribed for the parades of Jan. 31 and March 14 will be enforced for this parade. Musician Manning Burk, of Company I, has been discharged by special orders from Division Headquarters, under the provisions of section 253 of the Military Code. Sergt. Philip H. Farley, of Company B, was elected First Lieutenant of Company C, last Wednesday night. Lieut. Farley accepted the position, and it is believed will make a satisfactory officer. Company C now only needs a Second Lieutenant to complete its roll of commissioned officers. The company is in the left wing drilled under command of Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp, assisted by Major Horsfall, last Friday evening, thus completing the drills for the season. Extensive preparations are in progress to make the full dress parade, review, promenade concert, and reception, on the evening of May 8, one of the finest affairs ever held by the regiment.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, held its closing drill at the State Arsenal last Thursday evening. Assembly was beaten at 8 o'clock, and line was quickly formed by Adjt. Johnson, with nine companies of 16 files. A first class dress parade was followed by review by Gen. John R. Woodward, who subsequently presented the "marksman's" badges to those who had won them at Creedmoor last year. A few battalion movements closed the military ceremonies, after which the arms were stacked, and dancing completed the entertainment. Company G, Lieut. J. A. Gee commanding, held its closing drill at the armory last Wednesday night. Lieut. Gee had formerly been assigned to the command of that company, which, since the resignation of its Captain, was ably attended to by Sergt. Tracey. The usual concert and hop were the closing features of the affair. Company F, Capt. Gibson commanding, will hold its closing drill at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, May 9. The military manœuvres will be followed by a concert and hop. This regiment has received a compliment from Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, who asserts that its system of armory rifle practice "is the finest in the State."

Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General of the State, visited the Head-quarters of the Tenth Brigade last week, and inspected the several separate companies of infantry in that command. The First Company, at Port Henry, Capt. F. S. Atwell commanding, paraded 3 officers and 41 men on April 16; Second Company, Whitehall, Capt. G. Thomas White commanding, paraded 3 officers and 52 men on April 17; Fifth Company, Capt. F. Ginsetter commanding, at South Glens Falls, paraded 3 officers and 63 men on April 18, at 10 A. M., and in the evening of the same day. The Third Company, Chimney Corners, Capt. P. K. Chadwick commanding, turned out 3 officers and 97 men, 87 being fully equipped. Capt. Chadwick is a graduate of the Seventh Regiment, and accompanied that command to the war in 1861. The Sixth Company, at Troy, Brevet Lieut.-Col. James H. Cusack commanding, paraded 3 officers and 92 men on April 23. This company is a reorganization of what was formerly known as the "Troy Citizens' Corps," and comprises some of the best young men of that city. They wear helmets, and have adopted a new dark uniform. Col. Briggs states that these companies require better armory accommodations than are at present afforded them, but the general appearance of the men, and their efficiency in the tactics, is highly commended.

For some time past a rule which was adopted last year by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association has been most faithfully observed by a select few members. This rule provides that the competitors in any match may, if they choose, shoot under assumed names. Of course, the only object of this rule is to enable a gentleman who prides himself upon his ability to make a good score to keep his name out of the newspapers when, from some cause or other, he expects to make a poor record. Now, it is only a matter of courtesy on the part of the reporters that this rule is observed by them, as of course a glance over the field would enable them to ascertain who are represented by the titles of Richard Roe or John Doe, and it is only a waste of time to publish such matches since the public read the report of rifle shooting at Creedmoor for the purpose of keeping posted on the progress of their friends, and not to wade through a maze of figures from which no good result may be obtained. It is understood that the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association contemplate the abolishment of this rule, and it will certainly be to their interest to do so, for the public would very soon lose all interest in Creedmoor if they were to be kept in the dark about the matches which take place there, and the idle threats of a few marksmen, that they would "keep away from Creedmoor, should the rule be abolished," should not be heeded.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. F. W. Obernier commanding, celebrated its sixteenth anniversary at its armory last Monday evening. The entertainment was truly military, and comprised a review, dress parade, and inspection. Brig.-Gen. Jourdan received the review, after which over half an hour was occupied in a minute inspection of the command. This ceremony was entirely satisfactory, as the men looked neat and soldierly. The disorderly and defiant element which ruled the regiment two years ago, and which culminated in the most disgraceful conduct ever enacted at Creedmoor, has completely disappeared, and the men now bear the stamp of law abiding and orderly citizens, who are proud of their regiment, and are anxious to raise it to its former high standard in the National Guard. Dress parade, and the presentation of "marksman's" badges, concluded the military ceremonies, and then Col. Joseph Bulger, who, previous to last January had commanded the regiment for 21 years, stepped forward, as the regiment stood at "parade rest," and delivered a brief farewell address. Many officers of other regiments were present, among them being Col. Lauer and Major Schurz, of the Fourteenth; ex-Col. H. E. Rocht, of the Thirty-second Regiment; and Col. Glasser, of Gen. Dakin's staff.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will hold its closing drill at its armory, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth-street, next Wednesday evening. This command has been working assiduously, since its first occupation of the new armory, to make a creditable appearance at its closing drill, and there is no doubt that this labor will be amply rewarded by the satisfactory manœuvres it will execute next Wednesday. The drill will be mounted, and the troop will be in full uniform. Major-Gen. Shaler and staff and other officers have been invited to be present on that occasion. The regular monthly meeting of the troop, which should have been held next Wednesday night, was held last Wednesday evening. The committee having in charge the excursion of the troop to Newark during next month, has been making active preparations for the event, and will report the result of its labor next week, when a day will be fixed for the visit. Major Klein says he regrets that his troop will not, probably, be in good practice for rifle shooting this Spring, as no advantages have ever been provided in the armory for the troop. Three months ago he made a requisition on the Ordnance Department for a target, but no notice has ever been taken of his application. The troop has been provided with the new "indicators," but as no one has visited them to instruct the members in their use, they will be of very little service this season.

At First Division Head-quarters the return of appointment has been received of Capt. Otto Heinzman, as Adjutant, and John Fridgiasch, as Assistant Surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment. Permission has been granted to the Seventh Regiment to parade in Tompkins Square, at 4 P. M., on May 3, for battalion drill. Acceptance has been received of the resignations of Lieut.-Col. A. P. Stewart, Capt. Charles Oberly, and First Lieut. Harvey Vanderwyck, Eleventh Regiment; Capt. W. R. Green, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Lieut. D. E. Vannet, Twelfth Regiment; First Lieut. E. A. Heath, Commissary of Subsistence, Twenty-second Regiment. Commissions have been received for First Lieut. F. J. Allen, Aide-de-Camp, Second Brigade; Capt. Augustus Hoelzle, Battery K, artillery; Second Lieut. William Muhlenberg, Battery B, artillery; First Lieut. Henry Regen, Fifth Regiment; First Lieut. J. P. Jardine, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Henry Hensberger and Capt. Henry Drisler, Jr., Twenty-second Regiment. Brevet commissions have been received for Capt. Augustus Hoelze as Major, Battery K, artillery, and Capts. T. J. McGowan and S. J. Healy, Twelfth Regiment. A special order has been received from the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut, granting permission to Company D, Ninth Regiment, to visit that State during the month of June next. A communication has been received from Mrs. F. Gilbert, asking the discharge of her son, Charles E. Gilbert, from Company H, Twelfth Regiment, on the ground that he was enlisted under false pretenses. It is alleged by Mrs. Gilbert that her son was induced to join the regiment with the promise that the latter would visit the Centennial, after which he might receive his discharge. Capt. Reddy, of Company H, acknowledges having used as an inducement the statement that the regiment would visit the "Centennial," but denies the other charges.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, gave a handsome entertainment at the Ninth Regiment Armory last Monday evening. The main drill-room was elaborately decorated for the occasion, and the attendances of spectators was very large. Line was formed at 8:40 o'clock with 10 companies of 12 files front. The drill-room was not quite large enough for the men to stand in line of battle, and three sides of a square were formed. The ceremony was very fine, the men were steady, and the manual was fair. Line was next reformed for review by Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade. The latter was accompanied by his full staff, as follows: Col. Van Wyck, Majors Earle, Scott, Orvis, Powell, and Koch, Capts. Berndt, Hall, Gilsey, and Webb, and Lieut. Allen. The review was good, and received favorable comment from the large number of military spectators present. The men were next ordered at "Parade rest," and Congressman Benjamin Willis was called on to make the presentation speech. This gentleman did not let the best use of his opportunity to throw in a few political phrases, and having rattled away until every one was tired, and one soldier dropped down in the ranks from exhaustion, he retired, leaving the spectators to wonder what had induced Col. Vose to select a Democratic politician to present military trophies to soldiers, when Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Major Orvis, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, were both present, either of whom were more capable of doing justice to the occasion. Several Russian officers were present, who, after the ceremonies were over, accompanied Gen. Vose to the Board of Officers' room, where a generous collation was enjoyed. Gen. Vilmar and staff and the Russian party next proceeded to Delmonico's, where they had supper and several hours' sociable conversation.

Major-Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, has issued an order announcing the dates upon which the several brigades and cavalry organizations will be expected to engage in rifle practice at Creedmoor. The first day's practice by each brigade and the several cavalry organizations will be for the "marksman's badges," by those who hold this class of badges at present, and by all others who may be deemed by their commanding officer to be sufficiently skilled to compete for the trophy, as follows: First Brigade, Thursday, May 10; Second Brigade, Friday, May 11; Third Brigade, Monday, May 14; and the Separate Troop, Third Regiment, and Washington Gray Troops of Cavalry, on Friday, May 18. The second series of practice days will be devoted to the members now in the third class, either by regiments or by detachments, at the option of the several brigade commanders, as follows: First Brigade, Monday, May 21; Thursday, June 7, and Friday, June 22; Second Brigade, Monday, May 28; Friday, June 8, and Monday, June 25. Third Brigade, Tuesday, May 29; Monday, June 11, and Friday, June 22. Cavalry organizations, Monday, June 18. The third practice will be final for all members remaining in the third class, and details may be made by wings from each regiment, or in such manner as the brigade commanders may deem best, the dates allotted to each organization being as follows: First Brigade, Thursday, Aug. 2, and Friday, Aug. 17; Second Brigade, Friday, Aug. 3, and Monday, Aug. 20; Third Brigade, Monday, Aug. 6, and Thursday, Aug. 23; cavalry organizations, Monday, Aug. 13. A fourth day's practice will be held by each brigade for all members in the second class, and for "marksman's badges" by all who may have qualified in the third class, but had previously failed to become first-class shots, as follows: First Brigade, Thursday, Aug. 30; Second Brigade, Friday, Aug. 31, and Third Brigade, Monday, Sept. 3. In addition to the foregoing dates, three days will be assigned to each brigade, which may, at the option of the brigade commander, be substituted for either of the dates previously mentioned, as follows: First Brigade, Monday, July 9; Monday, Sept. 10 and 17; Second Brigade, Thursday, July 19; Friday, July 20, and Monday, July 23; Third Brigade, Friday, July 13; Monday, July 16, and Friday, Sept. 14.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of April 26 says: "To-day the women of the South, moved by their sweet sympathy for the cause that has been lost, and impelled by their regret for those who, by flood or field—in the roar of battle, or in the fever-smitten hospital—offered up their lives, unhappily, as a sacrifice, will meet together for the purpose of symbolizing that sympathy and that regret by scattering upon the graves of the dead heroes a votive offering of flowers—a tribute to the past at once emphatic and pathetic. The custom, inspired by sentiment, has come to be a solemn and yet a pleasing duty."

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	11½	Justice	8¼
Belcher	5	Kentuck	4½
Best & Belcher	20½	Leopard	2½
Bullion	6½	Mexican	8¼
Consolidated Virginia	34½	Northern Belle	1¼
California	34¼	Ophir	13¾
Challar	36½	Raymond & Ely	3
Confidence	4	Silver Hill	1¾
Caledonia	2¾	Savage	2¼
Crown Point	6	Segregated Belcher	1½
Exchequer	8	Sierra Nevada	3½
Gould & Curry	7½	Union Consolidated	4¾
Hale & Norcross	2¼	Yellow Jacket	6¾
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	18¼
Julia Consolidated	1¼		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SCOTCH PREACHER.

SALVATION, HERE AND HEREAFTER. Sermons and Essays. By Rev. JOHN SERVICE. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 12mo, pp. 287.

The world is always ready for a new prophet, and this time he turns up as the Minister of Inch, in Scotland. In a volume of 12 sermons, including two essays, Rev. John Service puts forth his claim to be heard as a religious teacher. The volume is published by a house which seldom issues a worthless book, and boldly claims recognition on its merits alone. The subjects discussed are the usual topics with preachers, and there are no finger-marks by which the quality of the sermons may be gauged without an actual reading, but no one can read these sermons and essays without finding himself in contact with a mind of singular clearness, freshness, originality, and courageousness. Dr. Tulloch warns us that Scotch divines have recently been courting the critical methods of Biblical study, and giving up Calvinism by the wholesale, and here is a man who has caught the new spirit without allowing it to absorb his own independent opinions, and has evidently cast off the shackles of the Westminster Confession, and stepped out upon the broad platform of free thought and rational belief. But while we are often astonished to hear such language from a Scotch Presbyterian, there is nothing of that vague rationalism which is so common when men have had the courage of their convictions. Mr. Service has no wish to break with his creed or Church, and, however severe he may be—and in the sermon on the "Church Beneficent" he is unsparing in his criticism of the Kirk—there is nothing which shows an ill-natured or ill-balanced mind. What is notable in these sermons is that the author is wonderfully outspoken without ceasing to be orthodox. He has all of Carlyle's relish for pursuing and exposing a sham, but never casts discredit upon the truth which the sham is intended to represent. Nor does he go out of his way to strike at popular mistakes; and yet there is not a sermon in which he fails to touch upon current matters of thought in a way to shed upon them the light of common sense.

The passages are so numerous in which this fresh and right handling of important subjects is manifest that it is difficult to make extracts, but here is a passage from the sermon entitled "The Few and the Many," which at once illustrates our meaning and furnishes a favorable specimen of the author's literary method. In showing the harm done to Christianity by associating or identifying it with opposition to the best thought of the best minds of our time—for such science may claim to be—he says:

> "To identify or associate it with any sort of antagonism to science is necessarily, however unwittingly, to associate or identify it with vulgar ignorance, imbecility of mind, cant, credulity, with the effect, of course, of weakening its hold upon all but the most unintelligent and unthinking. Hence, for one man who is shaken in his belief of this or that religious doctrine by arguments advanced by men of science, a hundred might, perhaps, be counted who owe a suspicion of all religious teaching, or a contempt for it, to apologists for Christianity who undertake to defend it against science, and succeed only in showing with what sad arguments a good cause may come to be supported. It is important to remark, however, that when Christianity is opposed in any sort of way to science, it is made to reject the help of its best friend against its worst enemy. We have to thank modern science, it is admitted, for dissipating for us a mass of gloomy and noxious superstitions, with which ages of ignorance and credulity had overlaid the essential verities of our Christian faith. That these essential verities, very few and very ample, may be dissociated from superstitions still existing, and distinguished from ecclesiastical shibboleths, which are nothing if not superstitious in the making, much remains to be done which modern science seems required to do for us. Ignorance, not science, is the arch-enemy of the Gospel, the purity of the faith, or whatever you choose to call the spirit as distinguished from the letter of the Christian revelation. Our controversy on this score is not with the few who have learned from science to believe little, but with the many, who, from ignorance, doubt nothing. Whatever may be the case, then, with regard to ecclesiastical and doctrinal systems calling themselves Christian, it is at the expense of the purity, and, therefore, at the expense of the life and power, of the Christian faith, that science is in any way opposed or depreciated in the name of Christianity. No greater gain to pure religion and unedified could be wished than what it would be for Christian Churches to take friendly account of science, as having much to say in favor of the simplification of their creeds. No greater loss, perhaps, could be incurred by Christian Churches than what they do incur by maintaining, as against an arch-enemy in science, and with fresh ardor and increased dignity, ancient doctrines and traditions, which, whether true or false, are at once antiquated and trivial."

There are many passages in every sermon which easily become aphorisms. We give a few quotations: "Theology, which is fashionable science, usurps the place of religion, which is eternal truth." "The parables are the salt of Christianity, to preserve it from corruption and extinction." "Morality is the ritual of the Christian religion; a beautiful life the finest and grandest liturgy." "A host of our present social arrangements are of a kind which insure, as far as they operate—and they operate very far—that men shall not become men at all." "The Christian Church, which has been understood to be a devotional institution and a theological club, is, in reality, a society of perfectionists. It does not exist merely to exist. * * * It is neither a devotional institution, meeting once a week, nor a theological club in which one member lectures the rest; but it is a society of people who believe in Christ's life, and desire to live that life." "We must be right if in our belief and in our lives we follow, not Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or High Church, or Low Church, or Broad Church oracle, but are followers of all those who through faith and patience have overcome the world." "All history proves that it is only from the fountain of a religion which, like Lebanon, lifts its head above ground and represents the aspirations of the soul after the unseen and eternal, that the sustenance which is needed for the purest and heavenliest virtues of humanity, the truest and noblest morality, can ever flow." "To have no creed is at the present day one of the most popular of creeds. All history, however, goes to prove that without religion, morality—and above all, the highest morality—is a plant without roots, a building without foundation." "There never was a great man whose temptations were not as great as his gifts." "It is of the essence of faith that he who has it feels himself to be here in a world full of better things than pleasures, whether innocent or sinful, which are only pleasures of sense; and in which to be right is greater or better than to be mighty or to be rich—feels, in a word, that the best of this life and of all life is goodness." "Any one who in any age or place, teaches in the spirit of Christ, any one who teaches what Christ here taught—love to God and man—needs no Church, no Bible, no Moses, no Augustine, no Calvin, to support and back him." "We have no one knows how many divisions in our Christian body. They are mostly about men. No human being with a grain of common sense can suppose that they are divisions arising from a careful and intelligent study of the Bible and religious questions on the part of the majority of the people. It is not many men, many minds; it is rather many men and not a mind among them. It is not that people in general inquire into religious matter for themselves, and arrive at different conclusions; it is that people, for one reason and another, only require for their religious views the authority of somebody's name, and that the Christianity of sects and divisions at war with each other is, somehow, to the multitude a more intelligible and more palatable Christianity than that of Jesus Christ."

These extracts set forth the vigorous and plain common sense of the author, and show Mr. John Service to be a man of uncommon mental grasp and power. He has the rare ability to think through the problems and questions of the day to their essential conditions and principles, and so plain and forcible are his words that you have to read these discourses a second and even a third time before you take in fully their wonderful inclusiveness of subject and incisiveness of thought. Many men are obliged to wrap up their thoughts in numerous words to conceal the poverty of their ideas; this man seeks the plainest words, because they are best suited to his purpose, and says nothing which ordinary people cannot understand but the richness and freshness of his thought breathes into these common words unusual meaning. The danger to which the author is exposed is that the qualities of goodness and virtue and truth and love—the moral qualities of religion—shall be set forth as something essentially separated from religion as embodied in institutions, without which it would have fared worse than it has at the hands of mankind, but he seldom rests contented with the dictum of Mr. Matthew Arnold that the Church is only a "society for doing good to man," and there is a vigorous and healthy religious life in these discourses which will commend them everywhere as the most important volume of sermons for variety of richness and reach of thought which has appeared since the scanty reports of Frederick Robertson's discourses were given to the world. They belong to the same class of sermons as those recently published by Dr. Mozley, and discern the bearings of those fundamental thoughts and principles which, in the hands of common men, become notorious commonplaces, but which, the moment the master speaks, are inspired with universal life. Excepting three or four sermons in Dr. Mozley's volume, there is nothing yet published by him which is better than Mr. Service's discourse entitled "Gods Many among Christians," or the essay named "Christianity and Ritual," or the sermon called "Authority of Truth and Authority of the Scribes." These two men have essentially the same gifts of thought and style, but the Oxford Professor does not, in quite the same degree as the Scotch divine, speak directly to people's hearts. Both volumes of sermons will better repay study by those who have anything to do with manufacturing the fresh article than anything which has appeared for some years, though Dr. Martineau's recent *Hours of Thought on Sacred Things* can hardly be excluded from the same rank. The thing needed in sermons is precisely the thing needed in other forms of public speech and oral teaching—that a man shall have something to say and then say it; and the only difference between these sermons and those which the multitude hear or refuse to hear, is that these are exceptionally well worth hearing or reading, for their combination of first-class literary culture with the earnestness and vigor of minds and hearts which have thought and felt deeply upon the great problems of religion in their relations to practical life.

These sermons have already reached a second edition, though they came as noiselessly upon the world as a snow-flake falls from the sky. They deal with the questions of the day as they stand related to the unchanging truths of religion in a manly, unflinching, forcible manner, and manfully face every issue presented. The essay reprinted from the *Contemporary Review* entitled "The Spiritual Theory of Another Life," indicates Mr. Service's capacity in the field of theological inquiry, and apply the same vigorous and shrewd common sense to the usual conceptions of the unknown life which cuts through the complications and falsities that beset our present existence. It is impossible to furnish more than these scanty specimens of the opinions and arguments here given on a wide variety of subjects, but we know not where to look for a volume in which the free handling of the first questions in religion is conducted in a healthier spirit and manner, or leads to results, on the whole, more satisfactory.

LAST ESSAYS ON CHURCH AND RELIGION. By MATTHEW ARNOLD. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

It is not always easy to report Mr. Matthew Arnold correctly. He writes much at length, and he repeats himself a great deal. Mr. Arnold's object in the religious book which he has published has not been so much literary as practical. Were his purpose merely to put his thoughts into the most perfect form, no doubt a more condensed method of expressing himself would be adopted; but as his object is to induce men to be of his way of thinking, he finds it well to insist upon, to say over many times, his few necessary thoughts. In the preface to his new volume he recurs to his oft-expressed opinions as to the natural truth of Christianity. He finds the two cardinal points of that religion to be charity and chastity, kindness and pureness. These are also the two cardinal points of conduct, and these are the two points which the Church of England, as a national society for the promotion of goodness, should seek to inculcate. Mr. Arnold refers to some of his foreign critics (to M. Gubernatis among others) who scoff at his notion that it is possible to retain the Bible and traditional religion and to use them as a means of influencing for good the daily life of men. He supposes that the fact of the Roman Church being that best known to them may explain in part their disbelief in the possibility of continuing to use traditional religion in the work of human education. Protestantism, the author remarks, whatever may have been its faults, was at any rate an expression of the fact that it was possible to keep the wheat and leave the chaff. Mr. Arnold, however, seems to think it not out of the question that the Church of Rome may ultimately resolve itself into some such undogmatic society for the promotion of goodness as he wishes the Church of England to be.

The leading paper in the present work is entitled "A Psychological Parallel." This is an answer to one of those arguments of despair, as Mr. Arnold has finely called them, which have been brought forward by theologians. The argument of despair is that if we are not to accept the miraculous origin of Christianity, as explained by the disciples, we must reject their whole testimony; for if they believed in all these things, such as the miracles, the resurrection, and the like, and they were not true, then these witnesses are imbecile and credulous enthusiasts. Surely, it is argued, we cannot accept any religion at the hands of such persons. Now, Mr. Arnold, in answer to this argument of despair, tries to show that St. Paul might have believed in the resurrection without being an imbecile and credulous enthusiast, supposing there to have been no resurrection. The "psychological parellel" to which the author has recourse, is the belief of Sir Matthew Hale in the reality of witchcraft. The last hanging for witchcraft in England was in Huntingdon, in 1713. In 1736 the penal statutes against witchcraft were repealed. The belief in witchcraft during all this time was disappearing, until by the end of the eighteenth century there was little belief left in either witches or ghosts. But during the whole of the seventeenth century the belief in witches was all but universal. The ministers took a leading part in the persecution, in particular the Puritan ministers. An unfortunate text, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," was the cause of the death of many a poor innocent. The belief in witches was then in the atmosphere. We find by referring to the annals of that time, that evidence which would now be accepted by no reasonable man, was in those days taken as conclusive by men of the greatest vigor of intelligence, force, and penetration of judgment and natural truthfulness. These qualities were possessed in a very high degree by Sir Matthew Hale, the famous Chief-Justice of the time of Charles II. Yet there is extant the report of a trial for witchcraft in which the conviction of the witches was secured by his directions. Two witches of Lowestoft, Suffolk, were tried in 1664. The two women tried were widows, and their names were Rose Cullender and Amy Duny. They were accused of having bewitched a number of children, causing them to have fits, and to bring up pins and nails. The main evidence related to the two little girls of Samuel Pacy, a merchant of the town. One of these little girls was seated on a bank near the house, looking over the sea, when Amy Duny came and asked for some herrings. She was refused, and she went away grumbling. At the same moment a child was seized with violent fits. Amy, suspected of being a witch, was seized and set in the stocks. While she was in the stocks some women asked her the reason of the child's illness. She said: "Mr. Pacy keeps a great stir about the child, but let him stay until he hath done as much by his children as I have done by mine." When asked what she had done to her children, she said that she "had been fain to open her child's mouth with a tap to give it victuals."

Two days afterward Mr. Pacy's elder daughter was seized with fits, "insomuch that they could not open her mouth without the help of a tap, which they are obliged to use." In their fits the children would cry out: "There stands Amy Duny!" or "Rose Cullender." Their father would sometimes make them read the Bible. They would read very well, till they came to the name of *Lord*, or *Jesus*, or *Christ*, when, before they could pronounce it they would fall into fits. The name of *Satan* or *Devil* they liked to read; they would then drop their hands on the book and would say: "That bites, but makes me speak quite well." When asked by their father why they could not use the name of *Christ*, they answered: "Amy Duny saith, I must not use that name."

Now, these are things which, at the present day, may be very readily accounted for. But in that time they were sufficient to condemn the witches. The wise and learned Sir Thomas Browne, author of a book on *Vulgar Errors*, testified that he had not the least doubt that the children were bewitched. There were, indeed, certain gentlemen present, whose fame has not descended to this day, who had a word to say on the side of reason. They protested that it was very dangerous to punish persons solely on the imaginings of the bewitched, since it was possible for the bewitched to be mistaken. When the court had commanded the witches to touch the children, the children had screamed. These gentlemen thought that some inquiry should be made as to whether the children were counterfeiting. Accordingly, the Judge desired Lord Cornwallis, Sir Edward Bacon, Mr. Sergeant Kneeling, and some other gentlemen to take one of the distempered children into a remote part of the hall and send for one of the witches, and see what would happen then. Amy Duny was brought before the child, an apron was put before the child's eyes and some other person present touched her. She cried out as loudly as when the witch touched her in court. The gentlemen returned to the court-room, openly protesting that they believed the whole transaction an imposture. Notwithstanding this, Hale charged the jury in such a way as to render a conviction probable, and took occasion distinctly to affirm his belief in witchcraft, basing it upon Scripture and the authority of the general opinion. The witches were convicted. Next morning the children were brought to Hale's lodging perfectly restored. They had all slept well during the night, except that "Susan Chandler felt a pain like a pricking of pins in her stomach." The witches were hanged some days later.

Hale believed in witchcraft, because the atmosphere in his time was full of such belief. Paul, says Mr. Arnold, believed in miracles, because the air in his day was full of belief in miracles. But Mr. Arnold selects a still closer analogy to St. Paul in the person of another worthy of the seventeenth century. This gentleman bore the unpromising name of John Smith, and attained to no higher position in the world than a college fellowship. He died at the age of 34. He was one of that band of Cambridge Platonists, or latitude men, as they were called in that day, whom Bishop Burnet described as those "who at Camoridge studied to propagate better thoughts, to take men off from being in parties or from narrow notions, from superstitious conceits and fierceness about opinions." The object of the latitude men was to show, what Mr. Arnold is now insisting upon, that Christianity was a temper, a behavior. For two centuries these men, among whom Hales, of Oxford, must be classed, have been entirely overlooked. But their services have been described in the recent book by Principal Tulloch, upon religion in England during the seventeenth century. About 15 years before the trial of the Lowestoft witches at Bury St. Emunds, John Smith preached at Huntington a sermon on witchcraft. Every year on Lady Day, a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, was required to preach at Huntington a sermon, against witchcraft and diabolical contracts. Smith, as one of the Fellows of Queen's, had to preach this sermon. His text was "Resist the devil and he will flee from you." In this sermon, he appears, like Hale, to profess a belief in witches. But his manner of treating the subject was significant. Finding nothing for his mind to seize upon in the subject as usually considered, he addressed himself to an idea of a permanent and solid character. He said: "When we say that the devil is continually busy with us, I mean not only some apostate spirit as one particular being, but that spirit of apostasy which is lodged in all men's natures." Here we have a man of sagacity and judgment, who not only believes in a popular error, but who finds a natural and useful truth in the midst of this error, and makes the error itself a means of helping those about him. Mr. Arnold holds that this is just what St. Paul did. He acknowledged his belief in the resurrection. It is easy for those who do not admit the miraculous to conceive how this belief might have been entertained by Paul. The air was full of belief in the miraculous. Men were thinking a great deal of the resurrection of the just. St. Paul, too, accepted this belief, but straightway seized upon an aspect of it by which it might become real to him. He conceived of the resurrection as a spiritual rising which could be enacted in our own minds. "Dying," says the author, "became thus no longer a bodily dying, but a dying unto sin; rising to life no longer a bodily resurrection, but a living to God."

We might wish that this thought had been presented a little more plainly and strongly. Mr. Arnold's pen, when it touches religious subjects, appears to move somewhat too easily. Still, this essay, and those included with it in the present volume, "Bishop Butler and the Leit-Geist," and "The Church of England," exhibit those qualities which are recognized as belonging to the author, sensibility to, and clear conception of, moral ideas, keen intellectual insight and a genuine hope in the future of society.

THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA

IN THE DAYS BEFORE SHAKESPEARE

AUTHORS WHO TRIED TO BREATHE NEW LIFE INTO DRAMATIC SPECTRES—THE TRANSITION PLAYS THAT FOUND FAVOR IN SHAKESPEARE'S YOUTH—PECULIARITIES OF SEVERAL EXAMPLE PLAYS.

Schlegel if we except Lessing, was among the first who brought to the study of Elizabethan dramatic literature, more particularly the plays of Shakespeare, a comprehensive, well-stored, critical mind, unwearied industry, and, what he might himself term, a "reconciling" judgment. Shakespeare had been, by English and French critics alternately, denounced as an inspired idiot, and lauded as a god among his contemporary dramatic Tritons, while up to the beginning of this century comparatively little attention had been paid to a critical examination of the works of his immediate predecessors. Indeed, it is evident from Schlegel's own admission that he himself was but superficially acquainted with the dramatic pieces which were popular when Shakespeare left Stratford-upon-Avon, and he does but scant justice to the obscure writers whose very unequal works form "a sort of connecting link between such unimpassioned tornality as "Ferx and Perx," and rule-rejecting historical plays as Shakespeare found them and left them." Scattered through many of those dreary old dramatic pieces are to be found many poetic pearls of great price, lines which, for statelyness and power, Milton might feel proud of; flashes of imagination, "bodying forth the forms of things unseen," which might have been written by Sponsor, "Prince of Poets;" vigorous, rapid, dramatic action, and a power of characterization which fall little below Shakespeare himself in his grandest efforts. It is quite true, as the great German critic has said, that we owe to Shakespeare and his contemporary, Calderon, the romantic drama. In Shakespeare it reaches its full fruition, and with him it may be said to have ended, in English literature at least. It was longer lived in Spain, the dramatic mantle of Calderon having fallen on infinitely greater playwrights than those who were contemporary with and succeeded Shakespeare. This simultaneous new intellectual birth, as it were, is noticeable; for it is very questionable if Shakespeare or Calderon in any way influenced each other. In all probability they thought and wrote in total ignorance of the great revolution each was making in the dramatic literature of his own land. The beautiful vision of the romantic drama in all its splendor, more fascinating than even the statuesque dignity and chaste severity of the classic drama, presented itself in the same era to the two greatest dramatic poets of their respective countries, it not of all countries and all ages. We shall endeavor, however, to show that obscure writers prior to the Shakespearean era, and a few contemporaries, groped darkly, with fitful flashes of intellectual lights, among the dead trunks of dramatic spectres, into which they tried to breathe the breath of new life, a new spirit of poetry, the very soul of romance.

We shall treat of some of the more transparent characteristics of the transition plays which found favor in Shakespeare's youth, and of which the great dramatist himself was not slow to make use. We select first, for illustration, "The Misfortunes of Arthur," certainly one of the most powerful plays to be found in the whole range of English dramatic literature. In Collier's preface to this drama, which was first played before Queen Elizabeth in 1587 or 1588, we are told that there were no less than eight gentlemen of the Society of Gray's Inn at the "making" of it. Nothing is now known of Thomas Hughes, the principal "maker," but with him was associated Francis Bacon, the great founder of experimental philosophy, and by far the most profound and charming essayist of his age. Bacon was only 16 years of age when he was admitted to Gray's Inn, and when the play was produced he would be about 27. It is stated by Collier that one Christopher Yelverton, John Lancaster, and Bacon "devised the side shows," then usually accompanying such performances, but why one familiar with that great man's "Essays and Colours of Good and Evil," could not, after reading this play, doubt that he had a share in the composition of the play, for it is studded with philosophic aphorisms which have quite a Baconian flavor. When this play was produced, Kit Marlowe and Shakspeare were only 23 years of age, Ben Jonson 13; Chapman had not written any of his dramas, and Massinger was shut an infant. The literature of the time was comparatively meagre in quality; but there was one work which found many readers, and was a favorite with the great minds of the Elizabethan era, namely, the *Morte d'Arthur* of Sir Thomas Malory. It is from this fresh and ever-fascinating book "The Misfortunes of Arthur" is dramatized. Roger Ascham, had he judged of the *Morte d'Arthur* from this play, might have been justified in his severe condemnation of the bad moral teachings of that work, but he was dead 11 years before it was produced, and we are not aware of another contemporary dramatic rendering of any of the romantic incidents so quaintly recorded by the accomplished knight. Judging the *Morte d'Arthur* by itself, we quite understand how the great Caxton felt convinced that by printing it he "was serving God and his countrymen." If we were to judge the romance by the play, we could almost join with Ascham in his dispraise of it. Malory's "Arthur and Knights of the Roundtable" are magnificent puissant heroes of chivalry leavened with Christianity, and yet sensuous, if not sensual, withal. The *dramatis personæ* of the play are in certain ways Anglicanized, and in their society one breathes less freely the pure atmosphere of true chivalry. Tennyson, in the cases of *Guenevera* and *Sir Galahad*, has spiritualized two of the most lovable personages of the romance; but it is questionable if the great poet has given to the world of letters more attractive or more lifelike creations.

The first act of the play, to be understood, must be read in the light of *Arthur's* past history. When *King Usher Pendragon* gave a grand banquet in solemnization of his victory over the Saxons he became enamored of *Igerna*, wife of *Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall*. By the aid of the magician *Merlin* he was transformed into the "very counterpart" of *Gorlois*, and obtained by this device admission to the bed of the pure and unsuspecting *Igerna*. *Arthur* and *Anne* were the twin fruits. *Arthur*, to use a common phrase, afterward "cohabited" with his sister, *Anne*, who bore unto him the jealous *Mordred*. During the great *King's* nine years' war on the continent of Europe, *Mordred* usurped the throne of his father, and formed an adulterous alliance with his mother-in-law. Nothing can justify this vulgarization of the character of the great and chivalrous *Arthur*, and that frail but fascinating lady of romance, *Launcelot's* love, *Queen Guenevera*. It is remarkable, however, with what delicacy the more hideous aspects of the tragedy are subordinated to the swift-moving incidents, and with what vigor and power of characterization the leading *dramatis personæ* are limned. The play opens with a fine soliloquy of the ghost of the deeply injured *Gorlois*:

> "Transported back
> From Pluto's pits and gloomy shade
> To former light."

He calls down upon the head of *Arthur* the wrath of offended Heaven, and foreshadows the terrible incidents of the tragedy in nervous, if occasionally uneven, verse. In the second scene, *Guenevera* (we quote from the "Argument," retaining the quaint spelling of the Queen's name,) "hearing that *Arthur* was on the seas returning, desperately meaneth his death, from which intent she is dissuaded by *Fornia*, a lady of her court, and privy to her secrets." In the third scene of the first act "*Guenevera* perplexedly mindeth her own death, whence, being dissuaded by her sister, she resolveth to enter into religion." In the fourth scene, "*Mordred* goeth about to persuade *Guenevera* to persist in her love, but misseth thereof, and then is exhorted by *Conan* (a nobleman of Britain) to reconcile himself to his father at his coming, but refuseth so to do, and resolveth to keep him from landing by battle." In the conversational parleys between the *Queen* and her more sage female adviser, and between *Mordred* and *Conan*, we come upon many "wise saws," which forcibly remind us of much of the profound philosophizing to be found in all Bacon's writings, and more particularly in his charming *Essays*. Take, for example, the following:

> "The wrath that breatheth blood doth loathe to lurk;
> What reason most withholds, rage wrings perforce."

> "Great harms cannot be hid; the grief is small
> That cannot receive advice or rule itself."

Shakespeare somewhere says:

> "Every one can master a grief but he that has it."

And it is a great truth; we cannot "Patch grief with proverbs."

Again:

> "Whom gods do press, they bend;
> Whom man annoys,
> He breaks."

> "The way that leads to good is ne'er too late,
> Who so repents is guiltless of his crime."

> "Whose refuge lies in chance; what
> Dares he not?
> In desperate times the headlong way is best."

Sir Boyle Roche had this idea floating in his head when he gave expression to the charming bull, that "the best way to avoid danger is to meet it plump." Bacon in his essays "Of Delays" has expressed a similar idea, and as is his wont, illustrated it with one of those apt classical allusions which he knew so well how to employ: "The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion," he says, "must ever be well weighed; and, generally, it is well to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus with his hundred hands; first to watch and then to speed; for the helmet of Pluto, which maketh the politicke man go invisible, is secrecy in the counsell and celerity in the execution. For when things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity; like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flyeth so swift it outruns the eye." The following passage from the wise counsel given *Mordred* by *Conan* is not unworthy of Shakespeare:

> "Trust ti't, their faith will faint where fortune fails,
> Where many men pretend a love to one,
> Whose power may do what good or harm he will,
> 'Tis hard to say which be his faithful friends.
> Dame Flattery flitteth off; she loves and hates
> With time, a present friend, an absent foe."

Swift puts the same idea thus:

> "'Tis an old maxim in the schools
> That flattery's the food of fools."

We have not the space to quote the almost innumerable couplets which have been written upon flattery, and continue our extracts from the play under notice.

> "He wields no slender weight that wears a crown."

Shakespeare is more poetical and rythmical:

> "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

Again: We quote from "The Misfortunes of Arthur:

> "Where rulers dare command but what is well,
> Pow'r is but prayer, commandment but request."

"Conscience," says *Hamlet*, "makes cowards of us all." In the following soliloquy by *Mordred*, after he has "screwed his courage to the sticking point," and resolved to do battle with his father for the crown which he had unurped, we have a most powerful picture of a conscience-stricken man who braves the fate he trembles to meet:

> "A troubled head; my mind revolts to fear,
> And bears my body back; I towards feel and fall;
> My thoughts misgive me much. Down, terror! I
> Perceive mine end, and desperate though I must
> Despise despair, and somewhat hopeless hope.
> The more I doubt the more I dare; by fear
> I find the fact is fittest for my frame.
> What though I be a ruin to the realm,
> And fall myself therewith? No better end;
> His last mishaps do make a man secure.
> Such was King Priam's end, who, when he died,
> Clos'd and wrapp'd up his kingdom in his death,
> A solemn pomp, and fit for Mordred's mind,
> To be a grave and tomb to all this realm."

The great battle, which terminated in the death of Mordred and many knights, is described by an eye-witness. This mode of bringing before an audience pictures of great actions which could not be portrayed on the stage, was common before and subsequent to the Shakespearean era. It has its advantages where the stage appliances are meagre, and it gives the poet scope for the display of great descriptive powers. The passage referred to above is very long—too long to admit of quotation—but barring the ruggedness of the verse, it is one of the most vigorous and graphic pieces of descriptive poetry to be found in the whole range of English dramatic literature prior to Shakespeare.

In a recently published edition of the famous collection of plays made in the last century, by Dodsley, are to be found a number of quaint interludes, coarse and ill-digested comedies, and miracle-plays which had never before been printed. "The Four Elements" is one, and it is quite unique in its character. It is as Mr. Hazlitt, in his introduction, points out, "The only dramatic piece extant in which science is attempted to be made popular through the medium of theatrical representation." This curious play was probably written about 151-, the date of its first representation. In the prologue we are thus informed of the necessity of learning science in order to comprehend higher things:

> "By little and little ascending,
> To know God's creatures and marvelous working;
> And this wise man at the last shall come to
> The knowledge of God and His high majesty,
> And so to learn do his duty. * * *
> But because some folk be little disposed
> To sadness, but more to mirth and sport,
> This philosophical work is mixed
> With merry conceits, to give men comfort."

But perhaps the most curious "interlude" which has come down to us is "God's Promise," made by a once distinguished or notorious ecclesiastical controversialist, John Bale, Bishop of Ossory. Bale was educated for the Roman Catholic Church, but was converted to Protestantism, and afterward devoted his life to waging war against the Papists, whom he hated with all the bitterness of a bigoted pervert. Any one desirous of knowing much about Bale may consult the life written by quaint old Thomas Fuller in his *Abel Redivivus*. As a dramatic piece "God's Promise" is exceptionally feeble, and the author played fast and loose with the "unities." He literally "annihilates time and space," and the play is only valuable as a link in the great dramatic chain. The play, if such it may be called, is composed of seven colloquies between *Pater Coelestis, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, Isaiah*, and *John, the Baptist*. The following specimen of the jargon will suffice:

> *Pater C.*—David my servant, somewhat I must say to thee,
> For that thou lately hast wrought such vanity.
> *David.*—Spare not, blessed Lord; but say thy pleasure to me.
> *Pater C.*—Of late days thou hast misused Beersheba. The wife of Urias, and slain him in the field.
> *David*—Mercy, Lord, mercy, for doubtless I am defiled.
> *Pater C.*—I constituted thee a King over Israel,
> And thee preserved from Saul, which was thy enemy—
> Why hast thou, then, wrought such folly in my sight,
> Despising my word against all godly right?
> *David*—I have sinned, Lord; I beseech Thee, pardon me.
> *Pater C.*—Thou shalt not die, David, for this thy iniquity,
> For thy repentance. * * *
> From thy house for this the sword shall not depart.
> * * * * * * *
> *David.*—I cannot say nay, but I have done indiscreetly
> To forget my grace for a human policy.
> *Pater C.*—Though thy sins be great, thy inmost heart's contrition
> Doth move my stomach in wonderful condition.

The Bishop of Manchester took credit to himself a brief time ago, lecturing in a theatre, on "The Drama," to being the first Bishop of the English Church who had ever appeared "on the stage." The author of "God's Promises," if he never himself acted—not by any means an improbability—may take what credit is due to him as the first Bishop of the Church of England who ever wrote a play.

As the rare and quaint, coarse, but not unamusing comedy of "Ralph Royster Doyter," is generally regarded as "the transition play from the mysteries and interludes of the Middle Ages to the comedies of modern times," we will deal with it in the concluding portion of this article. This play is now generally admitted to have been the work of one Thomas Udall, M. A., who was successively Master of Eton College, Rector of Braintree, Prebend of Windsor, Rector of Colborne, and Master of Westminster School. The play, by collation of dates and contemporary references to it, was, in all probability, written before the close of the reign of Edward VI., who died July 6, 1553. If it were then printed, the entire edition has practically perished, as no copy is known to be in existence prior to the reign of Elizabeth. An interpolated "Prayer to the Queen," undoubtedly refers to Queen Elizabeth. A very exhaustive and masterly critical examination of the play is made by Collier in his *History of Dramatic Poetry*, volume II., pages 445-460, edition of 1830. A full analysis of the comedy would exceed our present limits, but we may briefly call attention to the peculiar rythme adopted by Udall, and give a few extracts. In most reprints, notably in the one edited by Carew Hazlitt, and published in 1875, the text appears in modern garb, but in the original it stands in lines of unvarying length. Where the speech is continuous, these lines rythme like our ordinary poetry; but when the dialogue is short one, two, three, or more speeches are thrown into one line, and the last syllables of that line—whether they occur in words in the middle or at the end of a sentence, as dictated simply by the length of the line of type—are made to rough rhyme in couplets. Thus an irregular assonance jingles through the play. May this peculiar rhyme be accepted as any evidence that Udall composed the play as much for the press as for the stage? Hazlitt is inclined to believe so, and he is supported in this by the fact that no stage directions are given, as is common in the old plays. The opening prologue is by no means the least attractive part of the play. It is a eulogy on mirth, and may be given here in the original spelling:

> What Creature is in health, eyther yong or olde,
> But som mirth with modestie will be glad to vse
> As we in thys Enterlude shall now vnfolde,
> Wherin all scurilitie we vtterly refuse,
> Auoiding such mirth wherein is abuse:
> Knowing nothing more comendable for a mans recreation
> Than Mirth which is vsed in an honest fashion:
> For Myrth prolongeth lyfe, and easeth health.
> Mirth recreates our spirits and voydeth pensiuenesse,
> Mirth increaseth amitie, not hindring our wealth,
> Mirth is to be vsed both of more and lesse,
> Being mixed with vertue in decent comlynesse.
> As we trust no good nature can gainsay the same:
> Which mirth we intende to vse, auoidyng all blame.
> The wyse Poets long time heretofore,
> Vnder merrie Comedies secretes did declare,
> Wherein was contained very vertuous lore,
> With mysteries and forewarnings very rare.
> Suche to write neither *Plautus* nor *Terence* dyd spare,
> Whiche among the learned at this day beares the bell:
> These with such other therein dyd excell.
> Our Comedie or Enterlude which we intende to play.
> Is named Royster Doyster in deede.
> Which against the vayne glorious doth inuey,
> Whose humour the roysting sort continually doth feede.
> Thus by your pacience we intende to proceede
> In this our Enterlude by Gods leane and grace,
> And here I take my leaue for a certaine space.

One of the most amusing scenes is that wherein *Dobinet Doughty* (servant to *Royster*) goes to the house of the widow to present a love-token, and has a preliminary conflab with *Trueyenny, Tib, Talk-a-pace*, and *Annot-My-face*, servants of the widow, who mistake him for the messenger of their mistress' "spouse." We use this word in its ancient meaning. The wit contrasts strangely with that of Burnand, Byron, and other living burlesque writers, who split the ears of the "groundlings" in our modern play-houses. The dialogue will not admit of quotation, but the following quaint old song has such a fine ring about it, we are constrained to give it in full:

> "A thing very fit
> For them that have wit.
> And are fellows knit,
> Servants in one house to be;
> As fast for to sit,
> And not off to flit,
> Nor vary a whit,
> But lovingly to agree.
> No man complaining,
> No other disdaining,
> For loss or for gaining,
> But fellows or friends to be;
> No grudge remaining,
> No work refraining,
> Nor help restraining,
> But loving to agree.
> * * * * * * *
> No man for despite,
> By word or by write,
> His fellow to twite,
> But further in honesty;
> No good turns entwite,
> Nor old sores recite,
> But let all go quite,
> And lovingly to agree.
> After drudgery,
> When they be weary,
> Then to be merry,
> To laugh and be merry they be free;
> With chip and cherry,
> Heigh! derry derry!
> Trill on the berry,
> And lovingly to agree.

The fine old song "Jolly good ale and old," is doubtless familiar to all. It has been repeatedly reprinted in all good collections of English verse and in every standard Cyclopædia of Literature, finds a prominent place. The following quaint and lively old song is less known, and with it we will close our extracts:

> "Who so to marry a minion wife,
> Hath good chance and hap,
> Must love her and cherish her all his life,
> And dandle her in his lap.
> If she will fare well, if she will go gay,
> A good husband ever still,
> Whatever she list to do or to say,
> Must let her have her own will.
> About what affairs soever he go,
> He must show her all his mind,
> None of his counsels she may be kept fro
> Else is he a man unkind."

PAINTINGS AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS.

The number of paintings for sale this year is quite unusual, and in some cases it is a curious question where they come from and where they go. The art rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt, at No. 817 Broadway, are again filled with a fresh set of pictures by European and American artists. As usual, there are some very well worth looking at, mixed with others that hardly repay the trouble of an examination. Here is one old example of M. F. H. de Haas, No. 24, "Sunset on the Coast," and another still older, to all appearances, a combination rarely to be found, being at once a marine and a historical incident of the rebellion. No. 82 shows the arrest of the steam-ship Trent by the United States war steamer San Jacinto, in a picture of great naïveté, whatever may be said of its artistic qualities. Not far different is Julian Scott's "Duel between Aaron Burr and Hamilton," No. 86. An old specimen of Victor Noblig's work will be seen in No. 166? "The Bandit" who might have stepped out of the studio of the late lamented Lentze. Oswald Achenbach is here in a large indistinct canvas (No. 176, "Torre d'Annunziata,") that shows much more boldness than ability to paint a fine picture. It has considerable freedom in spite of technical shortcomings. The English tourist, disgusted by noisy Italians, and his wife clinging to his arm, carry one back a great many years before the epoch when people wore such clothes as theirs is reached. There are several Kensetts, an Algerian scene by Wordsworth Thompson, and an old specimen of Bierstadt's work before he began to paint for the multitude. No. 49, "Toledo, Spain," is crude in color, and a trifle stiff, but has an air of honesty of purpose in it that we seldom see in his later pictures.

A landscape from the forest of Fontainebleau, by L. Watelin, of Paris, reminds one of Diaz, who has made many studies from the same ground. There are two small Oriental pictures by Théodore Frère, with the pink backgrounds he used to like, and a very charmingly-painted poultry-yard, (No. 169,) by Jacque, of Paris. Bakalowicz is seen in No. 152, "The Salutation," with all his good points and limitations, while Jules Gonp

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TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM MAY 1, TO A small private family only, a beautiful house in 18th-st., near Madison-av. Address OWNER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.—NO. 139 WEST 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in elegant order; all improvements; rent, $2,000.

D. THOMPSON & SON, No. 1,454 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 272 West 39th-st; 10 rooms, with all improvements; $50 a month.

J. DENHAM & CO.
No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, NO. 338 LEXington-av., (Murray Hill,) just put in complete order and painted throughout; rent low to good tenant; no permit required. Apply to

H. S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

MORRIS B. BAER & CO.,
NO. 72 WEST 34TH-ST.,

are offering houses and French flats; greatly reduced rents. Call and be suited. Printed lists ready.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 301 WEST 14 1ST-ST., corner 8th-av.; 10 rooms, and Croton water; rent, $250; cars every five minutes. Apply at No. 703 Lexington-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses in good locations to rent at a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent. less than April 1. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

NO. 232 WEST 43D-ST.—FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement brick house in good order; all improvements; rent $1,100.

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CONVENIENT SMALL HOUSES, SPLEN-did location, to let, cheap, on 8th-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire A. LEVY, No. 14 White-st.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY CONvenient three-story high-stoop house, 20x40 feet; rent low. Apply to the owner, on the premises, No. 38 East 24th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 204 44TH-ST., between 3d and 4th avs., Brooklyn; 10 rooms; rent, $300. AMBLER BROS., No. 420 3d-av., New-York.

HANDSOME NEW BROWN-STONE FLATS, No. 418 West 52d-st., near elevated railway station; all the improvements; rents $21 to $26 per month.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE corner of Lexington-av. and 45th-st., to let cheap to a good tenant. Apply to OWNER, No. 128 East 51st-st.

FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING will rent at a sacrifice flat in "The Albany;" 9 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address B., Post Office Box No. 2,223.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED THREE-story brick, high stoop. No. 350 West 28th-st; nice neighborhood; rent very low.

HENRY V. MEAD, No. 422 8th-av.

THREE OF THE FINEST CORNER FLATS in the City; location unsurpassed; mirrors, cornices, &c.; others; street entrance.

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TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years; references exchanged.

$700 RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses; improvements. Inquire on premises, 100th-st., near 10th-av.

D. H. KNAPP, Owner.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 147 EAST 29TH ST., BEtween Lexington and 3d avs.; will be put in good order; rent, $1,100 and Croton rents. For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

NO. 261 WEST 43D-ST., BROADWAY AND 9TH-AV.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; elegantly frescoed; mirrors and gas fixtures. Rent, $1,100. D. THOMPSON & SON, 1,454 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 STUYVESANT-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs., near A. T. Stewart's; rent, $1,300 and Croton rent; suitable for boarding-house. For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, medium size, No. 48 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Seen from 12 to 2; apply next door, No. 50.

TO RENT—A SMALL HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, in first-class order; good location and fully furnished; terms very low to good tenant. Address T., Post Office Box No. 1,188.

AT LOW RENT—FINE APARTMENTS, FLATS, near fourmile elevated road, 60th-st. and 10th-av.; can be seen daily. For terms apply to

C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE IN 26TH-ST., near 9th-av.; 9 rooms; all improvements; $600 per annum. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

TO LET—NO. 154 WEST 15TH-ST., THREE-story, high basement; all conveniences; good order; 20x52x103. Inquire at No. 148 West 15th-st.

SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, private house, near Central Park. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET; separate bath, and all improvements. Inquire at No. 818 Greenwich-st.

NO. 35 EAST 10TH-ST.—TO LET—SECOND floor; suitable for light housekeeping.

CHEAP FLAT TO LET IN BROWN-STONE front; No. 437 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. APPLY at No. 149 East 27th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE—$800—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 22x52, and lot 100 feet, situated on 3d-st., Brooklyn, near 7th-av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third-st. is the extra wide street leading to the entrance to the park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. RANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn.

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TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A HANDsome country place, consisting of a good-sized house, in splendid order; fine large stable and carriage-house, with four acres of ground; plenty of fruit and shade trees, and splendid water; located on Grand Southern Boulevard, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and two miles from Harlem Bridge, or one hour by train or steam-boat from Wall-st. Apply to J. M. BECK, 3d-av., near 135th-st., or to J. W. O'SHAUGHNESSY, No. 81 Beaver-st., New-York.

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DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

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JAMES C. JACKSON.

LAWTON HOUSE,
STONE BRIDGE,
will be opened to the public on
SATURDAY, May 12, 1877.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and everything put in first-class order. There is a stable connected with the above and competent drivers in attendance. This beautiful Summer resort is on the direct line of railroads from Boston to Newport, only 12 miles from the latter.

Parties desiring to engage board and rooms in advance can do so by corresponding with the proprietor. Charges moderate and accommodation unexcelled.

Baggage checked direct from New-York and Boston to the house. FRANK G. DEAN, Proprietor.

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WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE,

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Erie road; 40 minutes from New-York; 50 trains daily, stopping in front of hotel; pleasant rooms, with high ceilings, elegantly furnished; table, the best the market affords; 500 feet broad piazza; good stabling on premises; terms moderate.

C. B. ANDREWS, Proprietor.

ARLINGTON HOUSE,
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This house will open May 7, as a first-class family hotel. It is beautifully located, on high ground; free from malaria and musquitoes, and one hour from the City by rail. Terms reasonable.

J. W. KNAPP, Manager.

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Will open June 1; send for circular.

Furnished cottage adjoining to let, with or without board.

CARSWELL HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON THE Hudson, will open May 15, as a first-class house for families; fine large rooms; this house has fine shade and lawn over 100 ing the Hudson. For full particulars apply to No. 63 West 12th-st., or No. 17 Clinton-place.

SUMMER BOARD.—THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, Sunset Terrace House, Lenox, Mass; everything new and first-class; circulars mailed on application; special offers for July. Address WILLIAM D. CURTIS, Lenox, Mass.

MRS. S. W. BOOTH CAN ACCOMMODATE at her country residence one or two families with first-class board; fine lawn, fruit, and shade trees, stabling, pleasant drives, &c. For particulars inquire at No. 136 Madison-av.

THE PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS N. Y., IS being thoroughly renovated, both externally and internally, and will be open for the reception of guests, either transient or permanent, May 1; board per day, $2 50. JOHN A. FREELAND, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

TO RENT, fully furnished for the Summer, a splendidly located cottage. For further particulars and permit apply to S. L. MERCHANT & CO., No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL, WILL BE opened for guests May 30; terms reasonable. Address

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL-STREET'S LAST SENSATION.

THE CURIOUS COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES THAT FRIGHTENED THE BROKERS OUT OF THEIR WITS—EUGENE N. ROBINSON & CO. BELIEVED TO BE INSOLVENT.

Wall-street was laughing yesterday at its care of the previous afternoon over the mysterious suspension of Eugene N. Robinson & Co. It was generally believed that the importance of the failure was greatly exaggerated, and that nobody would suffer on a settlement. The time of the announcement, the fact that it was entirely unexpected, the payment of checks up to the last moment, the curious action of the bank officials, and the importance of the firm involved, all naturally contributed to create a feeling of apprehension and a momentary scene of excitement such as has not been witnessed on the street since Black Friday. When the fact came out that the firm held securities far in excess of their pressing indebtedness, the panic was allayed; but the puzzle remained to find a reason for the firm's conduct in suspending at all. The only explanation vouchsafed yesterday was made by Mr. Hamilton, the book-keeper. He said that for some days past the force of clerks employed had proved totally inadequate to transact the firm's business, and that consequently it had been accumulating upon them, until, finally, they were thrown into inextricable confusion. This is accepted as only partly true. And the street draws deeper inferences from the conduct of Mr. Robinson himself, and from Mr. Madan's evident anger at his senior partner on Friday afternoon. Mr. Robinson did not come down town at all yesterday. It was said he was sick. Mr. Madan received visitors, of whom there were many, during the day. The clerks of the concern were to keep busy all Friday night and all day yesterday endeavoring to unravel the entanglement of the firm's affairs. Up to last evening they had not entirely succeeded, and Mr. Madan could give no definite statement as to how his accounts stood, or what his losses would be, except that it was certain that every creditor would be paid in full, and that the firm would resume business early in the week—probably on Monday or Tuesday. So far as was known the statement of liabilities and assets given in yesterday's TIMES was considered as pretty nearly correct, but a number of brokers, after balancing their accounts yesterday, discovered that they held various additional claims against the firm. These, with the balance in the Mechanics' Bank, and the securities on hand, will probably swell the latter total into a very respectable surplus. Early in the afternoon the firm sent the following letters to the Stock Exchange:

To the President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

SIR: Will you please inform the members of the Exchange that all who have any claims against the firm are requested to send them in as soon as possible.

E. N. ROBINSON & CO.

Mr. M. A. Wheelock, Chairman:

We hereby authorize all parties having outstanding contracts with us to close them out under the rule provided in such cases. E. N. ROBINSON & CO.

Advantage was taken of this latter authorization to close out over 15,000 shares of stock that had not been previously settled for in private. These included 6,900 Lake Shore, 3,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1,200 Rock Island, 800 Illinois Central, 500 St. Paul preferred, 400 Michigan Central, 400 New-York Central, and 100 each, Delaware and Hudson, Morris and Essex, and Western Union. There was a single lot of 3,900 Lake Shore and another of 1,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Most of them were bought in and only a very few sold out.

A good deal of indignation was vented among brokers yesterday in regard to what was denominated the favoritism of the officials of the Mechanics' Bank on Friday afternoon. Many persons asserted that they presented checks held by them for certification—some before 3 o'clock, and others within a few minutes after 3—and that certification was refused them, although it was granted to others who arrived afterward, some as late as 20 minutes past. There were not wanting persons who charged that fees to the officials at Christmas were at the bottom of it. The Paying Teller of the bank called at Mr. Robinson's office and offered the following explanation of this seeming outrage: He said that about 3 o'clock a crowd of boys rushed into the bank with checks which they wanted certified. They conducted themselves in a ruffianly manner, crowding people out of line, pushing, stamping, and howling at a great rate. The disturbance reached the ears of President Sheehan, who was seated in his private office, and he came out to learn the cause of the row. The boys paid no attention to his remonstrances, so he ordered the Cashier to refuse to transact business with them unless they behaved themselves properly. The result was that those who did not do so were forced to give way to others who came after them, but who acted in a gentlemanly manner.

A BIGAMIST HELD FOR TRIAL.

THE TWO WIVES OF AARON J. CORTISSOZ—CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES OF ABANDONMENT—THE PRISONER UNCONSCIOUS OF WRONG DOING.

Aaron J. Cortissoz, a native of the West Indies, residing at No. 319 West Forty-seventh-street, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of bigamy preferred by his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Cortissoz, at present residing at No. 150 Eighth-avenue. Mrs. Cortissoz alleges that she is the lawful wife of the accused, and that she was married to him about 10 years ago, and that there are two children, the issue of such marriage. She further alleges that about three years ago her husband abandoned her, taking the children with him, and that on Nov. 17, 1875, he was married in this City to Maria Gallman, by Rev. W. Busse, and that he is now living and cohabiting with his second wife, and that there is a male child, the issue of the second marriage. Minnie Ames, of No. 199 Eighth-avenue, made an affidavit corroborative of the complaint as sworn to by the complainant, and attached to the papers was a transcript of the marriage taken from the records of the Health Department, which showed that the defendant married Miss Gallman under the name of A. H. Curtis. The defendant, who was arrested by Officer Morse, of the Court Squad, on being arraigned before Justice Murray was accompanied by his second wife. He admitted the second marriage, but said he remarried after his first wife told him that she had obtained a divorce from him. He said that his first wife was an abandoned character and had proved unfaithful to him. After he married his second wife he went to California, taking her and his two children with him. When he returned to this City his first wife had him arrested for abducting his children, and there was an examination in the case before Justice Dixey at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court on March 28, which resulted in the placing of the children in the temporary custody of Mrs. Gallman, the mother of Cortissoz's second wife, to await the decision of the courts, as Cortissoz had commenced a suit for divorce against his first wife, which suit is still pending. Mrs. Cortissoz No. 1 denied that she had done anything to deserve such treatment at the hands of her husband, who, she said, had abandoned her cruelly, without any cause, and had neglected and refused to provide for her. She also stated that she intended to prefer a charge of abandonment against him. Cortissoz protested that he had not knowingly done any wrong, and that he honestly believed that he was permitted to marry again after his first wife had informed him that she had obtained a divorce. "I know I am right, Judge," said the defendant, "and I am willing to be tried by a jury of honest men." "Very well," replied Justice Murry. "I will require you to find $500 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions." Mrs. Cortissoz No. 2 spent all yesterday afternoon in endeavoring to obtain bail for her husband, but as no bondsman arrived by the time the court closed, the defendant was sent to the Tombs.

A SWINDLER'S PLAN FRUSTRATED.

Mr. Robert L. Cutting, of No. 141 Fifth-avenue, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, and informed him that a few evenings ago a well-dressed young man called at his residence and presented a neatly engraved visiting card bearing the name of Gustave Von Hoffman. He represented that he was a brother of Mr. Louis Von Hoffman, the principal in the firm of L. Von Hoffman & Co., bankers, at No. 50 Wall-street, and that he, with several other admirers of Wagner's music, was getting up a subscription for a testimonial to be presented to that eminent composer. He exhibited a list of names of gentlemen prominent in financial and commercial circles who, he said, had subscribed sums varying from $50 to $100 each, and he desired to add Mr. Cutting's name to the list. Mr. Cutting, although much impressed with the manner of his visitor, who showed a remarkable familiarity with the business operations of the firm of Von Hoffman & Co., declined to subscribe until he had made some inquiries about the matter, and his visitor bowed himself out. The next day Mr. Cutting learned that Mr. Gustave Von Hoffman was an impostor and a swindler. Mr. Louis Von Hoffman has no brother, and Mr. Cutting learned that there was no movement on foot among the persons referred to by the young man having for its object the presentation of a testimonial to Wagner. Under the circumstances, Mr. Cutting deemed it his duty to acquaint the Police with the facts, so that the public might be placed on their guard against this fascinating swindler. Hence his visit to the Central Office of the Department.

RECEPTION BY REV. DR. LUDLOW.

Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, who recently resigned the Pastorate of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church at Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street on account of a disagreement with the Consistory, gave a reception to members of his congregation on Friday evening, at his residence, No. 132 West Forty-eighth-street. Mr. Howard Payson Wilds, Chairman of a committee of the congregation recently appointed in reference to the action of the Consistory, and Mr. Thomas F. Jeremiah, President of the Pacific Insurance Company, and many other prominent gentlemen, were present, accompanied by their wives and families. There was a universal expression of regret by the guests in consequence of the necessity which had impelled their Pastor to sever his connection with his church.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

JUVENILES ON THE STAGE—MUSIC AND ACTING BY CHILDREN—RESUSCITATING THE MINUET—AN INTERESTING TWO HOURS' AMUSEMENT.

Despite the steady downpour of drizzling rain which prevailed yesterday, a numerous company assembled in the afternoon at the Academy of Music to witness the "Children's Carnival," organized and conducted by Prof. Carl Marwig. The custom of training little ones to participate in performances of a combined musical and dramatic character, though long popular in Europe, and especially in Germany, is very much of a novelty in America. In developing a taste for music, and imparting correct principles of enunciation, the training is a valuable education; and the efforts in public of the little performers, by pleasing parents of an apathetic cast, secure for these refining arts encouragement which otherwise would not be extended. Prof. Marwig has been abundantly successful in initiating this work. In its entirety the performance of yesterday was not by juveniles, but a large majority of the participants were children, and such of the Professor's adult pupils as took part were apparently introduced to prevent monotony and overtaxing of the powers of the little ones.

When the curtain rose a pretty, interesting picture was disclosed. A garden party of ladies and cavaliers, attached to the court of Louis Quatorze, attired in costumes faithful to the fashions of that epoch of rampant vanity, were grouped about the stage, listening to an air being performed by an orchestra under the conductorship of the young Mozart, who was represented by Master Reitzel. The instrumentalists, all boys, played with precision and accuracy, save where, on one or two occasions, a false "shift" brought about dissonance among the fiddlers. Next appeared some little dancing girls, who, led by a pretty five-year-old blonde, executed a variety of terpsichorean figures with a grace and accuracy truly surprising. A "comic rococo dance" by a boy and girl, in which the phases of lovers' "tiffs," reconciliations, and rejoicings were delineated, created much merriment and brought down a shower of applause and bouquets, while a Russian mazourka gave evidence of admirable culture. A piano solo by Master Reitzel, who has good touch and execution, but small power, preceded a minuet and gavotte, by the court ladies and cavaliers. These were conceded to be the most interesting features of the performance. The dignified posing and graceful movements of the two dozen ladies and gentlemen who took part were fascinating, and the belief forced itself upon the mind that the old minuet may again become popular, and drive before it much of the coarse swinging and skipping which characterizes the dancing of the present day. A tableau showing Columbia presenting Prince Carnival and different nations, brought the first part of the performances to a close. Part II. opened with a procession, in which were represented the Goddess of Liberty, escorted by American sailors; Uncle Sam, attired in the star-spangled banner and his traditional "stovepipe;" the Flower Queen, Tyrolese, Chinese, Russians, &c. After the procession had duly paraded the stage, the juvenile orchestra gave another taste of its quality, which was even better than the first; then the pseudo Tyrolese waltzed, and were followed by a lot of young urchins, rejoicing in pigtails, colorful costumes, and huge umbrellas, who enjoyed themselves immensely, and adorned the audience plenty of fun by their grotesque capernings. The young American sailors then came to land, hauled in the slack, made all taut, and when their tolls were over, amused themselves by waltzing around with a bevy of young American sailors' sweethearts, who were dresses of white and red and blue. The Gypsy Queen, (Esmeralda,) and her court trapped it lightly and thummed the gay tabor; a couple of Russian Cossacks executed how ballroom business is carried on in Moscow, and a picture of peaceful beauty and simplicity was presented by the May Queen and her suite, engaged in twining their floral garlands about the traditional May-pole.

On the whole, a more charming and healthy two hours' amusement has rarely been presented to New-Yorkers, and there was not a face in the select, respectable, an intelligent assembly present which did not bespeak satisfaction.

A MAN HORSEWHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

A large crowd gathered in Grand-street, near the Bowery, last evening attracted by an altercation between a man and a woman. Both were well dressed, and apparently respectable. The woman was upbraiding the man for slandering her, and the man was vainly endeavoring to appease her anger. Finally, the woman drew a heavy whip and began to belabor her antagonist on the head and body. He endeavored to run away from her, but she followed him up, showering the blows thick and fast upon him. The crowd jeered and hooted, and closed about the pair so as to prevent the escape of the female. At this juncture Policeman Reed, of the Tenth Precinct, arrived, and with great difficulty forced his way through the crowd. He disarmed the infuriated woman, and took both to the Eldridge-Street Police Station. There the woman gave her name as Mrs. Jenny Curry, residing at No. 174 Second-street. The man proved to be John Bennett of No. 55 Ludlow-street. Mrs. Curry said that Bennett had slandered her to her husband, and in consequence her husband had left her several weeks ago, and for that reason she had determined to wreak summary vengeance upon her villifier. Bennett preferred a charge of assault against Mrs. Curry, and she was locked up for the night.

SUICIDE OF A DRUGGIST.

Dr. John H. Watts, a druggist, doing business at No. 1,341 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was found dead in a room at the back of his store yesterday afternoon. Since the death of his wife, about 18 months ago, he has been very despondent, and latterly has been drinking heavily. Within the past two months he has repeatedly threatened to take his life. Yesterday morning he sent for his daughter, aged 17, and for an old friend named Dr. Kitchen. To the latter Watts said that if anything unusual should happen, he hoped Kitchen would take charge of his affairs. Dr. Kitchen gave the required promise, and left his friend about 12 o'clock. An hour later Watts was found dead by his clerk. Near him was a bottle of prussic acid, of which he had taken a large portion. Coroner Simms will hold the inquest. A number of the friends of the deceased were making arrangements yesterday, before they heard of his death, to have him placed in an inebriate asylum.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Over 40 members of the National Guard went out to Creedmoor yesterday to contest for the possession of the "Poppenhusen" badge. Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather, however, the match was postponed by the Secretary, and those who were not members of the Seventh Regiment whiled away the time in practice at the short ranges. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club contested for the "Morris" medal, which was won for the second time by Mr. G. F. Merchant, of Company I, Seventh Regiment. At the 200 and 500 yard ranges, Superintendent Brower had erected hospital tents and large canvas flies, and these served to protect the marksmen from the rain, which did not fall very heavily at any time during the day. Capt. John Klein has introduced tins for shooting glass balls similar to those used recently at the Hippodrome by Bogardus. The weapons used will be shotguns, with which No. 8 shot will be provided. A match will be shot with these appliances next week. The Amateur Rifle Club will practice for the selection of members of the senior and junior teams on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, which occurs next Tuesday, necessitated a change of date.

A DISREPUTABLE GAME EXPOSED.

The Gould party have been making strenuous exertions to get control of the Michigan Central Railroad Directory at the coming election, and have issued a ticket for the approval of the stockholders upon which appear the names of several respectable gentlemen. It now seems that these names were used unwarrantably, for the purpose of entrapping confiding votes. President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, yesterday received the following telegram from President Harris, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, whose name was one of those that appeared on the Gould ticket:

CHICAGO, April 28, 1877.

Hon. Samuel Sloan, New-York:

The use of my name on the Michigan Central ticket was without consultation with me, and I have telegraphed Mr. Dillon, declining to be a candidate.

R. HARRIS.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE AQUARIUM.

The remarkable triple-tailed Japanese fish that was loaned to the Aquarium some time ago and placed on exhibition at that institution was withdrawn about two months ago and taken to Baltimore. Its loss was so much regretted by visitors to the Aquarium that the proprietors of that institution have made repeated efforts to secure it by purchase, offering its owners, Messrs. Martin Gillet & Co., of Baltimore, as much as $2,000 for the finny stranger. The Baltimore firm replied that they did not import the fish for profit, but as they are not willing to entirely disappoint the public, they will lend this fish and others to the New-York Aquarium. A telegram was received by Mr. Coup yesterday saying that the fish, which the owners call "Mi Heno," will be shipped to the Aquarium to-morrow.

THE GRAND JURY DOING ITS DUTY.

PROMPT ACTION IN THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE COMPANY—THE OFFICERS OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE TO BE ARRAIGNED.

The Grand Jury has acted with commendable promptitude in investigating the charges of mismanagement and fraud made by Superintendent Smyth against the officers of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, as well as the transactions of the officers of the Continental, for several years prior to the appointment of a Receiver, and during the present week several indictments for perjury against alleged dishonest life insurance officials will be presented in the Court of General Sessions. While the Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Mr. John A. McCall, Jr., was in the City last week, he visited the office of the last-named company, and secured proofs to be used before the Grand Jury in securing the indictment of Luther W. Frost, the President; Rufus C. Frost, the Vice-President, and J. P. Rogers, the Secretary, all of whom have left this State for the purpose of avoiding the service of papers in any of the numerous actions against them. All of these officers will undoubtedly be indicted, as Mr. McCall has been subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow to give further evidence.

In his report of the examination of the American Popular Company, Superintendent Smyth charged officers of that institution with swearing falsely to the correctness of the statements made to the department, and these charges will also undoubtedly result in the indictment of some of the officials. In the statement of assets sworn to, as of Dec. 31, 1876, the collateral loans were stated at $26,513 03, while the examination reduces them to $713 03; the premium notes and loans were stated at $109,999 41, which amount is reduced by the Examiner to $45,749 27, the amount within the reserve. The statement was, it is alleged, also falsified as to the amount of cash in bank and office, the amount claimed, $30,475 19, being brought down to $22,475 19. In the sworn statement of liabilities, the net premium reserve was understated, according to the showing of the department, by $145,152 22, this being the amount of reserve on policies changed by the company. The indictments will probably be found to-morrow or Tuesday, and will be presented on Wednesday to the court.

The indictments found some time ago against Robert L. Case, Sr., the President, Theodore Wetmore, the Vice-President, and Isaac H. Allen, the Secretary of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, are to be brought to trial during the May term of the Court of General Sessions. Messrs. Case and Allen are indicted for perjury, and Mr. Wetmore for embezzlement. The indictment against the first-named gentleman will, it is understood, be made a test case. Robert L. Case, Jr., the Actuary, who was also indicted, has never been arrested, having left the City soon after the discovery of his alleged misdoings.

INSURANCE NOTES.

It is anticipated that Judge Westbrook will render his decision on Monday in the matter of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, when another Receiver will doubtless be appointed to supersede Mr. William R. Grace.

Gen. N. N. Halstead, Chairman of the committee who advised the reinsurance of the Newark Mutual Life in the National Capitol Life of Washington, was before the Essex County (N. J.) Grand Jury, yesterday, in connection with the investigation into that transaction. It is expected that the Grand Jury will make a presentment this week.

Ex-Gov. Parker, Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, will to-morrow file a statement of his accounts under the order of Chancellor Runyon. The papers in the suits that are to be brought against the former stockholders of the company for the recovery of $200,000, which it is alleged they took out of the company, with interest from April, 1873, have been prepared, and the proceedings will be instituted at once.

The case of Margaret Dimond against the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of this City has been set down for trial on the first short calendar day in May. The suit is brought to recover $5,000 on an endowment policy, payable Oct. 30, 1876. The policy was first issued by the Union National Life and Travelers Insurance Company of this City, which was reinsured by order of the Supreme Court in the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven, now the National Capitol. The answer of the defendants alleged fraud in the reinsurance by the New-Haven company, and that they (the defendants) continued to receive the premiums on the policy, but that they repudiated the contract of reinsurance. The officers of the National Capitol Company claim that, inasmuch as the contract was never consummated, because of the refusal of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State to transfer the securities on deposit, they are merely acting as Trustees for the company. The plaintiff's attorneys, Messrs. Sewell and Pierce, allege in an affidavit that the answer was put in merely to cause delay.

MEN BOW TO BEAUTY.

And all women who have it not desire it. This preeminent charm is acquired by using Laird's "BLOOM OF YOUTH." Sold by all druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

DR. BECKER'S EYE BALSAM HAS CURED The worst cases of inflamed or weak eyes and sore eyelids. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 6 Bowery.—*Advertisement.*

FOR INVALIDS' use the JONZAC COGNACS are purest and best. VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool.—N. G. Atwater, Mrs. N. G. Atwater, B. T. Atwater, Rev. Theodore Anthony, Henry Abbott, Mrs. Henry N. Abbott and child, Judge F. C. Brewster, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Brega, C. Bed. Brower, Mrs. J. L. Brower, Miss Florence Brower, Miss Brower, Mrs. Blair, Miss Jennie Blair, Rolt Rev. Lucas Caspar H. Borgess, Matthew Bird, Mrs. Matthew Bird, Miss Mary E. Bird, Miss Eleanor Bird, R. Bramwell, A. Cobliner, Miss Bella Cumnes, J. L. Clifford A. H. Carpenter, Henry K. Day, Frank M. Day, Charles Day, Mrs. Charles Day, A. DeVries, E. D. Edwards, Rev. John Edwards, Right Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, L. Earnston, Mrs. S. N. Edgerton, C. Frenchum, Rev. John Forrester, Mrs. Charles B. Foster, Edwin Fisher, Thomas Fiedler, Miss Fiedler, William Fielding, J. Garside, Mrs. J. Garside, Rev. Jeremiah J. Griffin, Charles F. Grosbold, Elliot Gray, Capt. Douglass Gurnett, Walter G. Ahame, Mrs. M. G. Hall, Rogers Hierquites, James Hanna, Edwin Haviland, Miss Jane Hamilton, Miss Julia Hamilton, Rev. J. F. Kearney, Henry King, Miss Regis Kelly, Rt. Rev. Bernes, Right Rev. F. X. Krautbauer, Right Rev. Rupert Leidenmesh, J. S. Lopez, Rev. C. L. Lemmle, John S. Lichtbound, W. H. Lucas, Mrs. W. H. Lucas, Master Willis W. Lucas, L. A. Lanstat, Gen. J. A. Macadams, Mrs. J. A. Macadams, Miss Mazey, Miss S. Miller, Henry Morchouse, J. L. Moody, Mrs. J. L. Moody, Master Frederick Moody, Master Edward Moody, Miss A. P. McIlvaine, John F. Mannitel, J. Marshall, F. M. Mackwood, Mrs. F. M. Mackwood and infant, Miss K. Glidden, Georgia Oates, Mrs. George Oates, Mrs. Price, Miss Price, B. Palmer, Jr., Miss Parish, Charles M. Presby, F. J. Palo, Mrs. F. J. Pain, Thomas Spensley, Mrs. Thomas Spensley, Very Rev. Henry J. H. Schuijes, J. O. Stormer, T. Trier, Rev. Francis Van Erp, Charles Reed, William Cooper.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Herbert J. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, J. H. Mason, C. K. Willmer, Charles Collins, H. Warren, Mrs. Warren, Walter Low, H. V. B. Nash, William Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, George P. Bangs, U. Simbaldi, Mrs. Simbaldi, J. W. Lowen, A. Merlend, C. J. Gardner, Dr. J. S. Wait, Mrs. Wait, Miss E. E. Wait, Dr. J. P. Trigueros, Capt. T. D. Wallace, Mrs. H. H. Bell, William Rooney, W. Lindley, J. Brackenimer, G. T. Cranmer, George Morgan, Thomas Trumble, Dr. James Wilson, T. A. Hollans, S. Reid, John Ferguson, S. Scouiz, James P. Farrell, Rupert de Folkard, Dr. W. M. Hodges, E. Mejia, Frederico Mejia, F. Escalon, F. M. Gomaz, Prof. George L. Day, Mrs. Day, Henry Saltonstall, Miss Sarah G. Hotchkiss, Miss Hattie A. Oake, Paymaster J. S. Tolfree, United States Army, Mrs. Tolfree and child, Max Cumpf, L. J. Dump, George S. Wright, B. Leon, Herbert Cottrell, L. Denton, A. Riley, G. A. Gane, Charles Blake, C. Medina, J. Mostt, R. W. Cooper, A. M. Bingadine, W. Newcomb, Charles T. Strauss, Richard McIlvey, J. V. Carpenter, G. C. Knight, F. Mell. Kitching, H. D. Gibson, B. Broe, Thomas Gemmell, Mrs. Gemmell and infant, Charles Graham, Mrs. Collier, Dr. Brady, Mr. Colville, Mr. Scott, Mr. Hollingdale, Mr. Self, Mrs. Cross Buchanan, John W. Morrison.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fichtman, Mrs. A. van Lumbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Schmidt, Master Charley Schmidt, Miss Maggie Schmidt, Julius Engelman, V. Stalier, Angelo Hardt, F. Winkhaus, H. Rice, Master Sally Rice, Mrs. C. Burton, H. Frederichs, H. Schöchlin, Fritz Haase, E. Adera, St. Cassuo, C. H. Krack, Lorenze Abrufieda, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Billing and child, S. Yelse, Hermann Thysen, A. G. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Strause and three children, Mrs. Hanna Stix, Miss Carrie Stix, Miss Rachel Stix, W. Kroon, T. Kroon, John Menke, Alex. Menke, Albert Meyer, Dr. and Mrs. A. Hammer, Mrs. Brennecke, O. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Petersen, Albert Kuhn, S. Oppenheimer, Louis Ballaul, Mrs. Anna Maria Haag, John C. Stechi, J. H. Tyndale, M. Heyman, Mrs. Louise Schaser, F. Volin, Mrs. H. Bauer, H. Seguiz, E. R. Payson, Friedrich Frese, Mrs. Olga Frese, Mr. and Mrs. Georg Brauns, Hermane Seiter, Henry Suhr, John Krot, D. H. Braatje, Mrs. Nancy Paine, John Alger, S. H. M. Kenneir, John Baer, Simon Rich, E. F. Ludewig, C. F. Ludewig, Miss J. Gorssen, Mrs. Maria Wehking and two children, Mrs. Marla Koen, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Euddeike and child, F. Newman, G. Sener, Rev. A. Braun.

In steam-ship Elysia, for London.—Rev. Wm. C. Hardy, W. C. Handy, A. B. Jonanson, J. G. Morrison, H. Deprius, Thos. Gayford, C. H. Cogan, Robert B. Handy, George Morrell, J. A. Safford, Capt. J. Colmy and wife, Adolph Barnson and family, Miss Louisa Butler, Miss Christina Stewart, Miss Emily Southwell, Mrs. H. C. Weir and family, Mrs. Frances S. Shaw, Mrs. Baldene, Edgar Vitz hum, edw. Collins and wife, Miss M. A. Deans, John Forrest and wife, Fortunato Curcio, John Watt.

In steam-ship Charleston, for Charleston.—J. McLaren, W. S. Whitenae, Capt. R. A. Smythe, Master Smythe, Miss S. A. Smythe, L. A. Crawford, A. Y. Doaker, A. R. Whiteing and wife, Mrs. A. Bischoff and child, Mrs. Beebe, A. S. Wrapper, O. Bunck, S. G. Coggan, Martin Murphy, John Myers, Mrs. Johnson, Richard McLoughlin, wife, and sister, W. S. Steel, R. A. Rogers, B. S. Mapes, Capt. Morris, in command of 84 United States troops.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Capt. James Boake, Capt. Wm. A. Raymond, J. G. Booth, James D. Barstow, Mrs. Thos. Stringer, Adolph Barnabo and family; Wm. Smith and lady, Miss S. J. Risby, Robert Duckworth, Donaldson Grey, Miss Jane Dickson, Mrs. D. Thompson and family, David Wilson, Andrew Forbes, James More and wife, George Bowie, Alex. Hogg and family.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Mosel, from Bremen.—Dr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Bernays and child, L. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. Tidemann, Mr. and Mrs. Horace B. Fitch and child, Albert Landsberg, N. K. Grigg, Consul, Miss Josephine L. Schenkel, Mrs. Dr. Roessel, Miss Elmie Roessel, Walter Gesen, Dr. Albert Niedermann, O. W. Rieger, Miss Maria Contzen, Ed Hasse, Mrs. Fanny Altschuhl, Miss Amelia Altschuhl, Herm. Prenzlauer, Heinr. Goessling, Miss Elizabeth Goessling, Miss Lyula Goessling, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Willich, Mrs. Helene Waltz, Max Grahn, George Hammer, Albert Isensee, Carl Glaser, Miss Anna Singer, Friedr. Brand, Miss Jenny Dyekhoff, Ernst. Bode, F. Wangemann, Marcus Sythliner, Miss Lina Boekmann, Wenzi Plachi, and others in second and third cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:01 | Sun sets....6:54 | Moon rises..9:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:33 | Gov. Island...9:22 | Hell Gate. 10:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walzer, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Baltic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool and Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Morgan City, Read, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.; Elysia, (Br.,) McRitchie, Lowton, Henderson Bros.; Victoria, (Br.,) Bedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; John Gibson, Massingo, Georgetown, D. C.; L. L. Rounds, Jr.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., John G. Dale; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quinland & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Von Santen, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co. Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, &c., Clark & Seaman; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Josephine, Johnson, Moore, Baltimore; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. T. Ames.

Barks Aftenstjernen, (Norw.,) Rothing, Gibraltar for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Moss Glen, (Br.,) Nicholls, Pernambuco for orders, C. L. Wright & Co.; Ann, (Aust.,) Poschitch, Cork of Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Prosperino, Polasso, (Ital.,) Drago, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Sutton & Co.; Hagemann, York or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amathor, (Norw.,) Henricksen, Philadelphia, C. Tooia & Co.

Brigs Georgina, (Br.,) Barthing, Liverpool, N. S., S. W. Parker & Co.; Ternen, (Norw.,) Hortensen, Exeter, Eng., Benham & Boyesen.

Schrs. Susan B. Ray, Edicott, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Laura Robinson, Kelly, Philadelphia via Chester, L. K. Staples; Lucian, Norton, Derby, Conn.; L. A. Edwards, Miller, Fernandina, &c., A. Abbott & Co.; Hudson, (Br.,) McKae, Harbor Grace, N. F., Perkins & Job; Eleanor, Squires, Georgetown and Port Bluff, S. C., S. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Henry H. Graw, Larder, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Grace Webster, Gales, Newark, N. J., H. Winchester & Co.

Barge Potomac, Sweeney, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Bogart & Morgan.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Norfolk, with mdse. and pass. agent to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Nevadel, Bremen April 14, Southampton 17th, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Charleston April 25, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Panama, 121 ds., with coffee to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Geo. H. Colcord, (of Yarmouth,) Ross, Rotterdam 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Tuisco, (Ger.,) Von Thulen, Liverpool 53 ds., in ballast to Hermann, Koop & Co.

Bark Albion, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wyman, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Winter, De Visser & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Enchantress, (of St. John, N. B.,) McCarthey, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark San Stagi, (Ital.,) Trappani, Trapani 70 ds., with salt to order.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark St. Bede, (of Shields,) Alivenhead, Guantanamo 23 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Bark Dir-tio, (Ital.,) Carbetto, Trapani 71 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Stella Lodge, (of Halifax, N. S.) Kibby, Guantanamo 22 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Gerhard & Brewer.

Brig Lydia A. Cold. Rose, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Daylight, (of New-Haven,) Gibson, Demerara April 7, with sugar to E. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Maggie Wood, (of St. John,) duckhardt, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Scammel Bros.

Brig Herbert J. Olive, (of St. John, N. B.) Stewart, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Scammel Bros.

Brig Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Anx Cayes, with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward.

Schr. Ed Post, Ruston, with mdse. from steam-ship Rusland.

Schr. Annie Ross, (of Thomaston,) Fitzsimmons, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Meta, Williams, with mdse. from wrecked steam-ship Rusland to Coast Wrecking Co.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, (of Portland,) Rudd, Ragged Island 13 ds., with coal to H. F. Brown & Co.

Schr. Wave Crest, (of Nag Harbor,) Widgeonback, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to E. H. Howell & Co.—vessel to George H. Squires.

Schr. Wm. Thompson, (of Harwich,) Jones, Monocea 14 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass.

Scar. Monista, (of St. John, N. B.,) Willingdale, Rio Janiero 50 ds., with coffee to E. L. Morgan & Co.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Mott, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Hogan, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Fred Hall, Smith, Portland, Conn., for Port Johnson.

Schr. David Currie, Pease, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Satt, baker, Fall River.

Schr. L. O. Easter, Eldridge, Fall River.

Schr. Louisa A. Boardman, Carter, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Tyler, Parker, Pawtucket, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Dow, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Harriet and Rebecca, Hawkins, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Hart, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sarah, Pease, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Victoria, Murray, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann S. Cannon, Norberry, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. T. Elmer, Tribble, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Dewart, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Warren.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Barwich.

Schr. Pescatel, Pescatel, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Boston, Nicherson, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7996. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

THEIR SUFFERING FOR THEIR PARTY

HOW THEY WERE HUNTED, OUTRAGED, AND MURDERED—THE TRIALS OF AMES, CHAMBERLAIN, AND PACKARD—HOW THEY SUFFERED IN VAIN—WAS THE WAR FOR HUMAN LIBERTY A FAILURE?—THE JOY OF THE WHITE LEAGUE—THE DOOM OF THE NEGRO.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 26, 1877.

Through all the South, for two days past, great guns have been firing and church bells ringing to celebrate the victory of the White League, to give notice to the world that by outrages the most inhuman, by the practice of revolting cruelties, by the perpetration of atrocities without a name, by systematic fraud, by murder, violence, and bloodshed, the Republican majorities of all the Cotton States have been overcome, and perhaps forever placed under the control of a desperate, a lawless, minority. And even while the guns are booming and the bells ringing to commemorate this triumph of might over right, men, women, and Christian clergymen are giving thanks to the Supreme Being for having overthrown what they are pleased to call the thieving Radicals, the cowardly carpet-baggers, the corrupt negroes, the low politicians, who have robbed them and disgraced their country. And are these charges all true? Were these Radicals all thieves? Were the "carpet-baggers" all cowards, the negroes all corrupt? No man who knows anything about the matter and who has a spark of honor in his composition will dare answer these questions in the affirmative. It is true that there have been dishonest Republicans in the South, but for every one Radical thief there was a score of White League assassins. The Republicans were not all thieves, for S. B. Packard—most abused of men—is to-day without proper means of support. Daniel H. Chamberlain, nobler and better than any in the South, pure and spotless, though surrounded by crime and corruption, by Republican traitors, and fair spoken Democrats who stabbed him in the back, leaves the State-House at Columbia poor almost to abject poverty. They were not all corrupt, for in more than one instance they refused to sell themselves to the Democratic rascals who tried to bribe them. There was no Cronin, there was no Grover in the South. Beverly Nash, the slave, the ignorant black man of South Carolina, cast her Electoral vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, and spurned the $50,000 which was guaranteed to him if he would betray his party. Wells and Anderson, hunted for their lives through the forests and over the prairies of Louisiana, were still true to themselves and to the right. Samuel J. Tilden was not rich enough to buy them. Did he try to do so? Ask the white banker of New-Orleans, who is the uncle of their mulatto associate, Louis Kinner. Deep in the wilds of Florida, too, there was a man who remained firm against great temptation. Stearns, the one-armed Governor, could not be bought. Were the carpet-baggers cowards! Ask the men who dared to make Republican speeches in Edgefield—unreconstructed Edgefield; ask the men who dared to canvass for Hayes and Wheeler the most remote districts of bloody Baton Rouge and lawless Feliciana; ask the men who spoke for human liberty in the parishes of the Red River; ask the spirits of the butchered Twitchell, of Dinkgrave, of Cooker, and of Ivey.

"DO NOT BELIE THE DEAD."

The Republican Party of the South is dead. It can never again be brought to life under the old name; it can never again stand upon the old platform. There are those who believe that its destruction was a political necessity. I am convinced that its overthrow was only a question of time, and it is probable that the present success of the Democracy will tend to improve the material interests of the country. But the fact that the party in question is dead; that two legal State Governments have just been overthrown by a minority of the people of those States; that Southern Republicans are now prostrate and helpless, does not argue that Democratic newspapers and Democratic orators have the right to vilify, libel, and abuse them. What the Republicans of the South have suffered for their party I will never attempt to describe, and the people of the country would never believe. But there is nobody to elect now, there is no political contest to be decided, the election is over, the Republican Party of the South is dead, and what is here written can have no effect upon politics. For these reasons it is possible that the public will now give credence to a few truths which they would not have believed five or six months ago. It is possible that they will be more ready to do credit to Southern Republicans than they have been during the past two or three years. As I have repeatedly stated, there have been many corrupt men in the party named; many who joined it for the sole purpose of gaining office and fortune. But this class has been made up for the most part, not of "carpet-baggers," but of men who were native and to the manor born. On the other hand, the masses of the Republican Party of the Southern States were from first to last actuated, influenced, and controlled solely by principle, by the purest motives and a sincere desire that all men of all colors in this free country should enjoy equal political and civil rights. There were many leading white men from the North, "carpet-baggers"—they need not be ashamed of the term, for they have done much to civilize the South—who acted with the Republican Party but for the purpose of improving the condition of the negro. The weak, but honest and high-minded Adelbert Ames, for instance, went through all the terrors that came to a Republican office-holder in Mississippi to that end and to that end only. What he and his delicately nurtured wife suffered during the years that they lived in Jackson, most desolate of settlements, will never be known to the outside world. She for months at a time was confined to her own house, never daring to go upon the streets, because she did not feel herself strong enough to endure the insult that she knew would be heaped upon her by "the chivalric sons of proud old Mississippi." Every house was closed against her; she was not welcome anywhere; even in God's temple there was no room for the wife of a Radical who had been fairly elected to the highest office in the State. And in her own home what had she? Nothing but the society of a few faithful negroes and the occasional visits of the rough but well meaning men who were her husband's chief followers. Her case was not an isolated one. The beautiful and accomplished wife of Daniel H. Chamberlain had even a more terrible experience. Never, so long as I live, shall I forget a night just after the election in Columbia, when the Democrats, believing they had elected their national ticket, went wildly through the streets, drunk with joy and mad with whisky. The Governor sat in the Executive Chamber of the desolate State-house, calm and collected as ever, but with a pale face and quivering lip which was not usual to him. There was no one in the chamber but he and I, and as we sat waiting for good news of the election, which did not come, a great crowd of yelling red-shirted rifle club Democrats, drunk like the rest of those in the town, came about the building and under the Governor's windows cursing, shouting, discharging their guns and pistols, and with jeers and threats of violence calling upon Chamberlain to show his Radical head that they might blow it off. Fearing for his life, and it was in continual danger, a number of friends came in and urged him to go home. "No, no," he said, "my duty is here, and I will stay." Then they went out, and he, turning to me, exclaimed, as if his brave, true heart would break: "Oh, my God, if I only could go. My poor wife! My poor wife!" At that time I did not understand nor appreciate the full meaning of his words. I did both, when, some days later, it was announced that Mrs. Chamberlain had given birth to a child. It was born amid the shouts and curses, the cheers and imprecations of lawless men, who were at any moment ready to send its father into another world. Who can tell of the agony that was suffered by that father and mother? And after all, their suffering was as nothing compared to the trials which the black men and women of the South have been subjected to because of their fidelity to the Republican Party. It is not my purpose to write of the massacres of Coushatta, Colfax, New-Gascony, Vicksburg, Ellenton, Hamburg, Mt. Pleasant, Eutaula, Ouachita, Sumter, or the Red River parishes of Louisiana. They must forever stand a blot upon the history of the American Republic, a disgrace and a reproach to the civilization of the age in which they were committed. There are one or two cases, however, which may be mentioned as particularly illustrating the devotion and disinterested fidelity of the negro to the Republican Party.

Deep in the recesses of the island district of Ouachita, in Louisiana, there lived, prior to the last election, a black man named Eaton Logwood. He was well educated, and by hard work he had amassed considerable money. He had been a strong Republican ever since the war, and the ambition of his life was to see his people well informed and free in more than name. To this end, as his property increased, he built a log school house and a small church on his plantation, and engaged his brother-in-law, Primus Johnson, an educated man, to act in the double capacity of Pastor and school-teacher to the little company of colored people in the district. When the Mississippi plan was adopted in Louisiana, and it was determined by the White League ruffians who control the Democrats of the parishes that the election would have to be carried for Tilden and Reform, Mr. Logwood was one of the first men visited by the bull-dozers. He was warned that he would have to stop holding meetings in his church, and that if he valued his life he would not attempt to vote the Republican ticket, or encourage others to do so. This warning he disregarded, and he received a second. This also he disregarded, holding meetings as before. Then his wife, fearing for his life, begged him on her knees to leave the parish for a time. To please her he did so, only returning when she wrote him that she was assured he would be safe. The unfortunate woman little knew the cold-blooded, merciless blood-hounds she was dealing with. The day after her husband returned to his home, as he stood in the bright sun-light in front of his own door, his brother-in-law Johnson by his side, he was shot down by a party of masked men. Then Johnson was turned upon and shot to death. Logwood lived to be removed to New-Orleans; there he told his terrible story, and as the last words left his lips, died a martyr to the principles of the Republican Party. Regarding this terrible butchery, Lieut. H. M. McCawley, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, swears:

"Upon arriving at Logwood's the sight was indeed appalling, and one which will never be erased from my memory—helpless women, frightened men, and children all huddled together in groups, looking terror-stricken, as though about being led out to be slaughtered; a few more surrounding a campfire which was burning to enable them to keep warm. In the passage-way of the front house was Primus Johnson, who lay there with the blood oozing from his wounds, which caused his death. In the rear of the house or kitchen, Logwood was in bed, with at least eight or ten men and women surrounding his (the supposed death-bed. I have seen many sad sights, but nothing so terrible as this."

The house, the school, and the little church built by Eaton Logwood are now in ashes. They were burned to the ground by the White League. His cotton, too, was stolen in the name of reform, and to-day his unhappy wife and children are penniless wanderers who have no roof to cover their nakedness or hide their misery.

I will tell one more incident to illustrate the fidelity, the whole-souled generosity of the much abused Southern Republican, and then close. When the House Investigating Committee was here during the past Winter, word was sent to Luce Cotton, an intelligent colored man, that his testimony was required, and that by giving it he would greatly aid the Republican cause. He lived in bloody Baton Rouge, and his house was watched by the White League night and day. Notwithstanding this, however, he determined to come to New-Orleans. Aided by his faithfull wife he escaped to the woods, tramped for miles through a dismal swamp, and at last, faint from cold and hunger, arrived at the capital. Here he found that he could not be called for several days. He said nothing, but went his way. Every morning he called on the committee to know if he was wanted, but each time was told that his time had not come yet. At length, on the fifth day, the poor fellow went to Judge Hugh J. Campbell, whom he knew, and said with tears in his eyes:

"'Scuse me, Missa Campbell, I don't want to beg, but I's had noffin to eat for two days, and I's hungry."

Without a word, Campbell, himself on the verge of beggary, put his hand in his pocket and gave the poor fellow $2. A day or two after he was examined, and was paid his witness fee, which amounted to $6. When he received the money his first act was to go to Judge Campbell and offer him the $2 that he had borrowed! He was a Republican, "a Radical nigger," but he was a gentleman, an honest man. For these reasons he was hated by the Democrats, and when he returned to his home he found it waste and desolate. Hearing that he had gone to New Orleans to testify against them, the White League came in the night, stole his cotton, worth $400, and burned his house. To-day he and his wife are homeless wanderers. So have Southern Republicans suffered, so have they been outraged, so have they died, and when their great trials, their terrible sorrows are remembered, is it any wonder that men ask, Have they suffered in vain? were their trials to no purpose? was the war for human liberty a failure?

H. C.

A CALAMITY IN MONTREAL.

TEN MEN KILLED BY FALLING WALLS

DESTRUCTION OF A FURNITURE MANUFACTORY BY FIRE—FIREMEN AND CITIZENS BURIED UNDER THE RUINS OF THE BUILDING—TWO MEN BURNED ALIVE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MONTREAL—LIST OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, April 29.—At 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building occupied by the Oil Cabinet Novelty Company, on St. Urbain-street, and in a few minutes the whole establishment was wrapped in flames. The Fire Brigade was promptly on the spot, but although they worked with the utmost energy they failed to save the building. Ten persons were killed, and a great many seriously injured. Below is given a list of the dead and wounded. The fire in the upper flat did not appear to abate in ferocity, even when the very basement had become ablaze, and the roof, which fell in by small sections, without lessening the glare, increased the fuel that fed the flames below. After the whole of the roof had fallen, the upper portion of the two gable walls bulged laterally outward, and as the volume of flame within their confines increased as the several floors fell, it was apparent to all the spectators that the walls were sure to fall, and that nothing could save the buildings adjacent, (common wooden shanties,) or the devoted firemen who were in the locality. Chief Patton, who had sent the men into the undertaker's alley, was awake to this fact, and rushed into the alley-way to call his men out. Reddy, Nolan and Holtby, of No. 1, were on the roof of Beauchamp's store, playing on the houses in Vitré-street. The Chief had barely got the words out of his mouth, calling them away, when the rear portion of the wall fell and buried them, the brave Chief himself receiving injuries from which it is doubtful whether he will ever recover.

The cry instantly went up that the men were buried. Jack Beckingham rushed into the alley, with two others, to endeavor to rescue the buried men. Holtby, by this time, had struggled out of the ruins, but the other two, buried almost up to their necks, were powerless to extricate themselves, but, conscious all the while, were literally cremated alive. Beckingham and his mates being utterly powerless to aid them. Chief Patton's son rescued his father, with the assistance of Mr. Charles Garth, and Beckingham went out for help, which he obtained, among others his devoted branchman, Perry. Even with the additional aid the two buried firemen could not be extricated, and Beckingham went out for more assistance. He had no sooner got out of the alley of death, than the other portion of the wall fell and buried all who stood round. Agonizing excitement followed, not only among the firemen, but the civilians also. Who were beneath the ruins none could tell, and a general roll-call of both firemen and civilians was made. Mercier, a bailiff, rushed about to learn where his brother-in-law, Mr. Beauchamps, of St. Lawrence-street, was when the wall fell, for the last he saw of him was at the entrance to the fatal alley. Others who had seen George Lynch, foreman of the water-works, enter the undertaker's building by the window, asked where he was. Firemen rushed frantically about looking for comrades. Poor Beckingham sat and wept like a child, because, as he said, he thought when he took the men into the alley they would not come out alive.

The chief and Heitby had been sent home, and a sort of resurrection movement commenced among the scorching pile of débris. It was found that the falling wall had crushed in the rear portion of the undertaker's store, and there amid the ruins lay the bodies. It was a sickening sight to look upon, for within a foot of the surface was found a heap of bodies, some lifeless, others in the throes of death, and some few others just conscious. The maimed were as tenderly carried as, under the excitement of the occasion, could be expected, to an ambulance, in charge of Chief McRobie, and taken to the hospital. The dead were laid in the coffins, which were close at hand. The south gable wall fell, and demolished half of Slade's furniture store, the part saved being that in which he lived.

All the rest of the surrounding property was saved, but the fire kept burning with terrific fury within what was left of the gable walls. Fear of the fire extending abated about 7 o'clock, but grief at the fatal consequences is widespread. The works were stocked with all kinds of domestic utensils, from refrigerators to children's toys. Nothing whatever was saved, and the insurance of the company is very small, what there is being in the Commercial Union. Last December a risk on the building was canceled by the Citizens' Insurance Company. Most of the people living in the surrounding premises, whose loss is mostly from water, are insured.

THE DEATH LIST.

T. Higgins, driver of the Skinner, from No. 1 Station.

Richard Scholes, No. 2, leaves a wife and three children.

Michael Barry, No. 3, widower, leaves a little child.

William Perry, No. 9, single, leaves an aged mother of whom he was the only support.

Joseph Parker, machinist, 20 years of age.

George Lynch, for many years foreman of the Water-works Department. It was his duty to attend all fires, and by the firemen he was regarded as one of themselves, for he was always ready to give a helping hand when it was needed. He leaves a wife and four children.

Mr. Beauchamp, jeweler, St. Lawrence Main-street, leaves a wife and two children. His friends owned the four shanties in the alley that were demolished, and it is supposed by them that he went in to assist the tenants to get away their goods.

Antoine Landers, aged 26, stone cutter, married, residing in German-street.

He is supposed to have rushed into the alley after the rear portion of the north gable fell in.

John Hamell, aged 28, laborer, residing in South Constant-street.

The last two mentioned victims lay at the Central Station for a long time before they were recognized. They were shockingly mutilated. The remains of a third civilian lie at the General Hospital, and are so terribly crushed as to be unrecognizable. They are those of a young man about 20 years of age.

THE INJURED.

Chief Patton suffers from severe scalp wounds and a large gash on the right temple, a severe abrasion of the right knee, and another on the left arm. He is also very much bruised and burned.

J. Nolan, Guardian of No. 1 Station, legs badly fractured and bruised about the head.

John Livingstone, foreman of the Skinner Ladder, one leg badly smashed, and since amputated.

Ben Harrison, of the Skinner Ladder, back broken, and not likely to recover.

Charles Reddy, of the Skinner Ladder; head bruised.

A. Farguson, leg broke and head bruised.

Charles Beance, of the Skinner Ladder, badly hurt.

Alfred Holtby, of No. 1 Station, burnt badly about hands and face.

Israel Bishop, of No. 5 Station, leg broken, and badly burned.

Edward Storey, one leg broken, and badly bruised about the head.

Besides the foregoing, many citizens, whose names could not be ascertained, were badly injured and carried to their homes by their friends. The firemen were all taken to the hospital, except those that were killed, the latter being taken to their homes.

The watchman of the building, who was reported among the missing, turned up after the fire was subdued. The fire originated in the upper story, but how is still a mystery. The excitement over the calamity is intense, and the scene of the conflagration is crowded with civilians. The several fire stations and the General Hospital are crowded with the friends of the injured. At the present time a gang of corporation laborers are removing the rubbish. An inquest will be held on Monday, and on Tuesday the unfortunate victims will be buried. There will probably be a public funeral.

APRIL 30, A. M.—The injured firemen are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Ferguson is in a very precarious state. He is severely bruised about the head as well as burned. Hopes are entertained that he will survive. He has been 35 years in the fire service. Nolan, the Guardian of No. 1 station, is much bruised about the chest and limbs. At a late hour he was conscious and easy. Livingston's injuries are very severe. The amputation makes it doubtful that he will recover. Of the other three, no serious apprehensions are entertained.

About 10 additional firemen are in their own homes, suffering severely from bruises, burns, and other injuries. The whole brigade is crippled. Of 11 men at No. 1 Station, eight are disabled. All the other stations have suffered in proportion. Chief Patton is in a very precarious condition, but at a late hour it was thought that his injuries will not result fatally. A meeting of the Guardians of the various stations has just been held. It was decided to hold the funeral on Tuesday.

The building was owned by J. Bulmer, and was valued at $25,000. It was occupied by the Novelty Company and Spencers' shoe furnishing factory. The loss to these firms is about $18,000, partially insured.

GERMAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS

THE GARRISON OF METZ—HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRTIETH DIVISION—THE TROOPS ON DRILL.

A correspondent writes from Metz as follows: "Alone among all European nations the Germans, but more especially the Prussians, conduct their drill and handle their troops in time of peace with a view to war, and do not limit their ambition to perfect recruits in the art of marching past; and though the garrisons both at Metz and Strasburg are weak, the infantry is practiced in those field manœuvres which in less favored countries officers are merely made to commit to memory, without any opportunity of ever carrying them into practice, save at the Autumnal manœuvres, which in nine cases out of ten turn out in France to be more of a military picnic than an apprenticeship to the realities of campaigning. One of the reasons why the garrison of Metz looks weaker than it is arises from the fact that the troops which in war time would be securely quartered within the vast area of the forts, are scattered more or less over the department. Metz is the head-quarters of the Thirtieth Division, or the second half of the Fifteenth Corps d'Armée, under the command of Gen.-Lieut. von Woyna, and consists of two German infantry brigades, one Bavarian brigade of occupation, (Beeatzung's Brigade,) a brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of artillery. All these corps are on the peace establishment, but they are organized so that mobilization would with them be a mere matter of hours.

The infantry battalions that I saw were under 500 men each; that is to say, below half their requisite complement. But the cadres could be very easily filled up, and even, in case of need, battalions 450 strong could form a most efficient advanced guard. I was peculiarly struck by the healthy and well-fed appearance of the men; as for their drill and marching, it is sufficient to say that they are in the highest condition of training. It must be extremely galling to the French to see that drill going on day after day on the esplanade, and to contrast the active, brisk movements of these "lumbering Germans"—*ces lourdauds d'Allemand* was the expression—with the half-sleepy way in which their naturally more vivacious compatriots go through their "exercise." There is one point in the German service that the French would do well to adopt—the perfect uniformity of step which prevails in every corps. This is not so here; and while the Germans, knowing the real rate of progress of an infantry column, can calculate with sufficient precision the time within which it will cover a given space, the French commanders are utterly baffled by the different rate of marching of different battalions. Again, the German infantry are daily practiced at forming columns of attack in open order, advancing by rushes, and then, when sufficiently close to the supposed enemy for the final and decisive onset, the drums and bugles sound the charge, the command rings out, *'Zur attacke gewehr rechts—fällt das gewehr—marsch!'* and with a wild hurrah the battalion hurls itself forward. That is the sight to be daily seen on Metz Esplanade—and as a Frenchman remarked in no very jaunty enough, it is hardly to be wondered that *'ces gens là'* should have been so successful, as they practice real battlefield drill in peace time, while the French private when he enters on a campaign finds he is expected to do things he never was taught before."

RESCUED AT SEA.

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.—Advices from the schooner Flora, of this port, now at Jacksonville, Fla., state that on the way down from New-York, on the 16th inst., she picked up from a raft Capt. McCobb, of the schooner Frank and Emily, and on the 21st inst., she picked up from the sinking wreck of the schooner C. H. Seeley, from Cardenas for Delaware Breakwater, the crew, eight in number, and landed them at Jacksonville.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.

HARTFORD, April 29.—The corner stone of St. Joseph's Cathedral was laid this afternoon by Archbishop Williams, assisted by Bishops Conroy, of Albany; Shanneban, of Harrisburg; Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and some 50 Priests. Fifteen thousand spectators were present.

ILLNESS OF HON. JOHN B. FELTON.

The San Francisco *Alta* of April 22d says: "While at dinner at his home in Oakland, Friday evening, Hon. John B. Felton was severely attacked by a stroke of paralysis, which palsied his entire right side, from head to foot. Mr. Felton had been in poor health for several months, but continued to cross the Bay daily and attend to his legal business at his office in this city until Friday morning, when, feeling worse than usual, he remained at home and spent the day in his library. About 6 o'clock that evening he sat down to dinner, and soon afterward his right arm fell lifeless to his similarly affected side. He was placed in bed, and Dr. Foulkes was called and remained by his bedside constantly until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. No hopes were entertained of Mr. Felton's recovery until 8 o'clock last evening, when he commenced to rally. The favorable symptoms proved to be short-lived. At 12 o'clock a less hopeful report was expressed. Drs. Cole and Jackson, of San Francisco, and Dr. Foulkes' consulting physicians. Judge Felton is considered a man of unusual vitality, and may withstand this nervous shock and great prostration until relieving remedies can operate, though the case is now quite doubtful."

THE WAR ON THE BLACK SEA

PROGRESS OF THE HOSTILE FORCES.

THE RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE ASIATIC OPERATIONS—THEIR FORCE VERY STRONG—THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE WEST NOT PUSHED RAPIDLY FORWARD—SCHAMYL'S SON TO COMMAND A CIRCASIAN CONTINGENT IN THE TURKISH ARMY—THE SULTAN GOING TO SHUMLA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—An official dispatch to the Minister of War describes operations in Asia Minor as follows:

On the 27th inst. our infantry reached Kuruckdara, and our cavalry Subotin and Chadzivali. The strong position of Muchaster was occupied on the 26th. The loss by the bombardment of Fort St. Nicholas was one killed. On the 27th the Turkish monitors approached Poti, but went away without doing any damage.

LONDON, April 29.—Reuter's Telegram Company have received dispatches from Erzroom dated Saturday evening which say that a Russian column is marching on Ardahan. The Russian Army is very strong in cavalry, and is accompanied by a heavy siege train.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Standard* announces that Col. W. Lennox will join the Turkish Army of the Danube as British military attaché. The *Standard* has a special dispatch from Orsova, stating that the Russians are extensively fortifying Galatz and putting together small gun-boats which were brought to that place in sections.

Reports received at St. Petersburg from the commander of the Southern Russian Army express great satisfaction with the operating and marching capabilities of the troops.

The Russians, according to the Bucharest correspondent of the *News*, do not appear to intend to push rapidly westward. It is apparent that their operations will be undertaken leisurely in Western Roumania, or confined entirely to the Lower Danube. It is probable the Turks will be afforded an opportunity of reflecting on their isolated and dangerous position before they are called upon to stake their fortunes on a decisive battle.

The weather has been fine for the last three days, and the roads are improving rapidly. The Russians are said to be advancing again by the railways which were temporarily obstructed by the recent inundations.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Constantinople says a son of Schamyl, the famous Circassian chieftain, has been sent to Kars to assume command of the Circassian irregulars. The Porte is very sanguine this move will excite rebellion in Circassia.

The foreign Consuls with their families left Rustchuk upon receiving intelligence of the Russian advance.

A Ragusa dispatch says: "Numbers of troops left Trebinje, Sienitza, and Scutari today to attack the Montenegrins."

The Pera correspondent of the *Post* announces that the Sultan will go to Shumla on Thursday.

The *Times'* Belgrade special says Abdul Kerim, telegraphing to Osman Pasha, states that the Russians will probably endeavor to force the Danube at Reni and Ismail.

THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN COMPACT.

THE AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH RUSSIA PASSES THROUGH ROUMANIAN TERRITORY—ALL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO BE PAID FOR WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

BUCHAREST, April 29.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the Chamber of Deputies a convention with Russia, dated April 16, 1877, in which the Prince of Roumania assures to the Russians a free passage and the treatment due a friendly army, and the Czar binds himself to respect the rights of Roumania. The Minister said the convention was to secure respect for Roumania's position as an individual State, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris. It imposed neither a change in Roumania's international relations, nor the duty of lending the co-operation of her Army. Roumania adhering to the policy of attacking no one, but defending her frontier as far as possible. A similar convention had not been concluded with the Porte because it had transferred the seat of war to Roumanian territory, and had also persistently refused to recognize Roumania or settle the questions which have been pending for years.

According to an additional convention the Russians are allowed to use Roumanian roads, railways, rivers, and telegraphs. The resources of the country are placed at their disposal for the supply of the Army. The Roumanian authorities are to assist in erecting camps and forwarding baggage. Russian military trams and telegrams are to have the precedence of ordinary traffic. The Russians are empowered to complete unfinished railroads, and the necessary ground for this purpose is ceded to them. The Chief of the Russian Military Traffic Department is empowered, subject to the approval of the Roumanian Minister of Works, to dismiss Roumanian railway officials. The Russians are allowed to establish military stations and hospitals anywhere except in Bucharest. Roumania will, if required, provide material for the construction of boats, ships, and bridges. Articles intended for the Russian Army will be admitted into Roumania duty free. The Roumanian authorities will assist in capturing Russian deserters. All the expenses incurred through the passage of the Russians are to be paid in cash within two months.

An explanatory report annexed to the convention says Russia is obliged to intervene in Turkey because Mussulman fanaticism and the weakness of the Turkish Government allow no hope of reform, and as Russia desired to respect the inviolability of Roumania, the present convention was concluded.

The Chamber ratified the convention by a vote of 79 to 25.

RELATIONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS AND PREPARATIONS—GREECE TO DECLARE WHEN THE RUSSIANS CROSS THE DANUBE—NO UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

LA VALLETTA, MALTA, April 29.—The British Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the iron-clads Alexandra, Monarch, Swiftsure, Devastation and Hotspur, left Malta for Corfu on Saturday.

LONDON, April 30.—The Plymouth correspondent of the Press Association reports that the authorities of the Devonport Dock-yard, in consequence of instructions from the Admiralty, are facilitating the completion of all vessels there. They have reported to the Admiralty that the Defense, Resistance, and Black Prince, of the Channel Squadron, will be completed about the end of the week. The Agincourt and Shannon, iron-clads, and Hydra and Cyclops, double-turret ships, can be made ready to go into commission in 24 hours. Nearly a dozen gunboats are also preparing for commission, and all can be ready for sea within a fortnight.

The *Post* in its military and naval column reports that orders have been received at Woolwich for work of various kinds, which will restore to the arsenal its normal activity. Many workmen, who were recently discharged, will probably be engaged again this week.

A special to the *Times* from Athens says the Russians, fearing British occupation of Crete, have ceased to excite patriotism there, and stopped sending supplies.

The Paris correspondent of the *Observer* remarks that Greece only delays declaring war until the Russians cross the Danube.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Observer* reports that Austria has clearly intimated at both St. Petersburg and Vienna the point beyond which extension of the war would interfere with her interests.

The London *Observer's* special from Pera, announces that the Persian Minister has officially assured the Grand Vizier that Persia has entered into no engagement with Russia against Turkey.

The Servian Government is about to sell transport and artillery horses. It recently sold all the reserve supply of corn.

A dispatch from Rome says: "Some Italian men-of-war have arrived at Salonica.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* says the action of the Russian authorities in closing the navigation of the Danube certainly indicates an understanding with Austria, as it is highly improbable such a step would have been undertaken against Austria's views.

The *Daily News'* special from Vienna says telegrams from Trieste report that the Russians have seized three Austrian Lloyds steamers for carrying contraband of war, and Austria has remonstrated against the act. Subscriptions have been opened throughout Hungary for the wounded Turks.

A Pesth dispatch of Sunday says: "A Turkish deputation of 17 Softas and Ulemas, who are returning a recent visit of Hungarian students to Constantinople, arrived at Pesth to-day. The whole town turned out to greet them. Many deputations came in from the provincial towns, and telegrams were received expressing sympathy for the Turkish nation. The festivities will last a week. Within the past few days 500 families have arrived here from the Lower Danube.

A Bucharest dispatch says the Roumanian troops are leaving daily for Krajova, where a large force will be concentrated.

The Paris correspondent of the *News* announces that on Tuesday the Duke Decazes will make, in the Chambers, a declaration of neutrality which it is believed has been concerted with England.

The *Daily News* states that England's proclamation of neutrality will be published on Tuesday evening.

The *Telegraph* says: "We understand the British fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered to Corfu, to await there further instructions.

England's answer to Prince Gortschakoff's circular has been transmitted to St. Petersburg."

There is agitation for war among members of the Skupochtjina. Servia has received a million roubles, probably from the Sclavonic committee. The permanent committee of the Skupochtjina has protested against any forced occupation of Servian territory by the Turks. The Servian militia, cavalry, and artillery have been ordered to keep wagons and horses ready. The brigades of Shumadia, Drina, and Valievo have been ordered to be in readiness. Large numbers of recruits arrive every day for drill. Gen. Fadaieff is still at Belgrade.

A Cettinje dispatch of Sunday says: "Prince Nicholas left this morning for the camp in the valley of Bjelopawlitze. At leave taking he said he did not expect the Turks would leave the fortifications and give the Montenegrins an opportunity for such brilliant victories as they achieved in the last campaign. He, on his part, had no intention of making a rash movement.

WAR NOTES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—It is stated that the Porte has declined to recognize the arrangement by which Russian subjects in Turkey were placed under German protection. The German Government has consequently protested.

It is understood that the Porte will exercise the right of search on vessels going to the Black Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—The newspaper statements that Russia has concluded a new loan are incorrect. Russia is prepared with means to prosecute the war throughout the present year and pay the interest on her sinking fund debt, the long negotiations preceding the war having given ample time for preparation in these respects.

The Czar will leave Kischeneff on Wednesday, arrive at Moscow on Friday, and reach St. Petersburg on Sunday next. It has been decided that the Czarewitch will return with the Emperor.

LONDON, April 30.—Hobart Pasha, unable to come down the Danube on account of torpedoes, returns to Constantinople via Verna, to take command of the squadron off Crete.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg dispatch announces that the *Golos* (newspaper) has been suspended by the Government for two months for attacking the administration.

The *Observer* in its financial column says the announcement that the navigation of the Danube has been closed caused considerable excitement in the Baltic sales-rooms yesterday. Cargoes of grain to arrive were quoted at a further advance of a shilling per quarter.

NEUTRALITY OF THIS COUNTRY.

A PROCLAMATION ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES—THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The war between Russia and Turkey will not necessarily call for the issuance of a neutrality proclamation on the part of the United States, although it is quite probable that one may be issued upon receipt of official information of the blockade of ports by one or other of the belligerent powers. Of course, however, all provisions of laws or treaties enjoining neutrality in such contests are, and will continue to be, in force, regardless of the issuance of such proclamations, which are designed merely for the guidance of our own citizens, and to protect American shipping against the consequences of possible ignorant infractions of the obligations of neutrals.

It is proper to state in this connection that our Government long ago asserted the principle that a blockade to be respected must be efficiently enforced by the power declaring it. The correctness of this position is recognized by all of the great powers, and it is also conceded that due notice must be given in every case so as to enable neutral vessels to avoid danger of capture. Hence there need be no apprehension that by reason of the existing war American commerce will be molested, either in the vicinity of our own ports or on the high seas. Only such vessels can be interfered with as may attempt to run a blockade after due notice of such blockade shall have been given to them, and rendered efficient by the presence of naval vessels of the blockading power. The rights of American vessels in the waters of belligerents will, furthermore, be guarded by the recently strengthened United States squadrons, to such an extent as may be required, having due regard alike to the protection of our marine interests and the obligations of the United States as a neutral. Very few neutrality proclamations have ever been issued by this Government, except as warnings against apprehended invasions of Canada and Cuba from our own territory. President Washington in 1793 issued a proclamation enjoining neutrality as to the war of England and other powers against France, but no neutral proclamation in regard to any war between foreign nations was issued from that time until the year 1870, when President Grant issued his proclamation of warning against any violation of neutrality in the war between France and Germany. That document embodied an elaborate statement of the various acts forbidden by the Neutrality law, together with a recital of the general provisions of international law, and of our treaties with these powers applicable to the subject. A few months later in the same year he issued another proclamation declaring that certain uses of the waters of the United States by armed vessels of either belligerent were unfriendly and offensive, and must be discontinued. No proclamation was issued by our Government during the Crimean war.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR WHEAT.

WHENCE IT COMES AND THE COMPETITORS WITH US AS SHIPPERS—EFFECT OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following statement concerning the wheat demand is received from Mr. Dodge, the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture. Great Britain is the only European country that uniformly looks to other nations for a material portion of its bread supply. Russia and the United States are the main sources of that supply. The amount required in addition to the home production is increasing, in part as the result of a larger bread ration consumed by British working men. The imports of wheat and flour for 15 years, including 1872, were equivalent to 65,724,319 bushels of wheat of 60 pounds each per annum. In the past four years the average has risen to 101,756,270 bushels. In the five years prior to 1872 it was 78,358,930, and in 10 years ending in 1867, it was but 59,417,456. Such has been its increase, modified by the fluctuations of home production, though the imports of 1862 exceed those of any other year up to 1873. In this period of 15 years the United States contributed 27 per cent., Russia 24, Germany 17, France 9, and other countries 23. In the last four years the proportion supplied by the United States has increased to 45 per cent., and that of Russia has fallen to 16, and the remaining countries have furnished but 39 instead of 49 per cent. The British receipts of the first quarter of 1877 are but 6,557,206 cwts. of wheat, against 11,158,312 for the same period in 1876, and 1,526,510 cwts. of flour against 1,773,291. Of the wheat, 4,999,377 cwts. came from this country—nearly three-fourths of it from the Pacific coast. But 1,343,184 cwts. came from Russia. The wheat production of this country has twice exceeded 300,000,000 bushels, but the average since 1869 is scarcely 270,000,000; 200,000,000 bushels are required for bread and seed, and more than 60,000,000 bushels are annually exported. Our present grain supply is short. The European war will doubtless curtail production in Southern Europe, while it will increase consumption. The California crop of 1877 will be short, and an increased area of Spring wheat will be required to supply the world.

NAVIES OF TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A POWERFUL NAVY CONTROLLED BY THE PORTE—THE IRON-CLADS OF THE CZAR—HOW RUSSIA'S GREAT VESSELS ARE KEPT OUT OF THE BLACK SEA.

The Turks are perhaps more at home on the march or in the saddle than on the yard-arm or in the forecastle. Their naval glories are neither numerous nor great, and yet to-day they have one of the most powerful fleets in Europe. Numerous paragraphs have appeared in the American press relative to their Navy, but for the most part the statements therein contained were far from accurate. The following details may be relied upon: Turkey possesses altogether 30 iron-clad men-of-war, of which 21 are of the broadside type, two are turret vessels, and seven are gun-boats. There are four first-class broadside ships, (with an aggregate nominal power of 2,500 horses and 2,784 men,) named Kossova, Fethiyè, Chadiyè, and Peyik-i-Zafer. The exact armament is not known. Of frigates there are eight. Six of them—called Mesondiyè, Memdouhiye, Osmaniye-Gazi, Orkaniyè, Mahmoudiye, and Aziziyè—are each of 4,222 tons, 900 nominal horse-power, and 16 guns. The four last are named in memory of former Sultans. Three of them, the Osmaniye-Gazi, the Orkaniyè, and the Aziziyè were built in 1864

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE CAPITAL IN SPRING-TIME.

THE GROUNDS AND THEIR CONDITION—THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS THE PAST SEASON—SOME NEW STARS, BOTH MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25, 1877.

Our lovely Spring-time is almost at its height. On garden shrubs the young leaves have burst their dark, Winter swaddling-clothes and are spreading themselves and rejoicing in the sweet nourishing air. Flora's court has come out of its season of retirement and mourning in unusual magnificence. What a brave sight are the tulips, lighting up gorgeous chalices brimmed with sunshine, "beakers full of the warm South." For weeks now the arbutus and scented wild violets have been oringing to lonely forest nooks the very breath of heaven—sweet, yet invigorating, like lowly virtues in remote rural districts. The birds, *avant courriers* of the carpet-baggers, have come back from the South, and are

"Chattering in tall trees,
And settling things in windy congresses."

The headlong hurry with which the foliage is coming out since the great rain storm and the succeding tempest of sunshine is something astonishing. You fancy you can hear the bustle of the belated leaves pushing and crowding for the best places. They are accomplishing much toward making things look more pleasant and cheery in the desolate desiccated Capitol grounds, and the grass, when it is allowed to grow at all, is doing its very bravest and best. Still, as a piece of reconstruction, I think this lagging, long-drawn-out work promises to be no more brilliant a success than have been reconstructions a little further south. My objection to Mr. Olmsted's landscape gardening, as shown in these grounds, is that he has not cut his garment according to his cloth. Used to a wider swing in Central Park, where everything was to be made, and nothing spoiled, his work here is marked by a certain disproportion and lack of harmony, which must be apparent to any cultivated eye, especially one accustomed to the noble simplicity of the plans of English parks and public squares. It has not even the massive artificiality and quaint stiffness of the French old-time style. All is petty, not pretty—bald, not bold. The eastern and south-western portions, which, I suppose, may be called finished, are ugly, with a paltry, pretentious sort of ugliness, and all cut up into wretched little plots by wide paths that lead nowhere that people want to go. Everywhere is more path than plot. As for the trees—it so they may be called—that take the place of the dear old dispensers of coolness and shade, and particularly as to those which have been placed in the new portions of the grounds, they are for the most part simply contemptible. Somebody has a little nursery of saplings and sprouts, from which Government draws its arborial recruits. It is like the last desperate conscription of a war-exhausted province. Only a few miles away are woods from which we could transplant noble, half-grown chestnuts and maples, and so steal a long march on time. When, in the burning of Chicago, thousands of beautiful shade-trees were destroyed, they were replaced almost at once by trees nearly as beautiful and large, brought from far-away forests of the North-west. Had the City Government presumed to furnish switches instead, an indignant public would have put them to a more popular and practical use. My honored friend, Senator Morrill, remonstrates with me in regard to my criticism of these improvements on Capitol Hill. He says I do not know "the true inwardness" of the plans. "We shall soon have shade enough from these young trees," he says. I marvel a little at his faith. The Senator must be getting on toward middle life, and he is not a small, spare man. If it was Mr. Evarts, now, there might be hope. As it is, these slim saplings must grow like Jonah's gourd and Jack's beanstalk, and "flourish like the green bay tree," to ever be of much comfort to him or me.

Among the old trees were some with histories and most interesting associations. Of several, brought from Scotland by Commodore Bambridge, and set out with great ceremony and rejoicing, only one, I am told, was spared, and that by the intercession of Mr. Sumner, whose name is now bears. Clay, Webster, and Southard also planted here trees brought from their native States. Some of these are said to have been, like many of the California "big trees," which are still good for a century or two, unsound at the core—which 'means, I suppose, that they were lacking in "true inwardness." I know that the old grounds were insufficient, and that the lovely park on the east side was not duly dominated by the great dome—standing too high and helping to dwarf the building, which when all is done, is hopelessly dwarfish and disproportioned to the dome, as seen from that side, or from either side.

But however dissatisfied some others are with some of the changes on Capitol Hill, the fortunate dwellers in the Belgravia of the other and more fashionable end of the town, have little to complain of. Their "lines are cast in pleasant places;" all is beauty and order and neatness about them. Life for them is high-toned, high-terraced, and high-taxed. With the great street improvements, driving is a more luxurious and less perilous enjoyment than ever it was, and altogether the city has become one of the most charming winter residences in the Union. Certain things are much needed; for instance, a large down-town library with pleasant reading-rooms, to be always open, especially on Sunday, and a new and handsome concert-hall or opera-house. The National Theatre, however, is pleasant and more comfortable than any London theatre that I visited, which, for the most part, beyond the highest-priced boxes and stalls, have what the English themselves call in their elegant manner of speech "beastly accommodations." The stock company of this theatre has been much improved during the past year, owing greatly to the merciless castigations of the critic of the *Capital*, who is a capital critic. It has been pleasant, now and then, to turn from the heavy tragedy or the blood and thunder melodrama of the performances in the big white marble establishment over the way—to drop, as it were, a sheet-iron curtain before that stage, whereon solemn make-believe and transparent artifice ranted and strutted and fenced with the foils of false patriotic rage and dazzled with rhetorical pyrotechnics—and go away down town for a little honest playacting and genuine art. We have had Boucicault here as the *Shaughraun*, who, next to Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*, is the darling vagabond of the world. The personation is as full as ever of rich and rollicking humor—permeated and bubbling over with immortal youth and jollity; but I confess I do not like to see it wholly absorbing the author-actor as *Rip Van Winkle* has absorbed Mr. Jefferson. I am sure Mr. Boucicault could play better than ever the characters in which he was finest years ago—such as *Sir Charles Coldstream*, *Grimaldi*, and the *Phantom*, a strange weird creature, in which his acting, cold, quiet, and genuine, was something marvelous and blood-curdling. His voice, I remember, had in this a strange, supernatural quality, not sepulchral, not dead, but drained of humanity, bloodless, and with a sort of remotenoss about it, as though it had traveled leagues and grown deadly cold before reaching you. It was not a ghostly voice, but the ghost of a voice. Then there was his *Nena Sahib*, in his play of "Jessie Brown," a wonderful presentation of Indian nature, in its most subtle and cunning, yet fierce and passionate, characteristics. There was a sultry, portentous atmosphere about the stealthy, menacing, but melancholy figure, which always seemed to appear, rather than to come, on the stage, and whose movements were those of the tiger of the jungles, swift and relentless, yet so noiseless as to seem like the illusive motions of a shadow.

We have had two engagements of the beautiful Miss Anderson, and the handsome Montague. Good looks tell, here in Washington, almost as much as patriotic services and the Christian graces. Miss Mary Anderson has not yet, I believe, dared the judgment of a New-York audience—endured the ordeal of Metropolitan criticism. There is much in her personal appearance to prejudice judgment, and to disarm criticism anywhere, for she seems a true daughter of the stately old gods of Kentucky—"divinely tall, and most divinely fair." Her voice, also, is a potent charm, being wonderfully deep, melodious, and powerful, for one so young—scarcely 18. It has much of the fine, rare quality of Charlotte Cushman's voice—almost reproducing some of the wondrous tones that used to move us so profoundly when the great artist was in her prime. But if such a voice and such beauty are ever so potent charms, they should not charm their possessor into overconfidence and a careless content. Miss Anderson's reading is not uniformly good in any of her rôles, and in the Shakespearean is especially faulty—if she were not as the Ettrick Shepherd said of *L. E. L.*, "Sae young and bonnie," I should say very faulty. Her acting is crude, but at times very forcible and effective, with the promise of real power. She already takes the stage as it were her kingdom, which is much—having a something of Cushman's powerful, pervading presence—the soverign assertiveness of genius, or a masterly imitation of it. In no character in which I saw her did she show originality of conception, or in her reading marks of careful thought and patient study, but I am told that in *Evadne* and *Parthenia* she is most charming. *Lady Macbeth*, which she bravely essays, is altogether beyond the present scope of her powers, while for *Meg Merrilies* she is quite too young in experience, voice, face, and figure. Her *Meg* carries more flags of distress in the way of rags than Cushman's sublimely horrible old hag; her elf-locks are wilder, her stick is crookeder, she totters more, and mutters, laughs, and cries more; but the imitation, though a little astonishing, lacks the weird power, the profound pathos, and the touch of quaint humor, that fine finishing touch of genius. In the original, that strange creation of Charlotte Cushman, there was something as lovable as majestic. Springing from a great brain and a deep heart, it lived alone through them, and died with them. It seems to me that "the crazed bones of poor old *Meg Merrilies* are whitening in the mold" of Mount Auburn in the same grave wherein lies my great friend, and any attempt at resurrection only shocks me. Let her rest, and let the *Lady Macbeth* of Charlotte Cushman, at least as much her own creation, rest on the other side, and let no audacious young actress, whatever her talent or ambition, essay to call them up. Children should not play with incantations. If I were one of Miss Anderson's friends I would advise her to spend a year or so in Paris in protound, devout study of the acting in the Théâtre Français and the Odéon.

Mr. Davenport brought us "Dan'l Druce," thereby earning the gratitude of all true lovers of the true, the natural, and the simple in art and life. His playing in this part is most delicate and pathetic, and, like all he does, shows conscientious brain-work, the gentle yet firm strokes of the true artist. He was well supported, especially in the parts of *Jasper* and *Dorothy*, but the play did not draw very well. I think it is defective in having only one female character, and no comic element—for the comedy of the swaggering follower of the Squire is already to last degree.

We have had two Abbott concerts, at both of which there was much and most hearty enthusiasm and applause. There is something so earnest, yet so gay—so trusting, yet so appealing—so modest, yet so confident, in the manner of this singer, that I think she propitiates at the outset all not strongly prejudiced against her by the injudicious championship of her friends and the harsh censure of her unfriends. If she does not sing down criticism directly, she wins the heart and reaches the soul by the peculiar, sympathetic, magnetic power of her voice. Since Jenny Lind, I have heard no singer with such power of prolonging or holding on to a note. It is wonderful to follow her voice as it lapses away by degrees the most exquisitely delicate, further and further, till it seems less a voice than the spirit of a voice, or a fine, rythmic breath of human passion and sorrow—sighing between silence and sound.

I never often said that it some awful earthquake were to swallow up our proud capital, in the middle of a session, with all its treasures of art and congregated patriotism, a full Congress could be supplied from the departments—a more brilliant Congress, perhaps, than we have had for many years. Among the employes of Government are men and women of remarkable culture and ability, who are ornaments of the best, that is, most intellectual, society of the capital. Social life here is not only peculiarly cosmopolitan in its character, but has thus a constant local influx of freshness and variety. Some of our literary reunions are exceedingly enjoyable, and something more. For a year or two past amateur theatricals have raged with great violence. There are several dramatic and operatic clubs, and they give some brilliant entertainments. Among those who have distinguished themselves in leading characters are Miss Annie Story and Mr. Henry Taylor—both young and bonnie. Miss Story has an imposing presence, a beautiful face, and a voice of considerable power. She has been for two or three years much petted in society, to whose pleasure she has much contributed by the spirited and impassioned style of her recitations, as well as by her acting, which is of the emotional sort. She is much urged to take to the dramatic profession in right down earnest. She has much power, but she hardly knows how to use it, and will never learn on the amateur stage, where she is only playing at playing, and acting the actress. Mr. Taylor has, I think, positive dramatic talent, and a passionate love of the dramatic art. Not too ambitious in his selection of rôles, he gives a careful, conscientious study to them all, but he is best in Irish comedy. Both these clever amateurs, who act much together, have friends cruelly kind, who give opinions on their performances so sugar-coated with compliments that the little wholesome bitter of criticism is not only disguised but neutralized.

You may have seen notices of a young lady of Washington, Miss Anna Boyle, who shows a wonderful amount of dramatic ability for her years, she being but 14. I do not claim the credit of the discovery of this latter star, which is accorded to me, although I might well be proud of it. My attention was called to the child in the first place by Mr. Joaquin Miller, who had heard her read. I have only done what I could to bring her to the notice of others who can help her more than I, with all my friendly interest and great faith in her genius, can do. She presents in the most simple, natural, unbackneyed way, almost the ideal *Juliet*, that exquisite child-woman—innocent but passionate, rash out *rusé*, proud and tender, timid and brave. Her reading is exceedingly delicate, showing marks of the most intelligent thought, of the most subtle analysis. Her feeling is so intense that her large tender eyes are sometimes more than suffused with tears. I have never yet seen her overstep the modesty of nature. She certainly never rants. Miss Boyle, though so young, is strong in health and muscle, is an accomplished dancer and gymnast. She is not so much of a phenomenon as would seem, having been from early childhood under the careful training of her father, who is a fine linguist, an elocutionist, and a Shakespearean scholar. The voice of his pupil is very sweet, sympathetic, and flexible; but its power to fill a large theatre has yet to be tested. Of her power to sustain herself through a long tragic part, I have little doubt, however. That the little maiden whom, when you see, you call a child, when you hear, you recognze as a woman of a quick, keen, luminous intelligence, has dramatic genius of a fine and very rare order, I have no doubt whatever.

GRACE GREENWOOD

ON SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS.

A REGION THAT GROWS UNION MEN.

THE SOIL AND SURROUNDINGS THAT BREED LOYALTY—THE UNIONIST'S COUNTRY, AND ITS EFFECTS ON HIS INDUSTRY, HIS SOCIETY, AND HIS POLITICS—HIS OPINIONS, HOPES, AND FEARS.

From our Special Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Monday, April 23, 1877.

The lover of mountains may here glorify his love. Not for height, for the mountains of Alabama are but a few hundred feet above the sea. Not for grand scenery, for rolling, wooded hills, and ordinary streams are their common features. Nor for glistening snow and tender pastures; nor for lakes of beauty sheltered in dark gorges; nor for the cozy homes that shelter hearts in the midst of savage gloom. But he may rejoice in finding on the hill-tops the most freedom, the sturdiest manhood, and other qualities confirming his faith in the superior independence and rectitude of mountaineers. At the same time the partisan of the plain can point here to some features as repulsive as any on his level of luxury, and prove to his satisfaction the injury of the shadows and the seclusion of mountain wilds.

This region presents many remarkable subjects to a student. The most general surprise to a stranger is the fact that the people here are generally Unionists and Republicans, while their surrounding neighbors are Democrats. Yet, so far as I have heard, both classes had a common origin in Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana. At least, there is no marked difference of origin sufficient to divide the two so distinctly and permanently as they seem to be. But if you look from a ridge over the wooded knolls and narrow valleys, or study them more closely along the winding roads, you will see in nature at least one solution of the problem. The hills are generally steep and covered with mediocre timber; moreover their soil is poor; thus a very great proportion of the earth is unfit for profitable culture, though not absolutely sterile. Small slopes and narrow valleys here and there offer good soil and proper conditions for comfortable homes. These features limit to a minimum the agricultural wealth of the country. Large plantations of cotton are impossible. No other crop of the State is able to employ so many hands or create so much wealth, producing a class of idle, luxurious people. The results of this natural poverty were fortunate before the war; there were few slaves, and still fewer aristocratic loafers. The greatest benefit was the general practice of labor and respect for the laborer. For work kept the whites in the field with the blacks, enforced to some extent a consciousness of brotherhood between the races, and thus prepared the whites for the political and social changes that were to come. Work, moreover, brought many great blessings to the character of the people, and made them independent, practical, and honest.

It needs no detailed comparison of the working whites of the mountains with the idle whites of the Black Belt to anticipate a radical division of the two on questions of political and social life. In politics, the mountain farmer had little interest in slaves or the perpetuation of slavery; the planter dependel entirely on slavery. The farmer had no favors to ask of any neighbor; and the planter had no relations whatever with the working man, except to measure his own contempt for toil; so they shared no social ties. Poverty, efficiency, and independence were on one side; power, wealth, and political ambition were on the other. The wonder would have been any connection between these extremes. Yet that wonder was realized.

When the war began the farmers generally were independent of any special industry, any commercial monopoly; they cared little for slavery, for they did not depend upon slaves or slave-holders. Moreover, the gulf of caste effectually severed all social ties with their rich neighbors, and confirmed their isolation, if not their aversion. They refused to fight for the planters' slaves, and many were large-minded enough to keep their national pride and loyalty, even through the bitterest persecution. The poor mountain farmers had a small majority in the State; but the planters were political leaders of wealth and influence. They were the professional men, the experienced men, the ambitious men, and they succeeded in taking the State into the Confederacy. During the war the farmers were divided in their opinions and actions. The ascendancy of the Secession Party brought over at once quite a number who either joined the Southern Army or served the cause willingly at home in recruiting the army, and maintaining their party in the mountains through the "Home Guards" of cavalry. Others, the middle men, entered the army when conscripted, and served their term unwillingly and under more or less compulsion. But the true Unionist was less manageable. He bought a substitute when drafted; then bought his exemption again, or got a home position of some kind. If at last he was driven off to the war, he soon passed through the lines to the Union Army. Many deserted, returned home, and lived secretly in the woods. Then they were hunted with hounds by the Home Guard, captured, and returned to harsher treatment and closer watch till they could desert to the other side. Meanwhile, their families were not objects of kindness. The inevitable exactions of war were levied on them with a heavy hand, and all other means were used to win them to the Southern cause. But oppression was useless in most cases. At the close of the war the Unionists were still Unionists and Republicans; those who had yielded to circumstances and power were glad to return to their freedom, and many even of those who had been willing followers of politicians, and hands of oppression were relieved to cease their struggle. But some still held to their cause, though it was then their turn to accept the edicts of power. The Republicans ruled, and enjoyed the freedom and safety of victors. But this safety lasted only a short time before the country became a field of political murders.

It is interesting to study the sentiments and conduct of that dark time. They are important in their immediate effect of returning the State to Democratic rule, but especially important as possibly future characteristics of Southern politics. Nothing is more unfair than to estimate a people by their worst side. But the worst side has to be met, and although we should not accept it as a permanent standard of judgment, we must study it as often their most aggressive side in opposition and misfortune. The sentiment that created Kuklux Societies is hard to understand to-day, and still harder to justify. One is more than willing to believe what some affirm, that such creations were not the expression of public sentiment. But the societies were too numerous, too long-lived and too effective to be considered as private affairs of desperate individuals. The ruling sentiment ignored them too long to be entitled to entire acquittal of responsibility; and the actors were too invariably Democrats and the victims too invariably Republicans to free the outrages of political, and therefore general, interest and importance. When did public sentiment put down the Kuklux? Not till the Kuklux had put down the Republicans. It is undoubtedly true that those marauders were the reckless, unprincipled part of the population; but it is also undeniable that the people generally gave them practical support by tolerating their barbarous actions. Every community is cursed with such characters, who are governed only by the power of public sentiment enforcing the laws of the land. Therefore the people inevitably stand responsible for the systematic outraging of that is not promptly and vigorously quelched, if not suppressed. But those dark days are passed, and we gladly turn from them to our faith in human nature, and our hope of better purposes and relations in the South. My motive for recalling the past is not to perpetuate distrust, but to explain the present political feeling of the Union man, to warn the South against any laxity of justice, or the growth of political intolerance that might allow the return of such disorders, and also to remind us all that the past, as the key of the future, should not be ignored, though fully forgiven, in seeking the solution of national difficulties.

Two kinds of Union men exist here; he who calls himself one, and he who is one. The weaker brother votes with the Democrats; but he boasts that he was opposed to secession, that he was a Republican till obliged to change, and that he is now for the Union "sartin sure." One of these said: "Before the war I belonged to the co-operative party; we were opposed to secession, but we were beaten, and had to go out with the rest. Then we were dratted into the Army and had to fight; for they kept mighty close watch on us, and but few got a chance to desert: we were treated mighty hard, and our families at home were just as bad off, for nothing was done to help them: in fact, the 'Home Guards' just bore on them the hardest kind because they were not Secesh. Now, when the war closed, after we had endured all that for the cause, the Federal Government treated us just like the rebels that went willing to fight. We got no indemnity, nor any favors of any kind. So we didn't have much use for the Republicans when we saw how they treated us. Then we were afraid of the nigger party."

"Why? Were the negroes dangerous or turbulent?"

"No, Sir; but we were afraid they might be if they got too much power. We wanted to keep them down, for fear they might get troublesome. They and the Republicans had the State Government, and the condition of things didn't please us. So, to get hold of the Government many of us joined the Democratic Party, which is the best party South, as the best party North is the Republican. We've got all the talent and the property men and the influence in the South."

"Yes, I suppose you always have had the leading men with you."

"Yes, Sir, we have. The Democratic element will always be the strongest among us natives. And I reckon it will always govern here."

"You have great responsibilities then, both past and present. Were there many changes in the recent election?"

"Yes, Sir; right smart. Many of us intended to vote for Hayes, but when we saw the black troops on their way to Louisiana we just backed right around. It seemed to us as if we were going to be forever kept under the nigger rule, and we couldn't stand it. If white soldiers had been sent there we should have felt different, though we all want to manage our own business in our own way. If that can be done, I reckon things will be all right down here."

The true Union man of war times is now as isolated in politics as he was then, although in ordinary life his relations are not so exceptional. He is not of a numerous class; neither are men of such iron will and elevation of character numerous in any community. He was unyielding in his opposition to the secessionists, and he is now equally firm in his opposition to the Democrats. He has the same attachment to the Federal Government, and the same solicitude for its honor and maintenance. For this reason, and because he is to the manner born, and therefore fully cognizant of public and private opinion, his testimony is the most valuable on the condition of the country. Moreover, the character of the man gives weight to his evidence. The ignorant and unprincipled are not likely to maintain their position and the respect of their opponents through such trials as the Union man bore. Perhaps his views are a little too partisan, or too full of memories that can not be obliterated. But although I remember the fallibility of human judgment and its unavoidable personality, the testimony of the Union men I have met is to my mind exceedingly impressive, and perhaps momentous. One of them said to me:

"We haven't changed much in reality, excepting our names and our ways of treating one another. The Secesh Party is now called the Democratic Party, and they hate the Federal Government just as much as ever, only in a quieter way than during the war. That's about all the difference I see. As to the state of the country here, it's quiet enough and safe enough now, and it will be as long as the Democracy are allowed undisputed possession of power."

"Are they really the majority?"

"No, Sir; they are not. But the Republicans haven't forgot Kuklux yet, and they are only beginning to speak their minds again. Two years ago I polled the only Republican vote in my precinct. The niggers and the white Republicans were afraid to go to the polls. But last year I went around and talked them up; and we carried the precinct by 73 to 40. I have no doubt the State is Republican by at least 15,000 majority."

"How did it become Democratic?"

"Why, it's easy to see. The Republicans are the poor working class, whether whites or blacks. The Democrats are the men who own property, the large plantations, and other real estate. They are the professional men, doctors, ministers, and lawyers, and, therefore, have the most power. Besides, the Secesh Party always had the loud-mouthed political leaders and wire-pullers on its side. So we have no leaders or property influence to contend against them. Then they imposed false issues on the ignorant, such as the anticipated war of races, and howled about nigger equality, and the necessity of putting down the nigger and all who are on his side. The Kuklux, Sir, made the South Democratic. There's not the least doubt of that in our minds here. It was the only argument they could make, and they made it strong, I can tell you. But they stopped it after the end was reached, and all is quiet now."

"Those are frightful political measures."

"Yes, Sir; you think so at a distance, but if you lived here among them you would think them still worse. The Democrats are pursuing the same policy in South Carolina and in Louisiana. It's all one party and one aim, to get possession of the State Governments for future use and projects. It's the Secesh Party all over again. Why, just look at their tickets. The old rebels are their leaders, and the Democrats right here, my neighbors, vote for men they know were Kuklux, who hunted us Unionmen with hounds, and shot us down like dogs. The Kuklux is no disgrace here. The clergy about here, and as far as I have heard from, other places, never have publicly denounced that movement. The same vicious men are now in power, and I believe their feelings are the same, but they are not excited to action, and would not have quite so much freedom perhaps as they had before. Their tactics are more private and reach further into the future. There's one thing we don't like. All the military companies are filled by Democrats; so they have all the arms and the organizations of military power in the State. We don't know that this means anything, but it looks as though it might."

"You said that that the hatred of the Government is as strong as ever. Do you think it will continue?"

"Of course, no one can tell. But I know that the same feeling is kept up in the children, and I reckon it will be sustained as long as possible. They have substituted sectional histories, and other books in the schools, for those in use elsewhere. And then it has always been the fashion and purpose of the Secesh Party to make the rebellion honorable and the Government hateful and ridiculous. I have heard the Democrats boast they meant to exact pay for their slaves and losses if Tilden had been elected. Down in the Belt some had their lists already made out. They want to load the Government with debt till it is ruined. They say they only wish it would break, or get into foreign difficulty; they would soon get a show for their own plans then. That is one reason the Democrats care so little about keeping up their State's credit; they repudiate their debts so shamefully to dishonor the country."

"Did you have any difficulties in the last election?"

"No, Sir; none to speak of. But we Union men all feel that we might have had a hard time if Hayes had been defeated, for we know there are men here who care nothing for law when they are stirred up by political excitement. Even now, having the courts and the United States Marshals on our side, we don't get a fair showing in justice for all men. No one pretends to believe we do. It's because the influence of public opinion is against the nigger, the Government, and its friends."

"What will save the South from such a condition?"

"Well, Sir, I doubt that it will ever become thoroughly united to the North, and a peaceable, liberal part of the nation. No stranger can understand the intensity of intolerance here, or the recklessness of political partisanship. If these can be overcome at all it will be by outside liberalizing influences, such as education and commercial intercourse bring. The change will be very slow. Practically, the best hope is in immigration from the North. Capital and new men of enterprise can do much. But these should come in large numbers to be safe in turbulent times. And they will be treated well enough singly if they have no political influence or ambition. If these men get considerable financial power, personal influence in public affairs, and numerical strength, the timid Republicans, both black and white, will be sustained, and public opinion will have the interests of the country at heart and the power to enforce the laws against the vicious and turbulent element. Toleration will grow, and the animosity to the Government will be weakened, or at any rate controlled from violence. In the meantime, our safety depends on the power and efficiency of the Federal Government in securing us impartial justice before the law."

I have given, I believe, the Union man's opinions, fears, and hopes without abatement or exaggeration. They deserve careful and candid study from every point of view, for they are the result of intimate, prolonged, personal observation and experience. But it is very likely that his memory of great troubles turns to natural apprehension, and colors his picture of Southern life. At all events, we turn with pleasure to brighter hopes that must be generously entertained until withdrawn by force.

C. H. F.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

RUSSIA AND HER POLICY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To all students of history—those who mark the philosophy of events—the attitude of Russia today is very interesting. The words of her Czar bear more importance in them than their casual observer will behold. "I felt grief at sending you to the field of battle, and therefore delayed action as long as possible, hesitating to shed your blood," said the autocrat to his armies at Tiraspol. Fitting words indeed from the one man who starts the avalanche of blood and destruction. How thoroughly they express his real feelings we may more safely learn from other sources. It was a momentous act of his hand when it penned the fated words: "In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier." That sentence set the terrible enginery of war in motion, and ere it shall stop, the whole of Europe may—probably will—be involved, and its geography entirely changed. Some of those upon whose heads crowns now sit uneasily, may then look in vain for their Kingdoms or Empires, or even their capitals. Alexander may well have experienced painful doubts as he signed his name to the manifesto that slipped the leashes and let the dogs of war loose, for though only acting his part in the great drama which Peter the Great laid out for Russia, which has for its pledged finale, not only the possession of the Queen of the Bosphorus, but the mastery of Asia and Europe, with the rebuilding of King Solomon's Temple and Russia's Czar in the wise man's seat, the fearful uncertainties must stand out in boldness before him. The histories of 1854 and 1855 must send echoes back to him that shake his determinations, for though now, as then, the first clash is between the Muscovite and Damascus blades, even he cannot guess who his ultimate foes shall be.

The road to Constantinople has been a rough and thorny one to the Russian hosts. Since Rurlo made himself master of Novgorod and founded the Empire, the one ruling ambition has been the possession of the Golden Queen. In 904 Oleg made a bold attempt by fitting out an expedition of 80,000 men, and packing them into 2,000 canoes, started from the mouth of the Dnieper for that purpose, but a tempest brought it to a sudden and disastrous termination. In 941 Igor repeated the attempt, but he found the Turks not only waiting for him, but able to reward him with a destructive defeat. The enmity begun by Oleg has grown and strengthened with every ruler on both thrones. Catherine II. with her vast armies planned and executed a drama that combined the romantic with the terrible tragedy, and wrested the Crimea from her stubborn enemy, in obedience to the dictation of the great Peter. In his will we find the inspiration of all that has followed, and is still to follow. At this eventful day it may not be uninteresting to your many readers to glance at his directions to his followers on the throne, for in the light of passing events they have a significant meaning.

At the close of his will, which is a very pious paper for one whose reign was so ornel, he adds these rules:

First—The Russian nation must be constantly on a war footing, to keep the soldiers warlike and in good condition. No rest must be allowed except for the purpose of reliving the State finances, recruiting the Army, or biding the favorable moment for attack. By this means peace is made subservient to war, and war to peace, in the interest of the aggrandizement and increasing prosperity of Russia.

Second—Every possible means must be used to invite from the most cultivated European States, counselors, as well as philosophers in peace, to enable the Russian nation to participate in the advantages of other countries without losing any of its own.

Third—To lose no opportunity to take part in the affairs and disputes of Europe, and especially in those of Germany.

Fourth—To divide Poland by keeping up constant jealousies and confusion therein, and by bribing authorities, and corrupting assemblies; to send troops into the country, and allow them to stop there until they should find a pretext for remaining forever. In case neighboring States make difficulty, "appease them for the moment by allowing them a share of the territory until we can safely resume what we have thus given away."

Fifth—Take territory from Sweden.

Sixth—Russian Princes must marry German Princesses for the purpose of consolidating Germany's interests with those of Russia, and making them adopt the Russian policy.

Seventh—Keep up commercial alliance with England.

Eighth—We must keep steadily extending our frontier northward along the Baltic, and southward along the shores of the Black Sea.

Ninth—We must progress as much as possible in the direction of Constantinople and India. He who can once get possession of these points is the real ruler of the world. With this view we must provoke quarrels at one time with Turkey, and at another with Persia. We must establish wharves and docks in the Euxine, and by degrees make ourselves masters of that sea, as well as of the Baltic, which is a doubly important element in the success of our plan. We must hasten the downfall of Persia, push on to the Persian Gulf; if possible, re-establish the ancient commercial intercourse with the Levant through Syria, and force our way into the Indies, which are the store-houses of the world; once there, we can dispense with English gold.

Tenth—Moreover, we must take pains to establish and maintain an intimate union with Austria, apparently countenancing her schemes for future aggrandizements in Germany, and all the while secretly rousing the jealousy of the United States against her. In this way we must bring it to pass that one or the other party shall seek aid from Russia, and thus we shall exercise a sort of protectorate over the country, which will pave the way to future supremacy.

Eleventh—We must seek the house of Austria interested in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and we must neutralize its jealousy at the capture of Constantinople, either by pre-occupying it with a war with the old European States, or by allowing it a share of the spoils, which we can afterward resume at our pleasure.

Twelfth—We must collect around our house, as around a centre, all the detached sections of Greeks which are scattered abroad in Hungary, Turkey, and South Poland; we must make them look to us for support, and thus, by establishing beforehand a sort of ecclesiastical supremacy, we shall pave the way for universal conquest.

Thirteenth—When Sweden is ours, Persia vanquished, Palara subjugated, Turkey conquered; when our armies are united, and the Euxine and the Baltic in the possession of our ships, then we must make separate and secret overtures, first to the Court of Versailles, and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the dominion of the world. If either of them accept our propositions, which is certain to happen if their ambition and self-interest is properly worked upon, we must make use of one to annihilate the other, and we have only to keep the remaining one by finding a pretext for a quarrel, the issue of which cannot be doubtful, as Russia will then be already in the absolute possession of the East and the best part of Europe.

Fourteenth—Should the improbable case happen of both rejecting the propositions of Russia, then our policy will be to set one against the other, and make them tear each other to pieces. Russia must watch for and seize the favorable moment, and pour into already assembled hosts into Germany, while two immense fleets, laden with Asiatic hordes, and conveyed by the armed squadrons of the Euxine and the Baltic, set sail simultaneously from the Sea of Azof and the harbor of Archangel. Sweeping along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, they will overrun France on the one side, while Germany is overpowered on the other. When these countries are fully conquered, the rest of Europe must fall easily, and without a struggle, under our yoke. Thus Europe can and must be subjugated.

This, which reads so much like romance, has been largely realized already, though many attempts at its fulfillment have proved abortive. Russia has pushed her lines up along the Baltic, and long since was mistress of it. Catharine captured the north shore, and Nicholas and Alexander the eastern shore of the Euxine. The Northern Bear put his paw into Turkey in 1829 and won a concession. He tried it again in 1853, and Balaklava, Inkermann, and the Alma ring dolefully in his ears. In 1856 he brought Austria and France into collision, but the results were against him. In 1866 he managed to bring Germany and Austria into the field, but Von Moltke made too short work of the matter for Russia to reap any benefit therefrom. In 1870 she succeeded in fomenting a quarrel between Germany and France, crippling both, out to no great good to her. Von Moltke sees the dangers now, as do all the other powers, and they all dread them. The Treaty of Paris, to all intents and purposes, is null and void. Russia has her fleet in the Black Sea, and Nicholaieff, but with its frowning forts, mounting powerful Krupp guns, is busy turning off iron-clads and frigates, in answer to the commands of Peter in 1725. All Europe knows that while Russia pretends great solicitude for the so-called Christians in Turkey, and stretches one hand toward the Adriatic, the other hovers over the golden dome of St. Sophia!

H. C. D.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a paragraph in your financial article of the 25th inst., you seem to assume that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has the right to call in and pay its present 7 per cent. sinking fund bonds. You state that "in a short time the company will fix some rate of exchange of old 7 per cent. bonds for the new 6 per cents." Do you understand that the company can compel the holder of the present 7 per cent. bond to surrender it and take his money or a 6 per cent. bond in lieu of it? These 7 per cent. bonds are payable 30 years after their date, in 1896, with the right reserved to the company to redeem them with the sinking fund provided for in the trust deed; the numbers of the bonds to be redeemed to be determined by lot. No right is reserved in the bond to pay it except with the proceeds of the sinking fund provided for in the trust deed, and the bonds to be paid to be determined by lot. As I understand it, the company has no more right to pay these bonds before they mature, except with the sinking fund, than the holders of them have to compel their payment prior to that time. A. B.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, April 26, 1877.

THE TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, H. C., in his letter of April 19 concerning the trade of New-Orleans says: "Nearly every bale of cotton and pound of sugar grown in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas before the war passed through the Crescent City. Now the bulk of each year's crop is collected in small quantities by the store-keepers and traders near the plantations on which it is grown, and much of it is shipped to the North and East direct from the railway stations in the interior." "Much!" How much? This is obviously meant to imply the greater part. With regard to sugar, the fact is that none is produced in either Arkansas or Mississippi, and the entire crop of Louisiana goes now, as it did before the war, to the Crescent City. Of the total cotton crop of 1875-6, 4,669,000 bales, New-Orleans received 1,614,364 bales, or considerably more than one-third. According to the estimate of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, the crop of Louisiana was 650,000 bales; of Mississippi, 670,000 bales; of Arkansas, 650,000 bales; total, 1,970,000, over four-fifths of which went to New-Orleans. Never before the war did New-Orleans receive more than 1,800,000 bales, except in 1859-60, when the largest crop in the history of cotton culture was made. Then she received 2,293,470 bales, and the excess was probably due rather to increased production in the particular States named than to additions from outside.

Again, your correspondent asserts that the cotton trade still held by New-Orleans is comparatively unprofitable, and offers as proof—what, by the way, is a mere guess, and not a very close one, either—a statement that the charges on each bale of cotton amount now to only $3, while before the war they amounted to $10 and $12. It is an undisputed fact with cotton men and all others at all conversant with the business, that excessive charges are a detriment instead of a benefit to the trade, and, acting on this conviction, the merchants, under the leadership of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, three or four years ago, enforced the abolition of all unnecessary charges. I may mention, too, in passing, that the charges were at that time probably as high as they ever were before the war, but the general business of the city was neither as large nor as satisfactory as it is now. In this connection, also, appears the startling fact that New-Orleans "has been slowly but surely losing her importance as a commercial centre." How? Three years ago the brokerage on "futures" was $12 50 per 100 bales; afterward it was reduced to $6 25; now it is only $3 12, and some brokers are glad to get $1. *Vide* members of the Cotton Exchange. The assertion that there is a lack of European buyers in New-Orleans, is too absurd to require any attempt at refutation. While the jobbing trade of New-Orleans has indisputably been curtailed both by natural and unnatural causes, principally the latter, just as the trade of every other city in the country has been curtailed, it would be easy to show that the remarks of your correspondent very greatly exaggerate the loss, and are generally misleading in their implication. But I pass on to the final point:

"Manufactories can never flourish here, for there are no natural advantages." It will be a sufficient refutation of this assertion to cite a single instance. The Lane Cotton Mill has now been in very successful operation in the City of New-Orleans for several years. During the past Summer it was found necessary to put up new and larger buildings and largely increase the capacity of the mill. One of the owners is Mr. Lehman, a merchant of this City, who will, no doubt, be willing to bear me out so far concerning it. The Superintendent is Mr. Lowry, a practical mechanic from New-England, where he worked in several of the largest mills. He has repeatedly assured me in conversation that for making ordinary cotton cloths the climate is more suitable than that of New-England; that coal is cheaper; that labor is cheaper, and that—what he considered of most importance the "help" was more

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BISHOP ALEXANDER'S BAMPTON LECTURES.

THE WITNESS OF THE PSALMS TO CHRIST AND CHRISTIANITY. Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1876, on the foundation of the Late Rev. John Bampton, M. A., Canon of Salisbury. By WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D. D., D. C. L., Brasenose College; Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, New-York: E. P. DUTTON & Co., 1877. 12mo. pp. 312.

Few trusts have been so well administered as the lectureship which Canon Bampton founded at Oxford, by the will which he left behind him when he died in 1751, providing funds for the maintenance of eight sermons yearly in defense of the Christian faith. In 1780, when the lectures began, the annual income of the estate was $600, and of the nearly 100 volumes already published, a considerable number have reached the dignity of Christian classics, with such names as Mont, Heber, Whately, Milman, Soames, Hampden Warrel, Rawlinson, and Farrar, as preachers. In some respects, especially in the union of literary culture and grave with devout purpose and positive conviction, this volume of Bishop Alexander stands among the best of these courses, and it promises to win a favor not granted to some of the wisest of its predecessors by its union of attractions of style to substantial thought and learning.

Of these eight lectures, the first starts the subject and sets forth the principles of treating it; the second and third lectures continue and complete the discussion of the worth of the witness of the Psalms to Christ; the fourth lecture gives the witness of the Psalms to the Christian Church; the fifth, sixth, and seventh lectures deal with the witness of the Psalms to Christian worship, the Christian Church, and to Christian theology; and the eighth and closing lecture recapitulates the argument and urges the practical use of the Psalms for the due discipline of the young, and the devotional guidance of the mind of our age. These subjects are handled in so much detail, and the divisions are so careful and exhaustive, as to make it impossible to review all the points of the author's position without great prolixity or else making a dry catalogue of the steps of a very interesting and instructive argument. The best way is for us to call attention to the most important and characteristic ideas of these lectures.

It is clear that the Bishop of Derry does not intend to hold any uncertain ground in the controversy now going on between the champions of rationalism and supernaturalism. He evidently has studied somewhat fully the rational literature of the age, and he properly regards Prof. Reuss as its proper representative, while he himself sides with the supernaturalists of the historical school, at whose head he places Bossuet, who is so often set up for honor as the father of modern history. Bishop Alexander finds not only the general idea of the coming Messiah, but specific and minute descriptions of the personal life and career of Jesus Christ in the Psalms. He does not, indeed, make the frequent mistake of maintaining that prophecy, as such, is merely predictive, and he allows that much of the prophets' work was simply ethical and devotional, and that he is the true prophet who speaks from the Spirit of the Living God. He believes, however, that the predictive element is essential to prophecy, although not its exclusive attribute, and he insists that there are certain criteria for testing the superhuman origin of prophecies, such as known prior promulgation, sufficiency of correspondence, remoteness, non-isolation, particularity, spiritual purpose, the combination of instances, and the originality of the ideal presented. He divides the Messianic Psalms into the subjective, or those which treat of the Messiah's human character; the historic-typical, the mystical, and the objectively Messianic Psalms, the last of these comprising the alleged predictions of the coming of Jesus Christ as the Divine Saviour of men as He is presented in Psalms ii., xiv., and cx.

Thoughtful readers will be interested by the Bishop's answer to certain objections against the Psalms, on the ground of David's personal faults and the absence of the idea of immortality. He maintains that David's faults give the Psalms the stamp of honesty in his confessions of sin, and the stamp of faith and spirituality in his penitence and his assurance of forgiveness and divine grace. He insists that the idea of immortality is in the Psalms, and that it has always been held by the Hebrew race, although the positive law of Moses did not rest upon the future life, but upon the personal government of God. The argument in behalf of the witness of the Psalms to Christ as the teacher of the immortal life is carried virtually through the lectures upon their witness to Christianity, which find in the Psalms intimations of the Christian character in its relation to God, to the Church, and to self. The view of the Church as a consummation of the Zion, that is so glorious in the Psalter, is brought out with peculiar fullness and force, and interesting facts are given as to the use of the Psalms in Christian art and worship. The place that Christ holds in Christian worship is traced out in the homage paid to the Messiah King in the Psalms; and the essential ideas of the Christian religion as to the relation of God to nature, His union with Christ, His relation to mankind, as Creator and Preserver, the doctrines of justification, reconciliation, grace, new birth, are shown to be implied in the Psalms. The preacher is full of his subject, and in his closing appeal to his audience, he fixes his thoughts upon the young men in the gallery and calls them his sons. "My sons! love and study the Psalter. The Psalter is not like a picture or canvass, upon whose surface only the light falls. It may rather be said to resemble a picture on glass, where the radiance of each day's sunshine is deeply interfused with the artist's brush, where the design may be of remote antiquity, but the light and glow are of the living present."

The 50 or 60 pages of appendix abound in rich learning and valuable suggestions, and are of importance to a good degree as literature, although even in literary respects no passages of the book go beyond the greater part of lecture sixth, which is full of learning and wisdom in its description of the influence of the Psalm upon the poetry and devotion of Christendom. The peculiar rhythm of the Psalms is presented as a prophetic fact, and the form of these lyrics is shown to be adapted to use in all ages and countries, and to allow the richness of the language to be preserved in translation. The Bishop calls this power of parallelism thought-metre, as substituting the simplest and most natural responsiveness for measured verse. Perhaps, however, it is not so much the thought that is most characteristic in this parallelism as the affections and the will. The Psalm in its structure is eminently social and active; it calls for answer, and sings of the march of the people of God. Thus the simplest instance illustrates the whole genius of Hebrew devotion in its fellowship and its onward movement:

'Let the people praise thee, O, God;
Let all the people praise thee.
O, let the nations be glad and sing for joy;
For thou shall judge the people righteously,
And govern the nations upon earth."

In welcoming this rich gift of learning and thought and piety from Old England to our America, we cannot but wish that we may have some similar provision for meeting the religious needs of our own countrymen under the present and peculiar condition of inquiry and doubt. In some respects our people are very keen thinkers and bold reasoners; and they demand advisers in some respects more thoroughgoing and profound than the eloquent and erudite Bishop of Derry, who who is so sweeping a defender of the worth of the imprecatory Psalms. We cannot but connect the dear and venerable name of the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg with the foundation of such a lectureship, for he touched human life and Christianity at once in his comprehensive piety and charity, and he stands well as the representative of the religion that our people need to have set before them. The Muhlenberg Lectureship for the affirmation and defense of the Christian faith and ethics, in view of present opportunities and obstacles, would be a noble benefaction to our City and our country, and would join a good man's name to a lasting plea for religion and humanity. The person who gives $10,000 for such a use will make an investment such as no market on earth can offer. It will raise up able preachers as well as teach eager hearers for all time.

THE VARIOUS CONTRIVANCES BY WHICH ORCHIDS ARE FERTILIZED BY INSECTS. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S., &c. Second edition, revised. With illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This work was first published in 1862, and has received a careful overhauling by the distinguished author for the second edition. A list of papers and books bearing on the fertilization of these curious flowers, and which have been published between the issues of the first and second editions, comprises 40 distinct essays or volumes. This will give an idea of the importance the subject has assumed in the eyes of botanists, as well as the necessity for a revision and extension of the original work. The introduction is short, and contains an explanation of some of the terms used in botany, for the benefit of people who are not prepared for them. Chapter I. describes with great minuteness and the help of diagrams the structure of *Orchis mascula*, and the process by which its pollen is transferred by insects to the flowers of other plants. Figure 4 shows the unrolled sucking-tube of a moth, saddled with no less than seven pairs of pollen-sacks from *Orchis pyramidalis*. The end of the chapter deals with the question whether British orchids secrete nectar or not, none being found in the large and important part of the flower; which is, to all appearance, destined for such secretion. Mr. Darwin then concludes that bees and flies puncture the inner skin of this empty receptacle and suck the juices between the tissues that make up the wall. The first four chapters dispose of British orchids, and the fifth takes up foreign specimens. The seventh chapter describes one of the most wonderful contrivances mentioned in the book, that of *Castasetum*, an orchid which forms a sub-family among those technically named *Vandeæ*. It has no nectar, but insects gnaw at the tissue of the flower in one spot. To get at this, they must touch a curving horn that lies over the broad lip of the flower, on which they naturally alight. At the slightest touch a semi-detached part cracks away, and, from the fact that it is curved and held slightly at one end, springs forward with great swiftness, carrying with it the package of pollen. The part that swings first is heavy, while the upper portion, where the pollen-clusters are, acts like a pair of guiding wings or tails, and the effect is that of snapping a piece of whalebone at a mark. The heavy end is sticky, and adheres at once to the bee or fly, and is carried to the female flower. "Several persons," says Mr. Darwin, "have told me that, when touching the flowers of this genus, in their hot-houses, the pollinia have struck their faces."

Among the *Vandeæ*, mention is made of a giant specimen from Madagascar named *Angræcum sesquipedale*, with large six-rayed flowers, like stars formed of snow-white wax. Mr. Darwin found that a long green whip-like receptacle for nectar hanging below the lip or labellum measured 11½ inches. As only the lower inch and a half was filled with nectar, he concluded that there must be large moths in Madagascar with sucking tubes capable of extension to a length between 10 and 11 inches. In a letter from Hermann Müller, published in *Nature* for 1873, it now appears that Fritz Müller has found a sphinx-moth in South Brazil which has a proboscis between 10 and 11 inches in length when dried. When not protruded, it is coiled up into a spiral of at least 20 windings.

HISTOIRE DU MOBILIER. Par ALBERT JACQUEMART. Paris: HACHETTE & Co.

This admirable volume only requires to be known to obtain an extensive circulation in this country. It is the history, by one eminently qualified by life-long study to write it, of furniture, more especially in connection with art, in France. The richest furniture of the Middle Ages was generally to be found in churches and monastic establishments, where the stalls, pulpits, and seats were exquisitely carved, often in the workshops attached to religious houses. In private abodes, carved coffers, or strong-boxes, were about the first *objets d'art*. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries furniture continued to be of the scantiest character, consisting almost exclusively of coffers and presses, in which people deposited their valuables and stuffs. The thirteenth century saw a great improvement in workmen's tools, which led to a division of labor among artificers which had scarcely existed before. In the fourteenth century luxury especially took a turn for the accumulation of rich stuffs, with which furniture and beds were hung. The wood used at this time was in rich men's houses almost exclusively oak.

During the fifteenth century workers in art furniture rapidly increased, and specialists, such as makers of chess men and tables and ebony-carvers sprang up. The wood-work of this epoch is magnificent. From the end of this period articles of furniture greatly increased and multiplied, and splendid buffets came into vogue for the display of plate. An inventory of the furniture of Catherine de Médicis in 1589 shows that her palace was very richly furnished, the state beds especially being of a most elaborate character. It was, however, reserved for Louis XIV. —1643-1715—to give the great impetus to decorative art in furniture. Determined that in this, as in all else, his court should surpass all others, he attached to his service and lodged at the Louvre such artificers as exhibited extraordinary excellence. Then, to bring into harmonious accord their various abilities, he concentrated the workshops at the Gobelin's tapestry factory under the direction of Lebrun, his master painter, who, in 1690, was succeeded by Mignard. Among the workmen who particularly commended themselves to Lebrun was André Charles Boule, who invented that rich inlaid and incrustation work which is so well known by his name. The reader will find, at page 88, a magnificent specimen of this sort of work. When marqueterie-inlaying with woods began M. Jacquemart cannot precisely say, but he thinks that the fashion was considerably stimulated by extending commerce placing a great variety of woods at the cabinet-maker's disposal. Like Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures, the weak point of marqueterie is its tendency to fade. With Louis XV., founder of the Royal Porcelain Works, came in the fashion of decorating cabinets and other pieces of furniture with china slabs. M. Jacquemart speaks of the reign of Louis XVI. as "the epoch of exquisiteness of all kinds," and dwells upon the charming effects which then began to be produced by the skillful use of happily blended colors relieved with delicately applied gilding.

A very interesting chapter is devoted to the history of *etoffes*—carpets, tapestry, &c.

The first tapestry works appear to have been those at Arras, from which Italy took the name of Arazzo for similar work. So far back as 1351 this manufacture was carried on there, and a great piece of this work, descriptive of the history and deeds of the Maccabees, appears in the inventory of the property of Charles V. It was in 1630 that the tapestry establishment at the Gobelins was placed there, and from 1663 to 1690 it was under the direction of Lebrun, and employed about 250 hands. Leather hangings were also much used from the fifteenth century. A bill of Charles VIII., in 1496, relates to some bought from a saddler at Tours. The leather was often painted [see page 258] as well as gilt. Cordova seems to have been the cradle of this art, which Venice and Flanders hastened to imitate, and were followed by Paris. All this sort of hangings was, however, very costly, and quite beyond the reach of any but the wealthy, and it was reserved for England first to imitate silk hangings on paper, which had very much the same effect; but the weak point about the paper for some time was a lack of firmness and power of resisting damp. The French papers for many years lagged behind the English, but gradually achieved the highest excellence. We have not space to follow the writer into his elaborate accounts of *objets d'art*, which will be found charmingly illustrated and full of curious and instructive information. It is to be hoped that this work will fall into the hands of those engaged in designing furniture, plate, and jewelry. They can glean from it many invaluable hints.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The next volume in the "No Name Series," will be called *Afterglow*.

—The title of Lady Hubert's new book, just ready, is *Three Phases of Christian Love*.

—The last part of Dr. Pusey's *Commentary on the Minor Prophets* has just appeared from the press of James Parker & Co., London.

—A new edition of Cushing's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* will be published immediately by Thompson, Brown & Co., Boston.

—Mr. Walter Besant edits, with a memoir, *The Literary Remains of Charles P. Tyrwhitt Drake, F. R. G. S.*, and Richard Bentley & Son are the publishers.

—Prof. Sanborn Tenney, of Williams College, will soon contribute to the *Social Science Monthly* an article on the "Outré Forms of Fishes," with illustrations.

—*The Price She Paid*, is the title of a novel by Philip Bourke Marston, which is pronounced in advance to be so good that "no man of this century (!) could do better work."

—The *Atlantic* for June will contain an exquisite society poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and an article on "South Carolina Society," by the writer of the noticeable papers on that State recently published in that magazine.

—Mr. James Schouler, of Boston, is preparing a *History of the United States under the Constitution*, the materials for which he has been gathering during the last 10 years. It will practically begin where Mr. Bancroft's work leaves off.

—The first number of *The Radical Review*, published by Benjamin R. Tucker, New-Bedford, Mass., will be issued about May 15, and is pledged to live for one year at least. William J. Potter, C. W. Ernst, D. A. Wasson, E. C. Stedman, P. J. Proudhon, Joel A. Allen, Lyman Spooner, Sidney H. Morse, and B. W. Ball will contribute articles to the first number.

—*Through Norway With Ladies* is the title of a forthcoming book to be published immediately by Edward Stanford, London, which will tell travelers who do not care to "rough it" how to see the best of Norway with as much comfort and luxury as the country affords. It will also contain some special observations on the glaciation of Scandinavia, a map, and numerous illustrations. Mr. W. Mathieu Williams is the author.

—*The Recollections of Samuel Breck* is announced by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, as nearly ready for the public, and will prove to be a valuable addition to the anecdotical and biographical literature which is increasing at the present day faster than a man can read it. Mr. Breck was a Boston boy who lived to be 91 years of age, and died in Philadelphia, where he spent the most of his life, in 1862. Almost from his youth he kept a diary, which contains the record of family matters, society news, reflections on men and public affairs, statistics, the small jokes of the day, and the various books he read, making altogether a curious and rare collection of historical materials.

—The forthcoming number of the *North American Review* will have an article, by a much admired and much feted poet of New-York, on an old English classical poet whose works are but little read in this generation. Abraham Cowley is the witty royalist whose poems Mr. Bryant reviews. American politics are represented by Senator Morton in the leading article, on "The American Constitution," while Karl Blind attends to the effete monarchies of Europe, under the title "Revelations of European Diplomacy." James Freeman Clarke has something to say about Harriet Martineau, and Elizur Wright concerning "Relations of Debt and Money." There are some "Political Reflections" by a Japanese traveler, and the editor, who is presumably Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, considers the subject of "The Progress of Painting in America."

—"The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," is the remark suggested by the competition between the *Contemporary Review* and the *Nineteenth Century*. The latter review has gathered up into its corps the best and strongest writers of English thought, only to find its rival simulated to greater enterprise, which has been rendered possible by the fresh impetus now given to it. The new features to be added to the *Contemporary* are monthly sections, giving full estimates, critical, analytical, and descriptive, of contemporary literature, science, and art, both at home and abroad. If these new features shall be properly developed, the *Review* will handsomely carve out its future and happily escape the weak evangelicalism which it was feared might be its death-knell. It is fair to say that its editorial notes in recent criticisms have been remarkably good.

—Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg's writings during the last 50 years cover all the chief movements in the Episcopal Church for the half century, and are identical with its advance in hymnody, in church schools, in free churches, church hospitals, sisterhoods, missions to the fallen, church music, Christian socialism, &c. A selection from these has already been published, and Mr. Whittaker will soon bring out a second volume, which will include all his chief papers and many of his sermons never before collected. They go so much beyond the range of ordinary Church questions, and discuss so many of the moral and social bearings of the community, that their publication was never more fitting than now. The volume has been compiled by Anne Ayres, Sister Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital and of St. Johnland, and will show what a wonderful range of activity was included in Dr. Muhlenburg's long and successful life.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—Cotton steady: Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 270 bales; gross, 920 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,900 bales; to the Continent, 876 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 197,152 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 28.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 91 bales; gross, 91 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,336 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 7,236 bales.

MOBILE, April 28.—Cotton; buyers and sellers apart; quotations nominal; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 63 bales; exports, coastwise, 461 bales; sales, unimportant; stock, 32,819 bales.

GALVESTON, April 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 83 bales; gross, 86 bales; exports, coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 1,412 bales; stock, 44,809 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 203 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 19,941 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 28.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 Mo. 6s, long.	106½	800	Rock Island		90¼
10,000 U. P. 1st	104¾	100	do		90½
5,000 West. Pac.	106½	100	do		90⅝
400 Del. & H.	40¾	200	do		90⅝
220 do	40	500	do		90⅝
100 do	40⅜	200	do		90¾
100 Quicksilver	13¾	300	do		90¾
100 Quicksil. pf.	29½	700	do		90⅞
200 Pac. Mail	20⅞	100	do		90⅞
100 do	21	600	do		90¾
200 Erie Railway	8⅞	200	do		90¾
100 do		100	do		90¾
800 West. Un.	62⅝	200	do		90½
300 do	62¾	100	do		90⅜
200 do	62⅞	100	do		90¾
200 do	62¾	100	do	u.r.c.	90⅜
300 do	62½	200	do		90⅜
400 do	62⅝	300	do		90½
400 do	62½	300	do		90⅜
300 do	62¼	200	do		90⅝
800 do	62½	50	do		90⅜
300 do	62⅜	1000	do		90½
200 do	62¾	100	Mor. & Es.		71
300 do	62⅝	100	do		71⅝
1100 do	62½	300	do		71¾
900 do	62⅝	200	do		71½
1500 do	62¾	100	Chi. & Alt.		110
100 do	62⅝	100	do	830.	80
800 do	62¾	51	Fort Wayne		93½
100 do	62⅝	100	do		93⅝
100 do	62½	100	Ren. & S.		96
200 N. Y. C. & H.	92¾	50	Albany & Sus.		71⅜
200 do	92¾	20	C., B. & Q.		101½
200 do	92½	1,000	D., L. & W.		48½
100 do	92⅝	400	do		48¾
100 do	92½	300	do		48⅞
200 do	92½	200	do		49
300 do	92⅝	300	do		49⅛
200 do	93½	2100	do		49¼
200 do	u.r.c.	93⅝	800	do	48¾
100 do	85.	92½	200	do	48¾
200 do		92¾	500	do	48⅝
100 do		92	200	do	48⅜
200 do		92¾	400	do	48⅝
100 do		92⅞	900	do	48½
100 do	u.r.c.	93⅛	400	do	48¾
200 do	83.	92⅜	300	do	48⅞
200 do	83.	92⅜	300	do	48¾
100 Harlem		138	200	do	48¾
300 Mich. Cen.		41⅝	100	do	48⅜
100 do		41½	200	do	48⅝
100 do		41¾	200	do	48⅝
600 do		41¾	500	do	48¾
100 do		41⅜	300	do	48⅜
100 do		41¼	100	do	48½
500 do		41¼	100	North-west. pf.	63¾
200 Lake Shore		50½	100	C., C. & I.	25
1300 do	83.	50⅜	100	Cen. of N. J.	83. 89¼
1500 do		50¼	100	St. Paul	18¾
125 do		50	100	do	18⅝
500 do		50¼	100	St. Paul pf.	47⅞
200 Panama		88	100	do	47¾
250 Ill. Cent.		58	100	do	48⅜
100 do		57	100	do	48¾
200 North-western		19¼	200	Wab. R. Rec.	5

MONDAY, April 30—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was favorable, showing an increase of $2,606,500 in surplus reserve, the banks now holding $13,674,200 in excess of legal requirements. The changes in the statement are an increase of $2,968,800 in legal tenders, $2,569,800 in deposits, $280,200 in specie, and $12,100 in circulation, and a decrease of $1,875,900 in loans.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 21.	April 28.	April 29, 1876.
Loans	$257,699,700	$255,733,800	$252,177,200
Specie	29,264,300	29,534,500	17,076,600
Legal tenders	43,993,200	43,865,000	43,069,700
Deposits	229,331,400	232,091,200	202,529,100
Circulation	15,984,000	15,996,100	16,262,800
Specie	$20,254,300	$20,534,500	Inc. $280,200
Legal tenders	45,896,200	43,865,000	Inc. 2,968,800
Total reserve	66,150,500	69,399,500	Inc. $3,249,000
Res've required agt. deposits	55,082,850	55,725,300	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	11,067,650	13,674,200	Inc. 2,606,550

The Money market was extremely easy and the rates for call loans ranged from 2 to 3 ₱ cent., with perhaps a few exceptions at 3½@4 ₱ cent. The continued flow of currency in this direction and the increase in the surplus reserve of the banks insure an easy working of the market in the future. Discounts have remained quiet, with 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. as the range of rates for prime mercantile paper.

The foreign advices reported a decline in British Consols, these securities being adversely affected by the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, and the apprehension that England may be drawn into the contest. United States securities were very firmly held. The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed a loss of £515,000 in specie. The discount rate remains unchanged at 2 ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 5,900,000 francs in specie during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market was strong, and the nominal asking rates were maintained at $4 88 and $4 90, with business at the close nearly up to these figures. The supply of commercial bills has been small, and the demand quite brisk, chiefly on account of the anticipation of May coupons. The active speculation in breadstuffs and provisions and the sharp advance in prices have checked exports, and hence the small supply of bills on the market.

Speculation in the Gold Room was feverish and irregular. In the early part of the week the war news had a marked effect on the price, but the excitement subsequently died out, and the market closed on Saturday at the quotation current at the close of the previous week, notwithstanding the actual commencement of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, and the reported movements of British war vessels. The range of prices for the week was 107⅞ and 106⅜, with final sales at 106⅞. The highest figure was reached on Tuesday and the lowest on Thursday. Cash gold was in fair supply at 1 to⅜ ₱ cent. for carrying, although, in exceptional instances, something was paid for its use.

Government bonds were strong early in the week, and higher prices prevailed, but the improvement was generally lost in the late dealings. The market was chiefly influenced by the fluctuations in gold. Railroad bonds were not especially active, but the market was in the main firm, the general list recording an advance of ½ to 4 per cent. A good demand prevailed toward the close, when the highest quotations of the week were current. State bonds were steady on a small business.

In speculative circles the week was a very eventful one, the dealings on the Stock Exchange being on a scale of unusual magnitude, and at times attended with great excitement. The early business was marked by depression, the persistent assaults of the bear clique on the investment shares creating a feeling of demoralization among holders, which for the moment seemed liable to culminate in a panic. The decline in prices, however, brought in good buyers to the market, and their purchases, coupled with those of the bears to cover short contracts, caused a radical change in the temper of speculation. In the late dealings the market was exceedingly buoyant in tone, and the impression very generally prevailed that the protracted bear raid was at length over, and that for some time to come, at least, prices would show a gradual improvement. Among the influences favorably affecting speculation toward the close was the belief entertained that the Russo-Turkish war will necessarily create a heavy demand for our breadstuffs and other products, the transportation of which will give largely increased employment to the railroads. The failure of a prominent house which had been operating on the bear side also tended to impart strength to the market.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. April 29, '76.
American gold	107⅞	106⅜	112¾
United States 5s, '81, coup.	112¼	111⅞	118⅞
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	113⅛	112⅛	121¼
New-York Central	92½	85	112⅜
Rock Island	90⅞	82½	104
Pacific Mail	21½	16¼	20
Milwaukee and St. Paul	19	14½	37⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	48	40⅞	63⅜
Lake Shore	50⅝	45	53¼
Chicago & North-west	19¾	15⅜	40½
Chicago & North-west. pf.	42¾	37⅜	85½
Western Union	63¾	58	84½
Union Pacific	66	64	84½
Toledo & Wabash	5	5	27⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	49⅝	39¼	109
New-Jersey Central	81⅝	74⅜	93

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 28, 1877.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Beef-wax, pkgs	3	Moss, bales	103
Beans, bbls	239	Molasses, bbls	503
Copper, ibls	13	Oil, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	1,701	Oil-cake, pks	571
C. S. Oil, bbls	5	Pitch, bbls	40
Dried Fruit, pks	677	Rice, pkgs	225
Eggs, bbls	4,512	Beef, pks	139
Flour, bbls	7,146	Cut-meats, pks	1,455
Wheat, bushels	8,400	Lard, pks	715
Corn, bushels	21,450	Bacon, pks	3,506
Oats, bushels	29,200	Cheese, pks	768
Rye, bushels	1,013	Rice, pks	310
Malt, bushels	11,933	Starch, pks	1,796
Barley, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pkgs	827
Peas, bushels	600	Syrup, bbls	100
Corn-meal, bbls	3,100	Stearine, bbls	52
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tallow, bbls	89
Hops, bales	2,141	Tobacco, hhds	1,593
Hides, No	5,759	Tobacco, pkgs	181
Hides, bales	511	Whisky, bbls	404
Leather, sides	10,822	Wool, bales	201
Lead, pigs	1,020		

COFFEE—Rio was quoted up ¾c. ₱ lb., on a fairly active movement, sales having been reported of 2,386 bags by the Olbers, 4,880 bags by the Gem, and 644 bags by the Clifford on private terms. Other kinds were dull and nominal.

COTTON—Has been quoted 1-16c. ₱ lb. higher for early delivery, on restricted offerings, but has been very lightly dealt in to-day. Ordinary quoted to-day at 9 5-16@9 7-16c.; Low Middling 10¼c.@10 ⅜c.; Middling, 11c.@11⅜c. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 267 bales, (of which 81 bales were on last evening,) including 42 bales to shippers and 225 bales to spinners. And for forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 483 100 bales, of which 1,100 bales were on last evening and 36,500 bales to-day, with 4,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, April, closing at 11.09c.@11.07c.; May, 11.06c.@11.07c.; June, 11.13c.; July, 11.24c.; August, 11.34c.; September, 11.31c.@11.32c.; October, 11.17@11.19c.; November, 11.09c.@11.11c.; December, 11.10c.@11.11c.; January, 11.22c.@11.23c.; February, 11.32c.@11.33c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 3@7 points, closing firm. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,701 bales, and at the shipping ports 1,400 bales, against 4,716 bales same day last week. The week's exports have been 20,168 bales, including 13,540 bales to Liverpool, 81 bales to Havre, 1,000 bales to Bremen, 4,912 bales to Cork for orders, 300 bales to Hamburg, 300 bales to Genoa, and 35 bales to Christiana.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Good Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Good Ord	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Low Middling	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Low Mid	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Middling Fair	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 15-16	Low Middling	9⅞
Strict Good Ord	9 9-16	Middling	10⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—Have been in active inquiry to-day for State and Western Flour, especially for low grade stock, in good part for shipment to the Provinces, at, in many instances, somewhat better prices....bales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bbls. of all grades, including unsound extra Flour of all classes at $7 50@$9, selling mostly at $7 50@$8 90, of which 200 bbls. unsound Minnesota at $8 25, and 100 bbls. Illinois Winter Wheat Extra, in store, at $8 90; Sour Extra Flour at $7 50@$9; inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $5 25@$7 50, chiefly at $6 65@$7 25; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $7 75@$8 50, mainly at $8@$8 25; (of which 600 bbls. State at $8, and 900 bbls. made by local mills at $8 15@$8 25;) very inferior to good Extra State at $8 25@$8 75, chiefly at $8,50@$8 75; good to very choice do. at $8 75@$9 25, (of which 50 bbls. very choice do. at $9 30;) City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $8 85@$9 50 for good to very choice, (the latter an extreme, in new pks.,) chiefly at $9@$9 25; for South America, $9 75@$10 25, and for very good to choice: do. for English market (quality of the grade of Standard Extra State,) $8 50: poor to good shipping Extra Western, $8 35@$8 75; very good to very choice do., $8 75@$9 25; and other grades at proportionately full rates.....included in the sales have been 7,600 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, (of which 4,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, mainly mostly for the West Indies;) 2,300 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, 1,100 bbls. do. patent do., 2,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, mainly within the range of $9 75@$11 75; (of which 800 bbls. reported as for shipment, mainly within the range of $9 75@$10 65;) 2,100 bbls. superfine, 850 bbls. No. 2, and 875 bbls. unsound Flour at the quoted rates.... Southern Flour quoted very firm on light offerings, with sales recorded here of 950 bbls., mostly of Extras, at from $9 75@$11 75....Of Rye Flour, sales reach 650 bbls., chiefly about fair to very choice Superfine, State, at $5 30@$6 75; and fancy do, in small lots, at $6 90; market buoyant....Of Corn-meal, 2,400 bbls. were sold, including 800 bbls. Yellow Western, within the range of $3 35@$3 50, and 1,100 bbls. of Brandywine, at $3 90 (of which 1,000 bbls. to arrive next week,) closing at $4 asked....And of Corn-meal in bags, 3,100 bags coarse, mostly on the advanced basis of $1 30 for City, and $1 27 for Baltimore.

GRAIN—A very moderate movement was reported in Wheat, for export and local milling purposes, at essentially unaltered prices....sales reported to-day of 50,000 bushels, including very poor to ordinary Red Western, in store, about 10,000 bushels, on private terms, at $1 50@$1 65: prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 8,000 bushels for export, at $1 98; do., buyer's option, May delivery, 5,000 bushels, also for export, at $1 97½; and Amber Winter Spring, afloat, 16,000 bushels, for export, at $1 80@$1 85....The dealings in Corn were remarkably extensive, for shipment, home use, and on speculative account, at an advance of fully 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, for Toward the close prices receded about 1c. ₱ bushel, but on the very latest sales the market ruled stronger again, closing buoyantly. The outward movement was impeded by the very sharp rise in ocean Grain Freights....sales have been reported since our last of 664,000 bushels, for all deliveries, (of which 178,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed, for early delivery, at 70c.@70 ⅜c.; do., mainly at 70½@71c., closing at 70c. freely bid; do., deliverable next week, 16,000 bushels, reported at 72c.; do., first half of May, 8,000 bushels, at 70c.; do., May, 425,000 bushels, at 70 ⅜@71c., mostly at 70 ⅝@70 ¾c., closing with 70½c. bid; New-York No. 2, here, at 71c.@72c., nearly all at 72c.; do. for May delivery, 95,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c.; New-York No. 3 at 69c.; New-York steamer at 70c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 69c.@71c.; New-York Yellow Western, No.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—My Awful Dad—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Princess Royal—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Damon and Pythias—Romeo and Juliet—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Wonder Child.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Marie Gordon.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Barnum's Great Circus, Menagerie, and Museum. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Rose Michel—Union-Square Company.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STEINWAY HALL.—Piano Concert—Mme. Annette Essipoff.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Russian accounts of the engagements on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey differ very materially from those which have been published in Constantinople. Savfet Pasha's florid bulletin put the number of Russians killed at 800. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that one Russian was killed at the bombardment of Fort Nicholas, and that the fortified port of Poti was threatened by a Turkish iron-clad, which went away without firing. On the other hand, the Russians are across the frontier, and are marching in a south-westerly direction toward the district of Erzroom. It is likely that operations in Asiatic Turkey will be pushed vigorously, and for the purpose of distracting as far as possible the military energies of the Turks. But we must look to the Danube for the real struggle which is so soon to begin. The Russians are showing great activity in their movements, and, during the preliminary manœuvring which is now taking place, they appear to have gained a decided advantage.

Roumania appears to have made an agreement with Russia, about two weeks ago, which gives that power absolute control of Roumanian territory. This treaty, which is just now made public, is a virtual concession to Russia of every facility which could be asked for military operations in Roumania, the only reservation mentioned being the exemption of the subjects of Prince Charles from military duty in the service of the Czar. Roumanians, however, are to assist in capturing and returning Russian deserters. Supplies taken by the Russian Army are to be paid for in cash within sixty days. No intimate ally could ask for a more complete surrender of everything necessary to facilitate a march across a neighboring State. It was not necessary, except for the sake of appearances, that Roumania should explain that this treaty was made because Russia is about to intervene in the interests of Christian civilization, and because the Turkish Government has shown itself too weak to execute promised reforms. Roumania would be glad to welcome on her soil any power which might promise deliverance from the dread of the Moslem. And, by this concession to Russia, the theatre of the conflict may be kept south of the Danube.

There is at least one section of our happy land the people of which object to the withdrawal of United States troops. The citizens of Alaska, what there are of them, have sent up a wail of lamentation at the proposition to recall the handful of men now in the two garrisons at Sitka and Fort Wrangel. It is thought that the Indians, who are said to be "impudent," will make trouble when the soldiers go away. It is well known that nothing but the presence of these military guardians restrains the aborigines from "cleaning out" the few white settlers who have ventured into the Territory. The fact is that Alaska has not, and probably never will have, population enough to warrant the establishment of a Territorial Government, and military rule seems to be the only practicable and economical method of maintaining order. Since the Alaskans (white) furnish such a notable exception to the average citizen's opinion of the influence of the Army in civil affairs, they might as well be rewarded with a corporal's guard.

By the death of W. G. Brownlow, once so well known as "The Fighting Parson," a career of exhausting activities and strange vicissitudes is brought to a close. Preacher, politician, journalist, Governor, Senator, and controversialist, Brownlow plunged into all his various vocations with a heartiness and pluck which gave him renown, and extorted the admiration and respect of even his enemies. He was a unique product of American civilization—a civilization which calls into exercise an infinite variety of moral and mental forces, and which finds ample use for those rugged energies which Brownlow possessed. Born and brought up amid the influences of slavery, and, on occasion, a defender of "the peculiar institution," he was, nevertheless, a radical. Half-way measures he abhorred with a fervor which was almost grotesque in its expression. When the Union was endangered, he threw himself into the country's cause with an intense earnestness which won him the hatred of his rebel associates and drew down upon him an indictment for treason to the "Confederacy." Wrongheaded though he sometimes was, his flinty honesty gave him an impregnable place in the esteem of the American people. His long life extended over a momentous period of our national history, and no record of the times will be complete without some mention of his passionate defense of what he thought was the right, and his lurid denunciations of what seemed to him wrong.

There is reason to believe that the disclosure of the intrigue by which David Dudley Field—Moralist and Codifier—was to succeed Hon. Nicholas Muller as Representative in Congress, has made a change in the plans of the contracting parties. As the understanding is now, Mr. Muller is to go to Washington for the extra session, and to return weary and disgusted with his arduous duties. He will then resign in time for Field to stand in November, provided Mr. John Kelly can be brought to give his consent. Whether that can be done will depend on the *quid* which Mr. Tilden can supply for so important a *quo*.

The distressing feature of a large fire in Montreal, yesterday, was the death of ten persons and the severe injury of many others. The building destroyed was a warehouse occupied by a manufacturing company, and the flames shot up with such fury that the structure was rapidly consumed. Before warning could be given the walls fell outwardly, burying many firemen beneath the ruins. It is thought that besides those who were killed outright, others will not survive their injuries. A lamentable occurrence like this adds to the perils which must be encountered by those who are engaged in the salvage service at fires.

MR. HAYES' CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

The investigation now going on in this City, with reference to the mode of conducting the business of the Custom-house, may, and should have, very important results. So far, the proceedings of the commission of inquiry have been with closed doors, a fact with which no fault can be found. The public will be quite satisfied to judge the work of the commission by what its actual effects may prove to be, and is not disposed to criticise its methods. To have all the testimony taken before the Commission made public at the moment might be unfortunate in some regards, and could not be of much use in any. The character of the gentlemen who are making the inquiry is sufficient guaranty that they will do their work impartially and without political or other bias, and the business community will be quite willing to wait and see whether they also do it thoroughly.

But nothing is more plain than that very much of the success of Mr. Hayes' administration must depend on the manner in which this sort of work is done. He has promised the country that he will apply certain very radical principles to the reform of the civil service, and the New-York Custom-house is precisely the place where this promise can be fulfilled with greatest advantage to the business men immediately interested, and to the Administration. If he and his Secretary of the Treasury show themselves capable of getting at the facts as they are in the Port of New-York, and of establishing a system of adequate and practical reform here, the effect on public opinion will be very great. It is well understood that, in past years, the Custom-house has been one of the strongholds of the patronage system. It would be unjust to say that it has been conducted solely for the benefit of politicians, but it has certainly been "run" far more for the benefit of this class than for the advantage of the Government or of the honest business men who have been compelled to deal with it. The noted joke of John Phœnix, that the defeat at Bull Run was caused by a rumor set going by Confederate emissaries that there were 100 vacancies to be filled in the New-York Custom-house, was not without a grain of fact as its basis. The regiments of able-bodied men, who would certainly be anxious applicants for any such number of vacancies, would have been as valuable a reinforcement to Gen. McDowell at the right moment as Patterson's army could have been, and if they had shown half the zeal in the face of the enemy that is shown in the pursuit of political appointments, the rebels could not have stood before them. It is a notorious fact that places in the Custom-house have been distributed, from one shore of the Republic to the other, as rewards for political services, and that the prestige of many a Senator of the United States has depended, not on statesmanship, but on the skill he showed in handling these places.

This is a system which must, if Mr. Hayes' Administration is to be a positive success, be cut up by the roots. It affords decidedly the best opportunity he can have for winning the earnest confidence and support of the great mass of fair-minded voters, independent of party. There may be Republicans who will fall away from him on his Southern policy, and Democrats who will carry to the end the bitterness of the dispute over his title; but there are none of either party, not politicians by trade, who will not give him all the credit he can lay fair claim to for applying business principles to the public service. It is not expected that this can be done in a moment. He will never be able to send in a Message to Congress announcing that the civil service has been reformed over night. At best, the service will always be defective because the laws which it is organized to execute are defective, and, moreover, there will always be wanting the element of vigilance and energy which personal interest supplies in private affairs. But a radical improvement can be brought about, and the first steps in that direction can be made plain and conspicuous enough to arrest public attention, and to inspire confidence in the sincerity and firmness with which the work is being done.

Merely negative measures, however, will not count for much. The business community needs to be assured that the axe is to be laid at the root of the evil. Reform in some of the details of the Custom-house is needed, and will be appreciated. Improvement in the efficiency of specific departments, more work from fewer men, more facilities for merchants, increased accountability and prompter performance of necessary duties—these are excellent things, which will, if properly pursued, give general satisfaction. But what is most essential is a complete revolution in the system of appointment and in the tenure of office. Instead of seeking as much advantage for the party in power as is consistent with a decent regard for business efficiency, it must be made plain that business efficiency is the controlling and the only real aim. The public must be convinced, by the establishment of a simple system of tests, that appointment and promotion are to be governed solely by the necessity of getting the most capable and upright officials. These tests must exclude the notion of political favoritism. They must be such that the influence of Congressmen or of Senators, or the "claims" of applicants, on the ground of partisan service, shall be seen to be wholly without avail. We are quite convinced that this is perfectly practicable if patience, courage, and firmness are shown in seeking it. If Mr. Hayes can win his first real victory in the New-York Custom-house, he can rely on carrying his points in all other parts of the field of reform.

MOVEMENT OF FAILURES.

The fact first apparent in the report of Messrs. Dun, Barlow, & Co. for the first quarter of 1877 is the encouraging one that, while the number of failures increases slightly, as compared with 1876, the aggregate liabilities decrease largely. The following are the instances of most decided change, comparing the aggregate liabilities:

	First quarter in 1877.		First quarter in 1876.	
	Number of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	Amount of liabilities.	Average liabilities
Alabama	23	$489,731	$256,300	$11,650
California	81	558,559	1,201,398	23,104
Colorado	13	179,900	55,000	8,000
Georgia	34	484,456	2,080,270	30,600
Kentucky	69	2,313,050	1,218,953	17,926
Louisiana	10	126,000	553,525	46,127
Maine	26	291,200	669,450	16,736
Massachusetts	173	2,363,683	4,022,500	26,129
Boston	31	1,059,800	6,157,000	54,007
Missouri	25	375,642	653,260	18,663
St. Louis	40	821,000	589,933	26,499
New-York	358	5,704,712	6,035,963	21,404
N. Y. City	253	11,917,733	9,513,548	30,291
Cincinnati	34	1,041,643	739,899	26,100
Va. & W. Va.	43	432,817	2,121,665	39,290
Wisconsin	46	775,254	1,039,712	11,300

Some of the contrasts shown here are very noticeable, particularly as to California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Boston, this City, Cincinnati, and Virginia. The following are the aggregates for the quarter just concluded, compared with the corresponding time in 1876 and 1875, the first line being for 1875:

First Quarter.			Whole Year.		
No. failures.	Am't. Liabilities.	Av. Liabilities.	No. failures.	Am't. Liabilities.	Av. Liabilities.
1,982	$43,176,953	$21,784	7,740	$201,060,333	$25,966
2,805	64,644,156	23,038	9,092	191,117,786	21,020
2,869	54,532,074	19,010	....	.....	....

The first quarter of the year runs the heaviest in failures, the four quarters of 1876 standing $61,644,156, $43,771,273, $47,857,371, $34,844,986. If the remaining quarters of this year should show the same amount of failures as last year showed, the year's total would be $181,000,000, or a decline of the $10,000,000 already noted in the first quarter; if the failures of this one quarter should bear the same proportion to those of the entire year, as was the case in 1876, the total would be $163,000,000, which would be a very decided reduction.

Are these results encouraging? They can be considered so only in the negative way, the number of failures increasing, while the average liabilities decrease. The report reminds us that while the internal business of the country has probably declined one-third during the last three years, the number of failures has been only 22,652 in the same time, or only four per cent. of the whole number in business; nothing is said in enlargement on this disagreeable hint, but although there is no close natural connection between the number of traders and either the absolute volume of trade or the falling off of that volume, the contrast stated between the decline in trade and in the number of traders is so great as to suggest the continuance of the failing process until that contrast is lessened. At the same time, the defects in the system of reporting are so serious that any but general conclusions must be cautiously drawn. The figures for the past quarter, as to this City for example, are misleading, because they do not—probably because they cannot—separate from the total the liabilities of concerns which virtually failed months ago, thus making out of the accidental date of announcement an apparent increase in the misfortunes of the quarter. Nor will the value of these reports as data for definite conclusions be very great until the yield of the bankrupt assets can be stated more nearly than by a conjectural estimate. It must also be remembered that the enlargement of the area of the reporting, and the improvement in completeness of the work itself, raises the figures of bankruptcy as compared with earlier years. These defects may be eradicated as the work of reporting goes on; but at present they make caution necessary in drawing specific conclusions by average and comparison.

THE FIRST VISIT TO EUROPE.

The state of mind toward Europe of those who go abroad for the first time is very different from that of persons who have been to Europe, and who are about to go again. As a rule, we imagine it to be less eager. It depends much upon individual temperament, of course. Many persons who have never traveled have an intense desire for foreign scenes, an intense wish to behold the places of which they have heard and read. But we believe that the state of mind of the average American who goes to Europe for the first time is not very expectant and rather incurious. He sees so many people who were in Switzerland a month ago, or who will be there a month hence, that he comes to have a rather wearisome sense of contiguity to the Old World. He knows a buyer for a dry goods firm who runs over at a week's notice with his wife and baby. He reads in his paper of what has happened three hours ago in London or Constantinople. These things make upon him the impression that the ocean is not very wide, and that Europe will not contain much which is strange and greatly worth seeing. The feeling of one who has been abroad once, and who is about to go again to Europe, is different from this. The ocean he has discovered to be very wide and very gray and very melancholy; not at all the plaything for schoolma'am tourists and traveling dealers in fancy goods which he had supposed. He rather agrees with the poet Clough, to whom the great wonder was, "how in the name of heaven Columbus ever got over." Europe, he has found, notwithstanding the cable and the Cunard steamers, to be very unlike America, and Toledo, Spain, to be very different from Toledo, Ohio. There are cathedrals in Europe really six hundred years old. The Tyrol has some five hundred castles. Nature even, which is here so grand for being new, is there not without a certain grandeur for its immemorial association with mankind. The eagles still wheel in wide and giddy circles above the peaks of the Alps. There are certain fragrant places among the parks of England which, to the hard-working Yankee who has once seen them, will always be the abodes of ease and pleasure. It is these scenes to which the mind of the returned traveler constantly recurs, and the memory of which quickens his eager feelings when about to revisit them.

It is true, we think, then, that those who have been to Europe desire more to go than those who are about to see it for the first time. The American who has never crossed the ocean desires rather to get away from home than to see what other countries have to show him. He is not such an optimist as not to appreciate the profound unreasonableness of the necessity which compels him to live always in a particular spot of this great globe. It is as if, as has been said, "one should be always reading the same page of a book." But the man who has never traveled is very apt to be an optimist about his own country. Optimism is a very general human failing, being the joint result, we suppose, of selfishness and ignorance. The optimist's reasoning is that he would like to be the most fortunate person living, and that therefore he is. We think that in the minds of many Americans who go abroad for the first time there is a feeling, unspoken, and perhaps unconscious, that, since we represent the future and the universal directions of civilized society, Europe has only to exhibit what is transitory and unimportant; there is a feeling that the European Continent is useful as a resort for invalid republicans, but that those who have, by birth and residence, permanent connections with it are in some way inferior, or at any rate, unfortunate, people. Now, we need not say that this is a bad state of mind to travel with. Luckily, it is one which travel is likely soon to cure. Experience soon teaches us that no one country or people enjoys all the advantages or suffers all the disadvantages of existence. A traveler has said, in writing upon travel and the disposition of men to think their own country the best:

"And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,
And estimate the blessings which they share,
Though patriots flatter, still shall wisdom find
An equal portion dealt to all mankind."

All countries, we might say all times, have their advantages. There have been times, which in some respects, were happier than ours; there are countries which, in some respects, are more fortunate than ours. Most things known to us have their drawbacks and their compensations. If we in America have the present, Europeans have the past; if, on the other hand, they possess whatever is ancient and immemorial, we show a society in which is to be sought the manners of the great democracies of coming times. If they are more fond of pleasure, we are more earnest; and if we are sadder, they are gayer. People in Europe breathe much the same kind of air as we; they lie under our stars; the water in their rivers is much like that in ours; they are probably not set apart by nature to be our inferiors. This truth the traveled American knows, we say, somewhat better than he who is now about to go to Europe for the first time. It is interesting, however, to find Americans feeling toward Europe as Europeans have so long felt toward this continent. Hamilton, in the *Federalist*, quotes a French writer who says that he has heard and believes that in America dogs lose the power of barking. We read recently in a number of an English magazine printed thirty years ago, a notice of a book on America. The author had spoken of the brightness and the vivid coloring of our sky and landscape. "Yes," said the reviewer, "but it is a cheerless brightness." He made the feeling of his own mind into an absolute and general truth. Many persons, no doubt, would have felt this, but it could have been only an Englishman, and an Englishman of thirty years ago, who would have been so naive as to say it.

MODEL TENEMENTS AS AN INVESTMENT.

An immense deal of idle capital is on deposit now in this City, waiting for some safe and profitable investment. Capitalists are shy of railroads just at present; bank stocks have fallen on account of reduced business and heavy taxation; real estate in the wealthy quarters has sunk, often below the value of its mortgages, and unimproved land in the City has a frightful burden on it of taxes, assessments, and interest. None but the very rich can afford now to hold unimproved real estate in New-York. It is true that this is the very time in which the millionaires of the future are laying the foundations of their fortunes. Here and there cautious capitalists are picking up valuable bits of property at the cheapest prices, and are putting them one side, content to pay taxes and interest for several years, in the certain faith of their great advance hereafter. This was the course of some of our now richest citizens in the panics and reduction of values of 1837, 1857, and many corresponding years. Still, it requires the "investing genius" to know just when and where to purchase an article which is held at low price in the market. Capital is timid. Many people are alarmed with the delusion that New-York has reached the acme of its growth, and that taxation and misgovernment have permanently undermined its prosperity. But few can look at our condition now, as exactly corresponding to similar conditions in past years, or see that the causes which insure the growth of this City, are permanent and beyond the reach of calamities such as have struck us this year.

New-York will recover, with the whole country, and as certainly re-establish its commercial and financial supremacy as its position and advantages are unequaled. But whatever be its distant future, this City must for the next decade be crowded by a numerous industrial and artisan population. These are now massed in wretched dwellings, packed beyond all reasonable limit. The more industrious and respectable portion are constantly seeking out tenement-houses where they may have more light and air in their rooms, and more decent neighbors. They make excellent tenants for any landlord, and form a good class to build for. We have already spoken of the young Brooklyn landlord who has had the business ability and the benevolence to plan an improved tenement for this class of honest and hard-working poor. We allude to Mr. Alfred T. White and his block of improved tenements, on the corner of Baltic and Hicks streets. Mr. White has simply done what every builder and owner of tenement-houses ought to do. He has planned and put up a cheap building, where the rooms should be light and airy, with good ventilation, the water privileges ample, and a proper arrangement to get rid of garbage; the halls and stairways fireproof, conveniences for storing coals and drying clothes, with privacy and good sanitary conditions for each family, and above all, a strict moral and police supervision under a faithful janitor. He has offered his forty tenements at a low rent—say an average of $7 50 per month, to be paid in advance. The poor have at once appreciated what was offered them. Applicants for the rooms have immediately come forward in crowds, from both New-York and Brooklyn, and all the tenements were taken, together with the shops. The respectable poor value most of all for their children a good moral discipline in a house, and they have understood the advantages offered them in these "improved dwellings." The rules for payment are stricter than in any ordinary tenement, but, though half of the tenants are day-laborers, or longshoremen out of work, not a single failure of payment has occurred. That is, the poor who designed to live in these pleasant rooms this Spring, saved money from drink or other indulgences when they had work last Summer, and thus could pay their way. The strict arrangement was equally beneficial to the landlord and the laborer.

The rents, as we have said, in Mr. White's building were low; but it will show what the ordinary profit of tenement house property is, that they yield him a little over 12 per cent. on his whole investment. Deducting 5 per cent. for repairs, insurance, taxes, &c., and we find a net profit of over 7 per cent. on a real estate investment, which is what any capitalist in New-York would be well content with in these times. The Brooklyn Model Tenement has indeed one advantage, and but one, in the decreased price of the land, as compared with New-York. Taxes in our sister city are, we believe, heavier, but land is cheaper. The four lots in this case, if we remember correctly, cost at the rate of $1,750 each, or say $7,000; the building, we believe, some $30,000. In the poor quarters of New-York, lots might be got for cash at about double this, or say $3,500 each, while the building would no doubt cost about the same. There would thus be an addition of some 20 per cent. to the whole cost. This addition to the scale of the Brooklyn tenement rents would not be formidable, making the average rent of a New-York improved tenement say $4 50 per month for each set of rooms. At present there are multitudes of poor people paying from $10 to $12 for wretched rooms in vile houses; though no doubt many sublet or take small dark rooms and poor quarters at $6 and $7 per month.

A good improved house, after the plan of Sir Sydney Waterlow's or Mr. White's, would, we are convinced, fill up at once with paying tenants at the rate of $8 50 or $9. Why will not our capitalists consider this new investment, where philanthropy and profit unite in a remarkable manner? For it should be understood that the "Model Tenement" is of no value, in a benevolent view, unless it pays. And when once such a house has succeeded, we may confidently expect that it will influence the mode of building of all other tenement-houses.

EQUATORIAL WAR MAPS.

It has always been a maxim with the New-England farmer never to throw anything away. In his belief there will come a time to use everything, if it is only kept long enough. Thus, he accumulates pounds of old iron and barrelfuls of broken crockery and Patent Office reports, with an unwavering confidence that the kind of rainy day which needs to be treated with iron and crockery will surely arrive.

There is, undoubtedly, a good deal of sound sense in this New-England rural custom. Things that seem absolutely unfit for any possible use sometimes prove to be just what is needed for some unexpected emergency. For example, a South Salem man once kept in a corner of his dining-room, for nineteen consecutive years, a rusty bar of iron, for which he could contrive no imaginable use. The time came, however, when it occurred to him that his wife needed to be killed, and he then found out what that iron bar was good for. Thus we see that by carefully putting things away we shall probably make provision for unforeseen and important contingencies.

For the last two years the *Herald* has been in the habit of publishing maps of Central Africa, which were, of course, duly stereotyped. There is so slight a demand for maps of this description that no ordinary newspaper would dream of preserving them. The *Herald*, however, is a law unto itself, and in the case of the Central African maps it quietly laid them away, with the conviction that they would some day be handy to have in the house. That day arrived when Russia declared war against Turkey, and now the *Herald* is "adapting" and using its African maps under the name of maps of the seat of war.

On Saturday last, its familiar map of the equatorial lake region, including the Victoria, Albert, and Tanganyika Lakes, made its appearance. Of course, the original map was somewhat altered. The Victoria Lake was called the Caspian Sea, the Albert Lake was called the Black Sea, and Tanganyika was converted into a strip of the Mediterranean. Most of the other names which ornamented the Central African map at the time of its first appearance also suffered a typographical change into something Turkish and strange. Unyanyembi was rechristened Ispahan, and Ujiji became Beirut. If all the new names had been probable, or even possible, the *Herald* might have had some little defense for its conduct, but when it called what was formerly King Rumamka's royal residence "Jekaterinograd," it insulted that respectable monarch, and implied that intelligent readers were capable of tolerating for a single moment so impossible a town. Here and there a few Central African names were retained, doubtless by mistake. Thus, the towns of Maragha and Kabego, which are clearly Central African, and which seem, too, situated near the water-shed between Tanganyika and N'yassa, are still to be found on the reconstructed map; but even the *Herald* would not accept, in defense of its new map, the plea that a few Central African towns were spared by carelessness.

The usual routes taken by Arab slave caravans, or by Stanley and his predecessors, are, for the most part, shown on the new map by the customary device of dotted lines. These lines, however, are either left without labels—obviously in order to convince the public that they are Russian or Turkish railways—or else they are unblushingly called by new and ridiculous names. Thus, Baker's route from Kamrasi's capital through Uganda to the Albert N'yanza, is imprudently labeled "Route of Caspian Sea Canal." Who this pretended traveler was we are not told, but his name, though undoubtedly mispelled, indicates that he was a Portuguese, and we may surmise that he was originally known as Casparo C. Canales. Now, no such person ever passed through Uganda, and the *Herald* has no right to thus falsify the history of African exploration. The Mountains of the Moon, or the range immediately west of the Albert Lake, are shown on the map, and are labeled the "Balkan Mountains." The furthest point reached by Dr. Schweinfurth is, incorrectly of course, called Krajova, while the old and exploded error of a connection between Tanganyika and the Albert Lake is repeated, and the pretended channel between the two is elaborately shown. An entirely new town is invented at the outlet of the Albert Lake, and named Tanganrog, which can be explained only upon the theory that the engraver could not thoroughly banish Tanganyika from his mind.

The result of this effort at map-making is to utterly confuse the mind of the reader of *Herald*. He finds that a Russian army, having ascended for some distance the Bahr el Gazal, is marching southward in order to attack the Nyam Nyams, and that another army, after having passed through Uganda, either in consequence of a treaty with the friendly Rionga, or after overpowering the resistance of Kabba Rega, has just crossed the frontier of Karagive. This army has been repulsed by the Turkish ivory-hunters at Batoum, but its objective point is evidently Ujiji. A fleet of Turkish dhows is said to be cruising in the Albert Lake, but whether they are intended for hostile purposes or are simply laden with ivory and slaves, the *Herald* does not inform us. If it is true, as reported, that the Khedive is about to send an army of 18,000 men against the invaders, the latter will be in a dangerous position, and may very likely be cut off to the last man and devoured by cannibal tribes, unless they can manage to reach Zanzibar.

The object of thus using an African map, in connection with the Russo-Turkish war, is plain. Not only is half the expense of a new map thus saved, but only a single correspondent is needed. Mr. Stanley can describe Central African affairs and the war in Turkey in the same letters. The public, however, will not be satisfied. Old Central African maps cannot be made to pass for Asia Minor, merely by slightly changing the situation of the equatorial lakes, and giving Turkish names to the African towns. The *Herald* ought to understand that this thing really will not do. There is, indeed, nothing in these maps to bring a blush to the cheek of a young person, but they grieve the conscientious geographer, and destroy the faith of the young and ignorant in every respectable atlas.

PAINTINGS AT THE KURTZ GALLERY.

It Mr. Nathan Matthews, of Boston, is the owner of all of the paintings of the collection now to be seen in the Kurtz Gallery, on Madison-square, it has been very public spirited in him to leave some of them for long periods where they could be seen by New-Yorkers. The example of Cæsar de Cock, for instance, has been on exhibition in the Goupil rooms for a long while, notwithstanding that obvious merits might have been expected to find for it a purchaser. It will be recalled to frequenters of that gallery by the children playing in tall grass by the side of a brook, the whole scene being a green nook in the woods. Also, (No. 28,) "The River Side," by Karl Daubigny, has been exhibited before, and the Lambinet, (No. 22,) as well. This latter was painted in 1875 and exhibited in the Salon of that year, and shows a morning view on the Seine. It is good, but forces the same criticism previously made, namely, that Lambinet must be painting too fast and too much to allow of so large a canvas with so little feeling. Then there is that small gray canvas of tragic import, by Eugène Isabey, called "The Duel," which is an old friend. In the horrid light of a cloudy moon, a man stands on a kind of terrace, looking at the enemy he has just thrust through, who lies flat on the pavement. Through a doorway a woman has just stepped out on the scene, and falls back fainting. It is a vigorous and rather amusing study of the horrible, told with perfect frankness and all the stage accessories. Diaz is here with a study after a very different system, one in which he did not care a button what the figures said, or indeed, whether they were grouped somewhat after a portrait-taking method, or not. In No. 52, "In the Woods," we see him using not only one of his favorite Persian greyhounds, but also a number of persons, as mere pieces of color, very much as he would finely-tinted trees or rocks. The young, blooming people in this peculiar group are not individual, but serve merely as charming spaces in a study of soft tones and mellow colors. Theodore Rousseau is also well appear to be not entirely wanting. On examining No. 46, "Spring," a rather hard and cold little canvas will be seen, with one of his favorite effects in the centre, namely, a road running straight out of the picture, and satisfying the mind by a sort of pleasure in mathematical exactness by no means easy to explain. James Tissot, of London, appears in a wide canvas devoted to the Middle Ages, under the title of "The Evening Promenade." It is painted with great decision in the drawing and solidity of brush, but the whole effect is amazingly incongruous. A party of persons in fifteenth century dress, lovers, old people, young mother, and children, are walking along a rising road. Beyond is a low-lying town; to the left a crossbow-man shoots at a brace of deer that have just crossed a field and are going over a low stone wall. A little pondering over this elaborate work brings one to the conviction that it means nothing more than the reflection through the mind of a modern of those figures on tapestries which still remain in Europe, to tell not of the people so much as the painters, draughtsmen, and needle-women of the Middle Ages. The crossbow-man is nothing but a tapestry figure. He stands in an impossible and awkward position, while the deer are really comical.

Of artists belonging to the Netherlands, Verschur's little picture of horses (No. 9) deserves notice, and J. Stroebel's "Auction," may be studied with profit. There is a small Corot, which gets better and better the farther one retreats from it (No. 16.) Near by, the extreme softness and what looks like but is not vagueness of outline, hurt the effect. The tender and cool grays make this a more than usually good example of Corot in his poetic and dreamy phase. But the chief attraction of the gallery is a large Daubigny, (Charles Franç is,) called "Evening," and announced by the catalogue as his masterpiece. It is a sunset behind a darkening and rather dreary landscape; a haystack on the left; a line of scantily leaved trees to the right, and down the centre a road with peasants, sheep, and cattle. It is said to be suggestive of the late Millet, and certainly the peasant woman and child in the first plane of the picture remind one forcibly of those stolid, crushed, overwearied rustics whom Millet took a sad pleasure in etching or painting. The woman moves heavily, and one can see through her coarse garments the massive proportions of her trunk and limbs, and even distinguish in the twilight the heavy, short features of her countenance. The landscape repeats the same resigned and mournful story. It is a wonderful picture, which ought to be examined before it is spirited away into the collection of some private citizen, or, what will be worse, captured by the enterprising agents of some art museum in a distant city. The sale takes place this evening.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM GANNAWAY BROWNLOW.

Ex-Gov. Brownlow died at his residence in Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday afternoon, after an illness of only a few hours. For weeks past his health had been better than usual. On Saturday night he was taken seriously ill, and suffered considerable pain. His disease yielded readily to treatment, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning he had the morning papers read to him. His suffering through the night had exhausted his nervous system, however, and he sank rapidly, expiring at 2:05. His last hours were painless, and he met death without a shudder. He was calm and peaceful, retaining consciousness to the last.

Mr. Brownlow was born in Wythe County, Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1805. At the age of 11 years he lost both father and mother, and from that time until he was 18 he lived with his mother's family, where he was obliged to earn his bread by hard labor on a farm. He then removed to Abingdon, Va., and became an apprentice to a house-carpenter. All his surplus earnings he devoted to the acquisition of an education, for which he had hitherto had very meagre opportunities; and by the time he had reached the age of 21 was deemed fitted to enter upon the duties of a minister of the Methodist denomination. The next 10 years of his life were spent in the hard experience of an itinerant preacher.

In 1832 Mr. Brownlow had settled in Tennessee, and was sent as a delegate from the Holston Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which was held in the City of Philadelphia. The same year he traveled a circuit in South Carolina, having appointments to preach in several different counties of that State. At this time the nullification excitement was at its height, and Mr. Brownlow's field of labor was the scene of its greatest intensity, one of his appointments being in the Anderson District, where Mr. Calhoun, the great champion of the nullifying heresy, then resided. The itinerant minister boldly denounced the doctrines of the nullifiers, and took frequent occasion to assert in the strongest terms the authority of the Central Government to enforce its laws whenever and wherever resisted. So great was the hostility which he brought against himself by his fearless attacks upon what was then the favorite politico-doctrine of South Carolina that he felt obliged to publish a pamphlet in his own vindication. Soon after, he entered into a controversy with a clergyman of another denomination in regard to the position of the Methodist Church on the question of slavery. On this subject he published a pamphlet, in which he gave utterance to the following remarkable prediction: "I have paid some attention to this subject, (slavery,) young as I am, because it is, one day or other, to shake this Government to its very foundation. I expect to live to see that day, and not be an old man at that. The tariff question now threatens the overthrow of the Government, but the slavery question is one to be dreaded. While I shall advocate the owning of men, women, and children, as you say our 'Discipline' styles slaves, I shall, if I am living when the battle comes, stand by my Government and the Union formed by our fathers, as Mr. Wesley stood by the British Government, of which he was a loyal subject."

From the time of the Presidential campaign of 1828, when he had opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Brownlow took an active interest in politics, being always a sturdy Whig and an "unconditional Union man." In 1837 he became the editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, which had a larger circulation at that time than any other paper in Eastern Tennessee. He took part in all the religious and political controversies of the day, and by his direct and trenchant style of discussion, and his bold and defiant personal attacks, soon acquired the title of "The Fighting Parson." His achievements in forensic warfare were not confined to the paper of which he had the editorial management, but he frequently made public speeches, and on two or three occasions published his views on the matters in controversy in book form. Among them are, *The Iron Wheel Examined and the False Spokes Extracted*, a vindication of the Methodist Church against the attacks of Rev. J. K. Graves, of Nashville, and *Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?* in the latter of which he took the affirmative side of the question.

Mr. Brownlow, if not an original Whig of the Henry Clay school, took ground with John Bell and Judge Hugh L. White as early as 1834-5, against Van Buren and Polk—Van Buren being the Jackson favorite for the succession to the Presidency. At that time the politics of Tennessee were very peculiar. The Whig Party proper, or rather an opposition to the overwhelming popularity of Gen. Jackson, made but slow progress from 1826 to 1834. At Nashville, Mr. John Quincy Adams and Mr. Clay had a small but determined and influential body of friends, or rather the Old Hero of the Hermitage had their personal as well as political opposition. It is remembered that at a Fourth of July banquet in 1827 they numbered 65 citizens, but most of them of the élite of the town. It was somewhat curious to trace the source of hostility of many of these leading families to Gen. Jackson. In early times, before the war of 1812, Jackson killed a lawyer of the town, highly respected for his urbanity and public spirit, Mr. Dickinson, a native of New-Hampshire, in a duel. The affair cast a gloom over the town, and a number of leading citizens requested the editor of the Nashville *Gazette* to place his paper in mourning, as a simple mark of respect for the deceased. The friends of Jackson took offense at this request, and forbade the demonstration. The case was one of intimidation, but signers of the request were made known, and for 20 years non-intercourse was declared and maintained between most of them and Jackson. Nothing was more natural than that this circumstance should create the nucleus of the Whig Party, or, as it was then known, the National Republican Party. They supported John Bell for Congress in 1827 against Felix Grundy, both Jackson men. Bell won his first honors in this election, but he abated nothing of the Jackson zeal in Congress until his fourth term, pending which he was defeated for the Speakership by James K. Polk, on the appointment of Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, as Minister to England, in 1834. From this event dated the White-Bell opposition to Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk. It is remembered that Bell threw down the gauntlet at a public dinner given to him at Nashville in August of the same year. His speech was perhaps the ablest he ever delivered in a political career of nearly 40 years. The White party was duly constituted, and Mr. Brownlow was one of its earliest champions in East Tennessee, where Judge White resided. The State was carried against Van Buren in 1836, and after that came the amalgamation of the party with the regular Whig line. The State was carried by the united parties in 1837. They lost it in 1839, but carried it in 1840, 1841, 1843, and 1844. During these close and heated contests, Mr. Brownlow was at the head of the Knoxville *Whig*, in one of the extreme East Tennessee counties. He was a bitter partisan as an editor and stump canvasser, as he had previously been an earnest Methodist "circuit rider." He was as ready for a mass convention in the woods as a camp-meeting revival, and his manner of opening the "exercises" was very much the same. His Tippecanoe and Tyler songbook, in 1840, served the same office as his hymn-book in his earlier and more devout "experience." He was especially bitter upon Polk and enthusiastic for Clay in 1844. Polk's success, by the vote of New-York, was a dreadful mortification to him, as to most of the Whigs of the State, and, to use a familiar saying, he never "let up on him" or upon any of his Democratic successors down to and including Buchanan, whose pusillanimity brought on the great Southern rebellion, in which Brownlow figured conspicuously on the loyal side, and through the eventful and trying history of which, in Tennessee, he was made known to the whole country.

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sealed in the mountains of East Tennessee. Not even here did the persecutions of his enemies cease, but by the promise of an escort out of the State to the North he was induced to appear at the Confederate head-quarters in Knoxville, when he was arrested for treason to the Confederacy and lodged in jail. He was released at the end of a month, but only to be rearrested by military authority and confined in his own house under guard until March 3, 1862, when he was finally sent to the Union lines under charge of a guard, being detained, however, for 10 days on the way by Morgan's guerrillas.

Mr. Brownlow's conflicts with the spirit of rebellion in Tennessee, and the persecutions which he had suffered for his loyalty to the Union, gave him a national reputation, and when finally driven from his home he made a tour of the principal Northern cities, delivering addresses everywhere to large audiences. He also published an autobiographical work, entitled, *Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession, with a Narrative of Personal Adventures Among the Rebels*, which was popularly known as "Parson Brownlow's Book." After his tour in the North he joined his family in Cincinnati, where he remained until after the battle of Murfreesboro. He then removed to Nashville, and awaited an opportunity to return to his old home in Knoxville. This was afforded him in September, 1863, by the capture of that city by the Federal forces, and the indomitable preacher immediately resumed the publication of his paper under the name of *Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator*. In his prospectus, which was written before he left Nashville, he announced that the first number would be issued on the anniversary of the day when his paper was "crushed out by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville, called the Confederate authorities," and that he should "commence with the rebellion where the traitors had forced him to leave off."

After the close of the war Mr. Brownlow supported the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and in 1865 was elected Governor of Tennessee, a position which he held for upward of three years. His course as Governor was characterized by a peculiar severity toward those who had taken part in the rebellion, until the reactionary movement in 1869, which threw the Administration of the State into the hands of the Conservatives. He espoused this movement from the first, and advocated a general removal of political disabilities, although he had formerly enforced the disfranchising laws of Tennessee with great vigor. He had now, however, left the Executive chair of the State for a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he had been elected by the Legislature of 1868. His Senatorial career was not marked by any event of conspicuous importance, and since the close of his term he has continued to reside at his old home in Knoxville, occasionally giving publicity to his views on public questions through the columns of the local journals.

Of himself, Parson Brownlow said (in 1862:) "I have been a laboring man all my life long, and have acted upon the Scriptural maxim of eating my bread in the sweat of my brow. Though a Southern man in feeling and principle, I do not think it degrading to a man to labor, as do most Southern dignitaries. Whether East or West, North or South, I recognize the dignity of labor, and look forward to a day, not very far distant, when educated labor will be the salvation of this vast country! * * * I am known throughout the length and breadth of the land as the 'Fighting Parson,' while I may say, without incurring the charge of egotism, that no man is more peaceable, as my neighbors will testify. Always poor, and always oppressed with security debts, few men in my section and of my limited means have given away more in the course of each year to charitable objects. I have never been arraigned in the church for immorality. I never played a card. I never was a profane swearer. I never drank a dram of liquor, until within a few years, when it was taken as a medicine. I never had a cigar or a chew of tobacco in my mouth. I never was in attendance at a theatre. I never attended a horse-race, and never witnessed their running save on the fair grounds of my own county. I never courted but one woman; and her I married. I am about six feet high, and have weighed as high as 175 pounds—have had as fine a constitution as any man need desire. I have very few gray hairs in my head, and although rather hard-favored than otherwise, I will pass for a man of 40 years. I have had as strong a voice as any man in East Tennessee, where I have resided for the last 30 years, and have a family of seven children."

EDWARD SEYMOUR.

Mr. Edward Seymour, of the firm of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., publishers, died at Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday evening last after a short but severe illness. Mr. Seymour was one of the best known and most highly respected and esteemed of our literary men. He was about 40 years of age, the son of a clergyman, and was graduated at Yale College in 1860. For many years he held responsible positions on THE NEW-YORK TIMES, where he won not only the personal regard but the most complete confidence of his chief, Mr. Henry J. Raymond. In 1868 he left THE TIMES in order to associate himself with the publishing firm, of which, two years later, he became, and has since continued, a member. Mr. Seymour belonged to the Presbyterian communion, and engaged actively in the work of the Sunday-school. His genuine kindness of heart and his cordiality of manner made for him a wide circle of friends, not only among those engaged in the book trade, but with authors, both at home and abroad, and, indeed, among all classes of the community. He was a member of "The Century," of this City. Mr. Seymour was a man of literary tastes, a good public speaker, and a clear and entertaining writer. As a publisher he was full of suggestion and of enterprise, and a hard and conscientious worker. He seldom wrote over his own name, but critical articles from his pen have frequently appeared during the last few years, both in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Scribner's Monthly*. One of his latest and most valuable pieces of literary labor was the editing and condensation of the memoirs of Canon Kingsley. Mr. Seymour leaves three children and a wife—the daughter of Rev. J. M. Sherwood, editor of the *American Presbyterian and Princeton Quarterly*. The tidings of his death will be received with genuine sorrow by a great many people by whom he was highly esteemed for his manly integrity, geniality, and unfailing good nature. Though his career was comparatively uneventful, he filled a large measure of usefulness, and he leaves behind him the record of a busy and well spent life. The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., to-morrow, at 1:30 P. M.

OBITUARY NOTE.

The death of Mr. Rose, of Huntington, Quebec, father of Sir John Rose, Bart., is announced from Montreal, at the age of 85. He was one of the first settlers in that part of the country.

WHY WERE THE CHECKS NOT PAID?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The alleged explanation of the Paying Teller of the Mechanics' Bank of his conduct with regard to Robinson & Co.'s checks, as published in THE TIMES of this morning, I pronounce utterly untrue. Our firm held a check of Robinson & Co., which was in the bank to be collected before 3 o'clock. The check was refused payment. Not because of the "ruffianly manner" of the messenger, but as the Cashier afterward said, "they did not please to pay it." By what right a solvent bank refuses to pay a check for $8,750, when it holds $20,000 to the credit of the drawer, I should like to be informed. Had there been brains (either in the bank or Robinson's office) sufficient to run a corner grocery, the trouble as far as the check holders were concerned would have been avoided.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, No. 2 New-street.
NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 29, 1877.

RAILROAD MANAGERS VINDICATED.

Hon. Paul Dillingham, Hon. Dudley C. Denison, and John L. Edwards, appointed Special Masters to examine and report upon the account of J. Gregory Smith, Joseph Clark, W. C. Smith, Benjamin D. Cheney, Lawrence Barnes, and their predecessors in office, as Receivers and Managers of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads, have made their report. The report summarizes the various charters, with amendments thereto, leases, &c., affecting the roads inclosed in the trunk, and gives a history of the property and litigation in which it has been involved. It vindicates the Receivers and managers from the charges of fraud and mismanagement which have been so bitterly made against them for five years past.

A LADY DROWNED IN A CULVERT.

ENGLEWOOD, April 29.—The wife of Rev. Mr. Payne, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, disappeared during the storm last night. Her body was found this afternoon in a culvert near the rectory.

WASHINGTON.

THE MISSION TO FRANCE.

EX-GOV. NOYES GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD TO BE MR. WASHBURNE'S SUCCESSOR—NO CHANGE PROBABLE BEFORE FALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It seems to be generally accepted that ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, will succeed Mr. Washburne as Minister to France, although the matter has not been formally determined in Cabinet meeting. When Mr. Washburne left here a few weeks ago, his understanding was that he would return to France and remain until next Fall, and it is not likely, therefore, that his successor will be nominated until that time, and perhaps not until the assembling of Congress in December. It will be remembered that Mr. Washburne and Secretary Evarts had some correspondence with reference to the retirement of the former from the French mission, and, as the result, next Fall was fixed by Mr. Washburne as the time when he desired to be relieved. Unless Mr. Washburne expresses a desire at an earlier date, it is not probable the President will name his successor until the regular session of Congress. It can be stated with authority that no appointments in the diplomatic and consular service will be made prior to the June session of Congress, except to fill vacancies.

MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS.

COMPARISON OF HALF THE YEAR 1876 WITH HALF OF 1875—INCREASED PRODUCTION OF TAXABLE SPIRITS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Consolidated reports made by the Internal Revenue Bureau for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1876, show a large increase in the quantity of distilled spirits manufactured for that period as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The increase in the quantity manufactured was nearly 3,000,000 gallons, and the quantity upon which tax was paid was 655,731 gallons in excess of the quantity which paid tax in the same six months of last year. There was, also, an increase of 33 per cent. in the quantity of spirits exported. The following table will show the operations of the whisky trade for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1876, as compared with the same six months of 1875. The figures given represent the number of taxable gallons:

	1875.	1876.
In warehouse June 30.....	13,367,253	12,860,299
Produced.....	26,100,392	28,957,325
Tax paid.....	29,466,590	30,122,321
Exported.....	433,664	680,381
In warehouse Dec. 31.....	9,409,458	10,934,382

The reports for the three months ending March 31 last, so far as they have been received, show a corresponding increase.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS DURING APRIL—THE COIN BALANCE AND THE DEMANDS AGAINST IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The public debt statement for April, which will be issued on Tuesday, will show a reduction in the debt for the current month of about $3,500,000, and an aggregate reduction since July 1, of about $28,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue for the month will reach $9,500,000, and from Customs about $11,000,000. The coin balance will be nearly $95,000,000, including coin certificates, which amount to $47,000,000 of $48,000,000. This increase in the coin balance is due to the fact that about $10,000,000 in gold have been received this month from the sale of bonds in excess of the amount disbursed to redeem called five-twenties, the Department being unable to obtain the called bonds to that amount for redemption. The coin received from the sale of bonds will be set apart for the redemption of the called bonds. This $10,000,000, like the amount held for the redemption of coin certificates, must be deducted from the aggregate coin balance reported, in order to ascertain the amount of coin owned by the Government. Deducting these two items will leave the Government possessed of fully $35,000,000 in coin, less about $2,000,000 in silver, with which to meet its coin obligations. Altogether, the financial statement for April will make a very satisfactory exhibit.

SPECULATING MAIL CONTRACTORS.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF PREVENTING THE EVIL—RESULTS OF THE LAST ANNUAL LETTING.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—At the recent annual letting of mail service by the Post Office Department, a large number of contracts were awarded to persons commonly known as speculating contractors—viz., men who make a business of taking contracts and sub-letting or employing others to do the service at prices considerably below what is paid them by the department. Local bidders who fail to secure the service for themselves, and the local press, complain bitterly of this as an abuse, and often charge that these contractors are corruptly aided and abetted by persons in the Post Office Department. The Postmaster-General is, however, powerless to prevent the state of things complained of. The law requires that "all contracts shall be awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance." If contracts are awarded to speculators, it is, as any one may learn by inspecting the records of the department, because they are the lowest responsible bidders, and their success in obtaining large numbers of contracts is easily explained without supposing them to be in collusion with officials in the department. They make mail contracting a business and reduce it to a system. They obtain from the books of the department, which are public records open to inspection, the amount paid for the service on each route. They calculate closely, and, expecting to obtain a large number of contracts, can afford to estimate for only a small profit on each route, and thus succeed in underbidding local bidders who expect large margins of profit. Local bidders, in many cases, bid high for the service themselves, and then make arrangements with the speculators to carry the mails for them at rates that leave the latter, with their lower bid, a margin of profit. If they would work for the department at the rates they accept from the speculators, the latter would not be so successful in securing contracts.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1877.

Judge John E. King, appointed Collector of the port of New-Orleans, is represented to have been a Union man throughout the late war. He resides in the Opelousas country, and was formerly a Judge of the Louisiana Supreme Court. Gen. Sheridan wanted to appoint him military Governor of Louisiana to succeed Gov. Wells at the close of the late war, but he declined the office.

Various statements continue to be made of a probable change in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but it does not seem as if the reports of that event are derived from official authority. Commissioner Raum has evidently been advised that he is to remain in his present office, and it was recently said by a gentleman whose relations are near the Secretary of the Treasury, that the pending bureau changes would not reach the Internal Revenue office.

Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office; Major Powell, in charge of one of the geographical and geological surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, and Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, have recently held several conferences in regard to a proposition suggested by Major Powell to abandon the present minute system of public land surveys for the vast arid regions of the West, and adopt the plan of establishing datum points by means of triangulation instead of extensions of standard parallels, &c. It is claimed for this plan that it would, at comparatively trifling cost, afford all needful data for the survey of such arable lands as are found along the streams, and in small valleys separated by immense areas of absolutely worthless land, or by tracts of poorly watered grazing country, which will never be worth taking up in small quantities. As nearly 1,700,000,000 acres of the public domain still remain unsurveyed, the question is considered one of great importance. Major Powell is of the opinion that under the existing laws the Executive has discretionary power to order the adoption of his system. The President yesterday spent an hour at Major Powell's office, examining the charts, &c., with which he illustrates the advantages claimed for it, and was understood to be much impressed by the arguments in its favor.

THE LIVE OAK TIMBER MARKET.

EFFECT OF THE WAR—THE CHIEF SUPPLY IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The existing troubles between Russia and Turkey, and the unsettled condition of other European powers growing out of these hostilities, have already created a demand upon this country for timber suitable for ship-building, and the agents of several foreign powers are here for the purpose of purchasing such timber. Two cargoes were recently shipped to France, and it is said that more has been purchased for Great Britain. But little live oak timber is in the market, the Government having nearly all of this timber stored at the various navy-yards, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,200,000 cubic feet, though much of it is decaying for want of suitable places in which to preserve it. The usual method of preserving this timber is by submerging it in wet docks, and we have not a sufficient number of such docks to contain it; therefore, the timber has to remain in open air, and in many instances not even a shed covers it. Vast quantities of other timber, such as white oak, walnut, pine, &c., also lie exposed to the weather at several navy-yards, and much is already unfit for use on account of being so exposed. Live oak timber, which is most used in ship-building, is cut in Winter, but does not become seasoned for a year or two. It was the policy of the late Secretary of the Navy to purchase nearly all such timber as fast as cut, and therefore a small quantity only is now to be found in the market.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Naval Board to examine officers for retirement or promotion, which reassembled at the Navy Department on the 12th of April, have thus far examined Capts. George M. Ransom and William F. Spicer for promotion to the grade of Commodore; Commander Henry A. Adams, to the grade of Captain; Commander Charles H. Cushman and Assistant Engineer Burchard, for retirement on account of disability incurred in the line of duty; Lieut. Cotton, for promotion to the grade of Commander, and Ensigns William H. H. Southerland and J. M. Roper, for promotion to the grade of Master. Several other officers have been ordered to appear before the board for examination within the next two weeks.

The Secretary of the Navy has already received a number of applications from young men throughout the country, for the position of cadet engineer at the Naval Academy. The law limits the number of such appointments to 25 each year, and it has been the practice to designate about 100 applicants to appear for examination in September, the 25 passing the best examination being selected for appointment. The pay of a cadet engineer at the Naval Academy is the same as that of a cadet midshipman, ($500 per annum,) and at sea the same as that of a midshipman, ($1,000 per annum.) There are now 71 cadet engineers at the Academy, 16 of whom are in the graduating class, but under the new regulations prescribing two years' service at sea before graduating, they will not graduate until 1880. Their academic course ends next year.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Following are the Post Office changes for the week ending yesterday:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Albert S. Purinton, Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc County, Me.; John W. Webster, East Turner, Androscoggin County, Me.; Charles H. Vose, Forest City, Washington County, Me.; Daniel P. Narrimore, Hortonville, Rutland County, Vt.; Ebenezer Whitney, Milton, Chittenden County, Vt.; George H. Ford, Waterville, New-Haven County, Conn.; William B. Veale, Nayatt Point, Bristol County, R. I.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Peter Ruffmann, Arkville, Delaware County; Richard H. McIntire, An Sable Forks, Essex County; Lucius B. Lyon, Black Creek, Allegany County; B. D. Fowler, Carlton, Orleans County; Marshall Kelley, Cook's Corners, Franklin County; Isaac E. De Mott, Edwardsville, St. Lawrence County; John Thurston, Glen Cove, Queens County; Joseph L. Sherwood, Mariner's Harbor, Richmond County; George J. Coughtry, New-Scotland, Albany County; Walter Leonard, Spring Mills, Allegany County; Jonas Frost, Sterling Bush, Lewis County; John B. Bassett, Tompkinsville, Richmond County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—John Jones, Bridgeville, Warren County; Nathaniel W. Morris, Manalapin, Monmouth County; John B. Smith, Smith's Landing, Atlantic County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Samuel Hower, Cresson, Schuylkill County; Charles P. Brown, Nottingham, Chester County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—James F. Bell, Greenfield Mills, Frederick County.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

PREPARING FOR THE OPENING CEREMONIES—PRESIDENT HAYES AND OTHERS TO BE PRESENT—THE CHANCES OF ITS SUCCESS—SOME OF THE LEADING FEATURES ENUMERATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 29, 1877.

Soon after the close of the Centennial Exhibition, a number of the most enterprising of our citizens, including John Wanamaker, Joel J. Bailey, Thomas Cochran, Clement M. Biddle, and others, conceived the idea of a permanent fair to be held here. There was much at the time to encourage such a project, but now that long and sober thought has been had, it is not probable that the affair will prove a great success. The Main Building of the Centennial Exhibition was purchased by the new corporation, and a number of exhibitors invited to take space there. At the present time the building is crowded, and Mr. Pettit informs me he could fill it once more had he the space to spare. Since the great World's Fair in New-York, some 25 years ago, nothing of the kind has been attempted in this country, although very large and successful exhibitions have been held at various periods in Chicago, Pittsburg, and other places.

The Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition will be opened on May 10 prox., and is now in a forward state of completion; indeed, it is far ahead of any enterprise of the kind near the time for opening. The ceremonies for inaugurating the show will be upon a grand scale, and President Hayes has expressed a willingness to be present upon the occasion. He will be attended by Secretaries Sherman, Evarts, McCrary, and the other members of his Cabinet. Ex-President Grant will also be here, spending a few days with his personal friends before departing upon his European tour. The Governors of several States have been invited, and, taken altogether, there will be quite a large gathering of dignitaries. The ceremonies will be a repetition of the Centennial commencement on a small scale. President Hayes, Hon. John Welsh, and Hon. A. T. Gosburn will make speeches, and Bishop Simpson will offer a prayer. The music on the occasion will be furnished by 2,000 school children, and a chorus from this city, who will sing the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic airs. In the evening there will be a fête champêtre on the lawn near the Belmont Mansion.

Every effort has been made to make the affair a great success, and foreign countries have been invited to participate. A tour through the exhibition building does not reveal a very great success as concerns the exhibits of the foreign countries. Turkey has shown the greatest enterprise, in this connection, in rebuilding a pavilion, and forwarding an entirely new collection of articles. Sweden has done the same, and Egypt has followed her example. The exhibits from the other countries comprise articles which were in the Centennial Exposition. England is represented by but six firms, among them the Doultons, of the Lambeth potteries; the Mintons, with tesselated tiles; and Man & Co., with similar exhibits. Brazil has a small exhibit, and the other countries seem to have had enough of shows, and have packed up and gone home. There are features enough left, however, to give to the new enterprise an international air. Such objects as there may be in the shape of live Turks, Egyptians, &c., can be imported on short notice from the New-York Bowery, as was done at the late exhibition.

Among the noticeable features, will be the Educational Department, to which considerable space has been allotted, and the Agricultural Department, these two combined occupying one-fourth of the entire floor-space. The Women's Centennial Committee will display a German market, with booths, &c., all complete, and give a fine showing of female handiwork. The diorama of Washington at Yorktown, which was on exhibition here last year, will occupy space in the building, as will also the life-size figures of the Continental Congress in session at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Several New-York firms have cases filled ready for the opening day, and the representations from different parts of the country are excellent. Mrs. Maxwell, a somewhat noted huntress, has a much better display of stuffed animals than was shown in the Kansas and Colorado Building, and they are arranged with more taste. Profs. Hatch, Foote, and Dickerson will each make excellent displays of minerals, and will afford those who had not the opportunity of making a thorough examination at the Centennial, a chance to examine the specimens with greater care. The exhibition has been dwarfed from the original idea, because of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in taking back the $1,560,000 which had been appropriated. Before that, everybody was in high glee over the proposed world's fair, but now it seems to be laboring under a cloud. It is, indeed, the Centennial boiled down, with only the remembrances of that great exhibition standing like a shadow over it. There is a movement on foot to make the exhibition popular by opening it on Sunday, so as to allow the tradespeople and laboring classes an opportunity of viewing it, but in this straight-laced city it does not promise much success.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

RAILROAD MAGNATES IN COUNCIL.

MEETING IN CHICAGO OF MR. VANDERBILT AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA, BALTIMORE AND OHIO, AND OTHER ROADS—ADVANCE IN FOURTH-CLASS FREIGHTS—THE FAST TRAIN QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Vanderbilt party, including W. H. Vanderbilt, J. N. McCullough, of the Pennsylvania Company; John King, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio; John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore; Mr. Ledyard, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central; Augustus Schell, Vice-President of the Lake Shore, and other railroad magnates met here yesterday. The expediency of advancing rates on grain was discussed, and it was decided that an advance at this particular time was not advisable. An advance of 5 cents was ordered on property embraced in the fourth class. This is made on the basis of 40 cents from Chicago to New-York, which will make the rate 45 to Boston, 38 to Philadelphia, 37 to Baltimore, and 35 to Albany and Troy. The General Freight Agents were instructed to adopt this rate on Monday. Mr. McCullough had some informal talk with Mr. Vanderbilt regarding the running of fast trains over the Wabash line and Canada Southern. Mr. Vanderbilt can obstruct the entire enterprise by refusing to allow trains to run over the Canada Southern. The conversation held between these gentlemen on this subject was not very satisfactory, or at least not conclusive; but it is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt will not refuse the use of the Canada road to the fast train. If this position is adhered to, the Pennsylvania Company will, within the next ten days, put on a fast train, taking passengers out of Chicago at 4 P. M. and setting them down in New-York at 10 o'clock the following evening. The magnates of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads left for the East last evening. The Vanderbilt party will start homeward at 9 o'clock to-morrow. It is their intention to be present at the annual meeting of the Lake Shore Road at Cleveland, on next Wednesday. The object of the trip hither was inspection of lines, and the meeting of yesterday was incidental.

SEVERE STORM AT RALEIGH, N. C.

WIND, RAIN, AND HAIL—TREES BLOWN DOWN, BUILDINGS DAMAGED, AND WINDOWS BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, April 29.—The most terrific storm ever known in Raleigh occurred here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It came with a southwest wind. The rain and hail for 15 minutes was so thick that it was impossible to see 10 feet. Fourteen trees were blown down in Capital-square. All over the city trees are down, across the streets and in yards. A colored boy was driving a carriage of C. L. Harris, up in Hargett-street, when it was blown over bottom up, and turned so as to face down the street. The horse was blown with the carriage. The boy escaped unhurt. Thus far, no injuries to persons have been reported. The damage to gardens, truck-farms, and fruit trees is immense. The cotton is not up, and consequently is not harmed. A portion of the market-house is torn off, a great many chimneys were blown down, and a few houses were struck by lightning. The hail was as large as hens' eggs, and was three inches thick on the ground. In houses without blinds the window-glass was all broken out.

THE BODY OF P. P. BLISS FOUND.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE ASHTABULA DISASTER — HIS BODY DISCOVERED ON THE SHORES OF LAKE ERIE, FIFTY MILES AWAY.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—On Friday last a party of sportsmen, gunning along the lake shore at Euclid village, 10 miles east of here, found the dead body of a man on the beach. The body was considerably burned on the back, one leg was broken, and the other had a large flesh wound; the head was perfect, and covered with black hair, and the face with full black whiskers. There was no clothing on the body excepting a pair of boots. The persons present had no idea whose body it might be, and as it had already commenced decomposing, they dug a grave near by and buried it. After the burial a description of the body was given at the railroad station, and it was at once assumed that it was that of P. P. Bliss, of Chicago, who was last seen on Friday night, Dec. 29, at Ashtabula, in the great railroad accident.

The theory is that the body was frozen to a cake of ice, and carried up the lake to the point where it was found. Euclid is 50 miles west of Ashtabula. The body will, in all probability, be taken up to-morrow, and a further investigation made.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—The examination into the condition of the affairs of the life insurance companies of this State, which was begun by his predecessor, will be rigidly continued by the present Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Mr. John F. Smyth, who is at present engaged in examining the Atlantic Mutual, of this city, and the Universal, of New-York. It will be some weeks before either of these examinations will be concluded, and until that time no other companies will be visited. Besides the companies above named there are 13 others incorporated in this State whose affairs will be investigated, and as the work of examination will be necessarily slow, it will be a long time before the public will be made aware of the real condition of these institutions. There is a rumor in circulation that the present Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Mr. John A. McCall, Jr., is to be removed from office, and that Senator Tobey will be appointed as his successor.

RAILROAD LITIGATION IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—In the United States Court, on Saturday, the case of John E. Risley against the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company, William C. Wilson, George Nebker, and Abraham Gish was concluded, having been on trial for the past 10 days. The jury, after being out 12 hours, failed to agree, and were discharged, standing nine for the defendants and three for the plaintiff. The case is important, involving $65,000. John E. Risley, the plaintiff, secured judgment in the Superior Court of Marion County against the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company for $55,379. This judgment was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and in so doing the bond in suit was filed with Wilson, Nebker & Gish as sureties. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the decision of the lower court. In the meantime the railroad company passed into the hands of a Receiver and became bankrupt, and suit was brought against the sureties to recover the amount of the bond. The defense is that the names of the sureties were forged.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY CASES.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—John D. Terling, G. Bensberg, Louis Teuscher, J. L. Bernecke, W. H. Wadsworth, R. W. Ulrici, W. R. Jouett, and two or three other persons, members of the Whisky Ring here, who were sentenced to pay a fine and to nominal imprisonment a year ago, but who never paid their fines, were arrested yesterday on *capias pro fine*. Terling paid his fine of $1,000, and was released. Teuscher, Bensberg, Bernecke, and Wadsworth were taken before Judge Treat, of the United States Circuit Court, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500, to appear before the court May 3, when the cases will be heard. These arrests were made under the direction of District Attorney Bliss, in pursuance of a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, that measures must be taken to collect all unpaid fines in whisky cases.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—This afternoon Anna Grey, colored, who resided at No. 404 Pleasant-avenue, was found dead in her her house with a pistol shot wound in her left breast. Joseph Freeman gave himself up to the police and stated that he had a difficulty with Annie, with whom he lived, and had struck her over the head with a rolling pin. Annie and Lizzie Lane, who lives next door, quarrelled Saturday night, and the latter has been arrested. The affair is mysterious, as death was caused by a pistol shot and not a blow on the head.

STABBED BY HIS PLAYMATE.

NASHUA, April 29.—James F. Whitney, 6 years of age, during a quarrel with his playmate, Lewis Snattuck, was stabbed by the latter three times. One cut is two and one-half inches deep, and is quite serious.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. John T. Averill has declined a nomination by the Republicans for Mayor of St. Paul, Minn.

A Texas paper says that a man hit another on the head, at San Antonio, with an ale bottle, and broke his leg.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that a Vicksburg negro stole an apple from a stand and was fined $20 for it.

A Kentucky negro woman who sued a white man for $10,000 damages for killing her husband, got a verdict for one cent.

A Nebraska paper says that tree-planting has become a mania among the people of that State. There is method in that madness.

The Richmond *Enquirer* ventures to say that Rutherford B. Hayes is the last Republican who will ever sit in the White House.

One millinery store in Boston has obtained envied notoriety by the fact that 57 young women clerks have been married from it within seven years.

Gov. Garrard of Kentucky used to say of a good old colored woman, a slave, "I had rather be Phillis in my grave than to be President of the United States."

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* is inclined to think that some villain stole Mr. Charles Francis Adams' letter from Mr. Tilden, and published it for the purpose of injuring him and Mr. Adams.

The Hartford *Courant* shows that Democratic management did not redeem a dollar of the debt of Connecticut. It remained for a Republican Legislature to resume the desirable work.

The St. Louis *Journal* has discovered that the gallant heroes who saved so many lives at the burning of the Southern Hotel are much more numerous now than they were on the night of the fire.

The Ashtabula (Ohio) *Sentinel* dissents from Mr. Wade's view of the President's policy, and advises delay, that the policy may have a chance to vindicate itself before it is condemned so unsparingly.

It is proposed to hold a convention of the aeronauts of the United States, in Philadelphia, in July, for mutual aid and instruction, and the exhibition of the various improved balloons, airships, &c.

The Albany *Times* cruelly prints the letter of a city lawyer, requesting it to copy a newspaper article sent, and "kindly to refer to his success as a lawyer" since he removed from Albany, to "oblige his many friends."

A Missouri woman writes to a St. Louis newspaper that politeness is an instinct with which the Eastern man was never blessed, and he has been more unsuccessful in its cultivation than anything he has ever undertaken.

A clergyman in Livingston County, who, in preaching upon the importance of little things, mentioned the one vote by which President Hayes was elected, was vigorously hissed by a pious Democrat in the congregation.

The officers of the United States steamer Plymouth, at Vicksburg, continue to be in clover. A local paper says that they have been dined and wined, and daily driven out behind spanking teams, and the ladies have smothered them in flowers.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* has "the best authority" for stating that the assertions that Mr. Randall has pledged the chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means to Mr. Wood, in the event of being elected Speaker, are unfounded.

A Texas story is that Gov. Throckmorton volunteered to defend a man accused of horse-stealing, and secured his acquittal, only to discover that his own saddle-horse had been stolen by the ungrateful wretch. The thief has been retaken.

Frank W. Miller & Co. have begun the publication of the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Weekly*, a bright-looking eight page paper, devoted especially to the glorification of the farmer's life, and to the condemnation of the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

Prof. George Coleman, of Philadelphia, has built a balloon, 85 feet high and 50 feet in diameter, which is to be inflated with hot air from a furnace located in the basket. After experimental trips, he promises to make one across the Atlantic, starting from Cape May in July.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* insists that the election of a Democratic Speaker is essential, both to the success of the President's policy and what it calls "ours." Moreover, it adds: "Mr. Hayes is, like the rest of us, mortal, and may at any moment cease to be. His demise would at once confront us with a very different set, of whom nothing need be said. The dullest fancy can imagine them."

Among documents lately contributed to the Southern Historical Society are papers in reference to the battle of Gettysburg, by Gens. Early, Fitzhugh Lee, Wilcox, Long, Alexander, and Heth, and Col. Walter N. Taylor. A Richmond paper believes that this series of documents will do more to give the world the true history of that great battle than anything yet written.

A Rhode Island gentleman entertained a tramp Saturday night, and the next morning invited him to accompany the family to church. The tramp pleaded unattractive raiment, and the gentleman at once put his second best suit at the tramp's disposal. Then the family and the tramp wended their way toward the church, but before they reached it the tramp slipped away with the suit.

The Fishkill *Standard* mentions the case of a printer in its employ, 16 or 17 years ago, who suddenly disappeared and was not heard from for several weeks, although widely advertised in the papers. He finally came to his mind, and found himself in Richmond, Va., without knowing how he got there, or what had transpired to him since he left home. He is now conducting a newspaper in this State, and as far as known has never had a recurrence of this aberration of mind.

The *Two Republics*, of the City of Mexico, says that the report that Col. John W. Foster, the United States Minister, was to be superseded was received with universal surprise and regret, and that the leading American residents, without exception, at once prepared and sent, to President Hayes a memorial bearing testimony to the merits and usefulness of Col. Foster, stating the unsettled condition of the country and respectfully asking for his reappointment. Subsequently came news that the report was without foundation, and the intelligence was received with great pleasure, not only by the Americans, but by citizens of all nationalities, while the newspapers were unreserved in their expressions of satisfaction.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 30—1 A. M.—For New-England north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather, with slight change in temperature, and generally rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, winds shifting to north-west and south-west, with rain areas, followed by clearing weather and nearly stationary temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1876.
3 A. M.	44°	3:30 P. M.	59°	61°
6 A. M.	47°	6 P. M.	54°	54°
9 A. M.	50°	9 P. M.	49°	53°
12 M.	55°	12 P. M.	48°	50°

Average temperature yesterday..... 52°5
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 52°0

SAVINGS BANKS IN MAINE.

There are 64 savings institutions in the State of Maine, of which four are insolvent. The total number of depositors is 90,621, and the deposits aggregate $27,818,764. The first savings bank was established at Portland in 1819, and failed from bad investments in 1838. The second was founded at Saco in 1827, and is still in operation, and the oldest in the State. A new law, which has just gone into operation, restricts semi-annual dividends to 2½ per cent., but provides for a triennial division of net earnings. Deposits are limited to $2,000, except from widows, orphans, and certain others. All deposits are exempt from municipal taxation. Deposits of married women or minors are not subject to the control of husbands or parents.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PARTY.

HOW MR. HAYES REGARDS THE OPPOSITION TO HIS POLICY—HIS CARE FOR THE COLORED MEN.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 27, 1877.

The President, in a conversation with a personal friend recently, referred to the agitation in some quarters for a new party, with a new name, and said, in substance, that it is one of the last thoughts that could occur to him to abandon the name or principles of the Republican Party, and though the threatening storm, which is imminent in and out of Congress, might rage about his course, he would never swerve from his conviction, and that his intention and aim is the perpetuity of that party, on the line on which so much good has already been done. Nothing could be further from his thoughts than the surrender of its name; as well might his opponents accuse him of wishing to surrender its principles. The President holds it near to his heart that the differences in the South shall be perfectly harmonized, and that this is a duty which he owes to the country at large, as well as to the Southern States. The charge that he would forget the interests of the emancipated race would be preposterous were it not made by those whose prominence gives them a right to be heard. Nothing troubles him more than this. All the labors of the President are easy beside the burden of being unjustly accused. He was a supporter of the Republican Party when it first had an existence. Even in his boyhood his sympathy was with Garrison and Phillips on the anti-slavery platform. The idea that he could forget for a moment the great opportunity he has of bettering the condition of the freed people of the South is so preposterous that he has hardly the patience to assure his accusers of their mistake. He knows the course he is to pursue, and he is confident that the end will justify the means he has taken to insure the promotion and welfare of every citizen of the South. It is no recent conviction with President Hayes that the time has gone by for holding an iron hand over the Southern States. Had he been President four years ago, that which has but recently

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, April 28:

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Elliot Sanford, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23 by 83, on Avenue C, west side, 45 feet south of 10th-st., for $13,000, to John English.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Fordham Morris, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following City real estate: One plot of land, 60 by 103, with unfinished buildings, on Cherry-st. north side, 143 feet west of Clinton-st., sold for $10,900 to John V. Hecker; one plot of land, 80 by 103, on Cherry-st., north side, 83 feet east of Jefferson-st., sold for $15,315 to same buyer; one plot of land 120 by 102.7, with unfinished buildings, on Rutgers-place, (Monroe-st.,) south side, 103.2 feet east of Jefferson-st., sold for $21,600 to same buyer. Also, one plot of land, 60 by 204.2, with unfinished buildings, on Rutgers-place, south side, 83.2 feet west of Clinton-st., sold for $21,400 to same buyer.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 110 by 3 by 12 by 21 by 9 by 92, No. 30 East 21st-st., south side, 375 feet west of 4th-av., for $27,000, to George B. Greer, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. E. Tracy, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, (front,) and a three-story brick building, (rear,) with lot 24.4 by 98.9, on East 24th-st., west side, 146.4 feet west of 2d-av., for $7,400, to Susan Kinsella, defendant in the legal action.

James M. Miller, also under a similar court order, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 38th-st., south side, 80 feet west of 6th-av., for $21,140, to Bernard Earle, plaintiff.

James L. Wells, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George N. Titus, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 14.3 by 98.9, on West 40th-st., south side, 242.9 feet west of 7th-av., for $5,900, to Rebecca J. Cummings.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, G. M. Speir, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 132.2, on West 75th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., for $5,000, to Jules Biano and others, Trustees and plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, Struges M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 51.1 by 3.9 by 16.3 by 102.2, on East 83d-st., north side, 97.11 feet east of 3d-av., for $8,360, to S. A. Walker.

The foreclosure sale by D. M. Clarkson, of house, with lot, on 1st-av., north of 35th-st., was adjourned to May 5.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 28, was $524,647, as against $895,935, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 30.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 103, 105, and 107 Goerck-st., west side, 125 feet south of Stanton-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on 6th-st., north side, 83 feet west of Avenue C.

By Louis Meisler, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Stickney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 92, on East 19th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av.

By J. V. D. Wyckoff & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 457 West 21st-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.5 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., n. s., 307.6 feet east of 9th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 75, on 24-av. north-east corner of 46th-st.

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 17.4 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 102 feet south of 84th-st.

By A. M. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 60 by 80 by 60 by 86.3, on 2d-av., east side, 40 feet south of 124th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., north-west corner of 150th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.8 by 74.11 by 12.8 by 99.11, No. 247 East 123th-st., north side, 99 feet west of 2d-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Meyer Butsel, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50.4 by 169.6 by 148 by 50 by 98.9, on Washington-av., south-east corner of Talmadge-st., Morrisania.

Tuesday, May 1.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. B. Hard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 70, on Houston-st., south side, 72 feet east of Clinton-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25.1 by 110.6 by 25.3 by 102, on Broadway, east side, between 104th and 12th sts., known as lot No. 8 on a map of the estate of John Miras. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 22.6 by 99.11, on West 123th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 6th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Lee Barnes, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 34 by 125 by 30.9 by 128, No. 79 5th-av., east side, 100 feet north of 15th-st.

By Leopinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with two lots, each 20 by 100, on Beekman-place, east side, 60 feet south of 50th-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 92, No. 50 West 19th-st., south side, 235 feet east of 6th-av. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 154.2 by 126.7 by 130.9, on East 52d-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Bowers, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 58th-st., south side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.

Wednesday, May 2.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 14.2 by 67.9, No. 29 White-st., south side, 68.8 feet west of Elm-st.

By Louis Meisler, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 113.2 by 19.4, by 118.6, on Broadway, east side, 62.4 feet north of 21st-st. Also, similar sale, Elliott F. Sheppard, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 49, on East 4th-st., south-west corner of Gansevoort-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.

By James L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Garden-st., north side, 100 feet east of College-av., Morrisania.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the two-story frame house, with four lots, each 25 by 97.10, on 8th-av., east side, 50 feet south of 12th-st., Brooklyn.

Thursday, May 3.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 109 West 27th-st., north side, 240 feet west of 6th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Grover, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot — by —, No. 262 Mott-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24 by —, No. 169 Monroe-st., north side, 162.6 feet west of Montgomery-st. Also, similar sale, George H. Fountain, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., south side, 143 feet east of 1st-av.; also six lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 73d-st., south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Sheriff, of the house, with lot 24 by 98.8, No. 224 West 41st-st., south side, 500 feet east of 8th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.6 by 92.9, on East 30th-st., south side, 170 feet west of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of nine acres of land on Yonkers-av., west side, adjoining land of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Yonkers.

By Leopinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.5 by 100, on Beekman-place, east side, 100 feet south of 50th-st.

By Joan H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. C. Trapnagen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 65.8 by 16 by 67.10, on East 62d-st., north side, 143 feet east of 4th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on 7th-av., west side, 25.5 feet south of 55th-st. Also, similar sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 120.3 by 103.6 by 103.3 by 102.2, on West 73th-st., north-east corner of Riverside-av. Also, a plot of land 23.4 by 86.4 by 102.2 by 100 by 19.11, on 79th-st., south-east corner Riverside-av. Also, similar sale, Edgar Logan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 123.5 by 27.2 by 114.3 by 25.2, on West 95th-st., north-east corner Riverside-av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 95, on Clinton-av., west side, known as lot No. 18 on map of the Village of Mount Hope, Morrisania.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 115 by 120, on Washington-av., east side, known as lot No. 61 on a map of the village of Morrisania.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 168 by 390 by 150 by 364, on River-av., south-east corner Palisade-av., Yonkers; also, similar sale, Jacob F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 241 by 262 by 301 by 262.8, on River-av., south-west corner Riverdale-av.

Friday, May 4.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frelinghuysen H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lot 20 by 68, No. 28 Oliver-st., east side, 42.10 feet north of Madison-st. Also, similar sale, Thomas H. Hartwell, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 61.1 by 25 by 61.11, No. 144 East Broadway, north side, 225.8 feet west of Rutgers-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 104th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 3d-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Risley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 47th-st., south side, 217 feet west of 2d-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.8, on East 86th-st., north side, 221 feet west of Avenue A.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Pomeroy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 75, on East 126th-st., south side, 144 feet west of 3d-av.

Saturday, May 5.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelly, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 403 East 16th-st., north side, 94 feet east of 1st-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of a plot of land, 200.10 by 106.6, on Avenue A, west side, between 58th and 59th sts.

By D. M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. K. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, on 1st-av., west side, 24.8 feet north of 35th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 79th-st., south side, 266.8 feet east of 10th-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 13.9 by 100.8, on East 89th-st., north side, 100 feet east of Avenue A.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Sturges M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 121st-st., south side, 150 ft. west of Avenue A. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two buildings, with lots each 25 by 99.11, on West 135th-st., north side, 235 ft. west of 5th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 five-story brick tenement house, with lot, Avenue C, w. s., 46 ft., s. of 10th-st., lot 23 x83.....$13,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 plot of land, and unfinished buildings, Cherry-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 60 x103.3.....
1 plot of land, and unfinished buildings, Cherry-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., plot 80x103.....10,900
1 plot of land, and unfinished buildings, Rutgers-place, (Monroe-st.,) s. s., 103.2 ft. e. of Jeffersonst., plot 120x102.7.....
1 plot of land and unfinished buildings, Rutgers-place, s. s., 83.2 ft. w. of Clinton-st., plot 60x204.2.....21,400

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 30 East 21st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. or 4th-av.; lot 25x110x3x12x21x9x92.....27,000

By John T. Boyd.

1 five-story brick building, (front,) and 1 three-story brick building, (rear,) with lot, East 24th-st., w. s., 146.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 24.4 x98.9.....$7,400

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 38th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 20x98.9.....$21,140

By James L. Wells.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, West 40th-st., s. s., 242.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 14.3x98.9.....$5,500

By R. V. Harnett.

4 lots, West 75th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x132.2.....$5,000
1 four-story brick house, with lot, East 83d-st., n. s., 97.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 20x51.11x8.9x16.3x102.2.....8,360

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 27.

37th-st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.6x98.9; Ann Amidon and husband to John L. Sutherland.....$27,500
49th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Emanuel Boomgardaie and wife to J. Van Buskirk.....15,000
10th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 158th-st., 25x100; Daniel Butterfield and wife to Apartment Hotel Company.....nom.
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 147th-st., 25x100; same to same.....nom.
60th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Conrad Boos and wife to August Reynold.....9,500
33d-st., s. s., 470 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; Theodore G. Deckstader and wife to Samuel C. Mattison.....10,500
38th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x98.8; E. W. Floyd and wife to Mary Ritter.....21,500
121st-st., s. s., 181.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; D. P. Ingraham and wife to Charles Schultz.....6,150
29th-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x74; McMullen David and wife to Henry D. Ranney.....nom.
23d-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 8th-av., 08x180; also, 24th-st., s. s., 25x98.8; also, 24th-st., s. s., 208.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.6x50; also, 24th-st., s. s., 204 ft. w. of 8th-av., irregular; also, 23d-st., s. s., 106 ft. w. of 9th-av., irregular; Benjamin Moore and wife to W. T. Moore.....71,012
129th-st., s. corner of Lawrence-st., irregular; Catharine Meyer and husband to A. Lieber.....nom.
2d-av., w. s., 98.11 ft. s. of 58th-st., 50x80; James E. Shaw and wife to Reuben Ross.....nom.
Washington-av., e. s., 23d Ward; J. R. Smith and wife to William Rhinehandel.....850
125th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x 99.11; Elizabeth F. Wasnburn and husband to Caroline Davis.....8,000
91st-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15x10 .8; James Wood and Jemima Fairfax.....8,500
Lexington-av., s. w. corner 57th-st., 22.6x 25.5; A. Dyfoos and wife to E. A. Jacobs.....500
48th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 9th-av., 30x100.5; Daniel Grunsted and wife to J. S. Butler.....11,000
53d-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; William S. Guerneau to D. Harford.....10,000
55th-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x 100.5; Robert Hoe and wife to H. F. Burgard.....17,000
23d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21.6x60; Anne Mccarty to K. M. Conklin.....13,250
49th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Karl Schmaltz and wife to Peter Voss.....13,000
49th-st., n. s., 86 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.6x 100.5; J. Lindley, Receiver, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....22,000
60th-st., n. s., 125.6 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....8,500
60th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....8,100
Cannon-st., Nos. 61, 63, and 65; F. H. Smith, Referee, to N. S. Biggs.....14,000
29th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; G. N. Titus, Referee, to R. Julian.....4,800
2d-av., s. e. corner 121st-st., 16x10.11; W. C. Ready, Referee, to S. Engelskircher.....7,000
121st-st., s. s., 248.8 ft. e. of 4th-a., 16.8x 100.11; J. A. Welsh, Referee, to M. A. Bult..
121st-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x 100.11; same to same.....
121st-st., s. s., 231.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x 100.11; same to same.....
39th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; M. Diefendorf, Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company.....10,000
49th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x 100.4½; J. N. Barbour, Referee, to S. Floyd.....9,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AS THE OWNER IS RETIRED FROM business, a first-class hotel in a wide-awake town 66 miles from New-York, on the Erie railway, at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.; building of brick, 80 feet front; 24 rooms for guests; large brick stables for 18 horses; sheds and yards in connection; house has been the best patronized in the place for five years. Apply to JOHN HUGHAM, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a two-story frame house, centrally located, fronting the park; possession immediately; gas and furniture; good cellar; lot about 193x220 feet. Inquire of A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J., or No. 42 Duane-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LARGE and small; village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of 44th and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON
MADISON AND 4TH AVS.,
55TH AND 56TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, MAY 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Situated as follows:

MADISON-AVENUE.—The entire westerly front, (eight lots,) between 55th and 56th sts.

FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREETS.—Five lots, north side of 55th-st., five lots south side of 56th-st., in the rear of the Madison-av. lots.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Three lots, south side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The entire westerly front, (eight lots,) between 55th and 56th sts.

This sale will offer an opportunity to
CAPITALISTS OR BUILDERS
to purchase lots for immediate improvement in a choice and highly respectable neighborhood.

The easterly side of Madison-av., between 55th and 56th sts., is now handsomely improved.

The lots will be sold subject to full RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A small place in the country, not too far from the City, unincumbered, in exchange for an assorted stock of men's and boys' clothing. Address CLOTHIER, Station D.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED,
No. 5 WEST 50TH-ST.,
AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE,
finely and expensively built, and in perfect order; is richly and completely furnished, and will be leased for a series of years. Address or apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau-st., or No. 3 West 50th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 45TH-ST.—CHOICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone medium-size dwelling; hardwood finish; in exquisite order; rent exceedingly low. Permits from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

CHOICE APARTMENTS, 265 WEST 25TH.—Tenderloin for small refined families; all improvements; extensive rear play-ground; Summer-house; janitor; moderate rents; light; ventilated; luxurious garden.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126-130 East 24th-st.—Unfurnished suites to let; the largest, most conveniently arranged and centrally located in the City: every room light; st-am; janitors; district and livery stable telegraphs, &c.; owner resident.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 272 West 39th-st.; 10 roome, with all improvements; $50 a month.
J. DENHAM & CO.
No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, NO. 338 LEXington-av., (Murray Hill,) just put in complete order and painted throughout; rent low to good tenant; no permit required. Apply to
H. S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY CONvenient three-story high-stoop house, 20x40 feet; rent low. Apply to the owner, on the premises, No. 38 East 24th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON-AV., A RECEPtion-room, suitable for a physician's office, having been occupied as such for the last ten years; references exchanged.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 147 EAST 29TH ST., BEtween Lexington and 3d avs.; will be put in good order; rent, $1,100 and Croton rent. For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 STUYVESANT-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs., near A. T. Stewart's; rent, $1,300 and Croton rent; suitable for boarding-house. For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

NO. 13 WEST 47TH-ST.—FULL-SIZED DWELLing, furnished or unfurnished; low rent.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BROWN-STONE BUILding; best location; elegant French apartments; nine lighted rooms; hard-wood finish; private stairs; janitor, &c. Apply at No. 109 East 50th-st.

THREE OF THE FINEST CORNER FLATS in the City; location unsurpassed; mirrors, cornices, &c.; others; street entrance; open evenings. YATES, No. 888 6th-av.

TO LET—NO. 154 WEST 15TH-ST., THREE-story, high basement; all conveniences; good order; 20x52x103. Inquire at No. 148 West 15th-st.

CHEAP FLAT TO LET IN BROWN-STONE front No. 437 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. APPLY at No. 149 East 27th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE houses, cabinet finished, all late improvements, just completed. Nos. 135, 139, 141 Bedford-av., the leading avenue to the Park; first-class houses and neighborhood; high ground; near ferries to Grand and Broadway; $840 per year. Inquire of H. B. SCHOLES, on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, 15 MINUTES from Hamilton Ferry; thorough order, water, gas, &c., just been painted, papered, kalsomined, &c.; $18 per month to desirable tenant. Apply at No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

RENT $600—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, NO. 471 Tompkins-av., near Fulton, Brooklyn; healthy location; owner on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a modern commodious house, having 14 rooms, all spacious and well lighted, with usual appliances for comfort; carriage-house, stable, &c.; only 10 minutes from two depots; grounds have hedges, shrubbery, lawn, and delightful shade of forest and ornamental trees. Will be let for a year or shorter period at a very moderate price to a desirable tenant. Apply to FRED. B. FISKE, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 26, or on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME FRENCH-ROOFED cottage residence, containing six bed-rooms, bathroom, ample closets, for lease; situate on Glenu-av., Mountain Side, near Llewellyn Park Depot, 14 acres lawn, fine stable, carriage-house; excellent neighborhood; rent, $800. HAMILTON A. WELLS, No. 30 Pine-st., or corner opposite principal Orange station.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., No. 8 Broad-st. Thomaston, Maine, where a photograph may be seen.

TO RENT—AT SHORT HILLS, N. J., ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a country place; house fully furnished; contains 19 room, billiard cottage, greenhouse, laundry, stable, &c.; fruit and vegetable garden, lawn, pasture, woodland, &c. For terms and particulars, address T. M. S., Box No. 2,080 New-York P.O.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Island Seabright cottages to rent for the Summer. Full particulars and catalogues may be had from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

$250—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND CORNER lot, Maplewood, South Orange, one hour from New-York; depot, main road, plank walk; fruit, grass, stable, healthy, cheap. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 26th-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A VERY FINE country residence at Fordham, N. Y.; house and grounds large and convenient; rent low.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, STATEN ISLAND—Furnished, 14 rooms; 10 minutes from depot; fronting on Sound; fruits, shade, and lawn; five acres. OWNER, No. 592 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO LET, LARGE FURNISHED cottage, 18 rooms, delightfully situated, directly on the lake. References to A. D. F. Randolph, book store, No. 900 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT FOR the Summer; six bed-rooms and bath-room; rent, $900. Address Box No. 82, Greenwich, Conn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD like the care of a house for the Summer. Call or address Mrs. KENNY, No. 160 East 44th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S

CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE.
TO LET
STEAM POWER METROPOLITAN STEAM POWER BUILDINGS, NOS. 911 AND 13 BAXTER-ST.—Lofts of all sizes, with steady power, well lighted, splendidly located.

STORE NO. 770 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.—With or without basement—25x95—splendid business location. Rent very low.

STORE NO. 965 1ST-AV., CORNER 53D-ST.—One of the best openings for Tea Trade in the City.

NO. 811 BROADWAY, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH FLOORS.—Near Stewart's—Unsurpassed for business purposes.

NO. 828 BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.—Large, light, and very cheap.

NO. 16 CLINTON-PLACE—FIRST FLOOR, store front, near Broadway.

NO. 48 CLINTON-PLACE, FIRST FLOOR, STORE FRONT.—Fine location.

FINE OFFICES IN THE ELEGANT BUILDING NO. 744 BROADWAY, corner Astor-place, at prices to suit the times.

AT THROGG'S NECK—4 ELEGANT COTTAGES, beautifully located on the Sound: fine fishing, boating, bathing, &c.; will be rented very low for the season or year. Can be reached by Pelham Coach or cars.

AT WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Splendid Summer boarding-house; fully furnished; fine grounds in first-class order; unsurpassed for health, scenery, and com ort.

NO. 37 WEST 9TH-ST.—ELEGANT THREE-story and basement brick dwelling; splendid, central location for boarding-house.

FLOORS AT NO. 9 EAST 4TH-ST.—VERY cheap; also basement for restaurant; opposite Whiting Manufacturing Company's large factory.

For further particulars apply at
W. N. GRISWOLDS,
Central Real Estate Office,
No. 744 Broadway, cor. Astor-place.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE STORE AND APARTMENTS NO. 131 Waverley-place, next door to corner 6th-av.; new plate-glass and silver-bar show-window; rent, $37 50 per month; anti-liquor and tobacco; also basement store No. 46 Hudson-st.; rent, $20 per month; key with J. Schmidt, up stairs. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, 25 feet wide, 14th-st., near Broadway; fine location for business; rent low to a good tenant. Property can be purchased. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 NEW CHAMBERS-ST.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET CHEAP—STORE, NO. 138 FULTON-ST. TOWNER, No. 593 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—HANDsome new light double harness, with key collars; also fine light single harness; both first class, by a City maker. Apply at No. 167 East 53d-st.; ring fourth bell.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of May, 1877, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School-house No. 23, on 40th-st., near 8th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for mason work," "Proposal for carpenter work," "Proposal for painting," "Proposal for heating," "Proposal for furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
ADRIAN H. MUSKHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES R. CUMING,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1877.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, Hall of the Board of Education, until Monday, the 30th day of April, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for erecting new wings, and for alterations to Grammar School House No. 16, on West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
E. DENISON,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
DAVID M. FARL,
Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR GRAY SHIRTING FLANNEL—HEAVY QUALITY.

DEPOT QUARTER-MASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GRAND-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 9, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, May 21, 1877, for supplying the Quarter-master's Department at Philadelphia with three hundred and twenty thousand (320,000) yards of Heavy Country Gray Shirting Flannel, of standard quality. The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. For information in detail apply at this office, where samples of the Flannel can be seen, and specification and forms of proposals will be furnished.

Envelopes containing bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Shirting Flannel."

D. H. RUCKER, Asst. Quarter-master-General.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, May 16, 1877, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, twenty-five thousand pounds of manufactured tobacco. This amount at the option of the Commissary General, within six months after receipt of notice of award of contract, to be increased as much as fifty thousand pounds.

The contracts made under this advertisement shall not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions heretofore published, which can be obtained by application to this office.

R. H. MORGAN, Major and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, April 24, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 24, 1877, for furnishing stationery for the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimates quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Stationery

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, May 26, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, June 2, at 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steera e, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...WEDNESDAY, May 2 | RUSSIA.....WED., May 16
SCYTHIA.....WED., May 9 | BATAVIA.....WED., May 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 3
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, May 17
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 31
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, June 7

First cabin, $60, $80, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....April 28
ANDES.....May 12

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL.....May 3
ATLAS.....May 24

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, April 25
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....April 28
EDISTO.....WEDNESDAY, May 2

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Offices on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia....May 5, 11 A. M. | Anconia....May 19, 10 A. M.
Alsatia....May 12, 3 P. M. | California....May 26, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia....May 19, 10 A. M. | Australia....June 2, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $75. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 5, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, May 19, at 10:3 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....June 9, 2 P. M.

From Pier 45, foot of North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., May 5 | RHEIN.....Sat., May 19
ODER.....Sat., May 12 | NEKAR.....Sat., May 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

LABRADOR, Sailed to.....Wed., May 2, 8:30 A. M.

For particulars address

LOUIS DE GRIMAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 40 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, June 12, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $70, according to state-room accommodation; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, May 2, Pier 19 East river, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 Southst.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 5, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

S. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, May 9, Pier 43 North river, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 12, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. H. COWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent A. & S. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier 42 North River.

For San FRANCISCO, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, May 1

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....TUES., May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 25

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & Co., or A. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 5 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing from Pier No. 37 North River.

For Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia, Newberne, and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk, jersey TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at Pier No. 37 North River. General offices, No. 197 Greenwich-st.

N. L. McCREADY, President.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, May 2
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, May 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, May 12

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 29 and May 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 28
COLUMBIA.....WEDNESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LUDING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, to PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....May 3 | FRISIA.....May 17
WIELAND.....May 10 | PommERANIA...May 24

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—
United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....THURSDAY, May 3, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt....May 5, 11 A. M. | England....May 19, 10 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
REAPPEARANCE OF THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
ON THE
FALL RIVER LINE,
MONDAY, April 30, 1877.

These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season on the above date, leaving New-York from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays, July 1, to Sept. 2 inclusive.) During the past Winter they have, at great expense, been thoroughly overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. Many new features have been added. HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

GEO. L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agt. Agents.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't. L. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, JONES' DOCK, (COLD SPRING,) Long Island.—On and after SATURDAY, APRIL 21, the new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Return trip, leave Jones' Dock, (Cold Spring,) 6:30 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Tickets to all landings, 50 cents: excursion tickets, $1. Reed and skiomore Expresses on board.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 24th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th...6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th.....7:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. New and magnificent steam-boats leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 9 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, connecting with railroad trains North and West. The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6P. M. Fare only $1 50, and no reduction to all points. Staterooms warmed by steam during the cool months.

S. C. MAYO, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Dister and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from Pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1, steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6, and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lockhaven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:40 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2, and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:5) A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 8:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court-street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cort. andt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10:2 . M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Dabrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD STATE BONDS OF 1872.

ISSUED TO THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The English Committee of Holders of the above bonds inform the bondholders that the deed of conveyance and assignment of the lands and property to Trustees, in satisfaction of the bonds and coupons, has been duly executed and acknowledged by the Governor of the State, and that the Trustees, (the Hon. J. A. Billups, the State Trustee, and Mr. John Swann, of No. 5 Fredericks-place, Old Jewry, the bondholders Trustee, nominated by the committee in place of Mr. R. H. Smith,) are now actively engaged in carrying out the trust. Attention is called to the notice by the Trustees of their appointment, contained in the separate advertisement following; and all holders of the above bonds and holders of detached overdue coupons, who have not already deposited the same with the Alliance Bank, limited, of London, or Messrs. Flock & Co., of New-York, the bankers in America, are requested to do so without delay, and pay up the contribution of $10, gold, per bond.

The necessary forms of deposit can be obtained at the offices of the committee, from Messrs. FLOCK & CO. By order, GEORGE BUCK, Jr., Secretary.

COUNCILHOUSE, No. 17 Moorgate-st.
LONDON, E. C., April, 1877.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

Notice.—To holders of the direct gold bonds of the State of Alabama, of 1870, amounting to two millions of dollars:

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved Feb. 23, 1876, for the adjustment of the indebtedness of the said State, and numbered 38, and by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by the Governor of the said State to John A. Billups, of Carrollton, Pickens County, in the said State, and John Swann, of No. 5 Fredericks-place, Old Jewry, London, the said John A. Billups and John Swann have been appointed Trustees on behalf of the said State, and the holders of said direct bonds respectively, for the purpose of receiving and applying certain lands, property, and rights in the said act and the said deed mentioned for the use and benefit of the holders of said direct bonds, who may accept the terms of the said act in relation thereto, and surrender their bonds as therein provided.

By the terms of said act, all holders of said bonds intending to participate in the benefit of the trust must surrender their bonds and coupons within 10 years from the 1st day of May, 1876, in the manne specified in the said act. And all bonds and coupons not then surrendered will be barred of all right to participate in the benefit of the trust, or to share in the proceeds thereof.

JOHN A. BILLUPS, } Trustees.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 3, 1877.

New-York City 6s and 7s.

Brooklyn 7s, 1887,

Kings County 7s, 1882.

Newark 7s, 1895.

Elizabeth 7s, 1881 and 1896.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau-street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold in amounts to suit investors; also, Gold, Silver, and foreign coins; Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on Balances; Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
Office 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before April 30. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1877.

MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

OSWEGO CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1888.

Price 105 and Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, } No. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the above-named office on the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the company's interests in the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and secure the building of uncompleted portion of it. Also, to consider the policy and mode of securing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's road west of the Missouri River. Also, to decide on the ways and means, by mortgage or otherwise, of finishing and equipping the company's branch of the Pursuing coal-field, and extending the road from Kalama to Portland, Oregon.

SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the committee heretofore appointed to receive deposit of bonds and effect a reorganization of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company have extended the time for the deposit of such bonds until the first day of May next, and that all holders of the consolidated bonds of the said company desiring to participate in the benefits of such reorganization, are required to deposit their bonds on or before May 1, 1877, with the Continental National Bank of the City of New-York, and to pay to the said bank to the credit of the said committee the amount of one-quarter of one per centum upon the par value of the bonds so deposited. (Signed,)

GEORGE ODDYKE,
M. K. JESUP,
HORACE PORTER.

Bonds
OF THE
State of Connecticut,
FOR SALE BY
Geo. K. Sistare,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Vermont railroad Company will be held at their office in St. Albans, Vt., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock meridian, for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the President.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Clerk.
St. ALBANS, Vt., April 23, 1877.

Hannibal and Naples Railroad.

The Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bondholders are notified to deposit their bonds with the Trustee, to be held on account of the Protection Committee, appointed April 9, 1877, to protect the interest of said bondholders in buying in the road at the foreclosure sale on their account. Immediate attention to this is necessary.

GEORGE W. PARSONS, Chairman of Committee,
A. B. BATES, Treasurer.
No. 44 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$70,000. TO LOAN, IN VARIOUS SUMS, at 6 per cent., for three years, on improved city property. No brokerage.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 105 Broadway cor. of Pine-st., STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

DRY GOODS.

PARASOLS.

SUN AND RAIN
UMBRELLAS.

A CHOICE STOCK OF NOVELTIES

NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

UNDERGARMENTS
AND
HOSIERY.

STAPLE AND FANCY STYLES FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND GENTLEMEN, AT POPULAR PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

BARGAINS
IN LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY
of the BEST EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, FRESH and SEASONABLE GOODS in EVERY VARIETY of STYLE and MATERIAL at
LOWER PRICES
THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED in THIS MARKET,
INCLUDING 2,500 DOZEN
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED COTTON HOSIERY, EXTRA FINE, EXTRA LONG, FRENCH-FASHIONED, BALBRIGGAN, LISLE THREAD and OPEN WORK, from 25c. to 90c. per pair.
CHILDREN'S FANCY COTTON HOSIERY, from 25c. to 50c. per pair.

UNDERWEAR
of EVERY DESCRIPTION, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC, including OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, in ALL the LATEST STYLES and SEASONABLE MATERIALS, at CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

PARIS,
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
NOUVEAUTES.

RUE DU BAC 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, and RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE 25.

This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the finest establishments in Paris, in which thousands could once may be placed. Noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS from the celebrated fabrics of Bonnet, Poncon, &c., to the very finest novelties of FANCY SILKS, India and French CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACES, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS for ladies, FURS, Cotton and Thread STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIM MINGS, CARPETS, Article of Furniture, Wedding Outfits.

English Assistants. Fixed prices.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the office of A. INSLIN & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, on the 7 per cent. first mortgage and 10 per cent. income bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. R. FOSDICK.
Trustees and Receivers of C., C. and I. C. Railway Company.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will pay the coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company falling due May 1, 1877, on presentation of the coupons on and after that date at Savannah, Ga., or at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN SCREVEN,
SAMUEL A. STRANG,
Receivers Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, April 26, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND one-half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the past three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of May.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, Corner Dowers and Broome-st., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to May 1, 1877. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, DREXEL BUILDING, No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE MAY 1, 1877, with the Continental National Bank of the City of New-York, and to pay to the said bank to the credit of the said committee the amount of one-quarter of one per centum upon the par value of the bonds so deposited. (Signed,)

GEORGE ODDYKE,
M. K. JESUP,
HORACE PORTER.

Bonds
OF THE
State of Connecticut,
FOR SALE BY
Geo. K. Sistare,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.

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By order of the President.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Clerk.
St. ALBANS, Vt., April 23, 1877.

Hannibal and Naples Railroad.

The Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bondholders are notified to deposit their bonds with the Trustee, to be held on account of the Protection Committee, appointed April 9, 1877, to protect the interest of said bondholders in buying in the road at the foreclosure sale on their account. Immediate attention to this is necessary.

GEORGE W. PARSONS, Chairman of Committee,
A. B. BATES, Treasurer.
No. 44 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$70,000. TO LOAN, IN VARIOUS SUMS, at 6 per cent., for three years, on improved city property. No brokerage.

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AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 105 Broadway cor. of Pine-st., STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE six or eight persons with good board and pleasant, elegantly-furnished rooms; location of house unexceptionable and central; references given and required. Address SPRINGTIME, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 21 5TH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET with board, singly or en suite, on second and third floors; also hall rooms for gentlemen; Summer prices; references.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Parlor floor, four large rooms, second or second floor, six light rooms, on advantageous terms, in the spacious double house 45 5th-av.; private tables.

ONE OR A SUITE—OF SECOND OR THIRD story rooms to let, with first-class board; private house, near 79th-st. entrance, (east) of Central

THE BUDDHIST RELIGION.

IT IS EXPLAINED BY A CHINAMAN.

WONG CHIN FOO ENTERTAINS A PARTY OF THEOSOPHS AT MME. BLAVATSKY'S RESIDENCE—CHINESE AND CHRISTIAN MORALITY CONTRASTED—WHAT EDUCATED CHINAMEN BELIEVE AND PRACTICE—A CHALLENGE TO THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

A select circle of Theosophists gathered in Mme. Blavatsky's cozy apartments in West Forty-seventh-street, last evening, to listen to a short discourse on "China, and the Chinese Religion," by Wong Chin Foo, the native missionary, who has been announced as being on the errand of converting the 40,000,000 Christians of this country to Buddhism. The parlor or bondoir in which Mme. Blavatsky received her guests bore evidence of the untrammeled tastes of its owner in the shape of a huge tiger's head imbedded over the door, a miniature crocodile swinging from the ceiling, and elegant and curious *bric-a-brâc* and articles of *vertu* distributed about on the walls and mantel-pieces. In the ante-room into which the guests were first conducted were figures of elephants, mystic triads, and other ornamental symbols, most of which were supposed by the uninitiated among the visitors to be the veritable "idols" to which the young heathen missionary paid his devotions. Occupying a capacious arm-chair in the centre of the parlor, the genial Mme. Blavatsky received her guests with true French courtesy. A delicate paper cigarette was held deftly between the thumb and fore finger of her left hand, and as she toyed with it she delivered her opinion of orthodox ministers and missionaries in somewhat deprecatory terms; "They may say as much as they please against the Buddhists. The Buddhists don't believe in eternal hell, nor do their priests spend their time running after other men's wives."

The majority of the audience seemed to approve of this sentiment, and then the attraction of the evening, Wong Chin Foo, was ushered in by Col. Olcott, and introduced to each lady and gentleman present. Wong was dressed in a dark suit, in shape not unlike that of the ordinary Chinaman, though of richer material and more elaborate make. His only jewelry consisted of a gold watch and rich neck-chain of the same metal. He appeared to the audience as a young, courteous, and well-bred Mongolian of about 26, with a thoughtful cast of features and an expressive countenance. He was graceful in his movements, perfectly self-possessed, and comported himself throughout with as much tact and propriety as though he had been a "society man" of years' standing. His English was generally fluent and well-chosen, but he experienced some difficulty in conveying certain ideas in clear and unambiguous language. He does not pretend, as has been erroneously reported, to represent the Buddhist priesthood of his native country. His acquaintance with the theology and polemics of Buddhism, he expressly states, is no more than that of any other young Chinaman of good family and ordinary education. He has merely entered upon his present course for the purpose of disabusing the American mind of the gross errors and absurdities respecting the religion of China, which have been so long current. He does not attack the missionaries or object to their making as many converts as they choose; he only objects to their slandering and vilifying the intelligent classes of China by representing them to be a degraded and idolatrous people. His personal history is a long and interesting one. He has visited this country twice, has been an officer of the Imperial Government at Shunghai, and a rebel against the present Tartar Emperor. For this last act a reward of $1,500 was put on his head, and he was hunted through his native country for months. At one time he went to the English missionaries at Hong Kong for shelter. He says those pious men told him at first that they were his friends and would protect him, but on finding out who he was, announced that they must give him up to the Emperor, although they knew he would be tortured in the most horrible manner and be cut into 18 pieces. They said, however, that they would get his sentence reduced to simple decapitation, and then left him in a room of the mission, after locking the doors and windows, and telling him "to put his trust in Jesus." In the night he broke loose, and, at the risk of his life, escaped. After wandering about the country for weeks, he finally escaped to the coast, where the steward of a trading vessel—a man without any religion—concealed him on board and gave him passage to Japan. After various wanderings, and the loss of all that remainder of his property, he was befriended by Col. C. O. Sheppard, of Buffalo, then United States Consul at Yokohama, and through him secured a passage to San Francisco. On board were 200 Chinese young women of the lower class, whom the slave-dealers were carrying to San Francisco for infamous purposes. Wong, who was a cabin passenger, protested against this outrage on the poor prisoners in the steerage, and came near being shot by the Captain for his pains. On their arrival in San Francisco he took the case of the women before the courts, and the entire 200 were set free and sent back to their country. He studied nearly a year in a college in Washington, D. C., and during the past year has lectured in Boston, in the Parker course of lectures, in Philadelphia, in the Star course, and also in Chicago and other Western cities. He has delivered over 80 lectures during the present season, and intends to appear before the New-York public at either Steinway or Chickering Hall on Sunday evening next.

In respect to the Christian missionaries in China, he wished it distinctly understood that he regarded the majority of them as honest and well-meaning men. As a class, however, they are grossly ignorant of the real essence and nature of the Chinese religion. The Chinese worshiped but one true God—the Supreme and All-powerful Ruler of the universe, and inherited from Confucius and their other sages as pure and noble a system of morals as that contained in the New Testament. In fact, Confucius was the originator of the Golden Rule and many of those maxims which were taught by Jesus, and as Confucius lived 550 years before Christ, the plagiarism, if any, must be ascribed to the latter. The images, or "idols," as they had been called, with a dozen or more eyes and arms, and similar accompaniments, were intended to symbolize those all-seeing and all-powerful attributes of the Deity which were common to all nations which believed in one God. They were adored, or worshiped sometimes, by the lower classes, just as the images of the Virgin Mary and saints are adored by the lower class of Roman Catholics. The "idols" were simply aids to faith — symbols — not Gods to be worshiped—although among the more degraded classes this belief had degenerated into a sort of half-worship. Among educated and intelligent Chinamen such corruptions did not exist, and it was ridiculous for missionaries to tell them that they must forsake the pure and lofty faith of their ancestors for the theological beliefs of modern Christianity. He would challenge any man in America—any missionary in Asia—to say that he ever heard one out of the 450,000,000 of Chinese take the name of God in vain. They regarded the sacred name of the Almighty with too deep an awe to mention it, even in worship, without the greatest solemnity and reverance. They had no omnipotent devil, no red-hot hell with eternal torture for countless millions of the human race, but they believed in an immortality, although the missionaries had constantly asserted to the contrary. They locked up millions of dollars in wooden boxes less than an inch thick, though if the missionaries ever thoroughly converted them they would probably have to adopt heavy iron safes like ours to keep out burglars. They were an honest and indnstrious people, in all the walks of life. The Christians talked about honoring their parents, but a Chinaman would consider an average Christian's love for his father and mother as horrible neglect. Their sacred writings said, "That man who causes a tear to flow from a parent's eyes, the thunderbolts of heaven will shake him. The sea Captains and others who visited the Chinese ports, and saw the longshore population of certain cities, knew about as much of the people at large and their religion as the missionaries. Wong added that great as was the undeserved reproach which had been cast upon his people by the Christian churches, he would not have come to this City to speak on the subject but for the resolution recently adopted by the Baptist ministers of this City that all adult heathens were destined to hell-fire. His reason and conscience revolted at the idea that the followers of Buddha, of Brahma, and of Confucius, who worship the one, all-powerful, and omnipresent Creator, as much as ever Christians did, and who practiced a far better morality than the majority of Christians, should be roasted for all eternity for not trampling on the faith of their fathers at the command of foreign priests.

After remarks generally commendatory of the speaker's sentiments by Judge Westbrook, Col. Olcott, and others, and a few questions upon particular points of the Buddhist faith, the guests adjourned to the dining-room, where a collation was served. The time and place of Wong Chin Foo's public lecture on Sunday next will be announced in a day or two.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the American Congregational Union was celebrated last evening at the Church of the Disciples, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue. The principal officers of the society occupied the platform, together with Rev. Mr. Dana, of Norwich, Conn., the preacher of the evening, and Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Pastor of the church. After the usual services Rev. Dr. Palmer, Secretary of the Union, was introduced and read a brief statement of the work which it had accomplished. The object of the Union was to spread the principles of Congregationalism everywhere and aid struggling communities to build houses of worship. How well it had accomplished its mission could be understood from the increase in the number of churches all over the country. In 1850 there were only 1,000 Congregational churches in the United States; now there were more than 3,000. Rev. Mr. Dana's sermon was on the influence of houses of Christian worship on the communities which surround them. He made a cogent argument in behalf of societies such as the Congregational Union, whose object is church extension. Toward the close of the services Rev. Dr. Hepworth made a few remarks, in which he alluded somewhat humorously to the hard struggle for existence through which the Church of the Disciples had passed. He was pleased to announce that in a very short time the church would be completely out of debt, and would then belong to the congregation. At present it was in his name, but as soon as the last dollar of its indebtedness was wiped out he would transfer it to the Trustees. He had the reputation of being well supplied with this world's goods, but he assured his hearers that he was not wealthy.

OBSTACLES TO TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Rev. D. A. Goodsell delivered an address last evening, in the Washington-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on "The Obstacles to Temperance Reform." One obstacle was the use of liquor by professing Christians. No Christian could use liquor of any kind without injury to himself and to others. There were ministers who believed that the Bible sanctioned the use of wine in moderation; but if the cause of temperance was to be advanced by the Church, all Christians must unite in the work under the banner of total abstinence. Another obstacle to the temperance movement was the interests of the manufacturers of intoxicating drinks, who have hundreds of millions of capital invested. They fought obstinately to protect their interests, spending money freely, taking every advantage of technicalities of law and legal quibbles, and buying up Legislatures. Among a very large class of Americans wines and liquors were used on special social occasions as a matter of course, and many American young men began a career of drunkenness during the festive holiday season, or at a party or social assemblage. The miserable homes of many of the poorer classes make them look upon the drinking saloon as a great attraction, and the intoxicating bowl as their only means of exhilaration, and this could only be remedied by philanthropic, Christian men, like George Peabody, providing better homes to counteract this baneful influence. Prohibitory statutes enacted in advance of popular sentiment had been a great hindrance to the advance of the temperance movement, for not a liquor store could be effectually blotted out until a moral sentiment had been created which would so pervade the community as to give support to the execution of proper laws. Another mistake had been made in bestowing too much pity on the drunkard and heaping all the abuse upon the liquor dealer. The man who voluntarily formed a habit of becoming intoxicated should be made to feel that he was committing a great crime against society as well as injuring himself. The idea of Christian men buying liquor on the Sabbath in order to get evidence to convict a liquor seller, and thus breaking the law in an attempt to enforce it, was not in accordance with God's law, and was not calculated to inspire respect in the man-maker for the human law he was charged with breaking, and this had been markedly the case in Brooklyn.

AN INVITATION FROM ARKANSAS.

Gov. W. R. Miller, of Arkansas, has written a reply to a letter of inquiry from Maine, in which he extols his State very highly as presenting uncommon inducements to the industrious immigrant. "Now that distracting politics have been removed," he says, "immigration is regarded by the Government and the great mass of the people as the one thing to be desired. Lands are cheap except in a few localities already thickly settled. The constitutional limit of State taxation is 1 per cent.; of county taxes 1 per cent.; and of municipal taxes 1 per cent., making a total maximum of 3 per cent. per annum to the inhabitants of cities, and of 2 per cent. to the farmers. The present State tax is 7 mills; the others vary within the limits fixed." The Governor thus concludes: "The facts justify me in the assertion that in no State of the entire country is life or property safer or more carefully protected than in Arkansas. The percentage of crime is small, and is confined chiefly to the entirely uneducated classes. While crime has decreased since the re-establishment of our civil liberties, punishment has become more certain and more severe. An entire peace reigns undisturbed throughout our limits. Politics do not run high, and are allowed no place in the ordinary course of business life. During the administration of my predecessor protection for every man in his personal opinions, political or religious, and in the publication of these by speech or on paper, stood ready, as it will always stand ready in mine; but in neither have I ever known an occasion for such protection to be extended or a call upon the authorities for its exercise. I do not wish to be understood as intimating that Arkansas is a paradise for lazy men. The immigrant, to be prosperous, must work here as elsewhere. But the climate is such as will permit him to work the year round, and the soil will return for his labor an exceptionally rich reward. I can assure such men of a hearty welcome, of co-operation, of impartial justice, and of the fullest protection, by the law, in every regard, of life, liberty, and property, and this without reference to their nativity, their religion, or their politics."

AN INCIDENT OF THE POLK CAMPAIGN.

Messrs. John B. Warfel and J. M. W. Geist have begun the publication of another Republican paper, called the *New Era*, in Lancaster, Penn. It is to be edited by Mr. Geist, who for many years conducted the *Express* in the same city. The initial number contains a letter from Col. John W. Forney, in which he gives this reminiscence of the Presidential campaign of 1844, when Henry Clay was the Whig, and James K. Polk the Democratic candidate: "Great crowds had gathered at the railroad depot in Lancaster to receive the news from Western Pennsylvania. There were no universal telegraph wires then as now, and we had to be content with the news as it came to us by steam. The train from Pittsburg came in, and a great rush was made to get election news from the passengers. The first I met was the late Henry S. Magraw, then a young lawyer in large practice in Pittsburg, who, taking me aside, gave me the figures of the results in a number of the western counties, which he had confidentially obtained from a correspondent of a New-York paper who had collected them for the exclusive use of his employers. They indicated that Pennsylvania had gone for Polk. No other passenger could supply the facts I had in my possession. Mr. Buchanan was among the waiting throng, and I very naturally privately gave them my news. I never shall forget his remark. 'Do not let these returns be used for any betting purposes; take them to the Whig head-quarters, with my respects, and make them the common property of both parties.' I promptly followed his advice, although what I had to say to the Whigs was not palatable. In half an hour afterward the train from the east brought the fact that New-York had declared for the Democrats, and it was a pleasant reflection that nobody had won any money by offering to wager on the secret returns from Western Pennsylvania."

ROMANTIC TRAGEDY IN MADRID.

The journals of Madrid give details of a romantic tragedy in that city. In the street Caballero de Gracia is a shop of fancy articles kept by a man named Gasso and his daughter, a young woman of some talent as a writer, and who edits a journal of fashions on her own account. She had been sought in marriage by a clerk in one of the Government offices, but her father opposed the union, apparently from selfish motives, for the shop belonged to the daughter, to whom it had been left by her mother. Her desire to accept the matrimonial offer made to her was a frequent subject of quarrel between her and her father, and a few days back the man went into her room early in the morning while she was still in bed, and after endeavoring in vain to induce her to promise to abandon her idea of marriage, he fired a revolver at her, the ball lodging in her head, and then blew out his own brains. The unfortunate young woman was taken to a hospital, but the extraction of the ball was an operation so dangerous that none of the surgeons would at first attempt it. She then contracted marriage in extremis, made a will in favor of her husband, and received the sacrament, but according to the latest accounts, hopes are entertained of saving her.

WESTERN CROPS.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday, April 27, says: "Accounts from various points in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, are encouraging with respect to the prospects for wheat and corn. A vast amount of seeding has been done within the past two or three weeks, the farmers being moved to extra efforts in order to offset, as far as possible, the ravages of the grasshoppers, so that the acreage will largely surpass that of previous years. Good crops will find the North-west in shape to reap the full benefit of high prices."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Bristol (Penn.) *Observer* says: "At a meeting of the City and Borough Superintendents of the Public Schools of Pennsylvania, held in Harrisburg on Tuesday, three of the speakers denounced the system of cramming and spending too much time in useless studies which is now generally adopted, and a similar view was elaborated in an address that advocated a practical system of tuition, and complained that only a small percentage of pupils ever reach the high school; yet all are made to take the entire course, with a high school graduation in view."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A SAILOR FATALLY WOUNDED.

CARL HANSEN'S STRUGGLE WITH A ROBBER — HE IS SHOT AND DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY THE THIEF.

Carl Hansen, a sailor on board the California steam-ship Acapulco, lying at Pier No. 42 North River, was shot last night and fatally wounded by Robert Green, at the residence of the latter, No. 174 Eldridge-street. Green made the acquaintance of Hansen on board the steamship, which he visited yesterday, ostensibly to look for work. Green invited Hansen to visit him at his lodgings, which invitation Hansen accepted. While in Green's apartments with a woman named Rose Kelly, they plied Hansen with beer until he became stupidly drunk. The sailor laid down on a bed and fell asleep. When he awoke late last night he found that he had been robbed of his gold watch and chain, valued at $200, and $30 in money. He charged Green with the theft, and a struggle ensued, during which Green drew a revolver and shot Hansen in the abdomen, inflicting what it is feared will prove a fatal wound. Despite his injury, Hansen who is a very powerful man, took the pistol away from Green and struck him on the head with it, cutting him severely. He also succeeded in regaining possession of his watch. The affray attracted the attention of the Police who entered the house and arrested Green and his mistress. They were locked up at the Eldridge-street Police Station. Hansen was taken to the station-house, and after being attended by Police Surgeon Lyon was taken to Bellevue Hospital. At an early hour this morning he was in a very precarious condition.

AN EAST RIVER MYSTERY.

A BODY BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF PATRICK CUMMISKEY, A MISSING LABORER, FOUND AT PIER NO. 50—THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING HIS SUPPOSED DROWNING.

At about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. Capt. William Milner, the Ward's Island Ferry-master, while in his boat-house at the foot of Oue Hundred and Tenth-street, East River, was startled by hearing cries for help proceeding from the water. Capt. Milner sprang from his bed, and looking out of the upper windows of his boat-house, saw a man struggling in the water. He launched a boat and rowed out into the stream, but before he could reach the struggling man he had disappeared. Milner reported these facts to Capt. Robbins, and a diligent investigation was made for the purpose of discovering who the drowned man was, but without result. On Saturday night, however, Edward Cummiskey, of No. 309 East Seventy-fourth-street, reported to Capt. Robbins that his brother Patrick Cummiskey, had been missing since the night of the 16th inst., and that he was last seen in Farrell's liquor store, at the corner of One Hundred and Third-street and Third-avenue, drinking with two men named Kelley and Ryan. Believing that this information would lead to the elucidation of the mystery, Capt. Robbins proceeded to make an investigation. He found that the men who were drinking with Cummiskey, in Farrell's place, were William Kelly, of No. 302 East Ninety-sixth-street, and Michael Ryan, of No. 1,909 Third-avenue, and they were accordingly arrested and taken to the Eighty-eighth-street Police Station. It was also learned that Cummiskey, Ryan, and Kelly were then employ of Frank McCabe, a contractor for filling up sunken lots in Harlem. The men were paid off in Farrell's liquor store, on the night of the 16th inst., and Cummiskey, Ryan, and Kelly spent a couple of dollars at the bar treating each other. Kelly stated to Capt. Robbins that he was in Cummiskey's company until 8 o'clock that evening, and accompanied him to a railroad car. He was so much intoxicated that he could scarcely walk. Ryan says that the last he saw of Cummiskey was when he left the liquor-store in company with Kelly. The body of an unknown man was found on Friday afternoon in the East River, at Pier No. 50, and it is believed to be that of the missing Cummiskey, as the description tallies, to a certain extent, with that of the missing laborer. The body is now at the Morgue, awaiting identification.

DEATH IN THE GUTTER.

THE BODY OF JOHN RYAN FOUND IN LEROY-STREET—WOUNDS ON HIS HEAD THE CAUSE OF DEATH—WAS HE MURDERED?

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while Peter Nelson, a lamp-lighter, was going his rounds extinguishing street lights, he discovered the dead body of a man in the gutter in front of No. 58 Leroy-street. He called Patrolman Carey, of the Ninth Precinct, and the remains were taken to the Charles-Street Police Station. The face of the dead man was covered with blood, and his clothes were dirty and bloody. At the station-house the body was identified as that of John Ryan, aged 41, a cooper, who had lived with his wife at No. 56 Leroy-street. Capt. Kennedy called on Mrs. Ryan and learned that her husband had been on a carouse during Saturday night. He also learned that Ryan was subject to hemorrhages from the lungs, and it was then supposed that his death had resulted from that cause. Coroner Ellinger took charge of the case, and on making a post-mortem examination, Dr. Goldschmidt found an ugly wound on the top of the head caused either by a blow or a fall, and a fracture of the skull corresponding to the wound. There was also a small wound near the right eye, which had the appearance of having been made with a penknife. Death was due to compression of the brain. These discoveries put a different complexion on the case, and Capt. Kennedy started out with Officers Noble, Scanlon, Burleigh, and Carey to make a thorough investigation. It was ascertained that Ryan had been in the lager beer saloon of Albert Kiegel, at No. 56 Leroy-street, during the night, and left there when the place was closed at midnight. He was considerably under the influence of liquor at that time. He was seen by Patrolmen Burleigh and Scanlon at 30 A. M. trying to enter a liquor store at the corner of Carmine and Bedford streets, which was closed. Scanlon told him to go home, and he went staggering along Carmine-street. Joseph Fout, of No. 2 Congress-place, was last night arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the killing of Ryan. It is asserted that Fout was seen in his company at about 2 A. M., but he denies this, and his mother told Capt. Kennedy that her son was at home at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. Fout is, however, held to await further developments. The Police have been unable to find any testimony to show that a fight took place near the spot where Ryan was found, or that the neighbors all assert that no unusual noise was heard during the night. It is very probable that Ryan, while intoxicated, fell in attempting to ascend the stoop of his residence and in the fall received the injury which resulted in his death.

THE NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.

The Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, was crowded last evening with an attentive congregation, the occasion being a public meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society in behalf of City evangelization. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Taylor, presided, and Rev. Dr. Hall and Hon. William E. Dodge delivered addresses. Dr. Hall, who made the first address, briefly reviewed the work of the society during the past year, as set forth in the annual report, dwelling particularly on the facts that 8,472 persons had been persuaded to attend churches and missions, that 1,280 children had been led to Sabbath-schools, that 750,000 tracts had been distributed, that 2,500 families and 7,500 persons had been aided, and that $7,040 70 in cash had been distributed, besides clothing, fuel, food, and medicine. The speaker said that great good in the evangelical cause was being accomplished daily at its five mission stations. He impressed upon his hearers the importance of seeking to do good. Hon. William E. Dodge referred to the fact that the society was now in the fiftieth year of its existence, and that in the first year of its organization it had expended from $2,000 to $3,000, and last year about $50,000. It had grown, he said, with the City, and was annually increasing its usefulness. Dr. Taylor closed the meeting with an eloquent appeal for the society and its objects.

OBTAINING GOODS ON FORGED ORDERS

Charles E. Baker and John Broderick were arrested on Saturday by Detectives Williamson and Ferris, of the Central Office, charged with having obtained $3,000 worth of goods from the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company, by means of forged orders. The goods belonged to Messrs. William Warren & Co., manufacturers of men's underwear, at Rochester, who are in the habit of shipping large quantities of goods to this City by the Hudson River Railroad. Baker was formerly in the employ of the firm, but left them on March 17, and came to this City. On March 20 he presented an order for three cases of goods shipped by Warren & Co., at the freight depot in Laight-street, and the cases were delivered to him. He took them from the depot with the assistance of Broderick, who drove the truck on which they were carted off. Baker repeated the operation on March 30, and obtained four more cases of goods. A few days afterward it was discovered that the orders were forged, and Superintendent Walling was informed. Search was made for Baker, and he was found in Bronxville, Westchester County, where he had succeeded in obtaining employment at the paint store of W. L. Young. Broderick was arrested at his residence No. 10 Grove-street. They are both locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day. Baker, it is asserted, has already served a term of imprisonment for grand larceny. Broderick was recently discharged from Sing Sing Prison, where he had been sent on conviction for forgery.

THE CZAR'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW THE DAY WAS CELEBRATED ON THE VESSELS OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THIS PORT.

Yesterday being the fifty-ninth anniversary of the birth of the Czar of all the Russias, it was observed with special services on board the vessels of the Russian squadron now lying in the North River. Early in the morning the frigate and the two corvettes were decked with bunting, over all of which streamed the blue-cross banner of Russia. The only flags used in the decorations were the signals of the Russian Navy. When the ships were properly trimmed their officers donned their elaborately embroidered dress uniforms, and, with the crews dressed in their best, attended mass. At this service on each vessel special prayers were recited for the safety of the Czar and the security of his dominions. The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine and Admiral Boutakow attended the religious service on the frigate Svetlana, where the mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Pahome. After the masses, the bands of the squadron played the Russian National Hymn and other appropriate pieces. The sailors were then given a special holiday, and were provided with extra allowances of wine and other means to make themselves merry. They feasted all day, or played at a game in which small apples were used very much as boys use marbles. Most of the officers meanwhile enjoyed themselves in the ward-rooms. A party of them, however, passed the morning in visiting the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Prospect Park. At 11:15 in the morning each vessel of the squadron fired a salute of 33 guns in honor of the day, and at noon repeated the salute. No visitors were allowed on board the vessels until the afternoon, when crowds of curiosity-seekers swarmed upon their decks. The armament of the squadron appeared to be the feature most interesting to the visitors. The officers were very willing to satisfy the curiosity respecting their guns, and explained their working. They appeared to wish visitors to understand particularly that the cannon were of Russian manufacture, having been cast in the Government foundry at Obochow, near St. Petersburg. It was also stated that the guns were much better than those of Krupp's manufacture, with which the German war vessels are armed. The fever of war was exhibited late in the afternoon by a sailor on board the Svetlana, who shoved to a party of visitors the small-arms placed in the rack under the frigate's bridge. Seizing a boarding cutlass, he unsheathed it, and swung it around his head in a threatening manner. He then ran his thumb along the edge of the blade, and, nodding his head approvingly, said, after some prompting by lookers-on: "Yes, sharp; cut Turk." The officers of the vessels were not so bellicose in speech or demeanor. They avoided talking about the war, and, when asked how long the squadron would remain in this port, said they did not know, as no orders had come from St. Petersburg.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine passed the afternoon on shore, and in the evening rejoined their fellow-officers in celebrating the birthday of their imperial relative.

WAR AND TRADE.

LECTURE BY REV. R. HEBER NEWTON—"AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN WAR—WILL STRIFE BE A BENEFIT?

At the Anthon Memorial Church, Forty-eighth-street, last evening, Rev. R. Heber Newton delivered a lecture on "War and Trade" to a large congregation. The subject, which was suggested by the sanguine predictions that a conflict in Europe will give an impulse to business here, was treated in a magnanimous spirit, lucidly, and with an ability characteristic of the speaker.

He selected for his text Isaiah ii., 4: "And He shall judge among nations, and shall rebuke many people, and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more." The prophet had foretold that the time would come for war to cease, and when He who was the supreme manifestation of God came into the world. He meant that men should cease fighting. It remained for a Christian civilization in this nineteenth century to chant an anthem of praise and rejoicing, not because of peace or of the prospects of wars coming to an end, but at the prospect of strife starting forth; it remained for a Christian people to speculate, when regarding the possibilities of a truculent war in the other hemisphere, on the chance of profit to be made from the distress of others. A study of the daily press—the reflex of public sentiment—would show that popular anxiety was not that the war should quickly come to an end, but that it should soon begin. In this there was something radically wrong. The sentiment, which was prompted solely by a selfish desire for gain, was not in harmony with the doctrines of Jesus Christ. He did not forget that there were some necessary wars. The principle of absolute non-intervention, when it involved the abrogation of principle or the foregoing of rights, he did not believe in. While men remained what they were, wars would be inevitable, no doubt. But even such wars as were waged in the interests of right produced evil, and out of evil good could not come. There never was a war which did not leave the participants injured—mentally, morally, and materially. As a matter of fact, mere peace loving might be the product of selfishness, inertia, lack of manliness and vim. As such, it was not admirable; but a desire for the preservation of peace on Europe could have no such mainspring. Its disastrous consequences would be inestimable—destruction of life, desolation, sickness, poverty, and a thousand other evils. Yet there was no hoping for peace, but a welcoming of its antithesis—all the more inexcusable because in the shadow of our own dread lay the very reckless inclination to blood to remind us of the horrors in store for Europe. To contemplate such a prospect argued unutterable selfishness. Should two neighbors engage in a strife, in which either used his utmost endeavor to injure the person and destroy the belongings of the other, what would they think of a third neighbor who posed himself on a fence, whittled his stick, and chuckled with glee as he calculated that all this woeful work would bring grist to his mill by compelling the two antagonists to buy of him to replace what was being destroyed? They would unequivocally characterize such a man as devoid of true manliness, and as one to be scouted and contemned. Yet Americans, who rejoiced over the prospective war in Europe, put themselves in the position of this third party.

Then, apart from its moral aspects, such an attitude was unprofitable. From a business point of view it was not sound. Granted that a war, by forcing those engaged to come to us for supplies, would bring about activity in our marts and factories; yet this would necessarily be an activity which would cease with the cause that originated it. A declaration of peace would instantly terminate it. Then what would be our condition? Those nations, impoverished and prostrated, would make little demand for our products. Their commerce with us, at present so extensive, would be immeasurably curtailed. Heavily taxed, and with a large population, left desolate and unprotected, to provide for, they would be unable to spare anything for these luxuries which now form so important an item of American exports, and the effect would be to deprive America of all the exceptional and temporary advantage begotten of war. Selfishness, the reverent gentleman went on to say, never does eventuate in good. It is at the root of the manifold evils which beset us, and as long as men seek to amass wealth as individuals, as classes, or as nations, simply from selfishness, there will be panics, there will be poverty, there will be desolation, there will be stagnation.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S LECTURE.

About 300 people assembled in the Parisian Varieties Theatre, last evening, to listen to George Francis Train's discourse on "The Foreshadowing of Great Events," but, as usual, Mr. Train confined himself to no special subject, talking at random on a multiplicity of topics. He began by a biographical recital of his own business achievements; told the audience what wonders he had accomplished in boats, and the first man to introduce tram-ways into England, and named the number of steamers he had built; how he organized the Credit Mobilier; and how he projected and carried through the bill to build the Pacific Railroad. All these great achievements he related to the great amusement of his audience. But these weighty arguments were interspersed with anecdotes about Mr. Beecher, the Woodhulls, Anthony Comstock, and the Tweed Ring. Mr. Train spoke for two hours and a half in his impetuous and impulsive style, but failed to throw much light on those great "events," the coming of which are popularly supposed to throw their shadows before.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Rose Eytinge is at the Coleman House.

Judge H. L. Comstock, of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressman R. Holland Duell, of Cortland, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., and Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic, are at the Everett House.

Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, of Cheshire, England; John T. Raymond, and William J. Florence are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, arrived at the New-York Hotel yesterday and left last evening for Washington.

Senators Thomas Coleman, of Troy; D. B. St. John, of Newburg, and A. J. Wellman, of Friendship, N. Y.; Judge J. S. Polk, of Iowa, and Judge L. H. Bisbee, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society will be held to-morrow, at No. 55 West Thirty-third-street.

The New-York Historical Society will hold a stated meeting at their library, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, to-morrow evening.

W. A. Hammond, M. D., will lecture this evening, at Chickering Hall, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital. Subject, "Sleep."

The students of Rutgers College contemplate the adoption of the Oxford hat, the Freshmen to wear them instead of carrying the onstomary "class cane."

John Dwyer, residing at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fourth-avenue, died yesterday from injuries received on the 23d inst., by a horse falling on him.

The dead body of an unknown woman was found yesterday morning in the hallway of No. 41 Baxter-street. Death is supposed to have resulted from alcoholism.

Patrick O'Rourke was severely cut in the cheek with a knife, during a quarrel with James Freel, of No. 53 Vesey-street, yesterday afternoon. Freel was arrested.

The first of a series of handicap games, open to all amateurs, will be given by the New-York Athletic Club, on Saturday next, at 5 P. M., on the club grounds, Mott Haven.

Warden Lusk, of Dover Plains, a fireman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad, fell from his engine at One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, and fractured his right leg.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held on Wednesday evening, May 2, at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, when Dr. W. G. Stevenson, of Poughkeepsie, will read a paper on "Criminality."

Henry Granner was charged in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, with having stolen kid gloves, valued at $20, from his employer, Bergen J. Bernhart, of No. 113 Grand-street. He was committed for trial.

A reception, musical matinée, and bazaar, will be held under the direction of the Lady Managers, at the Founding Asylum, Sixty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, on May 2 and 3, from 2 to 6 P. M.

Aaron J. Cortissoz, who was arraigned on Saturday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of bigamy, succeeded in obtaining the requisite amount of bail, and was released, and not incarcerated in the Tombs, as stated.

The decomposed remains of the man found on Saturday in the North River, off the foot of Eighty-seventh-street, have been identified as those of Michael Morrissey, of No. 31 North Moore-street, who fell overboard at the foot of King-street on November 20.

The janitor of the building No. 69 Nassau-street discovered on Saturday that some person had cut a hole in the landing on the fourth floor of the building, and filled it with shavings and chips, evidently with the intention of firing the building. The matter is being investigated.

Robert Hart, a lad who had run away from his home, No. 874 Lexington-avenue, on Saturday, was found by Patrolman Gabriel, of the Eastern Steam-boat Squad, secreted on board the fishing-smack A. E. Roe, at Pier No. 22 East River, and was yesterday taken to his parents.

While Patrolman Gardner, of the Fourth Precinct, was assisting Patrolman Hoyt to take a prisoner to the Oak-Street Police Station, last evening, he was struck on the head by a stone thrown by some unknown person at the corner of Pearl and Hague streets, and slightly wounded. His assailant escaped.

Samuel Hancock, of No. 18 Vandam-street, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having, on the night of the 21st inst., broken into the billiard saloon of Maurice Daly, in the basement of the Spingler House, and stolen therefrom four sets of billiard balls, valued at $75, cigars valued at $35, and $10 in currency. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

The Police were informed yesterday that Albert F. Wood, a clerk, aged 44, left his home at No. 256 West Twenty-fifth-street on Thursday last, and has not since been seen by any of his relatives or friends. Mr. Wood is somewhat deranged, and his friends fear that some accident has befallen him. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. When he left home he wore a blue cheviot suit and Derby hat. His left arm has been recently broken, and he carries it in a sling.

Roundsman Larkin, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested George Danar, charged with having entered the apartments of Frederick Scholtz, of No. 531 Broome-street, with a false key, and stolen therefrom property valued at $44. He was arrested as he was leaving the house with the property in his possession, and on being arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, acknowledged his guilt, and said that as he could not get any work he had to steal. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Mrs. Jennie Curry, of No. 147 Second-avenue, who horsewhipped John Bennett, of No. 15 Ludlow-street, on Saturday last, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wandall, at the Essex Market Police Court. A charge of assault and battery was formally preferred against her by Bennett, but she waived examination, declining to say anything about the matter, further than that she had whipped the complainant because of slanderous statements made by him. She was held in $300 bail to answer the charge in the Court of General Sessions.

Owing to the strike of the coopers at Cleveland, Ohio, the Standard Oil Company of that place have decided to make their barrels hereafter at Hunter's Point, and have already commenced shipping staves to that place. The company will continue to refine oil at Cleveland, but will ship it to Hunter's Point to be barreled. The company are now building 250 tank cars to be used in transporting refined oil to New-York. The full working force of the cooper shops of the Standard Oil Company has comprised 2,000 persons, and they have made as many as 10,000 barrels per day.

The report of Dr. John T. Nagle, of the Health Department, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st inst., shows that there were 434 deaths in this City, a decrease of 43 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 68 less than that during the corresponding week of last year. The actual mortality for the week ending April 14 was 495, being 96 below the average for the corresponding weeks of the past five years, and representing an annual death rate of 23.96 for every 1,000 persons living. The report further shows that during the week ending April 21 there were 367 births and 119 marriages.

On Saturday afternoon City Marshal Ehrlich and his deputy went to No. 18 Baxter-street to collect a judgment for $20, or to levy an execution upon the property of Israel Cohen, the reputed proprietor of a clothing store. They were met by Israel Cohen and his two brothers, Isaac and Loewenthal, each of whom claimed to be the owner of the clothing store, and all of whom were determined that the officers should not levy upon the property. A fight resulted, and, when it was fiercest, the Police appeared and arrested the Cohens. The three prisoners were fined $5 each in the Tombs Police Court